

INTRODUCTION

Economics & Statistics Department was extended to Mizo Hills District in 1958 under Assam State Government with the appointment of District Statistical Officer, Inspector of Statistics, two Primary Investigators, four Field Assistants, one each LD Assistant and Typist. Due to outbreak of disturbances in March 1966, the main function of the District Office was entirely suspended. At the end of 1970, the Office was under the dual charge of the Statistical Officer, Cachar District, Silchar. After inauguration of the Union Territory of Mizoram on 21st January 1972, the Office was looked after by Sub-Deputy Collector in addition to his normal duties. On 1st March 1973, Statistical Officer deputed by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration took over charge from the Sub-Deputy Collector. Since then, the Department began to function in full swing under direct supervision of the Development Commissioner, Mizoram who acted as an Ex-Officio Director of Economics & Statistics, Mizoram.

Directorate of Economics & Statistics is now organized as a full-fledged major Directorate functioning as the apex body in the statistical system of the State under the administrative control of Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram with District Research Officers' Offices in all 8 Districts. On 19th August 2008, Government of Mizoram declared Directorate of Economics & Statistics as "NODAL AGENCY" for all statistical activities within the State for developing efficient statistical system and ensuring technical co-ordination in the matters. As a Nodal Agency, the Directorate is responsible for the following functions :

- (i) Co-ordination of statistical activities of various Departments/Organisations of Government of Mizoram;*
- (ii) To generate/maintain data required in different policy sectors and suggest measures to improve the quality and coverage of data series;*
- (iii) To avoid duplication in collection and compilation of data;*
- (iv) To adopt accepted standards in collection, classification, processing and dissemination of data;*
- (v) To identify gaps in the availability of statistics in different sectors and suggest suitable measures for improving the quality coverage;*
- (vi) To advise Government in the approval or otherwise of any proposal for data collection submitted to the Government by any Department;*
- (vii) To render advice to all Departments in respect of their data collection programme and other statistical activities including tabulation;*
- (viii) To ensure uniformity and standards in collection, classification, processing and dissemination of data.*

The Collection of Statistics (CoS) Rules, 2011 stated that – *“Every State Government shall designate an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary to the State Government in a Nodal Department dealing with statistical matters, as the Nodal Officer for exercising powers and performing duties under these rules.”* Accordingly, Planning & Programme

Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram designated the Director, Economics & Statistics on 8th November, 2011 as "NODAL OFFICER" for exercising powers and performing duties under the CoS Rules and the CoS Acts.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT'S MAJOR BUSINESS

A. Works under 100% Central Funding

(i) Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) :

- Funded by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.
- Annually surveyed and survey schedules sent to the Ministry.
- Designed for capturing changes in employment-unemployment scenario in the State.
- Reports published by the Ministry.

(ii) Agriculture Input Survey (AIS) :

- Funded by Agriculture Census Division (ACD), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.
- Quinquennially surveyed, survey data and schedules sent to the Ministry.
- Designed for collecting information on production, import, distribution of stock of critical 'inputs' like fertilizers, pesticides and credit facilities thereof.
- Reports published by the Department.

(iii) Agriculture Census (AC) :

- Funded by Agriculture Census Division (ACD), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.
- Quinquennially surveyed, survey data and schedules sent to the Ministry.
- Designed for collection and derivation of quantitative information on agricultural structure.
- Reports published by the Department.

(iv) Economic Census (EC) :

- Funded by Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.
- Quinquennially surveyed, survey schedules sent to the Ministry.

- Designed for covering all establishments/enterprises in the State registered under prescribed Acts and serves as a Sampling Frame for Industrial Survey, etc.
- Reports published by the Department.

(v) Building Statistics :

- Funded by National Buildings Organization (NBO), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.
- Surveyed regularly on annual basis, surveyed data sent on-line to the Ministry.
- Designed for analyzing Urban Housing Shortage in the State with special emphasis on Urban poor.
- An important component of Gross Value Added (GVA) in housing and building construction of SDP Estimation.

(vi) Price Statistics :

- Funded by Price & Cost of Living Unit (PCLU), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.
- Surveyed monthly on various commodities, surveyed data sent to the Ministry – Central Statistics Office.
- Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation uses survey results for calculating Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Inflation Rate.
- The Department also uses survey results for calculating Inflation Rate and Basic Minimum Wages for various categories of labour.
- Analysed Reports – Quarterly PRICE, PRICE INDEX & MINIMUM WAGES published by the Department

B. Works under Central-State Funding

(i) Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) :

- Mainly funded by SSS Unit, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India through World Bank Loan.
- Construction of Directorate Office Building and 5 District Research Officer's Office Buildings.
- Conduct of various statistical activities and coverage of statistical data gap.
- BPL Baseline Survey 2016, Mizoram conducted under SSS Project.
- Publication of Statistical Bulletin.
- SSS is to be winded up (ending June, 2019).

(ii) National Sample Survey (NSS) :

- Mainly funded by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.
- Surveyed regularly on its own annual basis (1st July – 31st June), Central Sample survey schedules sent to the Ministry.
- Designed to capture various socio-economic conditions for making development plan for the lower segment of society in the State.
- Analysed Reports – State Sample Reports and POOLING OF CENTRAL & STATE SAMPLE DATA published by the Department.

(iii) Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) :

- Mainly funded by Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Dealing with registration of births and deaths.
- Earned a considerable amount of Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) for the State.
- ANNUAL REPORT and MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH (MCCD) published by the Department.

C. Works under State Own Fund

(i) Estimation of State Domestic Product (SDP) & Per Capita Income (PCI) :

- Exercise on Calculation/Estimation and preparation of publication.
- Estimated in collaboration with National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.
- SDP and its related aggregates are the most important macro-economic indicators for the State. Ministry of Finance, Government of India's Devolution of Fund is based on SDP along with other parameters. Economic Growth Rate is measured from SDP Estimation. Per Capita Income is one of the three (3) Indices for measuring Human Development Index. Fiscal Deficit, Revenue Deficit/Surplus, Accumulated Public Debt/Debt Stock, etc of the State are measured as a ratio/percentage to SDP which are the part and parcel for following Fiscal Consolidation Path.

(ii) Statistical Handbook and Statistical Abstract :

- Both are regularly published in an alternate years.

- Both are compilation of secondary data as supplied by various State Government Departments, Corporations, Boards, NGOs, Churches, etc.
- Statistical Handbook fits in Previous Year's Data.
- Statistical Abstract fits in Time Series Data.
- Data collected are important components of SDP Estimation.

(iii) Meteorological Data :

- Rainfall Reports, Temperature & Humidity Records are compiled and published.

(iv) Budget Analysis :

- State's Budget Documents – Annual Financial Statement and Demand for Grants as well as the 3 Autonomous District Councils' Budget Documents are analysed and generated by using Central Statistics Office's software. Generated Accounts are important components for SDP Estimation.
- Further Analysis Documents – ECONOMIC-CUM-PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGET DOCUMENTS published.

(v) Census of Government Employees & Workers (CoGEs&Ws) :

- Published irregularly due to fund constraint.
- Highly demanded by Policy-Makers and Scholars.
- Will serve a useful purpose for District Domestic Product (DDP) Estimation.

(vi) Business Register, Local Body Accounts, Farm Harvest Prices, Prices of Mining & Quarrying, Prices of Livestocks, Prices of Forestry Products :

- Survey conducted.
- Farm Harvest Prices, Prices of Mining & Quarrying, Prices of Livestocks, Prices of Forestry Products serve a useful purpose for SDP Estimation.
- Besides 6th Economic Census, Business Register may serve as a Sampling Frame for Industrial Survey, etc.
- Local Body Accounts Survey, if continued may be use as a component for SDP Estimation.

(vii) Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE) :

- Experiments conducted by Agriculture Department and Horticulture Department on selected agricultural and horticultural crops respectively.
- Reports published.
- May be used for Crops Estimation.

D. Projects

- (i) Cost of Cultivation Studies (CCS) in collaboration with Agriculture and Horticulture Departments – On-Going.
- (ii) Index of Industrial Production (IIP) – On-Going.
- (iii) Type Studies on Data Gap Sectors – On-Going.
- (iv) Analysis of Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) Accounts (from the next Base Year onwards of SDP Estimation).
- (v) DDP Estimation (after finalization of Methodology by CSO and Training).

E. Completed Projects

- (i) Web-Based and GIS-Based Village/Locality Profile : Mizoram State Database.
(Updation Fund is required under SEDP or SDGs)
- (ii) Time Series Statistical Database : Mizoram State.
(Updation Fund is required under SEDP or SDGs)
- (iii) Digitization of Births & Deaths Records.
(Updation Fund is required under SEDP or SDGs)
- (iv) National Sample Survey Tabulation, Validation and Pooling of Central-State Sample Data and Capacity Building.
(Updation Fund is required under SEDP or SDGs)

THE CHALLENGES

The State Government is committed to the principle of outcome oriented developmental policies and achievement of development results targeted towards reducing poverty, and supporting sustainable and equitable economic growth. Quality data and statistical information is required to better define and measure development outcomes, identify development issues, inform policy design and debate, and facilitate planning, implementation, monitoring and measuring of the impact of development interventions.

Outcome based development policies have brought to the fore critical inter-related challenges facing the Government Statistical System. These challenges include, but are not limited to :

- (i) Poor organizational and institutional framework for production of official data and statistics – there is a need to inculcate among officials the importance of reliable and accurate official data and statistics;
- (ii) Inadequate capacity for identifying and responding to emerging data needs and difficulty in linking statistics to policy processes. Insufficient coordination is leading to extensive duplication of effort and lack of synergy among data producers. Inadequate linkages and co-ordination arrangements among producers and between producers and users of official data and statistics – need to promote better linkages of empirical evidence to policy making;
- (iii) Skills gaps in a number of areas as well as lack of motivation among statistical personnel and staffs widely exist.
- (iv) Lack of comprehensive and reliable time series data in nearly all sectors/institutions.
- (v) The reliability of official data greatly depends on the efficiency of data collection at the field level by various government departments for which the Directorate of Economics and Statistics does not have any control. Reported field data tends to fluctuate over time due to factors like change of field staff and scale of measurement, reference period, sampling errors, absence of proper methodology and guidelines, etc., which make the information unreliable for policy making. Thus, it is necessary to have a system that ensure greater reliability of the official data through reduction of fluctuations over time and enhance efficiency of interpolation to fill the missing information.
- (vi) Inadequate capacity for collecting and managing adequate data; analysing and transforming the data; and ensuring the systematic flow and usage of the resulting information for evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making.
- (vii) Lack of physical environment and ICT infrastructure for statistical works.

THE VISION

In the light of the assessment of challenges and analysis of the current situation, the State has adopted the following vision for the State Statistical System :

- a) Develop a coherent and consistent system of data collection, analysis and dissemination within the present structure of a decentralized set of

responsibilities under the constitutional framework and ensure that official statistics matches the data needs at all levels from national level down to sub district level and that it would be comparable both across time and space.

- b) Evolve, wherever required, suitable standards and methodologies and further make them dynamic as the process of strengthening state capacities.
- c) To strengthen the coordination mechanism among the data producers taking advantage of the status of Directorate of Economics and Statistics as the nodal agency and the authority managing the statistical cadre.
- d) Develop expertise among statistical personnel for independent design of surveys and studies.
- e) Generate base line data and provide subsequent data sets for carrying out meaningful evaluation of development programmes.

OBJECTIVES

The ever-increasing demand for comprehensive, accurate, reliable, and timely statistics has made collaboration among data producers and users more critical now than ever before. Hence the Vision and Strategies have been articulated with the main objectives of (i) Improving the quality, timeliness and relevance of Official Statistics and improve its service to customers both within government and the wider community; (ii) Improving public confidence in official statistics by demonstrating that they are produced to best professional standards and free from any interference; (iii) Enhancing operational efficiency by improving collection and dissemination process, and minimizing the burden on those who supply it with data; (iv) Establishing a strong database enumerating the levels and trends of social and economic resources that has always been a requisite for the formulation of government policies.

MISSION

- a) Provide data collection standards for the official data and statistics that will adhere to the principles of **'one state one statistics'** rather than multiples data or sources that will minimise unnecessary overlapping or duplication with the collection or publication of statistics in that organ of state or by other organs of state.
- b) To elevate the status of statistics in the eyes of administrators.
- c) To make the state statistical system an indispensable instrument of the development, regulatory and service functions of government.
- d) To enhance the creditability, comprehensiveness / completeness, timeliness and usability of statistics within and outside government.
- e) To improve physical infrastructure and to promote human resource capabilities in the statistical system.
- f) To provide easy accessibility to users by adopting modern technology.

- g) Strengthening official data and statistics to improve data quality including accuracy, reliability, timeliness, and relevance to policy making, dissemination to the public of comprehensive, timely and accessible statistics.

STRATEGIC GOALS AND STRATEGIES - 3 YEARS AND 7 YEARS

1. Promoting Statistical Awareness

There is limited statistical awareness and inadequate attention to appreciation of data and statistics by policy makers and decision makers at different levels. The main strategies to achieve this goal are making the general case for statistics as a necessary part of the enabling environment for improving development outcomes. Reliable data and statistics are needed to inform the process of government and to facilitate better policy and decision-making and hence more effective use of resources for development and poverty reduction. This would entails promoting the use of statistical data for decision-making at various levels to improve policy development and day-to-day management.

Strategies - 3 (three) Years

- a) Specific actions in this regard will require formal statistical awareness programmes in order to create awareness about the importance of statistics in the process of government. And if necessary to demonstrate the use of statistical data for decision making at various levels. In this regard, it is proposed to conduct regular (periodic) statistical awareness programmes at various levels: (i) Head of Departments Level; (ii) District Head of Office Level; and (iii) Regular Training for Statistical personnel in all line Departments.
- b) Conduct seminars and discussions on the role and importance of statistics for various data producers, data users and other stakeholders and deliver messages through targeted advocacy materials and activities
- c) Conduct interactive sessions among statisticians in the state line departments.

2. Raise the accuracy and reliability of statistics.

The reliability of official data greatly depends on the efficiency of data collection at the field level by various government departments for which the Directorate of Economics and Statistics does not have any control. Reported field data tends to fluctuate over time due to factors like change of field staff and scale of measurement, reference period, sampling errors, etc., which make the information unreliable for policy making. Thus, it is necessary to have a system that ensure greater reliability of the official data through reduction of fluctuations over time and enhance efficiency of interpolation to fill the missing information.

Strategies - 3 (three) Years

- a) Train staff of Directorate of Economics and Statistics and line departments on the National Statistics Office (NSO) technical specifications, data assessment techniques and data collection techniques to the appropriate level for their responsibilities

- b) Ensure effective coordination among stakeholders to produce compatible statistics, meeting quality standards.
- c) Improve the amount and quality of supervision of data collection level.
- d) Setting of simple and efficient system of Quality Range, called Control Chart, for any official data submitted to the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. Any data outside this range would be rectified immediately before processing and in consultation with the concerned department.
- e) Incorporate provision for periodic statistical audits of all key data systems in the State Government; and standards and guidelines for official statistics and products will be developed and harmonised to ensure they meet the quality requirements.
- f) Reconciliation of inconsistent statistical figures every year with the line Departments and producers of primary data to establish the reliability and accuracy of the data on the principles of 'One State One Statistics'.

Strategies - 7 (seven) Years

- a) Establish the statistical infrastructure needed to produce good economic and social statistics.
- b) Focus on key core statistical activities to provide reliable, credible and timely data in the first instance and extend this to the entire state statistical system
- c) Conduct type studies at regular interval to improve the base level data wherever needed.

3. Raise the usefulness and relevance of State statistics

There is inadequate capacity for identifying and responding to emerging data needs and difficulty in linking statistics to policy processes. Inadequate information flow and less of data sharing within and across sectors / departments, and between various levels in the Government limits the usefulness of data and statistics.

There is a need to develop sound and well-accepted statistical techniques for data production and management across the entire Government. Data collected from various sources and often in varied formats must be organized and processed to provide meaningful interpretations to users, while also facilitating the ease of access and sharing the data. Accuracy, timeliness and reliability would form an important component in this regard.

Strategies - 3 (three) Years

- a) Identifying data gaps – to carry out data needs assessment along with an inventory of data available to identify data gaps in all sectors.
- b) Strengthening the existing data collection and compilation system including establishment of Management Information Systems (MIS) as appropriate.

- c) Acquire appropriate and adequate Information and Communication Technology equipment, software and necessary training in Information and Communication Technology applications for all staff to meet the proposed standards for periodicity and timeliness of available data sets.

Strategies - 7 (seven) Years

- a) Evolve mechanism for effective validation, storage, retrieval, transmission of the administrative data using modern tools of Information and Communication Technology.
- b) Preparing and gaining experience with new and existing data systems – Community Information System (CIS), Census, Surveys etc. that are highly useful in data interpretation.
- c) Have established methods of small area estimation to arrive at estimates at district and sub-district levels from surveyed data. Developing a sound methodology and system for disaggregating data at District and local levels
- d) Improving data analysis, and using the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technique to present data spatially.
- e) Strengthening coordination mechanisms for inter-agency data production processes and technical coordination on the establishment and implementation of standards and methodologies.
- f) Strengthening the role of Directorate of Economics & Statistics as coordinator of its statistical activities by empowering them to take a technical review of statistical activities of all departments every year. The DES should also be authorised to convene a biennial conference to review the State Statistical System and its activities.

4. Understand and meet user needs more consistently

Statistical system would be in serious trouble if it was not able to satisfy, to a reasonable degree, the needs of a broad array of users inside and outside government. Failing this, it would not be fulfilling its purpose and would not deserve to be supported with public funds.

One of the most important objectives would be to design a framework and strategy to address the inherent shortcomings in the current system by strengthening and improving the production of quality statistics to match the requirements of various data users and strive to meet the national/international standards and guidelines and also improving coordination and promoting synergy among and between data producers and users.

Strategies - 3 (three) Years

- a) Establish the capacity/system to meet with users to understand their needs.
- b) Consult with users on a regular basis about their needs and the extent which available data sets meet those needs.

- c) Identify suitable monitorable indicators for review and improvement, keeping the various objectives of the department in view and the schemes implemented.
- d) Bring out annual reports containing analytical data and also disseminate through departmental website for easy and better accessibility to users.
- e) Provide easy access for the users to the data available at the national, state and district levels. For this purpose, a comprehensive central database can be set up at the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in respect of data available in the central Government, State Government and District Administration. The database should keep detailed information on availability of different types of data, periodicity, and sources along with some explanatory notes on concepts, coverage, time-lag, level of aggregation/disaggregation and so on.

Strategies - 7 (seven) Years

- a) Linkages and co-ordination arrangements among producers and between producers and users of official data and statistics – need to promote better linkages of empirical evidence to policy making;.
- b) Ensure continuous dialogue between data users and producers, link and sequence data collection to policy processes, and to strengthen collaboration among key players in data systems.
- c) To conduct training and sensitizing main data users in line Department and government agencies through workshops, computer aided training and on-the-job learning - to support promotion of professional development and ethical standards among statistical cadre and staffs, and to facilitate information sharing among its members.
- d) Develop efficient strategies for dissemination of data products to reach all categories of users in the most usable format and through reader-friendly reports in a timely manner and readily accessible to the public. Disseminate data through different media including; hard copy publications, abridged reports, press releases and press briefings, websites, internet (e-mails) and user/producer workshops as appropriate.

5. Improving statistical skills and building capacity of personnel

Skills gaps in a number of areas as well as lack of motivation among statistical personnel and staffs widely exist. In order to implement framework for strengthening of official data and statistics, there is a need to develop human resource that is adequate in terms of numbers and skills to produce, supply and use official data and statistics efficiently and effectively. It needs high calibre, well-qualified staff with the requisite knowledge and skills to produce quality statistics in a rationalized manner.

Strategies – 3 (three) Years

- a) Improving existing capacity (institutional, infrastructural, technical and resources) to meet current and future user needs and fill existing capacity gaps – including efficient use of statistical personnel in the Government.
- b) Conduct regular training for statistical cadre, statistical producers, trainers, disseminators and IT staff – to enhance collaboration between data producers, training institutions, and nodal Department.
- c) Bring out analytical reports on a regular basis at the district and state level on the official statistics collected at the grass root level. Building the capacity of DES and District offices to produce such analytical reports.

Strategies - 7 (seven) Years

- a) Organize training programmes and availing training programmes at regular intervals in reputed institutions of the country for statistical personnel in statistics, economics, management, evaluation, project planning, through well structured curriculum.
- b) The Statistical Cell in all line Department may be re-organised and strengthened in terms of capacity building rather than providing more personnel. System-wide and specific monitorable indicators will be developed to track progress of statistical production and strengthening of the statistical system in the State Government.
- c) To provide adequate human resources to achieve the goals and strategies of the Vision and its Objectives.

6. Organisational, institutional, and infrastructure development

The organizational and institutional development issues must be addressed to efficiently operate the Statistical system and meet the State and Central Governments statistical needs, include reforming the administrative set up, institutional restructuring, streamlining the coordination arrangements and rationalising and strengthening the statistical cadre and posting. Appropriate regulatory authority must be given to the nodal department for appropriate sanctions/actions against non-compliance with the principles of generating accurate, reliable, and timely statistics based on impartiality, objectivity, independence, transparency, integrity and confidentiality.

Specific actions in this regard will require institutional re-organisation that should improve responsibility and accountability on statistical work by line Departments in the State Government to build an institutional reengineering to improve coordination and synergy among line Departments and Directorate of Economics & Statistics. It will also entail implementation of critical recommendation of National Statistical Commission for the improvement of the State statistical system.

Strategies

- a) To take a technical review of statistical activities of all departments every year and to make report to the Government of its comments on and suggestions for these activities;
- b) Assessment of statistical infrastructure in the Nodal Department and all line Departments and to provide statistical equipment including computers, networking equipment, software, survey equipment and other accessories. To establish Inter-Departmental Standing Committees to handle technical and programme coordination issues in order to bring about appropriate data production processes, and liaising with policy makers.
- c) Arrange at least a basic and relatively good physical and ICT infrastructure required for effective production of quality data and statistics.
- d) Fully equip the District Research Offices office with modern office and computing equipment.
- e) Establish strong inter communication links between Directorate of Economics and Statistics and national level statistical organization in all central ministries, district statistical offices and departmental statistical cells.
- f) Fill all the posts of primary workers at Block level and in the line Departments or outsource the work wherever needed.

ACTION PLAN

- I. Preparation of Methodology/Guideline/Parameter to match National/International Standard for Field Survey, Data Collection and Production of Data.
- II. Setting Advance Calendar for Collection, Compilation and Release of Data in respect of CORE STATISTICS by identifying data that could be generated Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly and Annually.
- III. Making use of 'Statistical Quality Control Tools' by setting Quality Data Range/Benchmark.
- IV. Framing a robust system of Data Collection Standard with the principle of 'One State One Statistics'. Periodic Statistical Audit and Reconciliation between Sectoral Officials of Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Concerned Officials of Line-Departments for having 'One State One Statistics'.
- V. Formation of 'High Level Monitoring Committee on Official Data & Statistics in the State' which will formally approve audited & reconciled data at the Government level.
- VI. Strengthening of Department's (Directorate) capacity.
- VII. Strengthening the organization of District Research Officers' Offices and Block Level statistical organizations.
- VIII. Capacity building of
 - Line-Departments' Statistical Personnel by means of Workshops, etc

- Citizens and NGOs by means of Awareness, etc
- IX. Ensuring proper linkages between
- Economics & Statistics Department and 'Data Producers - Line-Departments';
 - Economics & Statistics Department and 'Data Producers - Citizens';
 - Economics & Statistics Department and 'Data Producers - NGOs';
 - Economics & Statistics Department and 'Data Users – Policy-Makers, Line-Departments, Scholars, Research Scholars, Students and General Public'.
- X. Improvement of Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure; Promotion of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Technique; etc.
- XI. Establishment of a GIS-Based strong DATABASE at the Directorate (DES) and District (DROs) Offices.

FUND ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR PROJECTS

SN	ITEMS	YEAR-WISE FUND REQUIRED (INR LAKHS)										
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030
1	Web-Based and GIS-Based Village/Locality Profile : Mizoram State Database (Updation) and Publication	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	Time Series Statistical Database : Mizoram State (Updation)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
3	Digitization of Births & Deaths Records (Updation)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
4	National Sample Survey Tabulation, Validation and Pooling of Central-State Sample Data and Capacity Building (Need Continuation)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
5	Purchase of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Software for Strengthening of State's Official Statistics	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	165	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155

oooooo 00000 oooooo