

## Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the NSC Annual Report 2011-12

S. No	Para No.	Recommendations	Action Taken
		<b>Chapter-2 LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ON STATISTICAL MATTERS</b>	
1	2.17	<p><b>Position of Chief Statistician of India:</b></p> <p>NSC constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon. Menon Committee inter-alia recommended as under:</p> <p><b>(1) "15.3.1</b> The Rangarajan Commission recommended that the post of CSI shall not be reserved for any organised service of the Government of India and that recruitment shall be made by open selection from among professional statisticians with long technical and managerial experience in large statistical organisation. The Fifth Central Pay Commission recommended that eligible officers of the Indian Statistical Service shall be considered for the post of Secretary in the Department of Statistics. The Committee leaves this matter to be determined by the Central Government.</p> <p><b>(2) 15.3.2</b> The existing arrangement is to select the CSI from a panel of names recommended by a Search Committee headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. After reviewing the existing process of selection of the CSI, the Committee is of the view that the practice may continue. The Committee also feels that there should be some provision for making temporary arrangement to fill the post when a sudden vacancy arises. The CSI is the most important functionary in the Government setup to implement the directions of the Commission on core statistics. As such, the Commission may, if needed, convey its displeasure to the Government on the performance of the CSI."</p> <p>The NSC accepted the aforesaid recommendations of the Menon Committee and recommended draft service conditions for the post of CSI (given at Annex. IV) to be notified under Article 309 of the Constitution.</p>	Recommendation has been noted.
2	2.18	The report of the Prof. Menon Committee as adopted	<b>No comment received</b>

		by the NSC was forwarded to the MOSPI on 9 <sup>th</sup> November 2011 along with the aforementioned recommendations. The report was also uploaded in the official website of the MOSPI. The recommendations of the Menon committee as summarized in para-19 of their report are provided in Para 2.8 of the Annual Report.	
<p><b>Chapter-3 : MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b></p> <p>The NSC constituted a Committee on 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Shri Suman K. Bery, Member, NSC with the following terms of reference.</p> <p>Identifying statistical products for monitoring short term macro-economic changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying agencies to produce and disseminate the products periodically.</li> <li>• The Committee submitted its report to the NSC in October, 2011. The report of the Committee was forwarded to the MOSPI. The NSC recommended to the MOSPI, the implementation of the recommendations given in the report in coordination with other agencies concerned.</li> </ul> <p>The recommendations of the Committee and action taken thereof are as under:</p>			
3	3.2(a)	Government brings out quarterly estimates of GDP both from production side and expenditure side. Production side GDP is released by industry of origin. The expenditure side of GDP also provides estimate of private final consumption expenditure (PFCE), government final consumption expenditure (GFCE), gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) etc. These have been found to be the most important indicators to monitor short-term developments on the demand-side of the economy. However, the committee noted that quarterly estimates of savings are not being brought out so far. It recommended that savings should also be estimated on quarterly basis.	Data related issues have to be placed before ACNAS before deciding future course of action
4	3.2(b)	There is a general desire on the part of the users of quarterly GDP estimates for the provision of officially provided seasonally adjusted series to facilitate comparison of a given quarter results with those of the previous quarter. The committee considered this issue and recommended that the CSO should bring out seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates of GDP	A committee has been set up by NSC to look into the methodology for compiling seasonally adjusted estimates. The committee has submitted its report. The recommendations of the committee for releasing seasonally adjusted series need to be placed before the ACNAS.
5	(c)	To monitor performance of industries in the public sector and also for intervention at an appropriate time, the committee recommended that industry-wise Gross Value Added per worker should be released on quarterly basis.	Industries wise GVA per worker in the public sector cannot be compiled at present due to lack of adequate data.
6	(d)	Services sector in the country contributes to more than	The work of development of

		<p>50 percent of the GDP. There is no separate short term indicator to measure the growth in production of various types of services. The committee noted that a Standing Committee constituted by the MOSPI, under the chairmanship of Prof. C.P. Chandrasekhar, has been entrusted with the task of developing suitable methodology for sector specific indices for service production. The committee recommended that the work in this regard should be expedited. There is also a need for Service Prices Indices. It was informed that the DIPP had constituted a committee also chaired by Prof. Chandrasekhar for the purpose. The committee recommended that this matter should also be expedited so that both production and price indices for various types of services may become available simultaneously.</p>	<p>Experimental Business Service Price Indices (BSPI) was initiated in 2007 by the Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA) in consultation with concerned line Ministry/Department/Sector regular. Ten Sectors were identified for development of Experimental BSPI in initial phase. So, far Experimental BSPI for five sectors (Rail Transport, Banking, Postal Services, Telecom(Cellular) and Air Transport) have been developed. The indices for these sectors alongwith methodologies for compilation are available in the public domain on the website of the Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA) for comments. These indices are also being updated form time to time, as per availability of data. Further, the work relating to development of BSPI for Port Services, Road Transport (Freight), Insurance Services and Trade Services are currently in progress in consultation with their respective concerned line Ministry/department/Sector regulator.</p>
7	(e)	<p>Since 1990-91, India has been taking various measures to integrate itself with the world economy. A number of tariff and non-tariff barriers for imports and exports have been reduced or eliminated considering the comparative advantage with regard to some of the commodities or manufactured goods. At present there is no short term indicator on the contribution of foreign trade to the total trade in the country. The committee recommended that there is an urgent need to develop an indicator to measure the contribution of international trade to total trade so that it may be used for policy formulation.</p>	<p>Merchandise trade data for both export and import are compiled and released by DGCIS. Service trade export and import numbers are compiled by the Central Bank as a part of BoP statistics and released by RBI. Total trade data (domestic and international) is available with CSO. Contribution of foreign trade to total trade can therefore be compiled by CSO.</p>
8	(f)	<p>Financial sector in the country has been modernizing at a rapid pace. There has been lot of emphasis on financial inclusion. There is a need to keep track on the producers' price in the financial sector. A suitable short</p>	<p>DIPP has constituted a committee under Sh. B. Goldar for Producers Price Index. Report of the committee is awaited. The</p>

		term indicator in this regard needs to be evolved.	subject is handled in DIPP in consultation with CSO,ESD, RBI, IRDA & other stakeholders. The matter may be taken up with DIPP accordingly.
9	(g)	Housing activity is a very important lead indicator of the state of economic activity in the country. At present, the National Housing Bank (NHB) is bringing out a quarterly price index of residential houses. But no short term indicators on the quantity side are being brought out. It is necessary that important quantitative housing indicators should be brought out on quarterly basis. Some of these indicators are - (i) new home sales, (ii) existing home sales, and (iii) housing starts.	<p>(i) The Reserve Bank and the National Building Organisation (NBO) under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) released jointly a pilot Housing Startup Index (HSUI) for 27 cities in February 2014, following the methodology recommended in the Report of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), which was placed on the websites of the Reserve Bank and NBO earlier. Subsequently, in a meeting chaired by the Secretary (MoHUPA) in July 2016, it was decided that NBO would support compilation of HSUI by increasing its coverage and strengthening its existing buildings permit data-collection mechanism to ensure regular flow of data.</p> <p>(ii) The Reserve Bank also initiated an information system on residential property prices, viz., 'Residential Asset Price Monitoring System', to track movements of residential property prices in India. The information for this purpose is being collected from 34 scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) / housing finance companies (HFCs), based on transaction-level data on housing loans disbursed during a quarter across 13 cities. For this purpose, valuation price of the property is taken as</p>

			<p>appraised by the concerned SCB / HFC, based on which, a Residential Property Price Index is constructed for the selected cities as well as at the All-India level. These data were first released on the Reserve Bank's website in May 2015.</p> <p>(iii) The Reserve Bank has since been compiling quarterly house price index (HPI) (base: 2010-11=100) for ten major cities, viz., Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Kanpur and Kochi. Based on these city indices, an All-India house price index is also compiled. These indices are based on the official data of property price transactions (registration price) collected from the Registration Authorities of respective State Governments. The Bank initiated the work of compiling HPI in 2007, beginning with Mumbai city. The coverage has been extended by incorporating nine more major cities over time and subsequently the base was shifted to 2010-11=100. The city wise price indices from Q4:2008-09 are disseminated through the Bank's web-site regularly.</p> <p>(iv) NHB had launched RESIDEX in July 2007 for tracking prices of residential housing, as per Report of a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) headed by Adviser, Ministry of Finance, and comprising experts from RBI, NSSO, CSO, Labour Bureau, NHB and other market players.</p>
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			<p>NBO/HUPA was not represented in it. NHB brings out RESIDEX independently of NBO/HUPA.</p> <p>(v) It may be pertinent to mention that in 2005, as follow-up of specific recommendation of National Commission on Statistics pertaining to NBO, the then Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation (UEPA), which was renamed as HUPA in 2006, had constituted a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Construction Statistics under the Chair of ADG, CSO, MoSPI. In its report submitted in 2006, TAC had recommended that</p> <p>(a) NBO should continue to collect data on building permits and completion certificates from municipalities/towns, and</p> <p>(b) NBO should also continue the existing practice of data collection on prices of building materials, wages of labour etc. from all State Capitals and other important cities in the country from field units of PWD/BDO/DES.</p> <p>Accordingly, in pursuance thereof, NBO has been collecting data on above parameters, including circle/rate/market rate/rental rate for residential housing, with active support of DES of respective state Government.</p> <p>Also, in pursuance of the Report of a Technical Advisory Group on Development of Housing Start-Up Index in India constituted by Reserve Bank of India (2009),</p>
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			NBO is involved in the process of collecting relevant data in this regard.
10	(h)	<p>Balance of Payments (BoP) Statistics are being compiled and released by the RBI at short intervals of time (on a quarterly basis). BoP compiled using the administrative data under controlled regime like in India is more credible than in the case of advanced economies where BoP is compiled on survey basis due to lack of administrative reporting. It was noted that remittances form an important and significant component of overall BoP position of the country. In India's BoP, private transfer include (i) remittances for family maintenance, (ii) personal gifts/ donations to charitable/ religious institutions, (iii) local withdrawals from Non-Resident Rupee Accounts (receipts), and (iv) gold and silver brought through passenger baggage (receipts). The RBI receives country-wise data on NRI deposits accounts and remittance outflows/ major inflows (purpose-wise) through banking channel, whereas the receipts under small transactions (up to Rs.5 lakhs) through banking channel are reported in consolidated form. The RBI has also conducted surveys on Remittances from Overseas Indians: Modes of Transfer, Transaction Cost and Time Taken in the past (July 2006 and November 2009) which inter alia includes sources of inward remittances. At present, regular data on country-wise / purpose-wise remittances are internal to official agencies and major features are released in public domain as a part of the RBI Bulletin article titled "<i>Invisibles in India's Balance of Payments: An Analysis of Trade in Services, Remittances and Income</i>". Data on such remittances should be released by the country of origin and also the purpose which will be helpful in developing sector and country-specific strategies to improve such remittances.</p>	<p>The primary source for India's Balance of payments compilation is Foreign Exchange Transactions Reporting System (FETERS) which has the following limitation:</p> <p>(a) The information collected relate to transaction date, purpose, amount, currency and country. The information is primarily used as input for compilation of balance of payment (BoP) statistics, wherein the emphasis is given to the purpose and amount. The other variables like country of remitter/receiver, is captured as reported by banks for over 5.5 crore transactions reported annually;</p> <p>(b) For purposes like transportation, travel, insurance, software exports, private remittances, capital account transactions, the FETERS provides partial data, which are supplemented with data from other sources for which country-wise distribution is not available. Therefore there is an element of incompleteness in FETERS data; and</p> <p>(c) In most cases, payment is made / received through the financial hubs, which may not present true picture of the country-wise trade in services. RBI is sharing country-wise data on trade in services from FETERS with the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI) subject to the above caveats.</p> <p>RBI also conducts survey on, "Remittances from Overseas Indians: Modes of Transfer, Transaction Cost and Time</p>

			<p>Taken" which captures the cost of inward remittances. In the absence of cross-validation and availability of country-wise information for other items of remittance, it may not be feasible to provide remittances by country of origin.</p> <p>In order to fill the data-gap on trade in services, DGCIS is now conducting surveys in various areas. As per the inter-institutional arrangements, the Reserve Bank is now collecting contact details of major parties (which capture approximately 90% in value terms), from AD banks and providing these to the DGCIS.</p>
11	(i)	<p>It was noted that internal trade contributes approximately 15 percent to the overall GDP. However, there are serious limitations in the data. Trade margins available are also dated. The committee felt that there is a need to improve the data on wholesale and retail trade. This should be possible only through regular surveys. A mechanism should be developed to get the trade turnover data on quarterly basis.</p>	<p>At present trading in the unincorporated sector is covered in NSS Surveys as part of the Surveys on Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises conducted as a follow-up of Economic Census. The last such survey was during the NSS 73<sup>rd</sup> round (July 2015- June 2016).</p> <p>Trading Enterprises in the corporate sector and those having 10 or more workers in the unincorporated sector was covered in the Survey on Services Sector of NSS 74<sup>th</sup> round (July 2016- June 2017) based on a list frame. In this round of NSS (Survey of Services Sector) 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' is covered.</p> <p>NSSO takes up surveys on the subjects and with periodicity decided by the National Statistical Commission after being taking into account inter-alia the resources available with the NSSO</p>



			vis-a vis need for surveys on different subjects.
12	(j)	The committee noted that the business expectation surveys are important tools to analyse business cycles. The RBI has been conducting similar surveys evolved on the basis of OECD guidelines suitably adapted to Indian conditions. However, there are challenges in conducting such surveys since the response from the corporate sector has been lukewarm. The committee recommended that mechanism for conducting such surveys in collaboration with industrial associations, chambers of commerce etc., should be strengthened. It may also be necessary to appeal these associations in terms of their corporate responsibility in providing the data in a timely manner, for which they are also users. If necessary, the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 can also be invoked for the purpose.	<p>The Reserve Bank collects regulatory information under various statutes, to support its functions. It also collects information from voluntary surveys among unregulated entities to get additional distributional aspects and also for broad sense on an issue (from firms, households, etc.), where the survey response rates are better than witnessed in developed countries. Due to the other enabling Acts, the Reserve Bank is not constrained in regulatory powers for collection of information and does not seek powers under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.</p> <p>The detailed results of Reserve Bank's Monetary Policy Surveys {e.g., Industrial Outlook Survey (IOS); Order Books, Inventories and Capacity Utilization Survey (OBICUS); Inflation Expectation Survey of Households (IESH), Consumer Confidence Survey (CCS), etc.} are being regularly put in public domain, with minimal time-lag through Data-Release on the RBI website.</p>
13	(k)	Absence of quarterly estimates of work force participation rates and unemployment rates is a serious limitation in understanding the status of economy at different points of time. The committee noted that the NSSO is conducting pilot survey on Periodic Labour Force Survey to bring quarterly estimates. The committee recommended that the work should be expedited.	For the forthcoming Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Survey Instruments like Instructions to Field Staff, Schedule of Enquiry, and Scrutiny Programmes have been prepared. An All India Workshop on Trainers for PLFS was held at Bengaluru during 10 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> November 2016. The survey is expected to start shortly.
14	(l)	There is need to study labour productivity in various industrial activities in the country, especially when there	Regular labour market survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force

		has been considerable inflow of new technology both indigenously developed and also imported. There is a need to conduct regular labour market surveys for the purpose of tracking the changes in labour productivity.	Survey (PLFS) has been started by the NSSO.
15	(m)	Informal sector contributes more than 55 percent to the total GDP in the country. Approximately 92 percent of all employed persons in the country depend for their livelihood on this sector. Therefore, this is a very important sector which requires regular monitoring. There is a need to conduct regular surveys to provide quarterly estimates of output, number of persons employed and investment by major sectors.	At present surveys on informal/unincorporated sector (non- agricultural) is being conducted by NSSO usually once in five years as a follow-up of Economic Census. The last such survey was conducted during July 2015- June 2016 as part of NSS 73rd round which was a follow-up of EC 2012.  NSSO takes up surveys on the subjects and with periodicity decided by the National Statistical Commission after being taking into account inter-alia the resources available with the NSSO vis-a vis need for surveys on different subjects.
16	(n)	The Committee noted that the quality of the Quarterly Estimates of GDP brought out by the CSO by industrial origin and expenditure can be further improved if the quarterly information on the following aspects becomes available:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) expenditure of Central and State governments under various heads separately for capital and revenue and also by economic classification</li> <li>(ii) Quantities of Food and Non-food stocks</li> <li>(iii) Quarterly estimates of household consumption expenditure through sample surveys</li> <li>(iv) production of all horticulture crops</li> <li>(v) season-wise data on all livestock products i.e. Milk, egg, wool and meats</li> <li>(vi) production of timber and Non-timber produce</li> <li>(vii) production of major and minor minerals</li> <li>(viii) production of Gas from GAIL and other companies engaged in Gas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Details of center and State Government expenditure separately for capital and revenue heads have been sought from the State government as a part of recommendations of the committee on Fiscal Statistics earlier.</li> <li>(ii) The season-wise data on livestock product is available from Directorate of Animal Husbandry.</li> <li>(iii) In so far as the other items are concerned, the matter is being taken up with concerned agencies.</li> </ul>

		production (ix) production of bricks, tiles, fixtures and fittings	
17	(o)	Keeping in view the aforementioned requirements, the Committee recommended that the following new short term indicators should be brought out by the agencies mentioned against each indicator	Detail actions are given below:
		New Indicators	Agency for compilation & release
	(1)	<b>GDP related indicators:</b> i) Quarterly estimates on saving and investment by public and private sectors, ii) Chain based GDP estimates, iii) Seasonally adjusted Quarterly estimates of GDP iv) Gross Value Added per worker in Public Sector Undertakings	(MOSPI)/ CSO (i) Due to lack of sufficient data base, institutional estimates of saving and investment cannot be compiled on quarterly basis. Presently, base year of national accounts is concurrent with the quinquennial round of NSS-Employment-Unemployment Surveys. (ii) The base year of the National Accounts is concurrent with the quinquennial round of NSS-Employment & Un-Employment Survey. Work force estimated as State/Industry level can be estimated only through this service. Due to the lack of such survey on annual basis, chain based GDP estimates cannot be attempted. (iii) The committee has submitted its report. The recommendations of the committee for releasing seasonally adjusted series need to be placed before the ACNAS. (iv) Due to lack of data Gross value Added per worker in the public sector cannot be compiled on quarterly basis.

	(2)	<p><b>Service Sector related indicators:</b></p> <p>i) Service Production Indices and Service Price Indices,</p> <p>ii) Contribution of foreign trade in total trade in the country</p> <p>iii) Producer Price Index of financial Sector</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce and Industry, DGCIS, MOSPI and RBI</p>	
				<p>(i) So, far, Experimental BSPI for five sectors (Rail Transport, Banking, Postal Services, Telecom(Cellular) and Air Transport) have been developed. The indices for these sectors alongwith methodologies for compilation are available in the public domain on the website of the Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA) for comments. These indices are also being updated form time to time, as per availability of data.</p> <p>Further, the work relating to development of BSPI for Port Services, Road Transport (Freight), Insurance Services and Trade Services are currently in progress in consultation with their respective concerned line Ministry/department/Sector regulator.</p> <p>(ii) A Working Group (WG) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. B. N. Goldar, Ex- Member, NSC to inter-alia suggest methodology for compilation of PPI in India. The Working Group is schedule to submit its report by August 2017. The composition and terms of reference of the Working Group can be downloads from the web-site of Office of Economic Adviser.</p> <p>(iii) Merchandise trade data for both export and import are compiled and released by DGCIS. Services trade export and import numbers are compiled by the Central Bank as a part of BoP statistics and released by RBI. Total trade data</p>

					(domestic and international) is available with CSO; Contribution of foreign trade to total trade can therefore be compiled by CSO.
	(3)	<b>Housing related indicators:</b>	i) New home sales ii) existing home sales iii) housing starts	MOSPI / NHB/ NBO	The related indices are being compiled by RBI, NBO & HUPA. (Details may be referred at Srl. No 9 ( against recommendations of para 3.2 (g))
	4(i)	<b>BOP related indicators</b>	Balance of Payments statistics indicating remittances by country of origin:	RBI	RBI also conducts survey on, "Remittances from Overseas Indians: Modes of Transfer, Transaction Cost and Time Taken" which captures the cost of inward remittances. In the absence of cross-validation and availability of country-wise information for other items of remittance, it may not be feasible to provide remittances by country of origin.
	4(ii)	<b>Business tendency surveys (sentiment surveys):</b>	Qualitative information from the manager of various industrial activities regarding their own position of order book, their expectation about the future of economy etc.	RBI	The Reserve Bank collects regulatory information under various statutes, to support its functions. It also collects information from voluntary surveys among unregulated entities to get additional distributional aspects and also for broad sense on an issue (from firms, households, etc.), The detailed results of Reserve Bank's Monetary Policy Surveys {e.g., Industrial Outlook Survey (IOS); Order Books, Inventories and Capacity Utilization Survey (OBICUS); Inflation Expectation Survey of Households (IESH), Consumer Confidence Survey (CCS), etc.} are being regularly put in public domain, with minimal time-lag through Data-Release on the RBI website.
	5	<b>Others:</b>	i) Disaggregated level	MOSPI,	(i) In order to provide

		<p>of Rural and Urban Price data – item wise data</p> <p>ii) Sales/turnover for retail trade</p> <p>iii labour market surveys:</p> <p>iv) indicators required for improving the quarterly estimates of GDP being brought out by the National Accounts Division of CSO- such as: quarterly data on (a) production of all horticulture crops,(b) season-wise data on all livestock products i.e. Milk, egg, wool and meats, (c) production of timber and Non-timber produce, (d) production of major and minor minerals, (e) production of Gas from GAIL and other companies engaged in Gas production, (f) production of bricks, tiles, fixtures and fittings, (g) expenditure of Central and State government under various heads separately for capital and revenue and also by economic classification, (h) Quantities of Food and Non-food stocks, (i) Quarterly household consumption expenditure surveys.</p> <p>v) indicators to track the performance in informal sector – (quarterly output, employed, investment</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, MOLE and other relevant Ministries of the Central Government and State Governments.</p>	<p>information at much disaggregated level, the CSO has started providing item level all India CPI, after the base revision. Regarding releasing the unit level data for public use, the CSO is not providing unit level price data to users at present. The feasibility is being examined. The CSO is going to do base revision of CPI on the basis of the results of NSS 75<sup>th</sup> Round of Consumer Expenditure Survey. During this base revision, the aforementioned issue would be considered.</p> <p>(ii) NAD has requested NSSO for quarterly trade margin/ sales turnover data.</p> <p>(iv) Indicators like production of horticulture crops, season-wise data on livestock products i.e. Milk, egg, wool and meats, production of major and minor minerals like coal, crude oil and natural gas are available on quarterly basis. For the others, the matter has been taken up with the concerned agencies and shall be incorporated before next base year revision.</p> <p><b>iii) and v)</b> As of now, indicators to track the performance of informal sector are not available, results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) will be used to compile quarterly estimate of GDP and incorporated before next base year revision. MSME has also been requested for the above indicators.</p>
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		data in informal sector through surveys)	
18	p	<p>The committee recommended that the time lag of following publications should be reduced:</p> <p>(1) The time lag of monthly publication "Monthly Abstract of Statistics" brought out by the CSO should be reduced from 9 months to 3 months.</p>	<b>It has been discontinued.</b>
		<p>(2) The time lag of monthly publication of energy statistics of power sector brought out by the Central Electricity Authority of India, Ministry of Power should be reduced from one month to less than one month.</p>	<b>No comment received</b>
19	q	<p>Considering the volatility in the economic indicators and need for regular review, the NSC may consider appointing a Standing Committee to review performance of existing short term indicators in capturing the economic changes and make recommendations to include new indicators or drop existing indicators.</p>	<p>The NSC has included all important Economic Indicators in the list of <b>Core Statistics</b> recommended by it.; The core Statistics are proposed to be regulated in respect of their production and dissemination and for the purpose; appropriate enabling provisions have been made in the draft 'National Statistical Commission Bill'.</p>
20	r	<p>The Committee noted with concern the criticism on short term indicators released by the Government, especially quarterly GDP, industrial production and price indices. It also recognized that there is a tradeoff between timeliness and quality of any indicator. This is a larger question which should be addressed by the NSC to provide adequate financial, manpower and other resources to the concerned organizations so that it may be ensured that these indicators are released according to time schedule with acceptable reliability.</p>	
21	4.9	<p>The NSC considered the report of the Mundle Committee in the light of the views received from various quarters on the report and accepted the report. It was reported to the NSC that weighting diagrams for the CPI (Rural) and CPI (AL/ RL) are derived from the quinquennial Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) results of the NSSO and that both these series are due for revision on the basis of the NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round CES results. In other words, the item composition for these CPI series would be derived from a common set of items covered under CES, which would result in having a few common specifications for items in both the series. Prices are collected once in a month for both the</p>	<p>The matter was discussed in the 51<sup>st</sup> meeting of the TAC on SPCL held on 28.01.2013. Though there was agreement for integration of price collection for CPI (Rural) and CPI (AL/RL), Labour Bureau had suggested that the integrated price data collection should be entrusted to the FOD, NSSO. As a follow up exercise, an exclusive meeting was held under the chairmanship of Secretary (S&amp;PI) on</p>

		series. Hence, <b>the NSC recommended integration of price collection in the rural areas by selecting villages to be covered under CPI (AL/ RL) from those selected for the CPI (Rural).</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> December 2014 to discuss the issue of integration of price data collection of indices compiled by the Labour Bureau and the CSO. In that meeting, Director General, Labour Bureau expressed his reservation on the data collection agency. He emphasized on NSSO to be taken as data collection agency, instead of Department of Posts. After detailed discussion, it was decided that the Labour Bureau may prepare weighing diagram for market survey at first stage. Thereafter, decision of the data collecting agency would be taken. Labour bureau is yet to complete this task. Accordingly, no further action on the integration of price collection of CPI (Rural) and CPI (AL/RL) could be taken for want of action on the part of the Labour Bureau.
22	4.10	With regard to the integration of price collection for CPI (Urban) and CPI (IW) recommended by the Mundle committee, the issues raised by the Labour Bureau appear to be more as factors to be carefully considered while integrating the data collection mechanisms, rather than reasons for not attempting it. The Mundle committee specifically recommended that while integrating the data collection arrangements for CPI – U and CPI – IW, the selection of markets, price collection centres, and individual items, including product specifications and brand names, must fully meet the requirements of the Labour Bureau for producing CPI – IW series which is robust, credible, and acceptable to the stake holders of the Labour bureau. There can be no reason left for not integrating the data collection mechanisms. It was also reported that both these series are due for revision. <b>Hence, the NSC recommended that data collection mechanisms of both the series may be integrated. The TAC on SPCL may work out further details in consultation with the Labour Bureau.</b>	In the Mundle Committee Report itself, there is a note of dissent, given by the Labour Bureau, stating that the recommendation of the Committee on Price Statistics for integration of price collection system between CPI-IW and CPI-U is neither feasible technically and nor feasible administratively. The matter was discussed in the 51 <sup>st</sup> meeting of the TAC on SPCL held on 28.01.2013. TAC on SPCL also observed that there are many technical issues such as differences in geographical area coverage (centre versus state), differences in items and their specifications, coverage of plantation and mining centres in CPI (IW) etc.
23	4.11	The MOSPI is requested to coordinate the implementation process in respect of the aforesaid recommendations. Resources may be provided in the NSSO (FOD), the CSO and the other official agencies to	<b>In view of above, no action is required.</b>



		provide an end to end solution for the entire process through a centrally sponsored scheme.	
	4.13	<p><b>General Standards on Price Statistics:</b></p> <p>The Central Government may implement the recommendations given in para-4.12 in consultation with States/ UTs and also provide adequate resources, where necessary.</p> <p>The recommendations contained in Para 4.12 are as under:</p>	<p><b>Recommendation wise ATRs are given below:</b></p>
24	4.12 (1)	The metadata on price statistics shall include details of specifications of commodities, and markets (names) from which data is collected.	<p>Price data are collected through dedicated password protected web portals separately from Rural and Urban areas for compilation of CPI (R,U,C). The meta data includes, list of markets, names and addresses of outlets/shops, Structured Product Description (SPD), containing price determining characteristics which explains specifications of items in detail, including unit and quantity etc. Thus, the recommendation is implemented.</p> <p>Detailed specifications of commodities with market names for CPI-IW are also maintained and displayed on the website of Labour Bureau.</p>
25	4.12(2)	Dissemination plan for release of indices (provisional as well as final) shall be pre-announced. When an index is released, weighted response rate shall also be disseminated.	<p>Indices are being released as per release calendar of MoSPI &amp; Labour Bureau.</p> <p>Since indices are compiled using prices collected through personal visits to shops by State Govt. officials, the response rate is 100 percent.</p>
26	4.12(3)	Immediately, after releasing final index, the relevant unit-level data after suppressing the identification details of informants shall be placed in the public domain or made available to users within and outside the Government.	The matter was discussed in the 51 <sup>st</sup> meeting of the TAC on SPCL held on 28.01.2013. The Committee did not favour dissemination of unit level price data since there may be wide variations in prices, especially for perishable items (eg. Vegetables, fruits etc. whose prices vary with time of collection also) across

			outlets which may cause confusion amongst the users. However, a Group of TAC on SPCL, constituted for Base Revision of CPI (R, U, C), recommended for dissemination of All India Item level CPI for the combined sector for providing users at more dis-aggregated information, and CSO started putting this index in public domain. However, LB for all the 78 centres covered under CPI-IW uploads on website immediately after the release of index for wider dissemination & maintaining transparency.
27	4.12(4)	The price data collection shall be done under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, so as to ensure that data collected is genuine and is owned by the concerned informants, before it reaches the official agencies. The personnel engaged in data collection, supervision and processing shall be bound by the provisions of the Act.	CSO put up the matter for discussion in the 51 <sup>st</sup> meeting of the TAC on SPCL held on 28.01.2013. The committee was of the view that the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 may be used in collection of price data as in other cases. It was expressed that the experience so far is that most of the shopkeepers have been cooperating in providing price data This should be the most preferred method in price data collection and resorting to harsher provisions of this Act may be done in exceptional cases.
28	4.12(5)	The data collection should be subject to strict supervision, both on-field and off-the field. A provision should be made in the system to verify, on a random basis, the price data furnished by any informant (say, a shop keeper) from a neighbor informant.	There is well established mechanism for on-field and off-filed supervision. For CPI (Rural), one supervisor has been assigned for one data collector to inspect the price collection. In the case of CPI (Urban), NSSO (FOD) has already established mechanism of supervision for all the surveys, including price collection for this index. Regarding, off- field supervision, there is a Diagnostic tool available on the web portals of the CPI (Rural and CPI (Urban), which provides market-

			<p>wise variation between prices of current month and previous month. Diagnostic table comes very handy in locating the inconsistencies and in ensuring that only the accurate data (to the extent possible) are retained in the system. Thus, this recommendation is being fully implemented.</p> <p>For CPI(IW), price collectors collect the prices from the sample outlets under the supervision of Price Supervisors. The Field Officers of Labour Bureau stationed at various Regional Offices verify the prices so collected through periodic visits to the field. The price are also scrutinized and checked both at the level of Field Offices and Headquarters before they are actually used for index compilation.</p>
29	4.12(6)	Methodology for tackling non-response, action to be taken when any commodity disappears from the specified markets, and for substitutions shall be pre-specified.	This is already in place. Detailed methodology is given in the Report of the Group of TAC on SPCL available on the website of this Ministry.
30	4.12(7)	It would be better to ensure data flow from the field through a dedicated web portal designed for the purpose.	This is already in place.
31	4.12(8)	A dedicated server shall be made available at the Hqrs of the concerned official agency to receive data from the field, process it and generate required reports. Necessary software shall be got prepared and uploaded in the server.	Prices are collected through the password protected web portals from rural and urban areas for CPI (R,U,C). These web portals are maintained by the National Informatics Centre. Further, prices for the months of released indices are also archived (off line) by the Computer Centre of this Ministry. All the released indices are placed on web-site of this Ministry under a dedicated tab. There is provision to obtain required indices or inflation rates, graphs etc. using appropriate

			query on the web site itself.
32	4.12(9)	Communication channels between Hqrs of the concerned official agency and the field personnel shall be established, to tackle inconsistencies found in the data expeditiously.	Established system of seeking clarification from field and tackling the inconsistencies is in place.
33	4.12(10)	Indices must be available at State/ UT level and for important urban centres. Indices must also provide not only comparison over time but also across different States/ UTs/ major cities at a given point of time. Thus, it is important to have spatial indices also. Indices may be provided for important occupational classes as well.	Indices are available at the State/UT and all India level. Work on compilation of spatial indices is in progress. As CPI(R, U,C) is not segment specific index, therefore, compilation of occupational indices is not possible. LB compiles indices for 78 urban centres under current series of CPI-IW on base 2001=100 since January,2006. A time series data relating to earlier series alongwith conversion factors are also maintained. State/UT level indices are not feasible under CPI-IW as the coverage of income and expenditure survey for derivation of weighting diagram is limited to selected centres/cities.
34	4.12(11)	Price is a sensitive issue and therefore, price data collection should not be treated as a non-professional or a part-time job. It is very much necessary to ensure that price data that is collected every week/ month, relates to the pre-determined commodity specifications and not of others. Hence, regular data collection mechanism is required.	In order to ensure the principle of comparison of like vs. like, Structured Product Description (SPD) of each item in each market has been fixed. Data collectors are advised to collect prices sticking to the same specification. There is a proper guideline for substitution of shops or specification of items, in the event of causality. CSO organizes training of data collectors every year to refresh and update their knowledge. It also does on site field demonstration of data collection to make them able in handling field problems.
35	4.12(12)	At present, a few official agencies at the Centre and in the States/ UTs have been compiling indices. This is a case of some amount of avoidable duplication, in case of indices whose weighting diagram is derived from a common data base, say the quinquennial consumer expenditure survey data of the NSSO. Integration of price data collection mechanism recommended by the	CSO has urged all the States to come forward for compilation of Sub-State CPI. TAC on SPCL has given an alternative method for doing so, if any State is facing problems in pooling of State and Central sample data for

		Mundle Committee is a starting solution to the issue. The matter needs to be considered through a process of consultation, preferably in the meetings of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) to arrive at an amicable solution and avoiding wastage of resources.	computing sub-state level expenditure estimates. It is advocated that State may compile State indices by aggregating the sub-state indices as is done by the CSO where State indices are aggregated to arrive at All India Index. Once the States start compiling the aforementioned indices and the series is stabilized for some time, integration of price collection mechanism may be explored.
36	4.12(13)	All the data collection agencies shall invariably furnish unit-level data to the CSO and the CSO shall maintain an inventory of all the unit-level price data collected by official agencies in the country. The CSO shall release broad commodity-wise price data (in terms of ranges) at least half-yearly.	Exploring the possibilities of its implementation.
37	4.14	<b>Regional price variation</b> With regard to making meaningful analysis of regional variation in prices, the NSC reported in its Annual report for the year 2009-10 its decision to commission papers from experts on 'methodology for compilation of Spatial Price Indices to depict the differentials across different States/ UTs and major cities'. Accepting the invitation of the NSC, Prof. AmitaMajumder of the ISI, Kolkata contributed a paper on this issue, titled "Methodology for compilation of spatial price indices to depict the differentials across different States/ UTs and major cities". The paper has been accepted by the NSC and the NSC desired that it should be published in 'Sarvekshana', the publication of the NSSO. <b>The NSC recommends that the paper may be used by the CSO to develop suitable methodology to guide all the official agencies in compiling spatial indices.</b>	To compile the spatial indices, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has suggested the methodology used in International Comparison Programme (ICP) to compute Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). PSD has started the work on compilation of sub-national PPP (spatial price index used for regional price variation).The work is in progress. The ADB has agreed to provide technical assistance on compilation.
		The NSC constituted, on 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2010, a Committee on Data Management under the Chairmanship of Shri Suman K. Bery, Member, NSC with the following terms of reference. "Data Management using developments in information technology and dissemination conforming to International Standards" The Committee submitted its report to the NSC on 1st August, 2011. Report of the Committee has been forwarded to the MoSPI. The NSC accepted the report of the Committee and the comments/ suggestions received on the report mentioned at para-5.5, and recommended for their implementation by the MOSPI in consultation with line Ministries at	The recommendations of the Committee and its action taken notes are given below:

		the Centre.	
38	5.3(1)	<p><b>Recommendations to be taken up immediately (short term)</b></p> <p>Data availability discussed in the annexure-2 of the report of the committee (Current national statistical system on key sectors) and issues discussed in the Chapter-1 of the report (of the Committee) may be the starting point. In every Ministry's web-site lot of information, data, reports, circulars, orders etc., are heavily loaded and some are up-to-date and some are not at all updated. All data sets are to be identified and converted into portable format (easy transfer of data set from one platform to another for further analyses and processing).</p>	Under the NDSAP 2012, all government departments are mandate to make available non-sensitive data sets in an open data format in the <b>data.gov.in</b> portal.
39	5.3(2)	MOSPI being the nodal agency should enhance its resources in all angles like procurement and installation of latest Hardware & Software and staffing of well trained Technical manpower to meet the requirement.	The responsibility for developing and maintaining this portal is with NIC, while the uploading the data is the responsibility of the concerned Ministry / Department.
40	5.3(3)	MOSPI should transform all its data set to a portable data set format.	Under this policy, each Ministry/Dept has designated a <b>Data Controllers</b> and <b>Data Contributors</b> who are uploading their data sets in the data portal. Already 760 data sets from MoSPI have been published in the data portal.
41	5.3(4)	All data sets generated by MOSPI, line Ministries and State Governments should be loaded into a main server with all meta data details using ETL tools.	As for micro data, the Computer Centre has already developed an archive of all micro data in its possession (except price data) using the IHSN Toolkit software. Complete DDI compliant meta data are published in the website.
42	5.3(5)	There should be a mechanism to update and load the data as and when new data set arrives and also a national policy on archiving the old data set(s).	Currently the Computer Centre is disseminating micro data in a format that allows it to export in any standard data formats like EXCEL, DBF, STAT, SPSS etc that allows users to generate tables using standards software available with them. Computer Centre had taken up a pilot project using Business Intelligence software to provide
43	5.3(6)	Data set should be split into micro data and macro data set stream if need be two independent servers for each category. For example, (in the case of NSSO-Socio-Economic Surveys, Annual Surveys of Industries, etc., unit level data is made available after suppressing identification particulars) micro level data could be provided to users on request after suppressing the	

		identification particulars thus ensuring that the confidentiality part is not compromised.	online analysis of NSS data. Considering the complex data files in NSS data and the user requirements, it was not found feasible to provide online table generation facility to all users for all surveys.
44	5.3(7)	For simple analyses, Table generation and Report generation suitable and compatible software packages should be integrated into the system to the benefit of all types of users.	Table and report generation are already integrated with the software to the benefit of all types of users. Therefore this recommendation may be taken as implemented
45	1	<p><b>Recommendations to be implemented over a period of time (Long term)</b></p> <p>First and foremost requirement in case of decentralized data generation process is to define and adopt a uniform data format right from grass root level. It could be lowest level, say village level or ultimate micro level like household or an individual to country level, data set should be uniform, single data format and easily portable. Various proprietary and free software are available, which could be made use of for the purpose.</p>	Considering the decentralized administrative structure and the resulting non-harmonized statistical system the first step would be evolve a harmonized data collection system from the grass root level. Unless a well-defined and established standardization is planned and executed, it will be premature to discuss the IT solution and the IT requirements. The IT part of the system can be developed subsequently.
46	2	After having defined and standardized data set from different ministries, state governments and other data producing agencies, integrate them and transform and load them into centrally managed data warehouse server. Here, application of ETL tools are necessary, to transform the different data sets and load into compatible data warehousing server. Meta data and data-marts would also be taken into account.	
47	3	OLAP and OLAM servers should be built on the nation-wide data warehouse to enable the users to have analyses, query based filtering mechanisms, generate tables and reports and go into data mining solutions. The entire three steps approach is depicted in the two figures, data warehouse architecture and OLAM Architecture given in the report.	
48	1	<b>The basic requirement is dedicated team of officers well versed with technology and statistics, cooperation of all line Ministries and of-course dedicated connectivity among MOSPI, line Ministries, State Governments and other data producers. User would be able to access all types of data say, micro, macro and derived data</b>	NSSO is implementing these recommendations initially with the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS).

		<p><b>from single window.</b></p> <p>Computer aided telephonic interview (CATI) and computer aided personal interview (CAPI) are very common method of data collection among the developed countries during the last 15 to 20 years. MOSPI should initiate data collection process in respect of all the surveys it conducts using computer assisted (computerized) data collection process. This helps in not only speedy data processing but minimize human errors at various stages of data collection and processing.</p>	
49	2	<p>Evaluate and implement of end-to-end automation solution in the data process of NAS, NSSO-SE Surveys (collection to release of reports), Economic Censuses (collection to release of reports), IIP, ASI (collection to release of reports), and AS (collection to release of reports), by suitably deploying HW, SW and skilled manpower. Good example is CPI (New Series)</p>	<p>NSSO FOD has constituted Standing Steering Committee on IT for use of IT tools in Data Collection, where DPD is also a member. The matter is being examined in the committee. For PLFS, NSSO has developed Survey Solutions using CAPI Solutions of World Bank which will be used for collection of data from field using tablets.</p>
50	3	<p>Set up Secured data centers to access confidential data by the authorized user. The data type could be sensitive like tax data, banking data, criminal records, etc. All required permission should be taken from the respective data producers to give access to licensed user in a secured environment. This would enable the licensed user to do all sorts of data analyses without taking the raw data.</p>	<p>The Computer Centre does not maintain confidential Data. Most of such data in India are held by administrative agencies. An overarching framework for control of data held by such agencies is necessary before these organizations are brought under a common data sharing framework.</p>
51	4	<p>Subscribe and take part in Statistical Data and Metadata exchange (SDMX) programme. A widespread problem in data management in country like India is lack of harmonisation across different fields of statistics in a country, even within the same national organisation. This is often related to the statistics production being organised in so-called stove-pipes, or independent production lines. To overcome these problems, there has been a strong tendency in NSOs towards standardisation and integration, breaking down stove-pipes. This leads to the creation of corporate statistical data warehouses, bringing together statistics on different subjects under one system. The stated aim of SDMX is to develop and use more efficient processes</p>	<p>The SDMX framework requires to be implemented to start with using data exchange between CSO and international agencies.</p>



		for exchange and sharing of statistical data and metadata among national, international organisations and their member countries. The SDMX standards are designed for exchange or sharing of statistical information between two or more partners.	
52	5	To implement the data management project of this mammoth dimension at national level, it may be appropriate to create a new division in CSO with dedicated composition of requisite manpower and other resources (H/W, S/W, Dedicated WAN (Optical Fiber Networks, etc.). As proper coordination with line ministries and State Governments and other national and international agencies are involved, the Data Management Division should be managed by an ISS officer at Special DG level with other well trained supporting Statistical Personnel namely 4 ADG, 6 DDG, 12 JAG, 24 STS/ JTS level ISS Officers with suitable supporting Programmers, Database Administrators, System Analysts and other supporting staff. In each state the staff size required is 1 DDG, 2 JAG, 4 STS/ JTS level ISS officers. This Division could be expanded over a period of time while expanding its functioning.”	A “Data Storage & Dissemination Division” has been created in MoSPI and Computer Centre has been made a part of this Division. The post of DDG(CC) has been upgraded to ADG(DS &DD). The creation of more posts in the Division would be considered over a period of time while expanding its functioning.
53	5.5	<p><b>Comments received on the Report of the Committee ranged from continuous upgradation proposal, due to dynamic nature of computer technology, to cloud systems. It became clear to the NSC that the broad nature of initial steps to implement the data management project of this mammoth dimension would require</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) formation of a dedicated core group of computer personnel within the MOSPI,</li> <li>(ii) entrusting the responsibility for identification of both hardware and software with the core group,</li> <li>(iii) formulating data structure for archiving data from multi-location in a manner that it should have in-built mechanism for easy dissemination, and</li> <li>(iv) continuous upgradation of knowledge of the core group members.</li> </ul>	
		NSC constituted a Committee on organized sector in statistics under the Chairmanship of Prof. R. RadhaKrishana, Chairman NSC. In July, 2010. The Committee submitted its report in February, 2012.	The recommendations of the committee and its action taken notes are given below:
54	6.2(i)	The Committee observed a number of gaps in the	1. Presently NSSO is

	<p>statistics on enterprises and employment in informal sector in India and found these gaps emanate largely from the divergence of the existing data collection mechanisms relating to concepts, definitions and coverage required for an effective data system conforming to the ILO frame work. The Committee considered the unorganized sector in a holistic perspective, in terms of their characteristics, their linkages and inter-relationship with organized sector as well as linkages with institutions and processes such as credit, marketing, trade and risk management. <b>The Committee recommended that a dedicated unit should be created within NSO for standardizing concepts, definitions and harmonization thereof and promoting their use in census and surveys.</b> This unit would also regularly interact with all national level institutions involved in conduct of such surveys on the need for adopting harmonized concepts and definitions.</p>	<p>functioning under the overall guidance of the present National Statistical Commission (NSC). Steps are taken regularly for formulation and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof. Some of the steps taken are as under:</p> <p><b>(i) Organisation of brainstorming sessions:</b> Brainstorming sessions on technical matters are organized with participation of eminent experts to inter-alia identify areas relating to formulation and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof and get suggestions on measures for minimizing non-sampling errors in the surveys and improvement therein, as well as recommend further studies in the areas of NSS, where required.</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> For giving focused attention to formulate and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof in context of particular survey, NSC constitutes Working Group for survey on specific subject under the Chairmanship of renowned expert in the field with other experts/stakeholders and representatives of the user Ministries/Deptt.</p>
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			<p>as members.</p> <p>2. Besides above, Divisions of NSSO take up studies relating to their sphere of work with a view to bring out improvement in methodology including formulation and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof.</p> <p>3. In view of the above, NSSO considers that the present mechanism for bringing about survey formulation and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof are adequate.</p>
		<b>Informal Employment</b>	
55	ii	The Committee noted that the present questionnaire of NSS Employment and Unemployment Survey (EUS) was very lengthy. However, in view of the importance of data on informal employment, the Committee suggested the incorporation of a few more probing questions pertaining to informal characteristics of the enterprises and the workforce, particularly in the quinquennial surveys. If such an augmentation is not feasible, then a full-fledged survey confined only to informal sector (based on usual activity approach for principal and subsidiary status) should be conducted as a follow up of EUS survey.	Recommendations of the Committee on unorganized sector statistics would be considered for adoption/implementation during the next survey on the subject.
56	iii	A major limitation of the EUS is inadequate information on the quality of employment. The Committee recommended that some additional items of information to capture the quality of employment (productivity, duration, regularity of work, security and safety), with proper specification, could be incorporated in the survey instruments. The Committee also recognised the importance of statistics on earnings. However, there were constraints in the collection of reliable data on earnings from self employment. To overcome these limitations, the Committee	

		recommended undertaking of appropriate methodological studies by identifying specific indicators and data needs.	
		<b>Annual EU Surveys</b>	
57	iv	The recent initiative of the Labour Bureau to conduct Annual EUS is primarily meant to study the impact of economic volatility on the labour market. However, the surveys do not distinguish formal and informal employment. The Committee while appreciating the initiative suggested that the Annual EUS be redesigned to capture the informal employment as well.	This is being implemented with the starting of PLFS by NSSO.
58	v	The Committee recognized the importance of cost of cultivation data in bridging the vital data gaps for studying various aspects of farm enterprises and recommended that the Comprehensive Scheme for Study of Cost of Cultivation should be strengthened by inducting inbuilt mechanism of data validation, consolidation and dissemination and the central unit managing the cost of cultivation studies in the Ministry of Agriculture should be suitably strengthened and the validated unit level data should be put in public domain. In the process of data dissemination, corrections incorporated at the central unit level should also be communicated to the primary data collection units (i.e., Agricultural Universities).	<b>No comment received</b>
59	vi	The Committee noticed virtual absence of data on the construction sector. Since informal workers are found in large number in this rapidly expanding sector, the Committee recommended that a special survey on informal sector relating to construction activities be undertaken on a priority basis.	Subjects of the surveys to be taken up by NSSO are decided by the National Statistical Commission inter-alia taking into account the relevant/ related recommendations.
60	vii	The Committee noted that the Ministry of MSME was taking initiative to evolve production index based on MSME census/ sample data. For enhancing the utility of MSME surveys and their comparability with other surveys of unorganized sector, the schedule of enquiry should incorporate information on the type of enterprises, and the employment size. The Committee suggested that the unit level data of MSME surveys should also be placed in the public domain, maintaining the confidentiality.	1. It had earlier been decided to conduct the Fifth All India Census of MSMEs but in the third meeting of Steering Committee held in May, 2016, It was decided to cancel conduct of the census due to certain reasons. Then, CSO was requested to scale up the existing arrangement for compilation of IIP- MSME on which CSO expressed its inability to compile IIP specifically for MSME sector. CSO also suggested that M/o MSME may compile a

			<p>separate index for MSME sector. Hence, MSME is in the process to initiate compilation of IIP-MSME.</p> <p>2. However, the data on MSMEs is being collected through an online platform viz. MSME Data Bank, as regards the issue of the survey of the MSMEs, the NSSO had been requested to include the MSME variables in the National Sample Surveys (NSS). The NSSO is covering the MSME variables/issues partly in the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> NSS Rounds.</p>
61	viii	<p>Considering the important role of micro, small and medium enterprises in the national economy, the Committee recommended that systematic studies may be undertaken on their role in terms of output, employment and export. In addition, it was recommended that sponsored studies should be undertaken on value added and technology absorption in these enterprises.</p>	<p>No study has been undertaken till date. However, an interim mechanism has been developed for estimation/compilation of export/import data of the MSME Sector at the 4-digit ITC-HS level, as captured from the website of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce &amp; Industry hosted by DGCI&amp;S. Further, as regards the estimates in the matter of employment figures, we depend on the Fourth All India Census of MSMEs (2006-07), the Fifth Economic Census (2005) and the Sixth Economic Census (2013). As regards the output figures, we depend of Annual Survey of Industries done by the CSO.</p>
62	ix	<p>Economic causes assume critical importance since it is the only source for statistical frame for most sectors. In view of the weakness and deficiency in the data-capture, coverage and under-reporting as observed in the past Economic Censuses (ECs), the Committee recommended setting up of a permanent unit, both at Central and State level, in line with the Population Census, to conduct the ECs at regular and fixed interval of five years. The Committee recommended that the Central and State units should be equipped with adequate manpower and financial resources and with the provision to enhance the capabilities of human resources through up-to-date training. The human resources should be capable of updating the EC frame and preparing the Business Register during the inter-</p>	<p>The 6<sup>th</sup> EC was conducted under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008. A notification was issued by the Ministry in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary providing inter-alia the complete mechanism for deployment of personnel for the Census Work. By this procedure, the persons as also their assignees in office that is Director/Head/ In-charge of DESs of State/UT have been appointed as Statistics Officers and authorised to engage persons to be deployed as enumerators /</p>

		<p>census period based on administrative records. The guidelines of the Working Group on Business Register constituted by the MOSPI should be followed. The Committee also recommended that the quinquennial Economic Census results should be published, and made available to all levels of government and other users, ideally a year before the preparation of successive Five Year Plans, bringing EC in alignment with Planning cycle.</p>	<p>supervisors / charge officers, etc.</p> <p>Ad-hoc units were set up, both at Central and State levels for coordinating the activities.</p> <p>The issue of setting up a permanent unit is linked with activities related to the Business Register. At present, State Governments are being provided financial assistance as per recommendation of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for preparation of State level BRs. On the basis of the outcomes of the state's initiatives on BRs and results of the 6<sup>th</sup> EC for preparation of Directory of Enterprises, decision to set up central unit may be taken in future.</p>
63	x	<p>The MOSPI Working Group on the Sixth Economic Census suggested a number of measures to strengthen the Economic Census. The Committee recommended that these suggestions should be adopted as guidelines for the conduct of the Sixth Economic Census and their efficacy should be reviewed subsequently in the light of emerging experience.</p>	<p>The Recommendations of the Working Group on 6<sup>th</sup> EC were followed as guidelines for conduct of 6<sup>th</sup> EC.</p>
64	xi	<p>The Committee recognised the critical importance of training in the conduct of Economic Census and recommended that arrangements be made, first, by extending the training period to minimum of three days, and second, to reduce the number trained at any place to be of moderate size. The training of lower level officials should be by an experienced core group of trainers to avoid failure of 'instructional trickle down'.</p>	<p>Four regional workshops for core group of trainers consisting of officers from CSO, NSSO and senior officers from DESs of State/UT Governments were organized at Guwahati, Shimla, Bhopal and Puducherry during August- September 2012. Subsequently one officer from CSO/NSSO and two officers from State/ UT Governments imparted training to the state and district officials who in turn organised training for the lower level officials like Charge Officers, Enumerators and Supervisors.</p>
65	xii	<p>The National Strategic Statistical Plan (2008) and the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) recognised the need for adequate, careful and urgent</p>	<p>Economic Census is conducted as an independent Central Sector Plan Scheme.</p>

		<p>attention towards enhancing the capacity of the DES to organise large-scale surveys, use of advanced software for processing and report generation. The Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended financial aid for Improving statistical competence of the DESs at the District level. The Committee recognised the need for strengthening EC in evolving a dependable Business Register for introducing Annual Survey of non-manufacturing industries. The Committee therefore recommended a planned programme to bring the four complementary projects viz., (i) Economic Census, (ii) Business Register, (iii) Annual Survey of Industries and (iv) Annual Survey of Non-Manufacturing Industries (including construction and ITC sector), on a compatible platform to derive fuller advantages of complementarities. The Committee also recommended that this programme should be treated as a Central Sector Plan Scheme.</p>	<p>However Annual Survey of Industries is conducted as part of the Central Scheme: "Capacity Development". Other regular survey activities of the NSSO are also parts of the "Capacity Development" Scheme.</p> <p>The proposed Annual Survey of Services Sector, essentially to cover non-manufacturing and non-agricultural industries, would be taken up if approved for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan under the "Capacity Development" Scheme. The issue of complementarities of these statistical exercises is being looked into at activity level for which data integration is an important objective to be achieved.</p> <p>At present, CSO (IS Wing) has developed web portal for ASI data capturing, processing and dissemination. That may facilitate in future expanding the process to Annual Survey of Services Sector with BR/EC supported framework.</p> <p>CSO (IS Wing) conducted pilot exercise for collecting data of the big entities of the Services Sector in six states and four metropolis using the Economic Census 2005 frame and plans to carry out full-fledged survey based on the 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census.</p> <p>Sampling Design for ASI is also under change to produce better estimates at the district level.</p>
66	xiii	<p>In view of non-availability of school teachers for data collection and survey activities, the Committee recommended the need for evolving immediate solution in the case of conduct of EC by adopting a strategy of</p>	<p>EC was conducted by training/recruiting specialized Man Power.</p>

		attracting qualified people who are currently unemployed with suitable incentives and providing them appropriate training.	
67	xiv	The Committee recommended that a system for statistics on informal economy should have the mechanism to capture data on direct and indirect linkages between the formal and informal sectors, taking into account aspects like (i) forms of organisation, (ii) existence of differences in employment status like unpaid family workers including self-employment, women's participation in extended SNA activities, (iii) variation in the nature of unorganised sector across different locations, and (iv) vulnerability of unorganised sector to shocks.	So far as surveys conducted by NSSO for generation of such statistics are concerned, subject of survey and its periodicity is decided by the NSC and survey instruments including coverage of items of information and related concepts/definitions are formulated by a Group of experts i.e. Working Group after taking into account relevant aspects including recommendations of the NSC.
68	xv	The Committee felt that there was an urgent need to improve the methods of arriving at estimates of GVA from service and construction sectors based on sound methodology and database, separately for organised and unorganised segments. The Committee also recommended that 'satellite account' for the unorganised sector be prepared once in five years.	As regards construction, rates and ratios in the 2011-12 series of NAS have been updated from study conducted by CBRI, Roorkee. For Financial Services, the methodology for unorganized sector has been modified based on discussion in the ACNAS. From base 2011-12 onwards, estimates for unorganized financial services like private money lenders and insurance agents are computed using the new methodology. The annual estimates for the services are arrived at by institution and then aggregated. Organised and unorganized can easily be compiled. Lack of data by quarters makes the compilation difficult.
69	xvi	The Committee recognized that there was no unique system which captured credit information in respect of unorganized sector enterprises satisfactorily. In order to effectively address the issues concerning informal sector enterprises, the Committee recommended development of a suitable frame of the unorganized sector enterprises. The classification and coding system that will be used to collect data on credit, production, value added, employment and other related information from the same set of entities should be made compatible with the BSR coding system. To capture	At present the enterprise surveys conducted by NSSO using the EC frames covers unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises. Data pertaining to receipt, expenditure, value added, employment, indebtedness status etc. are captured in these surveys which are generally conducted once in 5 years.



		such data, surveys are to be undertaken on the lines of NSSO's AIDIS/ Enterprise survey at least once in five years using this frame and classification/ coding structure.	Decision regarding introducing new surveys are taken by NSC
70	xvii	The Committee recommended that the Enterprise Surveys of the NSSO/ CSO need to specifically cover financial service enterprises and provide data needed to derive value-added details as also the details of credit. The RBI should closely liaise with the CSO and the NSSO on technical aspects of these surveys and ensure coverage of all known household financial enterprises like, share brokers, multanishroffs, chettiars, marwari kayas and pawnbrokers and various kinds of moneylenders.	Recommendations will be taken up for adoption during the planning stage of next survey on the subject.
71	xviii	In order to collect financial data in respect of all NGOs and SHGs involved in micro financing, the Committee recommended that a sample survey of NGOs and SHGs should be undertaken by the NABARD at quinquennial intervals. NABARD may also consider collection of such data at more frequent and regular intervals. Apart from nation-wide surveys which provide macro-estimates, considering the diversity across regions, it is necessary to promote regional and micro-level studies on the informal financial sector activities.	<b>No comment received</b>
72	xix	The Committee noted some serious data gaps on the linkages between the informal and formal sectors and recommended that these information gaps be plugged and, data be made available in a studied manner, to provide adequate basis for promotional and other policy issues. The Committee identified some areas for periodical studies on linkages between formal and informal sectors. It recommended special studies on linkages between formal bank finance and NBFCs and their operations, linkages between formal bank credit and the lending activities of micro-credit/ microfinance sector, linkages between banks and informal indigenous financiers including money lenders. It also recommended studies on the role of formal banking system in loans for unorganised sector vis-à-vis unorganised sector deposits.	Recommendation has been noted for compliance
73	xx	On the aspects of credit flows to informal sector, the Committee noted that the database maintained by the RBI did not have any thing specifically related to unorganized sector. The Committee recommended that the details collected under various returns of the RBI should be tabulated against the informal financial sector	<b>No comment received</b>

		to understand the extent of linkages between the formal and informal segments. A few tables presenting disaggregated data in the BSR volumes for scheduled commercial banks are based on only large loan accounts (that is, presently with credit limits of above Rs. 2 lakhs). Under many sub-categories represented in them, small-size accounts are sure to be important. To present consolidated accounts of such distributions, it was recommended that the RBI may make use of its sample surveys on small borrowal accounts, presently undertaken biennially, and explore aggregate estimation for the relevant categories covering both small and large accounts.	
74	xxi	Though priority sector credit has come to assume critical importance, there are gaps in information relating to some of the informal activities. A major gap in the data base on priority sectors, particularly in favour of agriculture, concerns the absence of data on shortfalls and the consequential allocations under RIDF. It is recommended that the RBI should set out a full picture of these shortfalls and the operation of the RIDF arrangement. Further, from the year 2008 onwards, the RBI has received the BSR guidelines and introduced a new 'category of borrowers' covering the various sections of SMEs and farmers. The entire data set for these categories deserves to be disseminated by the RBI on a regular basis. Apart from credit extended by scheduled commercial banks, institutional credit advanced by (a) the co-operative sector, and (b) SIDBI and SFCs, should also be covered in total credit flow and/ or outstanding in favour of different categories of informal sectors.	<b>No comment received</b>
75	xxii	The Committee recommended that a task force be constituted by the NSO to examine and bring out an Input-Output (I-O) Table for the unorganized sector, to begin with on the basis of the readily available data-sets, and then suggest measures to overcome problems faced in preparing the I-O table. The suggestions should aim at bringing out a comprehensive I-O table combining both the organized and unorganized sectors.	Data on unorganized sector is available in quinquennial rounds. Taxes/Imports/trade and transport margin are not available by sector. Data sets do not permit the compilation of IO for the unorganized sector.
76	xxiii	The importance of the informal sector in meeting the requirements of formal sector as a supplier of inputs and services is well acknowledged. The Committee recommended that the National Statistical Organisation (NSO) may formulate methodological studies for strengthening data base on such aspects of linkages of	At the time of Base year revision exercise, the recommendations of a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Prof. K. Sundram constituted in Nov, 2013 to review the existing methodology

		informal sector and formal sector as well as their relevance in activities like trade.	of the estimates of unorganized manufacturing and services sector were duly considered.
77	xxiv	The Committee recognized the development concerns of unorganized sector in the wake of its vulnerability of operation, sustainability and risk arising out of factors such as suspension/ stoppage of credit flows in terms of cash or raw materials, suspension/ stoppage of access to markets and other non-market factors such as absence of information, communication and connectivity but noted that there were many causes to affect the smooth entrepreneurial activities leading to death of such enterprises. The character of risk and its management for the sustainability were different for different industries and as such, the Committee recommended that it would be best to undertake case studies or type studies or pilot surveys to investigate the data needs for understanding vulnerabilities.	Some of the risks pointed are collected in Enterprise NSS surveys of un-incorporated sectors.
78	xxv	Statistics on informal sector are generated primarily through large scale sample surveys involving personal interview approach. Keeping this in view, the Committee recommended that the primary field workers should not only have minimum educational standard, but also working knowledge of English, proficiency in the language of the region, and basic knowledge of computers. To ensure sufficient number of field workers in NSSO in each region with knowledge of regional language, the Committee recommended for necessary amendment of the recruitment rules.	<b>Issues are being addressed appropriately.</b>
79	xxvi	The Committee recommended filling up all the vacant posts of investigators in FOD. In this regard care should be taken that appropriate 'language and culture' qualifications have been adopted for recruitment to regional offices. Supervisory officers should also know the local language to ensure proper inspection and scrutiny standards.	
80	xxvii	The present recruitment procedures are to be streamlined to avoid undue delays in recruitment and a Committee may look into the matter. In the interim, a provision to be made for recruitment of field investigators with 30 percent induction through local recruitment and seventy percent through Staff Selection Commission.	
81	xxviii	In the eventuality of hiring contract investigators in FOD and to minimise the loss of experienced staff and	

		training expenses, the Committee recommended that contract workers with about two years' experience could be given an opportunity to enter regular service through Limited Departmental Examination.	
82	xxix	For improving the respondent's cooperation towards surveys, the Committee recommended for strengthening measures to sensitize the general public on the importance of data through publicity. Any large scale survey should be preceded with adequate publicity.	NSSO is already taking action for spreading awareness among the general public on the importance of data through various methods of publicizing its activities to elicit cooperation from respondents in its surveys, both in print and electronic media besides giving memento to the informants, putting up hoardings in public places and display on buses, TV screens etc.
83	xxx	The Committee felt that there were failures to initiate surveys in minor agricultural crops, horticulture crops, floriculture crops, aromatic and medicinal plants to provide information to compile basic data required for the National Accounts Statistics (NAS). This has resulted in adoption of roundabout estimation procedures by the NAD especially in agriculture and allied activities and construction. The Committee recommended that these limitations should be rectified by initiating special type studies on priority basis.	In respect of Agriculture and Allied Activities, only two type studies have been awarded to (1) National Research Centre on Meat (NRCM), Hyderabad (State Wise yield of meat and products of Cattle , buffalo, goat, Sheep, Pig and poultry) (2) Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi Estimation of Input Cost of the Marine Fisheries (Including prawn and high valued fish) for arriving at Gross value Added.  The study conducted by NRCM has been completed and the results of the study have been used in the new series (2011-12). The study conducted by CNFRI has been completed and the results are under consideration.
84	xxxi	In view of the severe data gaps in the unorganised sector, the Committee reiterated the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission (2001), that "State Forest Departments should be adequately supported by the establishment of appropriate statistical units to oversee the collection and compilation of forestry statistics from diverse sources on forest products."	<b>No comment received</b>
85	xxxii	The Committee felt that effective dissemination of	NSSO releases Key Indicators

		<p>official statistics on informal sector should also be an important function of a desired system of statistics. The Committee recommended that regular and timely dissemination of informal sector statistics collected by the public agencies should form part and parcel of the national policy on dissemination of statistics.</p>	<p>based on its surveys within one year of the completion of the field work of the survey.</p> <p>(ATR on effective dissemination part of the recommendation may be given by the Data Storage &amp; Dissemination Division)</p>
86	6.3(i)	<p>While endorsing the recommendations of the Report of the Committee, some of the experts, to whom it was sent for comments, highlighted the significance of the recommendations, and these are summarized below:</p> <p>Establishment of a dedicated unit within NSO for standardizing concepts, definitions and harmonization, should be followed up with the formation of dedicated teams responsible for data collection, compilation etc. at the State and local government levels.</p>	<p>1. Presently NSSO is functioning under the overall guidance of the present National Statistical Commission (NSC). Steps are taken regularly for formulation and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof. Some of the steps taken are as under:</p> <p><b>(i) Organisation of brainstorming sessions:</b> Brainstorming sessions on technical matters are organized with participation of eminent experts to inter-alia identify areas relating to formulation and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof and get suggestions on measures for minimizing non-sampling errors in the surveys and improvement therein, as well as recommend further studies in the areas of NSS, where required.</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> For giving focused attention to formulate and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof in context of particular survey, NSC constitutes Working Group for survey on specific subject under the Chairmanship of renowned expert in the field with other experts/stakeholders and representatives of the user Ministries/Deptt. as members.</p>

			<p>2. Besides above, Divisions of NSSO take up studies relating to their sphere of work with a view to bring out improvement in methodology including formulation and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof.</p> <p>3. In view of the above, NSSO considers that the present mechanism for bringing about survey formulation and standardization of concepts, definitions, etc. for NSS and harmonization thereof are adequate.</p>
87	6.3(ii)	After agriculture, construction sector is the one that employees large number of women. Paying special attention to employment in construction sector statistics in both organized and unorganized sector would also help in evolving and implementing gender-based policies. There is need for mainstreaming gender in data collection in all informal sector activities. There is also need to improve data and methodologies for assessing the contribution of women's domestic work to national product.	As regards number of women employees in construction sector, the on-going 74 <sup>th</sup> round is computing this information. Time use studies would help n women's domestic work contribution. A time use survey is under progress.
88	6.3(iii)	In unorganized or informal sector, social dimensions like caste, religion etc assume significance and this should reflect in attention paid to data collection relating to enterprises and employment.	In the PLFS, provision has been made to collect information on the social group of the head of the household and religion of the head of the household.
89	6.3(iv) )	From the point of employment, income generation and exports, MSMEs are acquiring more significance. More reliable data on these aspects as well as the household and MSME credit sources are essential for appropriate policy intervention.	1. It had earlier been decided to conduct the Fifth All India Census of MSMEs but in the third meeting of Steering Committee held in May, 2016, It was decided to cancel conduct of the census due to certain reasons. Then, CSO was requested to scale up the existing arrangement for compilation of IIP- MSME on which CSO expressed its inability to compile IIP specifically for MSME sector. CSO also suggested that M/o

			<p>MSME may compile a separate index for MSME sector. Hence, MSME is in the process to initiate compilation of IIP-MSME.</p> <p>2. However, the data on MSMEs is being collected through an online platform viz. MSME Data Bank, as regards the issue of the survey of the MSMEs; the NSSO had been requested to include the MSME variables in the National Sample Surveys (NSS). The NSSO is covering the MSME variables/issues partly in the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> NSS Rounds.</p>
90	6.3(v)	Regularity, reliability and timeliness should be given utmost attention in generating informal sector statistics.	Noted for compliance in respect of reliability and timeliness of the generation of informal sector statistics from NSS. However, regarding coverage and periodicity of conduct of NSS to generate informal sector statistics, decision is taken by the NSC.
91	7.10	<p>NSC constitute a professional committee on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2010 under the Chairmanship of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, NSC with the following terms of reference. The Committee submitted its report to the NSC in November 2011. The report of the committee was forward to MoSPI. The NSC recommended to the MoSPI, the implementations of the recommendations given in the report of the committee.</p> <p>The Committee has given its recommendations in respect of five main aspects involved in pooling, as detailed below.</p>	Detail action taken notes recommendation wise are given below:
92	7.7 (1) (i)	<p><b>(1) Indicators to be pooled at sub-state level</b></p> <p>The large array of parameters being generated through the NSS surveys in their respective cross classifications have varying degree of precision at National, State and sub-state levels on account of sample counts of observations. The precision of several parameters reduces at lower levels of survey domain. Hence, for the pooling purposes, it is prudent to prioritize the parameters for pooling, taking into account the</p>	To assist the States in the pooling of the respective Central and State sample data, Pooling Workshops are regularly organized by DPD taking into consideration the preparedness of the States on the same. So far, Pooling Workshops have been organized upto NSS 68 <sup>th</sup> round, and workshop on 69 <sup>th</sup> round has been planned during the quarter

		<p>available sample size, non-response, non-sampling error at sub-state level and resultant expected reliability, in conjunction with the data needs at lower levels, such as districts. The Committee recommends that the District level estimates should focus on selected need-based and feasible important parameters at broad classification. Considering these aspects, very broad level indicators should be pooled at district level and these should be used after empirical validation for their reliability.</p>	<p>January-March 2017. For the NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round, NSSO organized two Central Workshops on pooling at New Delhi during 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> January 2013 and another during 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> August 2013 for States who were not invited in the first workshop.</p> <p>NSSO also conducted 5 region specific pooling workshop on NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round along with Gross State Domestic Product workshop of NAD for providing focused training to State specific officials of State DES. During the NSS 67<sup>th</sup> round and 68<sup>th</sup> round pooling workshop, necessary software for generating pooled estimate of WPR, distribution of workforce, GVA per worker at compatible category of NAD etc. were demonstrated.</p>
93	7.7(1) (ii)	<p>The Committee noted the data requirements of the States for estimating State Domestic Product (SDP) and District Domestic Product (DDP) and recommended that pooling of estimates of work force participation rate, distribution of workers, gross value added (GVA) per worker in unorganized/ unincorporated enterprises should be attempted by all the states and utilized after their empirical validation as input for construction of SDP/ DDP.</p>	<p>Using the grants provided to the States under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, some State have initiated the exercise of pooling Central &amp; State sample. The estimates worked out using the pooled sample needs validation and States have been instructed to examine the methodology and results thereof</p>
94	7.7 (1) (iii)	<p>The parameters recommended for pooling from NSS surveys at sub-state level in respect of 24 indicators are given at para-6.4 of the Report of the Committee.</p>	<p>Same as Para No. 7.7(1)(i)</p>
95	a	<p>A combined RTC (Regional Training Camp) be organized for staff of both Centre and State by regional office of NSSO for ensuring use of uniform concepts/definition/instructions and clarifications and to reduce non-sample errors. Duration of RTC should be at least 4 days with two days intensive training, one day field visit and one day reconciliation. Two officials from each district statistical offices (DSO) may be invited. Training should be given preferably in local language. State DES should also hold RTC at district</p>	<p>The recommendation has been implemented. However, number of days of RTC is decided based on the no. of schedules to be canvassed in a particular NSS round. Normally, the duration of the RTC is 3 days. Two days for intensive training and one day for field visit &amp; feedback session. State officers and field staff do</p>



		level for at least 4 days in the line of RTC organized by regional office of NSSO.	attend the RTCs.
96	b	In the combined review RTC held at regional office of NSSO, few officers from DES may also be invited. This should be organized immediately after completion of field work of first few samples to facilitate the field investigators of both centre and state to get uniform clarifications on the conceptual problems faced by them while doing the field work. State DES should also hold review RTC on the similar lines, associating their District level functionaries.	The recommendation is already being implemented.
97	c	Present system of joint inspection should continue but report should be prepared independently.	The recommendation is already being implemented.
98	d	Results based on central as well as state samples need to be released within 12 (twelve) months of completion of the field work of the survey round. State sample and central sample data should be pooled within 15 months after completion of the survey, ensuring the recommended procedures.	Key result based on central sample data are being released within 12(twelve) months of completion of the field work of the survey round.  Timeliness of completion of pooling of Central and State sample data is dependent on the time taken by State in processing of State sample data with resources available with them. However, Efforts are being made for release of State sample and pooled estimates within 15 months after completion of the survey by providing all necessary technical assistance to the States.
99	e	The states should release their unit level data as soon as they are finalized.	NSSO DPD takes stock of the stage-wise progress of the data processing of the NSS rounds by the states before organizing the State Tabulation Workshop and Pooling Workshop. The pre-requisite for a pooling workshop is the availability of validated unit level data of the state, without multiplier posting. Regarding release of State Sample data, each state DES have to take a call on it after publishing their results. However, no enforcement can be made by DPD.
100	f	One of the key elements of pooling endeavour is the	Most of the states are following

		<p>uniformity of data processing procedures involved in the different sets of data. Accordingly, it is essential that the State sample data is processed, ensuring the similar data entry layout as in case of Central sample. If the States are evolving their own data layout, as per their convenience, then the State data should be harmonized with the layout of Central data. All State DES's also need to ensure the compatibility of computer scrutiny/ validation instruments and software for processing of state samples etc and be aligned with NSSO. To facilitate this, NSSO has to play a greater role to supply data entry layout and stabilized data entry software, computer scrutiny/ validation software earliest on commencement of the field work of a particular round of survey after finalizing them through testing on live data. This process should ensure timeliness in processing of state sample data.</p>	<p>uniform data processing software and same data entry layout as in the case of central data layout. Necessary data entry, data validation software for each round is supplied to State DES by NSSO to ensure uniformity of the data processing procedures in respect of the state sample data.</p>
101	g	<p>For substantial improvement in reliability of the pooled estimate, the measures to control non sampling errors and ensuring quality of data collected by the two agencies must be of prime importance. Before pooling the two sets of data, the poolability of two sets of data may be tested.</p>	<p>The recommendation is being implemented.</p>
102	h	<p>For those characteristics which are known to be distributed as Normal, poolability of the two sets of central and state data may be tested by standard parametric tests such as Z-test. For those characteristics for which transformation makes them Normal, such methodology may be adopted. In most of the situations where the distribution is non-normal and unknown, the two sets of data may be tested through various non-parametric tests such as those laid down in para-4.1 of the report of the Committee. For discrete data, Standard tests of equality of proportions based on binomial distribution may be used and for multinomial distributions relevant chi-square tests may be used.</p>	<p>Necessary poolability methodology alongwith software is supplied to State DES.</p>
103	i	<p>It is also recommended that a parametric and non-parametric test for poolability may be applied and if both tests reject the null hypothesis, pooling may not be advisable. If one test accepts and other rejects the hypothesis, further probing may be done before pooling is attempted.</p>	<p>Both parametric and non-parametric test for poolability of two sets of data are part of the pooling methodology circulated to States by NSSO.</p>
104	j	<p>The Committee has decided to conduct analytical exercises on poolability at sub-state level. The experimental analytical exercises conducted in few</p>	<p>No action is required</p>

		States confirmed that poolability of Central and State sample data is possible at sub State/ District level. Further, the empirical results proved that the poolability of the two sets of sample data enhanced the precision of the estimates of the parameters.	
		<b>(3) Methodology of pooling</b>	
105	a	NSC may engage technical expert(s) to develop user-friendly Software to test poolability and to generate pooled estimates using the method suggested by the Committee.	Methodology suggested in the report of the committee was implemented in the pooling exercise of NSS 66 <sup>th</sup> , 67 <sup>th</sup> and 68 <sup>th</sup> round data.  The recommendation is being implemented.  In house developed user-friendly software of poolability test is supplied to state DES
106	b	NSSO may create a dedicated unit to assist the States in pooling the Central and State samples.	Software Group of DPD is assisting the states in pooling the central and state sample effectively.
107	c	NSC may identify a few Regional Research Institutes to help the state DES in pooling of Central and State sample data.	ISI Tezpur is assisting the North Eastern States in enhancing their technical capability in the field of Statistics.
108	d	The state should constitute an Expert Committee to advise and guide the states in carrying out the pooling exercise.	During the various workshops organized to assist the States in processing NSS data, this matter has been always mentioned. In the recent workshop on pooling of NSS 69 <sup>th</sup> Round data, DG & CEO has himself mentioned this in his Inaugural Address. He requested all the State Officials to constitute the expert committee as recommended by NSC and complete the work of pooling in a time-bound manner. This has been mentioned in the proceedings of the said Pooling Workshop which was sent to CPD on 7 Mar 2017.
109	<b>(4)</b>	<b>Preparation of weighting diagram for</b>	TAC on SPCL has recommended a

		<b>construction of CPI at sub-State level:</b> The committee also made a review of data needs to develop weighting diagram of Consumer Price Index at sub state level, using NSS consumer expenditure data and recommends that for this purpose, the weighting diagram may be evolved at district level by considering the budget share of broad item groups and for the share of detailed items within the broad item groups using NSS region level budget share obtained from quinquennial round data. Considering the constraint of sample size, the sub state level price index to be attempted at aggregated for rural and urban.	methodology for preparation of weighting diagram for construction of CPI at sub-state level. Few states – Orissa and Telangana have already derived the weighting diagram following the methodology suggested by the TAC.
110	(5)	Taking a comprehensive review of data needs at sub state level, the committee also recommends suitable augmentation of the sample size of central sample data, which will also strengthen the precision of pooled data.	Central sample size is decided to ensure reasonable precision for State level estimates and by taking into account the available resources vis-à-vis workload involved in canvassing the Central sample.
111	8.12	The aforesaid recommendations of Dr. Sastry have been considered by the NSC and appropriate legislative and institutional framework for conducting statistical audit has been provided in the National Statistical Commission Bill recommended in chapter-2 of this report.	National Statistical Commission Bill is under examination of the Government of India. The appropriate legislative and institutional framework for conducting statistical audit has been provided in the National Statistical Commission Bill.
112	8.18	The NSC suggested that the two Working Groups before submission of their reports may meet at least once to ensure consistency in approach and examine possible integration of data collection mechanisms. The NSC desired that reports of the Working Groups, as soon as they are submitted, may be placed before the NSC for its views.	The two Working Groups (WGs) submitted their respective reports in May 2014. The report of the WG on IIP was placed for consideration of the NSC in its 71 <sup>st</sup> meeting held in October 2014, while report of WG on WPI was placed before NSC in its 72 <sup>nd</sup> meeting held in November 2014. The Working Groups have ensured that there is maximum possible mapping between IIP & WPI item baskets. Further the collection of back series data for proposed new series of IIP & WPI have been done in an integrated manner, facilitated by FOD of NSSO.
113	9.19	The NSC considered the report of the Atul Sharma committee in its 43 <sup>rd</sup> meeting and accepted it. The NSSO was requested to take further steps to implement	With a view to provide special assistance to NE States, a data processing assistance cell is

		<p>the recommendations given in the report. The Commission desired that an appropriate sampling design possibly with deeper stratification needs to be attempted to get better estimates for each of the North-Eastern States as also for similarly placed other States/ UTs. In order to collect data with better quality, the Commission desired that investigators possessing knowledge in local language and customs should be engaged for data collection. The NSC also recommended establishing a Data Processing Centre in the North-Eastern region. The Commission also desired that a data user conference may be organized for the North Eastern states in collaboration with the ISI, Tejpur Centre and the DESs of North-Eastern States for the development of official statistics.</p>	<p>proposed to be opened in North East.</p>
114	9.20	<p>It was brought to the notice of the NSC that NSSO does not have its field offices in all the North Eastern states and a few other States/ UTs. The NSC recommended that the NSSO (FOD) may set up field offices in all the North-Eastern States and other States/ UTs, where such offices were not established.</p>	<p>The process of updation of New ROs has already been initiated. After the implementation of ISS Cadre review, SAG &amp; JTS level officers are already posted in the new ROs of North-Eastern States for creation of Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS)&amp; Administrative post, the proposal has been forwarded to D/o Expenditure through MoSPI.</p>
115	9.21	<p>It was reported that the Urban Frame Survey 2007-12 has been carried out by the NSSO in accordance with revised guidelines, framed to address the issue of underestimation of population in NSS. It was also reported that steps contemplated to address other deficiencies would be taken up as and when digitised maps and data of Census EBs for the 2011 census become available. The NSC desired that as soon as the details of census EBs become available, a detailed paper regarding "using Census EBs as sampling frame in urban areas in NSSO surveys" may be presented before it. The NSC also desired that some procedure needs to be evolved for the field to keep a watch on possible divergences with census data at micro level and take appropriate corrective steps.</p>	<p>The Standing Committee on UFS, under the Chairmanship of ADG, FOD, is examining the digitization of UFS maps and data and usability of EBs as substitute of UFS blocks in NSS surveys. However, in NSS 73<sup>rd</sup> round survey on Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises, Census EBs have been used as first stage units in urban areas for 21 State/UTs for first six months (July-December 2015) and for all State/UTs in last six months (January-June 2016).</p>
116	9.22	<p>The NSC desired that steps should be taken to ensure that newly declared towns are included in the urban sector and the corresponding rural areas are removed from the rural sector, while making sample selection and preparing multipliers for the NSS. The NSC also desired that a report on the urban frame survey 2007-</p>	<p>The newly declared towns are included in the Urban sampling frame as and when UFS details for these towns are available and corresponding rural areas (villages) are excluded from rural</p>

		10 may be brought out by the NSSO.	sampling frame.
117	9.24	The recommendations made in the report of Prof. Anil P. Gore, Member, NSC have been considered by the NSC in its 45 <sup>th</sup> meeting. The NSC recommended that the NSSO may take steps in the direction of capacity building on using SAS software. The recommendations made in the report are summarized below:	Issue of using open/general software for tabulation of unit level data by the statistical agencies at the Centre/States is being examined in NSSO to take a view on it.
118	9.23(1)	All assistance should be given to DPD to acquire ORACLE+OLAP expeditiously.	ORACLE 11g standard one version platform has been used for data processing since NSS 69th Round onward for cost effectiveness, and in the current round (74th round), a separate new module for "Document Control" has also been introduced.
119	9.23(2)	Training for officers involved in programming should be launched immediately (without waiting for arrival of the soft ware).	Training in Oracle was imparted to all Officers of DPD posted during that time
120	9.23(3)	Size of the team of officers involved in programming should be substantially increased. It is proposed that a dozen officers within DPD and another dozen officers (young and interested) from other divisions of NSSO should be given training in the new software to be acquired. This will ensure adequate availability of qualified personnel for years to come.	
121	9.23(4)	DPD should liaise with DES, Maharashtra and carefully examine the electronic data recording device and procedure being adopted. A pilot trial of the device and method should be carried out in a selected regional office of FOD in Maharashtra and also in a regional office outside the state. A note should be prepared on precautions to be taken while implementing the methods. The idea is that eventually all field worker of FOD will have to switch over to use of electronic devices in the field.	NSSO is now shifting towards direct data collection from field through IT device by using Computer Assisted Personal Interface (CAPI).
122	9.23(5)	DPD should liaise with DES, Andhra Pradesh and carefully examine the data entry soft ware designed by officers of the DES. A note on modifications needed to take care of concerns of DPD should be prepared. The suitably modified data entry software should be tried on a pilot basis in one regional office of FOD in Andhra Pradesh and also in a regional office outside the state.	DPD has adopted ORACLE base system for data processing.

123	9.25	The NSC appreciated the initiatives taken by the NSSO in decentralized data entry system particularly at its Goa, Regional Office on pilot basis in respect of the 68 <sup>th</sup> Round NSS schedules. The NSC visited the Goa office and interacted with the officers and staff involved in this work. The NSC found that the pilot experiment was a success and appreciated the efforts put in by the investigators and supervisors at the Goa, Regional Office. The NSC desired that the experiment may be extended to a few more states representing different zones of the NSSO and to also cover the listing schedules. The NSC also desired that some quality checks (in respect of codes etc.) and online checking and editing by supervisors may also be introduced in the next experiment.	The experiment of data entry at RO Goa in NSS 68 <sup>th</sup> round was extended in NSS 69 <sup>th</sup> Round in four states namely Goa, Puducherry, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir. Software for the same has been developed by DPD and supplied to regional offices for end use. The main problem faced in that experiment was lack of infrastructure for data entry. It may be better if the data is Collected on handheld device, which is being examined by a Standing Steering Committee of NSSO on IT headed by DG&CEO, NSSO.
124	9.26	The NSSO officers explained the difficulties being faced in the organization due to heavy vacancy position at the investigator level and due to the all India level recruitment of regular investigators through SSC wherein posting of investigators having knowledge of the local language and customs in each State has become almost impossible. The NSC stated that a chapter in the report of the NSC Committee on unorganized sector statistics specifically deals with some of these problems and desired that the suggestions given thereof may be considered by the NSSO for bringing improvements. The NSC specifically desired that contract enumerator whenever employed should be adequately trained before being put on the job.	As per RR of SSS, recruitment of SSS official can only be done on all India basis. New recruits are allowed transfer/postings by keeping in view their conversancy with the local language. Further, NSSO is providing training at various level including contract enumerators, in local language & vernacular culture, so that language issue in the field may be minimized.
125	10.8	The NSC has been submitting its Annual Reports, from time to time, to the MOSPI and the MOSPI has been laying the Annual Reports along with Action Taken Reports (ATRs) before each House of Parliament. The Annual Reports are uploaded in the website of the MOSPI. The NSC recommends that ATRs may also be uploaded in the website of the MOSPI along with Annual Reports to ensure transparency.	The Action Taken Report of the NSC Annual Report along with Action Taken Reports for the years of 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 are ready to be laid in the both the Houses of the Parliament. After laying in the Parliament, these will be uploaded on the website in the Parliament.
126	10.9	The ATRs laid by the MOSPI before each House of Parliament are reviewed by the NSC. In cases, where an ATR is found to be incomplete or deficient in any respect, the NSC makes further recommendations to the MOSPI to address such issues. The action taken report (ATR) on the Annual Report of the NSC for the	After laying of the Reports, the ATRs of the each recommendations will be reviewed.

		year 2009-10 laid before the Parliament was reviewed by the NSC. It was noted that action was reported on fourteen recommendations. The NSC recommended further action by the Government on six of these recommendations. Apart from this, it was found that, in some situations, an ATR contains action proposed by the Government on some recommendations and final status is not subsequently reported to the Parliament. In view of this, the NSC recommended for a complete review of all the ATRs so far laid before each House of Parliament and for laying down an updated ATR before each House of Parliament. This process should be continued by the Government in future also.	
127	10.16	The NSC recommended that MOSPI may reconstitute the SCIS (Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics) on the above lines through a Gazette Notification, as was done earlier.	The SCIS was reconstituted vide OM no. M-12012/21/2010-ESD(Pt.II) dated 09.12.2013, as per recommendations of NSC in its 58 <sup>th</sup> meeting held in July 2013.
128	10.20	The aforesaid issues were placed before the NSC in its 48 <sup>th</sup> meeting. After detailed deliberations on the issues, the NSC desired that the CSO may constitute a Working Group under the chairmanship of Dr. T.S. Papola with Dr. A.V. Jose, Prof. Sheila Bhalla/ Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy and Prof. V.M. Rao as other non-official Members. Besides, official Members of the concerned Departments/ Organisations may be represented in the Working Group. The CSO may work out the terms of reference for the Working Group with the approval of the Chairman, NSC before constituting the Working Group.	A working Group for revision of Categorization of Non-Agricultural Occupations for Collection of Wages Rates was formed vide OM No. M-12012/8/2008-ESD Vol II (Pt) dated 12.11.2012 under the Chairmanship of Dr. T.S. Papola and other non-official members as recommended. The Working Group has submitted its report on 30.05.2013.
129	10.21	The issue of CSIR-UGC entrance test, for selecting students for research in various disciplines, having proportionately more number of questions on mathematics compared to statistics was brought before the NSC. It was felt that this system may not provide adequate research avenues for statistics students. The NSC desired that the matter may be brought to the notice of the CSIR and UGC and they be requested to address the issue appropriately.	<b>No comment received</b>
130	10.22	The criticisms being made in the media on quality of official statistics, being put out by the NSO, came up for discussion. It was felt that in most of the cases, the criticism has originated because of using data for purposes for which it should not be used. The matter	The spokespersons have been decided on behalf of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation as under. <b>1. CSI (for MoSPI),</b>



		was discussed by the NSC with the CSI and the DGs. The NSC suggested that documentation/ meta data needs to be improved. Arrangements for communication with the public domain regarding the Department's statistical products need to be strengthened and an official spokesperson may be notified for the products so as to provide clarifications to users including media persons about the data.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. DG, CSO (for CSO),</li> <li>3. DG&amp;CEO,NSSO(for NSSO),</li> <li>4. DDG,CPD (for NSSO),</li> <li>5. DDG, NSCS ( for NSC),</li> <li>6. DDG,SSD (for SSD),</li> <li>7. DDG,NAD (for NAD)</li> <li>8. DDG,PSD (for PSD)</li> </ol> DDG,ESD (for ESD)
131	10.24	It was decided that the issues raised in the aforesaid articles in respect of imports and exports need to be discussed in more detail in a meeting of the concerned agencies. The NSC desired that Prof. SudiptoMundle may take a meeting with the authors of the aforesaid articles, the CSO (NAD), the DGCI&S, the RBI, the Dept. of Economic Affairs and the DIPP.	It was a contemporary issue and it was addressed at that time by DGCIS.
132	10.31	The NSC considered the report of the Committee in its 45 <sup>th</sup> meeting and decided that the report should be considered as a first draft and further details need to be looked into, in respect of availability, quality of data and data gaps in respect of social sector statistics. The NSC desired that a Group may be constituted by the CSO for this purpose with a clear time frame to complete the work.	<p>It may be noted that this recommendation was modified in the discussions held in the subsequent meeting of NSC as indicated in the Note: NSC in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting decided that CSO may constitute a group on Social Statistics to complete the work on social sector statistics. Accordingly, CSO requested NSC to suggest the names of the expert for reconstitution of the committee. This issue was discussed in 54<sup>th</sup> meeting of NSC, held on 24-25 August 2012, and it was suggested that the theme papers may be invited from the following experts before constituting the group.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demography : Dr. Ladoo Singh, IIPS Mumbai</li> <li>2. Health: Dr. Charu Grag, IHD New Delhi</li> <li>3. Labour &amp; Employment : Prof. Nagaraj, IGIDR</li> <li>4. Education: Dr. J B G Tilak, NUPA New Delhi</li> <li>5. Gender Statistics: Dr. Madhura Swaminathan, ISI Banglore</li> <li>6. Crime &amp; Justice: Dr. Amir Ullah Khan, IDF Gurgaon</li> </ol>

			<p>In the 62<sup>nd</sup> NSC meeting, it was decided not to invite paper on Labour &amp; Employment Statistics as a paper was getting written on the same issue by ILO.</p> <p>There was no response from the experts identified for theme papers on Demography and Crime &amp; Justice Even after lot of persuasion. It was brought to the notice of NSC and NSC in its 69<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 1-2 August 2014 decided to drop theme papers on Demography and Crime &amp; Justice.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Theme papers on remaining subjects were received in this office as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Statistics by Dr. Madhura Swami Nathan in June 2013</li> <li>• Education Statistics by Dr. J B G Tilakin February 2014</li> <li>• Health Statistics by Dr. Charu Gragin June 2014</li> </ul> <p>After examining, the papers were submitted to NSC. NSC advised SSD to seek comments on these theme papers by concerned Ministries/Departments. The comments received from Office of RGI, MHRD, MOHFW, M/o AYUSH, etc. were again informed to NSC.</p> <p>As desired by NSC, the discussion paper on Health Statistics was prepared and a presentation was made before NSC in the 73<sup>rd</sup> meeting of NSC, held on 14-15 January 2015. NSC further desired that CSO(SSD) may prepare discussions papers on theme papers on Gender Statistics &amp; Education Statistics in consultation with the subject concerned ministries on the same lines as was done in the case of theme paper on Health Statistics. The discussions papers and the</p>
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			theme paper were presented before the NSC in 75 <sup>th</sup> meeting held in May 2015.
133	10 .4 0	The NSC, after consideration of the Report of the Steering Committee, sought further details from the CSO (SSD) on the justification for establishing a public limited company and for rejecting the options of society and Section 25 company, on the manner in which the wing would carry out its activities, whether it could include or be attached to NASA, and whether the manner in which some of the institutions, such as the Institute of Foreign Trade and Institute of Manpower Planning, have been functioning would be suitable for the Wing.	Efforts are being made to set up a Society in the lines of NIAR (National Institute of Administrative Research) which is a society under the aegis of LBSNAA, Mussoorie. This was agreed to by Secretary, S&PI. Accordingly, NIAR was visited and based on the inputs received from them as well as from other sources, a draft Memorandum of Association (MOA) and consolidated proposal was approved by DG, CSO. The matter is being followed up.