



सत्यमेव जयते

Annual Report

2019-2020

National Statistical Commission
Government of India
New Delhi



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Annual Report 2019-20

The National Statistical Commission have the privilege to present their Fourteenth Report as required under the Government of India Resolution dated the 5th November 2019 read with 1st June 2005 published in the Gazette of India Extra Ordinary Part-III Section-4 (Appendix-I).

This Report covers activities and a brief account of recommendations made by the Commission during the period from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020.



**National Statistical Commission
New Delhi**

Acknowledgement

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 especially thankful to Shri Pravin Srivastava, the Chief Statistician of India 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 also appreciates the services rendered by Ms. Anuja Bapat, former Deputy Director General and Ms. Vandana Marwah, Deputy Director General besides the other support staff in the NSC Secretariat whose contribution in coordination and constant follow-up with various Central Ministries/ Departments helped the NSC in focusing its attention on the issues.


(Dr. Kiran Pandya)


(Shri Pulak Ghosh)


(Dr. Gurucharan Manna)


(Shri Amitabh Kant)


(Prof. Bimal Kumar Roy)

Contents

Chapter No.	Description	Page Nos.
	List of Abbreviations	1-2
	Executive Summary	3-6
1	Introduction	7-12
2	Review of Statistical Activities of the National Statistical Office (Statistics)	13-19
3	Review of Statistical Activities of the National Statistical Office (National Sample Survey)	20-36
Annexures		
Annexure I	Notification No. 478 dated 5 th November 2019 read with the Notification No. 85 dated 1 st June 2005 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-III Section-4.	37-54
Annexure II	Revised Service Conditions for the Chief Statistician of India.	55-58
Annexure III	Gazette Notification regarding Composition of the Search Committee for appointment of Chairperson and Members of National Statistical Commission.	59-61

List of Abbreviations

ADG	Additional Director General
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIDIS	All India Debt & Investment Survey
AIWOT	All India Workshop of Trainers
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ASSSE	Annual Surveys of Service Sector Enterprises
ASU	Applied Statistics Unit
ASUSE	Annual Surveys of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises
ATR	Action Taken Report
BI	Business Intelligence
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CES	Consumer Expenditure Survey
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Chief Statistician Of India
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DES	Directorate of Economic and Statistics
DG	Director General
DIID	Data Informatics and Innovation Division
DQAD	Data Quality Assurance Division
EC	Economic Census
FOD	Field Operations Division
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSS	Generalized Survey Solutions
GSTN	Goods and Service Tax Network
HCES	Household Consumer Expenditure Survey
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ISI	Indian Statistical Institute
ISS	Indian Statistical Services
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rate
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs

National Statistical Commission

ML	Machine Learning
MIS	Multiple Indicator Survey
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
MEITY	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
MoHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MSDE	Ministry for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
NIIP	National Information Integrated Platform
NSC	National Statistical Commission
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organizations
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NSSTA	National Statistical Systems Training Academy
PL	Poverty Line
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PSD	Price Statistics Division
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RFP	Request For Proposal
RPC	Rural Price Collection
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SCLFS	Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOSU	Sampling and Official Statistics Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TUS	Time Use Survey
UR	Unemployment Rate
UT	Union Territory
WPR	Worker-Population Ratio

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 of the Central Government.

(Paras – 1.7 to 1.9)

3. The Commission held seven meetings during the financial year 2019-20. In these meetings, the Commission deliberated on the issues referred to it and covered under its mandate.

(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 National Statistical Office (Statistics)

5. Capacity Building in Statistics at national level and assessment of requirement of Statisticians nationally was discussed and the Commission recommended that a dedicated webpage / website highlighting the career prospects in official statistical system may be developed by MoSPI.

(Paras – 2.2 to 2.4)

6. Analytics on National and State level data was discussed and the commission decided to seek details regarding National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP) project from NSO (Data Informatics and Innovation Division).

(Paras – 2.5 to 2.7)

7. Specific Price Index for capturing the impact on poor segment of the population was discussed in detail and it was recommended that comparison with e-commerce/ online purchase should be built in the design to cross check or benchmark the data, at least for urban CPI.

(Paras – 2.8 to 2.12)

8. The modalities for the district level study to be taken up by the Commission were discussed and it was agreed that the project will be anchored into District administration, through State DES as they were the custodian of all administrative data, the Regional Offices of Field Operations Division(FOD), NSO will provide the technical support to the project besides facilitating the interaction with local authorities.

(Paras – 2.13 to 2.15)

9. Current Status of the activities under National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP) and Progress made in integration of various databases was reviewed.

(Paras – 2.17 to 2.18)

10. NSC discussed the draft NSC Bill 2019 and made their observations.

(Paras – 2.19)

Review of activities of the National Statistical Office (National Sample Survey)

11. 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 NSS released Technical Report on Services Sector Enterprises in India based on NSS 74th Round and Annual Report (July 2017-June 2018) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey. Besides these, the Provisional results of ASI (2017-18) and Quarterly Bulletin (October - December 2018) of the PLFS were also released.

(Paras – 3.1 to 3.2)

12. The Commission was apprised about the subject and coverage of NSS 78th round survey on Domestic Tourism and Multiple Indicator Survey and it was recommended that as the subjects to be covered under MIS are quite diverse, the Working Committee may assess the adequacy of sample size and appropriateness.

(Paras- 3.3 to 3.5)

13. The Commission was informed that the Government had decided to undertake the Annual Surveys of Service Sector Enterprises (ASSSE) and Annual Surveys of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) on a regular basis on the lines of the Annual Survey of Industries so that there is a better picture about how these sectors contribute to economic development. These decisions were taken in pursuance to the recommendations of the Task Force on Improving Employment chaired by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog in 2017.

(Paras- 3.6)

14. Requirement of Sample Size in NSS for valid estimates in relation to some of the important surveys like PLFS and ASI was discussed and it was decided that a joint meeting of the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) and NSC may be convened to understand the change in design effect and noticeable under estimation of certain parameters in the PLFS report.

(Paras- 3.7 to 3.13)

15. Regular arrangements for Pooling of the Central and State sample data was discussed by the Commission and it was recommended that a group may be constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. C. Manna, Member, NSC to study the issues hindering the Pooling of data for recommending ways on how a regular mechanism can be put in place.

(Paras- 3.14 to 3.16)

16. SDRD, DQAD and FOD presented before the Commission a few measures that are proposed to be implemented for improving data quality in NSS survey. NSC emphasized on creating a road map on augmentation of technology into survey -planning.

(Paras- 3.17 to 3.21)

17. NSO (SDRD) made a presentation on the data quality issues with Household Consumer Expenditure Survey Data of NSS 75th round and apprised the Commission about the related issues. It was recommended that the survey results may not be released in its present form nor used as a basis for base year revision of the macro-economic indicators.

(Paras- 3.22 to 3.26)

18. SDRD and FOD, made presentations before the Commission on the Length of the Schedules of NSSO Surveys and the time required in case of 5 regular surveys of NSSO. The Commission recommended that the schedules for key surveys to be rationalized so that the response time may be within 40 minutes.

(Paras- 3.27 to 3.29)

19. NSC was informed that the NSS 77th Round was devoted to the subjects of Land and Livestock Holdings; Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households; Debt and Investment. The Commission recommended that Proposals for undertaking new surveys for consideration of NSC, may include the need for the survey from the prospective users/sponsors, probable indicators and draft tabulation plan.

(Paras- 3.30 to 3.33)

20. NSC was apprised that the primary objective of Time Use Survey (TUS) is to measure participation of men, women in paid and unpaid activities. This survey is an important source of information on the time spent in unpaid caregiving activities, unpaid volunteer work, unpaid domestic service producing activities of the household members. The Tabulation Plan and the Estimation procedure of Time Use survey was presented before the Commission.

(Paras- 3.34 to 3.36)

21. Some of the Miscellaneous issues such as house listing operation and its usefulness in the survey, the difficulties in getting survey data collected in certain areas and States were also discussed and it was recommended that it may be monitored by DG(NSS) on a regular basis and the Commission may be informed from time to time.

(Paras- 3.37 to 3.39)

Chapter-1

Introduction

The present report pertains to the activities of the Commission during the year 2019-20 and is the 14th 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 had set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC) vide Notification No. 85 dated 1st June 2005 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-III Section-4 which was subsequently revised vide Notification No. 478 dated 5th November 2019 read with the. As per the notification, the Commission comprised a part-time Chairperson, four part-time Members and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) NITI Aayog as the ex-officio Member. Both the notifications are at Annexure-I.

1.2 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.

1.3 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. Notifications is at Annexure- II.

1.4 The Chairman and Members of the National Statistical Commission are

National Statistical Commission

selected on the basis of the recommendations of the Search Committee duly constituted by the Government from time to time for the purpose. Related notifications is at Annexure-III.

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:

Prof. Bimal Kumar Roy	-	Chairperson (since 15.07.2019)
Dr. Kiran Pandya	-	Member (since 15.07.2019)
Shri Pulak Ghosh	-	Member (since 15.07.2019)
Dr. G. C. Manna	-	Member (since 15.07.2019)



Rao Inderjit Singh, Hon'ble Minister of States (Independent Charge) for Statistics and Programme Implementation with Prof. Bimal Kumar Roy, Chairperson, National Statistical Commission

1.6 Shri Pravin Srivastava has been the CSI and Secretary to the Commission during the entire period under report.

Mandate of the Commission

1.7 Under the Government of India Resolution dated 5th November, 2019 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 datasets;
- (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 or six months 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 of the Central Government. 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 seven meetings during the year 2019-20. The dates of

the meetings are indicated below:

Meeting No.	Dates of the Meeting
Introductory meeting	25 th July 2019
108	19 th August, 2019
109	5 th September, 2019
110	23 rd October, 2019
111	4 th December, 2019
112	15 th January, 2020
113	18 th February, 2020

1.11 The First Meeting of the newly constituted National Statistical Commission was held on 25th July 2019 mainly to orient the Commission to its functioning and background, Role and activities of MoSPI. In the meeting CSI & Secretary, MoSPI gave a presentation on the five-year vision of MoSPI which inter alia covered most of the new initiatives of MoSPI and future plans of MoSPI. The Commission also noted the Code of Professional Ethics for Members of Committees notified by MoSPI.

1.12 In its meetings, except in introductory meeting, Commission deliberated on the issues referred to it and 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.

1.13 The Annual Reports for the years up to 2017-18 along with Action taken Report (ATR) has 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

National Statistical Commission

detailed technicalities. These include the NSC's review of statistical activities of the National Statistical Office (NSO) comprising of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the recommendations in Chapter-2 and Chapter-3 respectively.

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 2019-20, a provision of Rs. 115.76 lakhs was made for the NSC under the Revenue Section of the MoSPI. It was reported that an expenditure of Rs. 98.74 lakhs was incurred during the year 2019-20.



Chapter-2

Review of Statistical Activities of the National Statistical Office (Statistics)

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 National Statistical Office (NSO), which is under the Statistics Wing of the MOSPI. The observations of the Commission are highlighted along with the recommendations.

Capacity Building in Statistics at national level and assessment of requirement of Statisticians nationally

2.2. The NSC Secretariat presented, based on the database of NSSTA, an overview of the influx from various Indian Universities into the Indian Statistical Service year 2014 onwards.

2.3. After a detailed discussion on the matter, the Commission made the following decisions:

- (a)** The Commission observed the need for a more targeted approach in the outreach programme presently conducted by NSSTA, MoSPI to address the geographically lopsided representation of universities in ISS. Commission also felt that there is a need for more rigorous publicity of the career in official statistics particularly in ISS and the state statistical cadre amongst the students pursuing Statistics at undergraduate and post graduate levels.
- (b)** A dedicated webpage/website highlighting the career prospects in official statistical system may be developed by MoSPI for this purpose.
- (c)** Commission desired that the matter may be pursued with MoHRD to have information on the students with statistics subject passing out from Universities and to understand the pattern of their absorption in the

labour market. NSSTA, MoSPI may also independently take up the matter with universities.

2.4. The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO (NSSTA) and MoHRD, vide communication no. 17(1)(110)/NSC/2019 dated 8th November, 2019.

(Action: MoSPI)

Analytics on National and State level data

2.5. During the 110th NSC meeting held on 23rd October 2019, the discussion on the subject highlighted the need to make forecasting and robust predictive analysis integral to the official statistical system. Data including the input data for Gross Domestic Product(GDP) need to be analysed in more detail. The Commission also observed that MoSPI is working on NIIP Project which is coordinated by DIID Division.

2.6. It was decided to seek details regarding the project and the Advisory Committee recently constituted to guide this project from DIID Division.

2.7. The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(DIID), vide communication no. 17(1) (110)/NSC/2019 dated 8th November, 2019.

(Action: MoSPI)

Specific Price Index for capturing the impact on poor segment of the population

2.8. The Commission in its 110th meeting held on 23rd October 2019, desired to know if the design of present Consumer Price Index(CPI) series released by NSO captured the specific impact of price variation on poor segment of the population. Price Statistics Division(PSD), NSO informed the Commission that while there was no specific segmentation for the rural CPI in the current series, in CPI (Urban) the allocation of total 1114 markets (and 6684 rented dwellings) to the selected 310 towns has been done to represent different geographical areas of the town and also different segments of the population (poor, middle and affluent) living in the town.

2.9. The allocation to poor segment has been done at national level according to the then poverty line while the further allocation at state level is done as per their

proportion at the state level. These markets have been distributed more or less equally among the four weeks of the month to capture price variations across weeks. The weighting diagram of the CPI Series is based on the Consumption Expenditure Survey (CES) schedule of NSS. While the consumption basket was uniform across quotations being the one taken from CES Schedule, however, the number of items for price data collection identified through the market survey varies not only among states/UTs but also among the markets within the state/UT and it is around 250. The specification of each item including quantity consumed in every market was also determined according to the preferences observed while designing the frame.

2.10. The Commission desired to know if the price variation was visible between the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure(MPCE) classes, or it needed some tweaking in the weighting diagram. They asked that the Poverty Line(PL) for 2011-12 be carried forward to mid-point of NSS 75th round to derive PL for 2017-18. Thereafter, weighting diagram for the poor be derived based on households having per capita expenditure below the current PL. These weights would be applied to price relatives (considering markets catering to poor in case of urban) to derive the CPI / level of inflation corresponding to poor. Weighing diagram exercise would be based on NSS 75th round data. For carrying forward the Poverty Line, CPI rural/urban be used.

2.11. After a detailed discussion on the matter, the Commission made the following recommendations:

- (a) Commission also observed that comparison with e-commerce/ online purchase should be built in the design to cross check or benchmark the data, at least for urban CPI.
- (b) It was desired that PSD may provide a detailed paper to NSC responding to these queries.

2.12. The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(PSD), vide communication no. 17(1) (110)/NSC/2019 dated 8th November, 2019.

(Action: MoSPI)

Modalities for the district level test study to be undertaken by NSC for Data integration and dissemination

2.13. The Commission discussed the modalities for the district level study to be taken up by the Commission. It was agreed that the project will be anchored into District administration, through State DES as they were the custodian of all administrative data, the Regional Offices of Field Operations Division(FOD), NSO will provide the technical support to the project besides facilitating the interaction with local authorities.

2.14. After a detailed discussion on the matter, the Commission made the following recommendations:

- (a)** It was decided that NSO may indicate 4 Regional Offices in different geographical regions with adequate resources who could coordinate the project in one of the district of their jurisdiction.
- (b)** It was further decided that Dr Kiran Pandya, member, NSC with DG(Statistics) will prepare a concept note indicating the scope of work and deliverables for the project and share the same with NSO.

2.15. The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS) and NSO(Statistics), vide communication no. 17(1)(110)/NSC/2019 dated 8th November, 2019.

(Action: MoSPI)

Documentation and Data Sharing Protocols

2.16. In view of the increase in use of technology in the work of MOSPI, issues related to data sharing protocol and information security assumes more significance. It was noted that MoSPI follows the Data Documentation and Dissemination Policy in respect of sharing of final data and reports with users, there was no expressed guidelines in terms of ensuring information security in the system. Commission opined that given the sensitivity of data it is essential to have a comprehensive information security protocol. NSC secretariat submitted that Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) has developed umbrella guidelines and it is

possible to customize the same for MoSPI to develop broad guidelines to begin with.

(Action: MoSPI)

Presentation on Status of the activities under National Information Integrated Platform (NIIP) and Progress made in integration of various databases

2.17. Data Informatics and Innovation Division (DIID) of NSO made a presentation on the activities under National Information Integrated Platform (NIIP) covering objective of NIIP, Scope and Coverage, Proposed Architecture, Implementation Strategy and current status of NIIP. Key points of the presentation are as follows:

- i.** NIIP is being put in place with objective to develop data based information ecosystem, facilitate data driven policy making, provide single platform for all data needs, provide opportunity for innovation & collaboration, increase transparency and accountability by automation of core statistical functioning and establish MoSPI as the preferred, trusted and reliable service partner for all stakeholders.
- ii.** NIIP has been envisaged as a user centric design process for Central and State Government, Research Organizations/ Colleges/ Universities, individuals and private organizations. NIIP will integrate of data available in silos using advanced technology in Official Statistics. The platform will have functionalities for data acquisition, data processing, analysis and visualization including GIS.
- iii.** The platform will facilitate access to statistical information in shape of indicators, indices, reports, e-Books and will provide request based derived data sets and analytics using BI, AI, ML etc.
- iv.** NIIP and Generalized Survey Solutions (GSS) would also address the bottlenecks in Pooling of Central and State sample data.

2.18. It is expected that NIIP will go live by July 2020. Currently data modelling for data migration for NSS and legacy data is in progress.

(Action: MoSPI)

Formulation of Views of present NSC on the draft National Statistical Commission (NSC) Bill 2019

2.19. MoSPI made a presentation on the National Statistical Commission Bill, 2019 and appraised the Commission in detailed, about various aspects of the proposed bill. The Commission gave its observations on the Draft NSC Bill 2019 as summarized below:

- (a)** The composition of the proposed Commission should adopt a hybrid model with regards to the members of the Commission. Instead of 5 full time members, it may have a mix of both full time and part time members.
- (b)** The tenure of both the Chairperson and members may be kept at 5 years and the maximum age limit for members may be 65 years and in case of Chairperson may be 70 years.
- (c)** The status of Chairperson and Members may be included in the Bill.
- (d)** The list of core indicators should be flexible and not fixed, so that addition and deletion can be done as per requirement.
- (e)** The Deputy Governor, RBI as nominated by the Governor, RBI and the Chief Statistician of India (CSI) to be ex-officio members of the Commission.
- (f)** The Search Committee for selection of Chairperson and Members of the Commission should follow the standard government selection protocols under the Cabinet Secretary.
- (g)** Each state may have a State Chief Statistician, and the person should not be below the rank of Additional Chief Secretary /Principal Secretary in the State.

(Action: NSC Secretariat)

Miscellaneous issues

2.20. The Commission also discussed the issue of proposed pilot study to develop methodology for Social audit. It was decided that Dr. Kiran Pandya, Member, NSC will interact with professors of Sampling and Official Statistics Unit (SOSU) & Applied

Statistics Unit (ASU) of ISI regarding the Social Audit Pilot project and thereafter prepare a concept note and approximate budget which he would present in the next meeting.

(Action: NSC)

Action Plan for NSC

2.21. During the 110th meeting of the NSC held on 23rd October 2019, the Commission opined that the mandate of NSC as the apex advisory body for the official statistical system extends not only to MoSPI but to all the Central Ministries/ Departments as well as State Government agencies.

2.22. Based on the discussions, the Commission made the following decisions:

- (a) The Guidelines for Conducting Statistical Surveys to be followed by Central Ministries/Departments, which intend to conduct any statistical survey as contained in Government of India Notification No. 232 dated 5th December 2011, may be re-circulated.
- (b) Information regarding any statistical survey conducted by the Central Ministries/Departments in last 5 years may be sought and compiled.

(Action: NSC Secretariat)



Chapter-3

Review of Statistical Activities of the National Statistical Office (National Sample Survey)

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 NSS. 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 NSS have been reviewed and the recommendations of the NSC thereon have been forwarded to the DG, NSS and the concerned Divisions of the NSS. 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 NSO(NSS) released the following reports:

- (1)** Technical Report on Services Sector Enterprises in India based on NSS 74th Round (July 2016 – June 2017).
- (2)** Annual Report (July 2017-June 2018) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey
- (3)** Quarterly Bulletin (October - December 2018) of the PLFS
- (4)** Rural Price Collection(RPC) Bulletin for Qtr. Jan-March, 2019, Apr-June, 2019, July-Sept, 2019
- (5)** Volume-II and unit level data of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2016-17
- (6)** Volume-I and Summery Results for Factory Sector for ASI 2017-18 has been released.
- (7)** Volume-II and Unit level data of ASI 2017-18 has been sent to DIID for dissemination after approval of competent authority.

Ratification of subject and coverage of NSS 78th round survey on Domestic Tourism and Multiple Indicator Survey

3.3 During the 108th meeting held on 19th August 2019, NSO(SDRD) gave a detailed presentation on the subject and coverage of NSS 78th round covering two surveys to be conducted in this round namely, Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS) and Domestic Tourism Expenditure. The survey period would be January- December 2020. For the purpose, a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. C. Manna has been constituted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 11.04.2019.

- (i) Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS):** This survey will collect information for monitoring National Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) where data gaps exist including information on migration particulars; new construction of houses/flats in urban areas since 2014 – 15 and other important indicators of current relevance. It was informed that the Survey will be the first of its kind for NSS and about 8 SDG indicators would be derived from the survey.

- (ii) Domestic Tourism Survey:** The purpose of the survey was primarily to obtain estimates for the use of Ministry of Tourism in preparing the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). In the past surveys on Domestic tourism, a comprehensive household survey on domestic tourism for the first time was conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during 65th Round (July 2008-June 2009). In that round, the survey was intended to provide estimates of the volume of domestic tourism in terms of number of visitors (i.e., persons performing trips), number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity and number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism and average tourism expenditure in India. NSSO conducted its second all-India household survey on domestic tourism during the period July 2014-June 2015 (NSS 72nd round). Since next TSA would be prepared by Ministry of Tourism (MoT) for the year 2020-21, MoT requested NSSO to include the Domestic Tourism Survey in 2020-21, which is approximately after a gap of 5 years from NSS 72nd Round. The

NSS 78th round survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure' would include coverage of trips; household characteristics; and associated expenditure towards tourism.

3.4 After a detailed discussion on the NSS 78th Round, the Commission made the following decisions:

- a)** NSS may undertake these Surveys and work out a mechanism for quick release of results. They need to work quickly to convert the schedule of enquiry into questionnaire in this direction.
- b)** For the MIS Survey, these may be conducted at regular intervals so that the data requirements for the corresponding SDG indicators can get updated.
- c)** While finalizing the questionnaire, information may also be sought for the awareness and offtake of associated government schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana etc.
- d)** For employment and unemployment surveys, more probing questions need to be asked on how the youth are engaging themselves, especially when they are neither in education, training or employment (NEET) and means for sustenance.
- e)** For the education component, the nature of educational institution (public, private, semi private, etc) where last education was availed may also be asked.
- f)** For the issue of migration, NSS may also look at the legal provisions like the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act and see whether any inputs need to be sought from the respondents while finalizing the schedule.
- g)** A complete mapping needs to be done on how the questionnaires and Meta data of the proposed NSS Rounds map into the final indicator.
- h)** As the subjects to be covered under MIS are quite diverse, the Working Committee may assess the adequacy of sample size and appropriateness.

3.5 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS), vide communication no. 17(1) (108)/NSC/2019 dated 6th September, 2019.

(Action: MoSPI)

NSS Surveys - Annual Surveys of Service Sector Enterprises (ASSSE) and Annual Surveys of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises ASUSE

3.6 During the 108th meeting of NSC held on 19th August 2019, the Commission was informed that the Government had decided to undertake the Annual Surveys of Service Sector Enterprises (ASSSE) and Annual Surveys of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) on a regular basis on the lines of the Annual Survey of Industries so that there is a better picture about how these sectors contribute to economic development. These decisions were taken in pursuance to the recommendations of the Task Force on Improving Employment chaired by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog in 2017. NSO(SDRD) presented the scope, subject and coverage of the ASSSE and ASUSE Surveys.

- i)** Prior to this survey, the entire service sector was covered in NSS 63rd round (July 2006 – June 2007). While NSS 74th round was a fully list frame-based survey, NSS 63rd round was an area frame survey augmented by a small list of big enterprises. The Commission was informed that a Standing Committee on Services Sector and Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (SCSSUSE) was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, former CSI and former NSC Chairman.
- ii)** The ASSSE will cover incorporated service sector enterprises with the reference period as Financial year. First round of ASSSE is expected to start from April, 2020. The survey will be restricted to corporate sector only and will be a record-based survey. ASSSE will be a completely list- frame based survey.
- iii)** In case of ASUSE, a combination of list frame and area frame will be used. However, for the first round of ASUSE, only area frame will be used. ASUSE will cover the unincorporated non-agricultural sector enterprises excluding construction sector. Coverage of ASUSE will also include Society/Trust/

Cooperative/Club/Association, etc. ASUSE will also generate estimates pertaining to a Financial year. The enterprises covered under Annual Survey of industries (ASI) will be excluded from the coverage of ASUSE. It was explained that the first round of ASUSE will start from October 2019. This will be a survey for a period of six months. The survey period for the future rounds of ASUSE will be of one-year duration from April – March.

(Action: MoSPI)

Requirement of Sample Size in NSS for valid estimates in relation to some of the important surveys like PLFS and ASI

3.7 In the 109th Meeting of the NSC held on 5th September 2019, Member, NSC made a presentation to highlight the issue of adequacy of sample size for NSO surveys. He made some observations on the report of Annual PLFS 2017- 18, 73rd Round Enterprise Survey of NSS and ASI data. The member pointed out that the Relative Standard Error (RSE) is much higher (>10%) in these surveys. While the phenomenon is restricted to smaller states and UTs for some indicators, some critical indicators also have significantly large RSE for a majority of states. So far ASI data is concerned the estimates still have manageable RSEs. Since the NSS data also feeds into GDP estimation, there is an urgent need to look at the adequacy of the sample size and the reliability of estimates.

3.8 It was also informed by the NSC secretariat that although the issue has been deliberated at various occasions yet no formal study in this context has so far been taken by NSC.

3.9 CEO NITI Aayog, at this stage, stated that real time monitoring and validation of data is also very critical besides the larger issue of sample size. Technology can be deployed for concurrent validation of data thereby isolating the effect of sample size which then can be studied in greater detail. He informed the Commission about the experience of Aspirational Districts, where administrative data is being captured and monitored in real time through a dashboard developed by NITI Aayog by using the Artificial Intelligence. The software has inbuilt validation checks for maintaining the quality of data. A presentation was also made by NITI officials to the Commission

demonstrating the data capturing and validation on real time basis.

3.10 After a detailed discussion the Commission made the following decisions:

- (a)** A Committee to be constituted to study the adequacy of the sample size of the surveys and for improving the quality of data. The Committee may inter alia also comment on the issue of data quality and the deployment of technology to develop the real time validation. Chairman suggested that Prof Mousumi Bose, Applied Statistics Unit, ISI Kolkata may chair this committee depending on her availability and Dr G C Manna may be a special invitee to the Committee. The names for other members of the committee may be decided by MoSPI.
- (b)** A joint meeting of the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) and NSC may be convened to understand the change in design effect and noticeable under estimation of certain parameters in the PLFS report.

3.11 The Secretariat informed that Prof Mousumi Bose, Prof. Applied Statistics Unit, ISI Kolkata whose name was proposed by the Chairman to head the said Committee had formally communicated her inability to do so. In view of this, the matter was again open for decision on the Chair of the Committee and its TOR. ADG, Survey Coordination informed that NSO has in the meantime moved an independent proposal to set up an Expert Committee to study the question of sample size in NSS surveys.

3.12 Commission observed that the same Committee may look into the matters raised in the meeting of NSC on 5th Sept 2019. Further, the Chairman desired that the composition of the Committee may be revised to have Prof T J Rao, ISI as the Chairman of this Committee whereas former Principal Advisor of Reserve Bank of India, Shri Gautam Chatterjee may be a member of the committee depending on their availability. Dr. G.C Manna, Member, NSC may be a special invitee to the Committee. The names for other members of the committee may be decided by MoSPI.

3.13 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS), vide communication no. 17(1) (109)/NSC/2019 dated 26th September, 2019 and also vide communication no. 17(1)(110)/NSC/2019 dated 8th November, 2019.

(Action: MoSPI)

Regular arrangements for Pooling of the Central and State sample data

3.14 The Commission noted that pooling of NSS data has not taken off despite its importance in generating sub national, district level estimates being accepted by the stakeholders due to various reasons. It was also opined that many states are still not contributing in Pooling of the data. It was informed by the NSC secretariat that a Committee on pooling of central and state sample data of NSS was also established by NSC in the past under the Chairmanship of Prof R Radhakrishna. The Committee submitted its detailed Report in Sept 2011.

3.15 After a detailed discussion on the matter, the Commission made the following decisions:

- (a)** The Commission asked the Secretariat to share the past report with members.
- (b)** The Commission further recommended that NSO may submit a note highlighting the estimates and their confidence limits in respect of few characteristics like LFPR, WPR, UR and MPCE separately for central and state samples for a few states representing different regions based on NSS 68th round.
- (c)** A group may be constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. C. Manna, Member, NSC to study the issues hindering the Pooling of data and recommend ways on how a regular mechanism can be put in place. The recommendations could then be considered by MoSPI when they implement the ICT based Generalized Survey Solutions (GSS) in NSS which would also address the bottlenecks in Pooling of Central and State sample data

3.16 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS), vide communication no. 17(1) (109)/NSC/2019 dated 26th September, 2019.

(Action: MoSPI)

Improving data quality in NSS survey -FOD, SDRD, DQAD

3.17 In the 111th meeting of the NSC held on 4th December 2019, SDRD, DQAD and FOD presented before the Commission a few measures that are proposed to be implemented for improving data quality in NSS survey as given below:

- i.** Optimization of the length of the questionnaire by suitable re- grouping/ rearrangement of items and keeping respondent burden in view.
- ii.** Concurrent data validation during field work in addition to inbuilt validation checks. Ensuring close monitoring of field activity through para data analysis.
- iii.** Wider Publicity to reach to the respondents.
- iv.** Surveys to be coordinated using a project team approach by involving SDRD, DQAD and FOD right from conception, execution and results.
- v.** Fast tracking development of Computer Assisted General Survey Instrument for which the vendor is already selected and is being on- boarded.
- vi.** Creation of regular field posts for ongoing regular surveys
- vii.** Institutionalising continuous skill improvement for field staff
- viii.** Strengthening physical, human and ICT infrastructure.

3.18 The National Accounts Division, being one of the key users of NSS data, gave their perspective of the NSS Data and outlined data gaps which need to be addressed including improvement in Timelines, Augmenting Capabilities at the State level and Pooling of State Samples for better estimates at the sub- state disaggregated level.

3.19 After the follow-up deliberations, NSC desired following actions to be taken up for way forward:

- (a)** The survey questionnaire need to be made more dynamic to adopt and reflect the changes in Indian economy from both the supply and demand side.
- (b)** Use of alternate source of data to complement and facilitate or validate data collected through surveys while the survey is going on.
- (c)** Exploring the use of advanced technologies like using Analytical tools such as Big Data, AI and Machine learning to improve the data collection and survey process.
- (d)** NSO to expedite the skill training ecosystem for survey enumerators, data quality persons etc in collaboration with MSDE.
- (e)** NSO to also expedite the cadre review of ISS and SSS officers so that regular positions can be created and filled up in the medium term.
- (f)** NSS to fast track finalisation of RFP to engage skilled field staff based on market determined remuneration.
- (g)** A Methodological Study Unit may be established in NSO to take up focussed studies on priority.
- (h)** Experts from leading industry may also be invited to participate and contribute in the survey process.
- (i)** Technological interventions are extremely critical to strengthen the survey set up. NSC emphasised on creating a road map on augmentation of technology into survey -planning.
- (j)** Restructuring and resizing the survey questionnaire by regrouping the questions and abridging the questionnaire may be taken up at pilot basis as a measure to address the larger issue of response fatigue.

3.20 The Commission was apprised that the proposed measures suggested by the Divisions are being fast tracked for implementation in future surveys and there is a need of a structural break in the working of NSSO so that these reforms can be incorporated.

3.21 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS), vide communication no. 17(1) (111)/NSC/2019 dated 20th December, 2019.

(Action: MoSPI)

Data quality in Household Consumer Expenditure Survey

3.22 During the 112th meeting of the NSC held on 15th January 2020, NSO (SDRD) made a presentation on the data quality issues with Household Consumer Expenditure Survey Data of NSS 75th round and apprised the Commission of the following issues:

- i) A decline in the number of households reporting consumption of food and non-food items was observed in the 75th round of CES when compared with the figures of 68th round. Such decrease could be attributed to change in the consumption behaviour of the households as well as availability of several items provided either free of cost or partially free through different social welfare programmes implemented by the Government.
- ii) One of the reason could be that the methodology, survey instrument and approach followed in CES are not sensitive/adequate enough to capture the changes that have taken place in households' consumption behaviour during the intervening period 2011-12 to 2017-18, particular due to subsidies and benefits of social welfare programmes of Government. Therefore, the Division emphasised on the need for change in the items included in the consumption basket as well as a change in approach to adequately capture the contemporary consumption scenario of the Indian households.
- iii) A marginal increase was also observed in the number of substituted households surveyed belonging to four upper fractile classes of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) in rural areas and two fractiles

in urban areas. This would have implications on the non-sampling errors as well in the estimated values of MPCE.

3.23 After detailed discussions on improvement of quality of data of CES, the following recommendations were made:

- (a)** The Commission noted that MoSPI will be undertaking two back-to-back surveys on consumer expenditure to be undertaken during the period 2020-21 and 2021-22. This will facilitate taking a decision on the appropriate year to be chosen for the next base year revision of macro-economic indicators.
- (b)** The item basket of CES may be revised and rationalised by removing obsolete items/items with insignificant contribution to the total MPCE and inclusion of new/emerging items. Also, there is need to prune down the list of items by regrouping/merging/amalgamation of a number of existing items.
- (c)** With a view to capture information on subsidies availed by the households through a host of social-welfare programmes, appropriate provision in the CES schedule/questionnaire may be made in the forthcoming surveys.
- (d)** Ways and means to be evolved for capturing information on consumption from other sources as well including on-line retails sales etc.
- (e)** The length of the CES schedule / questionnaire may be optimized by suitable re-grouping / re-arrangement of items so that the respondent burden is minimised. Efforts to be made to ensure that the time taken for filling up the responses may be targeted at around 45 minutes.
- (f)** A targeted and focused approach may be adopted while interviewing the informants to reduce non-sampling errors. This may be implemented with technological interventions through a suitable rule-based randomization of the blocks/sections and items in the schedule/questionnaire.
- (g)** Rapid advancement of e-commerce has led to significant change in the purchasing behaviour of the households and such purchases constitute a

notable share of households' procurement of goods and services (metros/urban areas). Suitable provision in the CES questionnaire should be made to capture information on online purchases.

- (h) The new approach may be finalised and implemented after following due survey protocols. The possibility of conducting CES in PLFS fashion (i.e., following rotational panel) where information on a particular group of items, say, food items may be collected from a group of households in a particular visit while information on non-food items may be collected from the other group households should also be explored.

3.24 Considering the analysis presented by SDRD and views of the members it was agreed that the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (HCES) Data of NSS 75th round are not sensitive enough to capture the significant changes in the household consumption behaviour, especially those goods and services delivered through social-welfare programmes. It was recommended that the survey results may not be released in its present form nor used as a basis for base year revision of the macro-economic indicators.

3.25 It was further recommended that MoSPI should accelerate the intervention of technology for faster data collection with improved quality and quick release of results.

3.26 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS), vide communication no. 17(1) (112)/NSC/2020 dated 27th January, 2020.

(Action: MoSPI)

Discussion on the length of the Schedule of NSSO Surveys Survey

3.27 During the 112th NSC meeting the officers of the SDRD and FOD, made presentations before the Commission on the Length of the Schedules of NSSO Surveys and the time required in case of 5 regular surveys of NSSO. The Commission was appraised on the following issues:

- i) The focus of the NSS surveys has been on collecting quantity i.e. large information is being collected in multiple subject surveys. Focus should

be on collection of quality information instead of quantum of information and information on core subject of the survey should only be collected leaving out all other information especially those where the response rate has been poor/low.

- ii) The length of the CES schedule/questionnaire needs to be optimized by suitably re-grouping/re-arrangement of items. It was also suggested that instead of collecting information of all the items from one household, different group items can be collected from different households in the same stratum to reduce respondent burden.
- iii) The time required for canvassing a schedule needs to be drastically reduced considering the tolerance limit of the respondent which has adverse impact on the quality of information collected. Ideally the time required to canvass the schedule should be within 40 minutes and MoSPI may take appropriate steps.

3.28 After deliberations the following observations and recommendation were made by the Commission:

- (a) The CES schedules to be reworked and rationalised before canvassing them in the two back-to-back surveys for 2020-21 and 2021-22. NSS may rework their plans for other surveys to accommodate these activities.
- (b) The schedules for key surveys to be rationalised so that the response time may be within 40 minutes.
- (c) The survey approach and concepts to be reworked so that they are more relevant to the changing requirements of the society. For the CPI basket, keeping in view the requirement of stakeholders, explore the feasibility of using randomization techniques / splitting techniques. MoSPI may consider carrying out a quick pilot study, as necessary, to decide an appropriate survey methodology for more realistic estimate of HCE.

3.29 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS), vide communication no. 17(1) (112)/NSC/2020 dated 27th January, 2020.

(Action: MoSPI)

Tabulation plan and Estimation procedure of NSS 77th Round

3.30 During the 113th meeting held on 18th February 2020, NSC was informed that the NSS 77th Round was devoted to the subjects of Land and Livestock Holdings; Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households; Debt and Investment. The objective of the All India Debt & Investment Survey(AIDIS) was to generate basic quantitative information on:

- i. Stock of assets of the households as on 30.06.2018
- ii. Capital formation -by the households during 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019
- iii. Indebtedness of the households as on 30.06.2018

3.31 The Survey on Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households was designed for generating

- a) Different indicators of ownership and operational holdings of rural households
- b) Various estimates related to the situation of agricultural households such as
 - i. Economic well-being as measured by their consumption expenditure, income, productive assets and indebtedness
 - ii. Their farming practices and
 - iii. Awareness and access to various welfare schemes and technologies in the field of agriculture
- c) The survey collected detailed information on receipts and expenditure of agricultural household's farm and non-farm businesses, receipts from all other economic activities pursued by their members to arrive at their average monthly income

3.32 Presentations were made on the Tabulation plan and Estimation procedure of NSS 77th round and also discussed. The NSC made the following recommendations:

- (a) NSO(SDRD) needs to look at already published data like the Cost of Cultivation Studies conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers'

Welfare under the Comprehensive Scheme for Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops may be examined/studied by NSO (SDRD), with a view to examine possible overlaps.

- (b) Proposals for undertaking new surveys for consideration of NSC, may include the need for the survey from the prospective users/sponsors, probable indicators and draft tabulation plan. An in-depth study of availability of administrative data and availability of data from other sources/surveys needs to be duly factored into the proposal.
- (c) Findings from the analysis may be presented to the NSC.

3.33 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS), vide communication no. 17(1) (113)/NSC/2020 dated 20th March, 2020.

(Action: MoSPI)

Tabulation plan and Estimation procedure of Time Use Survey(TUS), 2019

3.34 During the 113th meeting held on 18th February 2020, NSC was apprised that the primary objective of Time Use Survey (TUS) is to measure participation of men, women in paid and unpaid activities. The survey is an important source of information on the time spent in unpaid caregiving activities, unpaid volunteer work, unpaid domestic service producing activities of the household members. This will also provide information on time spent on learning, socializing, leisure activities, self-care activities, etc. by the household members.

3.35 NSO (SDRD) made a presentation on tabulation plan and estimation procedure of the Time Use Survey. The NSC desired that the detailed instruments, concepts and methodology may be shared with the NSC.

3.36 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS), vide communication no. 17(1) (113)/NSC/2020 dated 20th March, 2020.

(Action: MoSPI)

Miscellaneous issues

3.37 The Commission also discussed the house listing operation and its usefulness in the survey. The Commission recommended that NSO (SDRD) may undertake a

study to assess the feasibility of doing away with house listing exercise by using alternative cost effective and efficient methods. Results of the study may be placed before the NSC.

3.38 The NSC was apprised of the difficulties in getting survey data collected in certain areas and States and was informed of the steps being taken. The Commission appreciated the efforts being taken by the Ministry and said that this may be monitored by DG(NSS) on a regular basis and the Commission may be informed from time to time.

3.39 The aforementioned recommendations were forwarded to NSO(NSS), vide communication no. 17(1) (113)/NSC/2020 dated 20th March, 2020.

(Action: MoSPI)



Annexure I

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99

REGD. NO. D. L.-33004/99



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग III—खण्ड 4

PART III—Section 4

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 478]

नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, दिसम्बर 19, 2019/अग्रहायण 28, 1941

No. 478]

NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2019/AGRAHAYANA 28, 1941

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2019

सं.1/एनएससी/2019-भाग-1.—देश की सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली की समीक्षा करने के लिए डॉ. सी. रंगराजन की अध्यक्षता में जनवरी, 2000 में सरकार द्वारा गठित राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग ने देश के समस्त कोर सांख्यिकीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए एक नोडल एवं शक्तिमंजूर निकाय के रूप में कार्य करने, सांख्यिकीय प्राथमिकताओं एवं मानकों को विकसित, प्रबोधित एवं लागू करने तथा सांख्यिकीय समन्वय सुनिश्चित करते हेतु एक सांविधानिक राष्ट्रीय आयोग के गठन की सिफारिश की। रंगराजन समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की कि आयोग को शुरू में थोड़े से अधिकार के साथ गठित किया जाए ताकि जब यह कार्य करना शुरू करे तो इसकी उभरती जरूरतों तथा मूल वास्तविकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए कानून बनाया जा सके। अब रंगराजन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप और समस्त मौजूदा अधिसूचनाओं का अधिकरण करते हुए, प्रारंभ में, सरकारी संकल्प के माध्यम से आयोग के गठन का निर्णय लिया गया है। आशा है कि एक वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर सांविधिक आयोग का गठन कर लिया जाएगा।

2. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग में निम्नलिखित शामिल होंगे—

- (क) एक अंशकालिक अध्यक्ष, जो एक प्रख्यात सांख्यिकीविद् अथवा समाजशास्त्री हो/रहा हो, जिन्हें भारत सरकार द्वारा नामित किया जायेगा;
- (ख) चार अंशकालिक सदस्य, निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों से एक-एक, जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा नामित किया जायेगा तथा जिन्हें निम्नलिखित में विशेषज्ञता तथा अनुभव शामिल हो -
- कृषि, उद्योग, बुनियादी सुविधा, व्यापार अथवा वित्त जैसे क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक सांख्यिकी,
 - जनसंख्या, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, श्रम और रोजगार या पर्यावरण जैसे क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक और पर्यावरण सांख्यिकी,
 - गणना, सर्वेक्षण, सांख्यिकीय सूचना प्रणाली या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, जैसे क्षेत्रों में सांख्यिकीय प्रचालन, और

6531 GI/2019

(1)

- (iv) राष्ट्रीय लेखा, सांख्यिकीय मांडलिंग या राज्य सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली।
- (ग) मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, नीति आयोग (राष्ट्रीय भारत परिवर्तन संस्थान) पदेन सदस्य के रूप में।
- (घ) सचिव, सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् के कार्यभार ग्रहण करने तक आयोग के पदेन सदस्य सचिव के रूप में कार्य करेंगे। भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् का पद विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय के अध्यक्ष के रूप में सृजित किया गया है जो सांख्यिकी आयोग का सचिव होगा।
3. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग के अध्यक्ष, सदस्य और सचिव (भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद्) का चयन भारत सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजनार्थ समय-समय पर विधिवत गठित एक सर्च कमेटी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया जाएगा।
4. सर्च कमेटी अध्यक्ष के चयन के लिए भारत सरकार को तीन व्यक्तियों के नाम की सिफारिश करेगी और उनमें से किसी एक को अध्यक्ष के रूप में नामित किया जाएगा। सर्च कमेटी 2 (ख) और 2 (घ) की प्रत्येक श्रेणी में से दो व्यक्तियों के नामों की सिफारिश भी करेगी, जिन्हें क्रमशः सदस्य और भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाएगा और भारत सरकार आयोग के सदस्य के रूप में 2 (ख) के तहत प्रत्येक श्रेणी में से एक सदस्य को नामांकित करेगी और भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् को नियुक्त करेगी।
5. अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों का कार्यकाल तीन वर्ष का होगा। अध्यक्ष का दर्जा राज्य मंत्री के बराबर का तथा सदस्य भारत सरकार के सचिव के समकक्ष होंगे।
6. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग निम्नलिखित कार्य का निष्पादन करेगा:
- (क) कोर सांख्यिकी की पहचान करना जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व की है और अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है;
- (ख) विभिन्न तकनीकी मुद्दों पर आयोग की सहायता करने के लिए व्यावसायिक समितियों या कार्य समूहों का गठन करना;
- (ग) सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय नीतियों और प्राथमिकताओं को विकसित करना;
- (घ) सांख्यिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मानक सांख्यिकीय अवधारणाओं, परिभाषाओं, वर्गीकरणों तथा रीतिविधानों को विकसित करना और कोर सांख्यिकी संबंधी राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता मानक तैयार करना;
- (ङ) विभिन्न आंकड़ा सेटों के लिए रिलीज़ कैलेंडर सहित कोर सांख्यिकी के संग्रहण, सारणीयन और प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए राष्ट्रीय रणनीतियाँ तैयार करना;
- (च) सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली की सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और संचार आवश्यकताओं सहित सरकारी सांख्यिकी पर मानव संसाधन विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय रणनीतियाँ विकसित करना;
- (छ) सरकारी सांख्यिकी में जन विश्वास सुधारने हेतु उपाय विकसित करना;
- (ज) मौजूदा संस्थागत तंत्र के सुदृढीकरण सहित सांख्यिकीय गतिविधियों पर राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित प्रशासनों के साथ प्रभावी समन्वय हेतु उपाय निकालना;
- (झ) मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य एजेंसियों के बीच सांख्यिकीय समन्वय सुनिश्चित करना;
- (ञ) सांख्यिकीय उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सांख्यिकीय कार्यकलापों पर सांख्यिकीय लेखा परीक्षा करना;
- (ट) केंद्र सरकार अथवा कोई राज्य सरकार, जैसा भी मामला हो, को (ग) से (ज) तक के खण्डों के अंतर्गत तैयार किए गए मानकों, रणनीतियों तथा अन्य उपायों आदि के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु उपाय सुझाना;
- (ठ) सरकार को राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग हेतु संविधि सहित सांख्यिकीय मुद्दों पर विधायी उपायों की आवश्यकता संबंधी सलाह देना;

- (ध) तैयार की गई नीतियों, मानकों तथा रीतिविधानों के मद्देनजर सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली के कार्यों का प्रबोधन तथा समीक्षा करना और निष्पादन वृद्धि हेतु उपायों की सिफारिश करना ।
7. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग की स्थापना के साथ-साथ केंद्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन (सीएसओ) तथा राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) का एकल सलाह में विलय हो जाएगा जिसे राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय (एनएसओ) कहा जायेगा जो सांख्यिकी के क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार के कार्यकारी स्तर के रूप में कार्य करेगा और राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई नीतियों एवं प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार कार्य करेगा । राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय का अध्यक्ष भारत सरकार के सचिव की रैंक का एक अधिकारी होगा, जिसे भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् के रूप में पदनामित किया जाएगा और वह आयोग के सचिव के रूप में भी कार्य करेगा। वे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार के सचिव के कार्यों का निर्वहन करेंगे।
8. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग की सेवार्थ एक सचिवालय होगा जिसका अध्यक्ष आयोग का सचिव होगा जिसकी सहायता हेतु वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड में भारतीय सांख्यिकी सेवा का एक अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी होंगे ।
9. आयोग के पास अपने कार्यों को प्रभावी ढंग और कुशलतापूर्वक निर्वहन करने हेतु अपेक्षित स्वायत्तता होगी । विशेष रूप से, आयोग के पास निम्नलिखित अधिकार होंगे:
- (क) आयोग कोई भी दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कह सकता है, जो आयोग की नजर में सांख्यिकी उद्देश्यों को पूरा करेगा या कर सकता है,
- (ख) 'कोर सांख्यिकी के संदर्भ में, आयोग सांख्यिकी एजेंसियों और संस्थानों से सांख्यिकी गतिविधियों जिसमें प्रयुक्त अवधारणाओं तथा परिभाषाएँ, अपनाई गई कार्यप्रणालियाँ, अपनाए गए गुणवत्ता मानकों, सैंपलिंग तथा गैर-सैंपलिंग चुटियाँ इत्यादि शामिल हैं,
- (ग) कोर सांख्यिकी से जुड़े मामले पर किसी लोक सेवक सहित किसी व्यक्ति को उपस्थित होने का आदेश देना,
- (घ) साक्ष्यों अथवा दस्तावेजों अथवा कोर सांख्यिकी से सम्बद्ध किसी मामले की जाँच हेतु नोटिस जारी करना ।
10. आयोग के पास अपने संक्षिप्त तथा विस्तृत अवधि के कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का अधिकार भी होगा ।
11. वित्त वर्ष के दौरान अपने कार्य कलापों का पूरा लेखा-जोखा देते हुए आयोग प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार करेगा और उसे केंद्र सरकार को भेजेगा । केंद्र सरकार वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के साथ-साथ उसमें की गई संस्तुतियों पर की गई कार्रवाई और ऐसी संस्तुतियों को स्वीकृत न किए जाने के कारणों पर एक ज्ञापन संसद के दोनों सदनों को प्रस्तुत करेगी । जहाँ कोई संस्तुति अथवा कोई भी भाग किसी राज्य सरकार से संबंधित होगा, तो आयोग ऐसी संस्तुति और उक्त भाग को राज्य सरकारों को अग्रपिष्ट करेगा जो राज्य संबंधी संस्तुतियों पर की गई कार्रवाई और ऐसी संस्तुतियों को स्वीकार न करने के कारणों, यदि कोई हो, को स्पष्ट करते हुए एक ज्ञापन सहित उक्त भाग को राज्य विधान मंडल के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेंगे ।
12. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग की स्थापना के कारण वार्षिक व्यय, जिसमें वेतन एवं मजदूरी, धरेलू यात्रा, कार्यालय व्यय, भवन किराए पर लेना, व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ, प्रशासनिक सेवाएँ तथा आयोग की प्रतिदिन की प्रशासनिक जरूरतें शामिल हैं, को सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आने वाली मांग द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा तथा यह संसद द्वारा 'स्वीकृत' किया जाएगा ।

अनुजा बापट, उप महानिदेशक, एनएससीएस

[विज्ञापन-III/4/असा/365/19]

टिप्पणी: राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग की स्थापना मूल रूप से दिनांक 1 जून 2005 को भारत के राजपत्र असाधारण, भाग- III खंड 4 अधिसूचना सं. 85 के रूप में प्रकाशित संकल्प संख्या ए-11011/1/2005-प्रशा.-I द्वारा की गई थी । जिसे बाद में भारत के राजपत्र सामाहिक (9-15 मई 2015) में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना संख्या 19 तथा दिनांक 04 सितंबर 2018 को भारत के राजपत्र असाधारण भाग-1-खंड-1 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार अधिसूचना संख्या 299 के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा संशोधित किया गया ।

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2019

No.1/NSC/2019-Part-1.- The National Statistical Commission set up by the Government in January, 2000 under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to review the statistical system of the country recommended the establishment of a Statutory National Commission on Statistics to serve as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country, to evolve, monitor and enforce statistical priorities and standards and to ensure statistical co-ordination. The Rangarajan Commission also recommended that the Commission be set up initially through a Government order with a modicum of authority so as to evolve the legislation taking into account the ground realities and the emerging requirements when it starts to function. **Now in the line of the Recommendations of Rangarajan Commission and in supersession of all existing Notifications**, it has been decided to set up the Commission initially through a government Resolution. It is expected that the statutory Commission would be set up within a period of one year.

2. The National Statistical Commission will consist of -

- (a) a part-time Chairperson who is, or has been, an eminent statistician or social scientist to be nominated by the Government of India;
- (b) four part-time Members, one each from the following fields, to be nominated by the Government of India, from amongst the persons having specialization and experience in –
 - (i) economic statistics in such areas as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, trade or finance,
 - (ii) social and environment statistics in such areas as population, health, education, labour and employment or environment,
 - (iii) statistical operations in such areas as censuses, surveys, statistical information system or information technology, and
 - (iv) national accounts, statistical modeling or State Statistical Systems
- (c) The Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) as *ex officio* Member.
- (d) The Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation will function as *ex-officio* Member Secretary of the Commission till the Chief Statistician of India assumes office. The Chief Statistician of India, the post created specifically as the head of the National Statistical Office, will be the Secretary of the Statutory Commission.

3. The Chairman, Members and Secretary of the National Statistical Commission (Chief Statistician of India) will be selected on the basis of the recommendations of a Search Committee duly constituted by the Government of India from time to time for the purpose.

4. The Search Committee shall recommend names of three persons to the Government of India for selection as chairperson and one of them would be nominated as the chairperson. The Search Committee shall also recommend names of two persons from each of the categories in 2(b) and 2(d) eligible to be appointed as Members and Chief Statistician of India respectively, and the Government of India shall nominate one member from each of the categories under 2(b) as Members of the Commission and appoint the Chief Statistician of India.

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

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

- (a) to identify the core statistics, which are of national importance and are critical to the development of the economy;
- (b) to constitute professional committees or working groups to assist the Commission on various technical issues;

- (c) to evolve national policies and priorities relating to the statistical system;
 - (d) to evolve standard statistical concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies in different areas in statistics and lay down national quality standards on core statistics;
 - (e) to evolve national strategies for the collection, tabulation and dissemination of core statistics, including the release calendar for various data sets;
 - (f) to evolve national strategies for human resource development on official statistics including information technology and communication needs of the statistical system;
 - (g) to evolve measures for improving public trust in official statistics;
 - (h) to evolve measures for effective co-ordination with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on statistical activities including strengthening of existing institutional mechanisms;
 - (i) to exercise statistical co-ordination between Ministries, Departments and other agencies of the Central Government;
 - (j) to exercise statistical audit over the statistical activities to ensure quality and integrity of the statistical products
 - (k) to recommend to the Central Government, or any State Government, as the case may be, measures to effectively implement the standards, strategies and other measures evolved under clauses (c) to (h)
 - (l) to advise the Government on the requirement of legislative measures on statistical matters including the statute for the National Statistical Commission,
 - (m) to monitor and review the functioning of the statistical system in the light of the laid down policies, standards and methodologies and recommend measures for enhanced performance.
7. Along with the establishment of the National Statistical Commission, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) will be merged into a single entity called the National Statistical Organisation (NSO), which will function as the executive wing of the Government of India in the field of statistics and act according to the policies and priorities as laid down by the NSC. The NSO would be headed by an Officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India, who will be designated as the Chief Statistician of India and he will also function as the Secretary of the Commission. He will discharge the functions of Secretary of the Government of India in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
8. The National Statistical Commission will be serviced by a Secretariat headed by Secretary of the Commission who will be supported by an officer of the Indian Statistical Service in the Senior Administrative Grade and other officials.
9. The Commission will have the requisite autonomy to discharge its functions effectively and efficiently. In particular, the Commission will have powers to:
- (a) require production of any document which in the opinion of the Commission will serve or may serve statistical purposes,
 - (b) require statistical agencies and institutions to provide details of statistical activities, including concepts and definitions used, methodologies followed, quality standards adopted, sampling and non-sampling errors, etc. in respect of 'core statistics', and
 - (c) require attendance of any person including any public servant on matters connected with core statistics
 - (d) issuing notices for the examination of witnesses and documents or any matters connected with core statistics
10. The Commission will also have authority to formulate its short and long term programmes.
11. The Commission shall prepare, for each financial year, its Annual Report, giving a full account of its activities during the financial year and forward the same to the Central Government. The Central Government shall cause to be

laid the Annual Report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations therein, along with the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations before each House of Parliament. Where any recommendation or any part thereof concerns any State Government, the Commission shall forward a copy of such recommendation or part thereof to such State Governments which shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations relating to the State and reasons for the non-acceptance if any, of any such recommendations.

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

ANUJABAPAT, Dy. Director General, NSCS

[ADVT.-III/4/Exty./365/19]

Note: The National Statistical Commission was originally set up by Government 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 which was later amended by Government of India Notification No. 19 published in the Gazette of India Weekly (9-15 May 2015) and Govt. of India Notification No 299 dated 04th September 2018 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I-Section-1.

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी. एल.-33004/99

REGD. NO. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग III—खण्ड 4
PART III—Section 4
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 85]
No. 85]

नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, जून 1, 2005/ज्येष्ठ 11, 1927
NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 2005/JYAISTHA 11, 1927

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 1 जून, 2005

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

2. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग में निम्नलिखित शामिल होंगे --

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

1666 GI/2005

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

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

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

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

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

6. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग निम्नलिखित कार्य करेगा:

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

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

8. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय के दो स्कंध होंगे, अर्थात् (i) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय; तथा (ii) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय। संगणक केन्द्र, जो आंकड़ा भंडारण तथा प्रसार का कार्य करता है, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय का भाग होगा। इस प्रकार, भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद की सहायतार्थ सांख्यिकी के दो महा निदेशक, अर्थात् एक राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय का प्रभारी तथा दूसरा केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय का प्रभारी होगा जिसका रैंक भा.सां.से. के उच्चतम प्रशासनिक ग्रेड-I (एचएजी-1) का होगा।

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

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

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

- (घ) साक्ष्यों अथवा दस्तावेजों अथवा कोर सांख्यिकी से संबद्ध किसी मामले की जांच हेतु नोटिस जारी करना ।
11. आयोग के पास अपने संक्षिप्त तथा विस्तृत अवधि के कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का अधिकार भी होगा ।
12. 'वित्त वर्ष के दौरान अपने क्रिया कलापों का पूरा लेखा-जोखा देते हुए आयोग प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार करेगा और उसे केन्द्र सरकार को भेजेगा । केन्द्रीय सरकार वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के साथ साथ उसमें की गई अनुशंसाओं पर की गई कार्रवाई और ऐसी अनुशंसाओं को स्वीकृत न किए जाने के कारणों पर एक ज्ञापन संसद के दोनों सदनों को प्रस्तुत करेगी । जहां कोई अनुशंसा अथवा कोई भी भाग किसी राज्य सरकार से संबंधित होगा, तो आयोग ऐसी अनुशंसा और उक्त भाग को राज्य सरकारों को अग्रेषित करेगा जो राज्य संबंधी अनुशंसाओं पर कृत कार्रवाई और ऐसी अनुशंसाओं को स्वीकार न करने के कारणों, यदि कोई हों, को स्पष्ट करते हुए एक ज्ञापन सहित उक्त भाग को राज्य विधानमण्डल के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेंगे ।'
13. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग की स्थापना के कारण वार्षिक व्यय, जिसमें वेतन एवं मजदूरी, घरेलू यात्रा, कार्यालय व्यय, भवन किराए पर लेना, व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ, प्रशासनिक सेवाएँ तथा आयोग की दिन प्रतिदिन की प्रशासनिक जरूरतें शामिल हैं, को सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक मांग से पूरा किया जाएगा और जिसे संसद द्वारा 'स्वीकृत' किया जाएगा ।

अरुण कुमार सक्सेना, संयुक्त सचिव

[विज्ञापन/III/IV/186ए/2005/अस०]

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 1st June, 2005

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

2. The National Statistical Commission will consist of -

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

1666 GI/08-2

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

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

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

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

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

activities including strengthening of existing institutional mechanisms;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. The Commission will also have authority to formulate its short and long term programmes.
12. The Commission shall prepare, for each financial year, its Annual Report, giving a full account of its activities during the financial year and forward the same to the Central Government. The Central Government shall cause to be laid the Annual Report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations therein, along with the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations before each House of Parliament. Where any recommendation or any part thereof concerns any State Government, the Commission shall forward a copy of such recommendation or part thereof to such State Governments which shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations relating to the State and reasons for the non-acceptance if any, of any such recommendations.
13. The annual expenditure on account of the establishment of the National Statistical Commission including salary and wages, domestic travel, office expenses, hiring of accommodation, professional services, administrative services and requirements for day to day administration of the Commission will be met from a demand under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and will be 'voted' by the Parliament.

A. K. SAXENA, Jt. Secy.
[ADVT/III/IV/186A/2005/Exty.]

Annexure II

Annexure-II

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99

REGD. NO. D. L.-33004/99


भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग III—खण्ड 4
PART III—Section 4

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 69] नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, फरवरी 22, 2018/फाल्गुन 3, 1939
No. 69] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2018/PHALGUNA 3, 1939

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

वधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 2018

(भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् की सेवा शर्तें)

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

1. 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 फैसले की संमति करेगी। आवेदकों के अतिरिक्त, खोज समिति पद के लिए उपयुक्त समझे जाने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों के नामों की भी संमति कर सकती है।
2. 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।
3. भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् का कार्यकाल तीन वर्ष का होगा जिसे अगले दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता, अर्थात् कुल पांच वर्ष अथवा उसके अधिर्वाप्ति की आयु प्राप्त करने तक, जो भी पहले हो और वह पुनर्विशुक्ति के लिए पात्र होगा/होगी।
4. भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद् भारत सरकार के सचिव के लिए यथा स्वीकार्य वेतन तथा भत्तों और सरकारी आवास जैसी अन्य सुविधाओं के हकदार होंगे।
5. सशम 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 अभ्युक्ति 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 अधिकरण करेंगी।

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. I/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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and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054.

Annexure III

Annexure-III

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99

REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99


भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग I—खण्ड 1

PART I—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 299]

नई दिल्ली, बंगलवार, सितम्बर 4, 2018/भाद्र 13, 1940

No. 299]

NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2018/BHADRA 13, 1940

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 29 अगस्त, 2018

सं. 13(1)/एनएससी/2018(भाग).—भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-III, खंड 4 में प्रकाशित दिनांक 1 जून, 2005 के संकल्प सं. 85 का पैराग्राफ 3 को निम्नानुसार तत्काल प्रभाव से अधिभूत किया जाता है:—

राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों का चयन, इस प्रयोजनार्थ भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर विधिवत गठित खोज समिति द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

2. उपर्युक्त के परिणामस्वरूप, भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र (9-15 मई, 2015) में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. 19 के पैरा 1 में उप-खंड 2 को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अरुण कुमार यादव, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 29th August, 2018

No. 13(1)/NSC/2018 (Pt.).—Paragraph 3 of the Resolution No. 85 dated 1st June 2005 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-III, Section 4, stands superseded with immediate effect, as under:—

The Chairman and Members of the National Statistical Commission will be selected on the basis of the recommendations of a Search Committee duly constituted by the Government of India from time to time for the purpose.

2. Consequent to above, Sub clause 2 in Para 1 of Notification No. 19 published in the Gazette of India Weekly (9-15 May 2015) stands deleted.

ARUN KUMAR YADAV, Jt. Secy.

5145 GI/2018

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and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054.

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National Statistical Commission
Government of India
New Delhi