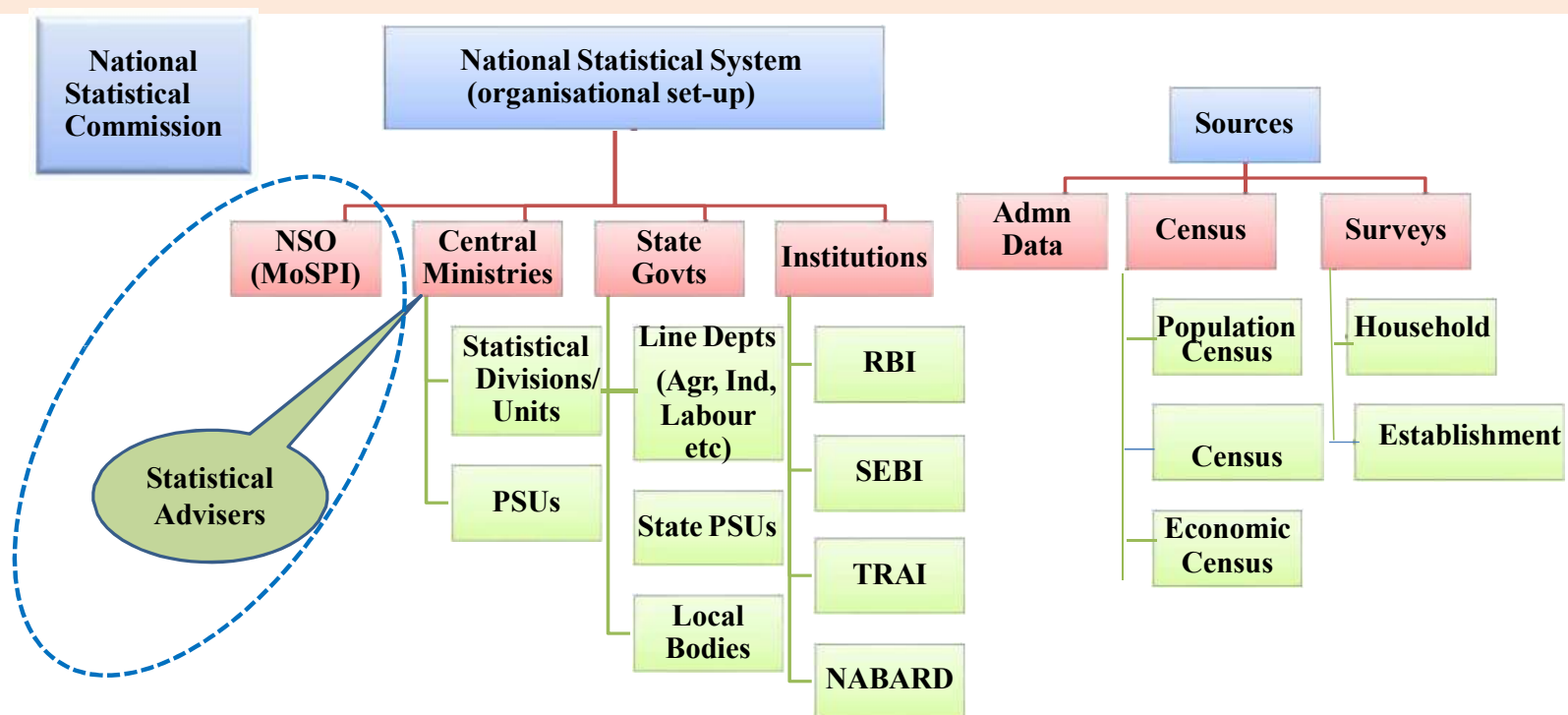


Panoptic view of Statistical Reforms

28TH CoCSSO
12th & 13th August, 2024

Sh. P. R. Meshram, DG(C&A)

National Statistical System – An Overview



National Statistical System is highly decentralised, horizontally amongst Union Ministries and vertically between Union and States

Why Reforms

1. Multiplicity of data silos - Reduce
2. Multiple registries - Integration
3. Maintaining data in digital and portable format - Interoperability
4. Human Capital Management in national statistical system – Strengthen
5. New data sources- Capitalize
6. Emerging Technologies- Make Use of



Ever-growing demand for reliable and credible data

- At one place for monitoring & policy making
- Assess Impact of socio-economic programmes and interventions
- Facilitate mid course corrections
- Data demands for SDG indicators

Objectives of Reforms

- Enhanced accuracy, timeliness and reliability of Official Statistics
- Better Data governance by way of uniform guidelines
- Adoption of new technologies and techniques
- Data Driven decision making
- Create Credible National Statistical System
- Making data more accessible and user-friendly

Statistical Infrastructure for Strengthening Data Ecosystem of National Statistical System

1. Strengthening National Statistical System

- Strengthening Statistical System across Central Ministries and State Govt
- Enhancing Credibility of National Statistical System
- Enhancing statistical and analytical capabilities

2. Intensive use of technology

- Faster data collection
- Faster processing and release of results
- Improved data quality

3. Improved measurement of Socio economy Status

- Augmentation of Sample Surveys and Administrative Data Sources
- Closer integration with state statistical systems
- Perception based Indices

Reform Approach

Reform for relevance & Innovation

- Business/Government Process Reengineering- Process to Product based approach for NSS
- Technology Adoption – DI Lab, E-Sigma
- Open Data Architecture- eSankhyiki Portal
- Reliability- Grading of Products
- Data Quality Assurance- Quality Assurance Framework
- Deepen Partnerships with key institutions- Collaborations with Multilateral organizations
- Promote usage, encourage private players to collaborate - open APIs for MoSPI Product
- Capacity building on contemporary instruments and tools-

Transition

From Provider of information



To Provider of statistical services/products



Broad Areas identified for reforms

Broad Areas identified for reforms

Administrative Statistics

AIM:

To ensure Comparability, Consistency and avoid duplicity in various administrative databases generated across Ministries/Departments

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK:

- Identification of major datasets
- Examining for their usability, comparability and consistency in terms of Definition, Concepts etc
- Laid down the quality framework along with Metadata Standards (NMDS)
- Mapping the datasets to ensure prescribed standards
- Compile Department wise catalogue of administrative statistics

Broad Areas identified for reforms

Augmentation of Sample Survey

AIM:

To meet Increasing need of high frequency and more granular data

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK:

- Methodological Improvements (uniform concepts, definition and standards)
- Expedite survey data collection
- Ensuring quality checks
- Improving the usability of surveys
- Reducing delays in conducting survey and releasing results
- Undertaking process revamping of survey ecosystem enabled with IT

Broad Areas identified for reforms

Improved measurement of economy through Consistency in macro indices

AIM:

Production of macro indicators as per contemporary global practices

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK:

- Uniform base year for major indicators
- Shortlist major domestic and global agencies estimating and forecasting macroeconomic indicators
- Exploring new administrative statistics for generating high frequency data
- Review methodology for possible improvements
- Documentation and dissemination of methodologies for adoption by States

Broad Areas identified for reforms

Revamp institutional structure

AIM:

To Improve evidence-based decision through continuous engagement and feedback

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK:

- Assessment of data requirement and data gaps in existing datasets
- Setting up responsibility for filling the gaps along with timelines
- Adoption of suitably customized best practices
- Establishing a feed back mechanism
- Promoting Statistical Literacy

Broad Areas identified for reforms

Enhancement in credibility of Official Statistical System

AIM:

To enable Statistical System with quality Improvements in data and feedback mechanisms

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK:

- Quality framework (IQAF) and metadata standards (NMDS)
- Adherence to the National/International Codes/Standards
- Advance Release Calendar (ARC) for major statistical products
- Mechanism to reconcile divergent datasets or explain the reasons for such divergence
- Harmonisation of concept, definition, and methods
- Promoting innovation and research in Official Statistics

Broad Areas identified for reforms

Human Resources and Infrastructure Development

AIM:

To upgrade the capacity of Statistical officers and Infrastructure to meet contemporary needs

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK:

- Training need assessment - organizational and individual (Behavioral, Functional and Domain-specific)
- Updating training modules and pedagogy
- Strengthening of training infrastructure and other resources
- Creating federated training facility
- Collaboration with International institutes/organisations
- Adoption of best Global practices
- Equipping with skills to handle modern IT tools.

Broad Areas identified for reforms

Technical Upgradation

AIM:

To establish Data Management & Sharing System and start experimentation with New Technology

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK:

- Upgradation of Technological /IT infrastructure
- Preparation of action plan to integrate various official databases
- Improving Data Management & Sharing System interoperability
- Data Portal for ease of data access and management
- Creating Mechanism for Innovation and Incubation

Broad Areas identified for reforms

Perception Based Indices and Rating system

AIM:

To create brand value of the Product and present correct picture of socio-economic status

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK:

- Listing of perception based indicators and explore alternate data sources to meet global needs
- Documentation and dissemination of methodology of ratings based on Global perception Indices
- Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for rating processes
- Domestic data sets/indices for better appreciation of socio-economic condition

Recent Reform Initiatives

- Guidelines on Data Dissemination in compliance of National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP)
- Adoption of UN-NQAF—IQAF
- Adopted of UN Principal of Official Statistics
- Well laid functional contours of Statistical Advisers in Govt of India
- Improving coordination with states
- Extending methodological assistance to State/Uts
- Dynamic Data Visualization through adoption of IT tools
- eSankhyiki Portal
- Process to Product led reorganization of NSSO
- Launch of DI Lab component of CD scheme
- Regular Data User Conference

Expected Outcomes

1. Improved statistical processes and products that are

- Relevant
- Accurate
- Reliable
- Timely / Punctual
- Accessible
- Coherent
- Comparable – spatially, temporally and internationally

2. Better data integration with minimal redundancies

3. Multi-disciplinary statistical products

4. Partnerships and intense collaboration among stakeholders of statistical products

5. Improved user-producer discussion and dissemination fora

LET US DO IT!





Support for Statistical Strengthening sub-scheme for States/UTs

Plenary Session-I
CoCSSO, 12th August, 2024

State Unit
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Government of India

Support by the Ministry for States / UTs

- Domain specific technical support by concerned MoSPI Divisions
 - Regional workshops on National Accounts for estimates of State income and related aggregates
 - All India Workshop of Trainers (AIWOT) of NSSO for uniform conduct of surveys
 - Need based workshops for State IIP and sub-state level CPI
 - Guidelines for preparation of SIF / DIF for monitoring of SDGs
- Capacity Building assistance through NSSTA
- Knowledge Sharing & Dialogue Platforms like CoCSSO
- Financial support under **Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)** scheme of the Ministry.

Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) scheme

Background:

- Launched in 2010 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Becomes a Central Sector sub-scheme with 100% funding from Centre under Umbrella Scheme 'Capacity Development' of Ministry
- Aims to improve statistical capacity & operations of State Statistical Systems in collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics
- Implemented through State Directorates/Bureaus of Economics & Statistics
- Agreed activities/targets/outputs detailed out in State/UT specific MoUs.
- Financial Support with fixed allocation under 9 components.
- Validity of the sub – scheme is till 31st March, 2026.

Components under which Activities are permitted in SSS sub-Scheme

Component 1	Support for statistical applications and enabling IT support
Component 2	Preparation of State Strategic Statistical Plan and signing of MOU
Component 3	Implementation of recommendations of Technical Groups/Bodies for filling up existing and expected/emerging data gaps
Component 4	HRD issues, with a focus on Training for Capacity Development and Skills Enhancement/ upgradation
Component 5	Introduction of innovative techniques and methodologies
Component 6	User-producer dialogues, stakeholders' consultation
Component 7	Dissemination of Annual Reports on the performance of State Statistical Systems
Component 8	Data quality and efficiency improvement measures which include surveys/studies comprising primary and/ or secondary data collection
Component 9	Advocacy Issues viz. publicity and IEC

**State-wise and component wise allocations are pre-fixed.*

Status of all States/UTs under SSS sub scheme

S. No.	State/ UT	MoU signed in (Month/Year)	Allocation	Released Fund	Status of Implementation
			(in Rs crore)	(in Rs crore)	
1	Gujarat	Mar, 2015	28.57	28.57	Completed
2	Jharkhand	Dec, 2015	12.68	5.29	Completed
3	Karnataka	Jan, 2017	27.07	27.07	Completed
4	Kerala	Dec, 2015	15.09	15.09	Completed
5	Manipur	Aug, 2015	20.69	14.89	Completed
6	Mizoram	Mar, 2015	15.27	15.27	Completed
7	Rajasthan	Oct, 2015	34.71	34.71	Completed
8	Sikkim	Apr, 2015	16.68	16.61	Completed
9	Tamil Nadu	Jan, 2017	19.42	19.42	Completed
10	Telangana	Aug, 2015	12.40	12.30	Completed
11	West Bengal	Mar, 2015	20.52	18.90	Completed
12	Andhra Pradesh	Aug, 2015	14.99	14.58	Nearing Completion
13	Bihar	Dec, 2015	20.23	20.18	Nearing Completion
14	Odisha	May, 2015	28.91	28.89	Nearing Completion
15	Arunachal Pradesh	Sept, 2020	7.52	1.61	Implementing
16	Assam	July, 2018	25.38	6.86	Implementing
17	Chhattisgarh	Jan, 2020	11.72	2.98	Implementing
18	Himachal Pradesh	May, 2018	18.82	5.52	Implementing

Status of all States/UTs under SSS sub scheme

S. No.	State/ UT	MoU signed in (Month/Year)	Allocation	Released Fund	Status of Implementation
			(in Rs crore)	(in Rs crore)	
19	Jammu and Kashmir	May, 2020	5.61*	1.48	Implementing
20	Maharashtra	Mar, 2020	18.05	9.08	Implementing
21	Meghalaya	July, 2018	11.02	2.83	Implementing
22	Nagaland	Dec, 2019	7.52	6.59	Implementing
23	Puducherry	Aug, 2018	8.05	4.08	Implementing
24	Tripura	Feb, 2020	7.52	1.96	Implementing
25	Uttar Pradesh	June, 2018	43.86	12.48	Implementing
26	Uttarakhand	July, 2018	20.38	15.31	Implementing
27	Haryana	Jan, 2024	5.09*	0.63	Implementing
28	D&NH and D&D	Feb, 2024	2.34	0.735**	Implementing
29	Lakshadweep	Feb, 2024	1.10	0.35	Implementing
30	Andaman & Nicobar	..	1.51	0.10**	Yet to Join
31	Delhi	..	6.65	0.10	Yet to Join
32	Ladakh	..	3.09	0.00	Yet to Join
33	Madhya Pradesh	..	17.58	0.10	Yet to Join
34	Punjab	..	9.10	0.10	Yet to Join
35	Chandigarh	..	0.00	0.00	Not participated
36	Goa	..	0.00	0.00	Not participated

* Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana signed the MoU for the amount less than their total allocation

**Funds (Rs.0.20 crore of D&ND and D&D and Rs.0.10 of Lakshadweep) crore remained unutilized and hence lapsed.

Impact of SSS Sub-Scheme

Compilation of core indicators and data bases in areas like State Accounts, Price Statistics, Industrial Statistics, etc.

Development / Creation of web based software portals / applications for online collection and dissemination of data / information;

Capacity building of personnel of States / UTs in statistical methods / computer skills and Statistical Applications.

Creation of awareness amongst respondents, users, producers, etc. on importance of statistics and participation in statistical surveys

Strengthening IT capabilities

Physical Infrastructure

Renewed focus on Capacity Upgradation in States

- Continued support to State/UT to meet their **Statistical strengthening** requirements (instead of one time support as permissible in existing Scheme);
- Enhancing **statistical capability** in the areas of National importance as well as the priorities of States
- Accelerating **technology adoption** to ensure standardization & harmonization of statistical products/processes, as also to increase timeliness & accuracy in data collection, processing and dissemination.
- **Sustainability of capabilities** acquired through Statistical strengthening support in the State for overall strengthening of the National Statistical System; and

Strategies adopted by MoSPI

A two-pronged strategy is envisaged to improve statistical capacity of State/UTs

1. Guidelines of ongoing SSS sub-scheme are being revised
 - To clarify flexibilities available to State/UTs for execution of agreed activities as per the MoU
 - To improve fund availability & utilization by all States / UTs

2. A Revamped scheme to be launched after end of ongoing SSS sub-scheme from 1st April, 2026
 - Annual Action Plans instead of MoU
 - Simplify implementation mechanism by granting more flexibility
 - Improved institutional mechanism for technical support by Subject Matter Divisions of MOSPI
 - Improve fund flow to States/UTs
 - Make the scheme more contextual/relevant.

Way forward

- Ministry to continue stakeholder consultations with States/UTs for efficient designing of revamped SSS scheme.
- Based upon learnings from existing scheme, States to offer their comments for making scheme more effective.
- Central Ministries/departments to suggest convergence with administrative statistics generated at central/state/sub-state levels.

Thank You

संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

SANSAD SADASYA STHANIYA KSHETRA VIKAS YOJANA

MPLADS

eSAKSHI

(Web Solution)

Witnessing the progress

The Genesis

- The General view among the parliamentarians that their political clout is measured not in terms of their contribution to law making and pursuit of national goals but in terms of the tangibles that they deliver in their constituencies
- The delinking of the Lok Sabha election and the elections to the state assemblies in 1971 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, meant a sudden loss of anonymity for MPs
- Post 1971, scenario changed and the Loksabha MPs also came into visibility who were otherwise away in Delhi and miles away from their constituents and constituencies
- Also unlike MPs of United Kingdom who represents about 50 thousand voters, an Indian MP represents one to two million voters and therefore keeping in touch with the voters is a Herculean task
- People want deliverables that they can see and use – like bus stand, a bridge, a computer centre or a school.
- This pressure from ‘down under’ created the quota system – Thus began the era of MP quota for
 - Domestic gas connections
 - Telephone connections
 - Nominating students for central schools
 - Railway reservation quota etc

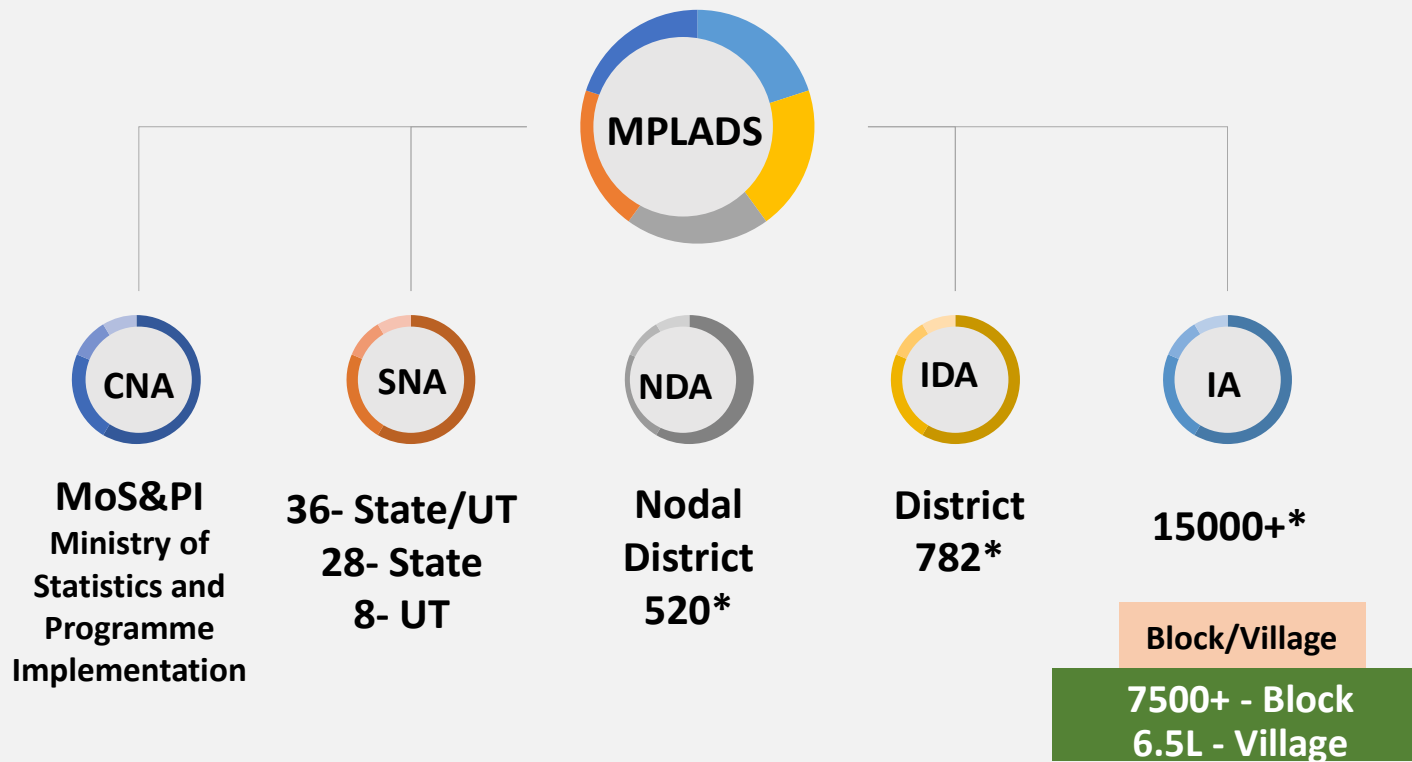
- However, despite this basket of goodies, MPs felt that it did not amount too much.
- It was in this environment that the idea of MPLADS germinated.
- MPLADS is a purely Indian innovation. It is a scheme that in many ways symbolizes the Indian mind, which is often capable of out of the box thinking.
- The idea that some money must be placed at the disposal of the public representative to enable him to prioritize the need of his voters was first launched by the Bombay Municipal Council with a paltry sum of Rs.50,000 a year.
- Once the BMC did it, the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly is not far behind.
- Soon followed were states like UP and Bihar
- Following this, the MPs through Ram Naik launched a campaign in January 1990 by writing to the then Finance Minister, Mr Madhu Dandavate, seeking a constituency fund of Rs. 2 Crore every year. And the enthusiasm among the MPs grew up for the launching of such scheme.
- The scheme of MPLADs soon took effect with a sum of Rs.1 Crore and was announced by the Prime Minister Narshima Rao during the Winter session of the Parliament in 1993

MPLADS Reach and Out reach

Members of Parliament

Lok Sabha (543)

Rajya Sabha (250)



*Numbers are variable

MPLADS

Scheme

Central Sector Scheme fully funded by GoI

Launch

December 23, 1993

Objective

To enable MPs to recommend works of developmental nature to be taken up in their constituencies/eligible areas

Focus

Creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs of people

MPLADS

Total Outlay

Rs. 3950 crore per year which is non lapsable

Entitlement

Rs. 5 crore per annum

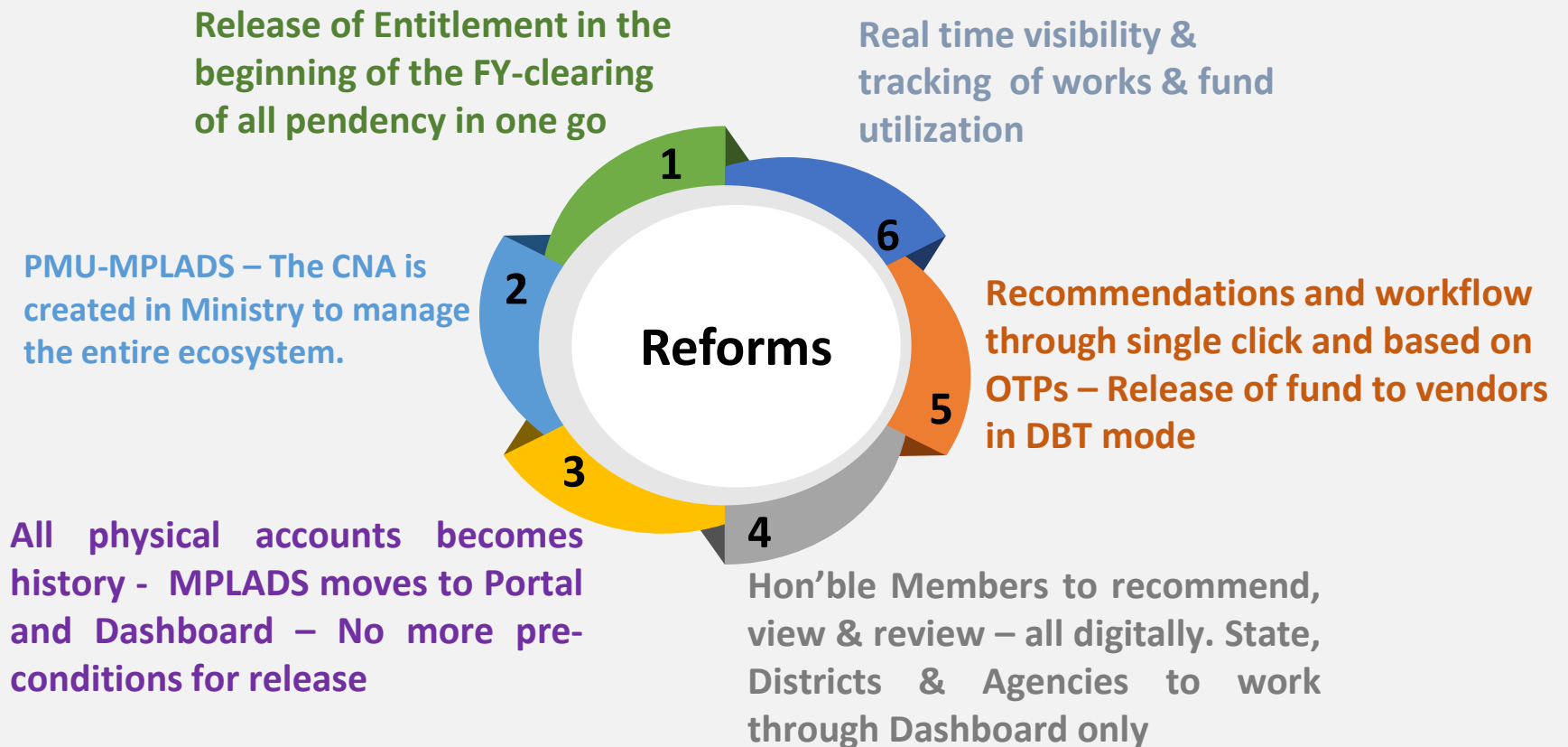
Governance

Scheme is governed by a set of guidelines (Last comprehensive revision, 2023 w.e.f. 1st April 2023)

eSAKSHI

MoSPI launched eSAKSHI portal and its mobile app under the revised fund flow system w.e.f 1st April 2023

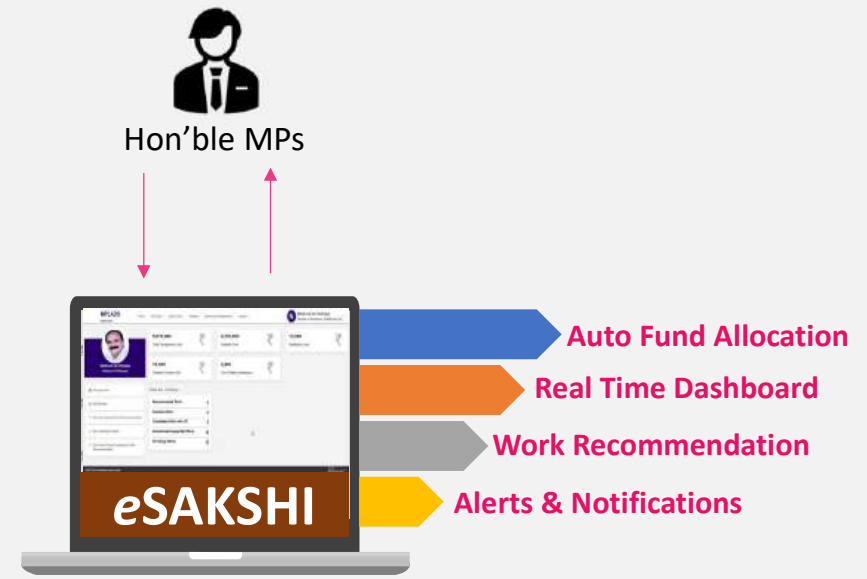
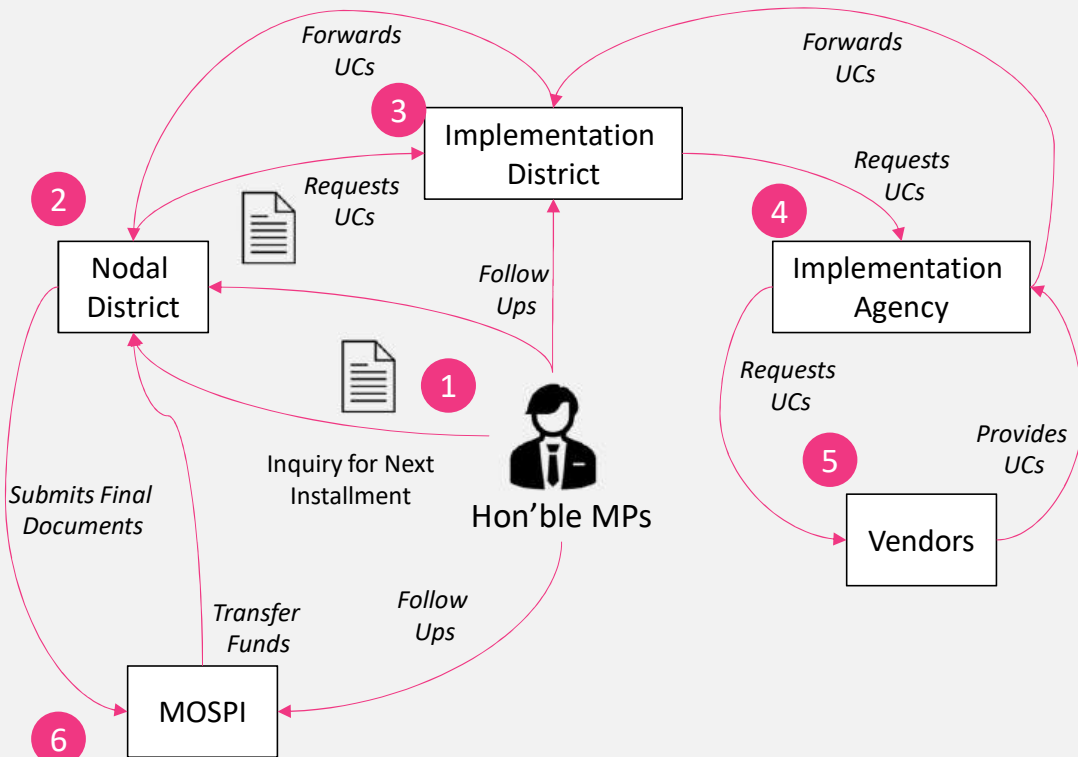
Reforms introduced through the new MPLADS Guidelines & Portal



Earlier

New Fund Allocation Process

New



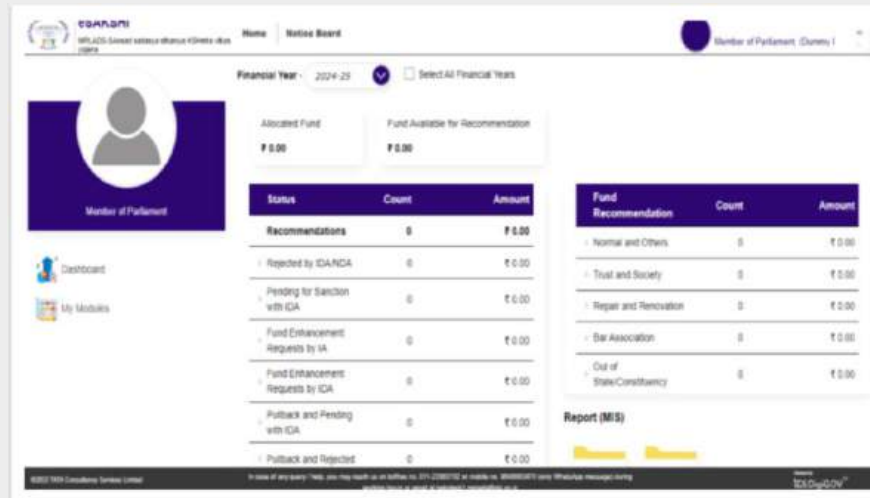
- Letter-based Communication
- Physical movement of Funds
- Fund Release based on Utilization
- Multiple Follow Ups

- End to end Online Solution
- Anytime access to entire entitled fund
- Proactive updates through alerts (SMS/Emails)
- Flexibility to Recommend work as per local needs

eSAKSHI

- Role based access for CNA, MP, SNA, NDA, IDA, IA
- An all-in-one web solution for all processes under MPLADS.
 - ✓ Limit authorization
 - ✓ Work recommendations by MP
 - ✓ Sanction by District Authority
 - ✓ Dashboards for monitoring
 - ✓ Payment to vendors

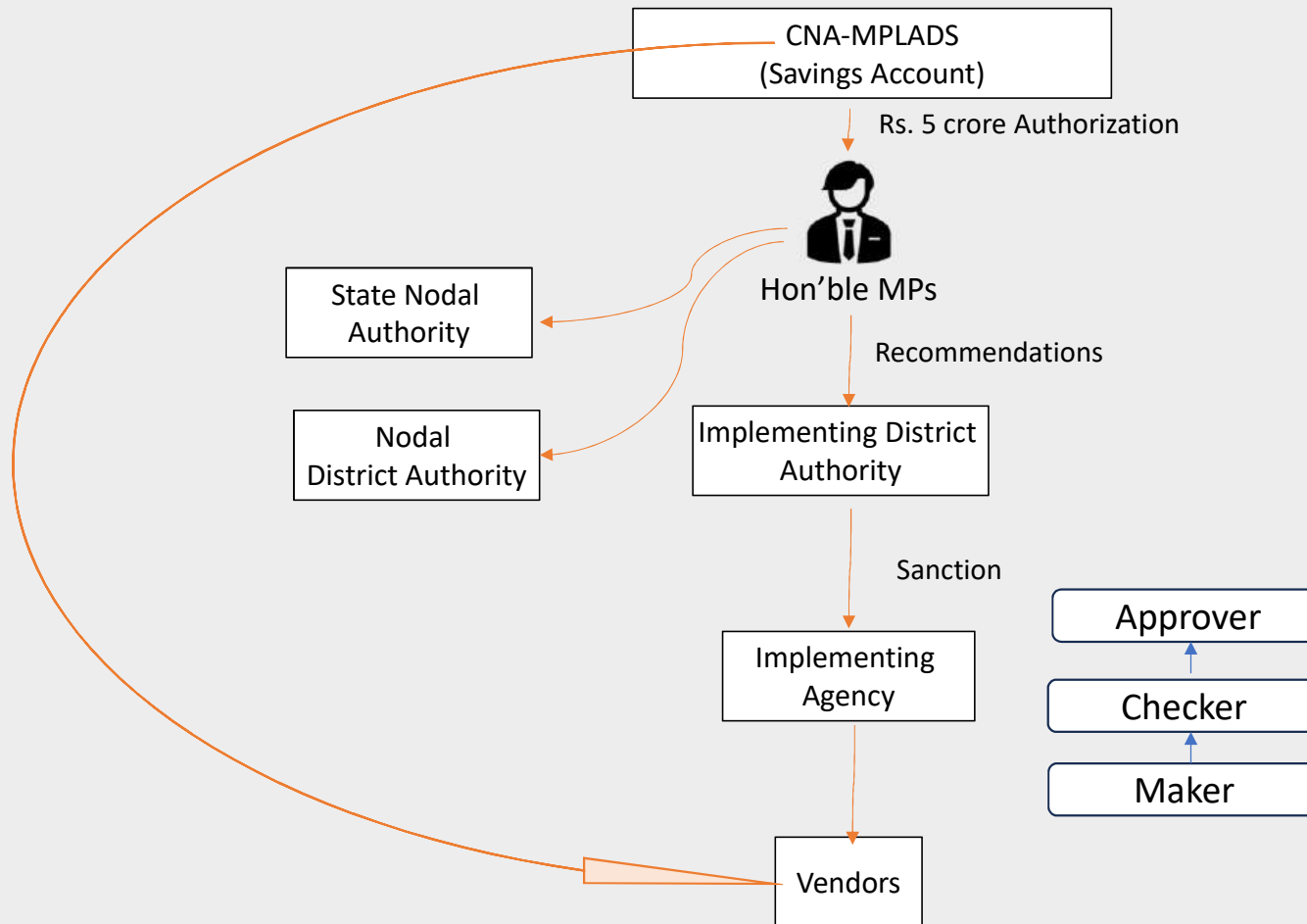
Portal View



Application View



Flow on the E-Sakshi Portal



THANK YOU





Economic Census 2025-26: Implementation Strategy and Role of Stakeholders

Economic Statistics Division(ESD)
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Govt. of India



2025-26



Layout of the Presentation



- Introduction
- Key Stakeholders and Governing Structure
- Role of Stakeholders
- Implementation Strategy of Economic Census 2025-26
- Tentative timeline
- Deployment of Manpower
- Revised Fund Flow Guidelines
- Next Steps for States/UTs for EC2025-26

Introduction



➤ *Economic Census:*

- ✓ Complete count of all establishments (except i.e. units engaged in crop production, plantation, public administration, defence, and compulsory social security) and along with critical parameters.
- ✓ Coverage : Pan-India
- ✓ Granularity of data :- Up to village/ward level

➤ *Objective/Purpose:*

- ✓ To measure the spread, penetration and to understand the character of Non-Agri sector (especially the unorganized sector) of the Economy;
- ✓ To provide the no. of establishment and workers at all India, State, district, village/ward levels ;
- ✓ To provide the basis for constructing the nation-wide Statistical Business Register(SBR)

Introduction



➤ *Output:*

- ✓ Statistics on, nature of economic activities, type of workers, ownership etc. at all India, State, district, village/ward levels ;
- ✓ Sampling Frame for conducting follow-up survey;

➤ *Outcome:*

- ✓ Implementation of the granular level information for formulation of policies by State/Central govt. of India;
- ✓ The database will also provide a basis for constructing the nation-wide Statistical Business Register(SBR)



Key Stakeholder & Governing Structure

Stakeholder

- ✓ M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation
- ✓ Other Central Ministries/Departments
- ✓ State/UT Governments

Governing Structure

- Steering Committee
- Expert Group
 - Sub Group on subject specific (such as IT, Media & publicity etc.,)
- State Level Coordination Committee(SLCC)
- District Level Coordination Committee(DLCC)

Roles of Stakeholders



MoSPI	State/UTs	Other Central Ministries/Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall responsibility of EC 2025-26 ▪ Constitution of Committee, Groups at Central level ▪ Coordination with all stakeholders ▪ Finalization of Schedule ▪ Development of IT Solutions ▪ Development of training manuals ▪ Capacity building to field functionaries – At Central, State level ▪ Awareness & Publicity- At Central level ▪ Monitoring of field work ▪ Random checks ▪ Provide budgetary supports to State/UTs ▪ Ccompilation of all India results ▪ Release of all India results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitution of Committee, Groups at State/District level ▪ Coordination with concerned stakeholders ▪ Engagement of manpower ▪ Capacity building to field functionaries – At District, Sub-district, Block level ▪ Awareness & Publicity- At State, regional level ▪ Conduct of Pilot exercise ▪ Launch of fieldwork ▪ Data Collection & Supervision ▪ Monitoring of fieldwork ▪ Random checks and scrutiny ▪ Finalize State level results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing technical assistance via different committees under EC-2025-26.

Deployment of Manpower



- ✓ A dedicated Economic Census unit will be constituted at DES to co-ordinate all the activities related to Economic Census. The same will be funded by Central Govt.
- ✓ The State/UTs will be encouraged to utilize the existing regular govt officials for conducting the enumeration of EC 2025-26. The hiring/engagement of manpower should to explored only in case of non-availability of the same.
- ✓ For a better and improved quality of data, the experienced govt officials ought to be deployed as the Supervisors.
- ✓ The State/UTs will come-up with the proposed number of Enumerators/Supervisors based on the volume and density of the economic activities in their States/UTs.

Tentative Timelines for conduct of EC 2025-26

- Launch of EC 2025-26 : April 2025
- Completion of field works – latest by December 2025
- Release of National as State level reports – by March 2026
- Completion of all related preparatory activities by January 2025
 - ✓ Human Resources(HR) finalization by December 2024
 - ✓ Training of HR by January 2025
 - ✓ Pilot Census by January 2025 – inter-alia testing of Mobile app by actual field work
 - ✓ SLCC and DLCC formation – by November 2024
 - ✓ Assessment of State Requirement of funds for executing the EC 2025-26 and Submission of estimated funds requirement by August 2024

Implementation Strategy (1/3)



1. *Collection of Data :*

- ✓ The geographical area of country will be divided into primary geographical area as per LGD framework
 - Rural: State – District - Sub District – Development Blocks – Village
 - Urban - State – District - Sub District – Town – ward

- ✓ Each enumerator will be allotted primary geographical area (Village and Ward is the primary geographical area for rural and urban respectively)

- ✓ Data will be collected by trained enumerators through hand-held devices by visiting door to door of each structure and collecting information as per the schedule of EC 2025-26 in a given geographical area

Implementation Strategy (2/3)



Data Supervision:

- ✓ Primary data collected by enumerators will be supervised by the trained supervisors on 100% basis through hand-held devices.
- ✓ Supervisors have to approve data of each and every enumerated primary unit.

Data Quality:

- ✓ Data Quality would be assured through imparting comprehensive trainings, random checks, scrutiny, Post enumeration checks etc.

Data Validation :

- ✓ Inbuilt checks build up in mobile application to avoid errors at the time of collecting data.
- ✓ Approved data of supervisors will be validated with other sources of data through a pre-defined rule to check any anomalies in the data captured.
- ✓ Errors found in the data will send back to supervisors for verification & correction.

Implementation Strategy (3/3)



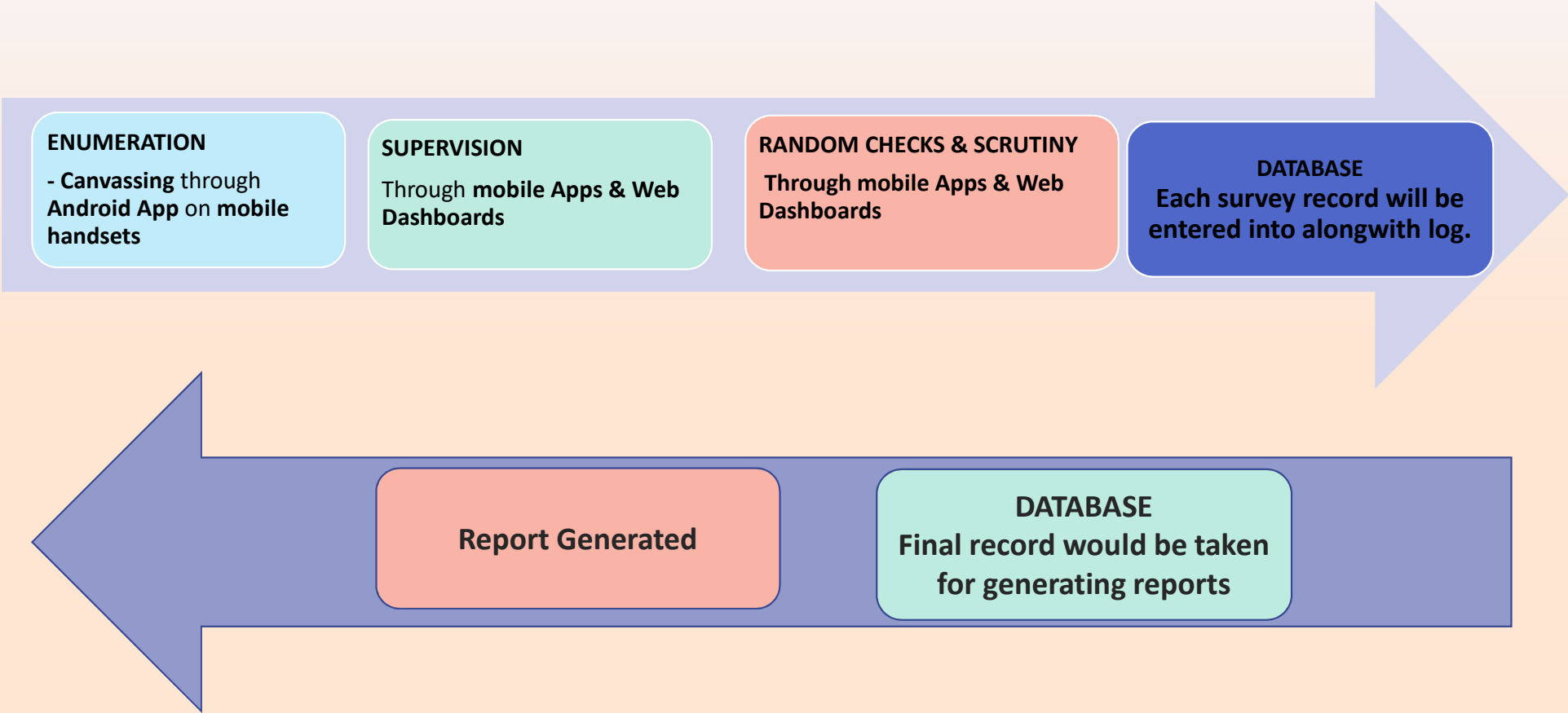
Data Tabulation :

- ✓ Only validated data will be processed in tabular form as per the approved tabular plan at all India level, State level and district level.

Report Generation & release of results :

- ✓ All India report prepared by MoSPI will be released and subsequently State level report will be released by respective State/UTs for data users.

Process Flow



Pending actions of 7th Economic Census

- 7th Economic Census (2019-21) was implemented in collaboration with State/UT govts and CSC-SPV
- Out of an amount of Rs. 10.2 Crores released to all concerned State/UTs (except Sikkim and West Bengal), Utilization Certificates of Rs. 7.39 Crores (72.44%) received so far.
- States/ UTs must ensure settlement of their committed liabilities of 7th EC (if any) and close of account on priority.
- States/ UTs must refund the unspent amount with accrued interest in Consolidated Fund of India(CFI) of Gol through Bharat Kosh and submit 100% utilization
- In case of pending committed liabilities, States/ UTs may submit their one time demand proposal to MoSPI.

DOE Revised Fund Flow Guidelines

Economic Census 2025-26

- For each Central Sector Scheme(CSS), the concerned Ministry/Department will have to designate State Govt. Agency as the CNA to implement the scheme.
[Status: For EC Sub Scheme, State DES have already been designated as CNA].
- The CNA will open an account with RBI in e-Kuber.
 - where the CNA is already registered in the TSA module and has a bank in e-kuber for some other grant, it will open separate account in e-kuber for funds under each CSS.
- Map RBI Account of the CNA in TSA module of PFMS as per extant guidelines
- 2nd level Central/State govt. agencies will be known as Government Sub-Agencies (SAs)
- The Government SAs will also open scheme-wise bank accounts with RBI in e-kuber and shall be mapped in the TSA module of PFMS.
- RBI will function as the primary banker to the Ministries/Departments in this regard without involvement of the agency bank.
- The CNA and SAs shall not open/operate/park scheme funds in any bank account except under the provisions made in these guidelines.

Next Steps for States/UTs for EC2025-26

- Assess requirement of funds year
- Assess requirement of manpower
- Constitute Economic Census Unit at State level
- Prepare strategy for deployment of manpower
- Initiate process to close the 7th Economic Census account, if not done yet
- Initiate process to open the new account with RBI as per the revised procedure of flow of funds

Thank You