

## Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission's Annual Report for 2013-14

Sr. No	Ref. Para No.	Recommendations of the Commission	Action Taken
1	2.6	The NSC, after incorporating the aforementioned changes, recommended the National Policy on Official Statistics, given at Annex-I (copy appended in Report) .The Policy includes provisions for submission of Annual Reports by the CSI and for review of the Policy once in five years on the basis of the reports of the CSI. The NSC recommended that the Policy may be considered by the Government, for notification and implementation.	The National Policy on Official Statistics is under progress and expected to be notified in 2017.
2.	2.10	In order to address the aforementioned issue, the NSC recommended that distribution of coordination work among the different Offices/ Divisions in the Statistics Wing of the MOSPI may be worked out by the MOSPI and notified for the information of all the concerned. The notification may specify a Liaison Officer in each of the Office/ Division of the MOSPI, who would be a resource person, mainly responsible for coordination work.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.
3.	2.15	In view of the above, the NSC recommended that a separate manual be prepared with an appropriate layout for this purpose and a suitable person may be identified by the MOSPI to take up the work on consultancy basis in a time bound manner.	A Committee has been reconstituted for preparation of manual on conduct of Large Scale Household and Enterprises Sample surveys of NSSO.
4.	2.20	The NSC desired that the list prepared by the Committee may be submitted to Shri Ramesh Kolli, Member, NSC for vetting, prior to placing it before the NSC.	After incorporating the comments of the Review Committee, the consolidated ATR were sent to Sh. Ramesh Kollifor Chapter-11(Price Statistics) and Chapter-14 (Indian

			Statistical System) for vetting but no reply has been received. On the suggestion of NSC, a Review Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of ADG(CAP). The Committee reviewed all the 623 recommendations of the Rangarajan Commission in its 8 meetings. The NSC was also apprised with this in its 88 <sup>th</sup> Meeting. At present, there are only 116 recommendations pending. A meeting is being organised to take final call on the pending recommendations of the Rangarajan Commission.
5.	2.29	(a) The Working Groups would be submitting to the NSC, the details of the methodological instruments as usual. These will include the sampling design, the concepts and definitions, and the schedules of inquiry.	Recommendations are being complied with.
6.		(b) The Tabulation plan and the list of reports in respect of each survey formulated by the Working Group shall be submitted to the NSC for its approval. The members of the Working Group may be invited for the meeting in which these issues would be considered by the NSC.	
7.		(c) The NSSO shall bring out an overview report covering key results in the subjects of inquiry in each round and simultaneously release unit level data. Responsibility for preparation of other reports will be finalized by the NSC. In respect of subject areas handled by line Ministries/ Departments, the relevant unit level data would be shared with them by the NSSO and on the basis of that data; they should bring out their own reports.	

8.		(d) The aforementioned process may be introduced from the 71 <sup>st</sup> NSS round onwards.	
9.	2.36	(a) Copies of filled-in listing schedules, where feasible, may be retained in electronic mode (with proper indexing to facilitate retrieval) and the paper schedules may be weeded out. In future, all the filled-in listing schedules may be weeded out, immediately after their retention in electronic mode.	In compliance of the recommendations, DP Centres have already completed the scanning of listing schedules and weeded out the schedules after that.
10.		(b) Detailed inquiry schedules may be weeded out after two years after the placing of unit level data in the public domain, unless queries have been raised requiring re-examination of the data.	The recommendation is being complied with.
11.	3.9	a) The SSD may provide statistical standards and methodology in respect of social sector statistical products to line Ministries and monitor the implementation of the standards.	SSD has proposed to undertake the standardization work in phased manner and standardization of Education Statistics to be considered at the first instance. For this, a sub-group of officers from HRD, experts on Education Statistics has been formed and the report of the sub-group is under finalization.
12.		b) The SSD may study datasets on social sector available with line Ministries and States/ UTs and attempt data integration.	The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), constituted under the chairmanship of DG, CSO had identified a framework of 14 goals and 88 indicators pertaining to important social sectors. The SSD prepared a report of the framework by including data for the last 5 data points. The competent authority has suggested revising the IMG framework in accordance with NITI Ayog's roadmap for National SDG indicator framework. Once the same is finalised, National Indicator Framework for SDG will be finalised.

13.		c) Dissemination of data through DEVINFO may be explored.	DevInfo India is an indicator-based database system developed by CSO, in collaboration with the UNICEF, with the objective of promoting common accessibility of data and knowledge on the key development outcomes in India in order to enhance effective planning and monitoring of development activities. Three versions of DevInfo India database have been released so far in 2005, 2008 and 2011 respectively. The updated version of DevInfo India was released along with MDGInfo India (Data base of MDG indicators based on DevInfo) in 2015.
14.		d) SSD spends considerable time on activities, such as financing of research studies, financial assistance to holding conferences/ seminars, travel grant assistance to Indian Statisticians for presenting their papers in International Conferences, conducting On-the-spot essay writing competitions, Awards, and statistics Olympiad. It would be better, if these activities are handled in the CSO (CAP) or the Training Division.	These items of work have been transferred to Training Division and are being handled by them effectively.
15.		e) The aim of SSD publications should not be merely to compile tables from reports of line Ministries, but to provide metadata containing inter alia source of underlying data set, assessment on quality of the data, its coverage, and guidance on use.	This is a continuous activity and is being incorporated in the SSD publications.
16.		f) The SSD's effort in developing a framework for State MDG was noted and appreciated. However, it was felt that State level MDGs should not be developed by the MOSPI. SSD was advised to take up the	In response to the request from SSD, then Planning Commission (Now renamed as NITI Aayog) had written to the Chief Secretaries of various State Governments for preparing State MDGs report. SSD had offered to provide technical

		matter with the Planning Commission to advise the States to prepare State level reports as per the SSD framework. The SSD may provide support in computing the relevant indices.	inputs for training the State officials. The various aspects of State MDG reports were discussed in detail in the two meetings held with the State representatives. The Division has also provided necessary assistance by replying to the queries received from various State Governments in this regard.
17.		g) The NSC emphasized the importance of SSD analyzing NSS unit level data for its reports. It was suggested that a number of NSS reports could be shifted to the SSD.	Training programme was organized in Computer Centre for officers/officials of SSD to develop the expertise in the use and analysis of NSS unit level data.
18.		h) The feasibility of updating data tables of National Data Bank for Socio-Religious Categories through Electronic link to the primary sites may be explored.	Recommendation has been noted for compliance
19.		i) The SSD should generate back series of population for the inter-censal years in collaboration with the RGI.	Technical Group on Population Projection for the period 2011-2035 has been constituted by the National Commission on Population, M/o Health and FW. TOR of the Technical Group inter-alia includes giving guidance to adjust the existing population projection figures for the period 2002-2010 in consonance with 2011 census figures. The Technical Group (TG) is to be chaired by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The T.G. is yet to submit its report.
20.		j) SSD should examine the feasibility of constructing the sex ratios for 0-6 years age group from RGI and NSS data.	SSD has completed the exercise of calculating sex ratios for 0-6 year's age group from Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 and NSS 50 <sup>th</sup> round (1993-94), 55 <sup>th</sup> round (1999-200) and 68 <sup>th</sup> round (2011-12) and the summary results were informed to NSC in a subsequent meeting. The main findings from the comparison of results from Census and NSS

			<p>were,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. For sex ratio all ages, there was not much variation between the estimates from NSS and the nearest Census, at all India level. The estimates of sex ratio all ages at all India level from census showed an increasing trend during 1991 to 2011, where as the increasing trend was observed in NSS 50<sup>th</sup>&amp; 55<sup>th</sup> rounds and the value remained unchanged in 68<sup>th</sup> round.</li> <li>b. For sex ratio 0-6 years, there was not much variation between the estimates from NSS and the nearest Census, at all India level. But, NSS showed increasing trend while Census showed declining trend.</li> <li>c. At State / UT level the estimates for sex ratio all ages and 0-6 years varied considerably for many State/ UTs, when the NSS results were compared with the results of nearest Census.</li> <li>d. The comparative positions of State/ UTs varied when the NSS results and nearest Census results were arranged in ascending / descending order for both the indicators.</li> </ol> <p>Thus, the exercise was indicating that, the results of sex ratios compiled from NSS unit level data and their comparison with nearest Census data, did not provide any concrete evidence for using the NSS results for filling in the data gaps occurring for the inter censal period.</p>
21.		k) It was not felt appropriate that the SSD be the nodal Division for the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism etc., as those Ministries do not handle social sector statistics. The	The revised list of line Ministries / Departments that SSD is coordinating in respect of social sector statistics was submitted to NSC.

		ESD may coordinate with such line Ministries.	
22.	3.13	1) The ESD may provide statistical standards and methodology in respect of economic statistical products to line Ministries and monitor the implementation of the standards.	CSO is preparing a manual for providing guidelines to the administrative Ministries/ source agencies on data validation and estimation of non-response in the new base year of IIP as per recommendation of the WG on IIP.
23.		2) The ESD may study datasets on economic statistics available with line Ministries and States/ UTs and attempt data integration.	<p>ESD has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Data Exchange and Developing an Integrated Statistical Database under the Chairmanship of DG (CSO) with members drawn from various administrative Ministries maintaining statistical information/ database.</p> <p>As per the recommendations of the Committee a list of indicators has been identified pertaining to various sectors of Economic Statistics and on the basis of data from the concerned source Ministries, a quarterly factsheet will be prepared for depicting changes in the economic scenario in the country on a short term basis.</p> <p>The Committee is also studying various economic datasets at disaggregated levels (unit level) available with various Ministries/ Departments with a view to suggest possible means to integrating the datasets.</p>
24.		3) Dissemination of data through DEVINFO may be explored.	DEVINFO India database is being revised at present. A larger number of economic indicators are going to be included in the DEVINFO India database for dissemination.
25.		4) The aim of ESD publications should not be merely to compile data and tables from reports/ administrative sources of line Ministries, but to provide	Metadata has been incorporated in Energy Statistics and Industrial Statistics. Metadata that describes general information about compilation, computation,

		metadata containing inter alia source of underlying data set, assessment on quality of the data, its coverage, and guidance on use.	accessibility and availability of infrastructure statistics; the data sources and compilation methodology at data source level and concepts and definitions of some important infrastructure indicators, thus reflecting the coverage and quality of data and its usage.
26.		5) Formats devised by the CSO (NAD) on trade sector data requirements may be looked into, for adaptation.	Formats were studied and adapted.
27.		6) Time lag in the release of report on 'Energy Statistics' may be reduced. Links to latest databases available in other sources may be provided, while releasing the publications.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.
28.		7) In addition to collecting data on products in CPC under the ASI, the ESD should consider collecting data on ITC-HS codes; as such data would be available readily from most of the factories. This measure would also encourage self-filing of returns by factory managements and provide for additional validation.	The matter was discussed in the 26 <sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) which recommended that data on both NPCMS and ITC-HS may be collected in ASI 2013-14. Accordingly the data for ASI 2013-14 is being collected in both NPCMS and ITC-HS.
29.		8) As the ASI is conducted under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, the dissemination and sharing of ASI data shall be done in a manner that is consistent with the relevant provisions under the Act.	ASI is a statutory survey under 'The Collection of Statistics Act' which prohibits disclosure of data relating to individual factories. When number of factories under any industry (3-digit level of NIC-2008) in a state is less than three, the data are combined to a similar industry in order to conceal the identity of all such units belonging to the concerned stratum. Similarly, when number of units under any 4-digit level of NIC at All-India level is less than three, the data are merged with a similar industry under the same broad industry group. The same practice of merging is being followed

			to avoid disclosures. The data fields corresponding to Permanent Serial Number (PSL No.), District code and RO/SRO are replaced with '9' to suppress the identity of the unit.
30.		9) The efforts made by the CSO for introducing a web portal for collection of ASI data have been well appreciated. The CSO should liaise with the Labour Bureau to validate and release results simultaneously.	The provision for Labour Bureau to download relevant and validated ASI data is already there in the ASI Web Portal. There is a separate provision available for Labour Bureau to use this functionality.
31.		10) The ESD may work out modalities for bringing out a Fact Sheet every quarter on financial results, as is done by the CMIE.	ESD has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Data Exchange and Developing an Integrated Statistical Database under the Chairmanship of DG (CSO) with members drawn from various administrative Ministries maintaining statistical information/database. As per the recommendations of the Committee a list of indicators has been identified pertaining to various sectors of Economic Statistics. On the basis of data for the selected indicators from the concerned source Ministries, a quarterly factsheet is proposed to be prepared for depicting changes in the economic scenario in the country on a short term basis.
32.		11) The ESD may work out ways and means of switching over to volume index in place of the present quantity index in respect of IIP.	The WG on IIP has recommended in its report that in the new base year, the IIP may continue to be a hybrid index using a mix of quantity and value of production for different items, in line with the international recommendations of the UNSD. However, a larger number of products are now proposed to have monetary value of output to be reported for IIP. The details regarding items for which data on value of production will be used has been worked out in consultation with DIPP and currently collection of backlog data is in process.
33.		12) Use-based classification	The WG on IIP suggested in its

		<p>presently being followed in IIP needs re-examination, as some products could fall under both capital and consumer categories.</p>	<p>report that a revised use-based classification may be followed with following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary (mining activities)</li> <li>• Intermediate goods</li> <li>• Capital goods and</li> <li>• Consumer goods (durables and non-durables)</li> </ul> <p>ESD constituted a Task Group under the Technical Review Committee for defining the Use-Based Classifications for the new series of IIP in keeping with the recommendations of the WG. The Task Group recommended the following Use-Based categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Primary use goods (consisting of Mining and Electricity);</li> <li>ii. Capital goods;</li> <li>iii. Intermediate goods;</li> <li>iv. Consumer durables;</li> <li>v. Consumer nondurables; and</li> <li>vi. Construction goods.</li> </ol> <p>The Task Group also classified the items in the new basket according to the above classification.</p>
34.		<p>13) The ESD may provide guidance to the CBEC on validation and tabulation of production data.</p>	<p>ESD has conducted a comparative study on the basis of CBEC production data and IIP data to determine the relative growth rates from the two sources. On the basis of the findings of the study, a reference has been made to the CBEC for providing inputs/clarifications. After receipt of the same, ESD will place a report before the NSC for drawing up future course of action.</p>
35.		<p>14) Data on ICT indicators is being collected in the 71<sup>st</sup> NSS round through household survey. The ESD shall look into the issue of collecting such data for the non-household sector from other surveys, censuses and administrative sources, in consultation with the Department of Electronics and</p>	<p>To collect non-household data on ICT following actions are taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The access and use of ICT by business establishment is collected from ASI data.</li> <li>• The infrastructure and access to ICT by individuals is collected from the publications of TRAI.</li> <li>• Data on some trade related indicators obtained from</li> </ul>

		Information Technology, and attempt data integration.	<p>NASSCOM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The access and use of ICT by unincorporated non- agricultural enterprises; unorganised manufacturing enterprises and service sector enterprises from various surveys of NSSO is under compilation.</li> <li>• Efforts are being made to prepare a statistical publication with the available data.</li> </ul>
36.		15) With regard to Infrastructure statistics, it was noted that an Annual national level index of infrastructure development is being compiled. It was felt that this index is presently not being used for any purpose. Compiling Annual State Level Index would be more useful.	<p>Index of Infrastructure Development at national level is not yet compiled due to non- availability of data. It was proposed by ESD that a single All India level Index may not reflect the condition of sector- specific, region-specific infrastructure in the country. Hence, it may not fulfill the requirements of assessing infrastructure at state and sector level. It was, therefore, suggested that for investment decisions state level index may be attempted. To accomplish this, a status report on the development of methodology for computation of index of infrastructure development is prepared. This report includes some International practices of computing the index at both country and regional level. The methodologies used in these countries is attempted for India and Index of Infrastructure development is computed at state level as well as at All India level for various dimensions of infrastructure.</p>
37.		16) On the issue of statistical classifications, the ESD must play a more pro-active role in laying down and implementing classifications by all official agencies, consistent with international classifications.	<p>ESD has pursued Department of Revenue to adopt National Product Classification for Services Sector (NPC-SS) for classification of services in GST regime and service tax data collection.</p> <p>ESD has also provided technical assistance to DIPP for adopting NIC 2008 in IEM database of DIPP under 'Make in India' program of Government of India.</p>
38.		17) The general view on under-	To guard against under-reporting of

		reporting of own-account enterprises in Economic Census needs special care and attention by the ESD.	own-account establishments and particularly those operating without fixed structure, schedule (6A) of Sixth Economic Census (EC) was modified to record number of such establishments owned by household members. Further, minimum qualification for enumerators and supervisors was prescribed. Adequate training arrangements were also made and a field inspection mechanism was put in place.
39.		18) The feasibility of sharing of list frames prepared on the basis of Economic Census data with local authorities and registration authorities may be examined under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.	Recommendation has been noted for compliance.
40.		19) The concept of 'Business Register' requires more clarity, as it appears that the CSO (ESD) and the CSO (NAD) have been approaching the issue in different ways.	Directory of Establishments based on Sixth EC comprises establishments with 10 or more workers so that, the relatively bigger units form part of the Directory that can be used as a List Frame, as is the practice in case of Annual Survey of Industries. For the remaining units, which outnumber the units in the Directory, an area frame approach of sampling seems to be more appropriate.
41.		20) The NSC emphasized the importance of ESD analyzing NSS unit level data for its reports. It was suggested that a number of NSS reports on economic statistics could be shifted to the ESD.	The recommendation has been noted for compliance.
42.		21) An Annual Survey of Services Sector was conducted on pilot basis. Collecting administrative data from service tax returns may also be explored as a part of the pilot exercise. Based on the experience in the pilot, a complete proposal on introducing the survey as a new product may be prepared and	A report on the basis of the pilot survey of the ASSS was placed before the NSC in its 67 <sup>th</sup> and 70 <sup>th</sup> meetings.

		submitted.	
43.		22) It was felt appropriate that the ESD be the nodal Division for the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism etc.	The recommendation has been noted for compliance.
44.	3.16	(1) The Training Division may comprehensively assess the training needs in respect of persons working at various levels in the official statistical system at the Centre and in the States/ UTs, duly keeping in view the international developments, newly emerging areas and demands on statistical products of the users within and outside the Government.	An expert group constituted under the chairmanship of DG, CSO, assessed the training needs in respect of personnel working at various levels in the official statistical system at the centre and the State/UTs. The recommendations of the expert group are being implemented. Based on recommendations, 6 Regional workshops were conducted and 2 TOT are organised for State officials on highly demanded subjects every year.
45.		(2) The Training Division may prepare and submit to the NSC a draft Training Policy for building capabilities at national and state level in respect of all types of statistical products.	Training Division has initiated to collect the relevant information to prepare a Training Policy Document in accordance with the guidelines of DOPT Training Policy. Matter is being followed up.
46.		(3) A manual on official statistics on the lines of the earlier publication 'A Guide to Official Statistics' may be brought out.	The advice of NSC is noted for compliance. The publication of 'A guide to Official Statistics' is under preparation. After completion, it will be placed before NSC.
47.		(4) The reach of the training programmes may be enhanced in a decentralized way through e-mode of learning. These may include releasing e-manuals/ monographs, Audio/ Video CDs, arranging virtual class rooms, webcasts through official website and broadcasts	This matter has been taken up in association with SOSU, ISI, Kolkata at present.

		through IGNOU.	
48.		(5) The training on official statistics imparted to teaching faculty in Universities may have some UGC recognized incentives mechanism. This would attract more participation. Hence, the matter may be taken up with the UGC.	A communication from NSSTA has been sent to UGC requesting for an appropriate mechanism for providing incentive to the faculty who attend training programme on official statistics at NSSTA.
49.		(6) The faculty working at NSSTA and the trainees may involve themselves in research activities.	The advice of NSC has been noted and faculty has been advised to involve themselves in research activities to the maximum extent possible, notwithstanding their present heavily preoccupations on various committed training programmes. NSSTA has been in parallels, taking some action to augment the technical manpower strength to undertake this and other such new/additional tasks, as may be required.
50.		(7) The training imparted to ISS probationers may include using unit level data and writing reports.	Basic training for a period of 5 week module on preparation of design of schedule, collection, compilation and analysis of data, writing of reports is included in the intensive training module for ISS probationers. As per recommendation of NSC, a separate module for one week on analysis of unit level data and writing of reports has been incorporated as a part of intensive training.
51.		(8) Feedback on training programmes may be obtained from trainees as also from the concerned organisations.	Feedbacks from participants of various programmes conducted at NSSTA or sponsored by NSSTA are taken as a standard practice. Feedbacks from the concerned organizations are also being introduced.
52.		(9) The Training Division may strengthen and widen the engagement with international agencies and other countries, in respect of research activities.	The advice of NSC has been noted for compliance.
53.	3.20	(1) Keeping in view the international standards, the National Accounts may be	Incorporated in the new series of national accounts with base year

		presented at basic prices, instead of at factor cost.	2011-12.
54.		(2) Substantial divergence between national accounts and state accounts in respect of agriculture sector was observed. The CSO (NAD) may discuss the issue with the Ministry of Agriculture and the concerned States, for finding a solution.	The estimates of Gross Value Added for all participating States and Union Territories in respect of agriculture and allied sectors were analysed vis-à-vis all India estimates prepared by CSO for the years 2004-05 to 2011-12 both at current and constant(2004-05) prices. Some differences, observed for the year 2011-12 were reduced after the discussions on comparable estimates, held during April-May 2014. Subsequent years, if any differences were observed, same were discussed during comparable estimates and solved the problem.
55.		(3) It was noted that a few indicators are available on civil aviation and railways in respect of services sector and that having no index on service production has been a handicap. The CSO may plan a benchmark survey on services sector and also plan to compile indices on the sector using the survey database.	It is proposed to carry out annual survey of services sector. CSO-IS wing has conducted a pilot in this regard. Compilation of indices is being taken up by ESD. Test indices of AIR, Rail, Insurance, Banking and Postal services was compiled and placed on website of MoSPI.
56.		(4) ADG, NAD during the presentation informed that he had taken up with IMF to organize training on sectoral accounts and implementation of the recommendations of SNA 2008. NSC, while noting the major changes in SNA 2008, suggested that in addition to the proposed training, IMF may be approached to send a Mission for evaluation under the Report on Observance of Standards and Codes to identify the weaknesses in compilation of national	Training on Sectoral Accounts for the officers of CSO, RBI, other Ministries and state DESs was conducted during March, 2014 with resource persons from IMF. Further, IMF sent a technical assistance mission on the lines of ROSC to CSO during April-May 2015 for national accounts and price statistics. Regular trainings are conducted by IMF on national Accounts. Officers of the Division are participating in such

		accounts in India. Thereafter, training programmes focused on weak areas may also be organized with the assistance of IMF.	programmes.
57.		(5) The CSO (NAD) may assess its training requirements in collaboration with the NSSTA, particularly in respect of training of trainers.	A note on the training needs of the officers of National Accounts Division was submitted to NSC alongwith the ATR for the 58 <sup>th</sup> to 65 <sup>th</sup> meetings of NSC.
58.		(6) The CSO (NAD) may attempt to compile national balance sheet. They should aim to compile complete sequence of accounts, as prescribed in SNA 2008. They should also compile supply use tables.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.
59.		(7) The paper on divergence between PFCE and NSS CES estimates has been updated with latest data and furnished to the 68 <sup>th</sup> Round Working Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. A.K. Adhikari. The CSO (NAD) may place the paper before the NSC along with the views of the Working Group. It was noted that concordance in respect of services is difficult in the two data sets. Hence, steps should be taken to follow international classification on individual consumption (i.e., Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) both in the NAD as also in the NSSO. Common classification would facilitate better comparison between the two data sets.	The updated paper was submitted to NSC alongwith the ATR on the 58 <sup>th</sup> to 62 <sup>nd</sup> meeting. The paper is a part of the Report of the Committee on PFCE which is available in the public domain. The estimates of PFCE, as released by the Division follow COICOP.
60.		8. The CSO (NAD) may look into alternative data sources hitherto untouched, to improve their estimates. In respect of companies, the Income Tax data base may be looked into along with that of the MCA. In respect of services, data from	Many of the data sources have been explored as part of the base year revision exercise of national accounts. The details are available in the reports of the sub-committees, constituted in connection with the base year revision exercise. The recommendations made have been

		Income Tax and Services Tax returns needs to be examined.	incorporated in the new series of national accounts.
61.		9. The CSO (NAD) should take steps to update rates and ratios used in compilation of national accounts. They should be constantly engaged with the NSSO, the line Ministries, the States/ UTs and expert institutions in conducting type studies to periodically update them.	<p>The Division apprised NSSO of the data requirement vis-à-vis the 10 year cycle of NSSO. Further the following type studies were awarded for updating various rates and ratios for use in the new series of national accounts:</p> <p>(i) Pilot study for estimation of seed, feed and wastage ratios for major food grains to Indian Agriculture Statistics Research Institute (IASRI) during agricultural years 2012-13 and 2013-14</p> <p>(ii) Study on Improvement in Rates and Ratios used in the estimates of Gross Value Added in Construction sector and Capital Formation to Central Building Research Institute (CBRI)</p> <p>(iii) Study on State-wise yield of Meat and Byproduct of Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Sheep, Pig and Poultry to National Research Centre on Meat (NRCM)</p> <p>(iv) Study on input costs of marine fish production to Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi.</p>
62.	3.22	(1) The PCL Unit shall make attempts to release unit level data from the CPI data collection to permit academic usage.	In order to provide information at much disaggregated level, the CSO has started providing item level indices of CPI, after the base revision. Regarding releasing the unit level data for public use, the feasibility is being examined. The CSO has started the ground work for spatial index. For this purpose item codes are being prepared, which will include the details of Structured Product Description, so that, prices of an item of same specification at

			two different places may be compared. After completion of this exercise, providing unit level data to users may be useful. Therefore, the CSO is not providing unit level price data to users at present.
63.		(2) The NSSO may provide access to the PCL Unit on the CPI (AL/RL) data for facilitating cross-validation of CPI rural data.	NSSO has started sending hard copies of schedules of CPI (AL/RL). As price data for CPI are received through web portal, NSSO was requested to provide the soft copies of CPI (AL/RL) data comparison, which are awaited.
64.		(3) The PCL Unit may examine the feasibility of compiling spatial indices by building up an appropriate basket of commodities on the basis of ICP and CPI data with the required improvisations and augmentations.	The CSO has started the ground work for spatial index. As first step, item codes are being prepared, which will include the details of Structured Product Description, so that, prices of an item of same specification at two different places may be compared. In this context, training on compilation of sub-national PPP is being organized from 20-22 February, 2017. The resource persons from World Bank and ADB would impart training to the officers of PSD.
65.	3.24	(a) Efforts should be made to evolve a system to provide eventually free on-line access to data on different subjects, to promote its usage. Till such time, the present proposal of establishing data centers may be explored in consultation with the ICSSR and the UGC.	AnMoU to establish a data centre has been signed with ICSSR in the month of February, 2015.
66.		(b) The Computer Centre should be evolved as the centre and the coordinating junction for the proposed network of all agencies engaged in production of official statistics to ensure better data flow.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.

67.		(c) Manpower planning has to be done and executed in a manner consistent with the ongoing activities and the future vision.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.
68.		(d) The Computer Centre should strengthen its coordination mechanism with other line Ministries and States/ UTs to bring in more data into its dissemination portal.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.
69.		(e) In all cases, where data/ reports can be accessed at disaggregated levels, the concerned local authorities need to be sensitized.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.
70.		(f) The Computer Centre may examine the feasibility of exploiting the potential of administrative statistics, and for this purpose, may initiate dialogue with the concerned producers including imparting training to the concerned personnel.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.
71.	3.28	(i) A more detailed action taken report on the recommendations made by the AtulSarma Committee may be submitted by the Division.	The recommendations of the AtulSarma Committee Report have been implemented.
72.		(ii) The activities recommended in this report to be shifted from the CSO (SSD) may be taken up by the CSO (CAP).	The activities have been transferred to Training Division/NSSTA of CSO.
73.		(iii) An updated status report on implementation of the Rangarajan Commission recommendations may be submitted to the NSC, for review.	A review committee headed by ADG (CAP) is examining the recommendations of Rangarajan Commission. So far, 8 meetings have been held and the updated status of implementation has been provided to NSC in its 88 <sup>th</sup> Meeting.
74.		(iv) An updated Action Taken Report (ATR) on the recommendations made in the	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.

		previous Annual Reports of the NSC may be placed before the Parliament and the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committees. The ATR may also be submitted to the NSC, for review.	
75.		(v) The report submitted to the Government, on the working of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, may be furnished to the NSC, for review.	Two reports on the working of the CoS Act have been prepared for the years 2011-12 and 2013-14. Both the reports have been sent to NSC for comments.
76.	3.37	(1) There are many data gaps in the field of agricultural statistics, which have not been addressed adequately over the years, while resources are being spent every year on the ICS scheme without much success. As such, the operation of the ICS scheme may be taken up periodically, say once in five years.	In this regard, a letter has been received from Secretary (Agriculture) addressed to Secretary (MoSPI) requesting that the present arrangement of annual supervision of the ICS Scheme by NSSO (FOD) should be continued to ensure the reliability of Crop Statistics. It is being pursued by this Ministry with the Ministry of Agriculture.
77.		(2) The NSSO may, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the CSO, the Planning Commission and the IASRI, prepare proposals for diversification of the work of the AS Wing during the remaining period to cater to other requirements in the subject area, such as statistics on non-principal crops, agricultural inputs, horticulture, agricultural markets, and minor irrigation including allied fields such as animal husbandry. The proposals may be placed before the NSC for consideration.	Meetings have been held with Departments dealing with agriculture and allied activities wherein each of the concerned Departments was requested to send the proposal of involvement of NSSO (FOD) in improving the data quality dealt by the concerned department. No such proposal has been received except Mahalanobis National Crop Forecasting Centre (MNCFC) wherein it is stated that there can be collaboration between NSSO and MNCFC for improving the yield data collection system.
78.	3.48	(1) The subject coverage notified for the 71 <sup>st</sup> NSS round may be modified to indicate 'health' in place of 'health and morbidity'. This is necessary to remove a	Action completed.

		possible impression among users that the survey would measure 'morbidity' in all its dimensions.	
79.		(2) With regard to students staying in hostels, their information may be collected at their usual residence, as proposed. Similarly, in respect of health characteristics, information on temporary stay away cases due to hospitalization may be included in the expenditure of their usual household. However, in respect of child births where it is customary for a daughter (or a daughter-in-law) to shift to another household (most of the cases, her parents' household); information may be collected at the household where the cost has been incurred.	
80.		(3) In all cases, where information is collected in respect of persons who are not members of the household as per the usual NSS definition of 'household', additional information on location (State code and district code) may be collected in order to facilitate subsequent re-grouping of such expenditures under the relevant State or district for national/ state accounts purposes. For the same purpose, such additional information may also be collected in respect of expenditure on each case of hospitalization in other States/ Districts for the members of each selected household.	Only state codes have been collected in respect of persons not members of household as per usual NSS definition, because bifurcation / regrouping at district level may not be possible due to inadequate sample size.
81.	3.55	(1) The 72 <sup>nd</sup> NSS Round will develop schedules to cover tourism, household consumption of durable goods/ services and an evaluation of	The Core Group of the Working Group, NSS 72 <sup>nd</sup> round has submitted its report to the NSC.

		<p>the methodology for shorter schedules. The Working Group constituted will inter alia formulate the methodology. The Working Group will also give a report to the NSC on the feasibility of preparing a Master Sample for use in future NSS rounds. Member-Secretary of the Working Group shall submit monthly progress reports to the NSC covering various aspects.</p>	
82.		<p>(2) With regard to the subject coverage for the 73<sup>rd</sup> NSS round, conducting a follow-up survey of the VI Economic Census could be considered as one of the options. The NSSO may submit a detailed note on the coverage, conceptual framework and other requirements for the survey.</p>	Action completed.
83.	4.5	<p>(1) The fact that the occupational wage survey has been delayed due to shortage of staff is a matter of concern. The survey is a very useful resource on occupational and skill utilization in the sectors under coverage and the NSC desired that the Labour Bureau and the Ministry of Labour and Employment take steps to give this work the prominence it deserves. If staff shortage is an issue, the NSC suggested that the quick employment survey may be discontinued. However, it may not be discontinued till such time the Periodic Labour Force Survey being planned by the NSSO becomes operational.</p>	<p>In pursuance of the decision taken by the Steering Committee a meeting held on 16.06.2014 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Labour and Employment to undertake revision of all the indices, a proposal for conducting fresh round (7<sup>th</sup> round) of Occupational Wage Survey which is a pre-requisite for revision of Wage Rate Index was prepared and sent to Ministry for approval. The proposal was again revised in accordance with the observation of IFD. The matter is under consideration.</p> <p>Quick Employment Survey (QES): to extend the coverage of the Survey as well as sample size in order to generate comprehensive &amp; scientific data on the employment front on a quarterly basis, towards a better comprehensive estimate, an Expert Group has been constituted by this Ministry under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Mukherjee and a revised &amp; extended form of the QES survey</p>

			has been launched.
84.		(2) The Labour Bureau and the Ministry of Labour and Employment may consider the creation of an integrated web portal for submission of returns on-line by concerned informants.	<p>With an intention to reduce time lag and remove cobwebs present in the existing returns used under various labour legislations handled by Labour Bureau, thereby, increasing its accuracy and frequency of Labour Statistics so collected, an Inter-Divisional Committee to identify the data gaps in Labour and Employment Statistics was constituted in December, 2013 under the Chairmanship of Sh. P.P. Mitra. Principal Labour and employment Adviser (PLEA), Ministry of Labour and Employment. The Committee had the mandate to recommend changes in existing returns with a special impetus on electronic capturing of data through Web Portal so as to facilitate quick transmission of data.</p> <p>The first meeting of the Committee was held in the M/O labour and employment, new Delhi on 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2014 wherein it was decided that the Labour Bureau will examine in detail the issues of simplification of formats prescribed under various labour Acts and feasibility of developing a dedicated web portal for online transmission of the returns and to submit a report in this regard.</p> <p>Accordingly, Labour Bureau presented its report on “simplification of returns under Labour Laws: in the second meeting of the Committee which was held on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2014 in the M/O Labour and employment. The report was circulated among State/UT Governments for comments in this regard. In this meeting, it was also decided to entrust the software development work to M/S Keltron, Kerala.</p> <p>The 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the committee was held on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 at M/O Labour &amp; Employment in which M/s Keltron made a presentation of the</p>

			<p>software developed.</p> <p>The 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the committee was held on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 at Labour Bureau Chandigarh under the Chairmanship of Sh. P.P.Mitra, PLEA. The summary of the main suggestions given by the participants are as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All States/UTs have agreed to send data already available online to Labour Bureau through portal.</li> <li>• States/UTs which have simplified their returns into a single composite return may send it to Labour Bureau.</li> </ul>
85.		(3) The Ministry of Labour and Employment in general and the Labour Bureau, in particular, should in compliance with the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy, prepare a plan for the dissemination of disaggregated unit level data in the public domain. Specifically, survey based data may be released in the same way as the national sample survey and the national family health survey have been releasing their data so far.	<p>During a meeting held on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2014 at New Delhi under the chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Chairman, NSC, it was suggested that Labour Bureau should in compliance with National Data Sharing and Accessibility policy, prepare a plan for the dissemination of disaggregated unit level data in the public domain. Specifically, survey based data may be released in the same way as National Sample Survey (NSS) and national Family health Survey have been releasing their data so far.</p> <p>Accordingly, from the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual EUs onwards, the unit level data has been provided to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, New Delhi on demand. In future also, the unit level data may be provided to other scholars/researchers and Ministry on demand.</p>
86.		(4) Base revisions of indices may be pre-planned to make them effective once in five years. Base revision for the Wage Rate Index and CPI (AL/ RL) may be taken up immediately.	i. Base revision of CPI-AL/RL: the proposal for updating the existing series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers to a more recent base has already been agreed upon by the Ministry. However, in view of the change in classification of household

			<p>during 68<sup>th</sup> round, which is the latest available round, Labour Bureau is exploring the feasibility of utilizing the same for deprivation of weighting diagram for new series.</p> <p>ii. Base revision of WRI: in pursuance of the decision taken by the Steering Committee in a meeting held on 16.06.2014 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Labour and employment to undertake revision of all the indices, a proposal for conducting fresh round (7<sup>th</sup> round) of Occupational Wage Survey which is a pre-requisite for revision of Wage Rate Index was prepared and sent to Ministry for Approval. The matter is under consideration.</p>
87.		(5) For the construction sector to be included in the framework of the CPI (IW), rotational design may be considered.	<p>The new series of CPI (IW) would cover 88 sectors on All India basis. In addition to the workers belonging to seven sectors namely, Factories, Mines, Plantations, Railways, Public Motor transport Undertakings, Electricity Generating &amp; Distributing Establishments and ports &amp; Docks, the new series of CPI-IW would also cover the workers belonging to two additional sectors namely, Construction and handloom at two centres each on pilot/experimental basis. Guwahati and Salem centres would cover workers belonging to handloom Sector while Mumbai and Ghaziabad/G.B.Nagar would cover workers belonging to Construction Sector. This has already been approved by Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living ( TAC on SPCL) in its 52<sup>nd</sup> meeting held on 23.09.2014 and by Nation Statistical Commission in its 72<sup>nd</sup> meeting held on 26.11.2014</p>
88.		(6) Heavy vacancy position under non-plan in the Labour Bureau	<p>132 posts were vacant in the Bureau as on 01.07.2015. Labour Bureau</p>

		requires immediate attention, as continuance of this trend is adversely affecting the functioning of the Bureau.	has initiated necessary steps to fill up these vacant posts by sending requisition to UPSC/SSC and also with the respective cadre controlling authorities for Group A posts.
89.		(7) The use of the NCO-2004 needs to be reviewed, particularly in the domain of administrative statistics. The concerned functionaries need to be imparted training on the use of the classification. The Ministry of Labour and Employment may bring out statistics on newly emerging occupations, occupations that are waning and their geographical distribution aspects. This will help the Ministry and other users, in planning to build capacities in different occupations.	The existing series of National Classification of Occupations 2004 has been revised to capture the newly emerging occupations and the changes in the occupational pattern. The revised NCO-2015 is under release and a draft revision is under process.
90.		(8) The Ministry of Labour and Employment may liaise with the States/ UTs to cover on census basis all employees in the Government (at all levels) setup.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.
91.		(9) The Ministry of Labour and Employment may focus its attention on enterprise surveys, rather than household surveys, and the surveys may be conducted under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.	Recommendation has been noted for Compliance.
92.		(10) Complete information on the statistical activities of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, as requested vide DO letter no. 4(63)/2013-NSC dated 13 <sup>th</sup> December, 2013 addressed to Secretary (Labour), may be sent with the approval of the Secretary (Labour) for review by the NSC.	The matter was taken up with Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE). The MoLE stated that the D.O. Letter dated 13.12.2013 was replied. The reply could not be located. However, the NSC Secretariat may bring it to the notice of NSC and take appropriate action at the time of next review of MoLE by the NSC. This item is therefore

		The fact that the material has the approval of the Secretary needs to be mentioned in the communication. On receipt of the material, the NSC may invite the officers of the Ministry, if necessary, for further discussions.	closed.
93.	4.7	(1) The survey may be conducted if no data is available with the NSSO or the CSO and the Nodal Officer (under the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011) also certifies that the proposed survey if conducted would not amount to unnecessary duplication.	The proposed Survey of Working Class Family Income & Expenditure (WCFI&ES) does not amount to any duplication in collection of data under this Survey.
94.		(2) It will not be possible to integrate the WCFI&ES with any regular survey of the NSSO. Hence, a separate survey may be planned. In case the separate survey is to be conducted through the NSSO, the NSSO may be provided adequate resources required by them, both in terms of manpower and finances.	The WCFI&ES is a separate Survey of Labour Bureau being conducted through NSSO for which the resources as requisitioned by NSSO have already been provided.
95.		(3) An officer in the Labour Bureau may be designated as Liaison Officer to interact and coordinate with the MOSPI and the NSC Secretariat on the conduct of the Survey.	Shri. VinodJiTalashi, Deputy Director, is designated as Liason Officer to interact and coordinate with MoSPI and NSC.
96.		(4) The Labour Bureau may, in consultation with the TAC-SPCL, formulate the methodology for conducting the proposed survey, which includes concepts, definitions and classifications to be followed, sampling design, method of collecting data, processing, tabulation and	The methodology for conducting WCFI&ES has been formulated in consultation with Standing Tripartite Committee (STC) hand has been examined and approved by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on SPCL and also National Statistical Commission in a meeting held on 25 <sup>th</sup> and 26 <sup>th</sup> November, 2014 at New Delhi.

		dissemination of data. The methodology formulated should be properly documented and presented to the NSC for its concurrence and the survey shall be carried out in accordance with the methodology finally approved by the NSC.	
97.		(5) Other conditions laid down under para - (3) of the 'Guidelines on conducting statistical surveys' may be complied with.	The conditions laid down under para-3 of the guidelines on conducting Statistical Survey are being complied with.
98.	4.12	(1) appropriate steps should be taken expeditiously to revise the base of the index in a time bound manner and to stop the present data collection under the RPC scheme, as soon as possible;	The recommendations have been taken up with the labour Bureau for necessary follow up action.
99.		(2) the NSSO may liaise with the Labour Bureau to move suitable proposals before the TAC-SPCL to finalise the methodology for revision; and	
100.		(3) the users of the present CPI (AL/ RL), especially the States who use the index in formulating minimum wage policies, need to be given advance notice on the stoppage of the existing index.	
101.	4.16	(1) The SRS, being a panel, is a very rich demographic data source. The unit level data of the future surveys under the SRS should be released, as per the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy. The data for the previous cycle from 2003 to 2013 be digitized and made available to users, as it	For making unit level data for the previous years accessible, this office would have to digitize form no. 1 & 2 of 7597 units across India consisting of about 1.5 million households and 7.52 million population for the cycle of 10 years i.e. 2004-2013, as the data is presently available in proper format. This would consume more than two years (24 months) and

		has very high potential use in research.	huge resources would be required which is not commensurate with potential benefit to the public. As such, it would not be prudent to undertake such an exercise.
102.		(2) The NSC pointed out the need to develop a mechanism to migrate from the SRS to a civil registration based statistical system. In view of the fact that a number of States have achieved high level of penetration for civil registration of births, it may be useful for the ORGI to develop a transition plan for this. Suitable modifications in the SRS schedule may be included to provide for assessment of status of the civil registration of vital events.	To assess the status of civil registration of vital events, it is informed that for the new born, 'whether the new born have been registered or not', is collected in the SRS form no. 9 and for death, 'whether the deaths have been registered or not', is being collected in the form No. 10.
103.	4.24	(i) The DAC may take suitable steps for implementation of the suggestions given in para – 4.18, to ensure better coordination among State agencies and improve quality of area and production estimates.	States have been advised to set up a co-ordination mechanism for finalization of estimates in consultation with other concerned Department/Agencies such as Department of Fertilizers, Power, Remote Sensing etc. Some States have already set up a coordination mechanism. State governments have also been advised to engage contract workers for field work on area enumeration and yield assessment whenever the Patwari is unable to devote adequate attention to this job due to other revenue related works assigned to him.
104.		(ii) The DAC may enhance the scope of its statistical activities to cover not only principal crops but also all the crops in all the States/ UTs. For this purpose, the DAC needs to strengthen coordination within the Department as well, to ensure inter alia that all the cultivable land is taken into consideration	In view of the need to maintain timelines and quality of agricultural estimates, at present the data on 27 major crops are being collected for preparation of estimates of area, production and yield. These 27 crops cover practically all the important crops grown in different States/UTs. However, if Central Statistical Office (CSO) suggests

		<p>for generating agricultural statistics.</p>	<p>inclusion of any other crops which is important from the National Accounts point of view, the same would also be considered for regular data collection by DES. Under the existing system, the data for preparation of agricultural estimates are collected annually from a sample of 20% villages spread across the country on complete enumeration basis. As such, statistically, over a period of five years, total area under cultivation is taken into account in preparation of estimates. In view of the above, coverage of all the villages on complete enumeration basis every year is not considered necessary.</p>
105.		<p>(iii) The DAC may, in consultation with the States/ UTs and the IASRI, work out and execute a concrete plan to bring in, the entire agricultural statistics within its ambit. The plan should include generating reliable statistics for establishing linkage between production, consumption and trading of agricultural produce, value chain, food balance sheets, harmonization of classifications used by different agencies producing the data, steps for improving land-use statistics to cover the areas under hilly tracts in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, data on land being converted from agricultural to non-agricultural use, systematizing revision and reconciliation of figures by the States and the Centre, documenting all the steps, and dissemination of unit level data in compliance with the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy.</p>	<p>Presently entire agricultural statistics in the country is being handled by Ministry of Agriculture, which prepares national level estimates based on reports received from concerned Department in the States. Under the existing system, the States/UTs are provided the Central Assistance to augment their resources for collection of data for preparation of agricultural estimates under the Plan Scheme 'Improvement of Agricultural Statistics'. In about 85% of reported area covered under Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) and 10% area covered under the establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS), a well established system for agricultural statistics exists. The EARAS Scheme is also being extended to the remaining smaller States/UTs in far flung, hilly/difficult areas to cover the area under cultivation on 100% basis for reporting of agricultural statistics. In the process of preparation of all India level estimates of area, production and yield, the DES has a system of thoroughly validating the data reported by States in the light of</p>

			<p>alternative sets of estimates based upon remote sensing techniques, agro-economic models etc. along with the latest trends in the State-wise estimates of APY as well as the trends in the prices of agricultural commodities, In view of the above and the strict timelines for release of all India level estimates, the reconciliation through discussion with States is neither required nor feasible.</p> <p>The production estimates released by this Ministry are also shared with the concerned Ministries/Departments e.g. Department of Food and PD, Department of Consumer Affairs etc. for developing linkages between production, consumption and trading etc. of agricultural produce. As and when required, this Department follows standard classification of activities and products in respect of agricultural commodities.</p> <p>The Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics maintains estimates of APY, land Use etc only up to district level. The unit level primary data on 20% sample of villages are maintained by State Governments who have to take decision regarding dissemination of unit level data.</p>
106.		(iv) With regard to the cost of cultivation studies, its scope may be enhanced to cover more crops and more States, its sampling design may be got reviewed by the IASRI to reduce sampling and non-sampling errors, and the FARMAP may be replaced by a more user friendly web-enabled system.	<p>Farm Analysis package (FARMAP) is being revised with the help of NIC. The revised FARMAP 2.0 Software is user friendly, web enabled software which has been designed to make online data entry by fieldsmen. The revised software will be helpful in minimizing non-sampling error. The sampling design for cost studies has been reviewed by a Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Ramesh Chandra, an eminent Agricultural Economist, in which IASRI was also represented. The Committee has reviewed sampling design and recommended increase in the</p>

			sample size which will also minimize the sampling error in the cost estimates.
107.		(v) The data on cost of cultivation survey has immense potential of being used by planners and researchers. Hence, unit level data of the survey should be made available, in compliance with the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy.	For wider access by planners, researchers etc., the plot-wise data which is considered as the Unit level data under the Cost of Cultivation Scheme for 2000-01 to 2010-11 has been uploaded on the website of the Directorates ( <a href="http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/Costofcultivation.htm">http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/Costofcultivation.htm</a> )
108.		(vi) The DAC may guide the States in taking up cost of cultivation studies, which are important at State level and which cannot be accommodated in the surveys of the Centre.	Some of the States e.g. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala etc. are already implementing cost of Cultivation Scheme at the State level. On the recommendations of the 13 <sup>th</sup> finance Commission, many other States have also undertaken cost of cultivation studies.
109.		(vii) The problems in price data could be overcome through better coordination among the Central and State agencies, and by using IT-enabled systems for data collection, flow and processing of price data. The DAC may take steps in this direction and provide methodological guidance to the States to improve quality of data. The data on wholesale, retail and farm harvest prices may be regularly disseminated with a reasonable time lag.	As per recommendation of 64 <sup>th</sup> meeting of National Statistical Commission (NSC) held on 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> February, 2014, State Governments and Market Intelligence units have been given instructions for use of modern electronic devices for collection and reporting of weekly wholesale and retail prices of agricultural commodities. The Ministry has a comprehensive system of collection of daily wholesale and retail prices for agricultural commodities from a wide range of markets spread all over the country. The commodity and market wise price data are made available online through the website of Agmarknet. Data on farm harvest prices are also brought out as a publication.
110.		(viii) The disaggregated unit level data of the agricultural census may be disseminated, in compliance with the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy.	Agricultural Census is primarily mandated to provide macro-level statistical data/inputs to describe the structure and characteristics of operational holdings in the country. With the existing data collection/compilation mechanism and resources, it is not feasible to disseminate unit level disaggregated

			data of the Agriculture Census.
111.		(ix) The DAC may take steps to introduce uniform methodology on horticulture statistics, after the conclusion of the pilot experiment, to assist the States in strengthening data collection and validation mechanisms, and to strengthen coordination through nodal officers to be designated by each State.	<p>A pilot project entitled Coordinated programme on Horticulture Assessment and management using geo informatics (CHAMAN) has been launched by DAC in September 2014 to firm up the methodology for assessment of area and production of horticultural crops through Sample Survey and Remote Sensing technology. For Implementation of CHAMAN pilot project, nodal officers have already been appointed in the participating States.</p> <p>Field work using the sample survey methodology is planned during July 2015 to September 2016. The work on the Remote Sensing component has also begun. The uniform methodology to be firmed up through above pilot project will be implemented by all the states/UTs for preparation of horticultural estimates.</p>
112.	4.37	(1) Steps to control and measure non-sampling errors in the NFHS-4 may be taken up on the lines suggested by the NSC.	The communication of MoSPI dated 22.01.2014 in response to MoHFW D.O. Letter has been taken on record for necessary action. IIPS, the nodal agency for conducting NFHS-4 was instructed by MoHFW for taking necessary action for adopting sub-sampling in Kerala and Jharkhand which are being covered in the second phase of NFHS-4 and necessary action has been taken up by IIPS for adopting sub-sampling in Kerala and Jharkhand. The data collection in respect of Kerala has already been completed in October, 2016 and in Jharkhand though the field work was completed in October 2016 few PSUs are cancelled by IIPS due to some issues with the data collection and these PSSUs are expected to be redone in November 2016.
113.		(2) The unit level data of the NFHS-4 to be placed in the public domain may include unique codes (may not be the names) assigned to agencies, interviewers and supervisors, to facilitate analytical study of non-sampling errors by users.	
114.		(3) The report on the NFHS-4 may include a chapter on comparability of results of the NFHS-4 with those of the NFHS-3 and the DLHS-4.	
115.		(4) Complete documentation through meta-data may be placed in the public domain to facilitate further improvisations in the future NFHS.	MoHFW had instructed IIPS to mention in the NFHS-4

			Factsheets/Reports that “The figures of NFHS and that of earlier rounds are not strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be benchmark for future surveys”. MoHFW has so far released the results in the form of State/District Factsheets for 18 States/UTs covered in the first phase of NFHS-4. It has been indicated in all these State/UT Factsheets that “The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys.”
116.	4.49	(a) No purpose would be served by conducting the proposed Advanced Pilot Survey.	Proposed advanced pilot survey was dropped.
117.		(b) Methodology and the sampling design need to be looked into afresh, to address the aforementioned concerns and other relevant factors. Different alternatives or combinations thereof need to be evolved to tackle different situations. The list of drugs to be covered and the procedure of preparing list frames need to be looked into. A Working Group may be constituted by the MOSPI for these purposes.	The Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of DG&CEO, NSSO. The Working Group has suggested a methodology for Drug Abuse Survey to be testing through a pilot survey. The suggested methodology has been sent to the M/o SJ&E for testing in accordance with the recommendations.
118.		(c) A fresh pilot survey should be conducted in two districts of Punjab (one district from those covered and one district not covered in the list frame furnished by the Government of Punjab) in accordance with the new methodology formulated by the Working Group. The pilot should be conducted under the oversight of the Working Group, so that all the methodological	

		variations and assumptions could be professionally tested in the pilot.	
119.		(d) The DOSJE would arrange resources for conducting the pilot survey and enlist the support of the Punjab Government, NGOs and other stake-holders in conducting the survey.	
120.		(e) The Working Group should evolve estimation procedures and generate estimates, based on the data collected in the pilot, along with the relative standard errors and estimates on non-sampling errors.	
121.		(f) On the basis of the results of the pilot, the Working Group should recommend suitable methodology for a nation-wide survey on drug abuse to generate estimates at national and state level.	
122.		(g) The composition and terms of reference for the Working Group should be finalized by the MOSPI with the approval of the Chairperson, NSC.	
123.	4.55	(1) The RBI may consider conducting some of its surveys (presently carried out on the basis of voluntary responses) under the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.	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 select issues (from households etc.) 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.
124.		(2) It was reported that the SEBI has organized a dedicated portal	RBI and SEBI have regular data-sharing arrangements and are in

		for on-line submission of statutory returns (quarterly and annual) by the listed companies. It was suggested that the RBI and the CSO may explore directly using the database of the portal for their purposes, specifically to see whether this data could be used in generating quarterly estimates in a much faster way.	touch regarding the additional information on SEBI portal for filling statutory returns by listed companies.
125.		(3) It was reported that the data collected in Block-4 of the Industrial Outlook Survey Schedule is being internally used by the RBI at present. The NSC felt that the data has a high potential for use in research and desired that the data may be placed in the public domain.	The detailed results of Industrial Outlook Survey are now being put in public domain on a quarterly basis through Data-Release on the RBI website.
126.		(4) It was noted that information on destination (country-wise) for service exports is not made available at present. The NSC desired that the RBI may consider releasing them with suitable guidance on limitations.	RBI is sharing country-wise data on trade in services from the Foreign Exchange Transactions Electronic Reporting System (FETERS) with the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI) with the following caveats: (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 payments (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; (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 (c) In most

			<p>cases, payment is made/received through the financial hubs, which do not present true picture of the country-wise trade in services.</p> <p>In order to fill the data-gap on trade in services, as per the inter-institutional arrangements, the Reserve bank is now collecting contact details of major parties (which capture approx 90% in value terms), from AD banks and providing these to the DGCIS for conducting surveys in various areas of services export.</p>
127.		(5) The NSC desired to know whether a detailed statistical profile of investors and their investment activity by State/ location (rural/ urban) can be made available and whether a statistical profile of non-corporate market intermediaries could be generated.	No comment received.
128.		(6) The SEBI may review, in consultation with the RBI and the CSO, compilation and dissemination of information on statistical parameters from its database.	
129.		(7) The CSO and the RBI may examine the use of information on foreign subsidiary companies, generated by the RBI through their statutory returns.	The detailed data on foreign subsidiary companies (based on the Annual Return on Foreign liabilities and Assets-FLA) are now being released on the RBI website through data-release.
130.		(8) It was suggested whether the report on remittances by the NRIs could be expanded to cover all remittances including those received in India by foreigners residing in India.	The tri-annual survey on remittances is designed to capture the cost inward remittances. It does not cover outward remittances by foreigners residing in India.
131.	5.5	(a) Definitional clarity on 'contract labour' is very much required to measure it. There could be alternative approaches in measuring contract labour.	The working group, NSS 73 <sup>rd</sup> round considered the aspects of contract labour and accommodated it to some extent in enterprise survey of NSS 73 <sup>rd</sup> round. It will be also

		While it may be true that none of the approaches would be complete for the purpose in view, it would be necessary to identify the most appropriate one or a combination thereof to address the issue.	included in household surveys on employment -Unemployment e.g. PLFS in future.
132.		(b) The NSSO may experiment different approaches in the field and come out with the findings.	
133.		(c) The advice of the Nodal Officer seems to have not been made available to the Committee. As such, the NSSO has been requested to furnish the advice for consideration by the NSC.	
134.	5.14	The enhanced scope of measuring work, employment and unemployment through a set of existing and new indicators given in the 19 <sup>th</sup> ICLS has been noted by the NSC. It was felt that the new framework is more inclined towards weekly status approach of measuring employment-unemployment. The NSC desired that the new approach to be developed for Indian labour force surveys should be suitably integrated with the concept of employment followed in enterprise surveys, and that the Dantwala Committee report, which has been the basis for the present labour force surveys, may be revisited. It was also felt that the list of indicators given in the 19 <sup>th</sup> ICLS are relevant in the Indian context and that Quarterly and Annual Surveys may have to be planned to measure all the indicators. In order to deliberate on all these issues, including redesigning the schedules of inquiry and working out additional resource requirements, the NSC recommended that the NSSO may prepare a consultation paper and organize a Workshop to take the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the proposed Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) due emphasis has been given for collection of data on labour force using Current Weekly Status (CWS). The PLFS has a provision to generate labour force indicators of each quarter and to publish these indicators along with the changes in the estimates of key labour force parameters in urban areas through quarterly bulletins. Besides it is proposed to bring out a Key Report to present the estimates of Labour Force parameters in both rural and urban areas using CWS. In PLFS, the scope of collection of information in CWS is further enhanced by including items like hours of work, hours available for additional work, etc.</li> <li>2. On the recommendations of Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) a sub-committee for detailed study of various</li> </ol>

		views of all stake-holders and users of data.	recommendations of 19 <sup>th</sup> ICLS has been constituted.
135.	5.17	(a) The work in respect of First Accumulation Accounts could be coordinated with the concerned Ministries/ Departments and carried out in the CSO (SSD). However, when the subsequent work-plan is taken up, it would be better that the job is carried out in the CSO (NAD).	<p>Preparation of Green National Accounts requires compilation of Asset Accounts, Physical Supply and Use Tables and Monetary Supply and Use Tables. The following steps have been taken so far.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. List of indicators for compilation of Accounts for selected sectors have been identified.</li> <li>2. A meeting to assess the availability of relevant statistics with concerned Ministries/Departments and other data source agencies was held on 24.9.2014.</li> </ol> <p>Based on the assessment made in the above mentioned meeting and also considering that the process of getting required statistics for the purpose would take a long time, an Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted. In the first meeting of the Group held on 4.3.2015 priority areas were identified. The concerned ministries have been requested to inform the status of compilation of corresponding indicators.</p>
136.		(b) The MOSPI may take concrete steps for capacity building, its sustainability and continuous engagement with the subject matter experts and institutions.	<p>Towards capacity building, a one week training programme on Environmental-Economic Accounting has been devised through NSSTA. The concerned ministries are encouraged to participate in the training programme. The first training has been conducted in March-2016.</p>

137.		(c) Plan for providing additional resources for taking up the above work may be worked out by the MOSPI.	A detailed implementation plan will be prepared which will also include the resource requirements.
138.		(d) A detailed statement on resource requirements (stage-wise) and on other measures may be prepared and submitted for the consideration of the NSC.	