

61

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2017-18)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2018-19)**

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2018 / Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2017-2018)**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2018-19)**

**Presented to Lok Sabha on 09 March 2018
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 09 March 2018**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2018 / Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

CONTENTS

Page Nos.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
INTRODUCTION.....	(v)

PART-I

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS

I. Introductory	1
II. Budgetary Allocations	5
III. Central Statistical Office (CSO)	28
IV. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	34
V. Statistical Services	37
VI. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI)	41

PART-II

Observations / Recommendations of the Committee	43
-------------------------------------------------	----

ANNEXURES

Minutes of the sittings held on 15 February, 2018 and 8 March, 2018.

COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE – 2017-18

Dr. M. Veerappa Moily - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
3. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya
4. Shri Nishikant Dubey
5. Shri Venkatesh Babu T.G.
6. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
7. Shri C. Gopalakrishnan
8. Shri Shyama Charan Gupta
9. Shri Rattan Lal Kataria
10. Shri Chandrakant B. Khaire
11. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
12. Shri Prem Das Rai
13. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
14. Prof. Saugata Roy
15. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
16. Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia
17. Shri Gopal Shetty
18. Dr. Kiritbhai P. Solanki
19. Dr. Kirit Somaiya
20. Shri Dinesh Trivedi
21. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Naresh Agrawal
23. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
24. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
25. Shri Mahesh Poddar
26. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
27. Shri C.M. Ramesh
28. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
29. Shri Ajay Sancheti
30. Shri Digvijaya Singh
31. Dr. Manmohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Rajesh Ranjan Kumar | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Preetam Prabhakar | - | Sr. Comm. Asstt. |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Finance, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Sixty-First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

2. The Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation were laid on the Table of the House on 08 February, 2018 under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 15 February, 2018. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2018-19).

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 08 March, 2018.

5. For facility of reference, the Observations / Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold at the end of the Report.

**New Delhi;
09 March, 2018
18 Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)**

**DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Finance**

PART- I

CHAPTER - I

Introductory

1.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came into existence as an independent Ministry on 15th October 1999 after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation. The Ministry has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other relating to Programme Implementation.

1.2 The Statistics Wing re-designated as National Statistics Office (NSO) consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

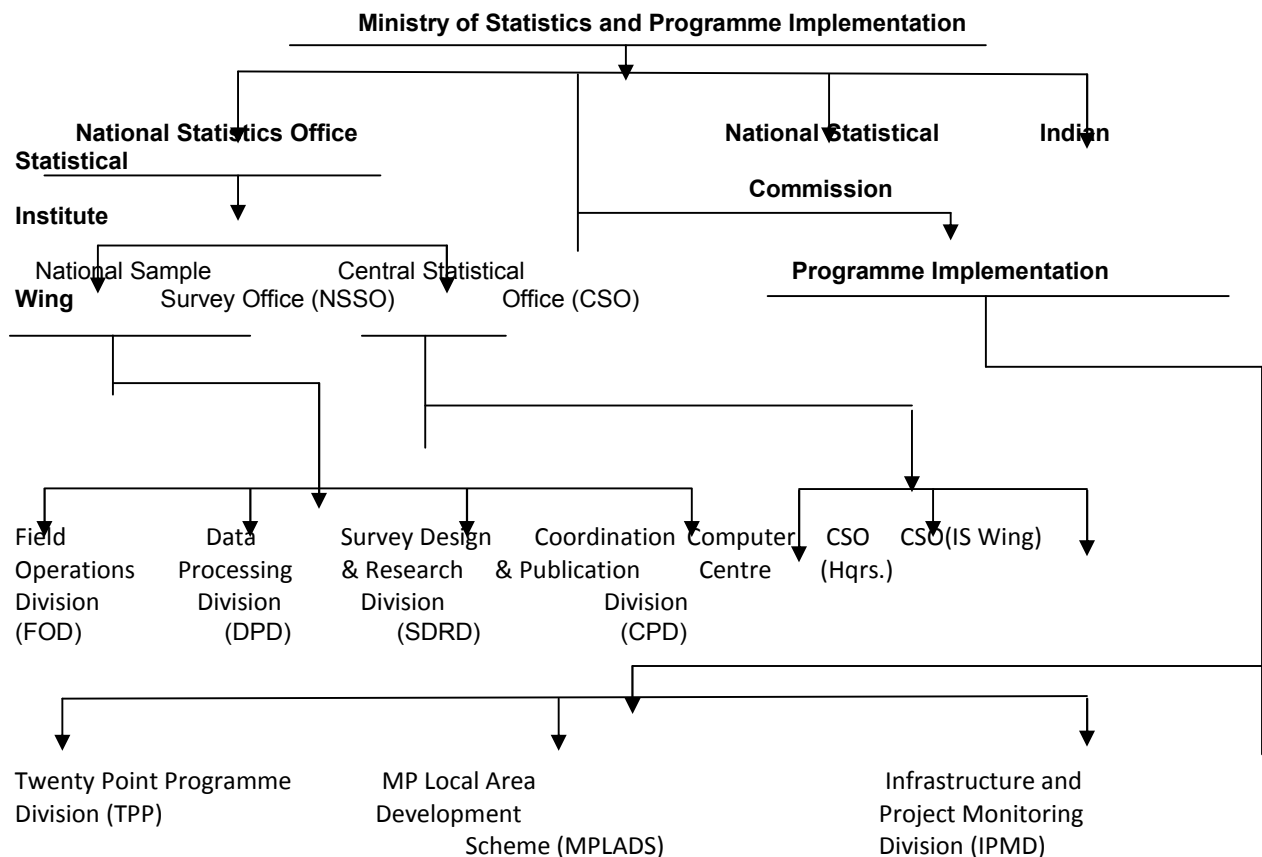
1.3 The Programme Implementation Wing consists of three Divisions, namely, (i) Twenty Point Programme (ii) Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division and (iii) Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.

1.4 Besides these two wings, there is a National Statistical Commission (NSC) created through a Resolution of Government of India and one Autonomous Institute viz. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) declared as an institute of National Importance by an Act of Parliament.

1.5 The Government of India in a resolution dated 1st June, 2005 with the approval of the Cabinet, has set up a National Statistical Commission (NSC) in the Ministry. The Chief Statistician of India (CSI) is the Secretary to the Commission. Also Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata is given grants-in-aid by the Ministry to run its affairs.

1.6 The activities of the Ministry are undertaken by utilising the services of about 6300 officers and staff, posted in 189 sub-regional, regional, zonal and headquarter offices spread throughout the country.

1.7 The organisational structure of the Ministry is as under:



1.8 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attaches considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. The statistics released are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Centre and State Governments and non-official sources and studies. The surveys conducted by the Ministry are based on scientific sampling methods. Field data are collected through dedicated field staff.

1.9 In line with the emphasis on the quality of statistics released by the Ministry, the methodological issues concerning the compilation of statistics are overseen by Committees like Advisory Committee on National Accounts,

Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics, Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (TAC on SPCL), etc. The Ministry compiles datasets based on current data, after applying standard statistical techniques and extensive scrutiny and supervision.

1.10 India is a subscriber to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and is currently fulfilling its Standards. The Ministry maintains an 'Advance Release Calendar' for its data categories covered under the SDDS, which is disseminated on the Ministry's website as well as on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) of the IMF. The Ministry releases the datasets covered under the Real Sector of SDDS through press notes and its web-site simultaneously.

1.11 The Ministry has been designated as the nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in India. The Ministry is entrusted with the statistical tracking of Millennium Development goals in India. The Ministry organizes technical meetings on a regular basis on various topics to assess the data-gaps in the system and the quality of statistics currently released.

1.12 The CSO staff participates in meetings and seminars organized by international and regional organizations such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), on statistical compilations and international practices. India has a strong system of official statistics and is among the leading countries in the area of official statistics. The Ministry's officials have been associated with international agencies on the development of methodologies, particularly in the areas of national accounts, informal sector statistics, large-scale sample surveys, conduct of censuses,

service sector statistics, non-observed economy, social sector statistics, environmental statistics and classifications. The contribution of the Ministry's officials in international meetings on these subjects is highly appreciated.

1.13 In recognition of the notable contributions made by (Late) Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in the field of economic planning and statistical development, the Government of India has designated 29th June every year, coinciding with his birth anniversary, as the Statistics Day in the category of Special Day to be celebrated at the national level. The objective of celebrating this Special Day is to create public awareness, among the people, especially the younger generation, for drawing inspiration from (Late) Prof. Mahalanobis about the role of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation.

1.14 As a part of the mechanism set up by the Government for coordinating the activities in the field of statistics in different States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments, the Ministry organizes Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) every year. This is a major forum for discussing important statistical issues by the Central and State statistical agencies with the objective of putting in coordinated efforts for availability of reliable and timely statistics to planners and policy makers for informed decision making and good governance.

1.15 The awareness of Official and Applied Statistics among students and faculty members of Universities in India has been found to be somewhat inadequate, as most of the faculty Members have been found to be primarily focusing on theoretical statistics. During the last few years, NSSTA has made substantial efforts to increase the participation of University faculty through organizing programmes at NSSTA for faculty and students from Department of

Statistics of various Universities.

1.16 *When asked as to what programmes were being initiated by the Ministry to create public awareness, especially among the younger generation about the role of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation, the Ministry in their reply to the General list of points pertaining to Demands for Grants (2018-19) replied as thus:*

"The Ministry has taken several steps to create awareness amongst the public at large. These, *inter-alia*, include the following :

- (i) The Ministry brings out important Statistical products such as Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Cost Price Index (CPI) etc. as per pre-determined calendar of release. These data products are placed on the website of MOSPI for easy access to the public.
- (ii) Reports and unit level data on various socio-economic surveys and Economic Census are available in the public domain.
- (iii) Clarifications sought by users and the media on the products are furnished regularly.
- (iv) Data user Conferences and interaction with media are organized from time to time for eliciting views/ suggestions of users for further improving the statistical products and surveys. A data users workshop was organised by this Ministry on 30.08.2017 with a view to sensitise users about the new series of IIP with base year 2011-12 and to make them aware of its utilisation by key government Organisations. A User Survey was also carried out during the workshop to obtain the views of users on various aspects of the IIP data, its sufficiency with respect to the needs of analysts of economy and policy, and suggestions regarding improvement of the same.
- (v) Seminars are organized by NSSO with a view to create awareness amongst the young students, researchers, academia, media and other stakeholders who analyse the NSSO reports based on the unit level data disseminated by it. The last such seminar was organised during 11-12th September, 2017 at the University of Goa. The next National Seminar is proposed to be organised during May, 2018.

For spreading awareness amongst the young generation, particularly students and researchers about the official statistics, the Ministry organises the following training programmes/activities regularly:

- (a) Training Programme on Official Statistics for M.Stat Students of Indian Statistical Institute (ISI).
- (b) Awareness Programmes in Official Statistics for students and

faculties of Universities.

- (c) Internship Programmes for post graduate students of Statistics of Indian Universities.
- (d) "On the spot essay writing competition" on subjects relevant to Statistics for Post Graduate Students every year at all-India level. Prizes are given to the best selected essays."

1.17 The National Statistics Office (NSO):

- (i) Acts as the nodal agency for planned development of the statistical system in the country, lays down and maintains norms and standards in the field of statistics, involving concepts and definitions, methodology of data collection, processing of data and dissemination of results;
- (ii) Coordinates the statistical work in respect of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES) advises the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and also DESs on statistical methodology and on statistical analysis of data;
- (iii) Prepares national accounts as well as publishes annual estimates of national product, government and private consumption expenditure, capital formation, savings, estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital, as also the state level gross capital formation of supra-regional sectors and prepares comparable estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) at current prices;
- (iv) Maintains liaison with international statistical organizations, such as, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), etc.
- (v) Compiles and releases the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) every month in the form of 'quick estimates'; conducts the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI); and provides statistical information to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organized manufacturing sector;
- (vi) Organizes and conducts periodic all-India Economic Censuses and follow-up enterprise surveys, provides an in-house facility to process the data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow-up enterprise surveys of Economic Censuses;
- (vii) Examines the survey reports from the technical angle and evaluates the sampling design including survey feasibility studies in respect of surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization and other Central Ministries and Departments;
- (viii) Conducts large scale all-India sample surveys for creating the database needed for studying the impact of specific problems for the benefit of different population groups in diverse socio-economic areas, such as employment, consumer expenditure, housing and

- environment, literacy levels, health, nutrition, tourism, family welfare, etc;
- (ix) Dissemination of statistical information on various aspects through a number of publications distributed to Government, semi-Government, or private data users/ agencies; and disseminates data, on request, to the United Nations agencies like the UNSD, the ESCAP, the ILO and other international agencies;
 - (x) Releases grants-in-aid to registered Non-Governmental Organizations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports, and financing seminars, workshops and conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics; and
 - (xi) Organising in-service and induction courses to build the capacity of not only Central and State personnel but also international statisticians.

1.18 Programme Implementation Wing : The Programme Implementation

Wing has three functioning divisions namely Twenty Point Programme Division, Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division and the MP Local Area Development Scheme Division.

(a) Monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme (TPP):

The 20 Point Programme Division monitors the progress on the implementation of TPP2006 and evaluates the progress at macro level. Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006, became operational with effect from 1st April 2007. The programme is meant to give a thrust to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, health & family welfare, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas. The Management Information System (MIS) developed by this Ministry now consists of a Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) and Annual Report. The QPR covers monitoring of achievement in respect of 19 items (earlier 20), whereas Annual Report presents an analytical review of the performance of all the items under TPP-06. Annual Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports on TPP-2006 are hoisted on this Ministry's website (www.mospi.gov.in). The monitoring

mechanism formulated under TPP06 provides for collection of information on the physical progress of the schemes covered under TPP-2006. On the basis of the information received from State Governments & Central nodal Ministries, the Ministry brings out Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR), Quarterly Capsule Reports, and Annual Report for information to the concerned. Earlier the Ministry was disseminating the data on monthly basis and bringing out the Monthly Progress Reports. However since September 2014, the information is now being disseminated & reports released on quarterly basis.

(b) Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division (IPMD):

The IPMD Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division monitors and facilitates the implementation of the projects costing Rs. 150 Crores and above in the Central Sector. The important activities of this Division include (a) bringing out periodical reports, review notes, remedial measures and facilitating solution for problems of the projects (b) while all projects are monitored at a quarterly basis, major projects costing between Rs. 150 Crores and Rs. 1000 Crores and mega projects costing over Rs. 1000 Crores are monitored on a monthly basis through flash report system. On the basis of the reports from Ministries / Departments, "Flash Report on Mega Project" for all projects costing above Rs. 1000 Crores is drawn up before the end of each month. (c) The division assists (i) the public investment board by providing critical appraisal of the state of preparedness of projects, (ii) Committee of Secretaries by apprising the COS of the constraints and implementation and action taken or initiated by various agencies on its directions and (iii) Cabinet Committee on Investment etc.

The IPMD also collects relevant statistics of production and productivity

from concerned Ministries / Department and compiles and analyses the information in the form of Monthly Progress Reports. This Division is entrusted with the monitoring of performance of the country's 11-key infrastructure sectors, namely, power, coal, steel, railways, telecommunication, ports, fertilisers, cement, petroleum and natural gas, roads and civil aviation. The performance of these sectors are analysed with reference to the targets for the month / period for submission and intimated to the Prime Minister's office and the Cabinet Secretariat.

(c) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS):

The MP local Area Development Scheme Division was created during 1994. The Programme Implementation Wing of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the MP Local Area Development Scheme.

1.19 Administration Division inter-alia

- a. Functions as the Cadre Controlling Authority to manage the Indian Statistical Service and Subordinate Statistical Service including matters like training, career and manpower planning besides providing services to NSO and PI Wing; and
- b. Acts as the nodal Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute and ensures its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).

1.20 National Statistical Commission

The main functions of the Commission is to evolve strategies for improving the statistical system of the country, besides serving as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country and evolving, monitoring and enforcing statistical priorities and standards. The Commission has four part-time members. The Secretary, NITI Aayog is an ex-officio member and the Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary of the Commission.

1.21 Objectives

Broadly, the objectives of the Ministry are to:

- i. To make available data/statistics on some key parameters to Planners and Policy makers in Government and outside;
- ii. To improve the quality and reliability of existing data sets, and to reduce the time lag in bringing out statistics;
- iii. To make available new data sets on emerging fields to meet the demand of policy makers and planners;
- iv. To implement and monitor the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);
- v. To monitor central projects of Rs. 150 Crores and above, and release regular reports;
- vi. Acts as the nodal Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute and ensures its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).

1.22 Sustainable Development Goals

On 25th September 2015, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York adopted the document titled Transforming Our World : the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopting a new set of global Sustainable Development Goals which will transform the world in the next 15 years. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development viz. Economic, Social and Environmental.

1.23 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is involved in the global efforts by the UN Statistical Commission to develop an indicator framework for global monitoring for SDGs. India is a member of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDG).

1.24 In India, the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has been entrusted with the responsibility for identification of national targets and assigning them to the Ministries/Departments concerned for implementation. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is responsible for

developing the National Indicator Framework (NIF) for measuring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. Statistical indicators will be the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level.

1.25 Based on a national consultation process involving Ministries/Departments of the Government, State Governments, UN agencies and other stakeholders, a draft national indicator framework was prepared. The indicator list was uploaded in the Ministry's website for public responses. The Ministry has received about 70 responses from various organizations including UN organizations, NGOs, Civil Society and individuals. After detailed discussion and deliberations, a comprehensive list of national indicators with periodicity and data source Ministries/Departments has been proposed.

1.26 With respect to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals,, the Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation while deposing before the Committee on 15.02.2018, stated as under:-

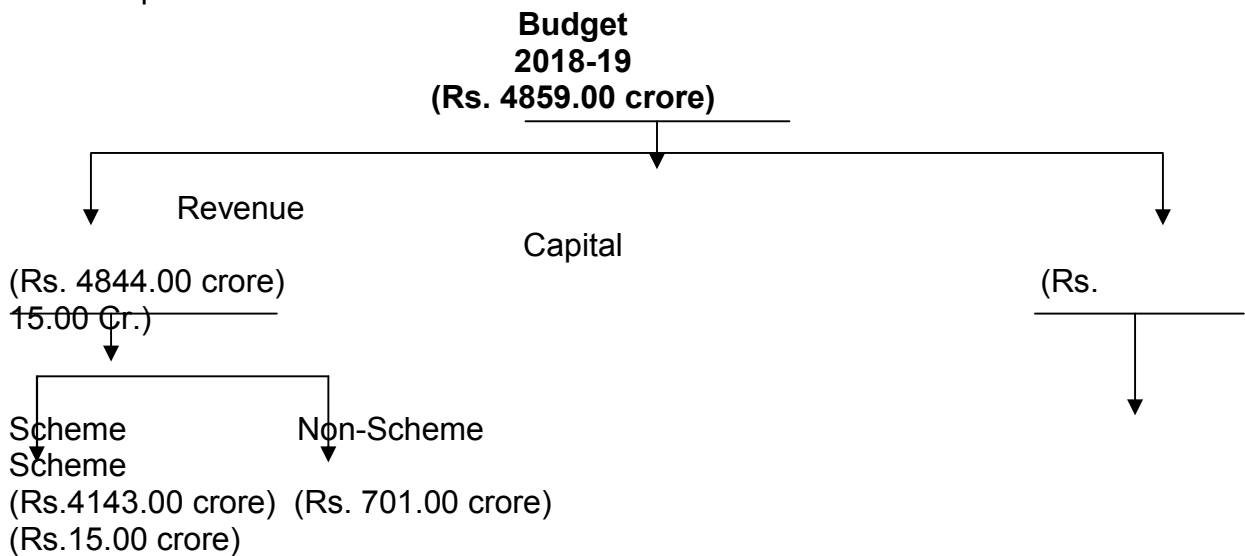
".....We are also very much engaged with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Draft Framework for Indicators for monitoring the implementation of these goals is presently under finalisation. It is presently before the Cabinet and we hope to have these indicators ready which will help in examining and finalising the achievements against these goals....."

CHAPTER II

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

A. BUDGET 2018– 2019

2.1. The Demands for Grants under Demand No. 92 for the Ministry includes a budget proposal of Rs. 4859.00 crore for the year 2018-19. The demand under Revenue is Rs. 4844.00 crore and under Capital is Rs. 15.00 crore. The Ministry proposes to undertake two Schemes (including MPLADS) with an estimated outlay of Rs. 4143.00 crore under Revenue and Rs. 15.00 crore under Capital.



2.2. A statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actuals for 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 (expenditure up to December, 2017) and Budget Estimates for 2018-2019 both under Plan/Scheme and Non-Plan/Non-Scheme and statement showing major head and Division wise break up are in the following tables, respectively.

APPENDIX-II

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Statement showing BE, RE and Actuals for 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & and BE for 2018-19

(Total Plan/Scheme and Total Non plan/Non-Scheme)

(` in lakhs)

	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Expenditure upto December, 2017 *	BE
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme (Total MOSPI)	47,437.00	48,103.00	46,346.83	55,283.00	55,982.00	54,741.94	67,746.00	67,200.00	53,882.06	70,100.00
(%age change)			(16.5%)	(16.4%)	(13.2%)	(22.5%)	(20.0%)	(79.5%)	(3.5%)	
Plan/Scheme (Without MPLADS)	40,250.00	20,004.00	19,292.74	25,000.00	25,000.00	22,391.88	16,828.00	16,100.00	9,009.75	20,800.00
(%age change)			-(37.9%)	(25.0%)	(16.1%)	-(32.7%)	-(35.6%)	(53.5%)	(23.6%)	
TOTAL (Plan/Scheme + NP/NS) without MPLADS	87,687.00	68,107.00	67,639.57	80,283.00	80,982.00	77,133.82	84,574.00	83,300.00	62,891.81	90,900.00
(%age change)			-(8.4%)	(18.9%)	(14.0%)	(5.3%)	(2.9%)	(74.4%)	(7.5%)	
MPLADS	395,000.00	395,000.00	350,200.00	395,000.00	395,000.00	349,950.00	395,000.00	395,000.00	242,650.00	395,000.00
(%age change)			(0.0%)	(0.0%)	-(0.1%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(61.4%)	(0.0%)	
TOTAL Plan/Scheme (including MPLADS)	435,250.00	415,004.00	368,492.74	420,000.00	420,000.00	372,341.88	411,828.00	411,100.00	251,659.75	415,800.00
(%age change)			-(3.5%)	(1.2%)	(0.8%)	-(1.9%)	-(2.1%)	(61.1%)	(1.0%)	
G. TOTAL MOSPI (Plan/Scheme + NP/NS)	482,687.00	463,107.00	417,839.57	475,283.00	475,982.00	427,083.82	479,574.00	478,300.00	305,541.81	485,900.00
(%age change)			-(1.5%)	(2.8%)	(2.2%)	(0.9%)	(0.5%)	(63.7%)	(1.3%)	

Note : %age increase (+) / decrease (-) has been calculated using figures of the current year over the corresponding figure of previous year.

* : %age increase (+) / decrease (-) has been calculated using figures of the current year BE

2.3 Furnished below are the figures pertaining to Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE), Actual Expenditure (AE) and Amount Surrendered for the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 along with Budget Estimates figure for the year 2017-18.

(Fig: Rs. in crore)

FY		BE	RE	AE	Surrender
2014-15	Plan	4478.00	4259.32	3616.80	855.10
	Non-Plan	445.88	430.08	451.98	#
	Total	4923.88	4689.40	4068.78	855.10
2015-16	Plan	4352.50	4150.04	3694.93	648.47
	Non-Plan	474.37	481.03	483.47	#
	Total	4826.87	4631.07	4178.40	648.47
2016-17	Plan	4200.00	4200.00	3723.42	476.58
	Non-Plan	552.83	559.82	547.42	5.41
	Total	4752.83	4759.82	4270.84	481.99
2017-18	Scheme	4118.28	4111.00	-	-
	Non-Scheme	677.46	672.00	-	-
	Total	4795.74	4783.00	-	-

Actual Expenditure under Non-Plan is more than BE and RE for 2014-15 and 2015-16. The excess expenditure was met out of re-appropriation from Plan to Non Plan.

B. NON-SCHEME 2018-19

2.4. The Ministry's Non-Scheme budget of Rs. 701.00 crore in 2018-19 is primarily salary oriented as the major function of the Statistics Wing (NSO) is to conduct surveys, collect, analyses and disseminate data, which is a staff intensive function.

The major components of the Non-Scheme budget for the Ministry during 2018-2019 are given below:

<u>Object Head</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>% of total Non-</u>
<u>Scheme Budget</u>		
Salaries	Rs.39561.00 lakh	56.44 %
Domestic Travels	Rs.613.47 lakh	0.88 %
Foreign Travel	Rs.16.17 lakh	0.02 %

Office Expenses	Rs.841.87 lakh	1.20 %
Rent Rates & Taxes	Rs.332.00 lakh	0.47 %
Publications	Rs.43.90 lakh	0.06 %
OAE	Rs.29.69 lakh	0.04 %
Grants-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata	Rs.27942.10 lakh	39.86 %
Others	Rs.719.80 lakh	1.03%

2.5. The Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is engaged in conducting integrated programme of research, training and practical application of statistics in different disciplines through a large number of projects. By an Act of Parliament, known as the ISI Act (No. 57) of 1959, the Institute was declared as an 'Institute of National Importance' and was conferred with the right to hold examinations and grant degrees and diplomas in statistics and allied disciplines. By the 'Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act 1995', the Institute has also been empowered to conduct courses, besides statistics, in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and other subjects related to Statistics. Grants-in-aid to ISI are released on the basis of the recommendations of a Statutory Committee set up under Section 8(1) of the ISI Act. From the budget of the Ministry, an amount of Rs.27942.10 lakh has been kept as grants-in-aid to the Institute, as Non Scheme allocation during 2018-19.

2.6. National Statistical Commission Non Scheme budget for the year 2018-19 has been kept at Rs.1.43 crore.

2.7. Trend of Non-Plan/Non-Scheme expenditure indicates an increase in expenditure from Rs.672.00 crore in 2017-18 (RE) to Rs.701.00 crore (BE) during 2018-19 indicating an increase of 4.32%.

C. SCHEME 2018-19

2.8. The Scheme budget proposal in 2018-19 is Rs.4158.00 crore to be spent on MPLAD Scheme and other Schemes. MPLAD Scheme has a budget provision of Rs.3950.00 crore which is 95.00% of total Scheme outlay of Ministry.

2.9 Out of Rs.208.00 crore for other Schemes, the major components of expenditure are as follows:

<u>Object Head</u> Budget	<u>Budget</u>	% of total Scheme of <u>Rs.208.00 Cr.</u>
------------------------------	---------------	----------------------------------------------

Salaries	Rs. 1000.00 lakh	4.81 %
Domestic Travels	Rs. 1900.00 lakh	9.13 %
Foreign Travels	Rs. 82.83 lakh	0.40 %
Office Expenses	Rs. 2000.00 lakh	9.62 %
Rent Rates & Taxes	Rs. 400.00 lakh	1.92%
Publications	Rs. 203.70 lakh	0.98%
Other Admn. Expenses	Rs. 1523.64 lakh	7.33%
Advertising & Publicity	Rs. 1000.00 lakh	4.81%
Professional Services	Rs. 5184.58 lakh	24.93 %
Information Technology	Rs. 1211.58 lakh	5.82%
Machinery & Equipment	Rs. 20.28 lakh	0.10%
Major Works	Rs. 1479.72 lakh	7.11%
Lump sum provision for NE States	Rs. 2080.00 lakh	10.00 %
Others	Rs. 2713.67 lakh	13.05 %

2.10. Grants-in-aid: The proposed outlay under grants-in-aid during 2018-19 is Rs.3965.00 crore which includes i) Rs. 3950.00 crore for MPLAD Scheme ii) Rs. 15.00 crore for Capacity Development.

2.11. Ministry initiated with five plan scheme in the XIIth Five Year including MPLAD (the plan Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes has been merged with Capacity Development from the financial year 2015-16) and from the financial year 2014-15, two centrally sponsored schemes namely ISSP and BSLLD have been merged together and rename as Support for Statistical Strengthening Project. Based on advise of Secretary (Expenditure) regarding rationalization of schemes by merging relatively small schemes into a logical large schematic framework, the Plan Schemes 'Economic Census' and 'Support for Statistical Strengthening' were merged with umbrella Scheme 'Capacity Development', therefore, presently the Ministry is having only two Schemes namely, Capacity Development and MPLADS.

Economic Census and Support for Statistical Strengthening are the sub-schemes of the Scheme Capacity Development subsequent to rationalization. Information on the Plan/Scheme provision (BE, RE and Actuals) during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are elucidated in the following statement:

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Plan/Scheme-wise allocation of BE, RE and Actual Expenditure 2015-16, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (Plan/Scheme Budget)

(Plan/Scheme Budget)										
Sl. No.	Name of the plan/scheme	11th Plan Outlay (2007-12) (Rs. in crore)	2015-16	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19
			Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Expected Expenditure	BE
Centrally Sponsored Scheme (1+2)										
1.	#Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	-	4,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	#India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation or Statistical System in India)	-								
Central Sector Scheme (3 to 8)										
3.	Capacity Development	364.50	8,891.45	17,000.00	17,000.00	15,141.88	16,828.00	16,100.00	16,100.00	20,800.00
4.	Sixth Economic Census**	91.00	1,101.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total NSO (1 to 4)		455.50	13,992.74	17,000.00	17,000.00	15,141.88	16,828.00	16,100.00	16,100.00	20,800.00
5.	Grant in aid to ISI	120.00	5,300.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,250.00	-	-	-	-
P.I. Wing										
6.	Strengthening, Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes*	18.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total MOSPI (without MPLADS)		594.00	19,292.74	25,000.00	25,000.00	22,391.88	16,828.00	16,100.00	16,100.00	20,800.00
7.	MPLADS		350,200.00	395,000	395,000	349,950	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000
Grand Plan Total (MOSPI)		594.00	369,492.74	420,000	420,000	372,341.88	411,828	411,100	411,100	415,800

ISSP and BSLLD merged and became Support for Statistical Strengthening from the year 2014-15.

* The Scheme 'Strengthening, Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes' has been merged with the Plan Scheme Capacity Development w.e.f. 2015-16.

** Support for Statistical Strengthening and Economic Census have become the Sub Scheme of Capacity Development with effect from 2016-17.

2.12. The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is in operation since 23rd December, 1993. Under this scheme, the Members of Parliament (LS&RS both) have a choice to recommend to the concerned District Collectors(s) works of capital nature to the tune of Rs. 5 crore per year to be taken up in their respective constituencies/States for creation of durable assets based on local needs. The amount is released by MPLAD Division in two installments every year. Since funds under the scheme are non-lapsable, funds earmarked for a financial year, if not released during a particular year, are carried forward to the next financial year(s). The District Authorities execute development works on the recommendation of Member of Parliament in accordance with the extant guidelines prescribed by the respective State Government.

2.13. Under the scheme of MPLADS, an aggregate amount of Rs.45485.25 crores have been released by the Government of India till 31.12.2017. During the same period, the District Authorities are reported to have issued the sanctions for different items of work costing Rs. 46205.45 crores and

against this, the expenditure of Rs. 42799.98 crores has been achieved. During the current year 2017-18, up to 31.12.2017, an amount of Rs.2476.50 crores has been released.

D. Brief Particulars of Schemes/Projects

2.14 To implement the mandate given to the Ministry, and to fulfill its objectives, the Ministry has been operating two central sector scheme namely Capacity Development and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

2.15 The scheme Capacity Development is an ongoing Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation which has been continuing from 11th Five-Year Plan. The overall objective of this Scheme is to augment infrastructural, technical as well as manpower resources for making available credible and timely official statistics for policy-makers and public at large.

2.16 During the rationalization exercise in 2016-17, two schemes of this Ministry, namely, Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS), a Centrally-sponsored Scheme and Economic Census, a Central Sector Scheme were brought under the umbrella scheme of Capacity Development as sub-scheme.

2.17 The MPLAD scheme is unique in the way that it is a Central Sector Plan

Scheme, but does not fall under any Five Year Plan. The allocation of fund for this scheme is made on annual basis.

Capacity Development:

2.18 The Scheme '**Capacity Development**' is a *Central Sector Scheme* (ongoing) implemented by MOSPI during the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. The scheme is an amalgamation of the following nine ongoing 10th Plan central sector schemes, three of which were operated by Central Statistics Office (CSO), five by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and one by Administration Division of MOSPI, without any change in the basic parameters, but with extended scope, intended to take up, *inter-alia*, additional statistical compilations, improve the coverage and quality of various data sets and provide training facilities to statistical personnel in the Centre and States:

- i. Institutional Development & Capacity Building in Statistics
- ii. Improvement of National Accounts Statistics
- iii. Development of Social, Environmental and Price Statistics
- iv. Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics

- v. Strengthening of Field Survey capabilities of NSSO
- vi. Strengthening of Data Processing Capabilities of NSSO
- vii. Strengthening of Survey Design & Research Capabilities of NSSO,
- viii. Grant-in-Aid to States for carrying out NSS in North-Eastern States, and
- ix. Additional/alteration and modernization of office buildings.
- x. Strengthening of Computer Centre.
- xi. Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes.

2.19 Since Financial Year 2016-17 the plan scheme “Economic Census” and “Support for Statistical Strengthening” have been made sub-schemes of Capacity Development, while undertaking the rationalization of the Plan Scheme of the Ministry.

Major Components of the Capacity Development scheme

2.20 The major components of the Capacity Development Scheme are:

- A. Improvement of National Accounts Statistics
- B. Improvements in Price Statistics
- C. Improvements in Social, Environment and Allied Statistics
- D. Improvements in the Economic Sector Statistics
- E. Training / Capacity Building of Statistical Personnel in Official Statistics
- F. Strengthening of Coordination with Central and State Statistical Organizations
- G. Addition / Alteration and Modernization of Office Buildings

Besides, the above components, the scheme has two sub-scheme, namely

- a) Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)
- b) Economic Census

Objectives

2.21 The broad objectives of this composite scheme are:-

- i. To make available data / statistics on key parameters to planners and policy makers in Government and outside;
- ii. To improve the quality, coverage and timeliness of National and State Accounts Statistics. Compilation of the accounts of Non-Profit Institutions (NPIs) as per the guidelines provided in the UN Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts;
- iii. To improve the quality, coverage and timeliness of Social, Environment and Allied Statistics; Price Statistics; and Economic Statistics;
- iv. To make available new data sets on emerging fields to meet the demand of policy makers and planners;
- v. Training and human resources development in official statistics, including management of National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) for capacity building in production, organization and management of official statistics.
- vi. To ensure better and intense coordination with the Central and State Statistical Organizations for timely, reliable and credible socio-economic statistics;
- vii. To strengthen the National Sample Survey Office(NSSO) for undertaking various sample surveys ; and
- viii. To provide conducive office environment to officers and staff of MOSPI for bringing improvement in efficiency.
- ix. Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes has been merged with Capacity Development from the financial year 2015-16. The objective of this scheme is to improve the quality of project formulation, appraisal and implementation and also enhance the information flow through the use of IT is envisaged. While initially the scheme focused on activities relating to project implementation, later it was broad based to include the activities relating to evaluation and appraisal of the schemes forming part of the Twenty Point Programme and later also encompassed training for District/State officials and physical monitoring through 3rd party of the MPLAD Scheme. The Scheme is now strengthening the Institutional Development and Capacity Building & Monitoring aspects of all the three Divisions of the PI Wing and training activities, monitoring/evaluation/studies, obtaining information online/IT improvement activities etc. The Scheme is increasingly becoming vital for successful implementation of the MPLADS and the TPP Schemes, and for the activities of Infrastructure Project Monitoring.

Sub-schemes of Capacity Development:

(a) **Economic Census:**

2.22 In the fast developing Indian economy, the necessity for reliable and timely data pertaining to various sectors and especially the unorganized components of the respective sectors at regular intervals, for planning and policy formulations needs no emphasis. In a vast country like India with more than 50 million establishments likely to be in operation, filling up the data gaps that do exist particularly for the unorganized segment of the economy is a real challenge. In this regard, the Economic Census provides a detailed and comprehensive database of all establishments in the country, whether in public or private sector, organized or unorganized sector.

2.23 So far 6 Economic Censuses have been undertaken by the Ministry of Statistics and PI. The Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister had convened a meeting to discuss the report of the Task Force on Improving Employment Data on 20th June 2017 at PMO, South Block, New Delhi (minutes issued vide PMO ID No. 360/31/C/09/2016-ES-2 dated 23rd June 2017), whereby the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been directed to undertake the Economic Census every 3 years.

2.24 Main objectives for conduct of the Seventh Economic Census are as under:

- i. To provide detailed information on operational and economic variables, activity wise, of all the non-agricultural establishments of the country including its distribution at all India, State, district, village/ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy (macro, micro, regional Levels) and for benchmark purposes;
- ii. To generate information on number of exporting establishments, employing 10 or more workers, activity wise and area wise in operation;
- iii. To provide information on number of workers working in establishments, activity wise and area wise in operation;

- iv. To provide comprehensive information on informal sector including number of workers employed therein;
- v. To provide updated Directory of Establishments employing 10 or more workers up to village/ward level for local level planning purposes; and
- vi. To provide an up to date frame (list) from which samples could be drawn for collecting detailed information.
- vii. Economic Census will form the basis of constructing nation-wide Business Register.
- viii. The data on establishments can be mapped with GSTN to develop an integrated database.

It may be worth noting that the activities proposed to be covered in the Census have a share of about 86 % of total GDP of the country.

2.25 The main purpose of conducting Seventh Economic Census is to provide up to date information on operational and economic variables, activity wise, of all the establishments of the country including its distribution at all India, State, district, village/ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy (macro, micro, regional Levels) and for benchmark purposes.

Other purposes are as under:

- i. To generate information on number of exporting establishments, employing 10 or more workers, activity wise and area wise in operation;
- ii. To provide information on number of workers working in establishments;
- iii. To provide information on number of workers working in informal sector (employing less than ten workers);
- iv. To provide updated Directory of Establishments employing 10 or more workers up to village/ward level for local level planning purposes; and

- v. To provide a frame (list) from which samples could be drawn for collecting detailed information.

(b) Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)

2.26 The project is aimed at building up a sound statistical system through which the ultimate benefits of the scheme would be in terms of providing a sound data support mechanism in respect of comparable statistical indicators. The objective of the scheme is sought to be achieved through this plan scheme is to strengthen the capacity of the State Statistical System keeping in view the National Statistical Commission (NSC) 2001 recommendations. In particular, the project is designed to give effect to those NSC recommendations that concern the States/UTs, by strengthening the State/UT level Statistical System, in general and strengthening the role of the State Directorates/Bureaus of Economics and Statistics, in particular. The project is also designed to help build the required capacities at the State/UT level to collect, compile and disseminate relevant and reliable official statistics, to serve the twin objectives of planning and policy making at the State and Sub-State levels. In year 2016-17 Support for Statistical Strengthening was made converted to a Central Sector Scheme.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme.

2.27 The basic objective of the MPLAD Scheme, launched in December 1993, is to enable Members of Parliament to recommend creation of durable community assets. The scheme is governed by a set of Guidelines which have been revised from time to time and the last such revision was made in June, 2016. This scheme is Grants-in-Aid from the Government of India, as Special Central Assistance to States for expenditure to be incurred for the creation of developmental community works recommended by Hon'ble Members

of Parliament. The allocation of funds is made on annual basis. The Members of Parliament have a recommendatory role under the Scheme. The MPs recommend their choice of works to the concerned District Authorities who get them implemented by following the established procedure of the concerned State Government.

2.28 During oral evidence in the sitting related to DFG(2018-19) on 15th

February, 2018, the Secretary, MOSPI deposed as thus:

".....Sir, with the MPLAD Scheme which is the other major scheme of the Ministry. The Guidelines on MPLADS have been modified with the changing requirements as well as on the feedback and advice received from hon. Members of Parliament as well as the Committee on MPLADS.

A new Integrated MPLADS Portal was introduced for use of all the stakeholders as an attempt towards ensuring transparency and making citizens aware of the implementation of the Scheme."

2.29 Adding further on the issue of MPLADS, the Additional Secretary,

MOSPI while deposing before the Committee on 15.02.2018 stated as under:-

".....there are some issues of implementation; there are some issues on guidelines and there are some issues on timely completion of projects. As you are aware, we have been writing to most of the States to take it up on priority basis. We have, about a month back, in January, written a letter to all the Chief Secretaries of the States to take it up seriously. We have also taken up the point which have been raised about the releases, for finishing of the money.

Some of the issues have come about the UCs not being sent. As already the Secretary has pointed out, there is a portal which has been made. We are in the process of updating it with the help of Ministry of E-Governance and we are also planning to see that it is totally online. So, the hon. Members of Parliament can use this portal for recommending their work.....

Sir, for MPLAD, I agree that some deficiencies are there. But we are in the process of correcting it....."

CHAPTER - III

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

3.1 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), an attached office of the Ministry, coordinates the statistical activities in the country and evolves statistical standards, its activities inter-alia include compilation of National Accounts, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Indices for Urban/Rural/Combined, Human Development Statistics including Gender Statistics, conduct of Annual Survey of Industries and Economic Census and imparting training in Official Statistics. The CSO also assists in the development of statistics in the States and Union Territories and disseminates Energy Statistics, Social and Environment Statistics and prepares the National Industrial Classification.

National Accounts Division

3.2 The National Accounts Division (NAD) of the CSO is responsible for preparation of national accounts, which include the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), National Income, Government/Private Final Consumption Expenditure, Capital Formation and Savings along with details of transactions of Institutional sectors. The NAD brings out annually a publication titled "National Accounts Statistics", containing these statistics.

3.3 During the sitting of the Committee on 15.02.2018, the Secretary, MOSPI, stated as under:

".....We have adopted the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as a major step towards improvement in the quality of statistics and this, of course, would promote the public trust
15.02.2018 COF Uncorrected/Not for publication 4 in official statistics. The base years of macro-economic aggregate and short-term indicators, such as GDP, IIP, CPIOF etc. were revised few years back. But this year, we have again taken the initiative to start the process of revision of the Base Year from 2011- 12 to 2017-18 and we hope that this exercise

- would be completed in another two to three years....."
- 3.4 The NAD is also responsible for preparation and release of Supply-Use Tables (SUT) and Input-Output Transaction Tables (IOTT) from time to time. The NAD maintains liaison with international organizations on statistical matters.
- 3.5 The NAD provides technical guidance and support to the State/UT Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS) on compilation of estimates of State Income and related aggregates, including estimates of State Domestic Product. State level estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in respect of supra-regional sectors, namely Railways, Communication, Services related to broadcasting, Financial Services and Central Government Administration are furnished by the NAD for the purpose.
- 3.6 In order to ensure comparability between the National and State level estimates, the NAD compiles comparable estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) by economic activity and Per Capita Income estimates, in consultation with the DESSs.
- 3.7 In compliance with the Special Data Dissemination Standards of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and as per its own policy, the NAD releases annual and quarterly estimates of GDP from time to time as per pre-specified schedule given in Advance Release Calendar.

Price Statistics

- 3.8 The Central Statistics Office (CSO) started compiling Consumer Price Index (CPI) separately for rural, urban, and combined sectors on monthly basis with Base Year (2010=100) for all India and States/UTs with effect from

January 2011. It revised the Base Year of the CPI from 2010=100 to 2012=100, incorporating many methodological improvements in consonance with the international practices. The basket of items and weighing diagrams for the revised series has been prepared using the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) data of the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), 2011-12 of the 68th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS). In addition, Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) is also being released as weighted average of the indices of ten subgroups: 'Cereals and products'; 'Meat and fish'; 'Egg'; 'Milk and products'; 'Oils and fats'; 'Fruits'; 'Vegetables'; 'Pulses and products'; 'Sugar and confectionery'; and 'Spices'. It does not include 'Non-alcoholic beverages' and 'Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.'

Social Statistics

3.9 The Social Statistics Division is responsible for coordinating development of social, environment and multi-domain statistics. The ambit of Social Statistics covers population, human development including health and education, employment, social justice and time use, while that of multi-domain statistics include poverty, gender, persons with disabilities, disability, indicators related to Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, SAARC Development Goals and SAARC Social Charter.

3.10 When asked to elaborate on SAARC Development Goals and SAARC social charter and the statistics thereon, the Ministry in their reply to the general list of points related to Demands for Grants (2018-19) stated as under:

"(i) SAARC Social Charter

The SAARC Heads of State/ Government signed the SAARC Social Charter at the 12th SAARC Summit held at Islamabad on 4th January 2004. The Charter envisages action in the areas of poverty alleviation, health, education, human resource development, status of women, rights and well-being of children, population stabilization, drug de-addiction and rehabilitation & reintegration. The objective of the

Charter is to place people at the centre of development and to direct the economy to meet the human needs more effectively.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation(MoSPI) has been designated as the nodal Ministry to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of SAARC Social Charter in India and has been bringing out the India Country Report on SAARC Social Charter since 2005. The India Country Report reflects the efforts of Government of India in areas such as health, education, participation of women in development, child development & rights, youth mobilization and other social aspects of development. The latest publication is for the year 2016 which is available at MoSPI's website.

(http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/SAARCSocialCharter-IndiaCountryReport2016.pdf)

(ii) SAARC Development Goals

SAARC Development Goals are regionalized form of Millennium Development Goals, with some additional targets and indicators. In order to indicate the progress made in the areas of Poverty Alleviation, Health, Education, Human Development Research, Status of Women, Rights & Well Being of Children, etc., the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been bringing out the publication "SAARC Development Goals –India Country Report". The SAARC Development Goals consist of 22 goals & 67 indicators and relate to the status of social development in the country. Out of the 22 goals, 8 pertain to livelihood, 4 to health, 4 to education and 6 to environment.

The publication "SAARC Development Goals- India Country Report" gives the statistical appraisal of the achievements made for indicators of SAARC Development Goals in India based on the available data.

The latest publication is for the year 2017 which is available at MoSPI's website.

(http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/SAARC-Dev_Goals-2017.pdf)"

3.11 Gender Statistics: The Social Statistics Division provides technical guidance to other Ministries/Departments on issues related to collection, compilation of Gender Statistics in the Country.

3.12 India is a member in the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and other international forum on Gender Statistics. The Ministry participates in Conferences/Forums on Gender Statistics to understand its development in international scenario and to put forth the India's view points.

3.13 The Ministry had organized a 2-day National Consultation in

collaboration with UN Women on Data Generation for Gender Indicators of SDGs during 21st-22nd August 2017 in New Delhi aiming to address the issues related to requirement of gender disaggregated data and to emphasise on the valid and measurable indicators that can effectively capture the gender related issues and assist the Government in bridging the differences.

3.14 The workshop had the objective of sensitizing all the stakeholders in improving the availability, timeliness and quality of data for gender indicators so as to enable monitoring of National SDG indicators in a realistic manner, thereby leading to holistic achievements of SDGs.

3.15 *When enquired about the initiatives taken by the Ministry on issues relating to Gender Statistics, the Ministry in their written reply stated as thus:*

"The MoSPI has been compiling and disseminating the statistical information on various aspects of gender related issues. The annual publication "Women & Men in India" is a compilation of such statistics on various domains like Population, Health, Education, Participation in Economy, Participation in Decision Making, Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment etc. This is compiled based on data produced by various official data producers. The latest publication for the year 2017 is available at MoSPI's website. (<http://mospi.nic.in/publication/women-and-men-india-2017>) Apart from this, MoSPI is also engaged in assessing the availability of data on gender related issues through workshops and seminars. A National Consultation on Data Generation for Gender Indicators of SDGs was organized by this Ministry in August, 2017 with participation from various Central Ministries, State Departments and various UN organizations. This Ministry is also participating at international forums to assess the gender related indicators to quantify the overall development of the societies. The Ministry is also assisting the M/o Women & Child Development in preparation of Gender Indices.

One of the inputs for designing of gender sensitive policies is to measure the quantum paid and unpaid work of both men and women in our society. In the EFC Memorandum for the continuation of Capacity Development Scheme, the Ministry had proposed to conduct a comprehensive Time Use Survey (TUS) once every three years to estimate the size of paid and unpaid activities of the economy/society, including those of women. This survey will provide information on how individuals spend their time, on a daily or weekly basis, and will reveal the details of women's life with a combination of specificity and comprehensiveness, not otherwise achievable through conventional labour and employment surveys. The EFC chaired by Secretary,

Department of Expenditure, considered the proposal in its meeting held on 5th January, 2018 and recommended for continuation of Capacity Development Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 1100 crore for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (against the proposed outlay of Rs 2924.86 crore). EFC also suggested that possibility of convergence with other Ministries to provide partial/ full funding to the new surveys proposed may be examined by MoSPI. The outlay recommended by EFC is not adequate to take up new surveys on annual basis including the TUS, and therefore, the Ministry would be exploring the option of seeking financial support from various user Ministries for conducting these surveys."

CHAPTER- IV

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

4.1 Since its inception in 1950, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is responsible for conducting large scale nation-wide sample surveys for generating statistics for bridging the data gaps on varied socio-economic aspects crucial for planning, policy formulation and informed decision making. Primary data is collected regularly through nation-wide household and establishments surveys. Apart from conducting surveys, the NSSO provides technical guidance to States in the field of agricultural statistics for conducting crop area and yield estimation surveys under the Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) Scheme, undertakes the field work relating to Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and collects monthly data on retail prices. NSSO functions under the overall direction of National Statistical commission (NSC) with requisite independence and autonomy in the matter of collection, processing and dissemination of NSS data. It also maintains and updates frame of urban area units for use in sample surveys in urban areas.

4.2 The NSSO has four divisions, namely (i) Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD), (ii) Field Operations Division (FOD), (iii) Data Processing Division (DPD) and (iv) Coordination and Publication Division (CPD). The BE for NSSO in the year 2016-17 was Rs. 288.01 crores while BE for the fiscal 2017-18 was Rs. 310.22 crores.

4.3 National Statistical Commission (NSC) appoints Working Groups/Technical Committees, comprising both official and non-official members, on different subjects for finalisation of survey instruments for its surveys. Director General (Survey) is responsible for overall coordination and

supervision of all activities of NSSO who is assisted by four Additional Director Generals, each one being in-charge of a separate Division responsible for four distinct aspects of such large-scale surveys relating to their designing and planning, field work/data collection, data processing and coordination between different Divisions of NSSO.

4.4 When asked as to what steps had been taken by the Ministry to strengthen and improve the quality of surveys and census in the North-eastern states of the country, the Ministry in their written reply to the list of points pertaining to Demands for grants (2018-19) have replied as under:

" The Ministry has been constantly pursuing the activities for strengthening and improving the qualities of surveys and census in the north-eastern states of the country. The key activities are given below:

- (a) The all India sixth Economic Census conducted during Jan 2013 to Apr 2014, covered all the North-Eastern States also. The next Census, i.e. 7th Economic Census will also cover all states including those in North-Eastern Region.
- (b) To strengthen the Statistical surveys in NE Region, The process of opening of two new Regional Offices of Field Operations Division (FOD) of National Sample Survey Office [(NSSO) (FOD)] at Aizwal and Itanagar and upgrading two Sub Regional Offices at Agartala (Arunachal Pradesh) and Imphal (Manipur) in North-East has already been initiated.
- (c) Financial Assistance is being provided to the Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DESS) of North-Eastern States under the Capacity Development scheme of MoSPI to carry out various surveys of NSSO and strengthen and extend the reach of surveys in North-Eastern region.
- (d) NSSO conducts socio-economic surveys on various subjects on all-India basis. The 75th round (2017-18) of National Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure and Household Social Consumption on Health & Education, currently underway in the whole of Indian Union except the villages of A&N Islands which are difficult to access, covers all NE States.
- (e) The field work for the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is carried out in all the North eastern states except Mizoram.
- (f) The price data for compilation of Consumer Price Index-Rural (CPI-R) is being collected from all NE States, while in the case of Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U), except Arunachal Pradesh, data from all other NE states are being collected.

- (g) The Ministry vide its notification dated 01.08.2007 had constituted a Monitoring Committee for ensuring the conduction of the surveys in the five North-Eastern States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Sikkim in a systematic, time bound and economical way. The broad terms of reference of the Committee, *inter-alia*, include reviewing the utilization of grant in aid received from the Central Govt. for the survey work and reviewing the progress of survey works periodically. This arrangement is working satisfactorily.
- (h) Under Ministry's scheme of Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS), a sub-scheme of the Capacity Development Scheme, Grants-in-Aid is provided to States for strengthening their statistical systems, and for improved data flow. In NE, SSS Scheme is presently being implemented in Sikkim, Mizoram and Manipur. The sub-scheme is proposed to be extended to the remaining NE States as well."

4.5 The Secretary, MOSPI during the sitting of the Committee on 15.02.2018 stated as thus:

"..... The North Eastern part of the country has been lacking our attention for quite some time in terms of the presence that we have there. So, we have actually initiated a process of opening Regional Centres in the North Eastern States and within this year, we will have Regional Offices in all the North Eastern States and, of course, Sub Regional Offices outside the State Capitals in other places and a Zonal Office at Guwahati....."

CHAPTER - V

STATISTICAL SERVICES

Indian Statistical Service

5.1 The Indian Statistical Service (ISS) was constituted on 1st November 1961 as a cadre of qualified professionals with core discipline of Statistics to control, coordinate, monitor and steer the diversified statistical system to render the crucial statistical needs of planning, policy formulation and decision making by the Government and to consolidate and disseminate these statistics at National and International level.

5.2 The posts of ISS at various Grades are distributed among various Ministries, Departments and Organisations with the aim to have an appropriate statistical set-up in the Ministries/Departments to provide a real time objective data and to analyze it for: (a) policy formulation, implementation and monitoring (including concurrent monitoring and evaluation and outcome/endline assessment) and (b) decision making.

5.3 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation acts as the Cadre Controlling Authority of Indian Statistical Service. The Ministry is concerned with all matters pertaining to the service including recruitment, promotion, training, career and manpower planning, etc. However, day-to-day administrative matters of ISS officers are looked after by the Ministries/Departments in which the officers are posted.

5.4 Recruitment to the service is made through Indian Statistical Service Examination conducted by UPSC annually, promotion from the feeder grade i.e. Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) and through absorption of Statistical Officers working in other Ministries/Departments. The service has grown over

the years in terms of relevancy and number of posts. The allocation of posts in various grades, at the time of initial constitution and at present as depicted in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 2017-18 is given below:-

Grade	Sanctioned Strength	As on 01.04.2017	
		In position	Vacancy
Higher Administrative Grade plus (HAG+)	05	--	05
Higher Administrative Grade (HAG)	18	15	03
Senior Administrative Grade (SAG)	136	115	21
Junior Administrative Grade (JAG) & NFSG	176#	121	55
Senior Time Scale (STS)	179	172	07
Junior Time Scale (JTS)	300*	226	74
Total	814	649	165

Out of these, 30% of senior duty posts are operated in NFSG

* Including 50 posts of leave, deputation and training reserve.

Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS)

5.5 The Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) was constituted on 12th February 2002 as a cadre of qualified personnel with core discipline of Statistics to assist in building crucial statistical database covering various aspects of Indian Economy for planning, policy formulation and to facilitate decision making by the Government.

5.6 The Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) is a Group-B Central Civil Service of statistical function posts which constitutes feeder cadre for Indian Statistical Service (ISS). It comprises Senior Statistical Officer (SSO) (Group-B Gazetted) having Grade Pay of Rs.4600 and Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) having Grade Pay of ` 4200 in the Pay Band-2: Rs.9300-34800 of the Sixth Central Pay Commission (6 CPC). As per 7th CPC, the Pay Scale of Senior

Statistical Officer correspond to Level-7 and that of Junior Statistical Officer to Level-6 in the Pay Matrix. The officers of the SSS cadre are posted in various Ministries/Departments/ Organizations of the Government of India across the country.

5.7 This Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the Cadre Controlling Authority of Subordinate Statistical Service. The Ministry is concerned with all matters pertaining to the service including recruitment, promotion, training, career and manpower planning, etc. However, day-to-day administrative matters of SSS officers are taken care of by the respective Ministries/Departments/Organisations in which these officers are posted.

5.8 The SSS Rules, 2013 provide for 90 per cent of the posts of Junior Statistical Officer to be filled up by direct recruitment through open competitive examination viz. Combined Graduate Level Examination (CGLE) conducted by the Staff Selection Commission while 10 per cent by promotion from the feeder post holders. There is no direct recruitment at the level of SSO of the service.

5.9 The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position as on 1st December 2017 are, as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position
1.	Senior Statistical Officer	1781	1629
2.	Junior Statistical Officer	2172	1402
	Total strength	3953	3031

5.10 There are 165 vacancies in the Indian Statistical Service as on 01.04.2017 and 922 vacancies in Subordinate Statistical Service as on 01.12.2017. As per the 45th Report of the Committee on DFG (2017-18), there were 861 vacancies in Subordinate Statistical Service as on 01.12.2016.

5.11 The National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) faces

some problems due to non-availability of adequate number of regular faculty members and the associated support staff dealing with the training, administrative and financial matters. The effective execution of all the programmes envisaged by the NSSTA would be subject to resolving the operational problem in a systemic, systematic and priority cum time bound manner.

CHAPTER- VI

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

6.1 The Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is engaged in conducting integrated programme of research, training and practical application of statistics in different disciplines through a large number of projects. By an Act of Parliament, known as the ISI Act (No. 57) of 1959, the Institute was declared as an 'Institute of National Importance' and was conferred with the right to hold examinations and grant degrees and diplomas in statistics and allied disciplines. By the 'Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act 1995', the Institute has also been empowered to conduct courses, besides statistics, in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and other subjects related to Statistics. Grants-in-aid to ISI are released on the basis of the recommendations of a Statutory Committee set up under Section 8(1) of the ISI Act. From the budget of the Ministry, an amount of Rs. 18,881.10 lakh had been kept as grants-in-aid to the Institute, as Non Plan allocation during 2016-17. The BE for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 were Rs. 252.81 crores and Rs. 274.15 crores respectively. In the current fiscal BE of Rs. 275.32 crores has been made for ISI.

6.2 The Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata was established on 17th December, 1931 and was registered as a non-profit learning society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) on 28th April, 1932 and subsequently came under the purview of the West Bengal Societies Registration Act (XXVI of 1961) which was amended in 1964. For its substantial contribution to the quality

of theoretical and applied statistical work, the Institute was recognized as an “Institute of national importance” by The Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959. By virtue of this Act, the Institute was empowered to award degrees and diplomas in statistics. As a result, Bachelor of Statistics {B.Stat. (Hons.)}, Master of Statistics (M. Stat.) and Ph.D. programmes were started in July, 1960. Scope was further enlarged by the “Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, No.38 of 1995” of the Parliament, when Institute was empowered to award degrees / diplomas not only in Statistics but also in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and such other subjects related to statistics. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is an autonomous organisation created under an Act of Parliament. The Ministry provides Grants-in-Aid to ISI on regular basis in fulfillment of the object of the ISI Act, 1959.

PART-II
OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

Budgetary Allocations

1. The Committee find that for the financial year 2015-16 BE, RE and Actual Expenditure of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Plan/Scheme without MPLADS) were Rs. 402.50 crore, Rs. 200.04 crore and Rs. 192.93 crore respectively, while the corresponding figures for the financial year 2016-17 were Rs. 250 crore, Rs. 250 crore and Rs. 223.92 crore. For the fiscal 2017-18 the corresponding figures have been 168.28 crore, Rs. 161 crore and Rs. 90.09 crore (expenditure upto December 2017). Furthermore, the budgetary allocation for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 208 crore which is an increase of 23.6% over the corresponding allocation for the previous fiscal i.e. 2017-18. However, if the current budgetary allocation is compared with that of the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 which were Rs.402.50 crore and Rs. 250 crore respectively, the current allocation is just 51.6% and 83.2%, respectively. Surprisingly, when the Ministry was able to utilize Rs. 223.92 crore in 2016-17 and the final figures of utilisation of the allocation for the year 2017-18 is yet to come, the budgetary allocations for the last fiscal and the current one have faced reduction over the preceding years of 2015-16 and 2016-17. Now that our country is progressing towards all round development with intense pace with focus on data availability and data analytics, the role of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has become much more crucial, momentous and consequential in terms of providing basic inputs

in the form of authentic and comprehensive data and survey reports for policy formulation and implementation. In this era of enhanced technology, the Ministry is needed to excel in the realms of scientific sampling methods, surveys conducted, quality of statistics released, methodology involved and scrutiny of statistics generated. In the given backdrop the Committee expect a more dynamic role from the Ministry. Infact, strengthening and modernisation of statistical system is a pre-requisite for a strong and effective statistical armoury of the country for which it is necessary to step up allocations to the Ministry. The Committee thus recommend that the budgetary allocations of the Ministry be revisited and revised upwardly. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation should take up the matter and pursue with the Ministry of Finance, accordingly.

Under utilization of allocated funds

2. The Committee note that the total Plan and Non-Plan allocation of Rs.4826.87 crore for the year 2015-16 was reduced to Rs.4631.07 crore at RE level and the actual utilization was stated to be Rs.4178.39 crore (86% of BE and 90% of RE). In the year 2016-17, the BE, RE and actual utilisation were recorded to be Rs.4752.83 crore, Rs.4759.82 crore and Rs.4270.83 crore (around 89% of BE and RE), respectively *whereas* in the year 2017-18, BE and RE were shown as Rs.4795.74 crore and Rs.4783 crore, respectively. The utilisation upto December, 2017 in the fiscal 2017-18 is reported to be Rs.3055.41 crore only (63.71% of BE and 63.88% of RE). Thus, the Committee find that persistently there has been large

amount of "Surrender/Savings" to the tune of Rs. 648.47 crore in 2015-16 and Rs.481.99 crore in 2016-17. In the year 2017-18 also, the actual expenditure up to December, 2017 is Rs.3055.41 crore which has fallen short by Rs. 1740.32 crore vis-a-vis the BE for the fiscal year. The Committee are thus constrained to observe that 'Surrender' of budget allocations reflects poorly on budget planning and implementation of the Ministry. The Ministry is unable to properly utilize their budgeted funds within the stipulated timeline. The Ministry is set to face new challenges and expand their indices in the arena of employment opportunities in organised and unorganised sectors, range and scope of labour forces and meet the requirements of enormous data for achieving Sustainable Development Goals on the one hand and on the other hand utilize the resources available with them to the fullest extent. The Committee would, therefore, recommend a comprehensive review of the entire gamut of functioning of the Ministry addressing the areas of concern so that its mandated role could be fulfilled through better and complete utilisation of the funds allotted to them.

Data dynamics

3. Statistics by implication connotes a minefield of information relevant for planners, policy makers and researchers, among others. It provides a kaleidoscopic view of a country embracing within itself the geo-historical, socio-economic and cultural aspects of the populace in consideration. Authentic, reliable and timely data provides the required impetus for policy makers. In a developing and aspirational society as

ours, credibility and authenticity of available data is *sine qua non* for policy formulation and inclusive growth. In the recent past doubts and criticism of statistics and computation of GDP not reflecting the momentum of economic activities across the spectrum have surfaced time and again, especially pertaining to economic indices. In this era of societal dynamism the need for credible data is the least that can be desired from the statistical machinery of the country. The Committee would, therefore, urge the Ministry to be more inclusive in computation of GDP and bring wider areas/sectors of the economy within its ambit, rationalise process and assumptions so as to set all the methodological ambiguities and doubts to rest and inspire confidence in the nation's statistics. They also desire that relevant and authentic data on many dynamic areas should be made available so that policy makers reach a pragmatic and implementable policy.

MPLAD Scheme

4. Although the subject of MPLADS falls within the purview of a separate Parliamentary Committee, *nonetheless*, the major part of the plan outlay of Ministry i.e. Rs. 3950 crore is allocated for this important scheme, which is about 95% of the amount allocated for the Ministry. It is, therefore, imperative that certain festering issues afflicting MPLADS are taken up by this Committee and corrective measures suggested thereon. The Committee note that an amount of Rs.3950 crore is being allocated every year to MPLAD Scheme. However, the utilization for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) is shown to be

Rs.3502 crore, Rs. 3499.50 crore and Rs.2426.50 crore, respectively which indicate a declining trend in expenditure over the years. They would suggest that the State Authorities concerned should be directed to furnish Utilisation Certificates, Audit Certificate and Monthly Progress Report to the Ministry on urgent basis for release of pending installments of MPLADs funds which would augment completion of ongoing projects under the scheme in a time bound manner. The Committee are aware of the demand to increase the amount earmarked to each Member of Parliament for recommending works of capital nature every year. In view of this, timely release and full utilisation of funds is to be ensured. Besides, a mechanism should be evolved to keep tabs on the quality and timeliness of the undertaken works/projects. Many a time it is observed that the concerned MP/MLA is keen to do the work but the due priority is not provided by the related Deputy Commissionr/District Magistrate and the related State Departments, which leads to undue delay in undertaking the project. The Committee would, therefore, urge the Ministry to impress upon the State Authorities for regular coordination meetings between the State / District Authorities, concerned Member of Parliament and the stake holders in the MPLAD Scheme.

Furthermore, the Committee note that the Members of Parliament suggest shelf of projects to the District Authorities for execution. Since MPLAD fund is non-lapsable, the Committee recommend that the annual allocation should be placed at the disposal of the District Authorities so that the fund can be used for the projects suggested by the MPs in

accordance with the MPLAD scheme.

Indian Statistical Institute (ISI)

5. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is engaged in conducting integrated programme of research, training and practical application of statistics in different disciplines through a large number of projects. Through decades of pioneering works in the field of statistics, the Indian Statistical Institute has evolved as an Institution of National eminence. For such an Institute of national eminence, the Committee find that the budget utilisations have not been in consonance with its stature and contributions. The BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for the year 2017-18 were Rs. 274.15 crore, Rs. 269.65 crore and 212.28 crore (expenditure upto December 2017), respectively. The Budget Estimate for the financial year 2018-19 is Rs.275.32 crore, which is a negligible rise of 0.4% from the previous fiscal (2017-18). The Indian Statistical Institute has not been able to fully utilise the allocated funds, as can be gleaned from the budgetary figures for the previous financial years. In the 45th Report pertaining to the DFG (2017-18), the Committee had observed that infrastructure development at various centres of ISI, especially at Tezpur and Chennai were not moving at the desired pace. The work progress at Giridih, where land was provided on donation basis, needs special attention with respect to infrastructure development. From the budgetary allocations of ISI, it is not clear as to what provisions have been made for infrastructure development works at the aforementioned centres of ISI. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the Ministry and Indian Statistical Institute

to take up the construction work at its various centers urgently and preempt any encroachment efforts. The Committee would also urge the Ministry to provide sufficient budgetary support to Indian Statistical Institute for expansion and upgradation of its centers/facilities so that this institute of national eminence lives up to its mandate.

Statistical services/Manpower related issues

6. There has been continuous shortage of manpower in the Ministry for years together and as a result the Ministry and its various departments have been functioning with a depleted workforce. Statistics is a specialised field which is vital for socio-economic planning and decision making and thus in effect nation building. The Committee are deeply concerned about this perennial shortage of officials/staff especially at the crucial level of Senior and Junior Statistical Officers of subordinate statistical service cadre. As on 1st December, 2017, 922 vacancies exist at subordinate cadre level while the figure stood at 861 on 1st December, 2016. Instead of the vacancies getting filled up, they have rather increased. Similarly, in the Indian Statistical Service there were 165 positions lying vacant as on 1st April, 2017. Such a depleted strength in the statistical cadre does not augur well for statistical planning of the country. In effect it gives rise to an apprehension of reliability and credibility of data being compromised. Besides, a large attrition rate at the subordinate statistical service cadre is a cause of grave concern. The Committee are of the opinion that to draw better work force, better working conditions and comparable remunerations should be provided to

the field officers as this has a direct bearing on quality, coverage, timeliness and accuracy in collection, processing and dissemination of data. The Committee would also recommend that awareness programmes about important official and applied statistics be initiated among the students of Department of Statistics in various Universities to attract suitable candidates at cutting edge level. The Committee would also recommend that urgent steps be taken by the Ministry to overcome its acute manpower shortage so that reliable collection and compilation of statistics is not undermined. The Committee further recommend that the shortage of faculty members and the associated support staff dealing with the training administration and financial matters in the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) be immediately addressed for effective execution of all the programmes envisaged by the NSSTA . Furthermore, Ministry should be proactive in their efforts for capacity building for production, organisation and management of official statistics.

North-Eastern Area

7. The North Eastern Area is vibrant socio-cultural zone of the country. However, in terms of statistical infrastructure this area has been a laggard, which by implication has hampered generation of economic indices for the area. Under Major Head "2552" - North Eastern Area, the BE and RE for the year 2016-17 were Rs. 30 crore. Similarly, the BE and RE for the financial year 2017-18 stood at the same figure of Rs. 16.80 crore which is a reduction of 44% from the previous fiscal (2016-17). The

allocation for the current fiscal is 20.80 crores. With this kind of budgetary allocation the objective of expanding and strengthening the statistical infrastructure/machinery in the North-Eastern Area may be far-fetched. From the allocations in the last three fiscals the actual expenditure have not been depicted by the Ministry. The Committee are given to understand that NSSO does not have field set-up in North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura and depend on the States for doing the field work of both Central and States samples of NSS Socio-economic survey. The Committee feel that lack of reliable and quality data stand as roadblock for socio-economic policy making and recommend the Ministry to enhance the allocations for the North-Eastern Region and also ensure full utilization of the allocations for strengthening of survey capacity of the area.

New Delhi;
09 March, 2018
18 Phaguna, 1939 (Saka)

DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Finance

Minutes of the Ninth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2017-18)
The Committee sat on Thursday, the 15 February, 2018 from 1500 hrs. to
1630 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. M. Veerappa Moily - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya
3. Shri Nishikant Dubey
4. Shri Venkatesh Babu T.G
5. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
6. Shri Shyama Charan Gupta
7. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
8. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
9. Shri Prem Das Rai
10. Shri Gopal Shetty
11. Shri Kiritbhai P. Solanki
12. Shri Dinesh Trivedi
13. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
15. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
16. Shri Mahesh Poddar
17. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
18. Dr. Manmohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Rajesh Ranjan Kumar | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora | - | Deputy Secretary |

WITNESSES

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Impementation

1. Shri K V Eapen, Secretary (S & PI)
2. Dr. Amita Prasad, Additional Secretary (S & PI)
3. Prof. Sanghmitra Bandhopadhyay, Director, Indian Statistical Institute,
Kolkata
4. Shri Rajeev Lochan, DG (SS)

5. Shri Debi Prasad Mondal, DG (NSSO)
6. Shri M.V.S. Ranganadham, DG (ES)
7. Shri Pravin Srivastav, ADG (NAD)
8. Shri Rakesh Kumar, ADG (FOD)
9. Shri Panchanan Dash, ADG (CC)
10. Shri Amitabh Panda, ADG (CPD)
11. Shri B.N. Tiwari, ADG (SSD & NSSTA)
12. Shri T.K. Sanyal, ADG (SDRD)
13. Shri T.K. Saha, ADG (DPD)
14. Shri Arun Kumar Yadav, Joint Secretary (Admn.)

3. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Witnesses to the Sitting of the Committee. After the customary welcome, the Witnesses briefed the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

4. Once the briefing was over, a wide range of issues were deliberated upon which *inter-alia* included measures initiated to modernize and streamline the processes and methodologies of data collection, compilation and dissemination, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, revision of Base year of macro-economic aggregate and short-term indicators such as GDP, IIP, CPI etc, amendment of Collection of Statistics Act, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing Technique (CAPIT), National Data Warehouse on Official Statistics, opening of Regional Centres in North Eastern States, Sustainable Development Goals, MPLADS, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, CSO, NSSO, ISI, Budget utilisation, vacancies in Subordinate Statistical Service etc.

5. The Chairperson then directed the representatives of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members during the discussion within 07 days to the Secretariat.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept

The Committee then adjourned.

Minutes of the Thirteenth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance
The Committee sat on Thursday, the 8 March, 2018 from 1500 hrs to 1645
hrs in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.
PRESENT

Dr. M. Veerappa Moily - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Nishikant Dubey
3. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
4. Shri Rattan Lal Kataria
5. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
6. Shri Prem Das Rai
7. Prof. Saugata Roy
8. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
9. Shri Gopal Shetty
10. Dr. Kiritbhai P. Solanki
11. Dr. Kirit Somaiya
12. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Mahesh Poddar
14. Dr. Manmohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri Rajesh Ranjan Kumar | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora | - | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up the following draft reports for consideration and adoption:

- (i) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment & Public Asset Management).
- (ii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of

Finance (Department of Revenue).

- (iii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (iv) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Planning (NITI).
- (v) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the above draft Reports with minor modifications and authorised the Chairperson to finalise them and present these Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.