



सत्यमेव जयते



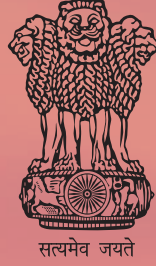
11th Statistics Day

June 29, 2017

Theme: Administrative Statistics



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
www.mospi.gov.in



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*Messages
Of
Dignitaries*





सत्यमेव जयते

राष्ट्रपति

भारत गणतंत्र

PRESIDENT

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is celebrating the 11th Statistics Day on June 29, 2017 on the occasion of 124th birth anniversary of the Late Prof. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, visionary, economist and a prominent statistician who was a pioneer in taking statistics to new heights for the advancement of the country.

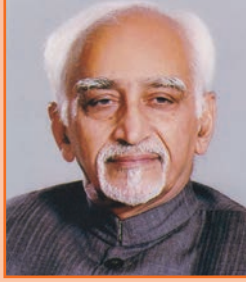
Statistics plays a very important role in national development. The theme of the 11th Statistics Day 2017 "Administrative Statistics" is extremely significant. Official Statistics of which Administrative Statistics is a major component, provide an accurate, up-to-date, comprehensive and meaningful empirical picture of the society and economy. Government at all levels should embark on building an information system in order to have adequate statistical information for formulating evidence based policy.

Let us on this day draw inspiration from the vision of Professor Mahalanobis and aim to create awareness among the people, especially the youth, about the role of statistics in administration, planning and policy formulation.

On this occasion, I extend my greetings and felicitation to all those associated with the celebrations and wish the Statistics Day every success.

(Pranab Mukherjee)

New Delhi
June 20, 2017



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति
VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA
MESSAGE

I am happy to know that Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is celebrating the 11th Statistics Day on June 29, 2017 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Late Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, an architect of the Indian Statistical System.

In national development, the aspiration of a policy is to attain national goals and to achieve a fair measure of success in these goals, the role of statisticians is vital and relevant. I am pleased that the Ministry has selected “Administrative Statistics” as the theme for this Statistics Day. No meaningful national progress can take place without empowering the national statistical system.

I wish the commemoration of the 11th Statistics Day a great success.

(M. HAMID ANSARI)

New Delhi
20th June, 2017.



सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

MESSAGE

It is great to know that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) is celebrating the '11th Statistics Day' on 29th June, 2017 to commemorate the Birth Anniversary of Late Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, a pioneer of both theoretical and professional statistics in India.

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, a multifaceted genius and a dynamic visionary, went on to lay the foundation for the institutional framework of Statistics in India. His founding vision continues to equip our nation to gauge the pulse of the ground level situation through appropriate and reliable data.

Official Statistics are vital in understanding and designing policies across all the domains. The theme 'Administrative Statistics' chosen for this year's 'Statistics Day' is relevant in the present context as data on administration is integral in effective planning and reforms. This will lead to better analysis of the efficacy of our administrative systems and thus contribute towards Good Governance.

On this occasion, all wishes are conveyed to the statistical fraternity across the nation to continue excelling in their contributions to the nation.

(Narendra Modi)

New Delhi
June 23, 2017

डी. वी. सदानंद गौड़ा
D.V. Sadananda Gowda



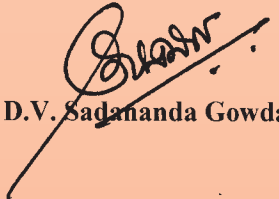
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of Statistics & Programme
Implementation
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Message

It is my proud privilege and pleasure to announce that Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is celebrating 11th Statistics Day on 29th June, 2017 marking the celebration of 124th birthday of late Prof. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis. Prof. Mahalanobis, known as the father of Statistics in India, was a well-known Indian statistician and scientist. His significant contribution in Indian economic planning and establishment of Indian Statistical Institute will always be remembered as a milestone in the history of India.

Administrative data collection is the set of the activities involved in the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of the statistical data from one or more administrative sources. Availability of the quality administrative statistics presents a number of advantages to the statistical agencies, such as use for survey frames, replacement of fresh data collection, direct tabulation, indirect use in estimation and survey evaluation. Administrative Statistics is very important in formulating policies and improving public administration for masses. Therefore the choice of "Administrative Statistics" as a theme for this year is very apt. I am hopeful that the deliberations during the Statistics Day will generate new ideas that will strengthen the system.

I am certain that the Statistics Day celebrations will make people aware about the importance of Statistical system of the country and motivate them to know the great achievements of Prof. Mahalanobis. I wish Statistics Day celebration all the success.


D.V. Sadananda Gowda

New Delhi
20th June, 2017



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
National Statistical Commission Secretariat
Sardar Patel Bhavan, Sansad Marg
New Delhi-110001
E-mail : nsc-secretariat@nic.in

Dr. Radha Binod Barman
Chairman, NSC




Message

On the occasion of the 11th Statistics Day being celebrated on 29th June, 2017, I extend my warmest felicitation to all who are involved in the production and use of Statistics in the country.

I note with great pleasure that the theme for the 11th Statistics Day is “Administrative Statistics”. Statistics as by-product of administration is an important part of Official Statistics. The e-governance initiative of the government, which has received a major thrust in the recent years, has thrown up high quality data on various aspects of government operation touching lives of all people. The implementation of GST is a major initiative which will create a vast database for extraction of timely information relevant for a better understanding of the economic impulses shaping the country. The theme is, therefore, very important to integrate these data with the well-established system of administrative statistics maintained by various departments of the government.

The National Statistical Commission has undertaken a major initiative to modernize the statistical system of the country. The idea is to develop an integrated system taking advantage of ICT for a multi-dimensional view of the economy for a deeper insight on the economy. The improvement of the administrative statistics system of the Centre and State/UT governments will go a long way in its enrichments.

I wish the 11th Statistics Day programme all success.


(Dr. R. B. Barman)

June, 2017



**Greetings
for
11th Statistics Day, 2017**





Contents

01	Preface from Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	01
02	Prof. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis—A life Sketch	03
03	Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis—Life Milestones	06
ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION-2017 FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS OF STATISTICS		
04	On the Spot Essay Writing Competition-2017	09
PAPERS ON THEME: ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS		
05	Administrative Statistics	13
06	Compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics using Administrative Data	15
07	Administrative Data on Coal	18
08	Improving Administrative Statistics	20
GLIMPSES OF STATISTICS DAY 2016		
09	Celebration of Statistics Day 2016 in field offices of NSSO	27
Celebration of 10th Statistics Day by Directorate of Economics and Statistics in Different States		
10	Andhra Pradesh, Manipur & Odisha	31
	Karnataka, Puducherry & Maharashtra	32
	Utter Pradesh, Uttrakhand & Rajasthan	33
	Jharkhand	34
11	Celebration of 10th Statistics Day by Indian Statistical Institute	34
PHOTO GALLERY OF STATISTICS DAY, 2016		

डॉ. टी. सी. ए. अनन्त
सचिव
DR. T.C.A. ANANT
SECRETARY



सत्यमेव जयते



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

भारत सरकार
Government of India
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
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Preface

We are celebrating Statistics Day on 29th June, 2017 to commemorate the 124th birth anniversary of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis as a tribute to his wide range of involvement in the field of Statistics & Development Planning. In recognition of his exemplary contribution in the field of statistics, his birth anniversary is celebrated as Statistics Day every year. The organisations like Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and Central Statistics Office (CSO) are the outcome of the efforts of Prof. Mahalanobis to the National Statistical System in India. It was his deep interest in the development planning and understanding of the structure of Indian economy that made Prof. Mahalanobis one of the architects of Five Year Plans in India.

2. Statistics Day provides an opportunity to all the stakeholders of the statistical system to take stock of the situation. It is also a time when we renew our commitment and resolve for scaling up our efforts towards building a robust and credible statistical system. The theme of this year's Statistics Day "**Administrative Statistics**" is very relevant in the present context. The administrative statistics are very much needed for effective planning. With the advancements in computing technology, administrative data can be a very rich source for analysis and effective governance.

3. I urge all official statisticians in the country to continue towards improving and strengthening the statistical system. This will be a real tribute to Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis.


(T.C.A. Anant)

June, 2017



Life Sketch

Prof. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis

Born: 29th June 1893

Died: 28th June 1972

P. C. Mahalanobis was a well-known Indian statistician and scientist. Mahalanobis is greatly popular for introducing new methods of sampling. He had also established the Indian Statistical Institute. P. C. Mahalanobis is remembered by Indians as an Indian scientist and as an applied statistician. His most significant contribution in the field of statistics was the Mahalanobis Distance. Besides these he had also made pioneering studies in the field of anthropometry and had founded the Indian Statistical Institute. He also contributed to the design of large scale sample surveys in India.

Early life:

2. Mahalanobis belonged to a family of Bengali landed gentry who lived in Bikrampur (now in Bangladesh). His grandfather Gurucharan (1833–1916) moved to Calcutta in 1854 and built up a business, starting a chemist shop in 1860. Gurucharan was influenced by Debendranath Tagore (1817–1905), father of the Nobel poet, Rabindranath Tagore. Gurucharan was actively involved in social movements such as the Brahma Samaj, acting as its Treasurer and President. His house on 210 Cornwallis Street was the center of the Brahma Samaj. Gurucharan married a widow against social traditions. His elder son

Subodhchandra (1867–1954) was the father of P. C. Mahalanobis. He was a distinguished educationist who studied physiology at Edinburgh University and later became a Professor at the Presidency College. Subodhchandra also became a member of the Senate of the Calcutta University. Born in the house at 210 Cornwallis Street, P. C. Mahalanobis grew up in a socially active family surrounded by intellectuals and reformers.

3. Mahalanobis received his early schooling at the Brahma Boys School in Calcutta graduating in 1908. He then joined the Presidency College, Calcutta and received a B.Sc. degree with honours in physics in 1912. He left for England in 1913 to join Cambridge. He however missed a train and stayed with a friend at King's College, Cambridge. He was impressed by the Chapel there and his host's friend M. A. Candeth suggested that he could try joining there, which he did. He did well in his studies, but also took an interest in cross-country walking and punting on the river. He interacted with the mathematical genius Srinivasa Ramanujan during the latter's time at Cambridge. After his Tripos in physics, Mahalanobis worked with C. T. R. Wilson at the Cavendish Laboratory. He took a short break and went to India and here

he was introduced to the Principal of Presidency College and was invited to take classes in physics.

4. He went back to England and was introduced to the journal *Biometrika*. This interested him so much that he bought a complete set and took them to India. He discovered the utility of statistics to problems in meteorology, anthropology and began working on it on his journey back to India.

5. In Calcutta, Mahalanobis met Nirmal Kumari, daughter of Herambha Chandra Maitra, a leading educationist and member of the Brahma Samaj. They married on 27 February 1923 although her father did not completely approve of it. The contention was partly due to Mahalanobis' opposition of various clauses in the membership of the student wing of the Brahma Samaj, including restraining members from drinking and smoking. Sir Nilratan Sircar, P. C. Mahalanobis' uncle took part in the wedding ceremony in place of the father of the bride.

Contributions to Statistics:

6. A chance meeting with Nelson Annandale, then the director of the Zoological Survey of India, at the 1920 Nagpur session of the Indian Science Congress led to a problem in anthropology. Annandale asked him to analyze anthropometric measurements of Anglo-Indians in Calcutta and this led to his first scientific paper in 1922. During the course of these studies he found a way of comparing and grouping populations using a multivariate distance measure. This measure, D^2 , which is now named after him as Mahalanobis distance, is independent of measurement scale.

7. Inspired by *Biometrika* and mentored by Acharya Brajendra Nath Seal he started his statistical work. Initially he worked on analyzing university exam results, anthropometric measurements on Anglo-Indians of Calcutta and some meteorological problems. He also worked as a meteorologist for some time. In 1924, when he was working on the probable error of results of agricultural

experiments, he met Ronald Fisher, with whom he established a life-long friendship. He also worked on schemes to prevent floods.

8. His most important contributions are related to large scale sample surveys. He introduced the concept of pilot surveys and advocated the usefulness of sampling methods. Early surveys began between 1937 to 1944 and included topics such as consumer expenditure, tea-drinking habits, public opinion, crop acreage and plant disease. Harold Hotelling wrote: "*No technique of random sample has, so far as I can find, been developed in the United States or elsewhere, which can compare in accuracy with that described by Professor Mahalanobis*" and Sir R. A. Fisher commented that "*The I.S.I. has taken the lead in the original development of the technique of sample surveys, the most potent fact finding process available to the administration*".

9. He introduced a method for estimating crop yields which involved statisticians sampling in the fields by cutting crops in a circle of diameter 4 feet. Others such as P. V. Sukhatme and V. G. Panse who began to work on crop surveys with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute suggested that a survey system should make use of the existing administrative framework. The differences in opinion led to acrimony and there was little interaction between Mahalanobis and agricultural research in later years.

10. In later life, Mahalanobis was a member of the planning commission contributed prominently to newly independent India's five-year plans starting from the second. In the second five-year plan he emphasized industrialization on the basis of a two-sector model. His variant of Wassily Leontief's Input-output model, the Mahalanobis model, was employed in the Second Five Year Plan, which worked towards the rapid industrialization of India and with other colleagues at his institute, he played a key role in the development of a

statistical infrastructure. He encouraged a project to assess deindustrialization in India and correct some previous census methodology errors and entrusted this project to Daniel Thorner.

11. Mahalanobis also had an abiding interest in cultural pursuits and served as secretary to Rabindranath Tagore, particularly during the latter's foreign travels, and also worked at his Visva-Bharati University, for some time. He received one of the highest civilian awards, the Padma Vibhushan from the Government of India for his contribution to science and services to the country.

Honours:

- Weldon Medal from Oxford University (1944)
- Fellow of the Royal Society, London (1945)
- President of Indian Science Congress (1950)
- Fellow of the Econometric Society, U.S.A. (1951)
- Fellow of the Pakistan Statistical Association (1952)
- Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, U.K. (1954)
- Sir Deviprasad Sarvadhikari Gold Medal (1957)
- Foreign member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1958)

- Honorary Fellow of King's College, Cambridge (1959)
- Fellow of the American Statistical Association (1961)
- Durgaprasad Khaitan Gold Medal (1961)
- Padma Vibhushan (1968)
- Srinivasa Ramanujam Gold Medal (1968)

Statistics Day

12. Mahalanobis died on 28 June 1972, a day before his seventy-ninth birthday. Even at this age, he was still active doing research work and discharging his duties as the Secretary and Director of the Indian Statistical Institute and as the Honorary Statistical Advisor to the Cabinet of the Government of India. Even at such a ripe age he participated in his research work and discharged all his duties perfectly. In recognition of the notable contribution made by (Late) **Prof. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in the fields of economic planning and statistical development in the post independent era, the Govt. of India has decided to designate 29th June every year, coinciding with his birth anniversary as the Statistics Day in the category of Special Day to be celebrated at the National Level vide Gazette Notification No. 146 dated 5th June, 2007.**

Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis- Life Milestones

Years	Important Events
1893	Born on 29 th June in Bengal
1908	Completed schooling at Calcutta
1912	Graduated with Honours in Physics from Presidency College, Calcutta.
1913-17	Completed degree in Mathematics and Physics from King's College, Cambridge & was awarded senior research fellowship. His tutor, W.H. Macaulay, drew his attention to Biometrika that permanently changed the direction of his life
1917	Prof. Seal of Deptt. of Philosophy in Calcutta University, invited Mahalanobis for analyzing examination results of the University
1922	His first paper on statistics entitled 'Anthropological Observations on Anglo-Indians of Calcutta, Part I: Male Stature', published in Records of the Indian Museum
1922-26	He Held the post of Meteorologist in the Alipore Observatory
1924	He made some important discoveries pertaining to the probable error of results of agricultural experiments
1926	He met R.A. Fisher at the Rothamsted Experimental Station & was in touch with Fisher till his death
1926	His work on prevention of floods in various regions of the country for Indian Government resulted in alleviation of the problem of flooding to a large extent
1927	He made extensive statistical analyses of anthropometric data and closely examined Pearson's Coefficient of Racial Likeness (CRL) for measurement of biological affinities at Karl Pearson's laboratory in London
1930	His seminar paper on the D-square statistic entitled 'Tests and Measures of Group Divergence' was the basis of two large-scale anthropometric surveys in the United Provinces and Bengal
1931	He founded Indian Statistical Institute, at Kolkata. Later by an act of the Indian Parliament, the Institute was declared as an 'Institution of National Importance' in 1959
1937	He worked on large scale sample surveys with estimation of area and yield of jute crop in Bengal. He raised important and difficult philosophical questions on randomness and representativeness of a sample, which remain relevant and challenging even today
1944	He received the Weldon Medal from Oxford University.
1945	Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, London for large sampling surveys
1947-51	He was Chairman of the United Nations Sub commission on Statistical Sampling
1950	He established the National Sample Survey
1951-56	He played a key role in formulating India's second five-year plan based on the four-sector model developed by him
1957	He was Honorary President of the International Statistical Institute
1961	He was elected a fellow of the American Statistical Association
1961-70	He devised a statistical method, fractile graphical analysis, for comparison of socio-economic conditions of groups of people. This technique has now been used in many other branches of science
1968	Received the Padma Bibhushan Award
1968-70	He was Statistical Advisor to Government of India
1972	Died on June 28, one day before his 79th birth day



**Essay Writing Competition-2017
for Post-Graduate Students of Statistics**



On-the-Spot Essay Writing Competition-2017 for Post Graduate Students of Statistics

During the year 2005, to commemorate the birth anniversary of Prof P. C. Mahalanobis falling on June 29th, the Ministry decided to organize an Annual On the Spot Essay Competition at the all India level, for the post graduate Student of Statistics studying in the recognized universities/ colleges. It was an open competition and the students were required to write an essay on one of the given topics. The winners are felicitated on Statistics Day i.e.29th June. As per the scheme, in all, 11 prizes are given away every year viz., one First Prize, two Second Prizes, Three Third prizes and five Consolation Prizes.

2. During 2017, the Competition was held at the all India level on 12th February, 2017 at various centres /offices of the NSSO-FOD. The Students were given the option to write an essay on one of the following topics:

- i). Indicators for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals – Challenges and Data availability.
- ii). Adoption of United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

3. The following are the 11 Winners of the Annual on Spot Essay writing Competition 2017:

Sl. No.	Prize	Name of Prize Winner	Name of University in which studying
1	1 st Prize	Ms. Madhujha Shinde	Savitribai Phule Pune University
2	2 nd Prize	Mr. Rishav Saxena	Delhi University
		Ms. Merin Ann Shaji	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kochi
3	3 rd Prize	Ms. Saumya Dwivedi	Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Lucknow
		Mr. Shubham Kesharwani	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
		Ms. Upasana Khare	Delhi University
4	Consolation Prize	Mr. Aradhya Girish Ramachandra	Solapur University, Solapur
5	Consolation Prize	Ms. Damini Arora	Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Lucknow
6	Consolation Prize	Ms. Khunte Manorama Shan	Savitribai Phule Pune University
7	Consolation Prize	Ms. Pooja Ramdas Gaiwad	Savitribai Phule Pune University
8	Consolation Prize	Ms. Prithvi Dattatreya Hegde	Karnataka University, Dharwad



Papers on Theme: Administrative Statistics



Administrative Statistics

By

Shri MVS Ranganadham

What is administrative statistics?

1. Administrative Statistics refers to data collected primarily for administrative (not research) purposes. This type of data is collected by Government Departments and other organisations for the purposes of registration, transaction and record keeping, usually during the delivery of a service. Administrative data collection is the set of activities involved in the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of statistical data from one or more administrative sources. Administrative source is the organisational unit responsible for implementing an administrative regulation (or group of regulations), for which the corresponding register of units and the transactions are viewed as a source of statistical data.

Relevance of administrative statistics in the statistical system

2. Using administrative records presents a number of advantages to a statistical agency and to analysts. Demands for statistics on all aspects of our lives, our society and our economy continue to grow. These demands often occur in a climate of tight budgetary constraints. Statistical agencies also share with many respondents a growing concern over the mounting burden of response to surveys. Respondents may also react negatively if they feel they have already provided similar information under administrative programs. Administrative records, because they already exist, do not incur additional cost for data collection nor do they impose a further burden on respondents. Advancements in technology have permitted statistical agencies to overcome many of the limitations caused by processing large datasets. For all these reasons, administrative records are being used increasingly in many countries for

statistical purposes.

3. Statistical uses of administrative records include:

- (i) Use for survey frames, directly as the frame or to supplement/update an existing frame,
- (ii) Replacement of data collection (e.g. use of taxation data for small businesses in lieu of seeking survey data for them),
- (iii) Use in editing and imputation,
- (iv) Direct tabulation,
- (v) Indirect use in estimation (e.g. as auxiliary information in calibration estimation, benchmarking or calendarisation) and
- (vi) Survey evaluation, including data confrontation (e.g. comparison of survey estimates with estimates from a related administrative program).

4. Administrative records are collected with a specific decision-making purpose in mind, and so the identity of the unit corresponding to a given record is crucial. In contrast, in the case of statistical records, on which no action concerning an individual or a business is intended or even allowed, the identity of individuals /businesses is of no interest once the database has been finalized. There are factors which need to be controlled in the production process of administrative data to make them useful. Some of the factors are:

- (i) the level or the lack of quality control over the data,
- (ii) the possibility of having missing items or missing records (an incomplete file),
- (iii) the difference in concepts which might lead to bias problems, as well as coverage problems,

- (iv) the timeliness of the data (the collection of the data being out of the statistical agency's control, it is possible that due to external events, part or all of the data might not be received on time),
- (v) the cost that comes with administrative data: for instance, computer systems are needed to clean and complete the data in order to make it useful and
- (vi) the privacy of the information in the public domain because of the use of administrative records, in particular, when the administrative records are linked to other sources of data.

Role of nodal statistical agencies

5. Administrative records whenever they present a cost-effective alternative to direct data collection have to be used for statistical purposes. As with any data acquisition program, consideration of the use of administrative records for statistical purposes is a matter of balancing the costs and benefits. In many cases, using administrative records avoids further data collection costs and respondent burden, provided the coverage and the conceptual framework of the administrative data are compatible with the target population. Depending on the use, it is often valuable to combine an administrative source with another source of information.

6. The Central Statistics Office at the Centre and the Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DESS) at the State/ UT level are the nodal statistical agencies. These agencies have to maintain continuing liaison with the providers of administrative records to facilitate strengthening of the administrative sources and sharing of administrative data. For this purpose, they have to understand the context under which the administrative data was created (e.g. legislation/regulation, objectives, and needs), the universe covered, the contents, the concepts and definitions used the frequency and timeliness, the quality of the recorded information, and the stability over time. If there are multiple sources

of administrative data, it is also important to see the consistency of the concepts and data quality as also the classifications used, so as to harmonize them to produce integrated data that will enhance the statistical potential of such data.

Road-map for the future

7. The primary aim of official statistics is to provide an accurate, up-to-date, comprehensive and meaningful empirical picture of the society and economy to keep people in the country informed and also to support the formulation and monitoring of economic and social policies by the Government. It is recognized that official statistics are public goods and that they must comply with certain basic principles, such as professional independence, impartiality, accountability and transparency about methods of collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics. These are enshrined in the ten United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS), which were adopted by the Government through a Cabinet decision taken on 4th May, 2016. The adoption was notified in the Official Gazette on 15th June, 2016.

8. Principle no. 5 in the UNFPOS, given below, talks about data drawn for statistical purposes from administrative records, popularly known as 'administrative statistics'.

“Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on Respondents”.

9. The Government has declared 29th June, the birth Anniversary of Late Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, the Father of Official Statistics, as the Statistics Day. It will be a rich tribute to Prof. Mahalanobis who contributed to minimizing costs in large scale surveys, if Administrative Statistical System is strengthened, as it will be cost-effective by itself and also provide ways & means in reducing costs in censuses and sample surveys.

Compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics using Administrative Data

By DGCIS, Department of Commerce

1. Background & Introduction

Administrative statistics are the by-products of (usually) large scale administrative systems. By their very nature these statistics are often primarily used to manage those systems or measure their effectiveness and efficiency. For example, administrative records are maintained to regulate the flow of goods and people across borders, to respond to the legal requirements of registering particular events such as births and deaths, and to administer benefits such as pensions or obligations such as taxation (for individuals or for businesses).

Administrative records resulting from the implementation of an administrative regulation (or group of regulations) form the basis of administrative statistics.

OECD describes Administrative data collection as **“the set of activities involved in the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of statistical data from one or more administrative sources. The equivalent of a survey but with the source of data being administrative records rather than direct contact with respondents.”**

Two major uses of administrative data are:

Administrative use: Administrative records thus produced are primarily used for internal management purposes and to assess for the change in policy.

Statistical use: Statistical uses of administrative records include: (i) use for survey frames, directly as the frame or to supplement/update an existing frame, (ii) replacement of data collection (e.g. use of taxation data for small businesses in lieu of seeking survey data for them), (iii) use in editing and imputation, (iv)

direct tabulation, (v) indirect use in estimation (e.g. as auxiliary information in calibration estimation, benchmarking or calendarisation), and (vi) survey evaluation, including data confrontation (e.g. comparison of survey estimates with estimates from a related administrative program).

The major advantage is that administrative statistics usually cover the whole of the particular population. Another advantage of Administrative statistics is that these are regularly updated by the administrative system itself, although their timeliness is driven by the needs of that system.

However, administrative data as a source of compiling statistics has certain limitations also. Administrative data collection is generally not designed keeping in view the statistical concepts, standards and requirements. Data from administrative sources may, therefore, need statistical pre-processing to solve intricate conceptual problems before they are fit to use for analytical purposes.

2. Foreign Trade Statistics

Foreign Trade statistics were among the first statistics after population census produced by the government since the trade statistics were generated by tariff administration and other trade controls itself. In fact, DGCIS traces its origin to a statistical branch established in the Finance Department of the Government of India way back in 1862, which makes it one of the oldest statistical organizations of the country.

DGCIS compiles and publishes export and import data on India's Merchandise Trade using customs data generated through mandatory filing of shipping bills/bills of entry.

2.1 Legal Framework for collection of Merchandise Foreign Trade Data

Customs data in form of Bill of Entry/ Shipping Bill is collected under Section 46 / Section 50 of “**The Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962)**”.

2.2 Legal Framework for collection of Services Trade

Collection of Services trade data is governed by the **Foreign Exchange Management (Export of goods and services) Regulations, 2000**.

3. Data Collection Mechanism

Customs data is collected through **Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway (ICEGATE)**. ICEGATE is a portal that provides e-filing services to the trade and cargo carriers and other clients of Customs Department. Electronic filing of the Bill of Entry (import goods declaration), Shipping Bills (export goods declaration) is done through this facility. Besides, data is also exchanged between Customs and the various regulatory and licensing agencies such as DGFT, RBI, Ministry of Steel and DGCIS through ICEGATE.

All electronic documents/messages being handled by the ICEGATE are processed at the Customs’ end by the Indian Customs EDI System (ICES), which is presently running at 134 customs locations. ICES employs online, real-time electronic interface with the trade, transport, Banks and regulatory agencies concerned with customs clearance of import and export cargo through ICEGATE.

For Special Economic Zones, an e-governance initiative of Ministry of Commerce and Industry called “SEZ Online System” is in place for carrying out Administrative and Customs requests of the SEZ Units / Developers under the purview of SEZ Act and Rules with SEZ (Special Economic Zones) Authorities. Keeping in line with the expectation of EXIM Policy of enabling electronic processing of transactions, the SEZ Online enables online submission and processing of all applications and claims processed under

SEZ Act. SEZ Online is a total integrated solution offered by NSDL Database Management Limited (NDML) for the administration of SEZ.

3.1 Data transmission to DGCIS

The merchandise traders submit Shipping Bills for exports and Bills of Entry for imports to the customs authority. These Bills form the source document for preparation of trade returns, commonly known as ‘Daily Trade Returns’ (DTR) which is transmitted by the customs authority to the DGCIS for processing and presentation of statistics on merchandise trade.

The Statistics relating to Imports and Exports (including Re-exports) of Merchandise is cleared through all the recognized Sea-Ports, Air-Ports and Land Customs Stations, Inland Containers Depots, Export Processing Zones and Foreign Post Offices located all over the country.

Special Economic Zones of India are considered to be independent economic territory, within the economic territory of India for the purpose of merchandise trade. Any goods (merchandise) entering/leaving the SEZ are following the procedure similar to the Customs procedure but processed by the SEZ authority (under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry). Only the physical exports/imports of SEZ are considered for Nations’ merchandise trade (excludes the ‘deemed exports’ & ‘DTA sales’ of the SEZ). The Export/Import data of Merchandise cleared through all SEZs of India are included. Data related to SEZ Trade is electronically transmitted to DGCIS through NSDL.

DGCIS receives transaction-level foreign trade data from the Customs as well as Special Economic Zones in three different modes, namely, (i) through electronic transfer from the Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Gateway, on daily basis, (ii) in electronic media or through e-mail from a number of ports across the country and (iii) in the form of hand-written DTRs. These three modes are termed respectively as, EDI, Non-EDI and Manual.

4. Compilation of Merchandise Trade Statistics

The methodology and compilation procedure followed by DGCIS for compiling India's Merchandise Trade Statistics is as per the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and contained in the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Revision 2 (IMTS, Rev.2): Compilers Manual. The trade data is compiled at 8-digit ITC (HS) level covering around eleven thousand products. This directorate makes available port-wise, country-wise and commodity-wise foreign trade statistics at various levels of commodity-group disaggregation to the data users.

5. Compilation of Services Trade Statistics

The Reserve Bank releases monthly data on India's international trade in services as a part of Balance of payments (BoP) data. India's balance of payments transactions are recorded in accordance with the guidelines given in the fifth edition of IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993), with minor modifications to adapt to the specifics of the Indian situation.

Services receipts and payments are compiled based on the information received from Authorised Dealers (Ads) supplemented with other sources such as Air India, embassies, NASSCOM, Full-fledged money changers, Government of India.

5.1. Travel

'Travel' represents all expenditure by foreign tourists in India on the receipts side and all expenditure by Indian tourists abroad on payments side. Travel receipts largely depend on the arrival of foreign tourists in India during a given time period.

5.2 Transportation

'Transportation' records receipts and payments on account of the carriage of goods and natural persons as well as other distributive services (like port charges, bunker fuel,

stevedoring, cabotage, warehousing, etc.) linked to merchandise trade.

5.3 Insurance

'Insurance receipts' consist of insurance on exports, premium on life and non-life policies and reinsurance premium from foreign insurance companies. Insurance on exports is directly related to total exports from India.

5.4 Government not included elsewhere (GNIE)

'Government not included elsewhere (GNIE)' receipts represent inward remittances towards maintenance of foreign embassies, diplomatic missions and offices of international/regional institutions in India, while GNIE payments record the remittances on account of maintenance of Indian embassies and diplomatic missions abroad and remittances by foreign embassies on their account.

5.5 Miscellaneous

'Miscellaneous services' comprise of a host of business services, viz., communication, construction, financial, software and news agency services, royalties, copyright and license fees, management services and others. Of late, data on software services – receipts and payments, are presented separately.

6. Way forward

Identification of an e-commerce transaction at the time of recording by Customs Authorities/RBI must be made mandatory in order to capture e-commerce external trade figures (Goods and Services). Also with the implementation of GST from 1st July 2017 across the country, the administrative data on domestic e-commerce will be automatically available through the compulsory return (GSTR-8) for further compilation. A mechanism has also been introduced in GST regime to capture data on imported goods and services in the consuming states, which will enable us to compile state wise distribution of India's import data facilitating comprehensive studies.

Administrative Data on Coal

By Shri Sudip Ray

1. Coal Controller's Organisation is a subordinate office under Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India with its head quarter in Kolkata. This office is headed by Coal Controller. It has 7 field offices headed by Officers on special duty. These field offices are located at Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bilaspur, Asansol, Nagpur, Sambalpur and Kothagudem.

2. Office of Coal Controller (earlier Coal Commissioner), established in 1916, is one of the oldest offices in Indian Coal sector. Main aim behind setting up this office was to have Government control to adequately meet the coal requirement during First World War. During the period of Second World War (1939-1945), coal scarcity throughout the country was so serious that complete control over Coal Industry became inevitable. Colliery Control Order, 1944 was issued to impose control on production, distribution and price of coal.

Statistics

3. Coal Controller today functions under certain statutes which are as follows:

1. Colliery control rule 2004 (framed under Sub-section (1) and (2) of MMDR Act, 1957).
2. Coal mines conservation and Development (CMCD) Act, 1974 and rules made there under.
3. Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 and Rules made there under.
4. Collection of Statistics related to Coal under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and rules made there under.

3(a) Under Collier Control Rule 2004, Coal controller approves the grade of coal seam/ sections declared by the coal companies and ensures the correctness of the grade declared.

3(b) Under CMCD Rule 1974, Coal controller makes assessment and collects Stowing Excise Duty on raw coal dispatched by the coal companies.

3(c) Under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957, Coal Controller Functions as Hearing Authority (under section 8) for disposal of objections for acquisition of Coal Bearing Areas and issues NOC.

3(d) Under Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, The office of the coal controller collects data from different coal/lignite companies and regularly generates different reports—daily, monthly, quarterly reports which are used by different Ministries/Departments (both central govt. and state govt.) for different purposes. Using these data different indexes are also calculated such as:

- a) Mineral Index prepared by Indian Bureau of Mines.
- b) Index of 8 core sector industries prepared by Department of Industrial policy and promotion.
- c) Index of Industrial Production prepared by Central Statistics Office.

4. This office also prepares two annual Reports - 1. Provisional Coal Statistics and 2. Coal Directory of India. The last published Provisional Coal Statistics is for the year 2015-16. The preparation for Provisional Coal Statistics 2016-17 has been started. The last published Coal Directory is also for the year 2015-16. Coal Directory is prepared on the basis of audited data of different coal and lignite companies. It provides more comprehensive and detailed information than that is available in provisional coal statistics.

5. Problems faced for timely supply of data

5(a) Timeliness in collection of data: The information that are generated and sent by this

office are very much time bound in nature. But timely collection of data from different coal/lignite companies is a very difficult job as they are located in different parts of the country and very often it is not received on time.

5(b) Method of data collection: Presently data are collected by post, Fax or email method. So data that are received are entered in the computer system of this office and then it is processed and reports are generated. This takes considerable time. Presently this office is developing its own web-portal through NIC. Once it becomes fully operational, it will be easier to maintain time target.

5(c) Statistical personnel: There are two sanctioned posts of ISS in this office-one JAG level post and one STS level post. More Statistical post

are necessary for proper monitoring and reporting system

6. Quality of data

This office is collecting data on daily basis, monthly basis in different formats on different dates of the month, quarterly basis and also annual data (for both provisional coal statistics and coal directory) from different coal/lignite companies. As these companies go on revising the data frequently, data for a particular month provided to different Ministries often do not match. Until the audit of the companies for a particular FY is completed, all the data received are provisional. As the coal directory data is based on audited figures, coal directory information is considered to be final for a particular Financial Year.

Improving Administrative Statistics

By

Shri Hiranya Borah & Ms. Seemantinee Sengupta

1. Introduction

It is the right time that the general approach to statistics be changed. Statistics are not just numbers; they speak volumes. Meaningful statistics provide valuable analytical insights; provide critical inputs into planning and management and as Prof. Mahalanobis puts it statistics must have a purpose. Hence, due importance needs to be accorded to statistics. Understandably, the importance of statistics gets enhanced if they are actually used for decision making. If they are just numbers, they cease to be of any great value. While governments at national level and sub-national levels increasingly realize the importance of statistics in policy planning, programme planning, resource allocations, monitoring and evaluation of programme interventions in different sectors, they are yet to shed their stereotyped behaviour directed towards using data primarily for reporting purposes thereby hiding critical information that explain failures in programme implementation. This paper discusses issues of improving administrative statistics vis-à-vis good governance.

2. For Good Governance

From time immemorial, Good governance has been a very good idea of political thinkers, policy planners, decision-makers and the academics. In any society, the basic concern of the citizens is of good governance. And for this, the systems and sub-systems of government in power must be efficient, effective, economical, ethical and equitable. In the same way, the governance process must also be just, reasonable, fair and citizen caring. To achieve these qualities of good governance, the machinery of governance must also be accountable and responsible. For Good Governance a developed Statistical System with few effective Indicators is a pre-requisite.

Few effective indicators to capture dimensions of governance may be as follows:

2(a) Dimension 1: Effective Election Process

The possible indicators may be

- Percentage of timely election,
- Number of candidates contesting general election (sex-wise),
- Number of persons eligible for voting (sex-wise),
- Total no. (pc) voters casted their votes (sex-wise),
- Number (pc) of lady candidates and
- Number (pc) of Lady Candidates elected.

2(b) Dimension 2: Independent Judiciary:

The possible indicators may be

- Number of courts per one million population
- Number of cases filed in lower court per one million population.
- Number of court cases disposal by different courts
- Number of judges per million cases
- Number of courts / judges Per 1000 sq. Km.
- Number of Consumer Courts per one million population,
- Number of cases filed in Consumer Court per million population.
- Number of court cases disposal by different consumer courts
- Number of Consumer Courts per million cases
- Number of Consumer Courts Per 100 sq. Km.

2(c) Dimension 3: Police and Law and Order

The possible indicators may be

- Number of police stations per one million regular police personnel,
- Number of cases disposal by different police stations
- Number of police per one million cases
- Number of police stations Per 100 sq. Km.

2(d) Dimension 4: Central Vigilance Commission, Auditor & Controller General

To keep check on financial activities the Government of India established two independent authorities through which Government can stop any misuse of Government funds. The indicators concerning them may be

- Number of cases investigated by two authorities
- Amount recovered
- Number of officers implicated year-wise.

2(e) Dimension 5: Financial Inclusion

Probable indicators for inclusion are

- Number of bank branches per one million population
- Number of accounts of the private personnel
- Amount transacted in a year
- Amount of total deposits
- Amount of loan released
- Number loan beneficiary

2(f) Dimension 6: Environmental Crisis

Environmental degradation is a problem faced by whole world and it is unfortunately worst acute in the developing countries. India is also under a lot of pressure in keeping the balance between the nature and human construction, habitation and destruction of natural habitats of the flora and fauna. The indicators may be same as that of SDG indicators.

2(g) Dimension 7: Traffic Control

The probable indicators may be:

- Number of deaths due to automobile

accidents,

- Number of deaths due to train accidents,
- Number of registered accidents,
- Amount of compensation to the victims

2(h) Dimension 8: Education

The indicators may be same as that of SDG indicators.

2(i) Dimension 9: Health

The indicators may be same as that of SDG indicators.

2(j) Dimension 10: Transport

Different indicators like number of vehicles in different categories, number of shipyards, number of ships, railway coverage etc.

2(k) Dimension 11: Water and Sanitation

Indicators related to

- Water Supply infrastructure
- Water Quality
- Measures for a sustainable water supply system in water stressed areas
- Improvement of community at large

2(l) Dimension 12: Flagship Programmes

For upliftment of the poor of the country, providing better facilities on health, transport, education, Government of India through its different Ministries, introduces different flagship programmes. Through these flagship programmes, Government of India, invest billions of rupees through the State Governments on partnership basis for upliftment of the conditions for the poor and providing better facilities to the common people. The indicators to be considered may be amount invested in individual flagship programmes, output indicators after investing the amount, number of beneficiaries, etc.

2(m) Dimension 13: Other Programmes of Different Ministries

Similarly, different Ministries introduce different welfare programmes which are

implemented by themselves or through the State Governments. The indicators may also be similar as stated above.

2(n) Dimension 14: Public / Private Partnership (PPP)

India recognises the importance of private investment in different fields for progress of the country. Therefore, India encourages Public Private Partnership in major projects already in progress and to be initiated. For this, indicators may be total number of projects with more than one billion rupees investment year-wise. Indicators may be number of such projects, amount invested etc.

2(o) Dimension 15: Use of Print and Electronic media

Vigilant and independent electronic media may also be an important indicator for good governance. In India, both print and electronic media is free from Government except on the issues of security of the country. The indicators may be the number of daily/weekly news papers, number news channels etc.

2(p) Dimension 16: Devolution of power

It is also very important for good governance. In India, at centre, Central Government and at Province, State Governments are functioning in a well defined power structure (distribution). From 1993, local Governments, namely Panchayats at village level and Nagar Palikas for urban areas, are empowered with finance and decision making for local governance. Indicators may be, number of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) and number of Nagar Palikas, number women representation in these institutes, amount released to these institutions, number of projects where they are involved etc.

3. Improving Administrative Statistics

On the broader side, for improvement of the administrative statistical system, the following measures should be considered

- Maximum Use of Existing Data sets
- Identification of Important Data Requirement

- Identification of Indicators
- Identification Data Gaps
- Appropriate Methodology
- Efficient Data Dissemination System
- Timeliness
- Capacity Development
- Ownership and Accountability

3(a). Maximum Use of Existing Data sets:

For development of any statistical system, one has to take the stock of the existing data sets already available, may be in an organised way or in an unorganised way. Lot of data are already in the public domain and in the records on Institutional System. To streamline the system, the organised data may have to be reorganised in such a way that the unorganised data sets may be accommodated in the organised data sets. While doing so, it may be advisable to take appropriate steps to maintain quality of the unorganised data sets.

3(b). Identification of Important Data Requirement:

The main aim of the statistical system is to facilitate the efficient functioning of the delivery system and to contribute to the development and implementation of policies of the system. The statistical system, therefore, ought to be designed and implemented in such a manner so as to enable policy makers and other users to get relevant information on performance and quality of the delivery system in real time or at least as promptly as possible.

The Framework for excellent delivery system has identified the following areas in which the system has to excel in their performance in terms of quality, timeliness and responsiveness.

- Well performing delivery system shall be accessible to general public;
- Well performing delivery system shall be efficient and effective in delivery proceedings from institution to the end users;
- Well performing delivery system must possess adequate resources to deliver quality product on time;

- Well performing delivery system must be fair, transparent and accountable to the public.

3(c). Identification of Indicators: Suitable indicators are to be identified depending upon system to be developed. The MoSPI and the NITI Aayog are already on the job.

3(d). Identification Data Gaps: Once availability of data is examined and data requirement is notified, it is not difficult to assess the data gaps in the system. Proper identification of data gaps will ensure proper use of financial resources, human resources, infrastructural resources etc.

3(e). Appropriate Methodology to Compile/Collect New Data sets: To facilitate applying common solutions at national level, a standard methodology should be adopted at the state/national level for calculating timeframe of delivery system management. Uniform methodologies may be developed for collection, compilation of data at different levels. These methodologies should be uniformly adopted for future comparison of status of the different delivery system at different outlets.

3(f). Efficient Data dissemination system: Dissemination of statistical information is an important aspect of any statistical system. In any delivery/statistical system, stakeholders include common people, college / universities and their faculties, State and Central Governments, big corporate, small entrepreneurs, and so on. Since the stakeholders are from different spheres of the society, their expectations to get data are of varied nature. There should be a distinct policy to disseminate data of the delivery system as a whole. If necessary, some specific data, may be provided by the authority to the selected persons only.

For this purpose, some general and universal criterion should be established.

3(g). Timeliness: For any statistical system, timeliness is one of the most important aspects. Any statistical system will lose its relevance if

data are not provided in time to the aspiring stakeholders.

3(h). Capacity Development: For any system, capacity development of infrastructure and human resource, is must. For infrastructural development like proper accommodation, latest essential gadgets, for proper proactive steps should be taken by the authorities. Proper financial earmarking will be necessary for providing these basic logistic facilities.

3(i). Ownership and Accountability: Who will own the data is very important aspect of any statistical system. Whether individual organization would be the owner of the data or the State/Central Government would be owner of the data? This aspect should be decided once the data would be in the public domain. Further, for correction, maintaining quality, presentation of data and for dissemination policy one agency must be accountable.

4. Engendering of Statistics

By definition, 'It is a process for production of gender sensitive qualitative statistics'. The first step in this direction is the dissemination of gender disaggregated data for the public, researchers and other stakeholders using the existing data sets already available in the public domain or available with a particular organization/departments/ministry.

For generation of engendered statistics, the concerned authority has to establish appropriate mechanism for collection/compilation of data from the field by investigators/enumerators, who are of the same sex as that of the informants.

The third step in this direction is proper sensitizing of the analysts of the data collected through the traditional system.

Lastly, data should be qualitative and not quantitative for proper engendering.



Glimpses of Statistics Day 2016



Celebration of Statistics Day 2016 in Field Offices of NSSO (FOD)

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) observed **STATISTICS DAY-2016 on 29th June 2016** all over the country. This year the theme was **“Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare”**. Zone wise brief summary report on Celebration of Statistics Day 2016 is presented below:

EAST ZONE

1. RO Burdwan: The officials from Regional Office of NSSO (FOD) Burdwan, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics and Students from Bardhaman University along with distinguished Guests Ex Prof. Sri Joydev Sarkhel, Prof. Arup Chattopadhyaya and Prof. S. K. Salim, Burdwan University attended the Programme. The slide show on the basis of NSS data on situation Assessment Survey relating to the theme were presented and a discussion was held on the theme **“Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare”**.

2. RO, Ranchi: Statistics Day was celebrated along with the officials from SROs Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Dumka and Daltonganj. Prof. Ramesh Sharan, Head, Department of Economics, University of Ranchi and Prof. Shaubhik Chakraborty, Professor of Statistics, Department of Mathematics, Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi were invited as Guest Speakers.

3. RO Sambalpur: The programme was inaugurated by Prof. Sh. U.C. Panda. Joint Director, DES, Odisha and all officials of RO Sambalpur and SRO Bhawanipatna, students from Sambalpur University participated in the celebration. Dr. U.C. Pati Dy. Registrar, GM University Sambalpur presented a brief account of Agricultural Policies

and welfare of farmers with special reference to Odisha.

WEST ZONE

4. ZO/RO, Nagpur: मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में डॉ. पंजाबराव कृषि विद्यापीठ के पूर्व कुलपति डॉ. शरदराव ए. निम्बालकर को आमंत्रित किया गया। श्री विष्णुरावजी, उप-निदेशक, सुश्री पिकी सांवरिया एवं श्री आशीष सक्सेना, सहायक निदेशकों ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण पर आधारित अपने-अपने प्रेजेंटेशन दिए, इसके साथ-साथ विजय तथा शब्द पहेली प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया। विजेताओं व उपविजेताओं को स्मृति चिन्ह प्रदान किये गए। नागपुर दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से इस कार्यक्रम की विडियो रिकॉर्डिंग करके उसे प्रसारित किया गया तथा साथ ही स्थानीय समाचारपत्रों में भी सांख्यिकी दिवस मनाये जाने की जानकारी दी गई।

5. RO Ahmedabad: The function was organised jointly with DPC, Ahmedabad and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Gujrat. Besides the Officials from FOD, DPC and DES, Gujarat, faculty and students from Dept. of Statistics of Gujarat University and its affiliated colleges, IIM-Ahmedabad, Agro-Economic Research Centre, Anand, Gujarat and other Professional Statisticians actively participated. A number of innovative presentations were made during the day.

6. RO Raipur: Celebrated jointly with Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Chhattisgarh. Prof. Dinesh Marothia, Member, State Planning Commission was chief guest. Other special guests included Shri Ashish Kr Bhatt, Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh; Shri P.P. Soti, Member, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh; Shri Alok Awasthi, Jt. Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh; Dr. Hanumant Yadav and Dr. Ashok Parekh, Eminent Economists.

Quiz session was also conducted. On this occasion, winners of Essay writing competition, conducted across the state of Chhattisgarh were given the cash prizes and certificates.

7. RO Pune: The programme was inaugurated by the renowned statistician Dr. David Hanagal, Pune University. Sh Uday Deshmukh, Chief Statistician SASA, Govt. of Maharashtra and Dr. Snjay Kharat, Principal, Modern College (Ganeshkhind) Pune were also present. The chief guest Dr. Hanagal, in his address, gave a detailed presentation on the achievements of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis since his childhood and in establishing a statistical system in the country.

NORTH ZONE

8. ZO/RO Jaipur: Sh. Akhil Arora, Secretary, Planning, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur chaired the function. Shri O.P. Bairwa, Director, DES welcomed the participants and delivered a talk on the importance of Statistics Day. Sh. S.L. Menaria, DDG, ZO Jaipur gave brief introduction of the life of Late Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis and his contribution in the field of statistics.

9. RO Srinagar: Celebrated Statistics Day in Central University of Kashmir, Academic Campus Nowgam, Srinagar. Officers from Department of Agriculture Kashmir, SRO Baramulla and Anantnag were also present. Research scholars, Assistant Professors and Professors of CUK were also present. Mementos and certificates were also awarded.

10. RO Shimla: Sh. N.S. Bisht lecturer in Economics, H.P. University, Sh. Kallol Pramanik, Director and Head of Indian Agriculture Research Institute were the guest of honour at the occasion.

11. RO Jalandhar: Celebrated Statistics Day in collaboration with Lovely Professional University. The function was inaugurated by Sh. Sardara Singh Johal, Chancellor, Central University of Punjab. An

inter college essay writing competition was held on 25th June 2016 at Lovely Professional University, Phagwara for this occasion. Five essays were chosen and awarded. The event has been covered by print media and news was published on the following day.

SOUTH ZONE

12. ZO/RO Bangalore: On the occasion, Shri.T. Baskaran, former DDG, NSSO (DPC) Bangalore explained the importance of Statistics in context of agriculture farmer's welfare in India. Prof. Meenakshi Rajeev, Institute for Social and Economic Change Bangalore made a presentation on importance of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in our country. Competitions like crossword puzzle, quiz were conducted. Prizes were awarded to winners of the various competitions.

13. RO Hyderabad: Besides, One agriculture Scientist from Centre for sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad, one professor from Department of Statistics, Osmania University, Hyderabad and Students with Statistics subject form various colleges at Hyderabad participated. Competitions like Paper Presentation, Essay writing and Quiz was also organised. Prizes were distributed.

14. RO Trivandrum: Celebrated the day at "Saj Luciya Hotel", East Fort, Trivandrum. Dr. N Kishore Kumar, Professor, Dept. of Agriculture Extension, college of Agriculture, Vellayani, Trivandrum presented a paper on the subject of "The role of ICT in Farmers' Welfare". Dr. A.V. Biju, Asst. Professor, Post Graduate Dept. of Commerce, Govt. College Nedumangad also presented a paper. A quiz contest was also conducted.

15. RO Chennai: Dr. R. Balaji, A.M. Jain College, Meenambakkam, Chennai was the Chief Guest. As part of the Celebrations an essay competition was conducted on 24th June 2016. The chief guest

explained the importance of agriculture for the Indian Economy and various steps/ measures taken by Govt. of India since the first 5 year plan to improve the Agriculture Sector.

16. RO Port Blair: The function was inaugurated by the chief guest Dr. S. Dam Roy, Director, Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair and Sh. R.Y. Singh, Joint Director, Department of Agriculture, A&N Administration was also present on the occasion. Competitions like essay and quiz were organized and the prizes were given to winners.

17. RO Vijayawada: The function was inaugurated by Sh. D. Satish, Director, Vijayawada and presided over by Prof. A.V.V.Swamy, Deptt of Environment Science, Nagarjuna University, Prof. Dr. V Srinivasa Rao, HoD, Agricultural Science, Acharya N.G.Ranga University. On this occasion, Prof. A.V.V.Swamy, Dept of Environment Science, Nagarjuna University delivered lectures on "Agricultural Practices and its environmental implications". A presentation was made on the theme of this year. Essay competition, Elocution, Quiz were conducted during the event.

NORTH-EAST ZONE

18. ZO/RO Guwahati: The guests were invited for participation in the discussion on the Statistics Day. Dr. Sunil Kumar Saikia, Former Director of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, Dr. Amit Choudhary, HOD, Deptt. of Statistics, Guwahati University and Shri P.K.Goswami, Director, DES, Govt. of Assam were among the panelists. The technical session was followed by an interesting open quiz competition.

19. RO Gangtok: Celebrated the day at the Conference Hall of ICAR at Tadong, Gangtok. The programme inaugurated by Shri S.D. Tshering, Director General cum Secretary, DESM&E, Govt. of Sikkim, Gangtok with Shri Ajay Bakshi, Director,

RO Gangtok. Prof (Dr.) P.K. Srivastava, Dean, College of Agricultural Engineering and Post Harvest Technology, Ranipool gave a lecture about transforming organic farming into organic food Processing Hub through Post Harvest Interventions. Dr. R.K. Awasthi, Joint Director, ICAR, Tadong, highlighted the Importance of Statistics in Agro-Economy. The programme ended with a documentary film on NSSO.

20. RO Shillong: Celebrated in the presence of officials from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Meghalaya, along with Faculty members and students from different educational institutions. Sh. Danny Wankher, Director of DES, Govt. of Meghalaya stressed on the theme of the year. Retd. Prof. Dr. Loniak Marbaniang of NEHU, Mathematics Department talked about the relation between mathematics and statistics. Doordarshan Kendra, Shillong and CNN news 18 aired the programme on its evening transmission on the same day.

CENTRAL ZONE

21. RO Agra: The programme was inaugurated by Chief Guest Dr. Diwakar Khare, Director, Institute of Social Sciences, Agra. Besides Shri Diwakar Khare, Dr. Rajeev Agnihotri, HoD Statistics Dept. St. Johns College Agra, Dr. V.U Vishnoi, HoD Dept. Of Economics, St. Johns College, Agra, Ms Chitra Dubey, DSTO-DES, Agra and Dr. Sunil Pathak, HoD Statistics Dept, RBS College, Agra were the guest lecturers present at the event. A Quiz competition was organised and respective prizes were distributed to the winning teams in the event.

22. RO Dehradun: श्री पंकज नैथानी, सचिव, उत्तराखंड सरकार द्वारा इस अवसर पर स्व. पी. सी. महालनोबिस के जीवन वृत्त एवं सांख्यिकी के विकास हेतु किये गए योगदानों की चर्चा की गयी। श्री मनोज कुमार पन्त, संयुक्त निदेशक अर्थ एवं संख्या निदेशालय, देहरादून, डॉ. अभय कुमार तिवारी, प्रोफेसर, I.C.F.A.I विश्वविद्यालय देहरादून, द्वारा

सांख्यिकी पर प्रकाश डाला गया। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एवं प्रेस दोनों प्रकार के मिडिया उपस्थित रहे। टेलीविज़न पर प्रसारण हेतु मिडिया ने उप-महानिदेशक का साक्षात्कार लिया।

23. RO Bhopal: Mrs Sushma Jain, Assistant Professor, Govt. MVM College Bhopal was the Chief Guest. The Function was inaugurated with lightening the lamp. The officers and staff of RO Bhopal and students of Govt. MVM College also attended the function and shared their views on Agriculture and farmers welfare. As a part of the celebrations Debate and Quiz Contest were organized. The News of this celebration was widely covered by various leading news papers and T.V.Channels.

24. RO Allahabad:- RO Allahabad celebrated the day with collaboration of Uttar Pradesh Rajarshi Tandon Open University (UPRTOU) at their symposium. The seminar was inaugurated with floral tribute to Prof. P.C.Mahalanobis by Chief guest Hon'ble V.C. of UPRTOU, Prof. M.P. Dubey. Chief guest highlighted the importance of statistics in daily life. A presentation by the team of internships 2016, NSSO RO Allahabad on Agriculture, Farmer welfare and statistics

was presented. A short lecture on 'Statistics and Agriculture Sciences: An Analytical Study' was also delivered by Dr. Shruti Srivastava. On the eve of statistics day a competition was organised in UPTROU wherein students were asked to prepare the presentation on the various topics.

25. RO Lucknow: इस दिवस का आयोजन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय लखनऊ एवं लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के सांख्यिकी विभाग के द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के सांख्यिकी विभाग के सभागार में किया गया। समारोह का उद्घाटन कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि प्रो. आर. के. सिंह, प्रोफेसर, सांख्यिकी विभाग (सेवानिवृत्त) लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलित करके किया गया। श्री अजय कुमार गुप्ता, उप-महानिदेशक मध्यांचल कार्यालय लखनऊ द्वारा आमंत्रित अतिथियों का औपचारिक स्वागत किया गया। प्रो. राजीव पाण्डेय, सांख्यिकी विभाग लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय ने रूरल एग्री सिस्टम्स की मॉडलिंग के विषय में अपने विचार व्यक्त किये। डॉ. राजेशकुमार, इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ़ केनरिसर्च, भारत सरकार ने एप्लीकेशन ऑफ़ स्टेटिस्टिक्स इन सुगर केन ब्रीडिंग प्रोग्राम इन इंडिया पर व्याख्यान दिया।

Celebration of 10th Statistics Day by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DE&S) in Different States

Andhra Pradesh

On the Occasion of celebration of 10th Statistics Day, the Director, DES emphasized the importance of Agricultural Statistics in compilation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and its contribution in State Economy. He stressed the importance of Statisticians particularly at field level in collection of Agricultural Statistics and the need for cross checking for further analysis of data, as the agricultural statistics assume great importance in the policy making. He also stated that Farmers are the backbone of our country and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up several steps to safeguard the welfare of the farmers viz., debt relief, crop insurance etc.

The “10th Statistics Day” was also celebrated in all districts of Andhra Pradesh in outstanding way. A publication on Season and Crop Report 2014-15 and A Brief Study on Inflation was released on the eve of Statistics Day.

Manipur

The celebration started with floral tribute to Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis. The following 9 publications (3 State level Publication & 6 District level publications) were released on the occasion:

1. Report on 6th Economic Census, 2013
2. Statistical Year Book, Manipur, 2016
3. Population of Manipur (Social Statistical Indicator), 2016
4. Statistical Year Book, Imphal East District, 2015
5. Statistical Year Book, Imphal West District, 2016
6. Statistical Year Book, Bishnupur District, 2016

7. Statistical Year Book, Thoubal District, 2016
8. Statistical Year Book, Churachandpur District, 2016
9. Statistical Year Book, Tamenglong District, 2016

In addition, 5 presentations of papers on Agriculture & Farmers Welfare were also made by the officers/officials of DES.

Odisha

The 10th Statistics Day was celebrated at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar to commemorate the birth anniversary of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis along with a Seminar on **“Agriculture & Farmers’ Welfare”**.

Sh. Surendra Nath Pasupalaka, Vice Chancellor, OUAT, Bhubaneswar was the Chief Guest on the occasion. Sh. Naba Kishore Nayak, Officer on Special Duty, P & C Department and Sh. P. K. Biswal, IAS, Additional Secretary to Govt., P & C Deptt., graced the occasion.

The inaugural session started with lightening the lamp by the Chief Guest. Sri Dushasa Behera, Director, Economics and Statistics, Odisha in his welcome address recalled upon notable contribution of Prof. P.C.Mahalanobis in the field of Statistics and Economic Planning. He also highlighted on the theme of the seminar on **“Agriculture & Farmers’ Welfare”** which have direct bearing in the economic growth, social reorganization, and quality of life and development streams of the State. During his deliberation, he highlighted on different programmes of Government for farmers welfare like Krushi Vikash

Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Phasal Bima Yojana, Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme etc.

Sh. P. K. Biswal, IAS, Additional Secretary to Govt (P&C Deptt.) Government of Odisha advised to make collaborative efforts for making statistics more effective and useful for policy decision.

The Technical session began under the chairmanship of the Director, Sri Dushasan Behera. One technical paper on **Agricultural Statistical System in Odisha** was presented by Md. Feroz Khan, Deputy Director, DE&S. The rapporteur's report was presented by Dr. B.B. Nanda, Dy. Director, RIPAE&S. In the evening a cultural programme was organized under the chairmanship of the Director, DE&S. A drama 'ABASARA' with artists of DE&S was staged at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar.

Karnataka

The celebration was chaired by Mr. Rajiv Ranjan, I.F.S., Secretary (Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department) Government of Karnataka and inaugurated the programme in a unique way, by pouring Ragi cereals in to the vessel. Before that, the programme was started by singing "Raithageethe – Uluvayogiyano dalli" which has been adopted by the State Government to respect the farming community. Guest speaker Prof. M.V. Srinivasa Gowda, who has written a thesis on "Crises in Indian Agriculture—A way out" explained that the farmers are incurring more expenses than their income on Agriculture.

Prof. B.K. Tulasimala Professor, Department of Studies in Economics and Co-operation, University of Mysore addressed the gathering touching upon the serious issues related to Agriculture and Farming Community. She emphasized on the policies to be adopted for achieving 4% growth in productivity. At this

point she suggested a study to be taken up by DES to analyse Public-Private Investment under Agricultural Sector.

Puducherry

On the occasion Thiru A. Namassivayam, Hon'ble Minister for Statistics, Govt. of Puducherry expressed his happiness to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Puducherry and conveyed his thanks to the Secretary, Director and Officers/Officials of Directorate for celebrating the Statistics Day in a grand manner. He also released the following publications on the occasion:

- 1) Season and Crop Report 2013-14 & 2014-15
- 2) Annual Administrative Report 2015-16
- 3) Census of Government Employees 2014-15
- 4) Statistical Handbook 2013-14 & 2014-15 and
- 5) Development Report of Mahe Region.

Thiru D. Manikandan I.A.S., Secretary to Government (Statistics) in his special address has mentioned about the valuable contribution of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis for the development of Statistics. He explained that the focus on the theme of "Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare" shall pave way for further improvement and strengthening of collection and dissemination of information pertaining to Agriculture.

Maharashtra

The 10th Statistics Day was celebrated on 29th June, 2016 by DE&S under the chairmanship of Shri S.G. Jagtap, Director, DE&S. Dr. B. R. Premi, Assistant General Manager, NABCONS, NABARD, Mumbai was invited as the Chief Guest. Shri N.S. Bhoge, Deputy Secretary, Planning Department, GoM and Smt. P.R. Chhapwale, Under Secretary, Planning Department, GoM were invited as Special Guest for the programme.

The chief guest Dr. B.R. Premi informed about contribution of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis in field of statistics. He also gave information about National Agriculture Development Scheme, Prime Minister's Agriculture Irrigation Scheme, BADI Scheme, Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC), Mega food park scheme etc. He also informed about assistance/help provided to farmers by NABARD on various issues etc. While giving idea about economic condition of agriculture sector, he explained about increase in short term credit and decrease in long term credit in agriculture sector. He also explained about role of PP in agriculture sector and need of target based farming. He spoke about need to revitalize the co-operative sector.

Uttar Pradesh

The formal celebration was inaugurated by Shri Girja Shankar Katiyar by garlanding the photo of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis. Dr. Arvind Awasthi HoD, Deptt. of Economics, Lucknow University made a presentation on "Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare ". In his address he brought out various issues relating to the theme. Shri Rajesh Kumar, Joint Director, Directorate of Agriculture Statistics and Crop Insurance, Uttar Pradesh made a lively presentation on "Agricultural Debt and Farmers' Welfare" wherein he pointed out the different aspects of the subject with reference to prevailing circumstances.

Statistics Day was celebrated with similar enthusiasm in the Divisional and District Offices of DE&S. At Faizabad Division a function was organized wherein different officials expressed their views on the life and contribution made by Prof. Mahalanobis to the field of Statistics. In Varanasi the day was jointly celebrated by District office and Divisional Office with presentations on Late Prof. Mahalanobis and "Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare ".

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देहरादून के सभागार में सांख्यिकी दिवस के अवसर पर कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। अर्थ एवं संख्या निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून में इन्स्टीट्यूट हेतु आये हुए अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों जैसे- दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, एच.एन. बहुगुणा विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस विश्वविद्यालय, दून विश्वविद्यालय, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, डी.बी.एस. कालेज, देहरादून के शोधार्थियों द्वारा अत्यन्त उत्साह के साथ राज्य में 'कृषि एवं कृषक कल्याण' विषय पर प्रस्तुतिकरण किया गया। विजेता टीमों को विभाग द्वारा पुरस्कार के साथ धन राशि भी दिये जाने का प्राविधान किया गया था। अपर सचिव नियोजन/निदेशक, अर्थ एवं संख्या, उत्तराखण्ड तथा निदेशक, द्वारा उपरोक्त विश्वविद्यालयों से आये शोधकर्ताओं से 'कृषि एवं कृषक कल्याण' से विषयों पर अनेक प्रश्न पूछे गये, जिनका उत्तर छात्र-छात्राओं द्वारा अपने-अपने तरीके से दिया गया, इस विषय पर प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर निबन्ध प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया एवं निदेशालय द्वारा उक्त दिवस पर विजेताओं को पुरस्कार प्रदान कर सम्मनित किया गया।

उक्त दिवस के अवसर पर उत्तराखण्ड समाजार्थिक दर्पण नामक पत्रिका का विमोचन किया गया।

सांख्यिकीय दिवस के अवसर पर सांख्यिकीय जागरूकता हेतु संगोष्ठियों, चर्चाओं तथा प्रतियोगिताओं के आयोजन में अर्थ एवं संख्याधिकारी कार्यालय अल्मोड़ा, बागेश्वर, पिथौरागढ़, चम्पावत, ऊधमसिंहनगर, नैनीताल, हल्द्वानी, उत्तरकाशी, चमोली, रुद्रप्रयाग, टिहरीगढ़वाल, पौड़ीगढ़वाल, हरिद्वार, पौड़ी, देहरादून में जिलास्तरीय अधिकारियों, विभागों में कार्यरत सांख्यिकीय अधिकारी/कर्मचारियों एवं कृषकों द्वारा उपस्थिति दी गयी।

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दसवां राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी दिवस कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता श्री अखिल अरोरा, शासन सचिव; आयोजना एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा की गई। इस कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय, आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय में पदस्थापित अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों एवं

विश्वविद्यालयों एवं संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया गया। श्री अरोरा ने सुझाव दिया कि ट्रांजेक्शनल डेटा का विश्लेषण कर रियल टाईम एनालिटिकल रिपोर्ट्स जारी की जावे, जिससे राजकीय सेवाओं का लाभ आम जन को सही समय पर पहुँचाने में मदद मिलेगी। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि विभिन्न विभागों में उपलब्ध डेटा का विश्लेषण कर आम जन को समय पर एडवार्सरी जारी की जावे ताकि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, तकनीकी कारणों एवं अन्य प्रशासनिक बाधाओं के कारण होने वाले लाभों की क्षति को न्यूनतम किया जा सके। प्रत्येक विभाग अपने की-परफोरमेंस इंडिकेटर(के.पी.आई.) में सांख्यिकी के माध्यम से होने वाले सुधारों का समावेश करे।

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10वें सांख्यिकी दिवस के रूप में मनाने हेतु मत्स्य किसान प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, धुर्वा, रांची में विचार गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया। विचार गोष्ठी का शुभारम्भ श्री पार्थ

सारथि चौधरी, तत्कालीन निदेशक, अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय, झारखण्ड, रांची द्वारा दीप प्रज्ज्वलन एवं प्रो. महालनोबिस के चित्र पर पुष्प अर्पण के साथ किया गया।

सांख्यिकी दिवस के लिए पूर्व-निर्धारित विषय पर विभिन्न वक्ताओं द्वारा प्रकाश डाला गया। श्री हरेंद्र मिश्रा, संकलक, अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय, झारखण्ड, रांची द्वारा इस अवसर पर काव्य-पाठ किया गया। श्री सतीश कुमार, सहायक सांख्यिकी पदाधिकारी ने कृषि की महत्ता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कृषकों के कल्याण हेतु सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख किया। श्री बीरेंद्र महतो ने कृषि सांख्यिकी को कृषकों के कल्याण से जोड़ने पर जोर दिया। श्रीमती सीमा कुमार उदयपुरी द्वारा संगोष्ठी में शामिल लोगों का धन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया गया तथा आभार प्रकट किया गया।

Celebration of 10th Statistics Day by Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Kolkata

The Indian Statistical Institute celebrated the 123rd birth anniversary of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis, founder of the Institute, on 29th June, 2016 with a Technical Talk by Dr. R A Mashalkar, FRS (Padma Vibhushan Awardee), Former Director General

of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) on the topic "Inclusive Innovation: The Global game changer", Lecture by Dr. S.S. Handa (Retired from ISI) and others along with other lectures & Programme.



**Photo Gallery
Statistics Day 2016**



10th Statistics Day Celebrations, Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi



Dr. T.J.Rao receiving P.V.Sukhatme Award From Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Hon'ble Minister of M/o of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare





10th Statistics Day Celebrations by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur

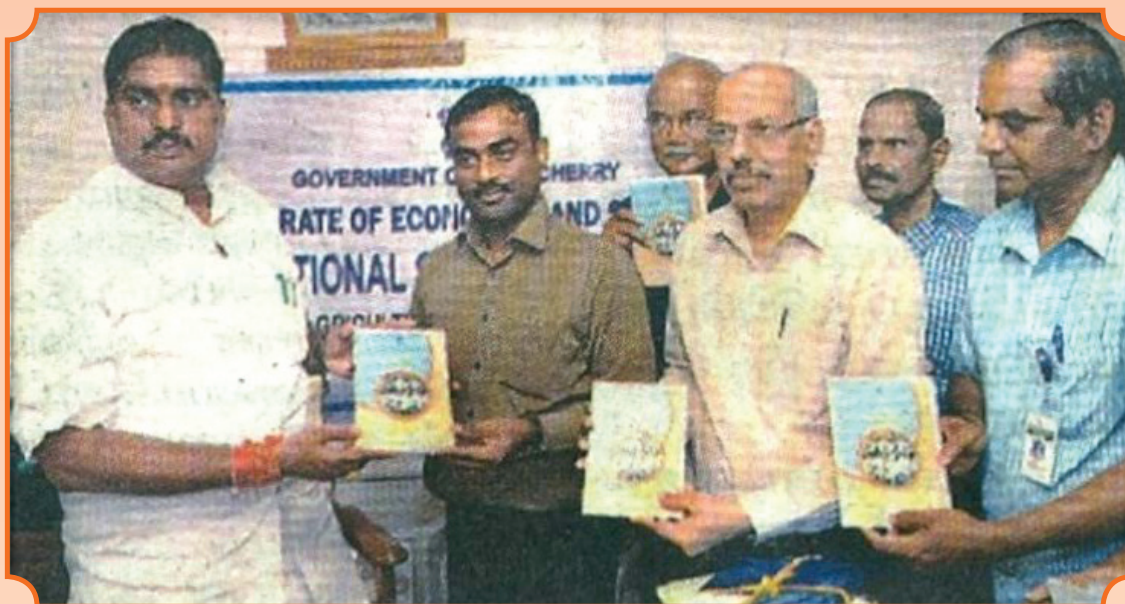


Speech by Principal Secretary, Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur



Speech by Deputy Director (Admn.) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt of Manipur

10th Statistics Day Celebrations by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Puducherry



Various Publications were released by Shri A. Namassivayam, Hon'ble Minister for Statistics, Govt. of Puducherry during the 10th National Statistics Day celebrations held on 29.06.2016. Shri D. Manikandan I.A.S. , Secretary to Govt. (Statistics) received the Publications from the Hon'ble Minister.



Thematic address delivered by Dr. J. Jasmine, Professor and HOD, Dept. of Statistics, Indra Gandhi Govt. Arts & Science College, Puducherry during the 10th National Statistics Day celebrations held on 29.06.2016 in the Conference Hall of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Puducherry.

10th Statistics Day Celebrations by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan



10th Statistics Day Celebrations by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Uttarakhand

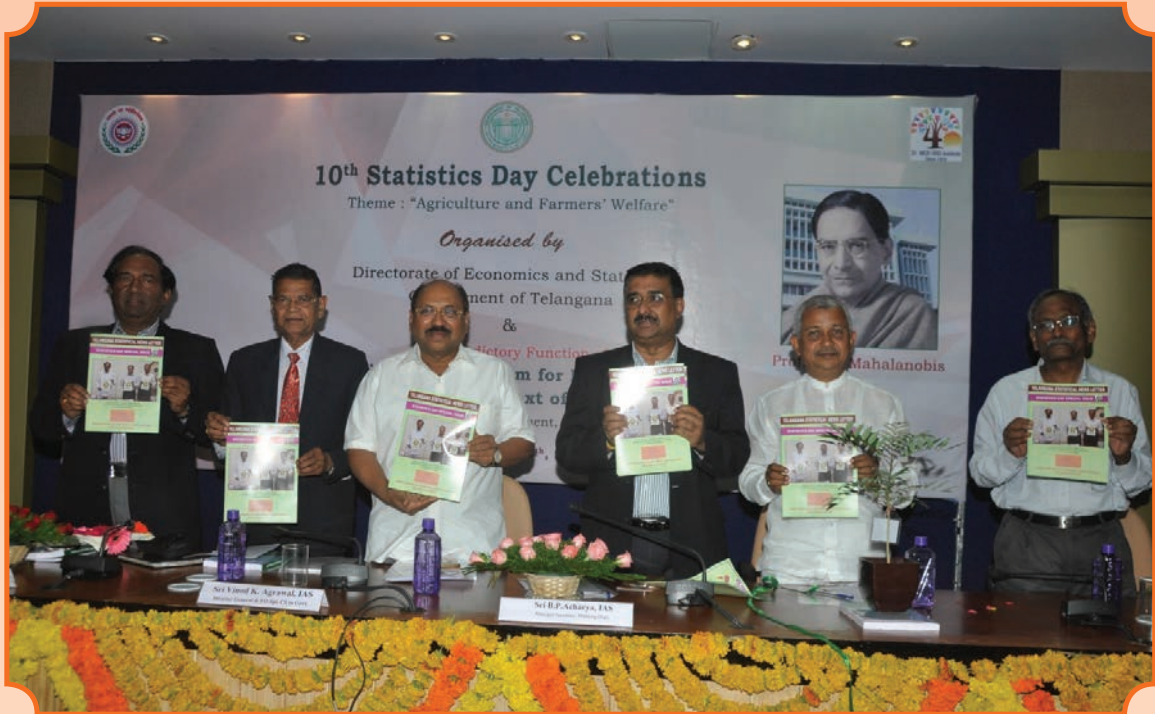




10th Statistics Day Celebrations by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Uttar Pradesh.



10th Statistics Day Celebrations, DES, Telangana



10th Statistics Day Celebrations in Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata



10th Statistics Day Celebrations by NSSO (FOD)



Regional Office Coimbatore

10th Statistics Day Celebrations by NSSO (FOD)



Regional Office Muzaffarpur

10th Statistics Day Celebrations by NSSO (FOD)



Regional Office Muzaffarpur

10th Statistics Day Celebrations by NSSO (FOD)



Regional Office Gwalior

10th Statistics Day Celebrations by NSSO (FOD)



Regional Office Aurangabad

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