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List of National Statistical Classification for usages in official statistics

A: Demographic & Social Statistics

Sr. No.	Classification	Agency	Latest edition/ revision	Source	Brief about the Classification
I.	Labour				
1	National Classification of Occupation (NCO 2015)	Ministry of Labour & Employment	2015	https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/National%20Classification%20of%20Occupations%20_Vol%20I-%202015.pdf https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/National%20Classification%20of%20Occupations%20_Vol%20II-A-%202015.pdf https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/National%20Classification%20of%20Occupations_Vol%20II-B-%202015.pdf	NCO is a classification of occupations which describes and assigns codes to the various occupations in the country and aligns it with the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). These codes are reviewed and updated periodically to reflect developments in the labour market, particularly with the emergence of new occupations, as well as to align with changes in the international standards. These codes also help in promoting international comparability of statistical data relating to occupations. These occupational standards follow a scientific and hierarchical approach having major, minor and unit groups of classification which has evolved over the years to capture the structural changes in the employment market and current work practices and work environment. The NC0-2015 is a compendium for occupational information available in the Indian economy. The document gives an insight into the occupational framework, nature of duties involved and the level of skill requirement to perform the activities in a real time work situation. The users of NCO may make use of the information for vocational guidance, career counselling and various surveys and studies undertaken by user agencies.
II.	Education				
2	Indian Standard Classification of Education (InSCED)	Ministry of Education	2014	https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/InSCED2014_1.pdf	InSCED is a statistical framework for the collection, compilation, dissemination and analysis of education system in India. InSCED documents all types of education programmes running in Indian Educational System. An additional consideration is to align it with the International Standard Classification of Education. InSCED covers two cross-classification variables, Levels and Fields of Education. The basic unit of classification in InSCED is the educational programme currently running in the Country.
III.	Health				

| 3 | Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) | Ministry of Health & family Welfare | 2022 | https://nhm.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=2&lid=154&sublinkid=971

 https://iphs.mohfw.gov.in/ | The Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) were developed to improve the quality of services and provide a uniform benchmark to assess the functionality of public health facilities. These standards cover Sub Health Centres (SHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub District Hospitals (SDHs) and District Hospitals (DHs). They provide guidance on the infrastructure, human resource, drugs, diagnostics, equipment, quality and governance requirements for delivering health services at these facilities. |

B: Economic Statistics

Sr. No.	Classification	Agency	Latest edition/ revision	Source	Brief about the Classification
I.	Economic Accounts				
4	National Industrial Classification (NIC)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)	2008	https://mospi.gov.in/classification/national-industrial-classification https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/main_menu/national_industrial_classification/nic_2008_17apr09.pdf	The National Industrial Classification (NIC) is an essential Statistical Standard for developing and maintaining comparable data base according to economic activities. Such classifications are frequently used in classifying the economically active population, statistics of industrial production and distribution, the different fields of labour statistics and other economic data such as national income. Comparability of statistics available from various sources, on different aspects of the economy, and usability of such data for economic analysis, are prerequisite for standardization of a system of classification.
5	Indian Trade Classification Harmonized System (HS) Codes (ITC-HS)	CBIC, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance	2023	https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/8774/1/a197551.pdf	The HS Nomenclature of the World Customs Organization is currently followed in India for classification of the commodities. A detailed classification of the commodities at 8-digit level (augmenting the WCO 6-digit classification with 2 additional digits to meet the country specific requirements) has been prepared and adopted.
6	National Product Classification for Services Sector (NPCSS)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)	2010	https://www.mospi.gov.in/classification/national-product-classification	As per the recommendations of the Expert Committee for Standardisation and Mapping of National Product Classification (NPC) and Indian Trade Classification, ITC (HS), the Central Statistics Office (CSO) developed the Product Classification for the non-transportable goods (Services). The Services sector covers the areas of Constructions & Construction services, Distributive trade services; accommodation, food and beverage serving services; transport services; and electricity, gas and water distribution services, Financial and related services; real estate services, and rental and leasing services, Business and Production services, Community, social and Personal Services.

7	Classification of Service under GST	Central Board of Indirect Tax and Customs (CBIC)		https://www.cbic.gov.in/entities/cbic-content-mst/MjAxNw%3D%3D	The Scheme of Classification of Services adopted for the purposes of GST is a modified version of the United Nations Central Product Classification. It is used to classify and determine the applicability of GST on services provided within the country.
8	Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)	The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India	2023	https://www.mca.gov.in/content/mca/global/en/acts-rules/ebooks/accounting-standards.html#	The objective of this Ind AS is to ensure that an entity's first Ind AS financial statements, and its interim financial reports for part of the period covered by those financial statements, contain high quality information that: (a) is transparent for users and comparable over all periods presented; (b) provides a suitable starting point for accounting in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind ASs); and (c) can be generated at a cost that does not exceed the benefits. An entity shall apply this Ind AS in: (a) its first Ind AS financial statements; and (b) each interim financial report, if any, that it presents in accordance with Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, for part of the period covered by its first Ind AS financial statements.
9	Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS)	Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board, Under the aegis of Controller and Auditor General of India		https://gasab.gov.in/gasab/igas.aspx	Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGASs) formulated by GASAB are for cash system of accounting and become mandatory from the effective date after their notification by Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India. The following IGAS have been notified by the Government of India 1) Guarantees given by Governments: Disclosure Requirements (IGAS1) 2) Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-aid (IGAS2) 3) Loans and Advances made by Governments (IGAS 3) 4) Prior Period Adjustments (IGAS 4)
II.	Mining, Manufacturing, Construction				
10	National Product Classification for Manufacturing Sector (NPCMS)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)	2011	https://www.mospi.gov.in/classification/national-product-classification	National Product Classification for the Manufacturing Sector serves as the reference classification for all product classifications within the international system of economic classifications put in place by the United Nations. It is a complete product classification covering all goods and services that follows the definition of products within the SNA. Goods and services are understood as being the results of production. The scope of the CPC covers (a) physical goods (which include transportable and non-transportable physical goods), (b) intangible goods and (c) services.