



## Chapter - 7: Basic Economic Data

### Introduction

- The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) was **established in 1999** after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation.
  - It consists of **two wings**: one focusing on statistics and the other on programme implementation.
    - The Statistics Wing is now known as the National Statistics Office (NSO), comprising the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).
- The Programme Implementation Wing includes **three divisions**: Twenty point programmes, Infrastructure and project monitoring, and Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.
- Apart from these wings, there is the **National Statistical Commission (NSC)**, established through a resolution of the Government of India, and the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), which is an autonomous institute declared as an institute of national importance by an Act of Parliament.

### National Statistical Commission

- The National Statistical Commission (NSC) was **established in 2005** following the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission in 2001.
  - It was **officially** constituted in **2006** with the aim of being a central body for all major statistical activities in India.
- The NSC is tasked with developing, monitoring, and enforcing statistical priorities and standards, as well as ensuring coordination in statistical activities.
- Its structure includes **a part-time Chairperson, four part-time members with expertise in specific statistical fields, and the CEO of NITI Aayog as an ex-officio member.**
- The Chief Statistician of India serves as the Secretary to the Commission and is also the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

### Central Statistics Office

- The National Statistical Office is an attached office of the Ministry, responsible for coordinating statistical activities in the country and developing statistical standards.
  - Its activities involve compiling national accounts, the Index of Industrial Production, and consumer price indices for urban, rural, and combined areas.
- The office also deals with human development statistics, including **gender statistics** across states and union territories.
- Dissemination of energy statistics, social statistics, and environmental statistics is part of its functions.
- Additionally, it is involved in preparing the **National Industrial Classification.**

### Index of Industrial Production

- **NSO (National Statistical Office)** compiles the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) using secondary data from **14 source agencies** across various ministries/departments or their attached/subordinate offices.
  - IIP is released **monthly** in the form of Quick Estimates, adhering to the Special Data

Dissemination Standard norms of IMF, with a time-lag of 6 weeks.

- Alongside sectoral breakdowns for mining, manufacturing, and electricity, estimates are also released based on use-based classification, including primary goods, capital goods, intermediate goods, infrastructure/construction goods, consumer durables, and consumer non-durables.
- The Department for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade is the primary source of data for IIP, providing information for 322 out of 407 item groups, with a weight of 47.54 percent in the overall IIP.

## National Sample Survey Office

- The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, conducts **large-scale sample surveys nationwide**.
- NSSO collects primary data through **household surveys** covering various socio-economic topics, the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) under the Collection of Statistics Act, and Enterprise Surveys following the economic census.
  - It also gathers data on **rural and urban prices** and oversees crop statistics improvement through state agency surveys.
  - NSSO maintains an urban area frame for selecting samples in urban socio-economic surveys.
  - NSSO **operates autonomously** in data collection, processing, and dissemination, overseen by the National Statistical Commission (NSC).
- NSC forms working groups/technical committees to finalize survey instruments and methodologies.
- The Director General (Survey) oversees NSSO activities, assisted by **four Additional Director Generals**, each managing separate divisions for survey design, fieldwork, data processing, and coordination.
- NSSO conducts various surveys including Socio-Economic Surveys, Periodic Labour Force Surveys, ASI, Annual Survey on Unincorporated Sector Enterprises, Annual Survey of Service Sector Enterprises, Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, Urban Frame Survey, and Price Statistics.

## Price Statistics

- **National Statistical Office (NSO)** under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) initiated **compiling Consumer Price Index (CPI)** separately for rural, urban, and combined sectors monthly from **January 2011**.
- The base year for CPI was revised from 2010=100 to 2012=100, aligning with international standards and incorporating methodological improvements.
- The revised CPI series utilized data from the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) of the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) 2011-12 from the **68th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS)**.
- The basket of items and weighing diagrams for the revised series was prepared based on CES data.
- Additionally, **Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI)** is released, representing a weighted average of indices of ten sub-groups: cereals and products; meat and fish; egg; milk and products; oils and fats; fruits; vegetables; pulses and products; sugar and confectionery; and spices.
- Notably, non-alcoholic beverages and prepared meals, snacks, sweets, etc., are excluded from CFPI.

## Consumer Price Index (Urban)

- Consumer Price Indices (CPI) track changes in the general level of retail prices of goods and services for urban populations.
- CPI (U) uses **2012 as the base year** with a base index of 100.
- Price data is collected from 1,078 quotations monthly across 310 towns nationwide.
- The NSSO (National Sample Survey Office) is responsible for regularly collecting and transmitting monthly retail price data for CPI (U) through the urban prices portal.

## Consumer Price Index (Rural)

- MoSPI (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation) took over CPI (Rural) duties from the **Department of Posts in September 2018**.
- CPI (Rural) uses the same base year (2012=100) as CPI (Urban).
- Price data collection for CPI (Rural) occurs in 1,181 villages nationwide.

## Project Monitoring Group

- Project Monitoring Group (PMG) established in **2013** within the Cabinet Secretariat to expedite major infrastructure projects.
  - Transferred to the administrative control of the Prime Minister's Office in **2015**.
  - Merged with **DPIIT** (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) since 2019.
- Serves as an institutional mechanism for resolving issues and accelerating the setup and commissioning of large Public, Private, and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects.
- Investors facing **delays** in projects with an anticipated investment of ₹500 crore or more can report issues on the **PMG portal**.
- PMG engages with relevant authorities in **central or state governments** to address reported issues.
- PMG facilitates projects mainly in sectors such as railways, national highways, civil aviation, shipping, petroleum and natural gas, chemicals and fertilizers, coal, power, mines, cement, construction, and steel.

## Sustainable Development Goals

- In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the "**Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**," which comprises **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and **169 associated targets**.
  - The SDGs aim to build upon the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and encompass social, economic, and environmental dimensions of development.
  - These goals are **universal**, applicable to all nations regardless of their level of development, and interconnected, emphasizing the need for **comprehensive and participatory** approaches to ensure that no one is left behind.
- India has committed to implementing the SDGs by tailoring them to national priorities and needs, using nationally defined indicators.
- **NITI Aayog** serves as the nodal institution responsible for coordinating SDG efforts at both the national and sub-national levels.
- The **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** is tasked with developing and periodically reviewing the National Indicator Framework for SDGs, including data sources and periodicity, to facilitate national-level monitoring of progress.

## Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme

- The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) began in **1993**, fully funded by the **central government**.
- Its aim is to allow MPs to recommend developmental projects in their constituencies based on **local needs**.
- The scheme focuses on **creating durable community assets**, including infrastructure for drinking water, education, health, sanitation, and roads.
- Guidelines for MPLADS were revised and enforced in April 2023.
- Key features include:
  - No restrictions on access or usage of assets created.
  - Each MP/constituency has an annual entitlement of ₹5 crore.
  - MPs only recommend projects; district authorities handle sanctioning, execution, and completion.
  - Projects can include those for calamity-affected areas, assistance to differently-abled persons, asset repair, renovation, and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes areas.
  - A new Web-Solution facilitates the revised fund flow procedure, allowing real-time monitoring of funds and project status.

- The 2023 guidelines and **new Web-Solution** simplify the process, including auto-generation of Utilisation Certificates and progress reports.

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