

Action Taken Report

on recommendations of Annual Report of
the National Statistical Commission (NSC)
for the year **2018-19**

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Sr. No.	Reference para nos. in the Annual Report	Recommendation (s) in brief	Action taken
Review of Statistical Activities of the Central Statistics Office			
1	Para 2.4	<p>Recommendations of the Committee on Financial Sector Statistics:</p> <p>i) The national level estimates should be prepared on an annual and quarterly basis, whereas the state level estimates may be on an annual basis for the next five years. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) may continue to prepare the national level estimates of saving and capital formation as part of the national accounts. However, the CSO and the RBI should work closely with each other to reduce, if not eliminate, the discrepancies in the estimates in the NAS and the FoF statistics respectively.</p>	<p>i) At present, the national level estimates of financial stocks and flows (FSF), earlier known as <i>Flow of Funds Accounts for India</i>, is released annually. The latest release was for the year 2017-18, which was published on July 2019.</p> <p>RBI has not yet started to compile quarterly data of FSF accounts. The Committee on Financial Sector Statistics (CFSS) 2018 had suggested to attempt sector wise quarterly compilation on a pilot basis before attempting compilation of quarterly publication of flow of funds accounts. Accordingly, RBI had published quarterly estimates of household's financial assets and liabilities for Q1:2015-16 to Q2:2017-18 in the RBI Bulletin March 2018.</p> <p>As regards to the compilation of state level estimates of FSF accounts, the data compilation is yet to be started due to the paucity of sector wise data at the state level.</p> <p>RBI has started discussing and sharing the FSF accounts data prior to the release by holding face to face meeting with National Statistical Office (NSO) and other sectoral regulators, in its endeavour to identify and to reduce the discrepancies.</p> <p>Currently, sequence of Accounts (SoA) estimates are being prepared annually by National Statistical Office (NSO).</p>

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		<p>ii) Priority may be accorded to strengthening the source systems so that the prescribed standards for FoF compilation by the G20 group can be met by 2021.</p> <p>iii) Discrepancies in RBI and CSO figures on account of data sources, their cut-off dates or otherwise may be reconciled to the extent possible. The CSO and the RBI should exchange their notes before release of NAS/ FoF data. Reasons for discrepancies may be stated upfront in methodological documents. Generation of “Reconciliation Table” to record discrepancy between the stocks and the flows may be examined.</p>	<p>ii) Priority has been accorded to strengthen, augment and improve the coverage and quality of datasets. Various improvements have been introduced as mentioned in the latest publication ‘Financial Stocks and Flows of Indian Economy 2011-12 to 2017-18, released in July 2019 issue of RBI Bulletin. Response/ Action against the point 2.4(xi) may also be referred to.</p> <p>iii) Efforts are being made to reduce the discrepancies between estimates of FOF and SOA prepared by RBI and CSO respectively. From 2018-19, the RBI, CSO and other financial regulators conduct regular consultations during various stages of compilation, and particularly prior to the release of FSF for validation of data, identification and minimisation of discrepancy between the NSO and RBI, if any. Prior to the latest release of FSF article/data, four such meetings (<i>two meetings were held at RBI, Mumbai and one each at IRDAI, Hyderabad and NSO, Delhi</i>) were conducted to discuss the data issues and verification of data by respective regulator. During these discussions, it was noticed that differences were mainly located in general government sector, financial corporation sector, and non-financial corporation sector. Some progress has already been made towards sorting out sources and causes of discrepancies in general government and financial corporation sector for which relatively firmer data are available and going forward</p>

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		<p>iv) Wherever relevant, existing databases must add additional fields (dimensions) relating to unique identification of individuals/ entities, their institutional category (as per FoF) and their geographies up to village/ town level. RBI (DNBS) and NABARD may explore possibility of annual BSR like survey for collecting data from NBFCs and cooperative institutions respectively.</p> <p>v) The database systems may follow good data governance architecture by maintaining appropriate masters, capable of generating well defined audit trails and having all data related explanations in the metadata.</p> <p>vi) Feasibility of a virtual integrated data warehouse networks may be explored by linking data warehouses maintained by various regulators.</p> <p>vii) Statistical systems need to be strengthened by every official data compilers/ regulators/ supervisors to generate higher frequency data.</p>	<p>the remaining issues would be addressed appropriately. As a result of these efforts, the discrepancy in terms of sectoral resource gap between data published by RBI and NSO were minimal for the latest release of FSF 2017-18.</p> <p>iv) As part of new offsite data reporting and monitoring framework, all the RBI's returns pertaining to the non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) have been developed under the Bank's XBRL based information exchange standards. Accordingly, a new "NBFCs master" has been developed to have a unique identification of each NBFCs. Additional dimensions like branch code and state code have been aligned as per banks BSR format.</p> <p>v) Sector wise worksheets have been maintained in Department of Economic and Policy Research, RBI pertaining to the release of FSF 2017-18 for audit trails, if any.</p> <p>vi) Possibility of virtually integrated data warehouse networks by linking data warehouses maintained by various regulators will be explored through National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP) which is being developed by MoSPI.</p> <p>vii) In April 8, 2019 meeting of RBI with NSO and sectoral regulators, it was decided to set up a <i>Standing Inter-Regulatory Committee on Financial Stocks and Flows data for the Indian Economy</i> so as to smoothen the process</p>

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		<p>viii) Provisional annual and quarterly FoFs statistics may be released within 9 months and 4 months from the reference dates, respectively. Revised annual FoF accounts, however, may be released within 12 months from the reference date.</p>	<p>of data compilation and verification of FSF data. It is intended to sensitize the respective regulators regarding the need for higher frequency data through the above-mentioned committee. MoSPI is also in the process of seeking World Bank assistance in phases for modernizing and strengthening Indian Official Statistical System. National Programme for improving quality of Statistical Products is envisaged in the first phase with World Bank assistance in the form of Investment Project Financing (IPF) with disbursement linked indicators. Second phase of World Bank assistance envisages Development Policy Financing (DPF). Consultations with States/UTs have been initiated in this regard.</p> <p>viii) The latest release got delayed due to the delay in data release of the private non-financial sector, which was delayed due to the transition of reporting standard (I-GAAP to Ind-AS) by the companies. Nevertheless, for annual FSF for 2017-18 released in the month of July 2019, the time gap was reduced by one month, to 15 months with significant improvement in terms of quality and coverage. RBI intends to further reduce the lag in data release in future, subject to timely availability of data. As mentioned in response to action point 2.4(i), the quarterly compilation of financial assets and liabilities of the household sector was published on a pilot basis for</p>

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		<p>ix) Data for all the target sectors on all the target instruments need to be provided by the G20 countries by 2021. Priority may be accorded to strengthen the source systems required for the same.</p> <p>x) Methodologies for compilation of provisional/ revised data may also be released.</p> <p>xi) Improvement in the format for release of FoF data can be explored in line with international best practices.</p>	<p>the period Q1:2015-16 to Q2:2017-18.</p> <p>ix) As regards the National Account Division (NAD) of NSO, on the issues of dissemination of sectoral accounts, as per G20 Data Gap Initiatives (DGI), it is to state that due to paucity of data, sectoral accounts cannot be compiled on quarterly basis, and the same is already being done annually.</p> <p>x) The Provisional estimates are built on the quarterly estimates, the methodology for which is already in public domain. The data sources leading to revisions are also indicated in the release of revised estimates.</p> <p>xi) The recent release of the article on FSF marks a significant improvement in terms of quality and coverage from its earlier release. Following new initiatives have been introduced with the current release: a) bifurcation of financial flows into transactions and valuation changes has been attempted for mutual funds, insurance, pension and provident funds, households and the Reserve Bank of India; b) money market and non-money market mutual funds are also presented separately; c) in case of rest of the world sector, both Balance of Payments (BoP) data and the International Investment Position (IIP) have been presented; d) efforts have also been made to reconcile financial stock and flows data published by the RBI and the SoA of the Indian Economy</p>

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		<p>xii) As the FoF are derived from primary accounts of concerned institutions, audit of the primary accounts should be a priority.</p> <p>xiii) The Committee has devised a framework for preparation of State level FoF accounts. For a state economy, it suggests including one additional sector “Rest of India” along with five sectors (four domestic sectors and one Rest of World) used for national FoF compilation. The sector “Rest of the India” covers transactions of the particular state with other remaining states in the country. Within the state transactions are recorded in appropriate sectors (financial/ nonfinancial/ state government/ households)</p> <p>xiv) It also suggests treating the Central Government and the Reserve Bank as a super-regional sector. The transactions by other institutional sectors with the Central Government/ Reserve Bank should be treated as transactions with a super-regional sector, and need not be allocated to any state.</p> <p>xv) At next stage, accounts for state government, insurance sector, and other financial institutions can be prepared. This, along with counterpart transactions with household sector, will cover more than half of the FoF transactions at the national level.</p> <p>xvi) At the current stage, transactions with non-financial corporate sector can be kept separately without linking it to a</p>	<p>published by the NSO. Mapping with System of National Accounts (SNA) codes have also been provided for financial instruments and institutional sector to facilitate international comparison.</p> <p>xii) to xvii) RBI has been requested to take appropriate action in this regard. Inputs are awaited.</p>

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		<p>particular state.</p> <p>xvii) Given its expertise in preparing the FoF accounts at the national level, the RBI would be best placed to carry out this exercise at the state level.</p> <p>xviii) Time lag required to prepare the state level FoF accounts would depend upon the time lag with which the input data are released.</p>	<p>xviii) Compilation of state level FSF account could not be undertaken as the State-level data is not available for all institutional sectors.</p>
2	<p>Para 2.5</p>	<p>Recommendations of the Committee on Real Sector Statistics</p> <p>a. The modern technology like artificial intelligence based data cleaning and new big data sources such as internet, point of sale data etc., should be used by all statistical authorities for improving the data base of the Indian economy.</p> <p>b. All statistical agencies should use the Collection of Statistics Act 2008 more effectively for improving the quality, coverage and timely generation of statistical products.</p> <p>c. In Agricultural Statistics, the following recommendations were made:</p> <p>i) To revive the importance of crop statistics, funds released for flood/drought relief, crop insurance, subsidies, etc., should be based on data supplied to the Ministry.</p> <p>ii) Data collected in the crop estimation survey schedule may be used for estimation of intermediate consumption for crops/ areas for compilation of national accounts where such data are not available from any other reliable source.</p> <p>iii) The scope and coverage of the Integrated Sample Surveys may be expanded in a manner that reliable estimates of livestock production are available at district level.</p>	<p>Noted. The possibility of using these technologies being explored. Training in the areas of artificial intelligence, big data and other emerging fields are already being imparted for capacity building of statistical professionals for using these technologies.</p> <p>Accepted and Noted.</p> <p>i) Recommendation has been shared with the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare for appropriate action.</p> <p>ii) Possibility to use Crop estimation survey schedule in estimation of intermediate consumption for crops/ areas can be explored at the time of next base year revision.</p> <p>iii) Noted.</p>

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		<p>d. Regarding Industrial Sector Statistics, the following recommendations were made:</p> <p>i. Strengthen the quality of data collected by states in the state sample allocated to them, which may then be pooled with the central sample for deriving the state-wise distribution of the GVA in manufacturing within ASI coverage.</p> <p>ii. To enable accurate State-wise distribution of GVA, MCA may explore the availability of information on number of establishments along with location, industrial activity and some other variables like fixed assets /No. of workers / wage bill etc. for each company.</p>	<p>i. In order to improve the data quality of state sample of ASI for pooling purpose, NSS provides all kind of technical guidance to the participating states on ASI. All survey instruments and data processing instruments are provided to the states for this purpose. For state assistance on ASI, (a) State samples are drawn before the start of every survey and sent to the states, (b) customized e-schedule package with built-in validation rules and a separate validation module for use by the State DESs are prepared and shared with all the participating states, (c) ASI instruction manual is provided to all the state DESs and (d) central sample unit level data along with metadata are shared with the State DESs for pooling of central and state sample data.</p> <p>Methodology of pooling is also shared with the states. A dedicated session on pooling including demonstration is kept in the All India Training of Trainers organized for the states on ASI every year and also hands-on training on pooling is imparted to states as and when such demand comes. As per the information available with this office presently seven states are doing pooling in ASI.</p> <p>ii. The recommendation has been shared with MCA.</p>

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		<p>iii. The work on Business Register should be completed quickly for all states and UTs, so that ASI coverage can be expanded for all states/UTs by including large manufacturing units which are present in the Business Registers but not registered under the Factories Act.</p> <p>iv. A list of large units not registered under the Factories Act but included in the ASI frame may be provided to field workers for excluding them from the ultimate sampling units (USU) frame used for the unorganized sector Surveys.</p> <p>v. Labour Input approach (through PLFS estimates) for moving the estimates of unorganized manufacturing may be considered as an alternative to ASI(Quasi)/IIP Growth rates, being applied presently.</p> <p>vi. The possibility of using GST data in the process of estimation of manufacturing sector GVA should be explored when detailed GST data become available. In particular, an attempt should be made to explore the possibility of developing an indicator based on assessable value of manufacturing goods for the purpose of moving the GVA estimate of the household sector and the quasi-corporate sector till the time ASI data for the relevant year become available.</p>	<p>iii. Starting from ASI 2014-15, efforts have been made to augment ASI frame with the large manufacturing units from Business Register Enterprises (BRE) that are registered under any of the Seven Acts of BRE but not included in ASI Frame. So far, the exercise has been carried out in 12 States namely, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat.</p> <p>iv. Noted.</p> <p>v. The feasibility of using Labour Input approach (through PLFS estimates) for moving the estimates of unorganized manufacturing may be explored in next base revision.</p> <p>vi. Endeavours for obtaining the GST data are being continuously made, including taking the matter at the Revenue Secretary level, albeit the same has not succeeded so far. However, the feasibility of using GST data in the process of estimation of manufacturing sector GVA will be explored when detailed GST data becomes available.</p>

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		<p>e. Regarding Services Sector Statistics, the following recommendations were made:</p> <p>i. The services sector estimates at state level, where possible, should be compiled by the States using pooled data of central and state samples with the help of NSSO.</p> <p>ii. For compilation of State-level estimates of domestic products, the Compilation Categories (CCs) pursued mainly by the unincorporated enterprises may be combined to form such broader activity groups that the RSEs of the estimated GVAs (WPR X GVAPW) be within tolerance limits.</p> <p>iii. The available resources may be reallocated to make provision for conducting unorganized sector surveys on an annual basis.</p> <p>iv. PLFS may be used in the estimation of GVA of the unorganised segment of services sector, in lieu of the volume indicators used at present for extrapolating the base year benchmark estimates.</p> <p>v. The large gap in services sector price indices needs urgent strengthening. Further, all service price indices should have the same base year.</p> <p>vi. There is a need for dedicated survey on NPISHs. NSSO may be requested to take up separate surveys on NPISH, making use of NPISH census as frame.</p>	<p>i and ii. Noted and special attention would be given in pooling of data related to any particular round dedicated to services sector. Further, the recommendation is being shared with Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) of all States/UTs.</p> <p>iii. The first round of Annual Survey on Unincorporated Sector Enterprises is being conducted with the contract manpower. This arrangement will continue till such time when adequate regular manpower is made available to NSO (FOD).</p> <p>iv. The PLFS results would be considered for next base revision exercise.</p> <p>v. The recommendation has been shared with Office of Economic Advisor, Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, M/o Commerce and Industry.</p> <p>vi. Noted. A past attempt at collection of NPISH data did not succeed owing to the frame issues. Attempts are being made to have an updated and exhaustive frame, including 7th EC data, before NSSO is approached for</p>

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		<p>vii. The activities provided by NPISH, covered under NSS 73rd round Enterprise Survey may be examined and used on experimental basis to prepare estimates of NPISH segment.</p>	<p>relevant survey.</p> <p>vii. Noted. The NPISH data from 73rd round or latest data available at the time of base revision would be considered for base revision exercise.</p>
		<p>f. Regarding the Linking of Macro-Micro Level Data the following recommendations were made:</p> <p>i. Micro-macro linkage project in the context of national income accounting is one of the most challenging projects that the Indian official statistical system would embark upon, requiring significant deployment of resources.</p> <p>ii. Before the officials of the statistical system take up a micro-macro linkage project, it must reach a certain level of maturity in terms of metadata management. The first principle of metadata management is to have a data model for the metadata of datasets under reference; in the present case these datasets are with reference to the national income accounts. Based on this data model, a metadata database needs to be created.</p> <p>iii. The micro-macro linkage project should start with those components of India's GDP that are based on direct accounting data.</p> <p>iv. An expert group may be constituted to undertake a Meta survey of the micro level databases that are available in the official statistical system, both at the central as well as the state level.</p>	<p>i to iv, vii & viii. Since the making of these recommendations, the Ministry has conceptualized and is in the process of implementation of the National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP) for official statistics in the country. NIIP will be the state-of-the-art digital repository of all official statistics with homogenized meta-data. NIIP will provide high-end platform for data analytics and interpretation of socio-economic data to Central Ministries/State Governments and other stakeholders, including general public. This will also have a dashboard for socio-economic indicators for real time monitoring and now-casting of macro-economic indicators.</p> <p>The development of NIIP comprises three phases. In first phase, all statistical activities of MoSPI will be integrated while in second phase, the key data sets available with the Central Ministries/Departments/Agencies will be integrated using technological solutions for seamless flow of sharing of data. In the third phase, data available in State</p>

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		<p>v. MOSPI should make efforts to greater use of the NSSO State samples for generation of distributions based on various attributes. It is also important to improve the quality of data generated in NSSO States samples. The requisite resources should be made available for this.</p> <p>vi. An expert group should work out the modalities of creating a comprehensive Business Register for India. MoSPI should take the lead in implementing this programme.</p> <p>vii. Based on the recommendations of the expert group on Business register, the CSO should set up a dedicated team to reconcile the micro level accounting data of the companies registered under the Companies Act, 2013 with their corresponding GDP data. Within the “Registered Manufacturing Sector”, the contribution of the public limited and private limited companies should be the ideal sub-sector for</p>	<p>Government Agencies will be on-boarded on NIIP. In the final phase, NIIP is to be made fully operational to monitor the health and progress of the economy on a real time basis and to suggest leads for sector specific interventions based upon data analytics. The NIIP will facilitate the flow of information for the SDGs and also for quicker generation of key macroeconomic indicators.</p> <p>These NSC recommendations on meta-data etc. are expected to be taken care of in the NIIP.</p> <p>v. NSS, NSO assists State Governments by providing training on sampling strategy, methodologies, questionnaire for conducting large scale sample surveys. NSS also shares the central data with the states to pool with their own data for generating better estimates. Further, during the conduct of surveys, any technical queries raised by the States are clarified by NSS, NSO.</p> <p>vi. Economic Statistics Division of NSO has been requested to take appropriate action.</p>

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		<p>which it should be possible to establish micro-macro linkage. This project would be in the nature of a Proof-of-concept project that this sub-committee is recommending. To begin with only production accounts should be covered, extending the effort gradually to other accounts, namely expenditure accounts and accumulation accounts.</p> <p>viii. After establishing macro-micro linkage for the production account, linkage for income-expenditure account followed by accumulation account for the registered manufacturing sector should be taken up. Thereafter, the household sector should be the target sector for macro-micro linkage initiative.</p>	
3	Para 2.6	<p>Recommendations of the Committee on Online Reporting:</p> <p>i. CSO/ NAD should get online access of data required for National Income Accounting (NIA) being collected by other departmental statistical agencies/regulatory/Developmental bodies like Tea Board, Coal Controller etc.</p> <p>ii. The method of access would depend on the technological infrastructure prevailing in primary data collecting agencies.</p> <p>iii. Some of the possible technologies are: web services, FTP based access, authorized accessible views of database maintained by the data collecting agencies etc. The format, granularity and other metadata of data required by CSO / NAD would be given by them only.</p> <p>iv. To start with CSO/NAD should be able to directly access raw WPI data over a network without any manual intervention.</p> <p>v. CSO should have a Data Collecting application managed by it at its data center.</p>	(i) to (viii): Possibility will be explored while developing National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP).

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		<p>vi. This online reporting system would ensure quick and validated data flow to NAD much before the same get published in a summary from the publication of the data collecting agency.</p> <p>vii. CSO should get database level access to RBI database of Balance sheets and P&L accounts maintained by RBI and RBI corporate study database.</p> <p>viii. NABARD, IRDA and SEBI / EPFO / PFRDA should also provide database level access to CSO.</p> <p>ix. NSSO should immediately draw a plan for moving all their surveys to a mixed mode data collection methodology.</p> <p>x. CSO should also create a web based ASI data submission process by the factories themselves.</p> <p>xi. CSO should work with ERP system vendors like SAP, RAMCO and others to create a report as per the format used in ASI survey which will significantly reduce time lag in submission of ASI data by large enterprises. CSO should also create</p>	<p>ix. A General Survey Solution (GSS) for all NSS surveys is being developed which will change the sample survey ecosystem of the country providing a common software system for all the surveys conducted by NSO. A Developing Agency (DA)/ System Integrator (SI) is already on board with NSS, NSO and they are trying to develop, maintain and stabilise the system in the due time.</p> <p>x. In the ASI web-portal there is already a dedicated factory interface for factories where the factories can compile and submit the return on-line in the portal by themselves. All selected factories are provided with 'user ids' and 'passwords' to file their ASI return through this factory interface in the ASI Web Portal.</p> <p>xi. A factory interface has already been developed and made available to the factories through the ASI Web Portal to submit their return online. The factories have the facilities to compile the return in online or</p>

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		<p>a web based ASI data submission process by the factories themselves.</p> <p>xii. CSO should set up a small group to explore the possibility of using Internet as a source of data. A corpus of fund can be created to award research project to research Institutes like IITs/ISI/IISc to create proof-of concept applications to collect data from Internet.</p>	<p>offline mode. The factory interface allows factory managements to enter their Fixed Assets, Balance Sheets, Profit Loss accounts, employment data etc. in the working sheets and ASI blocks are generated automatically. Further, the factory interface has a number of hard and soft validations at source.</p> <p>xii. The recommendation has been shared with Data Informatics and Innovation Division of NSO.</p>
4	Para 2.7	<p>Recommendations of the Committee on Analytics:</p> <p>i. Creation of a National Integrated Data System (NIDS) should be a long term goal of the Indian Official Statistical System.</p> <p>ii. NIDS is being considered as an integrating framework that would enable users of official statistics to have a single view of data available in the official statistical system.</p> <p>iii. An apex coordination committee should be set up at the Centre with representatives from the states as well as MOSPI and other Ministries of Government of India. This committee should have permanent status and should be empowered to set out standards for development of NIDS.</p>	<p>i and ii. The agency has been identified for developing the National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP). The initiative beside automation core statistical functioning of the Ministry envisage a IT integrated platform for visualization, GIS, Analytical layers, data quality tools over datasets required by Ministry/ planner. A National Data Warehouse for Official Statistics (NDWOS) will also be created under NIIP where all the data sets from Ministries/ department/ State Government and other data supplier will be included.</p> <p>iii. and iv. An apex coordination committee - Inter ministerial Committee (IMC) and Project steering committee (PSC) for NIIP project have been formed. IMC also has representation from few Ministries and state governments.</p>

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		<p>iv. At the state level, a similar coordination committee should be set up to ensure that the standards and frameworks designed at the apex level get implemented in the respective states.</p> <p>v. The committee proposed an incremental approach towards building NIDS. To begin with, a proof-of-concept project may be taken up.</p> <p>vi. The apex committee should take up developing standards that will define the integration features of the proposed NIDS in parallel to directing and monitoring of the proof-of-concept project. These are –common metadata framework, standard protocol for data flow between various state and central producers and consumers of data and a common data dissemination framework.</p>	<p>In the 3rd phase, when computerization of data inputs from State Governments, would be done, State Level Coordination Committees would be formulated for proper implementation of NIIP.</p> <p>v. Proof-of-Concept of selected IT activities of various divisions of the Ministry has been started by hiring 10 IT Manpower in February 2019 from NICS I empanelled agency.</p> <p>vi. IMC and PSC have been set up with the mandate to oversee the implementation on these parameters of this project.</p>
5	Para 3.5 to 3.9	<p>Approval of NSS 75th Round's Tabulation Plan: In the 102nd Meeting of the Commission, following detailed discussions on the tabulation plan for the NSS 75th round survey, the NSC approved Tabulation Plan for Household Consumer Expenditure Survey along with the Tabulation Plan of Household Social Consumption: Health and Household Social Consumption: Education.</p>	<p>Reports of Schedule 25.2 (Education), Schedule 25.0 (Health) and Schedule 1.0 (Consumer Expenditure) is under finalization based on the Tabulation Plan approved by NSC during its 102nd meeting held during 16th-17th July, 2018.</p>
6	Para 3.10 to 3.19	<p>Sampling Design and Survey Schedules of NSS 77th Round: In the 103rd meeting held on 7.09.2018, after detailed discussions on proposed sampling design and survey schedules of the 77th round, the Commission concurred with the proposal presented by the NSSO.</p>	<p>Survey of NSS 77th round is being conducted as per the survey instruments and sampling design concurred by NSC during its 103rd meeting held on 07th September, 2018.</p>
7	Para 3.20 to 3.23	<p>1st Quarter data of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS): After detailed discussion it was</p>	<p>The first Annual Report during July 2017 to June 2018 of PLFS and Quarterly</p>

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		decided by NSC that the first annual report (July, 2017 – June, 2018) as well as the first quarterly bulletin (July –September, 2018) based on PLFS data would be released by December, 2018.	Bulletin of PLFS for the period October- December 2018 was released on 31 st May, 2019.
8	Para 3.24 to 3.26	<p>Supply of NSS 75th Round unit level data to the 15th Finance Commission:</p> <p>After discussion on the pros and cons of sharing the unit level data of the 75th Round to the 15th Finance Commission, the Commission decided that the specific requirement of the Finance Commission may be ascertained and the macro level tables required by them for estimating poverty levels may be generated by NSSO using the first two sub-rounds. These tables may be provided to the Finance Commission cautioning on the provisional nature of the results including the possible seasonality factor.</p>	NSS is in continuous contact with the 15 th Finance Commission regarding sharing of unit level data of NSS 75 th round. A macro level table was also shared by SDRD with them. The validation checks of the unit level data are being checked and as soon as the unit level data will be finalized, the same will be shared by the 15 th Finance Commission.
9	Para 3.27 to 3.28	<p>Approval of the NSS Report No. 582 (73rd round, Economic characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises (excluding construction) in India during 2015-16):</p> <p>The above report of NSS 73rd round was approved subject to the some modifications suggested by the Chairman and members of NSC.</p>	NSS Report No. 582 was released during August, 2018. No further action is required.
10	Para 3.29 to 3.33	<p>Weeding out of Listing Schedule:</p> <p>After discussing the merits and demerits of “Weeding out of Listing Schedule”, the Commission decided that the listing schedules may be weeded out two years after the last report of the particular round is released.</p>	Weeding out of listing Schedule has been completed till NSS 71 st round. The process of listing Schedule of NSS 72 nd round for weeding out is in progress. Detailed Schedules have been weeded out up to NSS 72 nd round.
11	Para 3.34 to 3.36	<p>Standards for Statistical Data Disclosure Control:</p> <p>3.34 The National Statistical Commission (NSC) in its 77th meeting held during 4 - 5 August, 2015 had recommended for the MoSPI</p>	3.34 to 3.35 Action has been taken.

Sr. No.	Reference para nos. in the Annual Report	Recommendation (s) in brief	Action taken
		<p>to constitute an Expert Committee to evolve detailed standards for Statistical Data Disclosure Control (SDDC) in respect of microdata and different types of tables publishing survey results. As a follow-up action, an Expert Committee to evolve standards for Statistical Disclosure Control for sample surveys conducted by the NSSO was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. U. C. Sud, Director, IASRI, New Delhi.</p> <p>3.35 The Report of the Expert Committee was discussed in the 91st meeting of NSC held on 03.02.2017 where, inter-alia, it was decided that the report of the expert group may be put in public domain (on the website of the Ministry) for inviting comments of stake holders. In the present meeting, the SDRD informed that comments were received from three entities.</p> <p>3.36 After a detailed discussion on the comments received on the report of the Expert Committee regarding Standards for Statistical Data Disclosure Control (SDDC) in respect of microdata and different types of tables publishing survey results and observations of the SDRD thereon, the Commission decided as follows:</p> <p>a. Need of Data Review Panel NSSO has the support of an external Working Group (WG), a body of domain experts appointed by the Commission to guide it through all stages of work for any specific survey. The recommendations of this WG are also scrutinized by the</p>	<p>3.36 Noted.</p>

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		<p>NSC. Therefore, it was felt that a separate specific data review panel is not necessary for any particular NSS round survey. If there are any issues relating to the data dissemination for any specific round due to any special circumstances, the WG can make appropriate recommendations to the Commission.</p> <p>b. More stringent undertaking by the data users While appreciating the concerns of the NSSO, the NSC decided to continue with the existing undertaking for ensuring data privacy and use restrictions.</p> <p>c. Grouping of data for smaller states Regarding grouping of results for smaller States/UTs, the Commission decided that the matter may better be left to the discretion of the Working Group to take a call for each survey depending on the nature of the subject of data collection.</p> <p>d. NSSO and its Divisions and the Computer Center being the disseminating agency should implement all other recommendations and comments already accepted by them.</p>	
12	Para 3.38 to 3.48	<p>Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report (July 2017 to June 2018): The Commission approved the Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18 with the following recommendations:</p> <p>3.39 Title of the Report: The title of the first Annual Report will be “Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18”.</p> <p>3.40 Format of Data release for the First Annual Report: The unit level data of the First Annual Report of PLFS will be released in the same</p>	<p>The first Annual Report during July 2017 to June 2018 of PLFS was released on 31st May, 2019.</p> <p>The Unit level data of the said period has also been released. In the Annual Report, PLFS: 2017-18, estimates relating to Social Groups and Religious Groups have been provided at the all-India level only. For the religious groups, estimates are provided separately for ‘Hinduism’, ‘Islam’, ‘Christianity’ and ‘Sikhism’. Further, the changes in methodology have been given</p>

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		<p>format as is done for the release of the unit level data of the quinquennial survey of Employment and Unemployment. The unit level data of PLFS for the period July 2017- June 2018 will be released after the release of the first Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18.</p> <p>3.41 Reference Period of the Estimates: The data reference and reference period of the estimates of the different indicators given in the Statement Tables of Chapter Three of the Report as well as in the detailed Tables (Appendix Tables of the Report) will be given in Chapter One of the Report in the forma as proposed.</p> <p>3.42 Presentation of the estimates in the Annual Report: The present PLFS report will contain survey based estimates only.</p> <p>3.43 More detailed analysis using different calibration methods will be done with the help of ISI and a special report on the exercise may be brought out on it separately. Commission also commented the NSSO and ISI for the exercise done so FAR.</p> <p>3.44 Change of Nomenclature from Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) to Worker Population Ratio (WPR): In the Report, the proposed nomenclature of the indicator ‘Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR)’ will be changed to ‘Worker Population Ratio (WPR)’ as used conventionally in the NSS till now.</p> <p>3.45 Presentation of the estimates for different social groups/ religious groups: Considering the small sample sizes of different social groups/ religious groups in different States/ UTs, the labour force indicators (LFPR, EPR</p>	<p>in detailed in the said report. The Quarterly Bulletin for the Quarter October- December 2018 of PLFS was released on 31st May, 2019.</p>

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		<p>and UR) will not be presented separately for each of the State/ UT. Instead all-India level estimates will be provided. Moreover, for the religious groups, estimates of the following only will be presented: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Sikhism.</p> <p>3.46 Any departure from existing methodology and/or nomenclature would be clearly recorded in the report.</p> <p>3.47 Release of quarterly estimates in First Bulletin: The First Bulletin will be released after December, 2018.</p>	
13	Para 3.49 to 3.54	<p>NSS 74th Round: After a detailed discussion on the NSS 74th Round, the Commission made the following decisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. NSSO should prepare a Technical Report on the NSS 74th round containing the ratios obtained from the survey in the form of a Technical Report (TR) with sufficient caveats instead of usual full-fledged reports. The experiences of the survey and the results may be fruitfully utilised for improving the design of the proposed Annual Survey of Service Sector. ii. The document giving key indicators and the planned reports (Operational characteristics and Economic characteristics) should not be published. The Technical Report (TR) should highlight the experiences of the survey. The limitations of the survey should be discussed in details. iii. The Technical Report will contain only rates and ratios and no estimates of aggregates should be published. 	<p>Technical Report of NSS 74th Round has been released and uploaded on the website of the Ministry where recommendations of the NSC and Working Group have been incorporated.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="587 203 1062 562">iv. Two sets of results of rates and ratios should be generated by NSSO: one based on estimates using multipliers and the other without using multipliers. After studying the two sets of results, a decision will be taken as to which set will be published. <li data-bbox="587 562 1062 819">v. Also the results should be generated for each frame (EC, BR and MCA) and whether the results should be published by frame or on the basis of combined frames may be decided. <li data-bbox="587 819 1062 965">vi. Results separately for establishments and enterprises may also be considered. <li data-bbox="587 965 1062 1258">vii. The above studies and analyses may be circulated to members of NSC and WG for their views and comments after which the decision on the contents of the technical report will be finalized. 	
