

DEMAND No.36

**PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND
SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT**

“தமிழ்நாடு ஓர் ஒட்டுமொத்த வளர்ச்சியைப் பெற வேண்டும். அதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பமும், சமூக பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியின் அனைத்து அம்சங்களிலும் முன்னேற வேண்டும்; வளர்ச்சி பெற வேண்டும்”

– மாண்புமிகு தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சர்
புரட்சித்தலைவி அம்மா அவர்கள்

NOTE ON POLICY

INTRODUCTION

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has formulated the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 for the State. The Hon'ble Chief Minister released two volumes of the Vision 2023 document containing with goals to be achieved by the year 2023, coinciding with the next two five year plan periods. The Vision 2023 aims at making Tamil Nadu the State with the best infrastructure services in all vital sectors as well as the highest Human Development Index (HDI) ranking in India. The Twelfth Five Year Plan of the State seeks to make Tamil Nadu the Numero Uno State in all indicators of human development. The core focus of the Twelfth Plan is accelerated, sustainable and inclusive growth. The outcome of

the entire planning process will be the eradication of poverty, creation of more and better job opportunities and overall improvement in the quality of life of the people of the State.

Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department is primarily responsible for the preparation of the State Annual and Five Year Plans, Monitoring and Review of expenditure on State Plan Schemes, Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Twenty Point Programme, and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The department scrutinises proposals for development schemes circulated by other departments. The department coordinates with various Government departments for this objective and as the administrative department, draws on the expertise of the State Planning Commission (SPC), Department of Economics & Statistics (DOES), and Department of Evaluation & Applied Research (DEAR) for policy advice. The department performs a number of coordination functions for new initiatives undertaken by Government. It also takes up promotion, design and implementation of special, innovative, multidisciplinary projects and policies such as for e-governance across departments through Geographic Information Systems and by its Special Initiatives Wing, the Chennai Metro Rail Project. The department's website, www.tn.gov.in/department/23, documents these activities in greater detail.

1.0 MAIN ACTIVITIES

- i. Preparation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and liaison with the Union Planning Commission;
- ii. Preparation of Perspective Plan, Mid-Term Review of Five Year Plan, assessment of development indicators, and evaluation of major plan schemes;
- iii. Stewards studies on formulation and implementation of specific programmes including natural resource assessments of land and water use in the State;
- iv. Monitoring and Review of Plan Schemes, Twenty Point Programme, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and Schemes shared between State and Centre;
- v. Monitoring and Review of progress in major infrastructure projects;
- vi. Coordination Activities in special and innovative projects involving several Government departments and agencies such as in promoting the development and use of Remote Sensing-Geographic Information Systems applications. In the past, the department has led in computerisation of government activity, and in formulating the State's approach to the World Trade Organisation Agreement and its domestic impact;

- vii. Design and Implementation of the Programme of “State Balanced Growth Fund” to ensure balanced development in key economic and social indicators;
- viii. Preparation of District Development plans through District Planning Cells which function as supporting arms of the District Planning Committees;
- ix. Collection, compilation and dissemination of statistical data from public and private data sources including State Income Estimates, Economic Census, Agricultural Census, Socio-Economic Surveys, Special Surveys, and Monthly Reports on the State’s economy;
- x. Evaluation of Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Externally Aided Projects;
- xi. Design and Implementation of special schemes such as the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) and socio-economic development schemes in naخال prone areas;
- xii. Facilitating the operations of the State Planning Commission, Department of Economics and Statistics, and the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research; and

- xiii. Facilitating new and special projects like the Metro Rail Project under Special Initiatives wing.

2.0 NOTES ON ACTIVITIES

The nature and status of each activity area is briefly described below:

2.1 Consistent Growth in Outlays of Five Year Plans

The State Government's programme expenditures have consistently exceeded planned outlays encouraging higher growth rates. These have enabled a near doubling in levels of Approved Plan Outlays every five years as displayed below:

(₹ crores)

Plan	Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
First Plan	1951-1956	86	80	93.0
Second Plan	1956-1961	186	188	101.1
Third Plan & Annual Plans	1961-1969	608	613	100.8
Fourth Plan	1969-1974	552	559	101.3
Fifth Plan	1974-1979	1,122	1,165	103.8
Sixth Plan	1980-1985	3,150	3,645	115.7
Seventh Plan	1985-1990	5,750	6,317	109.9
Annual Plan	1990-1991	1,450	1,591	109.7
Annual Plan	1991-1992	1,600	1,726	107.9
Eighth Plan	1992-1997	10,200	14,024	137.5
Ninth Plan	1997-2002	25,000	25,036	100.1
Tenth Plan	2002-2007	40,000	43,568	108.9
Eleventh Plan	2007-2012	85,344	92,656	108.6

2.2 Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 – 2012)

The Eleventh Five Year Plan achieved by March 2012, an outlay of ₹85,344 crores, rising 113% over the outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Plan incorporated the objective of achieving over 2007-2012, an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of nine percent in the State's economy.

2.2.1 Outlays & Expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan Year-wise Outlays / Expenditure

Initial outlay fixed ₹ 85,344 crores

(₹ crores)

Annual Plan Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
2007-2008	14,000	14,224
2008-2009	16,000	16,275
2009-2010	17,500	17,834
2010-2011	20,068	20,465
2011-2012	23,535	23,858
Total	91,103	92,656

Sectoral Outlays / Expenditure

(₹ crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eleventh Plan Outlay	Eleventh Plan Expenditure	Percentage
1.	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	11,145	10,427	93.6
2.	Rural Development	10,241	11,262	110.0
3.	Energy	10,743	12,669	117.9
4.	Industry and Minerals	3,716	2,607	70.2
5.	Transport	11,647	11,009	94.5
6.	Social Services	35,827	42,302	118.1
7.	Others	2,025	2,380	117.5
	Total	85,344	92,656	108.6

Expenditure exceeded Approved Outlay during every year of the Eleventh Plan period as shown in the above table. However, growth in the critical sectors of industry and agriculture lagged and only higher growth in services enabled the economy to achieve an estimated AAGR of 8.58% over the period 2007-2012.

2.2.2 Annual Plan 2012-2013

The Annual Plan 2012-2013, the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) was implemented with an outlay of ₹28,000 crores. The actual plan expenditure in the year was ₹28,528 crores and the plan outlay was comfortably exceeded.

2.2.3. Annual Plan 2013-2014

The Annual Plan 2013-2014, the second year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) was implemented with an outlay of ₹37,128 crores. This outlay is also expected to be exceeded.

2.2.4 Annual Plan 2014 – 2015

The Annual Plan 2014-2015 is the third year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017). The size of the Annual Plan for 2014-2015 has been proposed at ₹42,185 crores which is an impressive increase of 13.62% over the Annual Plan 2013-2014. Recently, the Union Planning Commission decided that from the fiscal year 2014-15 onwards, the Central Plan outlay on all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be classified as Central Assistance to the State Plan and included as part of the State Plan outlay. Tamil Nadu is apprehensive about the implications of such an arrangement. The State Government will have no say in the scheme design, which may or may not reflect the priorities of the State. Nor will the State have any control over the financing of this portion of the plan outlay. Reductions in Central allocations and delays in releases from the Centre would affect the State's performance. The Plan schemes, components and size are expected to be finalized during the customary discussions to be held between the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission at New Delhi.

2.2.5 Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017)

The Twelfth Five Year Plan has been proposed to be implemented with a total outlay of ₹2,11,250 crores, which is 148% higher than the outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Plan incorporates the objective of ensuring faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth during this Plan period with an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of eleven percent in the State's economy. The plan has been formulated keeping in view the objectives set out in "Vision Tamil Nadu 2023".

2.3 Review of Plan Programme

The expenditure on schemes included in the Annual Plan is reported by the concerned Secretariat Departments every month and reviewed by the Chief Secretary with a view to ensure full achievement of plan outlay.

2.3.1. Review of Centrally Sponsored Schemes & Schemes shared between State and Centre

Centrally Sponsored Schemes that are fully or partially funded by Government of India complemented by the State's own or borrowed funds are implemented in the State by different Departments and Agencies. As the Government of India now proposes to treat the Central share of expenditure on Centrally Sponsored Schemes as State Plan Assistance and the Outlay as part of the State Plan Outlay, monitoring of these programmes

will need to be intensified to ensure timely releases.

2.3.2. Review of Twenty Point Programme-2006

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was formulated as a composite poverty alleviation project in 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and 2006, when it was renamed as “TPP 2006”.

The main objective of the Programme is to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of life of the poor and under-privileged population. The programme components span specific issues of income deprivation, employment generation, education, housing, health, agriculture, land reforms, irrigation, drinking water, protection and empowerment of weaker sections and consumer protection.

The State Level Co-ordination Committee Meeting on TPP-2006 is periodically held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government to review the performance of various schemes implemented by the Departments and Organisations. The performance of all monitorable items are being reviewed every month by this department and monthly progress report is sent to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

2.4 Monitoring and Review of Major Infrastructure Projects

Planning & Development Department services the High Level Official Committee headed

by the Chief Secretary which reviews Major Infrastructure Projects with a project cost exceeding Rs.100 crores. These major infrastructure projects are categorised on the following Sectors:

- i) Energy,
- ii) Industries and Information Technology;
- iii) Highways and Minor Ports;
- iv) Infrastructure Projects within Chennai Metropolitan Area; and
- v) Other Urban Infrastructure and Drinking Water Projects.

The Committee reviews progress in implementation of these projects, bottlenecks involved in timely completion and advises on steps to be taken to resolve such problems including one required inter-departmental coordinated action.

2.5. Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing (GIS/RS)

The Government formed a State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) on GIS/RS in G.O. Ms. No.19, Planning and Development (PC) Department, dated 15.2.1984 for effective and integrated use of GIS/RS applications in all Government departments. In 2009, Information Technology Department was nominated as the nodal department for implementation of GIS/RS applications in the State. The Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) has been entrusted the task of maintaining a central repository of all remote sensing data and basic analytical maps under the TNGIS project. This data is available for

access to all departments of the State Government for development of relevant data layers by them, some of which may also find place in the central repository.

The State Level Coordination Committee on RS/GIS under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government reviewed the GIS / RS projects. A co-ordination committee had been formed jointly chaired by the Principal Secretary to Government, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department and Secretary to Government, Information Technology Department for the purpose of overseeing the co-ordination between various departments for deciding matters on GIS / RS projects.

2.6 Collection, Compilation and Dissemination of Statistics

The department is the nodal centre in Government for the provision of statistical information relating to the State and its economy. Such data is collected and compiled in Government from primary and secondary sources including from private sources.

Most statistical information requirements of departments are met through the Department of Economics and Statistics established for this purpose under this department's control. In addition, the department collects statistics from the rest of the country for comparing the State's relative performance.

2.7 Evaluation of Major Programmes and Schemes

Evaluation of schemes operated by various organs of the Government, to ensure that 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 (DEAR). The evaluation work programme is taken up by the Director after obtaining approval from a Committee in the Planning & Development department. The Director selects programmes in consultation with the Planning & Development department and various other departments and the State Planning Commission, all of whom are also consulted to finalise the Terms of Reference and methodology to be adopted. The DEAR has also been provided with Part-II funding to obtain advice from consultants on carrying out studies, employ research assistants and to outsource evaluations to reputed institutions. The outcomes of evaluation are brought out as documents containing results of field data collection, systematic analysis, diagnosis and recommendations for mid course corrections and policy changes for consideration by the implementing departments. The appraisal reports are also published in the official website, www.tn.gov.in/dear/index.htm.

2.8 Implementation of Special Programmes and Projects

Beginning 1975, this department is implementing two Centrally-assisted Plan programmes aimed at conserving the unique ecology of the Western Ghats that form the hilly, rich forest border between Tamil Nadu and Kerala States and continue northwards. The programme that focuses on Nilgiris district bordering Kerala and Karnataka States, is separately categorised as the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) while the rest of the hill ranges to the south are covered by the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). Both programmes are being considered for renewed funding during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the State has pressed for continuation with a substantial increase in investment.

2.8.1 Hill Area Development Programme

The Hill Area Development Programme is implemented in the Nilgiris District since 1975, with 90 percent financial assistance from the Union Planning Commission, Government of India. The Programme aims to supplement the efforts of the State Government in preservation, protection and enrichment of biodiversity of the hill areas.

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

plans are prepared on an integrated watershed basis according to the guidelines of the Union Planning Commission. The entire Nilgiris district has been delineated into 75 macro watersheds. Hill Area Development Programme targets to cover 37 out of the 75 macro watersheds which are being taken up in phases for implementation of schemes. Micro-watersheds are developed by conserving rain water through treatment of drainage lines and promoting in-situ moisture conservation using eco-friendly agricultural production system on arable land. Work in 33 macro watersheds have been completed under Hill Area Development Programme.

The annual allocation of Special Central Assistance (SCA) for this Programme 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 Special Central Assistance (SCA). The State Government was permitted to take open market Loan for funding the loan component. From Annual Plan 2009-10 onwards, loan portion (10% of Cost) is being treated as "State share".

2.8.1.1 Formation of Farmers' Cluster

Increasing commercial opportunities for farmers in horticulture face hurdles of infrastructure and poor market access which affects price realisation. Small farm holdings coupled to resource degradation and high input costs and availability reduces productivity and margins. The

Government's Wasteland Development Programme of 2002 for forming contiguous farm clusters for agro-horti-silviculture that was later incorporated in the National Livelihood Mission has been redesigned in G.O.Ms.No.51, 52 & 53 PD & SI (TC II) Department, Dated: 29.02.2012 to create farmers clusters and councils in hill areas of the State under the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). The farmers are encouraged to commence joint purchase of inputs and later cooperate in marketing and eventually to manage their watershed resources for which other Government schemes could be converged. This approach is also likely to yield better outcomes than by the traditional watershed development guidelines.

Based on the guidelines, 25 clusters have been formed in the Nilgiris District in five macro-watersheds comprising 19 micro-watersheds covering 349.24 hectares, held by 527 farmers and lying in 21 villages under Hill Area Development Programme (HADP).

2.8.1.2 Performance during 2013-2014

The total allocation for the year 2013-2014 was ₹47.34 crores and sanctions were issued for the entire allocation. The sectors which received major allocations are Soil Conservation, Forestry, Horticulture, Welfare of SC/ ST, Development of Urban and Rural Local Bodies, Minor Irrigation, Roads and Tourism.

2.8.1.3 Plan Proposals for 2014-2015

For the Annual Plan, 2014-2015, the UPC has allocated ₹47.34 Crores. The draft Annual Plan for 2014-2015 has been prepared and sent to the Union Planning commission for approval. In the draft Annual Plan, priority is accorded to Soil Conservation, Forestry, Horticulture, Welfare of SC/ST, Development of Urban and Rural Local Bodies, Minor Irrigation, Roads and Tourism.

2.8.2 Western Ghats Development Programme

Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1975-76 with financial assistance (90% Grant and 10% Loan) from the Union Planning Commission. From the Annual Plan 2009-2010, funding pattern was altered to 90% Grant from the Government of India and 10% State share.

The Western Ghats Region in Tamil Nadu are spread over 26,000 sq. kms covering around 20% of the total geographical area of the State. This Programme is implemented in eight Districts covering 60 Blocks, falling within 33 Taluks of Tamil Nadu. Theni and Kanniyakumari districts are fully covered under Western Ghats Development Programme while the remaining six districts are partially covered.

In the absence of an implementing department, the execution of this programme was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency (TAWDEVA) in Dindigul, Theni and Madurai districts in 2010-11 on a pilot

basis. In 2012-13, the Agency has also been entrusted with the task of implementation in two more districts of Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli. From the year 2013-2014, the remaining three districts viz Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Kanniyakumari have also been entrusted with Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency (TAWDEVA) for better monitoring of the Programme.

The broad objectives of this programme are: -

- (i) Maintenance of the 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 eco-development schemes.

The focus areas are the sectors of Soil conservation, Forest, Horticulture, Agriculture, Adi Dravidar Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Roads, Tourism, Animal Husbandry, Renewable Energy, Khadi and Village Industries, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Town Panchayats and Sericulture. For the year 2013-2014 a total of 64 watersheds have been

identified for coverage under integrated development.

2.8.2.1 Formation of Farmers' Clusters

Based on the guidelines, issued in G.O.Ms.No.51,52 and 53 Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (TC-II) Department, dated 29.2.2012 to create Farmers' Clusters and Councils in Hill Areas covered under HADP and WGDP, four clusters have been formed in two macro Watersheds comprising 10 micro-watersheds covering 130 hectares, held by 310 farmers and lying in 4 villages under WGDP during the year 2013-2014 Horticulture Crop (Carrot) at Kodiakkanal block in Dindigul District and it is in progress with the deep involvement of the beneficiaries.

2.8.2.2 Plan Outlay for 2013-2014 and 2014-2015

For the Annual Plan 2013-2014, an outlay of ₹22.84 crores was provided by the Union Planning Commission to implement the WGDP schemes. Based on the State's performance, the Union Planning Commission has allocated ₹22.84 crores for the Annual Plan 2014-2015. The programme will continue existing priorities in addition to a greater emphasis on Farmers' Clusters and Animal Husbandry.

2.9 Special Initiatives and Projects

The Government decided in G.O.Ms.No.31, Planning and Development (WTO) Department, dated 29.4.2003, to expand the Planning and

Development to include a wing for Special Initiatives and Projects. The objectives of the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department was to process innovative schemes that emanate from different sources and constitute priority areas for Government action. A large number of schemes were identified for coordination with respective administrative departments.

In G.O.Ms.No.146, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated 02.11.2006, orders were issued for inclusion of the subject "Special Initiatives" in the First Schedule of the Business Rules under "Concurrent Subjects". Instructions were thereupon issued detailing the process by which an initiative may become a Special Initiative and may be advanced to implementation either by Planning, Development & Special Initiatives department or coordinated towards this end. Once the initiative reaches a level of maturity not requiring further attention of the Planning, Development & Special Initiatives department, the project would be transferred to the appropriate administrative department. On this basis, 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 and is under implementation.

3.0 HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

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

- (i) State Planning Commission (SPC)
- (ii) Department of Economics and Statistics (DOES)
- (iii) Department of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR)
- (iv) The Chennai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (CMRL), a Joint Sector project under a separate Secretary (Special Initiatives).

The activities of the above departments are briefly given below:

3.1.1 State Planning Commission

The State Planning Commission was constituted in Tamil Nadu on 25th May 1971 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister as an Advisory Body to make recommendations to the Government on various matters pertaining to the development of the State. The Commission was last reconstituted on 02.07.2011 with a Vice Chairman and four Members. The Principal Secretary to Government, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives and the Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department are ex-officio Members. The Member-Secretary of the SPC is

responsible for the administration of the Commission's Office.

3.1.2 The main responsibilities of the Commission are:

- (i) Advise the Government on the priorities of the Five Year Plan (FYP) and on inclusion of new schemes therein;
- (ii) Constitute Steering Committees/Working Groups as required for preparation of the draft FYP, prepare and send the draft FYP to Government for approval;
- (iii) Advise the Government on the approval of new schemes for inclusion in the State Budget and in the Annual Plan, subject to availability of resources;
- (iv) Prepare and send the draft Annual Plans to Government for approval;
- (v) Review the progress of implementation of projects and programmes included in the FYP on a periodical basis, with reference to achievement of targets/goals envisaged in the FYP;
- (vi) Undertake Mid-Term review of the FYP and advise the Government on appropriate modification/restructuring of the schemes;
- (vii) Undertake evaluation of major plan schemes through the Evaluation and Applied Research Department and recommend to Government the measures necessary to

restructure or improve the schemes based on such evaluation;

- (viii) Implement State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) effectively with reference to existing guidelines and Government orders;
- (ix) Integrate the functions of District Planning Cells and initiate planning process at District/Block/Village level;
- (x) Advise the Government on formulation of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) as an integral part of Five Year/Annual Plans;
- (xi) Monitor the development indicators that influence the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) etc. at a disaggregated level and advise the Government for appropriate intervention;
- (xii) Undertake special studies as required for formulation and implementation of plan projects and programmes and
- (xiii) Monitor the Tamil Nadu economy and send reports to Government as and when necessary.

3.1.3 Appraisal of New Schemes

As a part of the preparation of Annual Plans, the State Planning Commission has appraised the new schemes of the departments for 2014-15. The Commission received Part II proposals under two components – regular and routine nature of

schemes as component-I from all the Administrative Departments of Government and innovative and special nature of schemes as component-II from all the departments as well as from the District Collectors. Subsequently, discussions were held with the Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments concerned during January 2014. After considering the needs and priorities of departments, the State Planning Commission has recommended new schemes for Rs.150.01 Crores and the same was approved by the Government.

3.1.4 Review of ongoing schemes:

As per G.O. Ms. No. 86, PD & SI department dated: 03.09.2013, a review of the ongoing plan schemes of 10 selected departments were conducted as part of the budget preparation and annual plan exercises for the year 2014-15.

The review was conducted to examine the Implementation of the plan schemes in accordance with the policy decisions of the Government and for judicious allotment of funds to each scheme to cater to the felt needs of the sector to which the scheme relates and to meet the socio-economic priorities of the State as a whole.

The specific goal of the review process is to examine the ongoing scheme and determine whether the scheme should be continued with the present design and level of allocation or with a lower allocation and modification of the structure or discontinued altogether or shifted to the

Non-Plan side. This review has been conducted for systematic evaluation on the ongoing scheme to find out strengths and weaknesses of each schemes, effective prioritization of departmental goals and objectives.

Based on the discussions, underperforming schemes were shortlisted for detailed evaluation allowing for their reformulation and recommended judicious allocation of budgetary provisions. The review meeting deliberates on plan implementation, elicited significant information on departmental constraints allowing for more effective formulation of Annual Plan targets. Further, the discussions provided for better co-ordination and integration between State-funded, Centrally funded and Externally Aided Schemes.

3.1.5 Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board

The Government has constituted the Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB) under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairperson, State Planning Commission in February 2011 as a permanent body in the State Planning Commission. This Board is intended to promote interaction among various stakeholders and arrive at policy options for the sustainable management of land and water resources. The Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board is holding seminars / workshops, commission studies in creating systematic awareness on land use.

3.1.6 Activities of TNSLURB for the year 2013-14:

A preliminary meeting for the preparation of Land Use Policy for Tamil Nadu was conducted on 28.01.2013 under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairperson, State Planning Commission. It was decided that a Core – Committee consist of concerned Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments would be constituted to monitor the preparation of Land Use Policy. Thematic Working Groups would be formed which collect requisite information and work on the draft land use policy to their respective sectors.

For the formulation of draft Land Use Policy, during the year 2013-14, six research studies have been commissioned towards assessing land use and land cover changes. Data gathered from these studies will assist in understanding the patterns of land use changes in Tamil Nadu. Further appropriate benchmark norms and standards would be formulated to guide land use management in Tamil Nadu.

During the year 2013-14, two TNSLURB meetings were organized. For the year 2013-14, six research studies in connection with the formulation of draft land Use Policy for Tamil Nadu, one research study on water management and one project on climate risk management have been taken up.

The inputs of these 6 studies pertaining to Land Use Policy impetus in the preparation of draft Land Use Policy for Tamil Nadu. All these six studies are in progress and will be completed by 30.09.2014. The land use data based on 9 fold land use classifications at block level for a total time period of 10 years from 2001-02 to 2011-12 are being collected from all the districts for the formation of Land Use Management Information System which will assist the development of Land Use Policy for Tamil Nadu.

3.1.7 State Balanced Growth Fund

Recognising regional disparities in terms of Income, Employment, Health, Education and Gender Attainments, the State has formulated a new scheme “State Balanced Growth Fund” to address the inter-district and intra-district disparities. The scheme will target the 100 most backward blocks and one-fourth of Town Panchayats, Municipalities and wards of all Corporations of the State. The backward areas have been identified based on the performance in select socio economic indicators. A sum of Rs.100 crore has been provided for the year 2014-15. This programme is being implemented by the State Planning Commission.

A State Level Empowered Committee has been constituted to guide, monitor the programme implementation and approve the projects proposed by Districts. At the District level, Resource Institutions have been identified to assist the district

administration in the preparation of Perspective Plans, formulation of suitable projects/programmes, Capacity Building and Monitoring the progress. A Capacity Building workshop-cum-training has been organized for the District Planning Officers, Technical Assistants and the Resource Persons during June 2013. The State Planning Commission has under taken the preparation of Model Perspective Plan for 3 blocks. The District Planning Cells are engaged in preparation of Perspective Plans for first phase blocks has been placed before the State Level Empowered Committee.

During the year 2013-14, in the first phase, the State Planning Commission has approved 35 Projects worth Rs.17.85 crore for improving Health, Education, Employment and Income in 15 Districts. For all the 35 Projects approved by the Committee, necessary administrative sanctions have been accorded and funds have been released. In the next phase, 98 projects have been approved for improving Health, Education, Employment and Income in 22 districts for Rs.82.06 crore.

3.1.8 Preparation of State and District Human Development Report

The State Planning Commission is preparing a Human Development Report for the State and for all 32 districts under the “Human Development towards Bridging Inequalities” project. The total outlay on the project is Rs. 340 lakh out of which State Contribution is Rs. 240 lakh and the UNDP’s

contribution is Rs. 100 lakh. The project period is from 2013 to 2016.

The Resource Institutions have been identified for the preparation of District Human Development Report and State Human Development Report.

Capacity building workshops have been organized at various levels for the officials involved in this process. Data Collection, data validation and index computation have been completed. The draft chapters are under preparation.

3.1.9 New Schemes for 2014-15

During the year 2014-15, it has been proposed to conduct studies / seminar / workshops/ by selecting key issues in the implementation of Government Schemes, and to discuss and disseminate cross cutting issues affecting the performance of policies and programs of the state and to impart training to the staff of State Planning Commission. Further it is also proposed to strengthen office automation and infrastructure facilities in the State Planning Commission at a total cost of Rs.198.80 lakhs.

3.1.10 Conduct of Workshops/Seminars and Studies

The State Planning Commission has identified key development issues and emerging priorities by facilitating exchange of ideas and expertise through seminars and workshops. In this regard, during 2013-14, SPC organized 34

workshops / seminars and the recommendations were documented in the form of booklets, and were distributed to all the Departments and District collectors. In addition, twenty studies on key issues relating to various sectors were also assigned to the field experts during 2013-14. Further, proposed workshops / seminars and studies that can be taken up during 2014-2015 are also being called for from the departments.

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

3.2.1 The objectives of the Department of Economics and Statistics is to collect, compile and disseminate timely information for policy formulation of the State and Central Governments. The Department of Economics and Statistics is the designated Nodal Statistical Agency in the State. The department undertakes the collection and compilation of data and dissemination of statistics relating to Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors such as, Agriculture, Industry, State Income, District Income, Prices, etc. and Special Studies / Surveys as and when entrusted by Central and State Governments.

This department assigns priority to the following Plan schemes and Non-Plan schemes:

3.2.2 PLAN SCHEMES

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Ninth Agricultural Census

Agricultural Census is conducted once in five years. It is an essential part of a broader system of collection of Agricultural Statistics. The Census is a large-scale statistical operation for the collection and compilation of quantitative information on agriculture in the State. Data is obtained on holdings based on land records, social status of land holders, land use, nature of irrigation, cropping pattern, tenancy status, livestock, use of agriculture machinery and implements, use of pesticides and fertilizers etc. Phase-I work of the Ninth Agricultural Census (collection of data on land holdings and area report) have been approved by Government of India and Phase-II work with the reference year 2010-11(H1 Schedule – cropping pattern, social status of land holders, land use, livestock) has been completed and approved by Government of India and the Phase-III (Input Survey) data entry work is under progress.

2. Sixth Economic Census

Economic Census is conducted once in five years. The main purpose of conducting Economic Census is to generate an updated frame of enterprises for detailed follow up surveys and will mainly provide data for the organized and un-organized sectors. The result of Economic Census

also provides basic entrepreneurial data on number of enterprises and employment in relation to different sectors of the economy in order to facilitate planning, development schemes. The Economic Census is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

- The Enumeration for 6th Economic Census was carried over throughout the State.
- State Level Steering Committee and District Level Co-ordination committees have been formed vide G.O. (Ms.) No.96, Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (ST.2&E) Department, dated 13.6.2011.
- A total amount of Rs. 37.93 crore would be made available by the Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to conduct the Sixth Economics Census in Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs.60.08 lakhs was released as first instalment for Tamil Nadu for the year 2012-13 and an amount of Rs.28.39 crore was released as second instalment during 2013-14.
- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has approved the creation of a cell for a period of 30 months in our State for the conduct of Sixth Economic Census.

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

This scheme aims to provide reliable estimates of production and yield per hectare on Fruits and Vegetables and Minor Crops through crop cutting experiments. Under the scheme, 1232 Crop Cutting Experiments were conducted in 616 villages for the year 2013-14 to estimate the yield rates of important horticulture crops viz., Grapes, Mango, Jackfruit, Banana, Guava, Orange, Lemon and Pineapple; and vegetable crops viz., Tomato, Lady's finger, Brinjal, Sweet potato and Cabbage. For minor crops, 1294 crop cutting experiments were conducted in 647 villages for the year 2013-14 to estimate the yield rates of Chillies, Onion, Turmeric, Potato, Coriander, Tapioca, Cashewnut and Ginger.

4. National Information System on Technical Human Resource

Tamil Nadu State Nodal Centre is collecting data from 1342 Professional Institutions such as, 575 Engineering Colleges, 464 Polytechnics, 15 Hotel Management and Catering Technology Institutes, 64 Pharmacy Colleges and 224 Management Institutions. Further, every year the centre also collects data on the students studying in these Institutions and their follow up in Tamil Nadu in order to assess the demand and supply of technical manpower in the State.

5. India Statistical Strengthening Project

The Government of Tamil Nadu signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of India on 28.09.2011 under India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) to improve the infrastructure development of Department of Economics and Statistics.

This scheme mainly focuses on –

- Improving the Co-ordination and Management of Statistical Activities in the State.
- Human Resource Development.
- Developing Statistical Infrastructure.
- Investing in physical infrastructure including IT and
- Improving Statistical Operations.

Under this scheme the following progress have been made:

- The construction of an additional building for the headquarters' office of the Department of Economics and Statistics at a cost of Rs.4.39 crore has been completed and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- Out of 385 blocks, construction of buildings for the office of 242 Block Statistical Inspectors have been taken by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department at a cost of Rs.6.28 Crore, out of

which buildings for 223 blocks have been completed.

- For the construction of buildings for 5 Regional offices, 14 District offices and 49 Divisional offices construction work have been started by the Public works Department in most of the places and nearing completion.
- To impart training and enhance the efficiency of the department staff, State Statistical Training Institute has been established and functioning temporarily from 01.05.2012 in the premises of Department of Economics and Statistics. For the construction of building for the State Statistical Training Institute, a suitable location has been identified at Kalikundram village of Mylapore-Triplicane Taluk in Chennai district and action is being taken for early construction of the building in consultation with the Department of Higher Education. So far, 908 persons have been trained at this Institute on various topics.

6. Improvement of Statistical System at State and District level under 13th Finance Commission Grant

To enhance the quality of District and State statistical systems, the 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant at the rate of Rs.1.00 crore per district over its award period of 2010-15 empowering the existing statistical framework to

produce comprehensive, good quality and relevant economic and social data for policy initiatives and decision making. Government of India had accepted this recommendation and sanctioned Rs.31.00 crore to Tamil Nadu State.

For the implementation of 13th Finance Commission recommendations during the award period from 2010-11 to 2014-15, the Central Statistics Office has specified the following five milestones namely -

1. Business Register
2. Strengthening of Local Body Accounts
3. Pooling of Central and State samples for arriving at District level Parameters
4. Collection of Farm Activity data
5. Network Connectivity

The above milestones are common to all the States and are to be implemented for further releases of the Grant-in aid in the forthcoming years.

The following Studies and Surveys are undertaken during 2013-14.

1. Cost of Cultivation Study for ten important Crops in each district through Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.
2. Revision of Rates and Ratios in Livestock Sector for the Computation of Gross State Domestic Product through Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.

3. Revision of Rates and Ratios in Fisheries Sector for the Computation of Gross State Domestic Product through Department of Fisheries.
4. Complete Enumeration of Area and Land Utilisation details for all Revenue Villages (Study on Crop Area Statistics).
5. Assessment of contribution of MSME Sector to Unregistered Manufacturing through Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Department.
6. Estimation of Workforce at District level survey facilitating the assessment of the employment and unemployment situation, workforce etc. at District and State level for planning.
7. Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) on Census basis for the collection of data on manufacturing enterprises so as to ensure timely data for Gross State Domestic Product.
8. Continuation of Business Register work.
9. Pooling of Central and State Sample.
10. Type study for Ten major crops.

7. Timely Reporting Scheme on Area of Crops

To build up land use statistics, for the entire state enumeration is being carried out in 20% sample villages every year. In order to estimate the area under high yielding and local varieties and also under irrigated and un-irrigated for all the three

seasons (Kharif, Rabi and Summer) this enumeration is being done. Joint azmoish also been conducted by the officials of Statistics, Agriculture and Revenue Department in the selected 20% sample villages of selected survey numbers.

During the year 2013-14, 3485 villages have been selected and estimates of area for Kharif season have been prepared and sent to the Additional Statistical Advisor, Government of India, New Delhi.

8. Improvement of Crop Statistics

This 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 viz., Village Administrative Officers and to suggest remedial measures for the improvement in the system. The scheme is further expected to provide the basis for determining the precise lines on which the improvement in the Crop Estimation System would require to be effected.

This scheme involves the following activities.

✓ **Sample check on area enumeration (A.S. 1.0)**

All the Schedules (260 villages each for Central and State samples) have been received for 2012-13. For both the Samples in respect of Phases-I, II & III. The final tables for the year 2011-12 have been

prepared and sent to the National Sample Survey Organisation, Faridabad.

✓ **Page totalling of Khasra Register (A.S. 1.1)**

All the Schedules (260 villages each for Central and State sample) have been received for 2012-13. For both the Samples the final tables for A.S. 1.1 have been prepared for the year 2011-12 and sent to the National Sample Survey Organisation, Faridabad.

✓ **Supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments (A.S. 2.0)**

All the Schedules (780 experiments each for Central and State samples) have been received for 2012-13. The final tables for Paddy (Kar and Samba) and Paddy (Navarai) and other Crops (Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Gingelly) have been prepared for the year 2011-12 and sent to the National Sample Survey Organisation, Faridabad.

3.2.3 Brief summary on other Statistical Schemes Operated

The nature and scope of the Statistical Schemes including Plan and Non Plan Schemes and Reports that are operated by Department of Economics and Statistics are briefly summarised below.

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

1.	Forecasting of Crop area and production	Advance estimates of area and production computed in September, December, March and June every year.
2.	Estimating Final Area from village Jamabandhi Accounts	Crop area is estimated from village to state level from Jamabandhi accounts at the end of every Fasli year.
3.	General Crop Estimation Survey	8300 Crop cutting experiments are conducted on major 16 crops to assess the average yield.
4.	Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetables	1232 Crop cutting experiments conducted for 8 major Fruit Crops: Banana, Mango, Pineapple, Guava, Jack, Orange, Lemon and Grape, and 5 Vegetable Crops: Cabbage, Lady's finger, Brinjal, Sweet Potato and Tomato.
5.	Crop Estimation Survey on Minor Crops	1294 Crop cutting experiments conducted for 8 minor crops, Chillies, Turmeric, Tapioca, Coriander, Ginger, Onion, Potato and Cashewnut.
6.	Crop Estimation Survey on Coconut and Arecanut	Area and Production estimates for coconut in 380 villages and for Arecanut in 76 villages
7.	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme	44626 crop cutting experiments conducted on 21 crops for estimating Firka / Block level average yield for payment of indemnity to affected farmers for the year 2013-14 Kharif Season.

8.	Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme	With a view to enhance the scope and coverage of the existing scheme, Government have extended the coverage to village level experiments instead of Block / Firka level. As a pilot, 3 Districts viz,, Namakkal, Cuddalore and Sivagangai covered from 2013-14 Rabi season for 12 crops, covering 17692 experiments.
9	Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme under National Crop Insurance	Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) under National Crop Insurance Programme was introduced at Firka level for 12 Crops covering 21,090 experiments for the year 2013-14, Rabi Season.
10.	Rainfall Statistics	Rainfall data is collected from 628 manual rain gauge stations and monthly, seasonal, annual rainfall statistics are compiled.
11.	Irrigation Statistics	Cropped area and source-wise Irrigation intensity, area irrigated for major crops.
12.	Index of Agricultural Wages & Plantation labour	Agricultural Wages collected in all the 385 blocks and index computed monthly.
13.	Marketable Surplus	Quantity of Paddy available for sale after deducting the own consumption of cultivators and seed reserves.
14.	Disaster Management	Data collected from the district on impact of natural calamities and relief measures initiated for future policy decisions.

15.	Environment Statistics	Data on Environmental parameters are collected and tabulated. A compendium of Environment Statistics is released every three years.
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SOCIAL STATISTICS

16.	National Sample Survey	National Sample Survey is to collect Socio-Economic data using scientific sampling - methods. Consumer Expenditure Survey is an indicator of level of livings based on Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure. The Employment and Un-employment Survey is to get estimates of the Employment and Un-employment characteristic at National and State level. These Indicators are used by Planning Commission in evolving employment strategy. The current Round of NSS 71 st Round is earmarked for collecting data on special areas like Social Consumption on Education and Social Consumption on Health.
17.	Housing Statistics	Housing and Building activities in Public and Private sectors.
18.	Building Construction Cost Index	Prices of certain important building materials and wages of building labourers prevailing in 16 district centres collected on a quarterly basis and index computed

19.	National Information System on Technical Human Resource	Annual Report of Data from Engineering, Polytechnic, Management, Pharmacy and Catering Institutions on intake and graduation of students.
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INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

20.	Annual Survey of Industries	<p>List of factories registered under Section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 are being selected to prepare the 'Report on Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu' to analyse data such as Capital invested, Outstanding Loans, Input and Output and Value Added, Number of Workers, Wages paid to them etc. in Industrial Sector. These data are utilized, for computing income estimates from Manufacturing Sector to arrive State Income Estimates.</p> <p>At present, special survey on Annual Survey of Industries 2012-13 is being collected on complete enumeration basis from all the Registered Factories in Tamil Nadu under 13th Finance Commission Grant-in-Aid.</p>
21.	Index of Industrial Production (IIP)	The IIP covers, collection of monthly production from three major industrial sectors viz, Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity.

		The item basket covers 14 items under Mining Sector, 368 items under Manufacturing Sector covering 1373 factories and 1 item under Electricity Sector.
22.	Handloom Statistics	Report on production, sales and stock of Handloom cloth is compiled on every quarter and to study the Socio Economic Conditions of the Handloom Weavers every year. The Survey covers about 195 Focal Centres located in all the district in the State except Chennai, Krishnagiri and The Nilgiris districts.

STATE INCOME STATISTICS

23.	State Income and District Income	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) under 17 sub-sectors and per capita income estimated to identify sectoral growth of economy. District Income Estimates are also computed.
24.	State Accounts	Data on State Accounts from budgetary transaction of the State Government and all 1049 Local Bodies collected and compiled.
25.	Capital Formation	Gross Fixed Capital Formation in State Public Sector computed

PRICES STATISTICS

26.	Market Intelligence and Prices	Prices, arrivals, off-take, stocks and other production, market sentiments, etc., in respect of important agricultural commodities from 96 Centres spread over the State.
27.	Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	Wholesale prices for agriculture and Industrial commodities are collected monthly and WPI is computed.
28.	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Prices collected and supplied to Labour Bureau, Shimla to compute Consumer Price Index for 6 Centres. The department computes Consumer Price Index for Cuddalore and Nagercoil Centres monthly.

OTHER ITEM

29.	Publications	This department releases various reports including Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu, Annual Statistical Abstract, Season & Crop Report, District Statistical Hand Book and Block Statistical Hand Book.
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3.2.4 State Statistical Committee

Considering the importance of reliable statistics, Government reconstituted the State Statistical Committee in G.O. Ms. No. 13, PD&SI (ST.2&E) Department, dated 03-03-2008 to make the state statistical system function effectively and for strengthening the inter-departmental coordination, and to streamline the function effectively for strengthening inter-departmental coordination and to streamline functions in statistics generating departments of Government, with special reference to Department of Economics and Statistics. The object is to ensure proper collection, processing, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of statistics in Government as well as by researchers and academicians.

3.2.5 New Schemes for 2014 -2015

A total amount Rs.32.00 lakhs has been proposed for Part-II schemes of the Department of Economics and Statistics in 2014-15. Of this, Rs.2.50 lakhs has been proposed to conduct Conferences, Seminars, Review Meetings. Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for provision of Cubicles/Partition for three Regional Joint Directors and one District Deputy Director office buildings. For purchase of new Computers and Printers Rs.4.50 lakhs has been allocated. Rs.10.00 lakhs has been allocated to the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute for the purpose of conducting Training Programmes, Seminars, Conferences, Meetings periodically by inviting

experts in the relevant subjects to update and refresh statistical knowledge.

3.3 Department of Evaluation and Applied Research

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, has been given the responsibility of undertaking Evaluation Studies to assist the Government in policy formulation and to improve programme implementation.

3.3.1 The major functions of the Department are:

- i. Evaluating schemes, projects and programmes sponsored by both the 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 a annual Publication, viz., 'Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal'.

3.3.2 The evaluation studies undertaken by the Department include schemes implemented by State

and Central Governments and Externally Aided Projects in Tamil Nadu. In addition, the Department has been concurrently taking up regular evaluation studies on various components of the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) and Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WMP). Apart from these, the Department undertakes quick studies and ad hoc research studies.

3.3.3. Evaluation studies are conducted with a view to know the following aspects:

- i. the design of the project;
- 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 the benefits have reached the intended target groups and whether the programme authorities have got full value for the money spent.

3.3.4 The findings and suggestions of evaluation studies facilitated the scheme implementing authorities to take corrective measures for effective implementation of the programme. Since its inception, upto March 2014, the Department has

undertaken **724** evaluation studies spanning various sectors viz., Social Welfare, Health, Irrigation, Agriculture, Forest, Education, Housing, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Horticulture, Transport, Rural Development etc.

3.3.5 Part-II Schemes for 2014-15:

In order to strengthen the Infrastructure facilities and also to undertake various evaluation studies through outsourcing by engaging reputed and independent institutions a sum of Rs.57.00 lakhs has been proposed under Part-II Scheme for the following items.

- i. Purchase of Laptop, colour xerox printer and accessories;
- ii. Purchase of spiral binding machine to this department;
- iii. Imparting training to technical staff of this department;
- iv. For conducting evaluation studies through outsourcing by engaging reputed and independent Institutions.

3.3.6 Studies to be taken up during 2014-15:

A total number of 33 evaluation studies under various sectors are to be undertaken during 2014-15 in respect of Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Command Area Development Programme (CADP), and other flagship schemes

besides bringing out an Annual Publications, viz., 'Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal'.

3.4 Special Initiatives and Projects

The Government decided in G.O.Ms.No.31, Planning and Development (WTO) Department, dated 29.4.2003 to expand the Planning and Development to include a wing for Special Initiatives and Projects. The objectives of the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department was to process innovative schemes that emanate from different sources. A large number of schemes were identified for coordination with respective administrative departments.

Subsequently orders were issued for inclusion of the subject "Special Initiatives" in the First Schedule of the Business Rules under "Concurrent Subjects". On this basis, Chennai Metro Rail Project has been declared as a 'Special Initiative' under the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department.

3.4.1 Chennai Metro Rail Project

With the rapid growth of the Chennai Metropolis, there has been increasing pressure on transport infrastructure, especially due to runaway growth in road traffic volumes. As a step to resolve this need, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to introduce the Chennai Metro Rail Project as a new rail-based rapid transport system. This project aims to provide in Chennai, a fast, reliable, convenient, efficient and economical mode of public

transport, which is strategically integrated with other forms of public and private transport in the city including buses, suburban trains, and the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) as well as with future additional rail systems including monorail transport.

Under the Chennai Metro Rail Project, two corridors have been taken up for implementation based on the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC), who are CMRL's Prime Consultants. These rail corridors from Washermenpet to Chennai Airport for 23.1 km and from Chennai Central to St Thomas Mount for 22.0 km are planned to cover the following stations:

Corridor-1: Washermenpet – Mannadi – High Court - **Chennai Central** – Government Estate – LIC – Thousand Lights – AG-DMS – Teynampet – Nandanam – Saidapet – Little Mount - Guindy – **Alandur** – Nanganallur Road – Meenambakkam – Chennai Airport; and

Corridor-2: Chennai Central – Egmore – Nehru Park - Kilpauk – Pachaiyappa's College - Shenoy Nagar – Anna Nagar East – Anna Nagar Tower - Tirumangalam – Koyambedu – CMBT – Arumbakkam – Vadapalani – Ashok Nagar – Ekkattuthangal – **Alandur** – St. Thomas Mount.

The above two rail corridors will converge at Chennai Central and at Alandur. The sections of Corridor 1 from Washermenpet to Saidapet and from Chennai Central to Thirumangalam in

Corridor 2 will operate underground, while the remaining sections will operate on elevated supports.

Following in-principle approval of the Government of Tamil Nadu of the above project, the proposal was recommended to Government of India for funding and for loan assistance from domestic and international institutions. The Government of India accorded administrative approval in February 2009 for implementing the project at an estimated completion cost of Rs.14,600 crores on joint ownership basis between the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu by conversion of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) already formed into a Joint Venture Company. The Central Government consented to contribute 15% of the project cost as equity and 5% as subordinate debt. The State Government agreed to contribute 15% as equity and 5.78% as subordinate debt. The balance 59.22% will be financed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as loan assistance in accordance with guidelines of the Government of India for such external assistance funding.

The Government of Tamil Nadu had already incorporated the "Chennai Metro Rail Limited" (CMRL) on 03.12.2007 under the Companies Act. The company was restructured on 4.6.2009 as a joint venture company reflecting the relative stakes of the Central and State Governments. By virtue of this agreement, Government of India has nominated five Directors including the Secretary,

Urban Development as non-executive Chairman while the State Government has nominated five Directors including the Managing Director.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.2216.74 crores as equity and Rs.844 crores as subordinate debt. The Government of India has released Rs.1923.79 crores as equity, Rs.287.45 crores as subordinate debt and Rs.4324.53 crores as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA) till 31.3.2014.

For implementation of the Project, lands belonging to State Government departments and their agencies are obtained with orders of the Government. CMRL has also taken lands from Government of India and their agencies directly. Regarding private lands, lands were acquired under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Major construction and system related contracts have already been awarded and the works are progressing well. 80% of construction works relating to elevated viaducts and stations, 80% of the construction of Depot at Koyambedu and 50% of construction works relating to underground stations and associated tunnels have been completed upto 31.3.2014. CMRL is taking action to ensure multimodal integration of the metro with bus, suburban railways, MRTS and Monorail to enable seamless movement of passengers from one mode to another.

3.4.2 Phase-I Extension and Phase-II Corridors:

The Government has requested the Government of India to expedite approval of the proposal for the extension of Corridor-1 of the Chennai Metro Rail Project from its present northern terminal Washermenpet to Thiruvottriyur / Wimco Nagar at a cost of Rs.3253 crores.

The Chennai Metro Rail Limited has proposed to take up a total additional length of 76 k.m along three newly identified corridors under Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project. The preparation of the Detailed Feasibility Study and Detailed Project Report is to be undertaken shortly.

O.PANNEERSELVAM
Minister for Finance & Public Works