

DEMAND No.36

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT

NOTE ON POLICY –2009-2010

1.0 The main functions of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department are:

- i. Preparation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and liaison with the Union Planning Commission;
- ii. Monitoring Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Plan Schemes and Schemes shared between State and Centre;
- iii. Monitoring of poverty alleviation programmes under Twenty Point Programme;
- iv. Review of progress of major infrastructure projects;
- v. Coordination of activities relating to Remote Sensing;
- vi. Follow up action on the reports of the District Monitoring Officers;
- vii. Implementation of Hill Area Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme;

- viii. Initiating Special Initiatives and overseeing implementation;
- ix. Preparation of perspective plan, mid-term review of five year plan, assessment of development indicators, evaluation of major plan schemes and to conduct special studies contributing to formulation and implementation of programmes, assessment of land and water use in the State and awareness building in this regard;
- x. Collection, compilation and release of statistical data including State Income Estimates, conduct of Economic Census, Agricultural Census and Special Surveys as well as monthly monitoring of the State's economy; and
- xi. Evaluation of Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Externally Aided Projects.

2.0 Brief notes on these activities are given below:

2.1 Performance in Five Year Plans

The State Government has been consistently achieving the Plan Outlays from the Second Five Year Plan onwards. The approved plan outlays and expenditure from First Five Year Plan to Tenth Five Year Plan are as below:

(Rs crore)

Plan	Years	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
<i>First Plan</i>	1951-56	86	80
<i>Second Plan</i>	1956-61	186	188
<i>Third & Annual Plans</i>	1961-69	608	613
<i>Fourth plan</i>	1969-74	552	559
<i>Fifth Plan</i>	1974-79	1122	1165
<i>Sixth Plan</i>	1980-85	3150	3645
<i>Seventh Plan</i>	1985-90	5750	6317
<i>Annual Plan</i>	1990-91	1450	1591
<i>Annual Plan</i>	1991-92	1600	1726
<i>Eighth Plan</i>	1992-97	10200	14024
<i>Ninth Plan</i>	1997-2002	25000	25036
<i>Tenth Plan</i>	2002-2007	40000	43568

2.2 Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007–2012)

The Eleventh Five Year Plan is being implemented with an outlay of Rs.85,344 crores with the objective of achieving an average annual growth rate of 9% in the State's economy during this Plan period.

2.3 Annual Plan 2007-2008 & 2008-2009

The Union Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs.14,000 crores for the Annual Plan 2007–2008 and an outlay of Rs.16,000 crores for Annual Plan 2008-2009 which is 14.29% higher than the outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-2008.

2.4 Annual Plan 2009-2010

Annual Plan 2009-2010 will be the third year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The draft Annual Plan document for 2009-2010 was prepared and sent to the Union Planning Commission for an outlay of Rs.17,500 crores, which is 20.5% of the total outlay of Rs.85,344 crores of the Eleventh Plan. The proposed outlay is 9.4% higher than the outlay for the year 2008-2009 (Rs.16,000 crores).

The outlay for the Annual Plan 2009–2010 will be finalised in a meeting to be held at New Delhi between the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission.

2.5 Plan Review

The Monthly Plan expenditure of schemes implemented during the Annual Plan is received from the concerned Secretariat Departments every month. They are

compiled and submitted to the Chief Secretary through Principal Secretary (Finance) for monitoring and for review during the All Secretaries Meeting held under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The quarterly performance of Annual Plan is submitted to the Finance Minister.

2.6 Centrally Sponsored Schemes & Schemes shared between State and Centre: Monitoring and Review

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes (100% funded by Government of India) and Schemes shared between State and Centre implemented by various Departments/ Agencies are systematically monitored. The progress of implementation of the schemes is being monitored on monthly basis. The progress of release of funds by Government of India for the above scheme is monitored on quarterly basis.

2.7 Twenty Point Programme-2006: Monitoring, Review and Reporting

Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was initially launched in 1975 and restructured in 1982 and 1986. A further restructuring was done in 2006 and the programme renamed "TPP 2006". A monitoring mechanism is operational from 1st April, 2007.

The main objective of the programme is to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of life of the poor and the under-privileged population of the country. The programme covers various socio-economic aspects including poverty eradication, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, land reforms, irrigation, drinking water,

protection and empowerment of weaker sections and consumer protection.

TPP monthly progress reports are sent to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (GOI). Government of India ranks the performance of the States on monthly basis. Performance of districts under TPP is similarly ranked by the State Government.

2.8 Monitoring and Review of Major Infrastructure Projects

The existing High Level Official Committee has been reconstituted in G.O.Ms.No.144, PD & SI (SI) department, dated 16.12.2008 with Chief Secretary as Chairman with the objective of reviewing and monitoring the progress of major infrastructure projects implemented in the State. The Development Commissioner is Vice-Chairman, the Secretaries of Finance, Industries, Energy and Highways and Minor Ports Departments are Members and the Secretary, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives department is Member-Convenor. The High Level Official Committee generally focuses on the review of Major Infrastructure Projects of the State and Central Governments costing more than Rs.100 crores.

2.9 Co-ordination: Remote Sensing Applications

The department had established in terms of by G.O.Ms. No.19, Planning and Development Department, dated 15.02.1984, a State Level Co-ordination Committee on Remote Sensing and this committee was reconstituted twice, in 2004 to appoint Director, Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University as Member-Secretary and again in 2005 to appoint Chief Secretary as Chairman. The

objective of the Committee is to coordinate and streamline remote sensing activity in the State and to ensure efficient utilisation of funds for achieving the fullest utilisation of remote sensing applications and Geographic Information Systems(GIS) in different aspects of Government functioning.

As part of this effort to coordinate GIS activities in different departments and to formulate a GIS (Geographic Information Systems) Plan for the State, a Task Force was constituted by the Government with Member Secretary, SPC, as Chairperson and Director, e-Governance as convener in G.O Ms. No. 64, PD&SI (ST II & E) department, dated: 03.08.2006. The TNGIS Plan is intended to develop and implement standardised District and State Level GIS applications for planning and monitoring processes in all districts of Tamil Nadu using natural resources, socio-economic, demographic and agronomic data from different sources.

The Report of the Task Force was submitted on 21.11.2006 and on the advice of Government, its recommendations are being reviewed with reference to field level implementation. This has been done through GIS projects for two districts of Nagapattinam and Cuddalore completed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) using NRDMS funding. Final recommendations are being drafted for consideration by the Government.

2.10 Co-ordination: District Monitoring Officers

Senior Officers in the rank of Secretaries to Government have been appointed as Monitoring Officers of various districts to review/inspect major schemes and programmes in the districts by G.O.Rt.No.5262, Public

(Special-B) Department, dated: 25.12.2008. The Monitoring Officers are expected to guide the district officials in sorting out bottlenecks and promote speedy implementation of various programmes. The Monitoring Officers furnish a review report on major Programmes and schemes in a Standardised format to the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department. These reports are processed and a consolidated review report is furnished to the Hon'ble Chief Minister through the Chief Secretary for review of action taken by the respective departments.

2.11 Evaluation of Major Programmes / Schemes

Evaluation of schemes to ensure the benefits actually reach the targeted population is an important function of the Department. Both concurrent and terminal evaluations are done through the Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research, the outcomes are analysed and course corrections and policy changes, if any, are suggested to Government in the respective departments.

2.12 Implementation of Plan Schemes:

2.12.1 HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Hill Area Development Programme is implemented in the Nilgiris District from 1975 with financial support of the Union Planning Commission. The Programme aims to supplement the efforts of the State Government in preservation, protection and enrichment of biodiversity of hill areas particularly in the Nilgiris district.

The main objectives of the Programme are eco-preservation and eco-restoration. Various development schemes are planned in this framework with emphasis on preservation of biodiversity and rejuvenation of the hill

ecology. The plans are prepared on integrated watershed basis according to the guidelines of the Union Planning Commission. For this purpose, the Nilgiris district has been delineated into 75 major watersheds and schemes are implemented based on the identification of priority watersheds and constituent microwatersheds. These microwatersheds are developed by soil and water conservation measures such as by conserving rain water through treatment of drainage lines in the microwatersheds and by promoting in-situ moisture conservation by eco-friendly agricultural production systems on arable land.

The annual allocation of Special Central Assistance (SCA) for this Programmes is fixed by the Union Planning Commission as 90% grant and 10% loan. From 2005-2006 onwards, the Government of India releases only the grant component of SCA. The State Government has been permitted to float Open Market Loan for funding the loan component. From Annual Plan 2009-10 onwards, loan portion (10% of SCA) will be treated as "State share".

Performance during 2008-2009

The total allocation for the year 2008-2009 was Rs.42.93 crores and sanctions were issued for the entire allocation. The sectors that received major allocations were Soil Conservation, Forestry, Horticulture, Development of Local Bodies, Road connectivity, Welfare of SC/ST and Tourism.

Plan Proposals for 2009-2010

Based on the performance, Union Planning Commission has again allocated Rs.42.93 crores for the

Annual Plan 2009-2010. The draft Annual Plan has been formulated and is under examination by the Union Planning Commission. In the draft Annual Plan, special emphasis has been proposed to Soil and Water Conservation, Forestry, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sustainable Agriculture, Welfare of SC/ST, Roads and Tourism.

2.12.2 WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) is implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1975-76 with the financial assistance from the Union Planning Commission, Government of India patterned as in the Hill Area Development Programme as 90% Grant and 10% Loan. From Annual plan 2009-10 onwards, loan portion (10% of SCA) will be treated as "State share".

The Western Ghats region in Tamil Nadu is spread over 26,000 sq. km covering around 20% of the total area of Tamil Nadu. This programme is presently implemented in eight districts covering 57 blocks falling within 33 taluks of Tamil Nadu. Of the eight districts, Theni and Kanyakumari districts are fully covered under Western Ghats Development Programme while the rest are partially covered.

The broad objectives of this programme are :

- (i) Maintenance of ecological balance essential for life support systems;
- (ii) Preservation of genetic diversity;
- (iii) Restoration of ecological damage caused by human interaction; and

- (iv) Creation of awareness among the people and educating them on the far-reaching implications of ecological degradation and securing their active participation for the eco-development schemes.

Under this programme, the main developmental activities undertaken include Soil and Water Conservation, Horticulture, Forestry, Minor Irrigation, Rural roads, Fisheries, Sericulture, Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, Tourism, Gap filling infrastructure and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy. The spatial unit for planning and development under this Programme is a “watershed” and 172 watersheds have been identified for coverage under integrated development.

For the Annual Plan 2008-2009, an outlay of Rs.20.61 crores was provided by the Union Planning Commission. For Annual Plan 2009-2010, the same outlay of Rs.20.61 crores is expected to be allocated by the Union Planning Commission based on proposals formulated for their consideration.

2.13 Special Initiatives and Projects

As per G.O.Ms.No.31, Planning and Development Department, dated 29.04.2003, the Planning and Development Department has been renamed as Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department to pursue Special Initiatives and Projects to process innovative schemes that emanate from different sources in consultation with the respective administrative departments of the Secretariat and other line departments.

In the G.O. Ms. No.146, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated 02.11.2006 orders have been issued for inclusion of the subject "Special Initiatives" in the First Schedule of the Business Rules under "Concurrent Subjects".

The following instructions were issued in Government letter No.8835/CSS/2003, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated 02.11.2006:-

- I. "Special Initiatives" is a generic subject distinct from any particular initiative which may materialise at some point of time.
- II. A particular matter may be a "special initiative" at one stage and later may become a normal subject.
- III. Special Initiatives may be initiated by Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department *suo motu*, or at the request of another Department. Special Initiatives will be handled and coordinated by Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department in consultation with the administrative departments concerned.
- IV. It is in the nature of Special Initiatives that some of them may not ultimately be successful or worth pursuing, and hence may be dropped.
- V. Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department's role will be to

initiate and/or co-ordinate and either bring the initiative to maturity or determine that the initiative is not worth pursuing and drop it.

- VI. Once it is determined that a particular initiative has reached a level of maturity such that it is sustainable and/or the continued intervention of the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department is no longer necessary, it will be handed over to the concerned administrative departments.

In G.O.Ms.No.10, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated 18.01.2007, Chennai Metro Rail Project has been declared as a Special Initiative under the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department.

2.13.1 CHENNAI METRO RAIL PROJECT

The Chennai Metro Rail Project aims at providing Chennai with a fast, reliable, convenient, efficient, modern and affordable mode of public transport, as a solution to the city's growing transport needs. The Government ordered the preparation of a Detailed Project Report, which was entrusted to the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC). The Detailed Project Report was submitted on 1.11.2007. In-principle approval of the State Government was accorded in December 2007 for implementing the initial corridors of the project at an estimated cost of Rs.9,757 crores at March 2007 prices excluding taxes, duties, escalation, interest during construction, etc. The project proposes Corridor-I which runs from Washermanpet to

Chennai Airport (23.085 km) and Corridor-II which runs from Chennai Central to St.Thomas Mount (21.961 km). The above two Corridors are partly elevated and partly underground.

The Government created a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementing this project. This Special Purpose Vehicle named "Chennai Metro Rail Limited" was incorporated on 3.12.2007 under the Companies Act. The Government of India have since accorded administrative approval for implementing the project through a Joint ownership arrangement between Government of India and State Government. Chennai Metro Rail Limited has since been converted into a joint venture SPV of the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. The Board of Directors has been reconstituted. The nominees on the Board from Government of India are: the Secretary, Urban Development as Chairman; Joint Secretary, Urban Development; Additional Member, Railway Board; Member Secretary, NCR Board; and Additional Secretary, Department of Expenditure. The nominees on the Board from Government of Tamil Nadu are: Managing Director, Chennai Metro Rail Limited and four other Principal Secretaries.

The estimated cost of this project is Rs.14,600 crores including escalation, Central taxes and interest during the period of construction but excluding State taxes and value of vacant State Government land. The revised project cost is mainly due to revised alignment of underground stretch from Chennai Central to Anna Nagar of Corridor-II. 59% of the cost will be met by concessional Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) loan from the Government of Japan. The loan agreement was signed between the

Government of India and the Government of Japan on 21.11.2008 at Tokyo.

The Central Government will contribute 15% of the project cost as equity and 5% as subordinate debt. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs of the Union Government approved the Chennai Metro Rail Project at its meeting on 28th January, 2009. The State Government has so far sanctioned a share capital of Rs.50 crores and a loan of Rs.500 crores to Chennai Metro Rail Ltd. and the loan will be converted as equity as and when equity contribution from Government of India is received. The Government of India have contributed an amount of Rs.13 crores as share capital. The Chennai Metro Rail Project has set a record amongst contemporary projects as the fastest in reaching financial closure by securing Japanese Government funding in just 12 months and Government of India funding in 14 months, whereas this process took more than 2 ½ years in other cities.

The General Consultant for the project has been finalised and a consortium led by M/s. EGIS Rail, France has been appointed as "General Consultants". DMRC has also been appointed as Prime Consultant in an advisory capacity. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu in his address in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 21st January 2009 has announced: "based on the request of people from Thiruvottiyur that their town should also be linked under this project, detailed investigation will be undertaken immediately." In this regard, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has begun preliminary activities for detailed investigation. One contract valued at Rs.199.20 crores for elevated viaduct for 4.5 km from Koyambedu to Ashok Nagar has been awarded. Physical works have commenced.

3.0 Heads of Departments

The departments under the administrative control of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department are :

- (i) State Planning Commission
- (ii) Department of Economics and Statistics
- (iii) Department of Evaluation and Applied Research

The functions of the above departments are briefly given below:

3.1 STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

3.1.1 The Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission was established on 25th May, 1971 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister as an Advisory Body that formulates recommendations to the Government on various matters pertaining to the development of the State. It was last reconstituted on 19.05.2006 with Prof. M. Naganathan as Vice-Chairman and six Members with experience in various development disciplines. The Secretary to Government, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department are ex-officio Members. The Member Secretary, State Planning Commission is responsible for the administration of the Commission.

3.1.2 The main responsibilities of the present Commission are:

- i. Preparation of Five Year, Annual and Perspective Plans based on the policies and priorities of the Government;
- ii. Advising the Government on formulation of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) as an integral part of Five Year and Annual Plans;
- iii. Undertaking Mid-Term review of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and advising the Government on appropriate modification and restructuring of the schemes;
- iv. Evaluation of major plan schemes through the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research;
- v. Monitoring development indicators that influence the Human Development Index, Gender Development Index at a disaggregated level;
- vi. Undertaking special studies as required for formulation and implementation of plan projects and programmes; and
- vii. Monitoring the Tamil Nadu economy and sending reports to Government as necessary.

3.1.3 *Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)*

The Eleventh Five Year Plan was prepared for an outlay of Rs.85,344 crores. It was prepared both in Tamil and English after consulting the public, NGOs and other

stakeholders. The document has two parts - Part I containing the overview of the Plan and Part II containing sectoral chapters including the status of the economy of the state. The Eleventh Plan document was released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 03.07.2008.

3.1.4 Annual Plan for 2009-2010

The State's Annual Plans largely follow the objectives and priorities of the Five Year Plan of the State as well as those of the Central Plan. The draft Annual Plan 2009-2010 was prepared and sent to the Union Planning Commission for an outlay of Rs.17,500 crores, which is 20.5% of the total outlay of Rs.85,344 crores of the Eleventh Plan. The proposed outlay is 9.4% higher than the outlay for the year 2008-2009 (Rs.16,000 crores).

The outlay of the Annual Plan 2009-2010 will be finalised in a meeting to be held between Hon'ble Chief Minister and Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission at New Delhi.

3.1.5 Appraisal of New Schemes

As part of the preparation of Annual Plans, the State Planning Commission appraised the new schemes for 2009-2010. The Commission received the Part II proposals for new schemes from all the Secretariat Departments and held discussions with the respective Secretaries and Heads of Departments in December, 2008. After analysing the different schemes, the State Planning Commission

recommended and forwarded new schemes costing Rs.151.17 crores to the Government for approval.

3.1.6 TAMIL NADU STATE LAND USE BOARD

Tamil Nadu State Land Use Board (TNSLUB) functions under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman, State Planning Commission. Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments concerned with land and water use are its Members. The Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission is the Co-Chairperson.

The Board has been set up to ensure that sustainable and effective measures are taken to protect good agricultural land and efficient water utilisation in the State. In this endeavour, several studies such as utilisation of ground water using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques, assessment of watershed development programmes in Tamil Nadu, evaluation of drip fertigation, water quality and feasibility studies on growing energy crops are undertaken by the line departments and Universities commissioned by TNSLUB. The Board also conducts awareness campaigns, Workshops, Seminars and Conferences pertaining to land and water use in the State.

In order to bring the activities of the TNSLUB to the notice of the public, a website was launched by the State Planning Commission on 24th November, 2008 at the State Planning Commission by the Vice-Chairman, State Planning Commission who is also the Chairman, TNSLUB. The web address is www.tn.gov.in/slub. The site contains

the objectives, functions and constitution of the Board, pattern of funding and success stories. The site also invites feedback responses from the public via the internet. The Soil and Watershed Atlas prepared by the Agricultural Engineering Department, Government of Tamil Nadu has been hosted in the TNSLUB website. The SLUB also publishes a quarterly Newsletter with a unique theme for each issue.

Geographic Information System (GIS) is an important tool for managing, analysing and for decision making by seamlessly combining both spatial and non spatial data. Considering the utility of GIS techniques in land and water use management, TNSLUB has taken the initiative to examine the expansion in the use of GIS through a Tamil Nadu GIS Plan.

A publication containing success stories relating to activities of the Tamil Nadu State Land Use Board during the period 2008-2009 has been brought out.

The Government of India has approved a Work Plan of Rs.75 lakhs for Tamil Nadu State Land Use Board for the year 2008-2009 and the same amount has been proposed for the year 2009-2010.

3.1.7 Human Development

The UNDP-Union Planning Commission financed project for “Strengthening State Plans for Human Development” is being implemented in thirteen states

including Tamil Nadu. The State Planning Commission has been appointed as the nodal agency for the project with the Member Secretary, State Planning Commission as Nodal Officer. The project has been extended upto 2009. Towards this goal and for documenting and identifying human development indicators, five District Human Development Reports for Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Sivagangai, Thiruvannamalai and Dindigul districts have been commissioned and prepared by various institutions in the State. It is now also proposed to disseminate the findings of these reports to all the stakeholders in the district – District Administration, Programme Implementers, Community based Organisations, Local Bodies and the general public. It is also proposed to organise sensitization clinics on Human Development and Gender Concepts in 26 districts at a project cost of Rs.79 lakhs. During this programme, two short 25 minutes films on human development titled "We the people" and "Stories from Salt Pan" produced at Film and Television Institute of India, Pune will also be broadcast.

Considering the exemplary performance of the state in completing these reports, the Union Planning Commission has funded the preparation of Human Development Reports for three more districts-Nilgiris, Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri and these are being commenced this year.

District Human Development Reports(DHDR) are intended to enable preparation of district plans from a human development perspective and to monitor achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the UN General Assembly in the year 2000. The DHDR will identify a district's specific human development components, programmes, efficiency in delivery systems

and constraints. The report will attempt to understand why the district has fared well in certain areas and not in others including the reasons for regional disparities at the sub-district level.

Project funding has also been provided for studies that are ongoing-

- a) by the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research on the linkage between the agricultural sector in Tamil Nadu and human developmental aspects comprised in the Human Development Index of livelihoods based on natural resources, health and education;
- b) by the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research for documenting success stories in the State in socio-economic development;
- c) by the Madras School of Economics to examine the dependence on different ecosystems in the State for human development; and
- d) by reputed voluntary agencies on gender impact assessment of select government programmes implemented in two districts of the State.

NEW SCHEMES FOR 2009-2010

3.1.8 To prepare a perspective plan and to strengthen infrastructure within the State Planning Commission besides conducting seminars and workshops for capacity building of staff at a total cost of Rs.30 lakhs. Necessary funds have been sought under Part II Schemes for 2009-2010.

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

3.2.1 The Department of Economics and Statistics is the designated nodal statistical agency in the State. The main functions of the Department are the coordination of statistical activities in the State; the collection and compilation of statistics; analysis data; preparation and dissemination of reports relating to diverse subjects such as Agriculture, Industries, Employment and Prices.

PLAN SCHEMES

3.2.2 Plan Schemes implemented in the Department of Economics and Statistics are:

A) STATE SCHEMES

Modernisation of systems for Data Collection and Management

Efforts are focussed on upgrading computer systems and personnel skills.

B) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. *Agricultural Census*

Agricultural Census is an essential part of a broader system of collection of Agricultural Statistics. It is a large-scale statistical operation for the collection and compilation of quantitative information on the structure of agriculture in the country. The agricultural operational holding is the natural analytical unit for contributing to assessments

supporting policies towards development of agriculture at the microlevel. These data are based on the holdings details obtained from land records, social status of land holders, land use, irrigation nature, cropping pattern, tenancy status, livestock, use of agriculture machinery and implements, fertilizers use, etc.

2. Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetables and Minor Crops

This scheme arises to provide reliable estimates of production and yield per hectare of Fruits and Vegetables and Minor Crops through crop cutting experiments. Under the scheme, horticulture crops like Mango, Jack fruit, Banana, Guava, Orange, Lemon and Pineapple; and vegetable crops like Tomato, Lady's finger (Okra), Brinjal and Cabbage are surveyed in 525 villages to provide 1050 crop cutting experiments.

Under the scheme of minor crops, Chillies, Onion, Turmeric, Potato, Coriander, Tapioca, Cashewnut and Ginger are surveyed in 590 villages to obtain 1180 crop cutting experiments.

3. National Technical Manpower Information System

Data on Engineering, Management, Pharmacy, Hotel Management and Catering Technology Institutions in Tamil Nadu; the technical manpower production by way of Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders in various disciplines is collected every year to assess the demand and supply of technical manpower in the State.

C) *SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE*

1. *Timely Reporting Scheme on Area of Crops*

Land use statistics are collected for the entire State by enumeration performed in 20% sample villages every year. The data is intended to estimate the area under high yielding and native crop varieties and the area under irrigation over all the three seasons. Joint azmoish (field inspection by survey number) is also conducted by the officials of Statistics, Agriculture and Revenue departments in the 20% sample villages for the selected survey numbers. Discrepancies found are communicated to the District Revenue Officer to rectify the village records maintained by the Village Administrative Officers.

During 1418 Fasli, 3459 villages have been selected and estimates of area for Kharif Season have been prepared and sent to the Additional Statistical Adviser, Government of India, New Delhi.

2. *Improvement of Crop Statistics*

The scheme seeks to locate deficiencies in the system of collection of agricultural statistics in the State by exercising meaningful supervision by Central and State authorities over the primary field workers-Village Administrative Officers, and to suggest remedial measures for improvement in the system. The scheme is further expected to propose specific improvements in the Crop Estimation System. The discrepancies noted in the inspection report of azmoish of Statistical Inspectors with reference to Land Records are communicated to the

Commissioner of Revenue Administration and District Revenue Officers for all Districts.

a) Sample Check on Area Enumeration

All the Schedules (260 villages each for Central and State sample) have been received for 2007-08 for both the Samples in respect of Phases-I, II & III. The final tables of the three phases have been prepared and sent to National Sample Survey Organisation, Faridabad.

b) Page totalling of Adangal Register

Pagewise cropped areas have been totalled and verified for the selected 260 villages and a final report was sent to National Sample Survey Organisation, Faridabad.

c) Supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments

During Fasli 1417, work has been completed for 780 experiments for Central and State Samples that were received and final tables have been sent to National Sample Survey Organisation, Faridabad.

NON-PLAN SCHEMES

3.2.3 Non-Plan Schemes implemented in the department include State Income Estimation, State Accounts, Capital Formation, Annual Survey of Industries, Monthly Index Number of Industrial Production, Season and Crop Report, Crop Forecast Report, Crop Estimation Survey on Food and Non-Food Crops, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, Coconut and Arecanut Survey, Collection of Rainfall Statistics, Irrigation Statistics, Index of Agricultural Wages,

Housing Statistics, Building Construction Cost Index, Municipal Year book and District Statistical Hand Book, Publication-Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu and Annual Statistical Abstract, Handloom, Manpower and Employment, Foreign Trade, Market Intelligence and Prices, Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers, Wholesale Price Index, Environment of Statistics, Marketable Surplus and National Sample Survey.

3.2.4 *Special Survey regarding the facilities available in Primary Health Centres*

The State Health Society of Tamil Nadu had decided to take up the Facility Survey in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Household Survey in all the districts of Tamil Nadu with financial assistance provided by National Rural Health Mission, Government of India. The Survey was entrusted to this Department by the State Health Mission vide G.O.Ms.No.170, Health and Family Welfare (EAP-II(2)) Department, dated 04.06.2008. The Government have sanctioned Rs.14.09 Lakhs from the National Rural Health Mission funds to carry out the Survey by this Department. The Facility Survey was conducted from 06.11.2008 to 20.11.2008 in all the districts consisting of 1417 Primary Health Centres. In order to get accurate data within the stipulated time, proper training was imparted to Block Statistical Inspectors and other Officials of this Department. This Survey was supervised by Statistical Officers at Division level and by Assistant Director of Statistics at District level and by Regional Deputy Director at Regional Level. This Survey was completed on 20.11.2008 as scheduled and the data is being processed.

3.2.5 *Evaluation Study on Basic Amenities provided to the Public by Government*

Government have commissioned a survey to assess the quality of services provision in regard to basic infrastructural facilities required by the general public such as Water Supply, Health Care, Education, Civil Supplies, Roads, Transport and Anganwadi Centres. The survey is jointly conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics and the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research.

3.2.6 *State Statistical Committee*

The methodologies used, data generation and dissemination capabilities of the Department of Economics and Statistics are overseen by the State Statistical Committee. The State Statistical Committee has been reconstituted vide G.O. Ms. No. 156, PD&SI (ST2E) Department, dated: 15.11.2006 and meets periodically.

NEW SCHEMES FOR 2009 –2010

3.2.7 To strengthen the infrastructure facilities of the Department of Economics and Statistics, Rs.50 lakhs has been sought under Part II Scheme for 2009-2010.

3.3 DEPARTMENT OF EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH

3.3.1 The Government funds and implements a wide range of development schemes, infrastructure and welfare programmes. This application of public funds makes it imperative to assess the impact and outcomes of such

expenditure on a regular basis. Towards this purpose, the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research was set up in 1972 and assigned the responsibility for undertaking evaluation studies to assist in policy formulation and better programme implementation. The department also produces analytical reports relating to the State economy.

3.3.2 The major functions of the Department are:

- i. Evaluating schemes, projects and programmes sponsored by both Central and State Governments and Externally-Aided Agencies;
- ii. Carrying out ad-hoc studies relating to specific areas and socio-economic surveys; and
- iii. Bringing out two annual Publications: 'Tamil Nadu -An Economic Appraisal' and 'An Economic-cum-Functional Classification of Budgetary Transactions of Tamil Nadu'.

3.3.3 The evaluation studies undertaken by the Department cover schemes implemented by State Government, Central Government and Externally Aided Projects including those of the World Bank, International Development Agency (IDA), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), European Economic Community (EEC) and Japan International Co-op Agency (JICA). In addition, the Department takes up regular evaluation studies of various components of the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and the Western Ghats Development Programme

(WGDP) on a concurrent basis and subsequent to implementation. Apart from these, the Department undertakes quick studies and ad-hoc research studies.

3.3.4 Evaluation studies are conducted with a view to evaluating and comprehending the following aspects of programmes and policies:

- i. Project design;
- ii. assessing process and impact dimension;
- iii. progress in terms of physical and financial targets;
- iv. fulfillment of objectives set forth under the project;
- v. ascertaining whether benefits have reached the intended target groups and whether the programme authorities have got full value for the money spent.

The findings and suggestions generated by evaluation studies have facilitated implementing authorities in taking corrective measures for effective implementation of the programme. Based on the mid-term evaluation studies on DPAP and IWDP, Government of India release funds for continued implementation of the programmes in various watersheds. The department's evaluation study of the externally aided Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Phase-I was able to enabled an assessment of the impact and outcome of TAP-I for the Japanese Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC). This led to further funding for TAP in Phase-II of the project from 2004-2009. Evaluation studies on HADP and WGDP have enabled the Task Group constituted by Union Planning Commission to prepare a report for identifying impact and problems of the programme. The evaluation study on 'Literacy Programme'

for SHG members pointed to the considerable utilization by members of financial assistance for improving their own business and for starting new economic activities. Similarly, evaluation studies on education, health, agriculture, irrigation, adi-dravidar and tribal welfare, housing, public distribution system and basic services provide inputs and guides for strategy to funding agencies as well as implementing authorities to adopt course corrections and to generate policy conclusions.

3.3.5 Since its inception and up to March 2009, the department has undertaken 626 evaluation studies spanning various sectors including Nutrition, Health, Irrigation, Agriculture, Forest, Education, Housing, Adi-Dravida and Tribal Welfare, Horticulture, Transport and Basic Services.

NEW SCHEMES FOR 2009-2010

3.3.6 In order to strengthen Infrastructure facilities extend the department's reach despite staff shortages and to improve the professional capabilities of officials of the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research, Rs.10.00 lakhs has been sought under Part-II Schemes to support the following activities:

- i. Undertaking special ad-hoc studies by outsourcing;
- ii. Modernisation of office and purchase of furniture; and
- iii. Purchase of reference materials and books.

STUDIES TO BE TAKEN UP DURING 2009-2010

3.3.7 Evaluation studies for various sectors are to be undertaken during 2009-10 and include Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Command Area Development Programme (CADP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Irrigation, Value Added Tax (VAT), Public Distribution System, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Tamil Nadu Afforestation Programme - Phase-II (TAP-II) and Tsunami Affected Areas. The department will continue to prepare two Annual Publications: 'Tamil Nadu-An Economic Appraisal' and 'An Economic-cum-Functional Classification of Budgetary Transactions of Tamil Nadu'.

**K. ANBAZHAGAN,
Minister for Finance.**