

**Minutes of 25th Conference of Central and State Statistical
Organizations (COCSSO) held during 18-19 January, 2018 at
Bengaluru, Karnataka**

1. The 25th COCSSO was held during 18-19 January, 2018 at Bengaluru, Karnataka, in collaboration with the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The theme of the Conference was "Administrative Statistics". The Conference was inaugurated by Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon'ble Union Minister for Statistics & Programme Implementation. Shri Vijay Goel, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Statistics and Programme Implementation, Shri M.R. Seetharam, Hon'ble Minister of Planning, Statistics, Science and Technology and Kodagu District In-charge, Govt. of Karnataka, Dr. T. C. A. Anant, Chief Statistician of India (CSI) and Secretary, Govt. of India in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Shri Rajeev Lochan, Director General (Social Statistics) in the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Shri M. V. S. Ranganadham, Director General (Economic Statistics) in the CSO, Shri D. P. Mondal, Director General in the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), and Shri Chakravarty Mohan, Secretary (Planning), Govt. of Karnataka were among the dignitaries, who were present in the inaugural session.

2. The Hon'ble Minister, Shri Sadananda Gowda, while addressing the participants, stated *inter alia* that cooperative federalism has been inbuilt in the Indian statistical system since its inception and COCSSO has been a good example of it. He mentioned that the collective wisdom emanating from successive COCSSOs has contributed significantly to the overall development of the statistical system. Lauding the contributions of Late Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis, Shri Gowda stated that 'Administrative Statistics', the theme declared on the last Statistics Day, i.e. on 29th June 2017, the birth anniversary of Prof. Mahalanobis, has been continued as the theme for the 25th COCSSO. Appreciating the recent success stories in administrative statistics, such as the Data Warehouse developed by the Reserve Bank of India and the companies' database of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Shri Gowda mentioned about the continuing struggle to find an effective solution in the agriculture statistics system which has been suffering ever since the land revenue has been abolished by States.

3. Shri Gowda called upon all the statistics officers to combine statistics collected under several laws and regulations at the Centre and in the States and from various censuses and surveys, from common sets of respondents or for common geographical units for the benefit of planners and policy makers. He emphasised on the data needs of people's representatives at the level of political constituency, say, Parliamentary constituency and Assembly segment, which provides comparison with the past as also in the present with reference to other constituencies. He stressed that the use of information technology has provided a good integrating platform for such administrative statistics.

4. Exhorting the participants to work in the true spirit of the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics formally adopted by the Government, Shri Gowda stated that a National Policy on Official Statistics is being evolved in MOSPI to give furtherance to the Fundamental Principles and realise the broad goals given thereof. Shri Gowda also mentioned about the recent initiatives of MOSPI, such as revision of base years for national accounts and short-term indicators, using corporate database of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in the compilation of national accounts, National Data Warehouse, and developing an indicator framework for monitoring SDGs.

5. Shri Gowda observed that although the States have been generally participating in most of the national statistical programs, some of the States have not been taking the joint efforts to a logical conclusion, especially in the matter of processing and releasing results from the data that they collect. He requested the States, lagging behind in this aspect, to consider this seriously and revise their work plans accordingly. Expressing concern over low progress in respect of Statistical Strengthening Program, introduced for supporting the States and Union territories to improve their systems, Shri Gowda desired that more serious thought should be given towards addressing the lacunae.

6. The Union Minister of State for Statistics and Programme Implementation highlighted the importance of making available official statistics to various users, including Government agencies and public. He informed the participants about some of the new initiatives of MOSPI like launching of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), proposed surveys of services sector, informal sector and Time Use Survey. Hon'ble Minister for Planning and Statistics, Science & Technology, Govt. of Karnataka mentioned about the important role of Administrative Statistics in effective implementation of the various schemes/ programmes being administered by his Government.

7. The inaugural session was followed by technical sessions. Senior Officers from MOSPI and other Central Ministries and from State/ UT Directorates of Economics and Statistics were present in the sessions. The list of participants is given at the Annexure. The technical sessions were chaired by the CSI and the DG (ES) of the CSO.

8. To review the administrative statistical system both at the Central and State level to further strengthen it, a template was circulated by MOSPI prior to holding of COCSSO to all State DESs and Central Ministries/ Departments seeking information pertaining to administrative statistics available with them and their instrumentalities. Inputs received from 29 Central Ministries and 13 State DESs were compiled and included in the agenda for this conference. They were noted by the participants.

Presentations by Central Ministries

9. Presentations on Administrative Statistics were made by representatives of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Human Resource and Development, DGCIS, Directorate of Data Management in the CBEC (Department of Revenue, M/o Finance) and Ministry of Labour and Employment.

10. Sh. S.K. Panda, DDG, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) made a presentation on data being collected under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Rules made thereunder and the how it is transmitted to CSO for compilation of IIP. The following action points were identified during the discussions that followed the presentation:

- (1) DIPP may interact with the concerned DESs also, in addition to State Industry Departments, on the issue of non-response from many industrial units. DESs may be able to follow up with the non-responding units and help in reduction of non-response.
- (2) In order to improve the compilation of State Indices of Industrial Production (IIPs), data collected by DIPP and States may be shared in respect of common units so that data collection efforts are not duplicated but are complemented and supplemented. DIPP may work out appropriate arrangements for data sharing in consultation with State DESs.
- (3) The DIPP may evolve the manner in which unit level data collected (after suppressing identification details) could be placed in the public domain to facilitate further statistical use and research without violating the provisions of the law.
- (4) DIPP may play the role of a leader in building up the system of administrative statistics for the manufacturing sector.

(Action: DIPP)

11. Shri B. N. Tiwari, DDG, Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) made a presentation on All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) which is intended to create a comprehensive database on higher education through online data collection from the concerned institutions. The manner of compiling Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) was discussed. As per the UNESCO standards, GER is the total enrolment within a region in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education. The GER could be over 100% if it includes students who may be older or younger than the official age group. The following action points were identified during discussions:

- (1) MHRD may make appropriate arrangements for handling non-response and assessing the quality of data received.

- (2) MHRD may consider providing access to AISHE portal to all the State/UT DESs.
- (3) MHRD may provide, in their reports on AISHE, information at appropriate geographical levels on number of educational institutions teaching specific subjects, such as Statistics and the number of students passing out with those subjects. This information will be useful for recruitment agencies within and outside the Government in planning their processes.
- (4) MHRD may evolve GER at different levels of education. These ratios may give a picture of those who complete graduation and above out of those who completed below graduation level studies. A new ratio based on gender-specific enrolment after school education may also be compiled.
- (5) MHRD may take leadership role in compiling, consolidating and integrating data on all aspects of education statistics (including Vocational Training). They may also provide training and guidance to States/ UTs in this area with special focus on maintaining the quality of data.

(Action: MHRD)

12. Sh. J. Poddar, DG, DGCIS, Department of Commerce made a presentation on compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics using administrative data, being collected under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 (Merchandise Foreign Trade Statistics by the DGCIS) and of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (Services Trade Statistics by RBI). On the statistics of inter-State movement of goods, he mentioned that the DGCIS compiles data on inter-State trade through Railways, River, Air and Sea. In respect of inter-State movement of goods by road, DGCIS undertook a pilot study in 2001. In the absence of uniform code structure for classification and codification of commodities, it was not possible to collate the data from different States. DG, DGCIS stated that administrative data collected under GST framework through GSTR-1 and GSTR-2 returns may depict the overall picture of movement of goods. It was felt that the DGCIS may provide access on its export/ import data to all DESs. For the purpose, user-Ids and passwords for DGCIS portal may be communicated to DESs.

(Action: DGCIS)

13. Shri S.K. Mishra, Joint Director, Directorate of Data Management, CBEC made a presentation on the online portal and real-time data base in respect of Central Excise, GST and Service Tax. With regard to GSTN – National integration tool, he stated that responsibility of data validation lies with the data origin States/central agencies and that the CBEC has evolved a master book of clarifications / FAQs to be used in the process. Shri Mishra also stated that CBEC is considering to provide User ID and password to Nodal Officers of the Interested Departments/ Ministries to access database. It was suggested that the list of units (along with auxiliary information)

registered under GST may be provided to MOSPI and State/ UT DESs to update Business Registers, which would be used to conduct various statistical surveys. The quarterly data on tax collections along with summary information on units, classification-wise who have paid taxes would also be required by the MOSPI and State/ UT DESs for use in compilation of national accounts and State level accounts. Keeping in view the legal provisions/ practices in other countries such as Australia where tax data is shared with statistical agencies, it was suggested that similar protocols may be worked out by CBEC to share tax data for statistical purposes.

(Action: CBEC)

14. Shri N. K. Santoshi, DDG, Ministry of Labour and Employment made a presentation on administrative statistics collected through annual returns by them under various labour laws. He stated the system has been experiencing delays as well as non-response, as the latest published reports on the data relate to the year 2014. There are concerns in respect of quality as well. Shri Santoshi also stated that a system of online submission of returns is being developed, which will address these problems. It was suggested that a standardized framework may be evolved for capturing data relating to organisations like ESIC, EPFO etc. as an alternative mechanism for assessing levels of employment and social costs/ coverage.

(Action: M/o Labour and Employment)

15. Highlighting the importance of administrative statistics in providing grass root level information on various parameters and in facilitating censuses and surveys, the CSI stated that administrative statistics lie in the domain of different Ministries under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules and hence, the Ministries should actively involve themselves in strengthening administrative statistics. He also stated that the MOSPI would be ready to provide technical support in their endeavours.

16. It was noted that administrative statistics should be attempted to be produced sector-wise. It was also recognised that the system, being decentralised, no sector is in the exclusive domain of any single Ministry/ Department. There are sectors which are partly in the domain of the Centre and partly with the States. This being the context, it has been considered necessary that the Ministry/ Department at the Centre dealing with major chunk of each sector may take leadership to ensure from time to time preparation and updation of statistical frames and compilation and release of administrative statistics periodically at appropriate disaggregated levels, including statistics at political constituency level, in accordance with a common template to be evolved. In order to achieve this goal, MOSPI will address letters to the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments to constitute committees with representation from other stakeholders.

[Action: CSO (CAP)]

Presentations by State Governments

17. Representatives of DESs of seven States (Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Goa) made presentations on their respective administrative statistical systems. These presentations included description of their usual statistical activities, with emphasis on their strong points, initiatives and special achievements, and in certain cases their constraints. The major points are, briefly, stated in the following paragraphs.

Karnataka

18. The representative of DES, Karnataka in his presentation spoke at length about the system in place in respect of agricultural statistics, rain fall statistics, hostel survey, surveys on four developmental schemes, civil registration (including online system named as e-janma), local bodies statistics, bringing out periodical publications, and the statistical activities of line Departments. The DES compiles State and District Domestic Product, IIP, Price Indices (CPI, WPI, RRPI, URPI), Farm Harvest Prices and Agricultural Wages. The DES has a training policy to improve the quality of work output by its officers/ officials and a well-equipped Integrated Skill Development Centre at its Headquarters. The contributions of the Human Development Division (HDD) in collecting data on identified Poverty and Human Development Indicators originating from various official sources was highlighted in the presentation.

Gujarat

19. The representative of DES, Gujarat in his presentation spoke about three broad categories of purposes for which administrative data are collected in the State. These are: (a) monitoring of government programs and other forms of government intervention (b) enabling regulatory activities and audit actions; and (c) targeting outcomes of government interventions. He gave details of 16 Departments engaged in collection of administrative statistics in the State. Referring to Unified DISE (UDISE) system, an integrated educational management information system, used to collect data on school location, management, teachers, school buildings and equipment, gender and age, number of disabled children etc., he stated that some of the Private Unaided Schools are not reporting accurate and complete information under UDISE and suggested that UDISE may be made online to encourage data dissemination and usability between all stakeholders. This needs to be taken up with MHRD. On health sector, the Commissioner of Health collects data about number of Doctors, Nurses, Midwives, Medical institutions, Birth Register, Death register and Patient treated, Sex ratio at birth, Death by Principal causes and age group and sex and number of Beds available at district level. The representative stated that there is significant gap in the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) based on CRS with that from SRS and suggested that the district level estimates can be made if technical support can be provided under SRS together with allocation of matching sample to the State

to pool data of State and Central samples. This needs to be taken up with the Office of Registrar General of India. He highlighted the features of Gujarat Integrated Statistical System (GISS), Dashboard of Administrative Statistics on GISS and Analysis of Administrative Statistics through Business Intelligent Tool. These are web-based systems for managing data on various socio-economic issues including women & child development, food & civil supplies, health & family welfare, education, energy & power, employment etc. which provide easy access to the computer databases to various users across the State.

(Action: DES, Gujarat)

Rajasthan

20. The representative of DES, Rajasthan in his presentation spoke about a number of web applications, portals and mobile apps developed covering a wide range of activities. The activities include Agricultural Statistics, Local Bodies Accounts, Centralised Registration Database (Pehchan) Civil Registration & Marriage Registration Systems, Business Register, District Data Product estimates, State-level IIP, CPI and WPI compilation, Statistical Abstract, collection and reporting of data from line departments and e-Library. The representative requested for support from Govt. of India in respect of equipment for data collection in the field, proposed statistical laboratory at Udaipur, maintenance of infrastructure created under ISSP etc., capacity building and financial support.

Andhra Pradesh

21. Representative of DES, Andhra Pradesh, in his presentation, spoke about the innovative initiatives taken up to create online data base at village/ gram-panchayat/ ward level for real-time monitoring of development activities. Based on the suggestions received in a Workshop in which line Departments participated, he requested for the intervention of MOSPI for creation of statistical cells in line Departments. He explained the systems being followed in Education Department, Prisons, Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Vaidya Vidhana Parishad, APSACS- Aids Control, Department of Mines & Geology, Insurance & Medical Services, College Education, Forest Department, Directorate of Public Health & Family Welfare and Municipal Administration. He stated that the DES has been compiling Domestic Product at State, Mandal and Constituency levels and State level IIP.

Madhya Pradesh

22. Representative of DES, Madhya Pradesh in his presentation explained about the role of DES being exercised through its 17 Divisions in furnishing statistical information culled out from official and non-official sources including line Departments. He also mentioned about the role of District Planning Officers who bring out District Handbooks containing district/ block level data on socio-economic aspects and local administration. The

publications brought out by the DES include Economic Survey, and State and District Domestic Products.

Telangana

23. The Representative of DES, Telangana in his presentation spoke about the administrative statistics being generated in the Departments of Revenue, Education, Medical & Health, Transport, Commercial Tax, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Civil Supplies, Fisheries, Forest, Panchayat Raj, Police, Municipalities, Registrations, Treasuries, Finance, Labour, Engineering, and Planning. He mentioned about the Intensive Household Survey (Samagra Kutumba Survey) conducted in the State in the year 2014 covering 1.03 crore households to be used *inter alia* to identify eligible beneficiaries for various welfare programs. The DES is set to compile CPI (Rural/ Urban/ Combined), CPI-IW and IIP at State level. The DES has compiled Business Register and has been participating in ASI and pooling of central and state level data. The Govt. of Telangana has initiated District Knowledge & Innovation Centres in all its 31 districts to monitor about 90 parameters on real time basis. The Government has taken up Statistics of Local Area Planning to generate data on 900 parameters for all the Gram Panchayat, Assembly Constituencies and Parliamentary Constituencies in the State. The representative also mentioned about the plans to improve administrative statistics.

Goa

24. The representative of DES, Goa in his presentation explained about data collection by various Govt. agencies, such as Commercial Tax Department, Education Department, and Fisheries Department. He mentioned a few problem areas, such as shortage of manpower, non-availability of requisite computer software in line departments and lack of adequate training facilities.

25. Based on the presentations made by different DESs and the consequent detailed deliberations and discussions, the following observations and recommendations were made:

- (1) A few State DESs, like Gujarat and Rajasthan, have established strong statistical systems with extensive use of information and communication technological set-up. A few States have put in place systems of data collection and data flow right from the village level. States endeavouring to strengthen their statistical systems could interact with such DESs to learn from their experiences as well as to take their guidance.

(Action: All DESs)

- (2) The training infrastructure and capacities available in different States vary substantially. Gujarat has a strong training set-up, with well-developed training material. Karnataka has put in place a training policy and have established a training centre. However, most States

lack adequate training facilities for statistical personnel. In view of the fact that National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) of MOSPI was not equipped to take up direct training of statistical personnel of all States, it was recommended that NSSTA should consider providing Training of Trainers for State DESs. The State DESs on their part should evolve long-term plan for developing their training infrastructure. For the short and medium-term, the DESs desirous of arranging training for their staff and the staff of their line departments, they may approach States having good training setup.

[Action: CSO (NSSTA), All DESs]

- (3) It was reported that lists of households in villages and urban areas have been prepared in many of the States/ UTs for different purposes. It was felt that these lists would be useful in National Sample Surveys and other sample surveys in reducing the time to be spent in the field. Hence, NSSO was requested to take stock of the position and make use of all such resources. The States/ UTs where such lists are available were provide access to these to all users in the form of statistical frames.

(Action: NSSO, DESs)

- (4) It is neither necessary nor feasible to have persons from statistical cadres handling administrative statistics in all the line Departments at State level. It is desirable that the DES may impart training to the persons working in line Departments on how to collect, compile, tabulate and share/ disseminate administrative statistics to enhance their potential in statistical use. Digitisation of data may also be considered in the process.

(Action: All DESs)

Statistical issues

26. The 25th COCSSO discussed a few important statistical issues. Details are given in the following paragraphs.

Progress of State Statistical Strengthening Program (SSSP)

27. A presentation was made by Shri R. Rajesh, Director (ISSP), CSO on the State Statistical Strengthening Program (SSSP) Scheme. The SSSP is being implemented in 14 States which had joined till March, 2013, on the basis of their State-specific MoUs. These States have undertaken various statistical activities mentioned in their MoUs. The State-wise status of utilization of funds released and of the pending activities was presented in the agenda for the Conference.

28. The SSSP is proposed to be extended to 19 more States/ UTs. These States are to finalize their State Programmes with no physical infrastructure and IT hardware, as the thrust is presently on optimizing the item-wise allocations towards achieving tangible statistical outcomes, such as

compilation of local level statistics, computation of core indicators such as CPI, IIP, DDP etc. and improvements in other key statistics.

29. It was reported by the CSO that the SSSP was reviewed by the Expenditure Finance Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Govt. of India, Department of Expenditure in its meeting held on 05-01-2018. It was decided in this meeting that a monitoring mechanism with quarterly review may be set up for the SSSP and it must be executed in a Mission Mode. It was also decided that no further extension of this scheme should be considered beyond March, 2020.

30. In view of the above, all the States/ UTs have been requested to give utmost importance in completing the activities agreed upon under SSSP. In order to achieve the objectives of SSSP, the following action points were identified:

- (1) MOSPI will address letters to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all participating States/ UTs bringing to their notice the activities pending under SSSP, status of fund utilisation and other relevant aspects, and to request for a quarterly review to have the activities completed in a Mission Mode.

(Action: CSO, ISSP Division)

- (2) DESs of States/ UTs participating in SSSP were requested to take all steps to fully utilise the opportunities provided under SSSP to improve their statistical systems and furnish quarterly reports to the CSO.

(Action: States/ UTs participating in SSSP)

Base Revision of indices

31. It was reported by CSO that base year of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and related macro-economic aggregates was revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12 in January 2015, that revised series of CPI (Rural/ Urban/ Combined) with new base 2012=100 is being released from January 2015 onwards and that new series of IIP with base 2011-12 is being released from May 2017 onwards. Base year for WPI has been revised to 2011-12 by the Office of Economic Adviser.

32. The NSC, in its Annual Report for the year 2012-13, recommended that the revision of base shall be aligned, by the official agencies compiling national accounts and all consumer price indices, with the year for which quinquennial NSS round on consumer expenditure would be carried out. Following the same practice by agencies producing other indices, such as the WPI and IIP, is desirable. The latest quinquennial survey on consumer expenditure is of 75th NSS round (July, 2017 to June 2018).

33. In view of the above, the following action points were identified:

- (1) All the official agencies producing indices may complete action on revising base to 2011-12.

(Action: Central Ministries and States/ UTs)

- (2) All the official agencies producing indices may take steps to initiate the process of aligning and revising next base year to 2017-18 and accordingly, plan all preparatory activities, such as obtaining government sanctions for mobilizing resources and collecting any additional data on product specifications and prices/ quantities etc. to facilitate making a firm choice of Basket of Commodities for the revised index. In such a situation, data collection for the next base year could be done with minimum recall lapse of the concerned informants.

(Action: Central Ministries and States/ UTs)

Status of participation of States in National Sample Surveys

34. The DESs of States/ UTs have been participating in National Sample Surveys (NSS) since the 8th NSS round. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) provides survey instruments, such as methodological manuals, list of sample villages/ urban blocks for survey, blank formats, and training to resource persons identified by the States/ UTs. The NSSO brings out survey reports and places unit level data in the public domain, in respect of each survey (usually within one year of completion of data collection). The DESs conduct survey on the topics chosen in each NSS, in the sample villages/ urban blocks meant to be covered by them, but the status of their processing the data collected by them and bringing out reports/ unit level data is a matter of concern. Either they do not bring out any survey report or bring out reports with considerable delay.

35. Most of the NSS are devised to generate data required for compilation of national accounts by CSO and State level Domestic Product by the DESs. They are also designed to meet specific needs of Govt. Departments for policy formulation. Not bringing out NSS reports by DESs in time will deprive the Government (at different levels) from putting the data to use.

36. The NSS data collected by NSSO is sufficient to generate reliable estimates at national and State levels. The NSS data collected by DESs is sufficient to generate reliable estimates only at State level. In order to generate reliable estimates at sub-State level, which has been the demand of policy makers, it is necessary to combine both the efforts. Such a measure will not only result in improving the State level estimates but also pave way for generating District level estimates. These estimates would be useful to States in compilation of State Domestic Product and District Domestic Product. The NSSO provided all technical support to the DESs to pool the estimates of NSSO and DES in each State/ UT and bring out reliable estimates at sub-State level. Here also, the progress achieved by DESs is not very encouraging.

37. In view of the above, the following action points have been identified:

- (1) The NSSO may write to Chief Secretary/ Administrator of each State/ UT providing details of the manner of participation by the concerned State/ UT in NSS and requesting for intervention to take corrective steps, as may be necessary.

(Action: NSSO)

- (2) For the future rounds of NSS, the DESs may, in consultation with NSSO, work out timelines for completion of different activities including bringing out reports/ unit level data by the DESs and the pooled estimates.

(Action: DESs, NSSO)

- (3) The survey reports, unit level data and pooled estimates in respect of each NSS may be furnished by the NSSO and DESs to the Computer Centre, for inclusion in the National Data Warehouse. The Computer Centre may make appropriate arrangements for the purpose.

(Action: DESs, NSSO, Computer Centre)

State/ District Domestic Product & Revision of Base

38. A presentation was made by Smt. T. Rajeshwari, DDG, CSO (NAD) on issues concerning compilation of Gross State Domestic Product (SDP) and District Domestic Product (DDP), covering the Conceptual Framework, its policy implications such as determining the borrowing limits of States, requirement of State-level indicators, approach for supra-regional sectors, changes in 2011-12 series vis-a-vis 2004-05 series, etc. It was reported that the process of review of methodology and data sources for the revision of base year of national accounts to 2017-18 has been initiated and the DESs were requested to initiate similar process in respect of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and District Domestic Product (DDP), for which methodological support is being extended from time to time by the CSO.

39. Regional (sub-national) estimates will be comparable across States and with national level estimates, if same principles, concepts and definitions and same indicators are used that are consistent over time. To ensure comparability and adoption of uniform methodology by all the DESs, detailed methodology of compiling GSDP has been provided to all the States. For compilation of macroeconomic indicators at the regional level, sufficient data are not available for institutional units (legal entities), which are normally used in the compilation of national level estimates. Therefore, estimates at the regional level are compiled using limited information. If complete and reliable microdata is available at the level of local KAUs or establishments, regional values that correspond in concept with the national values can be estimated by the bottom-up method. Some of the major data gaps are absence of certain key datasets at State level. These are given below:

- (1) Wholesale Price Index

- (2) Index of Industrial Production (only about 10 states are compiling IIP on a regular basis)
- (3) State level information on Corporate Sector Statistics
- (4) Benchmark Surveys of Enterprises (Benchmark sample surveys of enterprises are conducted by NSSO. The Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Surveys on employment, Establishment Surveys and the latest NSS 74th round, an enterprise survey on services sector are examples. Pooling of estimates of Central and State samples in NSS will enhance the efficiency of estimates at State and sub-State levels.)
- (5) Indicators to extrapolate the estimates based on periodic benchmark surveys (Currently, various physical indicators of activity are used to extrapolate the benchmark estimates. However, it is essential to have a reliable set of proxy indicators which are available at quarterly/annual frequency.)
- (6) Capital Formation, Capital Stock and Consumption of Fixed Capital (The DESs may compile estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), on the basis of the guidelines provided by CSO from time to time. Once the DESs start compiling the GFCF estimates, a database on this could be developed, which in the long run, would be used for compiling the estimates of capital stock and CFC.)
- (7) Local Bodies Accounts (To collect comprehensive local bodies data, CSO had circulated a simple schedule of inquiry. Out of 21 states, which have provided estimates at the time of base year revision, only 10 States/ UTs have been providing local bodies estimates on regular basis.)

40. After examining the databases that are available for compiling DDP, an item-wise template of data elements required at the district level and possible sources of information has been prepared and circulated by CSO to the DESs, seeking inputs on the following:

- i. Comments/observations on the template
- ii. The possible source of information in three categories, namely, a) where information is directly available from the indicated source; b) where information can be made available with improvisation in existing source; c) where specific Survey/ Studies may be required to make the requisite information available periodically at the district level.
- iii. List of new activities in the form of Surveys/ Studies proposed by the States to fill up the data gaps as indicated in the item-wise template
- iv. Requirement of States seeking support from CSO in the above activities

41. In view of the above, the following action points are identified:

- (1) All the states may speed up the process of identifying the information/indicators available at the district level and share the same with CSO so that a uniform methodology can be finalised by CSO for use by all states.
- (2) Each State should develop a comprehensive strategy for compiling/improving SDP and DDP estimates covering *inter alia* the following:
 - i. Identification of State-specific compilation categories, which may be different from those at the national level;
 - ii. Development of local level indices of production and prices;
 - iii. Strengthening of use of local bodies data by using existing systems as well as developing new ones;
 - iv. Strengthening of the coverage of NPISHs, such as registered Societies and religious institutions, being administered or controlled by State authorities.
- (3) DDG, CSO (NAD) also explained the features of the SDP Portal which is under preparation which will ease the processes of validation, consolidation, report generation, etc. For the SDP portal, which is likely to be ready for use in the next few months, the State DESs may give their suggestions to CSO (NAD) for incorporating their specific requirements, if any.
- (4) In view of the decision of adoption of 2017-18 as the Base Year for the next revision of National Accounts Statistics, all State DESs were requested to take appropriate preparatory action for revision of SDP estimates to Base Year 2017-18.
- (5) In States where DESs are facing problems in compilation of SDP/ DDP estimates due to lack of or irregular data flow from line Departments, the DESs may take up the matter at higher level and evolve a sustainable solution.

[Action: CSO (NAD), All DESs]

Participation of States/ UTs in ASI

42. A presentation was made by Sh. T. K. Sanyal, DDG, IS Wing, NSSO on the status of participation of States in Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). He stated that generally there was a lack of synchronisation in carrying out the ASI work by States along with that of NSSO. It was also pointed out that while many States were participating in ASI work, not many were processing the data collected by them for bringing out the State/ Sub-State level reports. The following action points were identified:

- (1) States/ UTs may focus on covering all registered manufacturing establishments not being covered by NSSO under ASI. For this purpose, the search should not be limited to sections 2 (m) (i) and 2

(m) (ii) of the Factories Act. It may be extended to manufacturing units/ activities such as those registered under sections 85 (i) and 85 (ii) of the Factories Act, MSME Act, Trade Marks Act and the latest GST framework. The Business Register on manufacturing may be prepared/ updated on these lines and the units may be covered by the DESs in ASI.

- (2) DESs may take up the ASI along with the NSSO, so that all subsequent activities such as data processing, validation, data release / publication of reports and pooling of data could be synchronised. The data would be useful for them in compilation of State and District Domestic Product.

(Action: DESs)

State-level Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

43. Smt. G. S. Lakshmi, DDG, CSO (ESD) made a presentation on the State level IIP. She informed that the revised all-India series of IIP has been introduced by CSO, with base year revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12. She informed that Regional training workshops for States are being conducted by CSO across the country to apprise the States of the various issues involved in State level IIP compilation. It was noted that at present 14 States are compiling State level IIP and releasing on monthly/ quarterly basis. The following action points were identified:

- (1) While compiling State level IIP may look for data sources as per international standards on IIP. For the all-India IIP, sectors like construction, gas and water supply are not included due to limitations in data flow. The DESs may make efforts to overcome this limitation.
- (2) The DESs compiling and releasing State level IIP may furnish the indices to MOSPI for uploading on its website for wider dissemination.
- (3) The IIP portal presently under development by CSO for online data collection may provide for including data collection requirements of CSO and of the DESs and for sharing of data between them. To achieve this goal, DESs may work out modalities in consultation with CSO.
- (4) DESs may prepare/ switch-over to State-level IIP with base Year 2011-12 at the earliest and then take up preparatory activities for compiling IIP with base year 2017-18.

(Action: DESs)

Business Register

44. The 13th Finance Commission (XIII FC) had recommended a grant of Rs. 616 crore @ 1 crore per district over the award period 2010-15 (extended up to 31st march 2016) to all the States with the objective of strengthening

the Statistical System at the district level, so that a comprehensive and standardized district level data may be generated for better policy formulation and decision making. One of the milestones of XIII FC's recommendations was preparation and maintenance of Business Register at District Level, for which financial support was provided under XIII FC grant. Further support was extended by CSO (NAD) for preparation of Business Register manual, methodology and technical guidelines. Business Register Software prepared by Delhi and other leading States was circulated to all the States and UTs to maintain uniformity in preparation of Business Register. A number of workshops/ seminars/ training programmes were organised for benefit of the participating States.

45. Registration/ recognition under seven laws/ systems was considered for inclusion in the Business Register. The concerned authorities are Registrar of Companies (Companies Act, 1956), Chief Inspector of Factories (Factories Act, 1948), Labour Commissioner (Shops and Commercial establishments Act), Registrar of Societies (Societies Registration Act), Registrar of Cooperative Societies (Cooperative Societies Act), Khadi and Village Industries Board and General Manager/Joint or Deputy Commissioner, Directorate of Industries(District Industries Centre).

46. The progress achieved in the preparation of Business Register was reviewed in the Conference. It was noted that the work was completed in 13 States, it is in advanced stage of completion in 15 States and that the work is lagging behind in 3 States.

47. After detailed deliberations, the following action points were identified:

- (1) States where the work of preparation of Business Register is pending may complete the work within three months.
- (2) Business Register needs to be updated annually for addition and deletion of units, as well as changes in their address, activities and stratification variables. All the Registering Authorities under the seven laws/ systems may be involved in the exercise. They may be guided in assigning unique identification number to new units getting registered.
- (3) Registration under other laws may be considered for inclusion in the Business Register. For the purpose, the concerned Registering authorities may be consulted.
- (4) The units/ establishments registered under GST may be obtained and the Business Register may be appropriately updated on the basis of GST data.
- (5) Business Register prepared and maintained on the above lines will reduce lot of work in the next Economic Census. Hence, all the DESs may give utmost priority to this work.

- (6) Appropriate data collection strategies may be developed to collect data using Business Register to supplement and compliment the ongoing efforts of statistical organisations such as CSO and NSSO.

(Action: All DESs)

New statistical initiatives of MOSPI

48. The following new statistical initiatives of MOSPI presented in some detail in the agenda were discussed:

- Periodic Labour Force Survey
- Annual Survey of Services Sector Enterprises
- Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises
- Time Use Survey
- Economic Census
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Adoption of United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- Amendment to the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008
- National Data Warehouse
- Improving Urban Frame Survey in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre
- Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing

49. The following action points were identified on the basis of discussions:

- (1) The Central Ministries/ Departments and the DESs may provide details of their statistical initiatives/ innovations for inclusion in the agenda of the future COCSSOs.
- (2) The DESs may undertake activities for aligning and monitoring State level Schemes with SDG Indicator Framework, and strengthen their data systems to ensure regular data flow from district and sub-district levels, etc.

(Action: All DESs)

Action Taken Report on recommendations of 24th COCSSO

50. The ATR on the recommendations of 24th COCSSO given in the agenda was noted.

Problems relating to statistical manpower in UTs

51. Representatives of UT DESs raised a few problems in respect of manpower in their statistical units, creation/ upgradation of statistical posts in their Units on par with other such Statistical Units at the Centre and in the

States, and lack of facilities for training statistical manpower. In order to address these problems, the following action points have been identified:

- (1) The UT DESs not having adequate facilities for imparting training to their statistical manpower may identify their training needs and approach either the NSSTA in MOSPI or the neighbouring States or the local Universities who can provide such training.
- (2) It was reported that the Ministry of Home Affairs, *vide* OM No. 15039/20/2012-Plg.Cell dated 24-10-2017 on Financial proposal relating to Union Territory Administration, stated *inter alia* that the UT Administrations are required to refer their expenditure proposals including creation of posts, upgradation of posts/ revision of pay, matters relating to ACP/ MACP, pension cases etc. to the concerned subject matter Ministries and it is for that Ministry to consider the proposal and to convey the approval of the Government of India. In view of these instructions, the UT DESs may review their statistical cadres and the manner of recruitment in the cadres in the light of their statistical work requirements and prepare proposals to provide adequate manpower at appropriate levels. Accordingly, the proposals may be submitted to MOSPI.

(Action: DESs of UTs)

Annexure

List of Participants

| S. No. | Name(S/Shri/Smt./Ms.) | Designation | Organization |
|---------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | T C A Anant | Chief Statistician of India & Secretary | MoSPI |
| 2 | M. V. S. Ranganadham | Director General, Economic Statistics (ES) | CSO, MoSPI |
| 3 | D. P. Mondal | Director General (Surveys) | NSSO, MoSPI |
| 4 | Rajeev Lochan | Director General, Social Statistics (SS) | CSO, MoSPI |
| 5 | Jyotirmoy Poddar | Director General | DGCIS |
| 6 | T. K. Saha | Addl Director General | DPD, NSSO, MoSPI |
| 7 | Pravin Srivastava | Addl Director General | SSD, CSO, MoSPI |
| 8 | A Panda | Addl Director General | SDRD, NSSO, MoSPI |
| 9 | Meenu Choudhary | PS to Hon'ble Minister | MoSPI |
| 10 | Shivam Teotia | Addl PS to MOS | MoSPI |
| 11 | Ajay Kumar Gupta | Deputy Director General | CAP, CSO, MoSPI |
| 12 | N. K. Santoshi | Deputy Director General | M/o Labour & Employment |
| 13 | G. S. Lakshmi | Deputy Director General | ESD, CSO, MoSPI |
| 14 | T. K. Sanyal | Deputy Director General | IS Wing, MoSPI |
| 15 | B N Tiwari | Deputy Director General | M/o HRD |
| 16 | S. K. Panda | Deputy Director General | D/o Industrial Policy & Promotion |
| 17 | S.K.Mishra | Jt. Director | CBEC, M/o Finance |
| 18 | T. Rajeswari | Deputy Director General | NAD,CSO, MoSPI |
| 19 | K. K. Nath | Secretary | DES, Assam |
| 20 | Harish Nayar | Secretary | DES, Chattisgarh |
| 21 | Ashish Kumar Bhatt | Special Secrtary, Finance | UT Adm, Chandigarh |
| 22 | Pradeep Chauhan | Economic Adviser | DES, Himachal |
| 23 | Dr. P.T. Subha | Director | NSSO, DPC, Bangalore |
| 24 | Dr. Rajeshwari Kasturi | Director | NSSO, DPC, Bangalore |
| 25 | Y. Durga Prasad | Director | DES, Goa |
| 26 | Dr. R. S. Malhan | Director | DES, Haryana |
| 27 | R. R. Shinge | Director | DES, Maharashtra |
| 28 | D. L. Wankhar | Director | DES, Meghalaya |
| 29 | A. K. Panwar | Director | DES, Uttar Pradesh |
| 30 | Sushil Kumar | Director | DES, Uttarakhand |
| 31 | Dr. R. Ramakrishnan | Director | DES, Puducherry |
| 32 | R. Rajesh | Director (ISSP) | CSO, MoSPI, Delhi |
| 33 | Upendra Kumar Das | Sr. Joint Director | DES, Bihar |
| 34 | R. S. Rathore | Addl Director | DES, Madhya pradesh |
| 35 | D. KalaiSelvan | Joint Director | DES, Tamilnadu |
| 36 | S. S. Suthur | Joint Director | DES, Gujarat |
| 37 | K. A. Parappa Sway | Joint Director | DBS, Karnataka |
| 38 | V. Ramachandaran | DG | DES, Kerala |
| 39 | Dr. S. D. Bhardwaj | Joint Director | DES, Odisha |
| 40 | Benudher Jena | Joint Director | DES, Odisha |
| 41 | Harvinder Singh | Joint Director | DES, Punjab |

| S. No. | Name(S/Shri/Smt./Ms.) | Designation | Organization |
|--------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 42 | M. R. Prajapat | Joint Director | DES, Rajasthan |
| 43 | G. Lakshmi Narayana | Joint Director | DES, Telangana |
| 44 | Dr. Manoj Kumar Pant | Joint Director | DES, Uttarakhand |
| 45 | K. Kanna Babu | Deputy Director | DES, Andhra Pradesh |
| 46 | Virender Singh | Deputy Director | Labour Bureau, Chandigarh |
| 47 | L. Ibo Singh | Deputy Director | DES, Manipur |
| 48 | Charles N Kikon | Deputy Director | DES, Nagaland |
| 49 | Leleen Regon | Research Officer | DES, Arunachal Pradesh |
| 50 | Chiranjib Ghosh | Distt. Statistical Officer | DES, Tripura |
| 51 | Vanashree Vipin Singh | Cheif Executive Officer | Karnataka Evaluation Authority, PPMS |
| 52 | Ahamed Ayub. B | Deputy Director General | NSSO (FOD), Kerala |
| 53 | K. S. Shankar | Project Director | KSSDA, Karnataka |
| 54 | S. Leena | Director | NSSO (FOD), Karnataka |
| 55 | C. Kempaiah | Addl Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 56 | Manjula. A | Addl Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 57 | T. S. Govinda Rao | Joint Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 58 | Chandra Shekhariah. D | Joint Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 59 | K. Siddaraju | Joint Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 60 | S. D. Narayana | Joint Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 61 | Sannanasiyappa | Deputy Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 62 | K. Narasimha Phani | Deputy Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 63 | Sannamasiyappa | Deputy Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 64 | Ranga Sreenivasula | Deputy Director | NSSO, DPC, Karnataka |
| 65 | P. K. Santhosh | Deputy Director | NSSO (FOD), Karnataka |
| 66 | G. Vanajakshi | Assistant Director | DES, Karnataka |
| 67 | H. P. Ram Mohan | Sr. Statistical Officer | NSSO (FOD), Karnataka |
| 68 | P. Udaya Kumar | Sr. Statistical Officer | NSSO (FOD), Karnataka |
| 69 | Shafiahmed | Enumerator | DES, Karnataka |
| 70 | B. S. Ranganatha Prasad | ASO | DES, Karnataka |
| 71 | S P Bhardwaj | Director | CAP,CSO, MoSPI |
| 72 | K. S. Rejimon | Director | |
| 73 | Sudhir Kumar | Deputy Director | |
| 74 | Kumar Sundaram | Deputy Director | |
| 75 | Raj Kumar | Deputy Director | |
| 76 | Ritu | Assistant Director | |
| 77 | Anil Kumar | Sr. Statistical Officer | |
| 78 | Gaurav Vats | Jr. Statistical Officer | |
| 79 | Vijay Kumar | Jr. Statistical Officer | |
| 80 | Sarafaraj | Jr. Statistical Officer | |
| 81 | K. Srinivasan | PPS to Secretary | |