

Acknowledgment

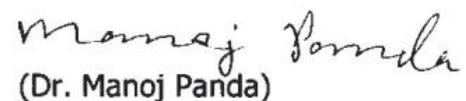
The National Statistical Commission is deeply indebted to all the experts in various fields, the Government Departments and senior officers with whom it had interactions and consultations in its working. Without their involvement and cooperation, it would not have been possible for the Commission to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

The Commission is thankful to Dr. T. C. A. Anant, the former Chief Statistician of India and Secretary of the Commission whose constant interactions with the Chairman and Members of the Commission and suggestions have been very useful to the NSC in formulating its recommendations. The Commission is also thankful to Sh. K.V.Eapen, who assumed the additional charge as Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation from 1st February 2018 and since taken keen interest in the activities of the Commission.

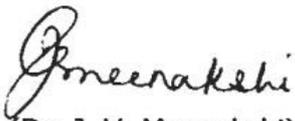
The Commission also appreciates the services rendered by Dr. Vidya Dhar, Deputy Director General and other support staff in the NSC Secretariat whose contribution in coordination and constant follow-up with various Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments helped the NSC in focusing its attention on the issues.



(Dr. Rajiv Mehta)



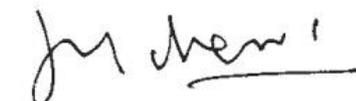
(Dr. Manoj Panda)



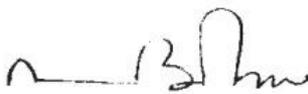
(Dr. J. V. Meenakshi)



(Shri Amitabh Kant)



(Mr. P. C. Mohanan)



(Dr. R. B. Barman)

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List of Abbreviations

ADG	Additional Director General
AHL	Abridged House-Listing
AIDIS	All India Debt and Investment Survey
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
BR	Business Register
BAC	Broad activity Code
CAP	Coordination and Publications Division
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CC	Compilation Categories
CFQ	Consolidated Field Query
CCE	Crop Cutting Experiments
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CSI	Chief Statistician Of India
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSP	Computer Scrutiny Programme
DG	Director General
DES	Directorate of Economic and Statistics
DDG	Deputy Director General
DGCIS	Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics
DPD	Data Processing Division
Extended SNA	Extended System of National Accounts
EC	Economic Census
EBS	Enumeration Blocks
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
EUS	Employment and Unemployment Surveys
FOD	Field Operations Division

FIs	Field Investigators
FSU	First Stage Unit
GVA	Gross Value Added
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey
ICP	International Comparison Programme
ICS	Improvement of Crop Statistics
ISS	Indian Statistical Service
JSO	Junior Statistical Officer
KI	Key Indicators
LHS	Land & Livestock holding
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
MOSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
NCO	National Classification of Occupation
NCATUS	National Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey
NIC	National Industrial Classification
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
Non-SNA	Non-System of National Accounts
NSC	National Statistical Commission
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organizations
NVA	Net Value Added
NSSTA	National Statistical Systems Training Academy
PERT/CPM	Program (or project) evaluation and review technique / Critical Path Method
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RDBMS	Relational Database Management System

RGI	Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SAS	Situation Assessment Survey
SCUFS	Standing Committee on Urban Frame Survey
SI	Survey Instruments
SNA	System of National Accounts
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SSB	State Statistical Bureau
SRSWR	Simple Random Sampling with replacement
SSD	Social Statistics Division
SSS	Support for Statistical Strengthening
TOR	Terms of Reference
TUS	Time Use Survey
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
USU	Ultimate Stage Unit

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 eight meetings during the financial year 2017-18. In these meetings, the Commission deliberated on the issues referred to it and on issues covered under its mandate. The tenure of the five professional Committees constituted by NSC in 2016 covering the aspects of real, financial, fiscal sector statistics, online data reporting and data analytics was extended for another year by the MOSPI on the advice of NSC.

(Paras – 1.10 to 1.14)

4. 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 – 1.15 to 1.16)

Review of statistical activities of the Central Statistics Office

5. The National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) presented the Reference Manual on ISS Probationary Training and submitted its proposals for enhanced training in the Reference Manual. NSC suggested revisions in the manual and subsequently approved the same for implementation.

(Paras – 2.2 to 2.5)

6. Social Statistics Division of CSO presented the report prepared by the Group of Officers on Nation-wide Time Use Survey. The NSC recommended the launch of the survey using the instruments submitted before the Commission.

(Paras – 2.6 to 2.17)

Review of activities of the National Sample Survey Office

7. 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 one report and the unit level data of the 73rd round of NSS. Besides these, the Provisional results of ASI (2015-16) and meta-data for Urban Frame Survey were also released and uploaded respectively on the website of the Ministry. The Report No. 581 on Operational characteristics of un-incorporated non-agricultural enterprises in India was approved by NSC.

(Paras – 3.1 to 3.4)

8. The Estimation Procedure & Tabulation Plan of NSS 74th Round survey on services sector, was approved by the Commission.

(Paras – 3.5 to 3.9)

9. The Commission decided that the 76th Round of NSS would be a six-month survey during the period July 2018 – December, 2018 and will cover the subjects of (I) Disability and (ii) Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition. A Working Group for the 76th NSS Round was also constituted to formulate methodology and survey instruments for the round.

(Paras – 3.10 to 3.16)

10. The survey instruments formulated by the 76th NSS Round Working Group were approved by the NSC.

(Paras – 3.17 to 3.21)

11. The subject of NSS 77th Round Survey was discussed and it was decided that the NSS may take up Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households, All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) and Survey on Land and Livestock Holdings during the NSS 77th round during calendar year 2019 (January –December, 2019).

(Paras – 3.22 to 3.27)

12. Preliminary discussion on the subject of NSS 78th round survey was taken up and NSC suggested for holding consultations with various stakeholders for finalising the subjects to be considered during the 78th Round.

(Paras – 3.28)

13. NSC approved Report No. 580 "Domestic Tourism in India" with the recommendation that all the tables generated (final version), whether printed in the report or not, may be archived for future reference.

(Paras – 3.29)

14. Activities of SDRD and DPD were reviewed by the Commission and NSC gave detailed recommendations which included use of CAPI for collection of data.

(Paras – 3.30 to 3.33)

15. Recommendations of Standing Committee on Urban Frame Survey (SCUFS) were presented to the Commission. The Commission opined that the UFS work should be done as per the new methodology suggested adopting digitization and geo-spatial tagging of the UFS blocks.

(Paras – 3.34 to 3.43)

16. The Tabulation Plan of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) was approved with the Commission reiterating the need for full archiving of data / results of NSS surveys and survey related documents.

(Paras – 3.44 to 3.47)

17. NSSO made two presentations before the NSC on strategy for Reduction of Time Lag in release of Reports of Sample Surveys along with way forward and the advantages that would accrue from these initiatives and on digitization of NSS surveys.

(Paras – 3.48 to 3.58)

Review of statistical activities of other Central Ministries

18. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics briefed the Commission on Conducting of Statistical Survey for Compilation of Data on International Trade in Services. NSC approved the DGCIS proposal.

(Paras – 4.1 to 4.3)

Review of statistical activities of States

19. Review of Statistical Activities of DES of Karnataka, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh was conducted.

(Paras – 5.1 to 5.50)

20. The Assessment of the functioning of the Commission and Way Forward was dealt in this section.

(Paras – 6.1 to 6.10)

Chapter-1

Introduction

The present report pertaining to the activities of the Commission during the year 2017-18 is the 12th Annual report of the National Statistical Commission.

This introductory chapter contains a brief background of the Commission, changes in the constitution of the Commission and the activities relating to the working of the Commission during the year.

Setting up of the National Statistical Commission (NSC)

1.1 The Government of India resolved the setting up of a National Statistical Commission (NSC); vide Notification No. 85 dated 1st June 2005 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-III-Section-4. As per the notification, the Commission comprised a part-time Chairperson, four part-time Members and Secretary, Planning Commission, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) NITI Aayog as the ex-officio Member.

1.2 In 2015, the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) came in to existence succeeding in interest of the erstwhile Planning Commission. Accordingly, the 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 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 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 discharge of its functions, a small secretariat comprising a Deputy Director General and a

Director with other support staff has been provided.

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). The Service conditions of CSI have been amended vide notification no. 69 dated 22 February 2018 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part III Section-4.

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 person holding part-time positions in the NSC during the period under report are given below:

Dr. Radha Binod Barman	- Chairperson (since 04-05-2016)
Dr. Rajiv Mehta	- Member (since 06-11-2015)
Dr. Manoj Panda	- Member (since 09-11-2015)
Mr. P.C. Mohanan	- Member (since 21 st June 2017)
Dr. J.V. Meenakshi	- Member (since 28 th June 2017)

1.6 Dr. T.C.A. Anant was the CSI and Secretary to the Commission till 31st January 2018 besides being the Secretary, MoSPI. After the end of tenure of Dr. Anant, Shri K.V. Eapen, Secretary, Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances was given additional charge of the Secretary, MoSPI w.e.f. 1st February 2018.

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, 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 constituted 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 eight meetings during the year 2017-18. The

dates of the meetings are indicated below.

Meeting No.	Dates of the Meeting
93	11 th and 12 th May, 2017
94	29 th May, 2017
95	30 th June, 2017
96	2 nd August, 2017
97	22 nd September, 2017
98	8 th December, 2017
99	8 th and 9 th January, 2018
100	28 th February 2018

1.11 In meetings, Commission deliberated on the issues referred to it and on issues covered under its mandate. The Commission also had consultations and detailed discussions with academics, subject matter specialists and other stakeholders on bringing 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.

1.12 The tenure of the five professional Committees covering the aspects of real, financial and fiscal sector statistics, online data reporting and data analytics, constituted on 5th October 2016 by the MOSPI was extended for a year on the advice of NSC.

1.13 The Annual Reports for the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 along with ATRs were tabled in both Houses of the Parliament and these have also been uploaded on the website of MoSPI.

1.14 In the following chapters, the activities of the Commission and the important recommendations made during the year are reported in a concise manner avoiding detailed technicalities. These include the NSC's review of statistical activities of the CSO and of the NSSO and the recommendations in

Chapter-2 and Chapter-3 respectively. Details of review of statistical activities of other Central Ministries and the recommendations of the NSC thereon are given in Chapter-4. NSC also delved into the review of official statistics in the States and these are covered in the Chapter 5. Chapter 6 highlights assessment of the functioning of the Commission and Way Forward.

Expenditure of the Commission

1.15 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.

1.16 In the budget estimates for the year 2017-18, a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs was made for the NSC under the Revenue Section of the MOSPI and Rs.92.00 Lakhs was kept at the RE stage during the year 2017-18.

Chapter-2

Review of Statistical Activities of the Central Statistics Office

2.1 The NSC is mandated inter alia to evolve standard statistical concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies in different areas in official statistics, 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. During the year, NSC reviewed some of the statistical activities of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), which is under the Statistics Wing of the MOSPI. The observations of the Commission are highlighted along with the recommendations.

Reference Manual on ISS Probationary Training

2.2 During the 93rd meeting of the NSC, the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) under CSO made a presentation that highlighted the role of official statisticians in the evolving data environment and its technology interface, increasing expectations of decision makers and stakeholders and emerging position of India in the international economic scene. This leading position of administering official statistics system of the size of geographic domain, demography and the economy would necessitate reforms and up-gradation in ways the Indian Statistical System will be managed. As part of this, Indian Statistical Service (ISS) Officers in their career span of about 30-35 years will be experiencing tremendous changes in the statistical system around the world. They have to be suitably trained so that they can be effective in the changing world of official statistics. Web based systems are expected to play a key role in future in data acquisition and dissemination. Official statisticians are required to possess the skills and competence as data scientists with creative competence of data value addition, interpretation and communication for planning and decision-making. The focus of the training

of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) officers should not only be on what they are required to do today but also on what they will be required to doing in coming years. Thus, training should be geared in such a way that ISS officers are aware of the various innovations happening around the world and effectively adapt these to the present system. The following proposals were made in the Reference Manual.

- a.** The training modules for the probationary training should have a fair amount of practical input with the trainees involved in project work using live data.
- b.** Trainees should be encouraged to do literature reviews to develop their research orientation.
- c.** Modules on official statistics should be reoriented with the theoretical foundations coming first before the official part. Thus, first the economics related to the topic should be covered before giving inputs about the statistics part followed by practical work. For example, the module on Industrial Statistics should be broken down to Industrial economics followed by Industrial Statistics ending with practicals on the topic. Similarly, the other modules may also be reoriented.
- d.** Data Analytics should form a major module. Trainees should be exposed to various aspects of data mining and data warehousing. Officers should be able to recognize patterns in the data and the relationships that exists between the different variables in the data.
- e.** Modules on dependent and independent stochastic process and non-linear regression should be included. Along with the theory, practical applications of these methods on live data should be demonstrated.
- f.** Training module should be oriented to demonstrate as to how different types of data and complimentary information can be collected at different stages providing options of data integration i.e. how data collected at basic primary level through web-based system can be aggregated, vertically and horizontally to give national level data.

- g.** National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) can develop a repository of case studies using the project work, practical and case studies done during the probationary training.
- h.** Exposure to National Statistical Offices of developed countries is necessary for ISS Officers.
- i.** NSSTA should develop a merit-based system for the probationary training to reward the brighter probationers. Adequate attention may be given for proper grooming of the probationers.
- j.** Efforts may be made to award a degree on Masters/ PG diploma in Official Statistics and Data Analytics at the end of the probationary training. Since the eligibility condition of recruitment has been reduced to Graduation, awarding Master's Degree would help officers to pursue higher studies e.g. Ph. D, D. Sc, and Postdoc etc. during their career. This could be done in association with reputed institutes like ISI, JNU etc.
- k.** NSSTA should also work towards creating a portal for information and knowledge portal.
- l.** NSSTA should employ more web based training methods to reach to a larger audience.

Recommendations of the NSC

2.3 The Commission examined the proposed training manual and suggested that the reference manual after modifications based on inputs received during the presentation may be sent to Dr. Rajiv Mehta, Member NSC for his review. Thereafter, the revised document was shared by NSSTA with eminent personalities in the field of Statistics, Economics, IT and Management to get more inputs and comments regarding contents and syllabus. Based on the feedback, NSSTA modified the document and submitted to NSC for approval.

2.4 Besides, the NSSTA had detailed discussions with Sh. P C Mohanan, Member, NSC who joined the Commission in June 2017 and revised the manual further. During the 100th Meeting of the NSC held on 28th February

2018, the Commission observed that the suggested changes would have far reaching implications for the programme of probationary training of ISS officers and the manual should be carefully gone through by all once again. After asking the views of all the members, approval of the NSC on the manual for ISS probationary training was conveyed to NSSTA on 28.03.2018.

2.5 This was communicated to NSSTA, vide communication no. 17(1) (100)/NSC/2017-18 dated 13th March, 2018.

(Action: NSSTA, MOSPI)

Time Use Survey

2.6 The Time Use Survey (TUS) is a very important survey in the context of changing social dynamics and is expected to provide data on proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work disaggregated by gender, age and location.

2.7 The purpose of the Time Use Survey is generally to study extent of paid and unpaid work performed by an individual during a defined period of time. All human activities can be grouped into the following three broad categories:

- i)** Recorded Economic Activities (SNA activities): The activities which fall within the SNA production boundary;
- ii)** Unrecorded Economic Activities (Extended SNA activities): Those activities, which essentially generate goods and services and self-consumed by the households without undergoing monetary transactions. Such activities are not recorded in the labour statistics and in the national accounts.
- iii)** Personal Activities (Non-SNA activities): The activities which cannot be delegated to a person other than one benefited from them. These activities can be termed as 'non-economic activities' and basically include physiological, education and recreational activities.

2.8 The Time Use Survey would be an important tool for providing data for SNA activities, extended SNA activities and non-SNA activities which otherwise is not achievable through conventional surveys. Central Statistics Office (CSO) conducted pilot Time Use Survey for the first time in India, in 1998-99, in six States viz., Kerala, Meghalaya, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Gujarat. As there was no previous classification available in the country, the pilot survey used the Trial Classification of Activities developed by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in 1997. This classification was not having any concordance with National Industrial Classification (NIC) as well as National Classification of Occupation (NCO) and these results could not therefore be compared to the results of Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS).

2.9 The MOSPI constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr.K.C.Seal , former DG, CSO, mainly to (i) review the classification adopted in the pilot time use survey, and (ii) prepare a classification of activities, consistent with the existing classifications, which can be used for Time Use Survey in India. The Committee submitted its report in December, 2005. Seal Committee proposed a five-fold broad classification of all human activities. The first three sections (I, II and III) of the Seal Committee Classification consist of all SNA activities, which constitute the first type of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey (ICATUS). The fourth and fifth sections of the Seal Committee Classification exactly correspond to the second and third types, as identified in the ICATUS. The Seal Committee classification listed out industrial activities rather than personnel time use activities. Moreover, as the Seal Committee classification was based on NIC 2004, it was necessary to revise the Seal Committee classification to take into account the structural changes and coverage of NIC 2008.

2.10 As per the recommendations of the 45th meeting of National Statistical Commission held during 29-30 October, 2011, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation constituted an Expert

Group under the chairmanship of Prof. S. R. Hashim for undertaking the revision exercise. The terms of reference of the Expert Group, inter-alia, included finalization of National Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey (NCATUS), survey methodology, identification of agency, schedule and instruction manual for the pilot survey and for the nationwide survey. After detailed discussion in six meetings held during 2012 to 2014, the Expert Group finalized National Classification of Activities for Time Use Survey (NCATUS), TUS schedule and sampling design for conducting All India Time Use Survey. As per the advice of the Expert Group, an agenda paper highlighting the issues involved in conduct of a nation-wide Time Use Survey was prepared and presented in the 72nd meeting of National Statistical Commission held during 25-26th November, 2014. The National Statistical Commission in its 72nd meeting held on 25th November, 2014 examined the recommendations finalized by the Expert Group and recommended that a Group of Officers may be constituted to look into the whole gamut of issues relating to the Nation-wise Time Use Survey. As a follow-up of the NSC decision, a Group of Officers was constituted by the MoSPI on 5.02.2015 under the Chairmanship of the Director General, CSO drawing officers from Coordination and Publications Division (CAP), Social Statistics Division (SSD), National Statistical Commission (NSC), Field Operations Division (FOD), Data Processing Division (DPD) and Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD).

2.11 The officers from the Social Statistics Division of CSO presented the report prepared by the Group of Officers on Nation-wide Time Use Survey (TUS) broadly covering the following aspects:

- a)** National Classification of Activities for TUS
- b)** Sampling design and schedule of enquiry
- c)** Tabulation Plan

2.12 The NSC appreciated the efforts made by the Group of Officers in finalizing the NCATUS, sampling design, schedule, etc. It was informed that

a proposal for Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) was under submission for strengthening NSSO for conducting the Survey using Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) Method. The total cost of the survey is estimated at approximately Rs. 112.25 crores.

2.13 The Commission in its 72nd meeting held in November 2014 had asked for point-wise response on the recommendations made by NSC on the survey. This was provided by the Social Statistics Division of CSO. Commission also wanted details of the desired sample size and time dispersion, and involvements of experts from outside.

2.14 The Officials explained that the proposed number of households per FSU being 14, the total number of households of 1,40,000 is larger than many of the other household surveys of NSSO and it can be expected to generate estimates for broad indicators with a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of less than 5% at the National and State levels. The Group of Officers had also given due consideration to the experience gathered in the pilot surveys conducted earlier on the subject. However, since that survey had been done only in six States, adequate information on details like dispersion in time use would be available only after a nation-wide survey and subsequent surveys can be fine-tuned on the basis of the results of this survey. After the financial approval for the funds required for conducting the Survey is received, a working Group would be constituted for the nation-wide Survey with representation from stakeholders and subject experts and could make changes in the survey methodology and instruments if required, subject to the overall limit on financial resources. The Report of the Group of Officers gave only the broad guidelines and would be the starting point for planning the operational and financial aspects of the survey.

2.15 In respect of the selection of households, the Commission felt that the time disposition may vary across different households according to their income class and ownership of household equipment, as also across the different days of the week. It was informed that stratification is proposed

to ensure representation of each income class and two households are proposed to be surveyed on each day of the week to take care of intra-week differences in time-use.

2.16 The Commission agreed that with the large proportion of informal sector and a wide gender gap in Labour Force Participation Rate in the country, a nation-wide TUS was necessary to draw inferences for employment and welfare programmes with specific attention to the different sections of society in the country. The pilot done in 1998-99 had generated a lot of interest amongst the policy makers and social scientists and a nation-wide Time Use Survey should be launched at an early date.

2.17 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to CSO (SSD), vide communication no. 17(1) (97)/NSC/2017-18 dated 06th October, 2017.

(Action: MOSPI)

Chapter-3

Review of statistical activities of the National Sample Survey Office

3.1 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 thereon have been forwarded to the DG, NSSO and the concerned Divisions of the NSSO. The details of these reviews and recommendations are given in the following paragraphs-

3.2 Release of NSS Reports:

During the period under report, the NSSO released the following reports based the 73rdNSS round and the Quarterly Rural Price Collection.

- (1) NSS KI (73) - Key indicators of Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India
- (2) NSS Report no. 581 – “Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India” has been released on MoSPI’s website.
- (3) Rural Price Collection (RPC) bulletin for the quarters April- June 2017 July-September 2017, October-December 2017.

3.3 NSSO also released in June, 2017, the Unit Level Data in respect of NSS 73rdRound on “Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Manufacturing, Trade and other services (Excluding Construction)”.

3.4 Provisional results of ASI 2015-16 based on the Annual Survey of Industries

NSS 74th Round's Estimation Procedure & Tabulation Plan

3.5 In the 94th Meeting of the Commission, NSSO made a presentation giving details of Estimation Procedure and Tabulation Plan for NSS 74th round survey. Commission was informed that two reports would be brought out on the basis of the Survey of Services Sector (Schedule 2.35). First report viz. Operational Characteristics of Enterprises in the Services Sector, would broadly cover estimated number of enterprises, workers, emoluments, months operated, type of organization, type of registration, use of ICT, etc., and the second report titled Economic Characteristics of Enterprises in the Services Sector, would broadly cover fixed assets, depreciation, value of input, value of output, GVA/NVA, etc. Apart from these two reports, a document 'Key Indicators of Operational and Economic Characteristics' would also be released.

3.6 It was explained that in case of multi-establishment enterprises, the headquarters of such enterprises was selected for survey. Such enterprises may have establishments in States other than where the headquarters are located. To provide state-wise estimates of values of different characteristics, values of the parameters of the enterprise will be apportioned based on the share of workers of the States/UTs. If required, State/UT wise share of the enterprise will be equally apportioned among all the units (establishments) located in those State/UTs. Since, the formation of stratum and the selection of enterprises were done using Broad Activity Code (BAC) for Economic Census (EC)/ Business Register (BR) frames and using Industry Group for Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) frame, enough representation of the sample enterprises could not be ensured at 2-digit/3-digit level of NIC at different levels of disaggregation. It was therefore decided that the tables in the Tabulation Plan will be generated using the Broad Activity Code (BAC) that were used for selection of enterprises from EC and BR frames. However, estimates of Economic Characteristics will also be generated at all-India level using the Compilation Categories (CC) and 2-digit level of NIC.

3.7 It was stated that estimates of (i) characteristics of the establishments

and (ii) structural ratios and technical ratios will be presented separately for enterprises engaged in market production and those engaged mainly in non-market production. In respect of the enterprises engaged in market production, the estimates of net value added will not be presented, since the depreciation figures reported in the survey are by definition different from Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) that is required for deriving these estimates. Also, gross income will be presented in place of net income and gross profit will be presented in place of net profit. The values of gross value added, net income, net profit will not be presented for enterprises engaged in mainly non-market production.

3.8 Relative Standard Errors (RSEs) of the estimates for all characteristics (both economic and employment related) and structural/ technical ratios at State/All India level separately for enterprises engaged in market production and those engaged mainly in non-market production will be generated in the same format of the Tables.

3.9 The NSC approved the NSS 74th Round's Estimation procedure & Tabulation Plan which was communicated to the NSSO vide communication no. 17(1) (94)/NSC/2017-18 dated 12th June, 2017.

(Action: MoSPI)

NSS 76th Round Survey

Subject coverage

3.10 During the 92nd meeting held on 24.03.2017, NSC had recommended that the NSSO may convene an internal meeting to discuss the issues regarding subject coverage of NSS 76th Round that will be of 6-month duration by taking into account the workload, resource constraints and required sample size, etc. and come up clearly with the proposal on subjects to be covered in the NSS 76th Round.

3.11 In compliance to the above recommendation, an internal meeting of officers of NSSO was held at Kolkata on 19.04.2017 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rajiv Mehta, Member, NSC. Based on the requests, received from the

concerned ministries it was suggested that (i) Disability, (ii) Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition may be covered during the NSS 76th round.

3.12 In this context, the Commission was apprised that the disability survey was carried out some fifteen years ago and at that time the definitions followed in population Census and NSSO were different. There have been debates on disability statistics brought out by the Census. Meanwhile, new developments have taken place such as enactment of Right to Persons with Disability Act 2016. International criteria and approaches on disability measurement have also undergone revision. Hence, the statistics on disability would need to be updated in a more contemporary context. The definition of disability being dynamic and the scope and measurement of disability is getting complex, it would also be advisable to associate medical professionals and domain experts familiar with national concerns as also international developments in the survey design.

3.13 The issues were deliberated in the 94th meeting of the Commission and the Commission recommended that the NSS may take up the survey on disability during NSS 76th round of 6-months duration with concepts/ definitions appropriately modified to suit the requirements from policy perspective of Government of India. Since the last NSS survey was done some fifteen years back, the NSS may undertake the survey with detailed deliberations and involvement of all stakeholders. Experts who are well versed with the international developments and national priorities should be associated with the survey. The objective of the survey should be to produce statistics, which will meet the data needs of policy requirements of Government of India.

3.14 Since the last NSS survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition was conducted during NSS 69th round (July-December, 2012), it was further decided that these subjects should also be taken up during NSS 76th round keeping in mind the national level programmes on sanitation and housing.

3.15 The Commission also emphasized that balancing broader issues namely comparability and consistency should form the guiding principles while framing the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Working Group for the NSS 76th Round. However, where it becomes necessary to adopt a definition different from the one adopted in the earlier round, a carefully articulated technical justification giving user an indication as to how to get comparable estimate may be provided in the report to be brought out using the survey data.

3.16 It was brought to the notice of NSC that due to increase in number of districts and requirement of district level estimates, the NSS sample size and minimum allocation faces design constraints. Accordingly, it was decided that the Working Group should take a call on the sample size taking into account the work load, resource constraints, and requirement of disaggregated level of estimates along with the requirement of maintaining reasonable level of reliability.

Approval of survey Instruments

3.17 Details of Survey Instruments of NSS 76th round survey was considered by the Commission during the 100th meeting on 28th February 2018. There is no sub-round restriction in the sample design of this round. However, considering the operational convenience and the workload in the field, even though sub-round wise allocation will not be done in sample design, sub-round assignment will be useful for uniform spread of work in field. Hence distribution of FSUs will be made uniform over two quarters of the survey and sub-round numbers will be provided in the sample list for each sample FSU.

3.18 During this round, three schedules of enquiry will be canvassed:

Schedule 0.0 : list of households

Schedule 26 : survey of disabled persons

Schedule 1.2 : drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition

3.19 Participation of States: All the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are expected to participate in this round.

3.20 Broad outline of sample design: A stratified two stage sample design is proposed for the 76th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) will be the sub-units in both rural and urban sectors. The ultimate stage units (USU) will be households in both the sectors. Taking into consideration the duration of the survey and subjects of enquiry, it is proposed to cover a minimum of 9000 FSUs in this round. The total number of sample FSUs will be allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT.

3.21 The Commission noted that the sub-unit (SU-SRSWR) approach results in improvement in the estimates of the population total as compared to the estimates thrown up by Probability proportional to size (PPS) (Village-PPSWR) approach. It was also noted that for villages with population less than 1000 (< 1000), the Village-PPSWR approach appears better suited in terms of Coefficient of Variation (CV). The Commission therefore concurred with the proposal presented by the NSSO that for villages with population less than 1000, PPSWR and for remaining villages SRSWR approach may be followed. The Commission suggested that it may be examined to see if any further improvement is possible in the sampling design in future surveys.

(Action: MoSPI)

Finalization of subject of NSS 77th Round Survey

3.22 The Commission in its 91st meeting held on 3rd February, 2017 had decided that the NSS 77th Round would be conducted during the calendar year 2019 (January –December, 2019) on the subjects including Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households and All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS). During the meeting, NSC also took note of the demand of the National Accounts Division (NAD) of the MOSPI to include the survey on Land and Livestock Holdings (LHS).

3.23 The views of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, National Accounts Division (NAD) and Social Statistics Division (SSD) of CSO, MOSPI were sought on need to conduct survey on Land and Livestock Holdings (LHS) along with Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households and All India Debt and Investment Survey during the NSS 77th round.

3.24 The Commission was apprised that for certain items relating to Agriculture and allied sectors of the economy, such as kitchen garden, grass, etc, Net Value Added (NVA) is estimated using NSSO surveys on Land and Livestock Holdings. Therefore, NAD requested for collection of information on (i) Land holdings in urban areas and (ii) Net area sown under kitchen gardens etc. in the proposed 2019 LHS Survey.

3.25 On justification of inclusion of survey on Land and Livestock Holdings, Social Statistics Division of CSO cited data requirement for following SDG targets and associated indicators -

- i. **1.4.2 of SDG:** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their right to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.
- ii. **5.a.1 of SDG:**(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and
- iii. **5.a.1 of SDG:**(b) Share of women among owners or right-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
- iv. **2.3.1 of SDG:** Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size
- v. **2.5.2 of SDG:** Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction.

3.26 Based on the discussions, the NSC recommended that NSSO may take up Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households, All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) and Survey on Land and Livestock Holdings during the NSS 77th round during calendar year 2019 (January –December, 2019). It also recommended the constitution of a working

group with experts from all relevant fields and to be chaired by an eminent agricultural economist.

3.27 The Commission discussed and concurred with the TOR and composition of the Working Group for NSS 77th round. The Commission also decided that for both NSS 76th and 77th rounds, Dr. G C Manna, former Director General, CSO will be co-Chairman and will chair the Working Group meetings in the event of non-availability of the Chairman.

(Action: MoSPI)

Preliminary discussion on the subject of NSS 78th Round Survey

3.28 The National Statistical Commission in its 91st meeting held on 3rd February, 2017 had decided that the NSS 78th Round would be a six-month survey round to be conducted during the period January–June, 2020. NSSO proposed survey on Tribal's in its NSS 78th round. The Commission, without going into the merit of the topic, suggested for holding consultations with various stakeholders for finalizing the subjects to be considered during the 78th Round and place it before NSC within next three months.

(Action: MoSPI)

NSS 72nd Round: Report No. 580 (Domestic Tourism in India)

3.29 The Report no. 580 (NSS 72nd round, Domestic Tourism in India) was submitted to the NSC by NSSO for approval. The draft report was critically reviewed by Dr. Rajiv Mehta, Member NSC and made a number of comments/suggestions. The response to the queries were furnished by the Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD), NSSO and Commission approved Report no. 580 (Domestic Tourism in India) with the remark that all the tables generated (final version), whether printed in the report or not, may be archived for future reference.

(Action: MoSPI)

Review of Activities of SDRD and DPD

3.30 Commission reviewed the activities the Survey Design and Research Division and the Data Processing Divisions of NSSO. These two Divisions

play an important role in the NSSO surveys. SDRD serves as the secretariat of the Working Groups for NSS surveys and is responsible for survey design, preparation of survey instruments, training of trainers, data analysis and report writing. The role of DPD is primarily that of data processing and tabulation and associated software development. For any NSS round, from planning of survey to release of reports, it takes about three to four years. Thus, at any given point in time, the works of three to four rounds are in progress concurrently in these two Divisions. The functions of SDRD revolve around

- A. Selection of subject of Survey
- B. Preparation of Survey Instruments
- C. Finalisation of Survey Instruments
- D. Printing & Circulation of Survey Instruments
- E. Finalization of Sample List
- F. Data Quality management
- G. Release of key results
- H. Preparation of detailed survey reports

3.31 The activities of DPD in different NSS rounds include

- i. Data-processing and tabulation for various NSS rounds and other surveys involving the processing, on an average of about 12 million primary data records for a typical NSS round
- ii. Preparation of unit-level data for public use
- iii. Providing technical assistance to the State Statistical Bureau's (SSB) / DES's for processing and tabulation of NSS State sample data
- iv. Training on data processing

3.32 Regarding pooling of data of Central and State samples, the Field Operation Division (FOD), the SDRD and the DPD have evolved mechanisms to resolve queries relating to data collection / processing. States have not yet developed similar mechanism. The pooling of data requires distinct protocol

to make it poolable. Towards this end, NSSO not only shares schedules, software for scrutiny, validation, etc. with the States, but also imparts training in which the field functionaries from each District of the State are invited. The NSS also has the mechanism of joint inspection in the field at the senior level to facilitate uniformity in the data collection. It has been the experience that generally the states are not able to follow the same timeline as set for the NSS. However, the matter was being pursued continuously to reach to the ultimate goal of pooling of the State and Central sample data to increase precision at lower levels.

3.33 The commission suggested that

- i. Consolidated Field Query (CFQ) should be uploaded on the website along with the Manual of Instructions for easy access by all the field offices and field investigators. This will also be useful to the researchers in understanding the tabulated results better.
- ii. Archiving of data and all other survey materials should be made a part of regular activity in SDRD/DPD.
- iii. The technique of PERT/CPM is not being made use of by SDRD and DPD in planning and execution of NSS rounds. Activities not dependent on preceding activities should be processed in parallel and not sequentially e.g. the selection of vendor for data entry should be completed by the time the filled in schedules start reaching from the field.
- iv. The time taken for entry/validation of data should be minimized by using online data collection techniques like Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) etc. Sharing of best practices in data capture from states where it is being used may be encouraged.
- v. The time taken by each activity should be critically examined and efforts should be made to reduce it further. NSSO should prepare a plan for this to NSC within two months suggesting ways for reducing the time taken in preparation of reports for different types of surveys.
- vi. Data warehousing technology should be tried so that tables can be

generated by users in an interactive mode. This will provide flexibility to users. Software like Graphina may be used for visual representation of data. NSSO may prepare an approach paper on Data Warehousing and submit to the Commission.

(Action: MoSPI)

Modernisation of Urban Frame Surveys

3.34 Nationwide Urban Frame Survey (UFS) is specially conducted since 1959-60 to meet essential requirement of updated sampling frame for urban segments in the multistage sample surveys being undertaken by NSSO. The maps of UFS besides meeting essential requirements of NSSO, are also in demand from different survey agencies in government as well as outside government and are priced survey material. During 2017-18, on the recommendations of NSC, two important measures were taken for improving UFS that are expected to contribute to better utility of UFS by users and better quality of survey results.

Dissemination of UFS metadata

3.35 In compliance with the recommendations of the NSC regarding the dissemination of UFS data, NSSO has placed the meta data of the UFS maps in public domain on <http://mospi.gov.in> during May, 2017. The disseminated data is also provided with a brief note on its dissemination mechanisms, UFS guidelines and periodicity of its dissemination. This would help the users to take an informed decision regarding accessing of the UFS maps for their requirements. Consequent upon the dissemination of the UFS meta data in public domain, there has been significant rise in demand with the exact set of UFS maps from NSSO. It has also helped the NSSO in managing their supply of UFS maps to the users in much more organized manner.

Digitization of UFS Maps

3.36 National Statistical Commission (NSC) in its 69th meeting held on August 2014, among other things, had desired that administrative boundaries

of wards need to be incorporated in UFS maps to facilitate comparison with the latest census data and ensure consistency. The digitized ward maps and Abridged House-Listing (AHL) of Enumeration Blocks (EBs), besides EB maps prepared by the Census shall be made use of, for finding a solution to the problems of integrating EBs and UFS blocks.

3.37 In pursuance of recommendations of the NSC, a Standing Committee on Urban Frame Survey (SCUFS) was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Additional Director General, NSSO (FOD) with officers from NSSO, Computer Centre, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Remote Sensing and geographic information system (GIS) Divisions of NIC and Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) as Members.

3.38 A presentation on the recommendations of Standing Committee on Urban Frame Survey (SCUFS) was made by the NSSO before the NSC in the 96th meeting of NSC. The main recommendations of the Committee were:

- a) Integration of UFS with geographical units below ward level is not found feasible. In order to facilitate the integration of UFS at ward level, the ward may be treated as an Investigator unit in UFS.
- a) The phase 2017-22 UFS may be started from July, 2017. The field work in respect of smaller towns may be taken up first, so that the field problems in marking ward boundaries could be minimized.
- b) The UFS records for phase 2017-22 may be digitized using mobile application suitably modified by NRSC to canvass the schedule through mobile application itself.

3.39 In accordance with the recommendations of the SCUFS two proposals for the launch of 11th phase of UFS were presented by NSSO.

- i. The first Proposal was to complete the usual five-year phase 2017-2022 assuming a 5 percent increase in the number of blocks and form blocks with the ward as the investigator unit afresh. The new maps will be formed with integration of ward and Investigator unit. All the blocks will

be digitized. The field work may be completed with the existing staff strength in five-year period i.e. 2017-22.

- ii. The second proposal was to have a shorter two-year phase over 2017-2019. Relative change in population in various towns would be comparatively less with reference to the last phase when field work is completed in two years than a five-year phase. The entire work can be completed in 2 years i.e. by 2019 by augmentation of staff from existing 400 to 1000 primary workers and proportionate augmentation in the supervisory staff including ISS officers. It would facilitate availability of updated UFS frame for socio-economic surveys and other large-scale sample surveys and also possibly for the population census.

3.40 The NSC complimented NSSO for their initiative in modernizing the UFS work. The Commission noted the detailed field trials undertaken by the NSSO under the directions of the SCUFS using the technology provided by NRSC and acknowledged the technology improvement in the existing procedure and the scope of value addition to the UFS maps and expansion to its new uses. This, in turn, will strengthen survey infrastructure of NSS and also for other survey programmes. The findings of these trials have shown in several instances the limitations in linking of UFS and the existing EBs of RGI. The feasibility of forming UFS blocks within the ward boundaries was also established.

3.41 The commission was of the view that the UFS work should be done as per the suggested new methodology and technology of digitization.

3.42 Considering the fact that the urban boundaries will be redrawn after the census and ward boundaries may remain frozen during the census operations, it is recommended that the new phase of UFS work be completed before the next census in 2021. This may be done by augmenting resources for the required period.

3.43 As for updating of UFS during the inter-censal period, the Commission is of the view that complete updating may not be necessary, updating may be restricted to areas of new urbanization and urban development. Assistance

of NRSC can be taken to identify such areas through satellite data. This is expected to release resources in the long term.

(Action: MoSPI)

Approval of Tabulation Plan of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

3.44 The NSSO made a presentation before the NSC on the Tabulation Plan for PLFS. The Commission examined the draft tabulation plan and other relevant documents. The Tabulation Plan of PLFS was approved by the Commission.

3.45 The first Annual Report on PLFS will be released in December 2018. The first Quarterly bulletin will be released after the release of the first Annual Report.

3.46 The title of the Annual Report should be the Survey name along with Volume number. For example, the report could be titled as Report on Employment in India in two volumes. Volume I may contain information on Labour Force Characteristics and Volume II may contain special tables. The first quarterly bulletin should contain explanations on all concepts and definitions.

3.47 The strategy for dissemination of unit level data of PLFS should also be developed and put in public domain.

(Action: MoSPI)

Reduction of Time Lag in release of Reports

3.48 The NSSO made a presentation before the NSC on strategy for Reduction of Time Lag in release of Reports of Sample Surveys. Salient features of the strategy presented by NSSO are given below.

3.49 From NSS 66th round (July, 2004-June, 2005) onwards, the unit level data along with a document on Key Indicators have been disseminated within one year from closure of the survey, pending publication of detailed reports.

3.50 As the data users are now equipped with IT facilities and data analyzing capabilities, there is a growing demand for early dissemination of unit level data. This has led to the need for exploring the possibilities of further reduction of time lag in publication of NSS data. On this issue, different Committees have identified major causes and have given suggestions/recommendations which include sub-round wise table generation and checking, use of Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) for easy tabulation, strengthening of Software Group in DPD, simultaneous data-entry & computer aided data transcription at SROs/NSROs to improve data quality, sub-round wise tabulation & table checking by SDRD, to generate tables directly in MS-Word format to avoid manual formatting at SDRD etc.

3.51 The NSSO strategy for reducing time lag are in three stages:

I. Discontinuing sending paper schedules to Data Processing Centers. For this, the Field Investigators/Junior Statistical Officers may be given 6 to 8 days to complete the survey of a FSU and 1 or 2 day extra to complete computer assisted data transcription and validation. If required, data-entry assistance may be provided to the FIs/JSOs by engaging data-entry operators on contract basis. SDRD may need to reschedule its entire series of activities so that survey instruments are finalized six months prior to start of field work. Computer Scrutiny Programme (CSP), Estimation procedure, Tabulation plan, Special Checks etc., are to be completed well in advance so that DPD gets sufficient time to develop and finalize software. Reports are to be prepared in parallel / simultaneously rather than one after another by involving more officers for table checking and report writing.

II. Using Central Database: Instead of storing data in a local database, a WEB-based Central RDBMS Database server can be installed in concerned DP-centre. Application software is to communicate with RDBMS Central Database by uploading data in XML format. Field personnel can enter data using supplied application software and generate a XML file which is then uploaded to server database by application software. This will however involve quiring and setting up WEB server, setting up appropriate bandwidths

for smooth internet connection, acquiring and installing appropriate RDBMS Database and making it functional, require developing server side programs to access the database and various other services.

III. Use of Web based form, Android and hand held devices

- i. Next the application software may extend to directly interact with web based central database apart from uploading data through XML file as an offline option. Central database may be set up with all integrity constraints and validation checks before data is pushed into it. A notification based system can be developed to alert officials involved in the process.
- ii. We may automate data processing and tabulation using the event-handling (trigger) features of RDBMS may be introduced and components of the processing / multiplier computation/ tabulation may be finalized & integrated to RDBMS platform quite in advance.
- iii. Automated multiplier generation and its continuous updating may be introduced.
- iv. Process should be initiated to convert the Windows based application to web based forms for capturing the data. Web based forms, accessed through browsers make the application independent of Operating System (O/S) platform. Data can then be accessed through any kind of device, e.g., Desktop PCs, Laptops, Tablets, iPods, mobile phones etc., which has facility of using browser to access internet irrespective of the O/S.
- v. The system should have provision for online data capturing as well as offline data uploading using XML files. "Data capturing in the field" can be done by capturing data into hand held devices directly at time of interview using CAPI etc.
- vi. The system would require thorough experimentation before its implementation as it calls for a complete change in the culture and practice of data collection/ processing. Simultaneous steps should be taken to develop android based application for wide range of android based devices, which are cheaply available.

- vii. Limitation of shape and size of commonly available android devices makes android based Apps different from Windows based application. Paper friendly structure of NSS schedule may have to be redesigned for implementing in Android based Apps.

3.52 The advantages that would accrue due to these initiatives are

- a) Little or no additional expenditure would be required for infrastructure development since all SROs/NSROs are already equipped with computers and internet connections
- b) Computer assisted data transcription and scrutiny by eliminating manual FSP at FOD is expected to improve data quality
- c) E-Transmission of digitized schedule through e-mail would cut postal delay and save huge expenditure on postage.
- d) Digitized data of the schedule received at DPD would eliminate the stages of Pre-Data Entry Scrutiny, Data Entry & Verification
- e) Enable DPD to take data directly into their system
- f) Requirement of document control would be reduced to a bare minimum.
- g) Coverage check would also be minimized if not completely eliminated.
- h) Enable DPD to finalize data & generate tables within 3 months of completion of field work,
- i) In another 3 months, viz. Key Indicators and survey results (KI), unit level data could be made available in the public domain
- j) Initially, 2-3 months more may be required to cope up with unforeseen events

Digitization of NSSO Surveys

3.53 NSSO also presented before the Commission its plans for digitization of NSS surveys. In order to release the survey results with reduced time lag and cost of collection of data, the need for introducing advanced/latest Information Technological tools for data collection in NSSO surveys in place

of conventional system of data collection through paper schedules was felt in the recent years. Adoption of these tools has and would further facilitate direct data entry and faster data processing, enabling reduction of time lag between the completion of field data collection and release of reports of the surveys.

3.54 In this context it was pointed out that several surveys of NSSO have been digitized which include Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Consumer Price Index for Urban Population (CPI(U)), Wholesale Price Index (WPI), International Comparison Programme (ICP) - 2017, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and Urban Frame Survey (UFS)-(2017-2020). Several other surveys of the NSSO are in the process of digitization, which include Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS), Socio-Economic (SE) Surveys and Rural Price Collection (RPC).

3.55 A Standing Committee of NSSO on IT under the Chairmanship of DG&CEO, NSSO has been constituted to decide the future course of digitization of NSS surveys. It was informed that for the NSS 76th Round which will cover the subjects "Disability, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing Conditions" the Standing Committee has decided that, while the data collection in the field will be done using usual paper schedules, data entry will be done in the field office itself using in-house developed MS Access based e-schedule. This will help enhance quality of data by way of verification and validation checks introduced in the e-schedule. Field offices would e-mail the cleaned data files to the Data Processing Division for further processing. Data entry at field level itself will obviate the need for data entry by Data Processing Centers thereby reducing the time lag in the release of reports.

3.56 Complete digitization of Socio-Economic Survey is envisaged from the NSS 77th Round (January-December, 2019). This will entail conversion of paper schedules into digital schedules. Data in the field will be captured directly in digital mode using tablets. While improving the quality of field data, it will further reduce the time lag in the release of reports.

3.57 Presently, the data collection and transmission for Rural Price Collection

(RPC) carried out by NSSO, for Labor Bureau is done manually through paper schedules. The Labour Bureau is working on digitizing RPC survey.

Recommendations of the NSC

3.58 Commission considered the issues flagged by NSSO on the Reduction of Time Lag in release of Reports and Digitization of NSSO Surveys together. Commission suggested that as a generic solution web based API would be the right approach for capturing the data. The committee on Online Reporting set up by the Commission should be approached for further guidance on digitization of survey data. NSS does a range of different types of Surveys and these surveys are repetitive and standardized. These surveys require considerable planning and developmental work. In many cases, the field investigator elicits the data through a conversation which is a structured conversation and has been developed with a lot of expertise over the years. For those, a pragmatic solution of evolving digital data entry and transmission may evolve but it may need a lot of developmental work and it will get standardized after some time.

(Action: MoSPI)

Chapter-4

Review of statistical activities of other Central Ministries

4.1 During the period under report, the NSC reviewed the statistical activities being carried out in some Ministries/ Departments, other than the MOSPI.

Conduct of Statistical Survey by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) for Compilation of Data on International Trade in Services

4.2 The DGCIS, Department of Commerce made a presentation before the NSC on the proposal for Conduct of Survey and Compilation of International Trade in Services. Important points contained in the Agenda note are summarized below:

- a) DGCIS highlighted that Department of Commerce requires services trade data for important sectors by partner country, by categories and sub-categories of services as prescribed in the negotiating list W/120 and by mode of delivery of services. This data is required to analyze the impact of liberalization commitments on bilateral trade and pursuing services negotiations with different countries and trading blocks.
- b) Balance of Payment (BoP) data published by RBI is the only data source for services trade statistics. The monthly RBI bulletin provides aggregate level data. Information by partner country by categories and sub-categories of services and by mode of delivery of services is not available from the RBI data.
- c) Several developed countries such as USA, UK etc. have an institutional framework for services trade data collection supported by appropriate regulations, procedures for regular collection of data from administrative sources, regulators and other partner countries (mirror data) and periodic surveys of enterprises engaged in International trade. Indian services trade data is currently based on international transaction

reporting system.

- d) NSSO had launched a Nationwide survey on services sector in its 74th round (July 2016 –June 2017). The report of the survey is yet to be released by NSSO.
- e) Eleven sectors have been identified for compilation of services data which include IT and IT enabled services, Health, Education, Tourism, Telecommunications, Insurance, Audiovisual, Business Services like Accountancy/Legal/Architectural/ Management Consultancy etc. and Financial & Construction services.
- f) Pilot surveys have been completed by DGCIS in sectors like health, education, telecom, logistics etc. The pilot surveys on international trade in services undertaken in DGCIS had been conducted under the supervision on a sub-committee chaired by DG, CSO following the decision of the Services Expert Group. The all-India surveys on services trade to be taken by DGCIS in future are proposed to be conducted following the same methodology as adopted for the pilots.
- g) The first and foremost requirement for conducting sector specific enterprise surveys is the availability of comprehensive business directories of service providers based on which sectoral surveys could be conducted. The GSTN has provisions for registering all enterprises making taxable interstate supply that include export and import of both goods and services. DGCIS has already identified seven different forms for developing and updating the business directory at sectoral level.
- h) Trade negotiators require disaggregated statistics as a guide for future negotiations of specific commitments and for evaluating and monitoring the economic impact in respect of each type of service. Central product classification (CPC) or its variants are proposed to be used to facilitate category and sub-category wise data collection in services trade as well as ensure international compatibility.
- i) The other aspects brought before the NSC included the sampling

design, schedule designing, legal frame work for data collection, field level supervision, data processing, report preparation and data dissemination.

4.3 NSC approved the proposal for Conduct of All-India Sector Specific Regular Statistical Surveys on International Trade in Services by DGCIS to meet the requirement of disaggregated level statistics on services. It suggested that the Department of Commerce may constitute a Technical Committee/Working Group who may provide technical advice and necessary guidance to DGCIS on all aspects in conducting periodic Statistical Surveys on International Trade in Services and release of results thereof.

(Action: DGCIS, MoC&I)

Chapter-5

Review of Statistical Activities of State DES

5.1 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. Towards this end, the Commission undertook detailed review of the statistical activities of some of the States. This chapter deals with the Commission's review of the statistical activities of these States.

Reviewing the State Statistical System for Karnataka

5.2 During the 93rd Meeting of the NSC, the State Statistical System of Karnataka was reviewed. During the review, the Commission was apprised about the Statistical System of the State. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) is the nodal office for undertaking various statistical activities in the State. There are seven functional divisions in the DES. The DES mainly collects, compiles & publishes data relating to Agriculture and Industry sectors. As a major activity, the DES compiles Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Index of Industrial Production (IIP). Apart from these activities, quinquennial Agriculture Census is also conducted with the Director, DES as State Agriculture Census Commissioner. The Directorate also brings out 19 publications with varying periodicity. The DES is assisting in the statistical activities of various other departments of the state government such as Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Health & Family Welfare.

5.3 For improving quality, reliability and timeliness of data and to reduce time lag in its dissemination, web/mobile based applications are now being used for many activities, such as crop cutting experiments (CCE), mother and child tracking, registration of birth and death etc.

5.4 The state government also has a web-based system for giving license to the industries registered in the state. It was informed that the license number is the user id through which the returns for ASI are filed. The

State government informed that this application is also compatible with the requirements of CSO (IS Wing).

5.5 State government informed that they have carried out a survey on Hostels of students of backward classes and Minorities and the report would be released shortly.

5.6 On the preparedness of the state for capturing NSS data digitally, it was informed that the state is ready and the staff is also technically competent to undertake such activities. It was further informed that the state of Himachal Pradesh and Telangana visited Karnataka and were showcased the Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE) through mobile app by the state government.

Reviewing the State Statistical System for Rajasthan

5.7 Review of the State Statistical System of Rajasthan was undertaken during the 95th Meeting of the NSC.

5.8 The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) is the nodal office in the State for undertaking various statistical activities. The Director, DES gave a presentation highlighting the new initiatives taken by the State Government making widespread use of e-Governance for reaching out to people using IT platform and using the collected information for developing Statistical intelligence for effective monitoring and governance. The large contingent of officials working in various departments of State government has set an example showing advantages of Information Technology on supporting government programmes like the Bhamashah Yojana reaching out to people even in remote places of Rajasthan.

5.9 DES also apprised the Commission that about 1750 posts had been created for the state statistical system in the year 2013 and within six-month people were inducted and more recruitments are being done.

5.10 Commission was also apprised that Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration (RIPA) has been holding residential training programmes for the personnel and training facilities have been created at DES with the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) funds. The block level trainings are being organized through Video Conferencing.

5.11 Commission appreciated the synergy established between the IT Department of the State Government and the DES, by virtue of being under the same administrative set up and the possible benefits for improving the statistical production process especially with the access to the administrative databases through the Bhamashah Yojana. The use of Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) funds for the improvements of physical infrastructure of the DES was also found commendable.

Reviewing the State Statistical System of Uttar Pradesh

5.12 Review of the State Statistical System of Uttar Pradesh was undertaken during the 98th Meeting of the NSC. During the review of the Statistical System of the State, the Commission was apprised that some of the important recommendations of Dr. C. Rangarajan Commission are yet to be implemented by the State. It was specifically pointed out that the below mentioned recommendations, which are crucial to the development of the State Statistical System, are yet to be implemented despite lapse of more than 16 years.

a) Independence of DES

DES should be transformed into a separate Department of Statistics and the Post of Director of DES should be upgraded to Secretary Level.

b) Director as adviser to Government

The State Government should involve Director, DES in the decision-making process. This can be done by making Director, DES a member of, or a permanent invitee to, committees and groups, formally or informally formed, dealing with plans, programmes and decision in substantive fields: agriculture, rural development, irrigation, industry, education and the like.

5.13 The Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research was established in the state in 1931 with the objective of collection and compilation of data for utilization in Planning Process. Presently, State DES is headed by a Director with the total staff strength of 2844 that includes 1934 statistical personnel.

5.14 Line Departments like Agriculture, Forestry and Health etc. have statistical units at respective Headquarter level to collect and compile data as per their departmental requirements. However, Statistical personnel working in Line Departments do not belong to Economics and Statistics cadre of the State.

5.15 GSDP is being prepared in the State since 1950-51. The state has been participating in the NSS surveys on matching sample basis from 9th round (1955) onwards.

5.16 The Pooling of Central and State sample data is being regularly carried out and the first report based on pooled data of 66th Round was released in 2015. Currently the pooling of 69th round data is about to be completed and results would be released shortly. The DES informed that in spite of pooling Central and state sample data, DES is not able to get the estimates of many characteristics of interest with desired level of precision.

5.17 The Commission was informed that the Poverty & Social Monitoring System in UP (UP PSMS) was started in 1999 with four-fold objectives:

- a.** To measure and monitor progress in key areas related to poverty and living standards of the population in the state;
- b.** In the context of ongoing reforms, to identify emerging problems that may have adverse impacts on the poor or other vulnerable groups.
- c.** To use this information to aid in making more informed policy decisions, also to improve the performance and accountability of public sector entities, particularly those providing services to the poor.
- d.** To keep the public better informed about progress as well as difficulties linked to achieving key development objectives in the state.

5.18 Five such surveys have been carried out since inception, the Fifth and the latest being conducted in 2016. This survey was planned, designed and executed by DES independently. It is the largest household survey and is aimed to give estimates up to district level.

5.19 The state has been participating in the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) since 1960-61 and the reports are generated using Central and State unit level data. The Collection of Statistics (COS) Act for collection of data for ASI was implemented in the year 2015-16.

5.20 The DES is in the process of changing the base year for preparation of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) from 2004-05 to 2011-12. But they were of the view that it would be more useful to now revise the base to the year 2017-18. The Chairman, NSC suggested that the time has come that DES should move towards Chain-Base Index.

5.21 The Directorate also brings out 16 regular publications and 7 more Publications are brought out at Field level with varying periodicity.

5.22 All district offices are connected through State Wide Area Networks (SWAN) as part of Technological up gradation of DES.

5.23 It was informed that the Fieldwork of 20th Livestock Census will be carried out through hand-held devices (Tablet computers).

5.24 It was the general view of various line departments that all the Statistical personnel in the state should be governed by a single body established in the State.

5.25 Agriculture Department stated that in each kharif, rabi and zaid season, area Statistics is collected by the primary workers (Lekhpal) of Revenue Department by actual field-to-field survey (partal) in prescribed partal-period for each season. The crop statement is aggregated from village to State level in specified time schedule. Revenue Inspectors carry out driage experiment for a proportion of selected samples for each crop in their circles and on the basis of driage factor, average yield of crops is worked out. The yield thus arrived at is utilized for preparation of crop production estimates in the State.

5.26 In order to provide early and reliable estimates of crop acreage, Timely Reporting Scheme for Improvement in Crop Statistics is being implemented in the state under Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics.

5.27 Commission was told that before implementation of crop insurance scheme in the state, a total number of about 55000 Crop cutting Experiments (CCEs) were being conducted every year till 2000-01 which allowed generation of yield Estimates of crops at District Level. Implementation of the National Crop Insurance Scheme in the state was taken up from Rabi season of the year 2013-14. In order to properly implement the crop insurance scheme, the demand of the farming community was to provide yield estimates at village Panchayat level. To meet this requirement, the number of experiments were increased to more than 600000 CCEs per year. Uttar Pradesh was the first State in the Country to implement Crop Insurance Scheme with yield rates at village Panchayat level in Rabi season of 2013-14.

5.28 In order to ensure availability of reliable and timely CCE results, action has been initiated to make available Smart Phone to each Primary field worker of Revenue Department of the State and field staff of Agriculture (statistics) Department. Smart Phones will be used for recording Crop condition at the time of execution of CCEs and sending data and images of crops to centralized server of the Government of India (GoI).

5.29 The Commission also reviewed the statistical activities in other line departments such as Trade Tax, Health and Family Welfare, Transport.

5.30 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoS&PI), Government of India is implementing a scheme viz. "Support for Statistical Strengthening" (SSS) earlier known as ISSP for Strengthening the Statistical System with primary focus on strengthening of State Statistical System as a follow up of some of the measures suggested by NSC.

5.31 DES UP mentioned that the SSS scheme is very useful for creation of infrastructure for statistical activities in the state. Using the funds of the scheme, they were able to carry out the Poverty and Social Monitoring Survey and have envisaged a number of other studies/surveys to be taken up in future. Director (SSS), MoSPI briefly explained the status of implementation of the scheme in the state.

5.32 On the basis of the activities envisaged in MoU signed with the state of UP on 03.11.2015 against the approved sanctioned amount of 43.76 crores under SSS scheme in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Rs 6.00 crores was released in the year 2015-16. Subsequently, the scheme was categorized as a Central Sector scheme. As a result, the state was treated as a new State and the implantation time frame was extended up to March, 2020 and the total allocation was revised to Rs. 42.84 cores. As a sum of Rs. 6.00 crores had already been released to the state, an additional amount of Rs. 36.84 cores is to be released during the extended period i.e. up to March, 2020.

5.33 Following the guidelines applicable for Central Sector Schemes, the state was advised to revise its Programmes to exclude creation of physical infrastructure & procurement of IT hardware and enhance statistical activities to be undertaken.

5.34 Physical and Financial progress - Against the released amount of Rs.6.00 crores to the state, the expenditure for the activities undertaken under the scheme during the year 2015-16 was Rs 1.94 crores and in the year 2016-17 was Rs 1.23 crores. Thus, total expenditure incurred till March 2017 was Rs. 3.17 crores only.

5.35 Commission was informed by the Director (SSS), MOSPI that the State Programme of UP under SSS, being finalized through mutual consultations, has scope for inclusion of more statistical activities. The Addl. Chief Secretary and Secretary (Planning) UP were requested to contribute their inputs and provide guidance to finalize the State Programme at the earliest.

5.36 It was noted that increasing the number of surveys/studies are welcome but the capacity development of the state statistical personnel may also be given adequate importance as it is an integral part of the SSS scheme and adequate funds have been provided under HRD component for capacity development of DES as well as line department's statistical personnel. The compilation of indicators, surveys /studies carried out by DES and line departments are expected to add to the experience and contribute towards capacity building. However, it is a cause of concern that the recommendations

of Dr. C. Rangarajan Commission have not been implemented in the State yet and steps are required for implementation of recommendations as soon as possible.

5.37 The Commission observed that statistical agencies are committed to compile and make available the products of official statistics on an impartial basis as public good to 'honor citizens'. There is a need to improve quality, reliability and timeliness along with adequacy and accuracy of collected statistics. There is also a need for an integrated information system using modern technology for striving towards a single version of the truth. This will help to inform all stake holders e.g. government, business and general public about socio-economic development based on hard facts. The improvement of Productivity and competitiveness along with efficient functioning of the market microstructure calls for disaggregated data and their analysis at various levels. With the use of advanced technology, it is possible to develop system to modernize collection, compilation and dissemination of Official Statistics. In fact, we should now think of using the system for intelligent dashboards to help informed decisions at all levels of governance.

5.38 Commission noted that the assistance provided under SSS scheme has benefited States of Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan visited by the Commission. These States had used the schemes under e-governance to their advantage to get data at sub-district levels and wanted that UP would set an example by going for a modern system for Business Intelligence, populating it with primary data with facilities for retrieval as peruse requirement and tools for analysis of these data at different levels of governance.

Reviewing the State Statistical System for West Bengal

5.39 The Commission reviewed the Statistical System of the State of West Bengal with the Department of Planning, Statistics & Programme Monitoring (DOPSPM) at Kolkata during the 99th meeting of the NSC on 9th January 2018.

5.40 Commission was apprised that in 2010, DOPSPM was made the nodal agency for all Statistical Activities in the State and it coordinates the statistical

activities of different departments. The Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics (BAES) is also under this department. As a nodal agency it is entrusted with designing of surveys, development of specific formats which are to be used by different departments.

5.41 Major activities of the department have been divided into collection of primary data and secondary data. The collection of primary data includes Agricultural statistics, Socio-Economic Survey, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and Economic Census apart from Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI). While the secondary data includes estimation of State Domestic Product (SDP), District Domestic Product (DDP) and Economic review etc.

5.42 Out of the 20 Key Statistical Activities identified by the CSO, for comparing data of the states, the DoPSPM is already undertaking 12 to 13 activities and the remaining are being compiled by some of the line departments. The DoPSPM also brings out 8 Annual publications and six other regular publications with varying frequencies.

5.43 The department has also developed e-applications for various activities, which include agriculture data, IIP, Employment & unemployment surveys, Farm activities data etc. Similar-applications are also under development for ASI, CPI, District level data integration, State level data integration etc. This has made data collection hassle free, transparent and the centralized storage of data would enhance data security and facilitate regular backup.

5.44 For enrichment of the State Statistical System, GOI has provided a sum of Rs.18.796 crores through SSS out of which Rs. 15.306 cry has been spent by the State. It was informed that since the year 2012-13, the State Govt. has made an Expenditure of Rs. 33 cr for improvement of State Statistical system.

5.45 Surveys and studies under Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) include Employment & unemployment surveys, Study on old age, widow and disability pension of West Bengal, Study in respect of Fodder crops etc.

Statistical activities in other departments

5.46 The Department of Panchayat and Rural Development has completed the Computerization of Daily Accounts for All the 3 Tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and it runs successfully throughout the state since 2005. The Gram Panchayat Management System (GPMS) – An Offline Accounting Software, maintains daily accounts and generates all the Statutory Books of Accounts and some other need based customized reports for Gram Panchayats. GPMS is fully compliant with the model accounting system (MAS) and embedded with national accounting code (NAC), introduced by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India in 2010-11.

5.47 The Department of Women and Child Development (WCD) and Social Welfare has developed Kanyashree Portal for better & quality service delivery to beneficiaries. Another portal that has been developed is 'Track Child 2.0' for tracking the missing children of West Bengal. It is an integrated virtual space for all stakeholders & ICPS bodies like CPSU, SCPS/State Child Protection Units, Child Protection Society/Units and DCPU, CCIs, Police Stations, CWCs, JJBs etc.

5.48 Another initiative is the Web-linked reporting of Infrastructure Status report of Anganwadi Center (ISAC). These Anganwadi Centers(AWC) have been Geo-tagged which has enabled full-fledged monitoring of different types of services.

5.49 Statistical activities of other line departments such as Finance & Commercial Tax, Health and Family Welfare, Fisheries, Land & Land Reforms and Transport were also reviewed detailing the methods of generation and utilization of Statistics.

5.50 The Commission emphasized the need for integration of data that are being generated and also inter-departmental integration for better governance and utilization of resources.

Chapter 6

Assessment of the functioning of the Commission and Way Forward

6.1 In the annual report submitted by the Commission for 2016-17, the role of the Commission in the national statistical system in the backdrop Dr. Rangarajan Commission report and the notifications subsequently issued by the Government of India was critically examined. The Commission had during the year endeavored to delve in to selected areas in detail in order to strengthen the system and put it on a modern data management framework. This was to be achieved through in-depth studies by Committees consisting of top-level national experts and practicing official statisticians. These specialized Committees were intended to provide road maps for a more modern and contemporary statistical system in real sector statistics, financial sector statistics, fiscal statistics, on-line data reporting and data analytics. The original terms of these Committees had expired before they could put in significant efforts and therefore the terms had to be extended further. However, these Committees could not complete their work during 2017-18 and are now expected to complete their tasks during 2018-19.

6.2 The world over, the use of administrative reporting for generation of official statistics is being encouraged to improve data consistency, reduced cost of data collection, and respondent burden and associated issues in direct collection of data. The digital economy being promoted with vigour by the Government provides a sound setting for improved use of administrative data in India. This requires that official statisticians have to reorient their skills and expertise in suitable mapping of the administrative data and official statistics to generate national and regional social and economic indicators. The use of on-line data collection, extraction and reporting techniques should be upgraded along with deep understanding of the administrative system that generates data. The Indian statistical system has taken some initiatives in this direction with the adoption of MCA 21 database for national accounts

compilation. However, adequate capacity and IT preparedness are yet to be fully developed. It is in this context that the outcome of the Committee's work is extremely important for the statistical system. MOSPI should ensure that the recommendations of the Committees are implemented as soon as these are made available by the Commission. However, the implications of using administrative data in place of survey and census data that have much more flexibility needs to be clearly studied especially the impact it will have on regional statistics and other disaggregation required in our decentralized setup. This point was also noted in the last report.

6.3 Another important area is that of core statistics. Though 'core statistics' has been explained by the Rangarajan Commission by defining its features as those that are of national importance and mandatory for the Government at all levels to collect and disseminate. Further, they should conform to prescribed definitions, concepts and standards and updated periodically, and are available at both aggregate and disaggregate levels. One of the mandates of the Commission is to identify core statistics. The horizontally and vertically decentralized nature of the statistical system and the size and complexities of the administrative apparatus that envelops them has made the task of defining a basket of specific statistics as core an endless exercise. The emerging areas of official statistics in the light of global needs such as the SDGs and the differing developmental priorities within the country are indicative of the problems in specifying a watertight list of statistics as core statistics without constraining flexibility of sectoral needs.

6.4 The Commission in the past has prescribed some areas of official statistics as core statistics. These contain both statistical products and processes. Major statistical activities like the population census and several other national censuses are organized by Ministries other than MOSPI. The difficulty in specifying products out of these exercises without transgressing the statutory powers of these agencies to meet their administrative responsibilities is obvious. The important thing would be to provide guidelines for all agencies in the matter of statistical surveys and censuses. This, the Government has attempted to do through official policy and guidelines requiring consultations

with the Commission and its prior approval. However, a mechanism to ensure that the data from various censuses like irrigation census, livestock census, agriculture census etc. can be integrated through harmonized classification and coding schemes and spatial linking is lacking. To some extent, this is due to the failure of the coordination mechanism between statistical advisors in different Ministries and the MOSPI.

6.5 Defining certain statistics as core statistics in a centralized manner without taking into account the complexities of sectoral requirements will make the list vulnerable to questions. However, the manner in which many of the nationally important statistics are published often makes proper interpretation difficult. Often the limitations of the published statistics are not highlighted stretching the interpretations too thin. The Commission has limited resources of its own to intervene. It was therefore considered important to develop national level meta-data standards to accompany all official statistics. In this context the Commission had desired that a small group should report on a code of practice that will provide some amount of standardization and quality assurance in the official statistics. This group is yet to be set up.

6.6 The present Commission was created through a Cabinet decision in 2006 with the stipulation that a statutory Commission would be set up within a year based on the recommendations and experience of the Commission. Though the Commission has made recommendations as early as in 2008 and high powered committees with legal experts also studied the issue, the Ministry has not apprised the Commission of the outcome of this process. Consequently, the resources and means at the disposal of the Commission to discharge its mandate remain woefully inadequate. Over the years the limited human resources of the Commission has been gradually depleted with no efforts to provide replacements of staff transferred or promoted.

6.7 The Commission painfully notes that apart from the lack of resources within the Commission, the recommendations of the Commission appear to be of little interest to the Government as no action taken report on these

recommendations are ever provided to the Commission. Even in matters within the purview of the Commission, the Ministry has been reluctant to take its view and is seen flouting its own notifications. For example, even though the gazetted guidelines for conduct of surveys issued by the Government in 2011 specifies that concurrence of NSC is mandatory for starting any survey, it is seen that the MOSPI itself has announced surveys/census without any reference to the Commission.

6.8 The offices of the Commission situated in the Sardar Patel Bhawan were shifted to the Pushpa Bhawan with no efforts to equip the office to a functioning state. In spite of the intervention of the Chairman of the Commission with the Hon'ble Minister, no improvements in the facilities or the provision of a better location have been made by the Ministry. Consequently, the Commission depends on other offices of MOSPI or State Governments to host its meeting and Chairman and members are unable to work from the Commission's office.

6.9 The Commission was established in line with the current thinking on official statistics articulated through the fundamental principles on official statistics adopted by the United Nations and other well-established international practices. Almost all countries aspiring to produce official statistics with a basic data quality framework encapsulating the concepts of credibility, public trust and professional integrity have similar mechanisms at the apex level, in most cases supported by strong statutes. The Commission to play its expected role needs to be strengthened and given due importance with statutory support.

6.10 Indian Official Statistical System is wrapped in the cobweb of time, which needs thorough revamping. The silos as legacy systems of the past are not only not efficient but have often created hurdles on absorption of technology to modernize the systems and processes which are needed to maintain high quality, consistency, coherence and timeliness of collected data. It is necessary to support decision making at all levels of governance and also inculcate a collaborative approach giving a better problem solving

ability on credible and responsive public policy. The stake holders, that is, enterprises, people in general, civil societies and international institutions also need credible data as public good. In short, there is a pressing need for capacity building through organizational restructuring; thorough revamping of the processes for data collection, collation, dissemination and analysis; strengthening of state statistical systems, accountability on implementation of recommendations by NSC and other high powered committees and monitoring of progress at the highest levels of governance. We have also to ensure that the fundamental principles of United Nations on Official Statistics, as accepted by us, are adhered to so as to maintain credibility expected of us. For this, we should be able to impose Code of Statistical Practice, which is possible only when we have systems and processes, which allow for rigorous quality checks, which is not possible at present. As this is a must to ensure high quality, we should take immediate action to revamp and modernize the system in line with our commitment to United Nations.

Annexure 1

रजिस्ट्री सं. डीएल—(एन)—04/0007/2003—05

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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 लेखाकार संस्थान की परिषद्, मध्य भारत प्रादेशिक परिषद् की एक शाखा की दिनांक 10-02-2015 से हरिद्वार शहर, उत्तराखंड में स्थापना 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 तथा 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

स0 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, रुद्रपुर 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

स0 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 (गुलबर्गा जिले) में स्थापना को अधिसूचित करती है।

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

इस शाखा के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत कालाबुरगी (गुलबर्गा 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.1 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, Uttarakhand 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 Uttarakhand 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, Uttarakhand 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.

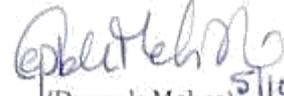
4. The non-official members will be entitled for a sitting fee of Rs. 1000/- per day for attending the Meetings of the Committees. The TA/DA entitlements and cost of local travel for the non-official members will be at par with a Joint Secretary to the Central Government for attending the meetings of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

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

(Signature)
(Deepak Mehra) 5/10/16

Annexure

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

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A.M.N.

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 09540 09594031318	Non-Official Member
10	Prof. Pami Dua, Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, 110007 Email: dua@econdsce.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

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@imidr.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.

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:dksccloud@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 09820120045	Chairman
2.	Dr.K.R. Murali Mohan, Deptt. of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology Email: krmm@nic.in 26590319 26962956	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, Kodighalli Bengaluru 560 092 Email:pramodkvarma@gmail.com 09845083655	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 TA/DA 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, Qutab 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

Annexure 3

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99

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भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग III—खण्ड 4

PART III—Section 4

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NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2018/PHALGUNA 3, 1939

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 2018

(भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् की सेवा शर्तें)

सं.1/एनएससी-2017.— सक्षम प्राधिकारी, भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् के लिए सेवा शर्तें निम्नानुसार अनुमोदित करते हैं:—

- चयन प्रक्रिया: भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् के पद के लिए ऐसे भारतीय नागरिकों से आवेदन आमंत्रित की जाएं जिन्हें किसी बड़े सांख्यिकीय संगठन में प्रमाणित सांख्यिकी तथा प्रबंधकीय अनुभव हों। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए समय-समय पर गठित खोज समिति, रिक्ति भरने के लिए आवेदकों में से नामों के पैनल की संस्तुति करेगी। आवेदकों के अतिरिक्त, खोज समिति पद के लिए उपयुक्त समझे जाने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों के नामों की भी संस्तुति कर सकती है।
- भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् के पद के लिए विचार-योग्य आवेदक, पद के लिए आवेदन की अंतिम तिथि को 55 वर्ष की आयु से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए, जैसा खोज समिति द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाए।
- भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् का कार्यकाल तीन वर्ष का होगा जिसे अगले दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकेगा, अर्थात् कुल पांच वर्ष अथवा उसके अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त करने तक, जो भी पहले हो और वह पुनर्नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र होगा/होगी।
- भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् भारत सरकार के सचिव के लिए यथा स्वीकार्य वेतन तथा भत्तों और सरकारी आवास जैसी अन्य सुविधाओं के हकदार होंगे।
- सक्षम प्राधिकारी को, यदि आवश्यक समझे, तो आपवादिक मामलों में उपर्युक्त दिए गए अर्हता मापदंडों में यथोचित छूट देने का अधिकार होगा।

6. उपर्युक्त सेवा शर्तें तत्काल प्रभावी होंगी और भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् के लिए उपबंधों के संदर्भ में असहमति की सीमा तक, भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-III, खंड-4 में प्रकाशित संकल्प सं. 85, दिनांक 1 जून, 2005, भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-II, खंड-3-उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. 465 दिनांक 10.05.2006 तथा भारत के राजपत्र साप्ताहिक (9-15 मई 2015) में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. 19 में दिए गए उपबंधों का अधिक्रमण करेगी।

अरुण कुमार यादव, संयुक्त सचिव
[विज्ञापन-III/4/असा./441/17]

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 7th February, 2018

(Service Conditions for the Chief Statistician of India)

No.1/NSC-2017.—The Competent Authority approves the service conditions for the Chief Statistician of India, as under:—

1. Selection procedure: Applications may be invited for the position of Chief Statistician of India from Indian Nationals with proven statistical and managerial experience in a large statistical organization. A Search Committee constituted by the Government of India from time to time for the purpose will recommend a panel of names for filling a vacancy from amongst the applicants. Besides the applicants, the Search Committee may also recommend names of other persons considered suitable for the position.
2. The applicants considered for the position of Chief Statistician of India should not be more than 55 years of age as on the last date for application to the position, as may be determined by the Search Committee.
3. Chief Statistician of India, will have a tenure of three years extendable by a further period of two years, i.e. a total of five years or till he/she attains the age of superannuation, whichever is earlier and will be eligible for reappointment.
4. Chief Statistician of India will be entitled to salary and allowances and other facilities like Government accommodation, as admissible to a Secretary to the Government of India.
5. The Competent Authority reserves the right to suitably relax the eligibility criteria given above, if considered necessary, in exceptional cases.
6. The above service conditions will come into immediate effect and shall, to the extent of disagreement in respect of provisions for Chief Statistician of India, supersede the provisions given in the Resolution No. 85, dated 1st June, 2005 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-III-Section-4, in the Notification No. 465 dated 10.05.2006, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II-Section-3-Sub-Section (ii) and in the Notification No. 19 published in the Gazette of India Weekly (9-15 May 2015).

ARUN KUMAR YADAV, Jt. Secy.
[ADVT.-III /4/Exty. /441/17]

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