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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2019-20)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2019-20)**

FIFTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2019 / Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 10 December, 2019

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 10 December, 2019



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2019 / Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2019-20)

Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
4. Shri Vallabhaneni Balashowry
5. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
6. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
7. Smt. Sunita Duggal
8. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
9. Shri Sudheer Gupta
10. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
11. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
12. Shri Pinaki Misra
13. Shri P.V Midhun Reddy
14. Prof. Saugata Roy
15. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
16. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki
17. Shri Manish Tewari
18. Shri P. Velusamy
19. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
20. Shri Rajesh Verma
21. Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
23. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
24. Shri Praful Patel
25. Shri Amar Patnaik
26. Shri Mahesh Poddar
27. Shri C.M. Ramesh
28. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
29. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
30. Dr. Manmohan Singh
31. Smt. Ambika Soni

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Vinod Kumar Tripathi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan - Director
3. Shri Tenzin Gyaltzen - Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Fifth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

2. The Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation were laid on the Table of the House on 10 July, 2019 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 08 November, 2019. 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 (2019-20).

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 04 December, 2019.

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

**New Delhi;
4 December, 2019
13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)**

**SHRI JAYANT SINHA,
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Finance**

PART- I

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is the nodal agency for planning and facilitating the integrated development of the national statistical system. The MoSPI has two Wings viz. Statistics Wing, called National Statistical Office (NSO), and Programme Implementation (PI) Wing. NSO is responsible for all statistical activities of the Ministry. The PI Wing monitors high value Central Sector Projects (costing Rs. 150 crore and above) with respect to time and cost overrun and implements the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). Besides, there is a National Statistical Commission (NSC) established 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 (ISI Act, 1959). The Ministry also functions as the cadre controlling authority for two services namely, Indian Statistical Service (ISS) (Group-A) and Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) (Group-B). MoSPI has two wings namely, Statistics Wing called National Statistical Office (NSO) and Programme Implementation Wing. The activities of these two wings are given as under:

National Statistical Office (NSO)

1.2 The NSO brings out important economic indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) and other official statistics to support government decision making and framing of appropriate socio-economic policies/programmes. These statistical products/ outcomes are consistent with the relevant international standards. The GDP estimates are released quarterly and annually as per an advance release calendar. The methodology used in the process is consistent with the United Nations guidelines contained in System of National Accounts-2008. The monthly Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is released with a two month lag, as per the methodology adopted from international standards. It is used as a short term indicator by planners and policy makers for assessing industrial growth. The monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) is released with a 12 days lag, as per the methodology adopted from international standards/ best practices. It is used as a short term indicator by planners and policy makers for assessing levels of living. It is also used as a measure of

retail inflation by the Reserve Bank of India in regulating its monetary policy. The NSO also has a vast network of field offices spread across the length and breadth of the country for conducting nationwide large scale socio-economic surveys on a regular basis for providing insight into various facets of economy and society at large. Being the nodal agency in the country for official Statistics, the Ministry coordinates statistical activities amongst Ministries /Departments of the Government of India as well as with the State/UT Governments. Broadly, the NSO is mandated with the following responsibilities:

- (i) To act as the nodal agency for planned development of the statistical system in the country
- (ii) To formulate and maintain norms and standards related to statistics
- (iii) To coordinate the statistical work in respect of the Central Ministries/Departments and State Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DESS)
- (iv) To prepare and publish National Accounts Statistics, namely, Gross Domestic Product(GDP), Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), Capital Formation, Savings, etc
- (v) To compile and release Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers and Annual Inflation rates based on these CPI numbers
- (vi) To compile and release the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) every month;
- (vii) To conduct large scale all-India socio-economic sample surveys
- (viii) To conduct the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)
- (ix) To conduct other surveys like price collection surveys, agriculture area enumeration and crop cutting experiments, urban frame surveys etc.
- (x) To conduct periodic all-India Economic Censuses and follow-up enterprise surveys
- (xi) To maintain liaison with international Statistical Organizations, such as the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), ESCAP, the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), IMF, ADB, FAO, ILO, SAARC, OECD, etc.
- (xii) To bring out reports as per the international/regional commitments such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) India Country Report and SAARC Development Goals India Country Report.

The Programme Implementation (PI) Wing

1.3 The Programme Implementation Wing has the following responsibilities:

- (i) Monitoring the performance of the country's eleven key infrastructure sectors, viz., Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads and Civil Aviation
- (ii) Monitoring of all Central Sector Projects costing Rs.150 crore and above
- (iii) Implementation of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

National Statistical Commission (NSC)

1.4 The Government of India, through a MoSPI resolution dated 1st June, 2005, decided to set up the National Statistical Commission (NSC). The NSC is mandated to evolve policies, priorities and standards in statistical matters and provides technical advice to monitor / enforce statistical priorities and standards pertaining to the national statistical system. The NSC has four part-time Members besides a part-time Chairperson, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. CEO, NITI Aayog is an ex-officio Member of the Commission. The Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary to NSC. NSC has a permanent secretariat headed by a Joint Secretary level Officer, assisted by supporting staff, from MoSPI. 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.

1.5. When enquired as to what steps have been taken by the Ministry to strengthen and improve the quality of surveys and census, MOSPI in a written reply stated that the Government of India formally adopted the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics through a Cabinet decision dated 04-03-2016. Adoption of these principles would help in enhancing public trust in Official Statistics and honour citizens' / users' entitlement of Official Statistics as 'public good'. The Ministry has maintained high standards in planning & designing of its surveys, collection of data, data verification & validation and generation of results based on its large scale multi-subject sample surveys over the years. Multiple-level checks, beginning from the conceptualization of the survey to final dissemination of results in public domain, have become the touchstone of authenticity and transparency in data generation by MOSPI. The procedure followed is as follows:

- (i) An independent body, namely, the National Statistical Commission (NSC) guides, and oversees the entire process of Socio-Economic Surveys of NSO and approval of results based on these surveys. NSC appoints for each Round of survey(s), a Working Group comprising of eminent economists, statisticians, officers from user Ministries/Organisations and other domain experts to oversee the development of survey instruments and checking the reliability of survey results for presentation in NSS Reports. Besides considering other relevant information for formulating suitable survey instruments, a Working Group also takes into account the experiences of NSO during last survey on similar subject to minimize the non-sampling errors.
- (ii) The trainings of the Field Investigators are organized through Regional Training Camps (RTC), Review Regional Training Camps (RRTC), etc. in local languages to ensure correct implementation of concepts and definitions during data collection. There is also a system of inspection/supervision and scrutiny of data by senior officers to check and ensure the quality of data and monitor the working of Field Investigators. In addition, officers of the NSO undergo in-service training on relevant subjects to enhance their skills on surveys and statistical processes.
- (iii) The Ministry has also started using technologies in its surveys for releasing timely statistics. Ministry is now releasing its results within a year of the completion of the field work. Further, usage of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique for the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) has enabled quicker data collection and processing of results.
- (iv) In the 7th Economic Census, for the first time, census data is being collected on a mobile application and is being processed, validated through a comprehensive IT solution. This is expected to improve data accuracy and data quality, and also reduce time lag for finalization and dissemination of 7th EC results. For conduct of fieldwork through appropriately qualified and trained enumerators across the country within a limited time frame, an outsourcing model has been adopted. The conduct of 7th EC by CSC-SPV is bound by Service Level Agreement (SLA). Under the SLA, CSC-SPV may be penalized for any deficiency in coverage, data quality and timeliness. In addition, physical concurrent monitoring of fieldwork as well as remote monitoring of data quality at Command Centre is expected to improve the 7th EC data quality.

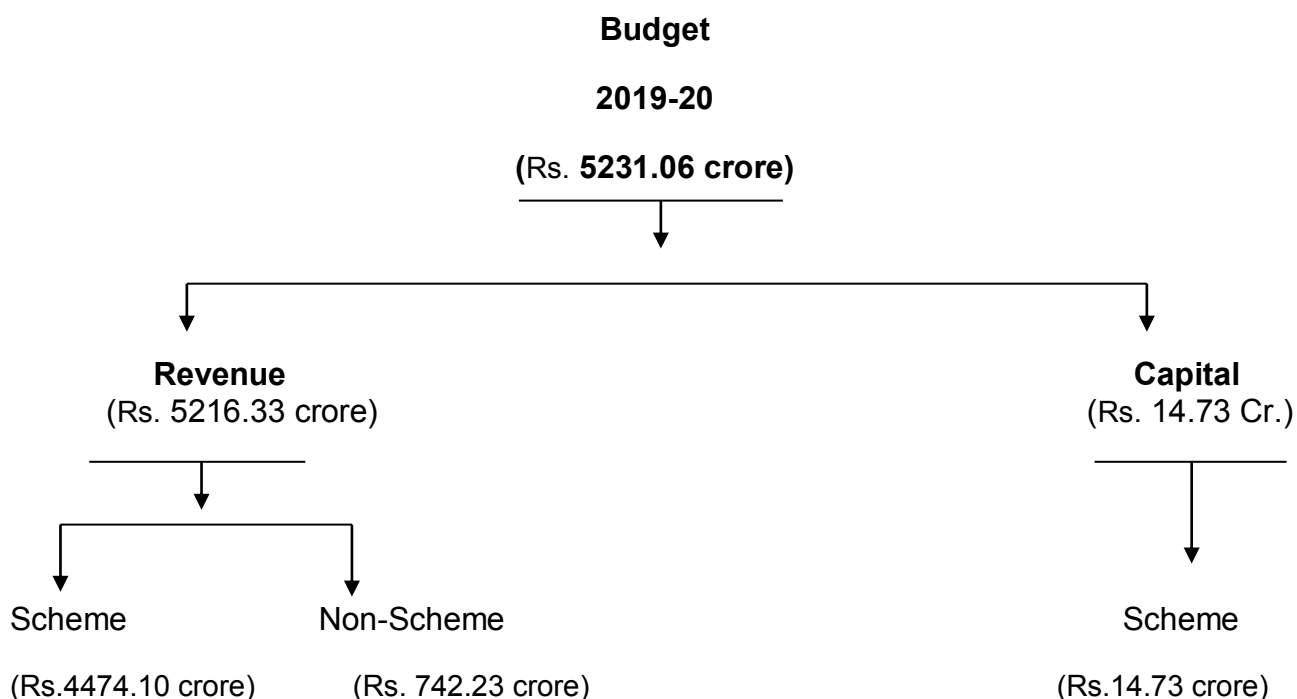
- (v) The mandate of Data Processing Division (DPD) of the Ministry is being redefined by converting it into Data Quality Assurance Division (DQAD) to ensure the data quality aspects in respect of socio-economic surveys and other statistical products.

CHAPTER II

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

BUDGET 2019– 2020

2.1. The Demands for Grants under Demand No. 94 for the Ministry includes a budget proposal of Rs. 5231.06 crore for the year 2019-20. The demand under Revenue is Rs. 5216.33 crore and under Capital is Rs. 14.73 crore. The Ministry proposes to undertake two Schemes viz., Capacity Development Scheme and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) with an estimated outlay of Rs. 4474.10 crore under Revenue and Rs. 14.73 crore under Capital.



2.2. A statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Accruals for 2016-2017, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 and Budget Estimates for 2019-2020 both under Plan/Scheme and Non-Plan/Non-Scheme is given below:

(i) **Statement showing BE, RE and Actuals for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and BE for 2019-20****(Total Plan/Scheme and Total Non plan/Non-Scheme)**

	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	(*)Expenditure (based on e- lekha as on 16.07.19)	BE
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme (Total MOSPI)	55,283.00	55,982.00	54,741.94	67,746.00	67,200.00	65,359.00	70,100.00	73,962.00	73,147.00	74,223.00
(%ge change)				(22.5%)	(20.0%)	(19.4%)	(3.5%)	(10.1%)	(104.3%)	(5.9%)
Plan/Scheme (Without MPLADS)	25,000.00	25,000.00	22,391.88	16,828.00	16,100.00	14,448.00	20,800.00	23,900.00	21,615.00	52,883.00
(%ge change)				-(32.7%)	-(35.6%)	(35.5%)	(23.6%)	(48.4%)	(103.9%)	(154.2%)
TOTAL (Plan/Scheme + NP/NS) without MPLADS	80,283.00	80,982.00	77,133.82	84,574.00	83,300.00	79,807.00	90,900.00	97,862.00	94,762.00	1,27,106.00
(%ge change)				(5.3%)	(2.9%)	(3.5%)	(7.5%)	(17.5%)	(104.2%)	(39.8%)
MPLADS	3,95,000.00	3,95,000.00	3,49,950.00	3,95,000.00	3,95,000.00	3,50,400.00	3,95,000.00	3,95,000.00	3,94,950.00	3,96,000.00
(%ge change)				(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.1%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)	(0.3%)
TOTAL Plan/Scheme (including MPLADS)	4,20,000.00	4,20,000.00	3,72,341.88	4,11,828.00	4,11,100.00	3,64,848.00	4,15,800.00	4,18,900.00	4,16,565.00	4,48,883.00
(%ge change)				-(1.9%)	-(2.1%)	-(2.0%)	(1.0%)	(1.9%)	(100.2%)	(8.0%)
G. TOTAL MOSPI (Plan/Scheme + NP/NS)	4,75,283.00	4,75,982.00	4,27,083.82	4,79,574.00	4,78,300.00	4,30,207.00	4,85,900.00	4,92,862.00	4,89,712.00	5,23,106.00
(%ge change)				(0.9%)	(0.5%)	(0.7%)	(1.3%)	(3.0%)	(100.8%)	(7.7%)

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

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

(ii) **Statement showing BE, RE and Actuals for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and BE for 2019-20 (Major Head wise and Division wise)
(Plan/Scheme and Non Plan/Non-Scheme)**

(Rs. in crore)										
	2016-17			2017-18			2018-2019			2019-2020
	B.E.	R.E.	Actuals	B.E.	R.E.	Actuals	B.E.	R.E.	(*)Expenditure (based on e-lekha as on 16.07.19)	B.E.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Head "2052" / 00.090. Sectt. General Services										
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	6.97	6.97	6.66	7.40	7.26	6.83	7.66	7.66	7.32	8.14
%ge increase				(6.2%)	(4.2%)	(2.6%)	(3.5%)	(5.5%)	(95.6%)	(6.3%)
Major Head"2553"/00.101.MPLADS										
Plan/Scheme	3,950.00	3,950.00	3,499.50	3,950.00	3,950.00	3,504.00	3,950.00	3,950.00	3,949.50	3,960.00
%ge increase				(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.1%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)	(0.3%)
Major Head"3451" / 00.090 Sectt. Economic Services										
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	21.93	23.16	21.73	24.54	25.83	24.86	26.84	25.91	24.01	27.30
%ge increase				(11.9%)	(11.5%)	(14.4%)	(9.4%)	(0.3%)	(89.5%)	(1.7%)
Major Head"3451" / 00.090.51-National Statistical Commission										
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	1.33	1.45	1.25	1.50	0.92	0.90	1.43	1.13	0.80	1.16
%ge increase				(12.8%)	-(36.6%)	-(28.0%)	-(4.7%)	(22.8%)	(55.9%)	-(18.9%)
Major Head"3454" / 02.201 NSSO										
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	288.01	290.82	303.73	310.22	316.84	316.45	333.39	333.39	339.99	351.29
%ge increase				(7.7%)	(8.9%)	(4.2%)	(7.5%)	(5.2%)	(102.0%)	(5.4%)
Major Head"3454" / 02.202 ISI, Kolkata										
Plan/Scheme	64.00	64.00	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%ge increase				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	188.81	188.81	167.27	274.15	269.65	259.81	275.32	315.39	311.04	276.52
%ge increase				(45.2%)	(42.8%)	(55.3%)	(0.4%)	(17.0%)	(113.0%)	(0.4%)
Major Head"3454" / 02.203 Computer Services										
Plan/Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%ge increase				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	6.33	6.41	6.45	6.83	6.83	6.46	7.19	7.19	7.17	7.56
%ge increase				(7.9%)	(6.6%)	(0.2%)	(5.3%)	(5.3%)	(99.7%)	(5.1%)
Major Head"3454" / 02.204 Central Statistical Office										
Plan/Scheme	97.99	97.99	123.68	123.23	115.95	136.28	172.20	203.20	210.78	487.10
%ge increase				(25.8%)	(18.3%)	(10.2%)	(39.7%)	(75.2%)	(122.4%)	(182.9%)
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	37.37	40.12	38.74	42.75	40.60	36.56	42.77	42.55	39.27	45.37
%ge increase				(14.4%)	(1.2%)	-(5.6%)	(0.0%)	(4.8%)	(91.8%)	(6.1%)
Major Head"3454" / 02.798 International Cooperation										
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	0.20	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20
%ge increase				(0.0%)	(0.0%)	-	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(90.0%)	(0.0%)
Major Head"3454" / 02. 800 Programme Implementation										
Plan/Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%ge increase				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Head"3454" / 02. 800 Other Expenditure (includes Departmental Canteen)										

Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	1.88	1.88	1.59	1.87	1.87	1.56	2.10	2.10	1.69	2.27
%ge increase				(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(1.9%)	(12.3%)	(12.3%)	(80.5%)	(8.1%)
Major Head"3601" / 03.432 Grant-in-aid to State Govts.										
Plan/Scheme	25.01	25.01	5.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%ge increase				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Head"3602" / 03.432 Grant-in-aid to UTs Govts.										
Plan/Scheme	5.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%ge increase				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Head"2552" – North Eastern Area										
Plan/Scheme	30.00	30.00	-	16.80	16.80	-	20.80	20.80	-	27.00
%ge increase			-	(44.0%)	(44.0%)	-	(23.8%)	(23.8%)	-	(29.8%)
Non-Scheme	-	-	-	8.00	2.00	-	4.10	4.10	-	22.42
%ge increase			-	-	-	-	(48.8%)	(105.0%)	-	(446.8%)
Major Head"5475" Capital Outlay										
Plan/Scheme	28.00	28.00	22.68	28.25	28.25	8.20	15.00	15.00	5.37	14.73
%ge increase				(0.9%)	(0.9%)	(63.8%)	(46.9%)	(46.9%)	(35.8%)	(1.8%)
TOTAL (All Major Heads)										
Total Non-Plan/Non-Scheme	552.83	559.82	547.42	677.46	672.00	653.59	701.00	739.62	731.47	742.23
(% increase)				(22.5%)	(20.0%)	(19.4%)	(3.5%)	(10.1%)	(104.3%)	(5.9%)
Total Plan/Scheme	4,200.00	4,200.00	3,723.42	4,118.28	4,111.00	3,648.48	4,158.00	4,189.00	4,165.65	4,488.83
(% increase)				(1.9%)	(2.1%)	(2.0%)	(1.0%)	(1.9%)	(100.2%)	(8.0%)
Grand Total	4,752.83	4,759.82	4,270.84	4,795.74	4,783.00	4,302.07	4,859.00	4,928.62	4,897.12	5,231.06
(% increase)				(0.9%)	(0.5%)	(0.7%)	(1.3%)	(3.0%)	(100.8%)	(7.7%)

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

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

NON-SCHEME 2019-20

2.3. The Ministry's Non-Scheme budget of Rs. 742.23 crore in 2019-20 is primarily salary oriented as the major function of the Statistics Wing (NSO) is to conduct census / surveys, collect, analyses and disseminate data, which is a staff intensive function. The major components of the Non-Scheme budget for the Ministry during 2019-2020 are given below:

Object Head	Budget	% of total Non-Scheme Budget
Salaries	Rs. 41387.00 lakh	55.76 %
Domestic Travels	Rs. 803.50 lakh	1.08 %
Foreign Travel	Rs. 16.17 lakh	0.02 %
Office Expenses	Rs. 980.00 lakh	1.32 %
Rent Rates & Taxes	Rs. 287.00 lakh	0.39 %
Publications	Rs. 43.73 lakh	0.06 %
Grants-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata	Rs. 29894.38 lakh	40.28 %
Others	Rs. 719.80 lakh	1.03%

2.4. The Ministry provides Grants-in-Aid to ISI for its functioning, academic activities and infrastructure creation and its maintenance as part of the Non-Scheme component of the budget. ISI is devoted to the research, teaching and application of statistics, natural sciences and social sciences. The institute gained the status of an Institution of National Importance through Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959. Section 4 of the ISI Act, empowers ISI, *inter-alia*, to grant degrees and diplomas in statistics, mathematics, quantitative economics, computer science and such other subjects related to statistics. From the budget of the Ministry, an amount of Rs.29894.38 lakh has been kept as grants-in-aid to the Institute, as Non Scheme allocation during 2019-20. National Statistical Commission Non Scheme budget for the year 2019-20 has been pegged at Rs. 1.16 crore. Trend of Non-Scheme expenditure indicates an increase in expenditure from Rs. 739.62 crore in 2018-19 (RE) to Rs. 742.23 crore (BE) during 2019-20.

SCHEME 2019-20

2.5 The Ministry has been implementing two Central Sector schemes namely, Capacity Development (CD) Scheme and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). The total Scheme budget proposal in 2019-20 for the Ministry is Rs.

4488.83 crore. MPLAD Scheme has a budget provision of Rs. 3960.00 crore which is around 88.00% of total Scheme outlay of Ministry. Out of Rs. 528.83 crore for CD Scheme, the major components of expenditure are as follows:

<u>Object Head</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>% of total Scheme Budget of Rs. 528.83 Cr</u>
Salaries	Rs. 1010.31 lakh	1.91 %
Domestic Travels	Rs. 4353.00 lakh	8.23 %
Foreign Travels	Rs. 50.00 lakh	0.09 %
Office Expenses	Rs. 1906.29 lakh	3.60 %
Rent Rates & Taxes	Rs. 565.00 lakh	1.07%
Publications	Rs. 149.80 lakh	0.28%
Other Admn. Expenses	Rs. 1109.38 lakh	2.10%
Advertising & Publicity	Rs. 2902.00 lakh	5.49%
Professional Services	Rs. 32165.10 lakh	60.82 %
Information Technology	Rs. 1697.77 lakh	3.21%
Machinery & Equipment	Rs. 23.00 lakh	0.04%
Major Works	Rs. 1450.00 lakh	2.74%
Lump sum provision for NE States	Rs. 2700.00 lakh	5.11 %
Others	Rs. 2801.35 lakh	5.30 %

The proposed outlay under grants-in-aid (under scheme) during 2019-20 is Rs.3965.10 crore which includes Rs. 3950.00 crore for MPLAD Scheme Rs. 15.10 crore for Capacity Development.

2.6 The table below provides information on the Scheme provision (BE, RE and Actuals) during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (BE).

**Plan/Scheme-wise allocation of BE, RE & Actual Expenditure 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20
(Plan/ Scheme Budget)**

Name of the plan/scheme	11th Plan Outlay (2007-12) (in Crore)	2016-17	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20	
		Actual expenditure	BE	RE	Actual expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure (based on e-lekha on 16.07.19)	BE	
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (1+2):										
# Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	*									
# India Statistical Strengthening Project (Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Sector Schemes (3 to 8):										
Capacity Development	364.50	15,141.88	16,828.00	16,100.00	14,447.26	20,800.00	23,900.00	21,615.18	52,883.00	
Sixth Economic Census**	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total NSO (1 to 4)	455.50	15,141.88	16,828.00	16,100.00	14,447.26	20,800.00	23,900.00	21,615.18	52,883.00	
Grant in aid to ISI	120.00	7,250.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
P.I. Wing										
Strengthening, Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects & Programmes*	18.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total MOSPI (without MPLADS)	594.00	22,391.88	16,828.00	16,100.00	14,447.26	20,800.00	23,900.00	21,615.18	52,883.00	
MPLADS		3,49,950.00	3,95,000.00	3,95,000.00	3,50,400.00	3,95,000.00	3,95,000.00	3,94,950.00	3,96,000.00	
Grand Plan/Scheme Total (MOSPI)	594.00	3,72,341.88	4,11,828.00	4,11,100.00	3,64,847.26	4,15,800.00	4,18,900.00	4,16,565.18	4,48,883.00	

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

* The Scheme 'Strengthening, Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects & 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.

Demands for Grants 2019-20 and recommendations of the Committee as contained in the sixty first report of the Committee on Demands for Grants 2018-19

2.7 The Ministry submitted the Action Taken Report on recommendations of the Committee as contained in the sixty first report of the Committee on Demands for Grants 2018-19 which have been accepted vide sixty seventh Report of the Committee. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, budget requirements for meeting additional

demands for activities of the Ministry has been provisioned through the Demands for Grants 2019-20.

2.8 When asked to specify as to how much sum has been surrendered by the Ministry during the last four Financial Years due to under-utilization, the reasons for the same and whether steps have been taken to remedy and avoid the same in the coming fiscals, the Ministry stated the information regarding amount surrendered in the last four Financial Years as below:

(Rs. in Cr.)

FY	Amount Surrendered	Reasons
2015-16	641.31	The saving was primarily due to savings under MPLADS Scheme because of declaration of election in Karnataka and also non-submission of utilization certificates and audit certificates by the district authorities in time. Further, the surrender was due to non-receipt of utilization certificate from the states under the Economic Census Scheme and the Scheme of Support for Statistical Strengthening. Availability of unspent balance from previous year with ISI also contributed to the surrender.
2016-17	475.40	The saving may primarily be attributed to the savings under MPLADS Scheme because of election in some states and also non-submission of utilization certificates and audit certificates by the district authorities in time. Further, the surrender was due to availability of unspent balance from previous year with ISI and the savings due to slow progress of construction work by Central Public Works Department.
2017-18	508.28	The saving was primarily due to savings under MPLADS Scheme due to non-finalization of proposals from the district authorities. Non-finalization of proposals in respect of new states also contributed to the surrender of amount in the Scheme of Support for Statistical Strengthening. Further, slow progress of construction work by Central Public Works Department and non-finalization of some construction proposals also resulted in savings.
2018-19	36.54	The saving was primarily due to slow progress of construction work by Central Public Works Department and less requirement of expenditure on establishment matters under the Capacity Development Scheme.

To ensure optimum utilization of funds, utilization of funds is regularly reviewed in the Senior Officers Meeting of the Ministry held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoSPI. Further all the Divisions have been advised time and again to regularly monitor the expenditure to ensure optimum utilization of funds.

2.9 Under the scheme of MPLADS, an aggregate amount of Rs 50462.25 crores have been released by the Ministry till 31.03.2019. During the same period, the District Authorities are reported to have issued the sanctions for different items of work costing Rs. 52502.53 crores and against this, the expenditure of Rs. 48997.07 crores has been achieved. During the current year 2018-19 (i.e up to 31.03.2019), an amount of Rs.3949.50 crores has been released.

2.10 System of Monitoring of Performance of Capacity Development Scheme

- (i) The Ministry has prepared a Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) with the objective of reviewing monthly as well as quarterly progress of utilisation of the budget and initiate timely corrective action. The expenditure is being closely monitored wherever required; so as to avoid large scale unspent budget provisions.
- (ii) For each component of the CD Scheme, the physical targets are linked to the MEP and the progress is closely monitored through regular meetings.
- (iii) Monthly Expenditure Review meetings are being held to ensure proper utilisation of funds under the scheme.

2.11 System of monitoring of the implementation of MPLAD Scheme:-

- (i) The officers of the Ministry visit various states/districts from time to time to review the implementation of the scheme.
- (ii) Annual All India Review Meeting with the Nodal Secretaries of the States/UTs are organized to discuss the implementation of the scheme.
- (iii) The provisions of guidelines are amended from time to time on the recommendations/suggestions of various stakeholders if found feasible as per the objective of the scheme.
- (iv) The Physical and Financial progress of the scheme can be seen and monitored by the various Stakeholders with the help of MPLADS portal.
- (v) Training is provided to District officials to submit the online requisite eligible documents in order to enable the Ministry for timely release of funds.

2.12 With regard to a pointed query on new programmes being envisaged by the Ministry during this fiscal and whether there has been an instance of any ongoing project of the Ministry been subsumed by other project of the Ministry, MoSPI stated that in addition to the regular ongoing activities, the Ministry, during 2019-20, has taken up three new

surveys, namely, Time Use Survey (TUS), Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE), Annual Survey on Services Sector Enterprises (ASSSE) and 7th Economic Census (EC) under the CD scheme. In addition, MoSPI has initiated the activities relating to establishing National Integrated Information Portal (NIIP). This portal would act as a one stop platform for all official statistics using advanced technology to integrate existing and future databases of administrative statistics and survey data across sectors, geographies and time. NIIP provides a high-end solution for analytics interpretation of statistical data for Central Ministries/State Governments and other stakeholders, including general public. MoSPI has initiated process of developing a Generalised Survey Solution (GSS) Solution which will support digitization of data capturing at the field level for all socio-economic surveys of the Ministry, resulting in reduction in time lag in the release of survey results.

CHAPTER - III

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (ISI)

Indian Statistical Institute (ISI)

3.1 Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is an autonomous institution under MoSPI and is devoted to research, teaching in Statistics and its applications in related subjects, natural sciences and social sciences. The Institute was established in the year 1931 by Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis, at Kolkata, West Bengal. In addition to the headquarters located at Kolkata, the ISI has Centres at Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Tezpur, (North-East Centre) and five outlying branches located at Mumbai, Pune, Coimbatore, Hyderabad and Giridih. The institute gained the status of an Institution of National Importance through Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959. MoSPI provides Grants-in-Aid to ISI for its functioning, academic activities and infrastructure creation and maintenance. The ISI conducts various courses (diploma, bachelor, masters and PhD degree programs) in various subjects with prime focus on statistics and its applications. Over the years, the institute has developed a set of unique research and academic programme, which are cross-disciplinary in nature. These programmes caters the unique need of statistical analysis of large scale data collected at different government and non-government sectors.

3.2 The RC Bose Centre for Cryptology and Security has been established at ISI Kolkata promotes interdisciplinary research in Mathematics, Computer Science and Statistics towards furtherance of teaching, research as well as training and development in Cryptology and Security. It acts as a national hub for cryptographic requirements, cutting-edge research activities and indigenous capacity building at the national level. The Centre is funded by MoSPI as a part of the Grant-in-Aid to the Indian Statistical Institute, under a separate line in the budget. Apart from contributing to knowledge dissemination and talent development, ISI continues to work on innovative multidisciplinary application to address issues of national importance. The recent examples include contributions of ISI made in the areas of currency management, understanding extinction risk of wildlife, accurate assessment of consumer confidence, development as well as assessment of encryption methodologies, assessment of risk from counterfeit currencies, improvement of defence production systems, understanding level of cleanliness of towns and cities calibrated by their inherent complexity, development of national coal index. Several notable contributions

have also been made in the field of Pattern Recognition, Computational Intelligence, Bioinformatics etc. The studies undertaken by the institute has also been recognized by several awards at National / International level. The institute take initiatives to widen its reach by encouraging the multi-disciplinary studies as also promoting research programmes and courses in the emerging areas and to benefit public at large.

3.3 When enquired as to what steps are being undertaken for expansion, strengthening and qualitative resurgence of premier National Institutes like Indian Statistical Institute, the Ministry in a written reply stated that the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), as per its mandate, has taken several initiatives to maintain standards, keep up its reputation and commitment towards education, national development and social welfare with the active support from the Ministry. The institute take initiatives to widen its reach by encouraging the multi-disciplinary studies as also promoting research programmes and courses in the emerging areas and to benefit public at large. Steps taken for expansion, strengthening and qualitative resurgence of Indian Statistical Institute include the following;

- (i) The operation of ISI North Centre at Tezpur, Assam has started from its newly constructed campus.
- (ii) The activities of ISI Chennai Centre is expanded with the introduction of a specialized course on Post Graduate Diploma in Statistical Methods and Analytics.
- (iii) The constructions of new academic block at ISI Kolkata and new student facility at ISI Bangalore are in full swing.
- (iv) The specially created centre of excellence in Cryptology and Security, R.C. Bose Centre for Cryptology and Security, has become a premier national hub for research in the field of cyber security.
- (v) In sync with the national push for Artificial Intelligence (AI) program, ISI has initiated a centre for Machine Learning and AI.
- (vi) Recognizing the societal commitments to environmental science, a Centre for Research on the Economics of Climate, Food, Energy and Environment has been introduced at ISI Delhi Centre. In addition, ISI is continuing its flagship international statistics training programme for the developing countries for more than 65 years through its unique International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC).
- (vii) The institute is recently entrusted with a major manpower reskilling programme of the ordinance factories of India in the field of statistical quality control. ISI is

conducting training for Indian Statistical Service officers and continue to coordinate their overseas learning programme.

(viii) Apart from contributing to knowledge dissemination and talent development, ISI continues to work on innovative multidisciplinary application to address issues of national importance. The recent examples include contributions of ISI made in the areas of currency management, understanding extinction risk of wildlife, accurate assessment of consumer confidence, development as well as assessment of encryption methodologies, assessment of risk from counterfeit currencies, improvement of defence production systems, understanding level of cleanliness of towns and cities calibrated by their inherent complexity, development of national coal index. Several notable contributions have also been made in the field of Pattern Recognition, Computational Intelligence, Bioinformatics etc. The studies undertaken by the institute has also been recognized by several awards at National / International level.

CHAPTER – IV
MANPOWER SHORTAGE

Indian Statistical Service

4.1 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. The posts of ISS at various Grades are distributed among various Ministries, Departments and other Organisations with the aim to have an appropriate statistical set-up to provide a real time objective data and to analyze it for: (a) policy formulation, implementation and monitoring (including concurrent monitoring & evaluation and outcome/endline assessment) and (b) decision making. 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 where they are posted. 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 of the ISS cadre as on date is given below.

Grade	Sanctioned Strength	On Cadre Strength as on 31st March 2019
Higher Administrative Grade plus (HAG+)	05	02
Higher Administrative Grade (HAG)	18	14
Senior Administrative Grade (SAG)	136	134
Non-Functional Selection Grade (NFSG) & Junior Administrative Grade (JAG)	176#	136
Senior Time Scale (STS)	179	179
Junior Time Scale (JTS)	300*	174
Total	814	639

Out of these, 30% of senior duty posts (namely posts in Senior Time Scale and above) are operated in NFSG. * Including 50 posts of leave, deputation and training reserve.

4.2 The first examination for direct recruitment to the service was held in the year 1967 and the first batch of the service was appointed in the year 1968. Till date, 41 batches of direct recruits have joined the service. The latest batch of 29 officers has already joined in the month of February 2019. The ISS Rules, 2016 provide for 50 per cent of the posts in JTS to be filled up by direct recruitment and 50 per cent by promotion from Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) cadre. There is no direct recruitment at any other level of the service except in JTS. All the vacancies in other grades are filled up by promotion.

Subordinate Statistical Service

4.3 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 decision making by the Government. SSS is a Group-B Central Civil Service of statistical function posts which constitutes feeder cadre for ISS. It comprises Senior Statistical Officer (SSO) (Group-B Gazetted) having Grade Pay of `4600/- and Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) having Grade Pay of `4200/- in the Pay Band-2: `9300-34800/- in the pre-revised pay structure under the Sixth Central Pay Commission (6 CPC). As per 7th CPC, the Pay Scale of SSO corresponds to Level-7 and that of JSO corresponds to Level-6 in the Pay Matrix. The officers of the SSS cadre are posted in various Ministries/ Departments/Organisations of the Government of India across the country. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is also 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 where they are posted. The SSS Rules, 2013 provide for 90 per cent of the posts of JSO 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 grade post holders. There is no direct recruitment at the level of SSO in the SSS cadre. The sanctioned strength and number of incumbents in position as on 31st March 2019 are, as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position
1.	Senior Statistical Officer	1781	1710
2.	Junior Statistical Officer	2168	1615
Total Strength		3949	3325

4.4 On a query with regard to the issue of shortage of manpower at different levels adversely impacting the quality of data and authenticity of data collected by private agencies, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in written reply stated that the demand for new surveys is increasing to bridge the data gap on various socio-economic parameters. However, the Ministry has been facing acute shortage of regular manpower for conducting surveys. For addressing this, MoSPI has resorted to a hybrid model where the core backend statistical activities and supervision are undertaken by in-house expertise while the primary level field work is outsourced. The contractual personnel are engaged to augment the manpower required for collection of data for conducting various surveys undertaken by the Ministry. To ensure quality, prospective candidates are scrutinized on their past experiences in similar assignments and also on their relevant academic qualifications. The selected candidates, known as Field Investigators, are then made to undergo training and hand holding exercises before engaging them in actual surveys. The training of the Field Investigators is organized elaborately in local languages to ensure correct understanding of concepts and definitions & related instructions by field investigators while collecting the data. There is also a system of inspection/supervision and scrutiny of data as collected by the Field Investigators by senior regular officers to check and ensure the quality of data. The private agency for supplying the manpower resources through outsourcing are selected after following all due diligence and following the extant Government guidelines including the General Financial Rules (GFR). The NSS prepares and floats in public domain a Request for Proposal (RFP) inviting experienced private agencies to provide manpower resources. The RFP clearly outlines the Scope of Work (SOW) that the survey personnel are to perform once they are selected. Besides, the selected agency has to comply with a very stringent Service Level Agreement (SLA) apart from having to meet the transparency norms as laid down by the Government of India. For the purpose of conducting of 7th Economic Census, the Ministry has engaged Common Service Centre (CSC) e-Governance Services India Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The conduct of 7th EC by CSC-SPV is bound by Service Level Agreement (SLA) for the envisaged activities,

including the engagement of staff for data collection. Under the SLA, CSC-SPV may be penalized for any deficiency in coverage, data quality and timeliness. The field staff engaged, have been extensively trained through physical and online training programmes to improve the data quality and coverage. In addition, the comprehensive IT solution developed for collection of data (7th EC) include inbuilt validation checks besides the physical supervision mechanism placed for ensuring quality of data collected.

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Budgetary Allocation

1. The Committee note that the budget proposal for the Ministry includes a budget grant of Rs 5216.33 crore for the fiscal 2019-20, of which the demand under revenue scheme is Rs 5216.33 crore and capital scheme is Rs 14.73 crore. Under the revenue side of Rs 5216.33 crore, the scheme portion stands at Rs 4474.10 crore and non-scheme portion is at Rs 742.23 crore. The capital portion of Rs 14.73 crore includes only the scheme portion and all inclusive grant of Rs 14.73 crore. The budget grant of previous fiscals stood at Rs 4752.83 crore, Rs 4759.82 crore and Rs 4270.83 crore at BE, RE and Actuals stage respectively. The same for the fiscal 2017-18 stood at Rs 4795.74 crore at BE stage, Rs 4783 crore at RE stage and Rs 4302.87 crore at Actuals stage. The BE, RE and Actuals of 2017-18 increased by 0.9%,0.5% and 0.7% over 2016-17. Similarly, the BE and RE of 2018-19 moved upwards of 13% and 3%. The Committee further note that the BE of 2019-20 has gone up by a substantial 7.7% to Rs 5231.09 crore from BE of 2018-19 of Rs 4859 crore. The Committee hope the enhanced allocations would help the Ministry strengthen their data collection machinery and available infrastructure.
2. The Committee note that the grant under Major Head 2552 for 'Provision for scheme for benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim, the BE portion of current fiscal has seen a reasonable increase of Rs. 7 crore over the previous fiscal. The Committee have been informed that the same is a sub-scheme under the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) whereby the Grant-in-aid is made available to the states to strengthen their statistical system and data flow process. The Committee note with satisfaction that under this scheme, along with the states of

Sikkim, Mizoram and Manipur, the states of Meghalaya and Assam have also been associated with the scheme since 2017-18. The Committee are of the view that such an inclusion would enable the Ministry to cement the foundation of a reliable statistical framework in the North Eastern region, enabling the government to pinpoint and rectify the roadblocks in the advancement of North Eastern region for its pre-eminent development projects there.

3. The Committee note that under the major head 3454 of Central Statistics Office (CSO), there has been a substantial increase of Rs. 314.9 crore in the B.E of 2019-20 in view of an overall better statistical coverage of various sectors/areas apart from other ongoing activities. In this regard, the Ministry has taken up two new surveys, i.e. Time Use Survey (TUS) and Annual Survey for use in corporate sector Enterprises (ASUSE) along with the 7th Economic Census (EC) under the capacity development scheme. The Committee recommend that keeping in view the huge exercise undertaken by the Ministry involving collecting information from households and commercial establishments through a door to door survey, the time has come for the Ministry to introduce a more technology intensive technique of data collection over the established format of regular human interface.

Indian Statistical Institute

4. Indian Statistical Institute is mainly engaged in conducting comprehensive programme of research, training and practical application of different statistics spanning various disciplines through a large number of projects/schemes. The Committee discern that with its specific mandate, the Institute strives to maintain a reliable reputation and commitment towards the field of education, national progress, social development and welfare. The Committee note that the BE for

this fiscal stands at Rs 276.52 crore, while the same for the fiscal 2018-19 stood at Rs. 275.32 crore which was later revised to Rs 315.39 crore at RE stage. The apparent trend seems to be that of fluctuation and occasional inability of the Ministry to fully utilize the grant. The Committee would, therefore, urge the Ministry to provide necessary resources to enable the Institute to fulfill its mandate, particularly completion of its ongoing projects including academic programmes.

Manpower related issues:

5. The Committee has time and again in their earlier reports pointed out the issue pertaining to the shortage of manpower in the Ministry and its various field offices. The Committee have been informed that in view of the acute shortage of regular manpower for conducting surveys, the Ministry has resorted to a hybrid model where the core statistical activities and supervision thereof are undertaken by available in-house expertise, while the primary level field work will be outsourced. The Committee are of the view that although the proposed method can be a stop-gap arrangement, it cannot be a replacement for the professionalism required for the data collection exercise. The Committee would therefore recommend that the Ministry should carry out regular recruitment of qualified/trained staff for this purpose. The Ministry should not compromise in any manner on the quality of statistical staff at the field level, so that the credibility of the whole process is not jeopardized. Appropriate IT systems may also be considered to improve efficiency and reduce manpower needs.

New Delhi;
04 December, 2019
13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA,
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Finance

Minutes of the Third sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2019-20)
The Committee sat on Friday, the 08 November, 2019 from 1100 hrs. to 1730 hrs. in
Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Shirang Appa Barne
4. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
5. Smt. Sunita Duggal
6. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
7. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
8. Shri Pinaki Misra
9. Prof. Saugata Roy
10. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
11. Shri Manish Tewari
12. Shri Rajesh Verma
13. Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
15. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
16. Shri Praful Patel
17. Shri Amar Patnaik
18. Shri Mahesh Poddar
19. Shri C.M. Ramesh
20. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
21. Smt. Ambika Soni

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri V.K Tripathi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Tenzin Gyaltzen | - | Under Secretary |

PART I (1100 hrs - 1430 hrs)

WITNESSES

2. XX XX XX XX XX XX
 XX XX XX XX XX XX.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

The Committee then adjourned for Lunch.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept

PART II (1500 hrs - 1630 hrs)

WITNESSES

3. XX XX XX XX XX XX
 XX XX XX XX XX XX.

The witnesses then withdrew.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept

The Committee then adjourned for Tea

PART III (1630 hrs - 1730 hrs)

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

1. Shri Pravin Srivastava, Chief Statistician of India-cum-Secretary
2. Ms. Sanghamitra Bandopadhyay, Director, Indian Statistical Institute(ISI)
3. Shri T.K. Sanyal, Director General

4. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Witnesses to the sitting of the Committee. After the customary introduction of the Witnesses and their introductory remarks, the Committee took their oral evidence in connection with the examination of the subject 'State of Indian Economy' and 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The Major issues discussed during the sitting included a need for transformational vision towards measuring the economy and various indicators on a real time basis; lack of sufficient manpower and utilization of technological methods for precise data

collection; need for coordination and cooperation with other Ministries for timely and accurate data collection; comprehensive framework and integrated platform for achieving and monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Committee further deliberated upon issues related to the Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme and need for an increase in specific budget grant apart from the allocation made for MPLAD Scheme; topics related to transparency and credibility of data collected and steps required for better publicity; need for awareness and sensitization of public with regard to the process of data collection; information dissemination through social media to educate and inform people about SDGs and its indicators; steps required to dispel skepticism with regard to the process of data collection and various issues related to Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) and its expansion. The Chairperson then directed the representatives Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members during the discussion within seven days to the Secretariat.

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**Minutes of the Fourth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2019-20)The
Committee sat on Wednesday, the 4th December, 2019 from 1500hrs. to 1545 hrs in
Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.**

PRESENT

Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
3. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
4. Smt. Sunita Duggal
5. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
6. Shri Sudheer Gupta
7. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
8. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
9. Shri Pinaki Misra
10. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
11. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki
12. Shri P. Velusamy
13. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
14. Shri Rajesh Verma
15. Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

16. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
17. Shri Praful Patel
18. Shri Amar Patnaik
19. Shri Mahesh Poddar
20. Shri C.M. Ramesh
21. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
22. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
23. Dr. Manmohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri V.K Tripathi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Tenzin Gyaltsen | - | Under Secretary |
| 5. | Kh. Ginlal Chung | - | Under Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed Dr Manmohan Singh for his nomination in the Committee. He then welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee, thereafter, took up the following draft Reports for consideration and adoption :

- (i) First Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment & Public Asset Management).
- (ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- (iii) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (iv) Forth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Planning.
- (v) Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) 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 the Reports to Parliament. The Committee also decided to undertake Study Tour during the second or third week of January, 2020.

The Committee then adjourned.