18. PLANNING, STATISTICAL AND EVALUATION SERVICES
Planning, Evaluation and Statistical Services are essential for plan preparation, monitoring and review of expenditure in State plan schemes and helpful for the better governance of the State. These services are rendered by the departments viz., State Planning Commission (SPC), Department of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR) and Department of Economic and Statistics (DOES). The Planning Development and Special Initiative Department effectively anchors this pivotal role in the State.

Planning Services

Planning is a technique for achieving certain self defined and pre determined goals laid down by a planning authority. Planning process involves ideation, formulation, regulation and direction of economic activity in a predefined path with specific growth targets.

One of the directive principles of State policy as enunciated in the Constitution of India is to promote the welfare of the people and to achieve this, the State Government have to undertake planned development in the State through various Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. To help the Government to implement its policies effectively by more efficient utilization of the material, capital and human resources within the State and outside, the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission was constituted on 25th May 1971.

State Planning Commission (SPC)

The Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission is the nodal agency for planning in the State. It functions as an advisory body and recommends strategies and programs to the Government on various matters pertaining to the development aspects of the State. The State Planning Commission was lastly reconstituted on 2.7.2011.

The main functions and responsibilities of the Commission are:

- To advise the Government on the priorities of the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans.
- To prepare and send the draft Five Year Plans for the approval of the Government.
Plan and Annual Plan to the Government for approval and send the same to the Union Planning Commission (UPC).

- To review the progress of implementation of projects and programmes included in the Five Year Plan on a periodical basis, with reference to achievement of targets/goals envisaged in the Five Year Plan.
- To undertake Mid-Term review of the Five Year Plan and advise the Government on appropriate modification/restructuring of the schemes.
- To undertake evaluation of major plan schemes and recommend to the Government the measures necessary to restructure or improve the schemes based on such evaluation.
- To implement the State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) effectively with reference to existing guidelines and Government orders.
- Integrate the functions of District Planning Cells and initiate Planning process at District / Block and Village level.

The State Planning Commission is also through its Committees such as State Statistical Committee and State Evaluation Committee and State Land Use Research Board carries out numerous other activities for the overall development of the State. The functions of the Committees and State Land Use Research Board is briefly mentioned below.

**State Evaluation Committee**

The Evaluation Committee in the State Planning Commission was reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission in 2012. This Committee will identify list of schemes and programmes for evaluation studies and arrange to conduct evaluation. The Committee also discusses the findings of the Evaluation reports with the implementing department and give recommendations on on-course corrections and policy changes for consideration to the implementing departments so as to ensure that the intended benefits are actually attained.

**Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB)**

The State constituted “Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB)” in the year 2011, as a permanent body in the State Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, State Planning Commission by disbanding TNSLUB. TNSLURB has been created to promote interaction and study in the vital areas of land use.

The objectives of the Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB) are: (1) to assess the land resources, providing advice to Government for policy planning, coordination, taking an over-view and assigning priorities for land use changes, particularly diversion of agricultural lands, development of wasteland and marginal lands for alternate uses and promoting integrated scientific planning; (2) to review programme implementation, promotes building of the database and utilise the same for integrated and perspective planning; (3) to advise the Government on sound, scientific and policy interventions for the changing environmental factors like pollution, global warming etc. and (4) to conserve and manage land and water resources.

During the Eleventh Plan period,
totally 59 studies have been taken up through various universities and research institutions and 51 studies were completed. The remaining 8 studies will be completed during Twelfth Plan Period.

Performance during Eleventh Plan

During the Eleventh Plan period, an outlay of ₹4.94 crore was provided for planning purposes. An amount of ₹2.10 crore has been spent on strengthening the planning machinery and enhancing the skill levels of the planning personnel. The State Planning Commission undertook the following tasks:

- Prepared Eleventh five Year Plan (2007-12).
- Prepared Mid Term Appraisal for the Eleventh Plan.
- Appraised and recommended Part II (New) Schemes for various Departments to the extent of around ₹750 crore.
- Prepared District Human Development Report for eight Districts.
- Conducted 51 research studies under TNSLUB.

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) Preparation

State Planning Commission initiated the preparation of Twelfth Five Year Plan, by constituting 15 Steering Committees and 47 Working Groups. These Working groups and Steering Committees have conducted two to three rounds of discussion apart the current situation, problems, constraints, possible solutions and strategies were assessed. Further a draft approach paper was also prepared and placed in the website eliciting the views and suggestions from all stakeholders. This approach paper broadly indicated the major challenges to be addressed and the strategies for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Apart from this, five regional consultation meetings were also conducted in Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Trichy and Cuddalore, and the views and suggestions have been obtained from stakeholders for the formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan. The views and suggestions obtained from all such sources and working group reports became a base for preparation of sectoral chapters for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. In addition, the services of Consultants and Professional Institutions were also obtained to enhance the quality and content of the document. The State Planning Commission has prepared the Twelfth Five Year Plan document with an outlay of ₹2,11,250 crore.

Twelfth Plan Proposals

The objective of the planning process is to achieve overall economic development with inclusive growth. This can be achieved if the skills of the planning machinery are updated continuously and the system is modernised with the latest infrastructure. Towards this, the total outlay of ₹10.00 crore is proposed both for ongoing and new schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

In addition to this, an outlay of ₹5.00 crore (₹1.00 crore per year) is proposed for the TNSLURB for taking up new programmes as per the Terms of Reference of the Board.

Capacity Building of Planning Personnel

In order to enhance the capability of the planning personnel and also to enrich their knowledge in Micro, Meso and Macro level Planning, gender budgeting, financial management and other related subjects, it is proposed to give training and capacity building to staff of SPC during the Twelfth Plan period. Specific focus will be given to enhance statistical and analytical skills along with computer skills. The training programmes will be conducted in collaboration with expert institutions.

Information Technology Upgradation

The State Planning Commission
would be strengthened with adequate IT facilities such as Computers, Accessories and Video Conferencing facilities to improve the efficiency of data collection and also to provide effective inputs for plan formulation.

Data Warehouse

Though the data are routinely collected by the line departments, they are not available at one location for analysis by planners and academicians. Hence there is a need for a centralized data bank especially for data relating to the social sectors such as health and education. It is proposed to set up a data centre, which will be managed by the Planning Commission in coordination with the District Planning Cells and district level units of the Statistics department.

Preparation of Human Development Reports

The initiatives and investments made in the Social sectors over the past decades have placed Tamil Nadu in a comfortable position in terms of Human Development parameters. The life expectancy at birth, literacy rates and the per capita income have increased significantly. But, the improvements are not distributed uniformly across the district. There are inter-district and intra-district disparities in terms of Human Development parameters. Analysing the disparities and their causes would be useful for better planning and strategising appropriate interventions. The State Planning Commission has proposed to prepare State Human Development Report and District Human Development Report for all the districts during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Human Development monitoring on completion of the Human Development Reports would be continued there upon.

Activities under Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB)

Research studies related to sustainable management of land and water resources and Workshops / Seminars / Training Programmes would be taken up during the Twelfth Plan period based on the input from line departments. All the studies would be carried out through Universities and Research Institutions. The SLURB has also proposed to prepare “Land Use Policy for Tamil Nadu” during Twelfth Plan period.

New Initiatives

Concurrent Evaluation

The State Planning Commission would make a beginning by evaluating outcomes and outputs of major programmes based on total plan expenditures and give a realistic evaluation of progress, failures and successes. A set of flagship programmes would be identified by the State Planning Commission every year for such Continuous and Concurrent Evaluation. The recommendations of such evaluation will be sent to the Government for midcourse correction and suitable policy changes.

Co-ordination

The SPC could also play an important coordinating role for an integrated development. There are various subjects which cut across many departments. For example programmes involving water management cut across urban and rural areas and different departments dealing with drinking water, irrigation, waste water, flood and drought mitigation, ground water recharge, rain water harvesting, improvement of agricultural water management. The overall water management strategy keeping optimum water use and water security, as a goal of the State will be better achieved through an integrated and co-ordinated approach. The SPC could help to bring the much needed coordination in such related programmes to sort out cross cutting issues.

Decentralised District Planning

The District planning cells which were functioning under the State Planning Commission from the year 1999 to 2006
was subsequently transferred to Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department. With the increased importance and impetus

**Box 18.1: Human Development Index (HDI)**

It is a composite measure of human well being in terms of Knowledge, Longevity and access to resources.

Computed as an index in a measuring scale of 0 to 1, where near 0 values represent poor performance, and values near 1 represent better performance.

Countries/States having an HDI below <0.5 are low level of human development, between 0.5 and 0.8 are medium level and those >0.8 are high level.

HDI for Tamil Nadu is 0.765.

given by the Government to the planning process, the Government has restored the administrative control of the District Planning Cells functioning to the State Planning Commission. With this, the planning process could be started at the District and sub-district level. The District Planning Cells would play a key role in the implementation of State Balanced Growth Fund, and preparation of District Human Development Reports. These cells would also be made a nodal centre for monitoring the human development status at the districts.

**Addressing disparities and backwardness**

The distribution of economic growth would not be equitable within the economy. Absence of a trickle down mechanism to transfer income across communities creates differences due to uneven distribution. This further triggers uneven development among geographical locations, where potential locations, which are capable of attracting private and public investment for economic development, grow faster than those that are lesser endowed. Locations close to potential growth centres also grow fast. This induces migration of people to growth centres looking for better employment opportunities, living conditions, educational and health care facilities. In short, economic growth induces human development. On the other hand, places which do not have such opportunities or where the resources are untapped remain relatively under developed. These areas are characterised by low availability of physical infrastructure, which hinders growth and socio-economic development. These disparities are exhibited in terms of economic growth, per capita income, literacy rate, health attainments, and human development index.

**Inter district & Intra district Disparities**

The Human Development Index (HDI) for the State is 0.765, and 12 districts are above the state’s HDI and the remaining 20 districts are below the State HDI. The commonalities among the low faring districts are low literacy, low per capita income, higher rural population, concentration of marginalized sections, low industrialization etc. The inequality in income distribution is low in the districts where irrigated agriculture is assured. Hence among such districts with the lower per capita income, the income distribution is even, thus reducing overall poverty levels. Districts such as Nagapattinam, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur have relatively lower poverty rates belong to this classification. On the other hand, Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari and Tirunelveli districts along with Dinidgul could be cited for uneven distribution of income resulting in higher poverty rates despite better income.

Districts with a high (per capita) income would generally be expected to have better education and health facilities. However, there are variations among the districts in Tamil Nadu. To cite an example, Coimbatore with a high per capita income have high literacy rates but districts such as Theni, Salem and Erode, even with a better income have low levels of literacy.
Conversely, districts such as Thiruvarur and Nagappattinam, with relatively lower income but have higher literacy rates.

In terms of health attainments also, Chennai with a high income performs better. Districts such as Dharmapuri, Perambalur, Theni, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur have low income and low life expectancy. But Kanniyakumari despite its higher income, ranks lower in life expectancy, whereas districts such as Madurai, Nagappattinam and Karur perform better in health in spite of lower per capita income.

The outliers in all the parameters of Human Development are Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Villupuram, Perambalur, Tiruvannamalai which perform poor in terms of literacy, health attainments, income and overall human development status. An immediate insight in their poor performance could be attributed to high gender disparity in these districts, where the gender gap in literacy and income is very wide. In terms of life expectancy too, where women are expected to live longer by at least 4 years, the gap in life expectancy between female and male (LEB) do not vary significantly. Even within a district, the disparities among blocks are high with few blocks faring very low in terms of health, literacy, infant mortality and maternal mortality. Often these blocks have poor connectivity, Poor infrastructure facility, higher concentration of SC population etc.

Districts with a high Human Capital could be transformed to become Knowledge Centres and Innovation Hubs which would create a knowledge driven growth trajectory. They could also provide skilled manpower and training for skill creation and dissemination.

The graph indicates that the overall development of the state in human development indices has been more or less equitable but the number of districts over and above the state average has been lower than those below the state average indicating the direction of targeted interventions required.

**Graph 18.1: Human Development Index - Tamil Nadu and Districts**
Districts with lower attainments would altogether warrant close coordination for better development and arresting intra-district disparities. Addressing the inter district disparities would be essential to make the State as Number One in the Country, since with necessary realignment of district specific and issue specific policies and programmes would ensure higher development. Along with sectoral planning, spatial planning is also necessary.

**State Balanced Growth Fund**

The State aims to attain the “Numero Uno” status among the comity of States and also to perform on par with the developed economies in terms of human development. This requires programmes for improving economic and social development in the State. Tamil Nadu has recorded robust economic growth coupled with considerable progress in human development. The State could reach the zenith, if the regional imbalances, the inter-district and intra-district disparities are addressed systematically. In order to address the disparities, the State has evolved a programme “State Balanced Growth Fund” to ensure balanced development in key economic and social indicators. The scheme would be implemented in one fourth of the backward rural and urban local bodies including Corporation areas. The objective of the programme is to ensure development of backward areas which lags below the State average by providing special funds to bridge the gap. The key parameters used to identify backwardness are per capita income, poverty, employment, literacy, health and gender. Based on the performance of districts, backward areas are identified for focused attention. The State Planning Commission would implement the programme through the District Collectors at the district level. The District Planning Cells would be involved in the implementation, assisting the District Collector and coordinating the activities at the district and sub-district level. The scheme would be implemented during Twelfth Plan period with a proposed outlay of ₹500.00 crore. The outlay is shown under the Rural Development sector.

**Evaluation Services**

The Central and State Governments have been implementing and funding a wide range of developmental schemes and programmes. It becomes imperative to assess the impact and outcome of such schemes. Accordingly, the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR), has been entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking Evaluation Studies to assist in policy formulation and to improve programme implementation. The major functions of the Department are

- Evaluating schemes sponsored by the Central / State Governments as and when required by the Government.
- Carrying out adhoc studies and surveys relating to specific areas and topics as assigned by the Government including Externally Aided Projects
- Bringing out two annual publications: “Tamil Nadu – An Economic Appraisal” and “An Economic-cum-Functional Classification of Tamil Nadu Government Budgetary Transactions”
- Carrying out research on various topics.

Evaluation studies are conducted with a view to identify the following aspects:

- The design of the project ;
- Assessing process and impact dimension;
- Progress in terms of physical and financial targets;
- Fulfilment of objectives set forth under the project; and
- Ascertaining whether the benefits have reached the intended target groups.

The evaluation studies undertaken by the Department include schemes implemented by State and Central Governments and Externally Aided Projects.
of World Bank, Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), European Economic Community (EEC) and International Development Agency (IDA) in Tamil Nadu. In addition, the Department has been concurrently taking up regular evaluation studies on various components of Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). Apart from these, the Department also undertakes quick studies and ad-hoc research studies on various topics.

Performance during Eleventh Plan

Several evaluation studies have been undertaken by the Department from time to time depending on the need of the different departments of the Government. The Department has also undertaken applied research studies such as an analytical study on the Finances of rural local bodies for the Fourth State Finance Commission. It also provides valuable inputs to the State Planning Commission for efficient formulation of plans, such as an analysis of factors influencing income distribution among the districts. Besides the preparation of the two annual publications referred to above, the department takes up project appraisal, research papers and analytical work.

The Department has completed 90 evaluation studies during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12). The Eleventh Plan provided an outlay of ₹2.65 crore to the Department of Evaluation & Applied Research (DEAR) and an amount of ₹2.16 crore has been spent for taking up the evaluation studies.

Twelfth Five Year Plan Outlay

A total outlay for Twelfth Five Year Plan for this Department is proposed at ₹3.42 crore for the programmes on Capacity building, Equipping the Office with adequate technical manpower, Strengthening the infrastructure facilities and Outsourcing.

Monitoring and Secretariat Services

A monitoring and coordination cell is functioning in the Planning and Development department for monitoring important plan schemes, besides technical cells for HADP and WGDP. The department also entrusts studies of different topics of interest to DEAR. Further, the department provides grants to technical and management institutes. For continuing the ongoing schemes, a sum of ₹6.58 crore is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Totally for Planning, Evaluation and Monitoring Services, an outlay of ₹20 crore has been proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statistical Services

Planning is a continuous process. The Macro, Meso and Micro level planning depend largely on systematic and continuous flow of statistical information. Availability of good statistics in time and at the required disaggregate levels is a prerequisite for the design and implementation of such development plans as the process involves establishing baselines, identifying upfront performance targets and indicators and monitoring the progress during implementation and on completion. It is, thus, important that the statistical system of each state is reformed so as to provide reliable and comprehensive statistics on economic, social and environmental aspects on a timely basis. Development of the State can be achieved only through rendering appropriate economic advice to the Government using timely, adequate and accurate statistics. The need for such statistics increases considerably when the State is heading towards a decentralized planning set up. The Department of Economics and Statistics (DOES) is engaged in a systematic data gathering and dissemination effort in the State solely to address the official statistics requirements. Vast amount of data are being collected on Agriculture, Industry, Prices,
Manpower, Employment, Housing and other socio economic aspects of the society through various surveys and studies. However, statistics relating to health, education, nutrition, etc. are handled by concerned departments. The DOES releases the processed information in the form of reports and publications on key indicators. The department is also responsible for conducting various Censuses such as Economic Census, Agricultural Census, etc. In addition, studies on various topics of current interest taken up under National Sample Survey help in bridging the data gap in various sectoral assessments of the State.

In order to ensure effective coordination within the district and blocks and to ensure efficient and knowledgeable supervision of the statistical system, the State have revamped the staffing structure and established a Tamil Nadu State Statistical Institute under India Statistical Strengthening Project. Under the restructure, the existing three regions have been increased to six Regions with upgraded staff structure.

**Performance during Eleventh Plan**

An outlay of ₹5.50 crore was earmarked for providing economic advice during the Eleventh Plan period and the funds were placed under the disposal of the Department of Economics and Statistics. The major objectives envisaged during the plan period were to improve the existing data collection under important sectors of economy, to enhance the use of data by timely release of valuable publications and reports and to upgrade the technical skills of the official statisticians on the applications of statistical tools through suitable training and interaction with academia. An amount of ₹4.00 crore was utilized for meeting the objectives. During this period, significant efforts have been made to strengthen the state statistical system by upgrading the infrastructure facilities so that data collection and processing can be timely and effective.

The economic advice provided will be of little use if the statistics used to provide such advice cannot reflect the current reality. This is especially true when the statistics are compared temporarily. The system therefore requires a constant revision and updation of the reference year or the base year for any series of statistics. During the Eleventh Plan period, this has been successfully carried out in the case of Index of Industrial Production and Estimates of State Income. The base year has been shifted from 1999-2000 to 2004-2005. Further, a new series of estimates of the State Income have now been brought out from 2004-2005 onwards.

The Fifth Economic Census was conducted in Tamil Nadu during the year 2005 with 100 percent Central assistance in order to fill the data gaps in the unorganized sectors. This has helped the State to assess the developments in entrepreneurial activity in the rural and urban areas on a complete enumeration basis. The Government of India had allotted a sum of ₹5.89 crore for the conduct of this census. It is noteworthy to mention that Tamil Nadu was the first State to complete this activity.

**Twelfth Five Year Plan**

**Objectives**

The major objectives of the Department of Economics and Statistics are to provide timely, adequate and accurate statistics. This would be accomplished by –

- Effecting improvements in the existing system of data collection.
- Enlarging the scope of the existing surveys to encompass the social sector.
- Modernising the system of compiling estimates of State and District Income.
- Enhancing the utility of the different indices of Agricultural and Industrial Production and of Prices.
- Releasing more up-to-date publications.
• Improving the electronic data processing system and facilitating the timely transmission of data / statistics.

• Motivating and building up the skills of the statistical personnel to meet contemporary needs.

Thrust Areas

Micro level, decentralized planning has been recognized as a tool to reduce regional imbalances and to ensure effective public participation in the process of development. Hence, more authentic and elaborate data at the district, block and village levels are required. It is therefore, necessary that the scope and coverage of the state statistical system has to be broadened so as to facilitate the collection and compilation of timely, adequate and accurate statistics at the grass root level.

The final year of Eleventh Five Year Plan has been a landmark year in the history of Department of Economics and Statistics with large infusion of funds for improvement of infrastructure facilities under India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) and Improvement of Statistics System under Thirteenth Finance Commission Grants. Since both the items are approved at the end of Eleventh Plan Period, most of the proposed activities will be carried out during the Twelfth Plan Period.

Twelfth Plan Outlays and Schemes

The Twelfth Plan proposes to realize the objective of providing timely, adequate and accurate statistics for governance at a proposed outlay of ₹82.44 crore. This will be accomplished through several schemes. The major infusion of funds is from ISSP and Thirteenth Finance Commission Grants. The details of ongoing and new schemes are as follows:

New Schemes

Modernisation of Computer Systems

Upgrading the equipment available for data storage, process and dissemination is a continuous process for the statistical system. Hence, the scheme of Modernisation of Computer Systems will be continued during the Twelfth Plan period at a cost of ₹1.00 crore.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Timely Reporting of Area of Principal Crops

The objective of the scheme is to frame timely estimates of area of principal crops viz., Paddy, Bajra, Jowar, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Potato and Onion at the end of each season of the agricultural year. It also aims at building up of land-use statistics based on priority enumeration of a sample of 20 percent villages. The scheme will be continued with the proposed outlay of ₹4.68 crore and is fully sponsored by Government of India.

Improvement of Crop Statistics

The objective of the scheme is to identify, through the joint efforts of the Central and State authorities, the deficiencies in the system of collection of crop statistics in the State and to suggest remedial measures. The scheme is intended to provide the basis for determining the precise lines on which improvement in the crop estimation would require to be effected. This scheme is being implemented since 1974-75 and it will be continued in the Twelfth Plan with an outlay of ₹2.66 crore as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
**Agricultural Census**

The Agricultural Census, which is quinquennial in nature intends to collect details of number and area of operational holdings, land utilization statistics, study of cropping pattern, crop-wise/source-wise area irrigated, tenancy holdings etc. The Census is proposed to be completed with an outlay of ₹7.37 crore during the Twelfth Plan. The scheme is fully sponsored by the Government of India.

**Economic Census**

The Economic Census provides basic entrepreneurial data on number of enterprises and employment pertaining to organized and unorganised sectors of the economy in order to facilitate planning and development schemes. The Sixth Economic Census is expected to be conducted in Tamil Nadu during the Twelfth Plan period with 100 percent grant from the Government of India. An outlay of ₹2.50 crore is proposed for this purpose.

**Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops**

The objective of the Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor crops is to frame reliable estimates of average yield per hectare and production of important crops such as mango, banana, citrus fruits, guava, grapes, brinjal, lady’s finger, tomato and pineapple both at the District and State levels. The scheme is being implemented since 1982-83. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Twelfth Plan also with an outlay of ₹1.35 crore. The Scheme is fully sponsored by the Government of India.

**Nodal centre for Manpower and Employment**

The scheme aims to collect information on different categories of specialization from all the Engineering Graduates / Diploma Holders in Tamil Nadu. It also attempts to assess the demand and supply position for the present and in the future years, and to analyze the job requirements, matching facilities for engineering education in the context of planning for economic growth and development of the country. Nodal Centre for National Technical Manpower Information System would be setup with an outlay of ₹1.75 crore. This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme, proposed for the Twelfth Plan period.

**A Pilot survey on Basic Statistics on Local Level Development (BSLLD):**

A Pilot survey on Basic Statistics on Local Level Development (BSLLD) was conducted during the year 2008-09 in all the villages of Dindigul District, as per the guidelines given by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. Second phase of work under this survey has been commenced in the same Dindigul district covering all the villages. The anticipated expenditure is ₹0.23 crore during the Eleventh Five Year Plan against the Outlay of ₹0.27 crore.

**Improving State Statistical System using 13th Finance Commission Grants**

The Department of Economics and Statistics has been provided ₹31.00 crore at the rate of ₹1 crore per district for improving Statistical system at State and District level by the 13th Finance commission. The funds will be used to improve the estimation methodology of GDDP at district level and other projects to modernize Surveys and Studies. Since the grants were received at the end of Eleventh Plan period only ₹0.50 crore was spent in 2011-2012. The remaining ₹30.50 crore will be utilised during Twelfth Plan period.

**Tamil Nadu State Strategic Statistical Plan (TNSSSP)**

India Statistical Strengthening Project
is a 100% centrally sponsored project with World Bank assistance of ₹40.76 crore. The project aims to provide physical infrastructure such as buildings, IT equipment, a Statistical Training Institute and other human resources development activities for the Department of Economics and Statistics in addition to infrastructure for 22 line departments. India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) primarily focuses upon:

- Improving the co-ordination and management of statistical activities
- Human resource development and Developing Statistical Infrastructure;
- Investing in physical infrastructure including Information Technology; and
- Improving statistical operations with dissemination of statistical data.

Under the TNSSSP, it is proposed to construct additional building for Headquarters and offices for Regional Deputy Directors of Statistics, Assistant Directors of Statistics, Divisional Statistical Officers and Block Statistical Inspectors. It is also proposed to fully automate Statistical operations using TNSWAN. The total cost of the Project as approved by the Government is ₹40.76 crore including State share of ₹1.42 crore.

Table 18.1: Twelfth Plan Outlay - Economic Advice and Statistics

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Outlay proposed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td><strong>State Plan</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing Schemes</td>
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<td>Payment for Professional and Special Services (Part-I)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New schemes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Modernisation of Computer systems (Part-II)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>State share of Centrally Sponsored schemes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Improving Statistical system by using 13th Finance Commission grants</td>
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<td>Improving Physical Infrastructure including I.T. under ISSP</td>
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<td><strong>Total State schemes</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</strong></td>
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<td>Agricultural Census</td>
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<td>Economic census</td>
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<td>Crop Estimation survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor crops</td>
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<td>Setting up of Nodal centre for National Technical Manpower</td>
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<td>Improvement of Crop Statistics</td>
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<td>Basic Statistics on Local Level Development (BSLLD)</td>
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<td>Tamil Nadu State Strategic Statistical Project</td>
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