



**POLICY NOTE
ON
PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND
SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT**

DEMAND No.36

2016-2017

O.PANNEERSELVAM

**Minister for Finance, Personnel and
Administrative Reforms Department**

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Government of Tamil Nadu

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DEMAND No.36

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT

“நான் இந்த மக்களுக்காகவே வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றேன். அவர்கள் அனைவரின் எதிர்பார்ப்புகளுக்கு ஏற்ப தமிழக அரசு திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டி அவற்றைச் செயல்படுத்தி வெற்றிநடை போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தியாவிலேயே சிறந்த மாநிலமாக தமிழகம் விளங்கவும், பெண்களுக்காகப் பல நலத்திட்டங்கள் உருவாக்கிச் செயலாக்கவும், வறுமைக் கோட்டுக்குக் கீழ் எவருமே இருக்கக் கூடாது என்ற இலட்சியத்தை நிறைவேற்றிடவும் அயராது பாடுபடுவதே எனது குறிக்கோள்”

– மாண்புமிகு தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சர்
புரட்சித் தலைவி அம்மா அவர்கள்

NOTE ON POLICY

INTRODUCTION

The Hon'ble Chief Minister launched the Vision-Tamil Nadu 2023 on 22nd March 2012 containing the goals to be achieved by the year 2023, coinciding with the next two five year plan periods. Vision - Tamil Nadu 2023 aims at making Tamil Nadu, the State with the best infrastructure services 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.

The Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department primary responsibility was originally the preparation of the Annual and Five Year Plans for the State, Monitoring and Review of expenditure on State Plan Schemes, Twenty Point Programme and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This role will be redefined in the context of the abolition of the Union Planning Commission and the merger of Plan and Non-Plan portions of the Budget. The role of the Department will evolve to longer term strategic planning and medium term operational planning of development projects and programmes in Tamil Nadu, and securing greater policy coordination in such initiatives. The Department scrutinises proposals for development schemes prepared by other departments. The Department coordinates with various Government departments towards achieving overall development goals 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 is also the Nodal department of the State Government which interacts with the NITI Aayog, the successor institution of the Union Planning Commission. 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 e-governance across departments through Geographic Information Systems, evidence based policy making and through the 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 erstwhile Union Planning Commission. The department will address longer term strategic and medium term planning in co-ordination with the newly established NITI Aayog;
- ii. Preparation of Perspective Plan, Mid-term review of the Five Year Plans, assessment of development indicators and evaluation of major plan schemes;
- iii. Co-ordinating the State Government efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2030;

- iv. Stewards studies on formulation and implementation of specific programmes relating land and water use in the State;
- v. Monitoring and Review of Plan Schemes, Twenty Point Programme, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Schemes shared between State and Centre;
- vi. Administering the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) and the State Innovation Fund;
- vii. Monitoring and Review of progress in major infrastructure projects;
- viii. Co-ordination Activities in special and innovative projects involving several Government departments and agencies such as promoting the development and use of Remote Sensing-Geographic Information Systems applications;
- ix. Design and Implementation of the Programme of “State Balanced Growth Fund” to ensure balanced development in key economic and social indicators;
- x. Preparation of District Development plans through District Planning Cells which function as supporting arms of the District Planning Committees;
- xi. Promotion of Evidence Based Policy Making in Government.

- xii. 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;
- xiii. Evaluation of Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Externally Aided Projects;
- xiv. Design and Implementation of Special Area Development Programme announced in the Budget for 2015-16 and following up on the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP).
- xv. Facilitating the operations of the State Planning Commission, Department of Economics and Statistics and the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research; and
- xvi. Facilitating new and special projects like the Metro Rail Project under the 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 plan expenditure has consistently exceeded planned outlays, encouraging higher growth rates. There has been doubling of the levels of Approved Plan Outlays every five years as displayed in the table below:

(Rs.in crore)

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
Twelfth Plan	2012-2017	2,11,250	2,31,498*	----

* Including pre-actuals for 2015-16 and Budget Estimates for 2016-17

2.2 Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007–2012)

The Eleventh Five Year Plan achieved by March 2012, an outlay of Rs.85,344 crore, 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.

2.3 Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017)

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) was proposed to be implemented at an outlay of Rs.2,11,250 crore, 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".

2.3.1 Annual Outlays & Expenditure on the 12th Five Year Plan so far:-

Year-wise Outlay/Expenditure

The Initial outlay fixed for the 12th Five Year Plan Rs. 2,11,250 crore

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Outlay 2012-17	Expenditure 2012-16
2012-13	28,000	28,528
2013-14	37,128	37,745
2014-15	50,660	51,330
2015-16	55,100	55,803 (P)
2016-17	60,610	-
Total	2,31,498	1,73,406

(P) Provisional

**Sectoral Outlay/Expenditure during 12th
Five Year Plan**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Outlay 2012-17	Expenditure 2012-16
1.	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	25,033	15,053
2.	Rural Development	42,059	26,673
3.	Energy	10,088	15,224
4.	Industry and Minerals	5,764	4,000
5.	Transport	21,107	14,692
6.	Social Services	1,16,296	89,791
7.	Others	11,151	7,973
	Total	2,31,498	1,73,406

2.3.2 Annual Plan 2014-15

The Annual Plan 2014-15, the third year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), was implemented with an outlay of Rs.50,660 crore [Rs.38,105.27 crore (State Plan) + Rs.12,554.73 crore (Central Share of CSS)]. This was the first year in which the Central share of funding for Centrally Sponsored Schemes was included in the State Plan outlay. Despite a short fall in the release of Government of India assistance for many Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the plan expenditure was Rs.51,330.25 crore which exceeded the approved outlay.

2.3.3 Annual Plan 2015-16

The Government of India constituted the NITI Aayog in the place of the Planning Commission. The First meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog comprising Chief Ministers of the States was held on 08.02.2015 at New Delhi. The NITI Aayog did not communicate any guidelines for the finalization of Plan outlay for 2015-16. However, In the Budget 2015-16, Rs.55,100 crore has been provided for Annual Plan Schemes. As per the Departmental actuals of expenditure, the Plan expenditure is expected to exceed the Plan outlay in during 2015-16 as well.

2.3.4 Annual Plan 2016-17

The Annual Plan 2016-17, the last and final year of the 12th Five Year Plan will be implemented with an outlay of Rs.60,610 crore. With this, the total

expenditure on the Twelfth Plan is expected to be Rs.2,31,498 crore which exceeds the original Plan outlay of Rs.2,11,250 crore, thereby exceeding the overall plan target by 9.58 percent.

2.4 Review of the progress of the Plan Expenditure

Reports on the progress of Plan Expenditure for the Annual Plan are collected by the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department from the concerned Secretariat Departments every month and placed before the Chief Secretary for review to ensure full achievement of Plan outlay before the close of the financial year.

2.5 Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Centrally Sponsored Schemes that are fully or partially funded by Government of India, complemented by the State's own funds, are implemented in the State by different Departments and Agencies. In the past two financial years, Centrally Sponsored Schemes underwent significant modifications. In 2014-15, the Government of India made two significant changes. Firstly, the Central share of expenditure on Centrally Sponsored Schemes was treated as State Plan Assistance, and the full outlay of the scheme, including the Central share became part of the State Plan outlay. Secondly, the Government of India restructured the existing 142 Centrally Sponsored Schemes into 66

schemes and requested the State Government to review the existing guidelines and suggest suitable modification for revision of guidelines on a State by State basis. The Government of Tamil Nadu sent detailed views and suggestions on each of the schemes, and while some of the suggestions were accepted, many were not acted upon.

In the meantime, in the Union Budget 2015-2016 based on the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the Government of India enhanced the devolution from the divisible pool of Union Taxes, to 42% from the 32% devolved to States in 2014-2015 as per the 13th Finance Commission Award. Consequently, the Government of India decided to modify the funding pattern in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Additional Central Assistance schemes. Accordingly, the Union Budget 2015-16, proposed that, while a few Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to be fully supported, certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be run with a changed sharing pattern and eight Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be delinked from the support of the Centre. The Government of India requested the States to decide on continued funding of the discontinued programmes from out of their own resources.

In the case of Tamil Nadu, the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission have not resulted in the transfer of any additional resources to the State. While the vertical tax devolution from the Centre to the States has increased,

the aggregate flow of funds from the Centre to the States is not expected to increase. In fact, the 14th Finance Commission report itself states that, whereas the gross transfer of resources as a proportion of Centre's gross revenues was 53.7 percent in 2011-12, from 2015-16 onwards it will be 49 percent. More importantly, in Tamil Nadu's case, the State's share in the divisible pool of Central taxes has decreased from 4.969 percent to 4.023 percent which is a drop of 19.04 percent. Further, no special grants have been provided, nor is the State eligible for revenue deficit grants. Hence, Government of Tamil Nadu would have to make a substantial additional effort to cover for the continuance of the discontinued Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and to provide for the additional State's Share due to the reduction in proportion of central assistance for certain other schemes.

In the 1st meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held on 8.2.2015 at New Delhi, the State Government has made detailed suggestions on the guidelines and criteria for fund allocation under the restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes as follows:

- i. Substantial flexibility in the design of the flagship programmes is needed to cater to the diverse needs and the capacity differentials amongst States. Scheme design should provide broad sectoral allocation allowing greater flexibility to States to implement schemes based on local needs.

- ii. There has to be greater fairness in the criteria adopted for State-wise allocation of Central Assistance which does not penalize States which have already invested their own resources to provide basic infrastructure and attained desired levels of outcome.
- iii. The fund allocation formula need to provide clarity, predictability and certainty on the level of allocation for the year to enable better planning and implementation and the annual allocations communicated sufficiently early.
- iv. **The States' share should be limited to a maximum of 25% of the Centrally Sponsored scheme cost in order to ensure that the States' own expenditure priorities are not distorted.**
- v. Guidelines must allow States to dovetail Central scheme funds with State funds where there is a similar State Scheme.
- vi. Actual release of funds should adhere to promised allocation without arbitrary mid-year reductions. The release of Central share for any year should be in not more than two instalments and the shortfalls in releases of previous years should be made good before current year releases are made.
- vii. Indexing of Financial Norms to rising costs is essential and the level of benefits should be automatically raised.

The sharing pattern of CSS previously ranged from 90:10 to 50:50. Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers, the Government of India has rationalized the existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) into 28 umbrella schemes. Out of 28 umbrella schemes, 6 schemes have been categorized as Core of the Core schemes, 20 schemes as Core schemes, and the remaining 2 schemes as Optional Schemes. The existing funding pattern will continue for the Core of the Core schemes. The funding pattern for the Core schemes will uniformly be at 60:40. For Optional Schemes, the funding pattern will be at 50:50. The list of schemes are detailed below:-

A. Core of the Core Schemes

1. National Social Assistance Programme
2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Programme
3. Umbrella Scheme for Development of
Scheduled Castes
4. Umbrella Scheme for Development of
Scheduled Tribes
5. Umbrella Programme for Development of
Minorities

6. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable Groups

B. Core Schemes

7. Green Revolution (Krishi Unnati Schemes and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana)
8. White Revolution (Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
9. Blue Revolution (Integrated Development of Fisheries)
10. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana.
 - a. Har Khet ko Pani
 - b. Per Drop More Crop
 - c. Integrated Watershed Development Programme
 - d. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme
11. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
12. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
 - a. PMAY-Rural
 - b. PMAY-Urban
13. National Rural Drinking Water Mission

14. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
 - a. SBM-Rural
 - b. SBM-Urban
15. National Health Mission (NHM)
 - a. National Rural Health Mission
 - b. National Urban Health Mission
 - c. Tertiary Care Programmes
 - d. Human Resources in Health and Medical Education
 - e. National Mission on AYUSH
16. Rashtriya Swasthya Surksha Yojana (erstwhile RSBY)
17. National Education Mission (NEM)
 - a. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 - b. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
 - c. Teachers Training and Adult Education
 - d. Rashtriya Uchch Shiksha Abhiyan
18. Mid Day Meal Programme
19. Integrated Child Development Services
 - a. Anganwadi Services
 - b. National Nutrition Mission
 - c. Maternity Benefits Programme

- d. Scheme for Adolescent Girls
 - e. Integrated Child Protection Scheme
 - f. National Creche Scheme
20. Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women (beti bachao-beti padao, one-stop centre, women helpline, hostels, swardhar greh, gender budgeting etc.)
21. National Livelihood Mission (NLM)
- a. National Rural Livelihood Mission
 - b. National Urban Livelihood Mission
22. Jobs and Skill Development
- a. Employment Generation Programmes
 - b. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
23. Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (EFWL)
- a. National Mission for a Green India
 - b. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats
 - c. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
 - d. National River Conservation Programme
24. Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission)

25. Modernization of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure)
26. Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary (including Gram Nyayalayas & e courts)

C. Optional Schemes

27. Border Area Development Programme
28. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

2.6. Review of Twenty Point Programme-2006

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was formulated as a composite poverty alleviation project in 1975 and was 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 quarter by this department and quarterly progress report is sent to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

2.7 Monitoring and Review of Major Infrastructure Projects

Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department services the High Level Official Committee headed by the Chief Secretary which reviews Major Infrastructure Projects with a project cost exceeding Rs.100 crore. These major infrastructure projects are categorised into 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 the implementation of these projects, the bottlenecks involved in timely completion and advises on steps to be taken to resolve such problems including one required inter-departmental co-ordinated action.

2.8 Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing (GIS/ RS)

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.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 05.08.2016, launched the web application in the Tamil Nadu State Data Centre consisting the integrated Geographical Data of 42 geospatial layers obtained from various Government Departments of Tamil Nadu. The data will be available for access to all departments of the State Government for relevant data layers by them, some of which may also find place in the central repository.

The State Level Coordination Committee on GIS/RS under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government reviewed the GIS / RS projects. A co-ordination committee jointly chaired by the Principal Secretary to Government, Planning, Development and

Special Initiatives Department and Principal Secretary to Government, Information Technology Department for the purpose of overseeing the co-ordination between various departments for deciding matters on GIS / RS projects. This committee is spearheading the process of reconciling the base layer of GIS maps for Tamil Nadu and overlaying it with different types of data collected by a number of departments.

2.9 Collection, Compilation and Dissemination of Statistics

This 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.

2.10 Evaluation of Major Programmes and Schemes

Evaluation of schemes operated by various organs of the Government, to ensure that benefits actually reach the intended beneficiaries, 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 DEAR after obtaining approval from a Committee chaired by Principal Secretary, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department. DEAR selects programmes for evaluation in consultation with the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, various other Departments and the State Planning Commission, all of whom are also consulted on the Terms of Reference of the study and methodology to be adopted. The DEAR also obtains advice from consultants, employs research assistants based on need and outsources evaluation studies to reputed institutions. Draft reports are presented to a committee chaired by the Vice-Chairperson, State Planning Commission. 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 of the implementing departments. The appraisal reports are also published in the official website, www.tn.gov.in/dear/index.htm.

2.11 Evidence Based Policy Making

In a statement to Legislative Assembly under Rule 110 on 08.08.2014 the Hon'ble Chief Minister highlighted the importance of evidence based policy making as an important element of effective governance. As an advisory Department with reach across different departments in Government, and as the

administrative Department for the State Planning Commission, Department of Economics and Statistics and the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research, the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department is uniquely positioned to give effect to the Government's special emphasis on promoting evidence based policy making. The Department has taken a number of initiatives to promote evidence based policy making in Government.

A key element in the evidence based policy making frame work is the proper monitoring and evaluation of ongoing schemes and projects. The Government will lay emphasis on strengthening the Departments of Evaluation and Applied Research and Economics and Statistics. More impact evaluation studies being undertaken to assess effectiveness of various Government programmes and policies so that the lessons learnt could be used to effect mid term corrections and to formulate better and more effective schemes in the future. More data and information to support analysis and provide policy support would be generated.

2.11.1 Memorandum of Understanding with Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, South Asia (JPSA), Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Abdul Latif Jameel – Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA, is a network of some of the best development

economists and social scientists located at different Universities and Institutions across the world who do focused research on the formulation and evaluation of various policy initiatives on the most cost effective and efficient ways of reducing poverty.

Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister under Rule 110 in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 08.08.2014, orders were issued in G.O.(Ms) No.81, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, dated 02.09.2014 to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, South Asia (JPSA) to institutionalize the evidence-based approach to policymaking, in order to maximize the impact of the anti-poverty programmes. The Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 19.11.2014. The key elements of the MoU are as follows:-

- (i) **Policy Dialogue:** Government of Tamil Nadu and JPSA will identify the top policy priorities of Government of Tamil Nadu and conduct discussions to
 - (i) jointly come up with innovative potential solutions that can be then field-tested rigorously before a State-wide scale-up and
 - (ii) identify policy innovations tested elsewhere in India and globally that could be replicated in Tamil Nadu.

- (ii) **Evaluation Projects:** Identify specific interventions which need to be evaluated prior to possible up scaling.
- (iii) **Capacity Building:** JPSA will assist the Government of Tamil Nadu in building internal capacity to carry out Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing or new schemes through the following activities:
 - a. **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Needs Assessment:** JPSA will conduct a diagnostic/needs assessment exercise to identify existing sources of M&E information, their use in monitoring, and gaps in relation to a Results/Outcomes-based approach.
 - b. **Evaluation Guidelines:** JPSA will provide technical assistance to Department of Evaluation and Applied Research in formulating guidelines on managing and commissioning evaluations.
 - c. **Capacity Building Workshops:** JPSA will provide hands-on training to Department of Evaluation and Applied Research, and to the selected line departments, on relevant monitoring and evaluation topics.
 - d. **Technical Assistance on Monitoring Systems:** JPSA will assist Government of Tamil Nadu in adopting outcome based

monitoring frameworks and strengthening systems for effective monitoring and decision-making by Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department and selected line departments.

Based on the approval given in the First Steering Committee Meeting chaired by the Chief Secretary held on 17.9.2014, 5 studies by J-PAL were sanctioned. The implementation status is detailed below:-

Sl. No	Scheme	Beneficiary Department	Status
1.	Improving Youth Labour Market Outcomes in Tamil Nadu through Skilling: A Firm level Survey.	Labour & Employment Department	Completed – report submitted to department
2.	Evaluating the Effectiveness of Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Scheme and School based Anemia Monitoring.	Health and Family Welfare Department	Completed - report submitted to department

3.	Inculcating Healthy Habits to Decrease the Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases.	Health and Family Welfare Department	Ongoing – baseline survey to commence by September 2016
4.	Engaging Women to Improve Breastfeeding Outcomes in Tamil Nadu.	Health and Family Welfare Department	Completed – report submitted to department. Full-scale impact evaluation initiated
5.	Evaluating Primary School Education Interventions in Tamil Nadu's Northern Districts.	School Education Department.	Completed - report submitted to department.

The Second Steering Committee Meeting held on 28.7.2015, approved the following proposals for taking up 4 studies by J-PAL and orders were issued to the line departments:-

Sl. No	Scheme	Beneficiary Department	Status
1.	Alleviating Anemia through Food Fortification at Scale in Tamil Nadu	Co-operation Food and Consumer Protection Department	Ongoing – preliminary PDS shop survey commenced
2.	Urban Unemployment: Identifying Skill Matching Constraints through Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission.	Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department	Ongoing – beneficiary department changed to Women's Development Corporation.
3.	Designing User Fee Based Contract Mechanism for Public/ Namma Toilets to Ensure Financial Sustainability and Optimal Service Level Delivery.	Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department	Funding allocated from Swachh Bharat Mission. Scoping study to begin after Department issues commencement letter.
4.	Promoting Latrine Use in Rural Tamil Nadu	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	Study completed –findings to be presented to Department

The Third Steering Committee Meeting held on 22.12.2015, approved the following proposals for taking up 3 studies by J-PAL and orders were issued to the line departments:-

Sl. No	Scheme	Beneficiary Department	Status
1.	Panel Survey on Socio Economic Status of Elderly Population in Tamil Nadu	Department of Economics and Statistics.	Ongoing. First survey design workshop held with Department of Economic and Statistics
2.	Engaging Women to Improve Breastfeeding Outcomes in Tamil Nadu	Health and Family Welfare Department	Funding to be allocated under NHM funds.
3.	Improving School Preparedness and Child Health Outcomes through Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme in five Districts in Tamil Nadu	Social Welfare & Nutritious Meal Programme Department	Ongoing – baseline survey to commence in September

2.11.2 Data Analytics

In the Budget for 2015-16, an announcement was made to establish a Data Analytics Unit as a collaboration between Department of Economics and Statistics and the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency to analyze, in real time, the large volume of data available with the Government to enable improved policy making for better service delivery. Tamil Nadu is the first State to establish such a unit. This is a key element of the evidence based approach to policy making.

In G.O.Ms. No.91, Planning Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2&E) Department, dated 5.11.2015, Government issued orders for setting up of a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to Government for approving the proposal of the Cell/Data Analytical Unit and monitor the progress.

2.11.3 Enhanced Interaction with Academic Institutions

In an effort to utilise the expertise of social scientists and other specialists for policy advice, the Department encourages the participation of experts from institutions such as Madras Institute of Development Studies, Indian Statistical Institute, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Anna University, Madras School of Economics and IFMR in different seminars and committees where a range of views are heard and incorporated into policy initiatives.

2.12 Implementation of Special Programmes and Projects

From 1975 the Planning and Development Department implemented two Centrally-assisted Plan programmes aimed at conserving the unique ecology of the Western Ghats that form the hilly, forest rich border between Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka States, and continue northwards. The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), focused on the Nilgiris district, while the rest of the hill ranges to the south of the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu were covered by the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). WGDP was implemented in selected areas of Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Dindigul, Madurai, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli districts and in the whole of Theni and Kanniyakumari Districts. The State Government had pressed for continuation of both the programmes throughout the Twelfth Plan period with a substantial increase in investment. However, these programmes have been discontinued by the Government of India from the fiscal year 2015-16. Given the ecological importance of the area, the State Government has stepped into the breach with the announcement of the new Special Area Development Programme with an annual allocation of Rs.75 crores.

2.12.1 Special Area Development Programme

The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) were implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1975-76 onwards with 90% financial assistance from the

Government of India, while the balance of 10% was initially a loan and later became the State's share. The main objectives of these programmes were eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of biodiversity. The programmes also focused on the needs and aspirations of local communities, ensuring community participation in the design and implementation of strategies for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods. Watershed based development on a participatory approach was the trust of the programme for ensuring efficiency, transparency, and accountability. The main aim of the watershed approach was to ensure a holistic approach to water and land resources and to prevent further degradation of these ecologically fragile areas.

The State Government was also implementing schemes for the welfare of the tribals and other population living in the areas prone to leftwing extremism along the border areas of the state in the districts of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Erode, Coimbatore and Nilgiris. The nature of the works implemented in the Maoist prone areas was also similar to what was taken up under Hill Area Development Programme and the Western Ghats Development Programme.

In the Union Budget 2015-2016, Government of India announced that the HADP/WGDP schemes will be delinked from the Central Assistance from the year 2015-16 onwards and stated that the schemes may be continued from the available resources of the State Government. As an immediate follow up, in the Budget

2015-16, the State Government announced that a new scheme, the Special Area Development Programme with an annual outlay of Rs.75.00 crore would be implemented covering the hilly areas of the State. The designated area for the Special Area Development Programme is targeted to the hill ranges of Tamil Nadu which are at an absolute altitude of > 600 m ASL from the base. The target area is varied being spread over 10 districts, 40 taluks and 67 blocks and covering 36 Municipalities, 148 Town Panchayats and 1266 Village Panchayats of the State. Areas in Erode District which were not earlier covered under WGDP and HADP have now been included in SADP.

Detailed implementation Guidelines for SADP were issued in G.O.Ms. No.40, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (TC I) Department, dated 04.03.2016. The Department of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu is the State Level Nodal Department (SLND) for the management of the Special Area Development Programme. The Special Area Development Programme intends to focus on the buffer zone adjoining the protected forests areas, which often suffer from lack of investment as they fall neither in the forests areas nor are close to habitations but are critical to soil and water conservation. Hence, the scope of SADP would cover the interaction between water and production landscapes and human livelihood; water and ecosystem services and water biodiversity. There would

be focus on enhancing livelihood opportunities insitu on micro watershed based planning.

The SADP focus sectors include Soil conservation, Forestry and Ecology, Horticulture, Agriculture, Adi-Dravida and Tribal Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Renewable Energy, Rural Roads, Gap-filling infrastructure in Urban and Rural Local Bodies, Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business, Water Resources Development and Fisheries.

The programme is proposed to be operationalised at the level of the fundamental unit of decentralized governance viz. Village Panchayat, Town Panchayat or Municipality. This ensures a more focused approach to hilly areas as opposed to taking up whole taluks and blocks as in HADP and WGDP.

A Project Directorate to oversee the implementation of the programme has been developed, for undertaking field implementation with two Units. Under Unit I, the scope and functioning of the present Project Director, HADP has been expanded to cover the following districts:

1. The Nilgiris
2. Coimbatore
3. Tiruppur
4. Erode

Under Unit II, the present State Land Use Research Board at the State Planning Commission will

oversee the field implementation in the remaining districts, which are:

1. Dindugul
2. Madurai
3. Theni
4. Virudhunagar
5. Tirunelveli
6. Kanyakumari

The past interventions under WGDP and the HADP have primarily been sector based with programmes that are specific to the department entrusted with the task. Under the current programme both the area and sector based approaches have been consolidated for a more robust identification of the sectors and works to be undertaken. The Special Area Development Programme is structured to converge with and derive full advantage of the other programmes in existence. The SADP would limit itself largely to bridging shortfalls in fund requirement and programme implementation. In instances where the option for convergence is limited, the financial and programme interventions of the SADP may serve as a seed fund for the development of a full fledged programme. A coordination of the programme interventions would also ensure that the goal for the hills of the State, remains consistent with the principle of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

In 2015-2016, an amount of Rs.75.00 crore was allotted for the implementation of Special Area Development Programme. The Special Area

Development Programme will be implemented with an allocation of Rs.75 crore during the year 2016-2017.

2.12.2 Review of schemes implemented in Remote Hilly Areas to Prevent Spread of Maoist Ideology

In 2013-14 and 2014-15, special funds were sanctioned for the implementation of welfare schemes in possible areas of Maoist influence the hilly districts of Tamil Nadu. In 2015-16 this scheme was merged with SADP. Periodic meetings are convened to review the progress on the implementation of welfare schemes in remote hilly areas of the Nilgiris District, and to ensure their speedy implementation.

2.13 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 Department to include a wing for Special Initiatives and Projects. The objective of the Special Initiatives wing was to process innovative schemes that emanate from different sources and constitute priority areas for Government action.

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, the Chennai Metro Rail Project has been declared as a 'Special Initiative' under the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department and is under implementation.

2.14 State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF)

In order to correct regional imbalances, in the Budget Speech 2012-13 it was announced that the 100 most backward blocks and backward wards in urban local bodies will be identified based on attainment level in crucial social sectors like health and education, as also other socio-economic indicators like per capita income, incidence of poverty and unemployment and gender development. The State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) with a provision of Rs.100 crore every year was constituted in G.O.(Ms)No.13, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated 07.04.2013 and targeted programmes have been launched in identified areas to correct these disparities. In G.O.Ms.No.68, Planning, Development and Special

Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated 26.08.2015, orders were issued identifying 105 most backward blocks in the State based on appropriate criteria in which projects would be taken up under the State Balanced Growth Fund.

2.15 Establishment of Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) and setting up of State Innovation Fund

Based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister under Rule 110 in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 08.08.2014 and as a follow-up on an important theme of the "Vision Tamil Nadu 2023" of making Tamil Nadu the "Innovation Hub" of the country, orders were issued in G.O.(Ms)No.93, Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (SP.1) Department, dated 26.09.2014 for the establishment of the "Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII)" in the State Planning Commission. The Government has also set up a State Innovation Fund by restructuring the existing Part II schemes from the financial year 2015-2016 onwards with a corpus of Rs.150 crore every year to encourage a culture of innovation in Government and Government agencies. An award in the name of "Chief Minister's Award for Innovation" has been instituted and will be awarded for the best innovative practices.

3.0 HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

The departments/organisations under the administrative control of the 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.

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. The State Planning Commission functions under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. It functions as an advisory body and makes its recommendations to the Government on various matters pertaining to the development of the State.

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 the 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 the 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 the 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. and advise the Government for appropriate intervention;
- (xii) Undertake special studies as required for formulation and implementation of plan projects and programmes;
- (xiii) Monitor the Tamil Nadu economy and send reports to the Government as and when necessary;
- (xiv) Administering the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) and the State Innovation Fund;
- (xv) Formulation of draft Land Use Policy for Tamil Nadu through Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board;

With the proposed merger of Plan and Non Plan expenditure from 2017-18 onwards, the role and functioning of the State Planning Commission will undergo modification.

3.1.3 Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII)

Making Tamil Nadu the “Innovation Hub” of the country is one of the themes of the “Vision-Tamil Nadu 2023” and as a follow up to encourage a culture of innovation in Government and Government agencies, the “Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives” (TANII) has been established in the State Planning Commission. Initially TANII would work within Government and address processes and problems within Government agencies to foster innovation through a variety of promotional activities and funding support for innovative ideas, schemes and programmes in Government agencies. This idea could be eventually extended further to the non-Government sector as well.

3.1.4 State Innovation Fund

In 2015-16, the Government has setup a State Innovation Fund by restructuring the existing Part II schemes with an initial corpus of Rs.150 crore. New innovative schemes are being financed under the State Innovation Fund from the financial year 2015-16. The Government in G.O. (MS) No.124, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, Dated: 24.10.2014 has issued detailed guidelines for identification and implementation of innovative schemes.

In 2015-16, totally 73 innovative projects and 3 schemes for evaluation and capacity building were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.183.04 crore and the

first year cost during the year 2015-16 of Rs.125.39 crore.

For the year 2016-17, the first round of appraisals have been held and totally 42 projects were recommended to Government for sanction at a total cost of Rs.78.16 crore. Further, new proposals have been invited from the Departments for the second round of appraisal for the year 2016-17.

3.1.5 Review of Ongoing Schemes

As per G.O. Ms. No. 77, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated 09.09.2015, a review of the ongoing plan schemes of 12 selected Administrative Departments were conducted as part of the budget preparation and annual plan exercises for the year 2016-17. 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 socioeconomic priorities of the State as a whole. The specific goal of the review process is to examine the ongoing schemes and determine whether a particular 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 scheme,

effective prioritization of departmental goals and objectives. Based on the discussions, underperforming schemes were shortlisted for detailed evaluation allowing for their reformulation and judicious allocation of budgetary provisions. The review meetings deliberated 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.

3.1.6 Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board

The State Planning Commission is engaged in the formulation of draft Land Use Policy for Tamil Nadu. Under Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB) series of Research Studies have been taken up during 2013-14 and 2014-15. The above research studies were taken up to assess the impact of land use and land cover changes due to urbanization, industrialization, socio economic status and frame work of existing laws and policies of land use. For the year 2015-16, eight Research Studies and six Workshops were taken up.

For the year 2016-17 under TNSLURB proposal have been invited from the Departments / Institutions / Agencies for conducting research studies and workshop/seminars. TNSLUR Board meeting will be conducted to finalize the work plan for the 2016-17.

In G.O.Ms.No.40, Planning Development and Special Initiatives (TC-I) Department Dated: 04.03.2016, Rs.75.00 crore have been sanctioned for administration and field implementation for Special Area Development Programme (SADP). The State Level Technical Cell for the Hill Areas of Tamil Nadu (STCHA) will function under the Tamil Nadu Land Use Research Board, State Planning Commission. Special Area Development Programme intends to focus on the buffer zone adjoining the protected forests areas and enhancing livelihood opportunities in-situ or micro watershed based planning.

3.1.7 State Balanced Growth Fund

Inclusive growth to ensure balanced development is the objective of the Government. In 2012-13, the State introduced the State Balanced Growth Fund to reduce regional disparities in terms of socio- economic development observed in Per capita Income, Unemployment, Poverty, Health, Education, and Gender Issues. In rural areas, the block is the unit and in urban areas, wards are the unit for implementing the project. Relative backwardness in rural and urban areas was identified through measurable indicators on the five parameters. In urban areas, Municipal and Corporation wards with predominant slum population were considered to be backward for coverage. Town panchayats which fall within a backward block and with low population density are also covered.

The State Planning Commission is implementing the programme through District Planning Cells, with the District Collector as the nodal officer. A State level Empowered Committee has been constituted to guide, monitor, approve and sanction Perspective Plans and projects. A sum of Rs. 100 crore is allotted for the Fund each year.

In the State, 105 blocks out of 385 blocks have been identified as backward. Specific interventions to address identified backwardness are formulated through a consultative process. Resource Institutions at the district level are engaged to assist the District Collector and the line departments in the preparation of Perspective Plans and individual projects. Perspective Plans have been prepared for 72 blocks and 3 urban areas.

Projects which have a direct impact on backwardness parameters such as poverty, livelihood, education, nutrition, provision of facilities to improve service delivery, infrastructure to promote livelihood opportunities, improving road connectivity, transport facilities which have multiple impacts on poverty reduction, livelihood enhancement, educational improvement and better access to healthcare facilities, projects for awareness creation and capacity building activities have been sanctioned so far. The programme is closely monitored by the State level Empowered Committee, State Monitoring officers including the Member Secretary and other officers of State Planning Commission and District Planning Officers.

Under this fund, 452 projects worth of Rs.274.25 crore have been sanctioned for the backward blocks and wards. The scheme will be continued in 2016-17 with a budget outlay of Rs.100 crore.

3.1.8 Preparation of Human Development Report

The State Planning Commission has undertaken the preparation of Human Development Reports for the State and for each of the 32 districts. The State Human Development Report would document and analyse the development status of the State in terms of socio-economic indicators including income, employment, access to social security, health, education and standard of living. Human Development Indices would bring out the inter district disparities. District Human Development Reports analyse the inter block variations in Human Development parameters. This would help to address the gaps and provide relevant inputs for the preparation of Perspective Plans for backward blocks under the State Balanced Growth Fund. The preparation of Human Development Reports will provide valuable inputs towards the overall development of the State.

3.1.9 State Evaluation Advisory Board

Government in G.O.Ms.No.78, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2&E) Department, dated 16.9.2015 has reconstituted the State Evaluation Advisory Board with expanded

functions. The Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission is the Chairperson. The board will meet atleast once in three months. The functions of the Board include:-

- i. to approve the methodology for the evaluation studies approved by the State Evaluation Committee,
- ii. to review interim reports and draft report before finalisation,
- iii. to discuss the followup action and findings of the evaluation studies.

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

**“எண்ணென்ப ஏனை எழுத்தென்ப இவ்விரண்டும்
கண்ணென்ப வாழும் உயிர்க்கு”**

In keeping with the above saying of our Tamil saint Thiruvalluvar, the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) functions as the apex Statistical agency coordinating statistical activities in the State and its main functions are collection, compilation and analysis of data as well as release of reports in respect of Agriculture Statistics, Industrial Statistics, Housing Statistics, Market Intelligence, Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices, State Income, Socio Economic Surveys etc., It furnishes reliable, adequate and timely information on various Socio Economic variables to the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India to

enable them to take relevant policy decisions and implement welfare programmes effectively.

3.2.1 Functions of Department

Key functions include the preparation of estimates for various economic parameters like State Income, District Income, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price Index apart from conducting Special Censuses and Surveys at the instance of and to meet the requirements of the State and Central Governments. The department also brings out the Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu, Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu and Economic Situation Report annually, which together serve as ready reckoners for the data needs of various departments of the State Governments. They are also widely used by research organizations and by the public. The skilled technical personnel of this department deployed in several line departments have been rendering a useful role in monitoring and review of the welfare programmes / schemes implemented by those departments.

Internationally, many Governments have started implementing evidence based policy making for better Governance and service delivery to the public. In accordance with this best practice, this Government has also proposed to adopt the evidence based decision making in the administrative process of the State. Towards this goal the Government have initiated new schemes in the department.

3.2.2 New Initiatives in the Department

1. Formation of Data Analytics Unit (DAU)

Earlier, this department was functioning as the Data provider to various Government departments and its stakeholders. In sync with emerging changes in the sphere of data usage across the globe, this department in addition to being a data provider, will also be a Data analyser.

Various Government Departments in the course of their functioning generate voluminous data which is rarely organized and analyzed to produce usable reports. In the Budget Speech 2015-16, the formation of the Data Analytics Unit in the Department of Economics and Statistics in collaboration with Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency was announced so as to provide data based inputs to apex policy making bodies to support effective policy making. Tamil Nadu is the first State to establish such a unit.

The new unit aims to provide relevant data to quicken the decision making process, using application software and latest Information Technology tools. A State level 'information portal' will be created in the department which will speedily compile the data of various departments with accuracy and support data requirements of different departments. To

quicken the process of its formation, a steering committee has since been formed. A core functional team has also been formed in the department.

Initially, the project will be run in two phases and will focus on using tools for decisive and descriptive analytics. As a pilot project, few departments based on the availability of Big Data have been identified. The Departments of School Education, Health and Family Welfare and Civil Supplies have agreed to share the available data for the pilot projects of the Data Analytics Unit.

The total project cost of an amount of Rs.428.66 lakhs(first year Rs.63.00 lakhs and second year Rs.365.66 lakhs) has been approved and funded under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) – State Innovation Fund – 2015-16 and an amount of Rs.63.00 lakhs has also been released during 2015-16 for the first phase of activities of the Data Analytics Unit, vide G.O.(Ms).No.20, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2 & E) Department dt:26.02.2016.

2. Conduct of Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey on Socio Economic development

The Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey aims at understanding the socio-economic developments in the State and would provide

timely information to policy makers and the public on social and economic development. The survey will be implemented in two phases: Phase-1 Baseline and Phase-2 Endline for a period of three years. The survey will be conducted in coordination with the Madras Institute of Development Studies and Survey Research Centre, University of Michigan, USA. A Memorandum of Understanding with the outside agencies is being firmed up.

The sampling design is being finalized which covers health, income, consumption, migration, employment, economic assets, including demography.

The total project cost of Rs.390.00 lakhs has been approved for a period of three years and funded under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives – State Innovation Fund 2015-16.

3. Conduct of Panel Survey on Socio Economic Status of Elderly Population in Tamil Nadu

The Panel Survey focuses on health, cognition, financial situation and well-being of the elderly population in the State and would create a panel of datasets on Socio Economic Status of Elderly population to improve their status. This survey will be conducted in coordination with Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab South Asia (J-PAL-SA) for a period

of three years and it acts as a technical advisory as well as quality control. This dataset will provide a unique platform for enabling rigorous sub experiments to achieve the goals to improve the well being of the elderly population.

The total project cost of an amount of Rs.606.00 lakhs has been approved for a period of three years (Rs.90.00 lakhs + Rs.254.01 lakhs + Rs.261.99 lakhs) and funded under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives – State Innovation Fund – 2015-16 vide G.O.(Ms).No.21, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2&E) Department dated 27.02.2016.

3.2.3 Collection of Agriculture Statistics

Agriculture continues to be a very important sector of the State economy, with the majority of the population engaged in Agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Collection and maintenance of Agricultural Statistics is an important function of the Department. The Agricultural Statistics System is very comprehensive and provides data on a wide range of topics such as crop area and production, land use, irrigation, land holdings, crop insurance, agricultural wages and marketable surplus, etc. All these Statistics are utilized in making policy decisions. This Department is implementing various schemes pertaining to Agricultural Statistics.

- The main object of the crop cutting experiments on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor crops is to provide reliable estimates of production and yield per hectare assessed through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE). Under Fruits and Vegetables scheme, the important Horticultural crops covered are Grapes, Mango, Jackfruit, Banana, Guava, Orange, pineapple and Lemon as fruits. As for vegetables, the crops viz. Tomato, Ladies finger, Brinjal, Sweet Potato and Cabbage are covered. A total of 1364 experiments were conducted in 682 selected villages for the year 2015-16. Chillies, Onion, Turmeric, Potato, Coriander, Tapioca, Cashewnut and Ginger crops are covered under the Minor Crops Scheme. Under this scheme, 1226 CCEs were conducted in 613 villages for the year 2015-16.
- The objective of Forecasting of Crop Area and Production is to secure and disseminate advance information regarding season wise area and the production of '56' important Food and Non-Food Crops before final data of area under crops as settled at Jamabandhi and final results of yield rates as per crop cutting experiments become available.
- A sample total of 9276 Crop Cutting Experiments were conducted under General Crop Estimation Survey for the year 2015-16 (Fasli year 1425) on 16 major crops to estimate

production and productivity at the State and district levels.

- The aim of the Crop Estimation Survey on Coconut and Arecanut is to estimate the total number of palms of Coconut and Arecanut, the average number of bearing and non-bearing palms of Coconut/Arecanut per hectare, the average yield per palm of Coconut/Arecanut and the total production per year for the districts and State. The period of survey is one Fasl year starting from July to June of next year.
- Under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, 64,120 crop cutting experiments are conducted for the Kharif Season and 54,906 for the Rabi season on 20 crops for estimating Firka / Block level average yield for payment of indemnity to the affected farmers for the Fasl year 1425 (2015-16).
- From 2016-17, a new crop insurance scheme named as the “**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**” has been introduced from Kharif season onwards. Under this scheme average yield of notified crops at the village level has to be determined through crop cutting experiments.
- Rainfall data is collected from 628 rain gauge stations of various departments. Based on these data, monthly, seasonal, annual rainfall statistics are compiled.

- Irrigation data is collected under three major heads, viz. source-wise area irrigated, crop-wise area irrigated and data on water storage in reservoirs in Tamil Nadu. The object of the scheme is to work out Cost Benefit Ratio of major and medium irrigation projects, for assessing direct benefits and determining the economic viability of such projects. Every year, a Talukwise District Irrigation Profile is prepared.
- Data on agricultural wages is collected in all the 385 blocks of the State. The prevailing agricultural wages in the selected villages are collected under two broad categories viz. Field Labourers and other Agricultural Labourers. Based on the reports received, the average daily wage rates for the State and the Index Numbers are computed.
- The objective of the Marketable Surplus Scheme is to quantify paddy available for sale after deducting own consumption of cultivators, wages in kind and seed reserves.

3.2.4 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- A priority basis enumeration is carried out in 20 percent sample villages every year to build up land use statistics under the Timely Reporting of Area of Crops Scheme. Besides, the area details under high yielding and local varieties with reference to irrigated and unirrigated

conditions for all the three seasons viz. Kharif, Rabi and Summer are collected to meet the current statistical demands of the Government. In 2015-16, a sample total of 3484 villages were selected and the area estimates for the said schemes were sent to Government of India.

- The aim of the Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme is 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 improvement in the system. The key activities carried out are to ensure page totalling of Khasra Registers (Adangal) and supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments.
- The Agricultural Census is conducted once in five years since its inception in 1970-71. The Ninth Census was conducted in 2010-11. The Phases I, II & III reports of Ninth Agricultural Census have been published. The Tenth Agricultural Census with the reference year 2015-16 is being conducted from July 2016 onwards. Data encompassing different types of particulars on land holdings are obtained from land records. Three stages are involved in conduct of the Census. Census data provides valuable information on key variables such as Land holdings, Tenancy status, Nature of

irrigation, Cropping pattern, Social status of land holders, Land use and Livestock, Agriculture machinery and implements, Usage of Pesticides and Fertilizers.

3.2.5 Estimation of State Income

State Income estimates are an important indicator to measure the economic growth of the State. The State Domestic Product and other related economic aggregates serve as an indicator to assess the status of the State's economy. They are highly useful in studying the structural changes that take place in the economy.

1. State Income

The State Income Estimates (Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product), District Income Estimates and Per Capital Income are computed every year for 17 sectors of the State economy. The GSDP/NSDP estimates in the New Series (Base Year 2011-12) for the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, Quick Estimates for the year 2014-15 and Advance Estimates for the year 2015-16 at current and constant prices have been prepared and released.

**Estimates of State Domestic Product of Tamil Nadu
(Base year 2011-12)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Year	Gross State Domestic Product		Net State Domestic Product	
		At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices
1	2011-12	751485	751485	674478	674478
2	2012-13	855481	787907	768951	705426
3	2013-14 (R.E)	971090	842182	861429	740623
4	2014-15 (Q.E)	1092564	900628	970953	790760
5	2015-16 (A.E)	1212668	979816	1080461	863423

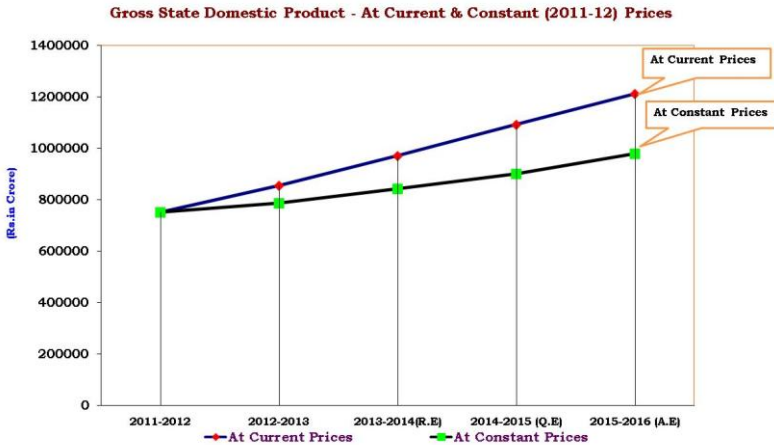
R.E: Revised Estimates, Q.E: Quick Estimates &
A.E: Advance Estimates

Net State Domestic Product – Per capita Income of Tamil Nadu

(in Rupees)

Sl. No	Year	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices
1	2011-12	92984	92984
2	2012-13	105032	96355
3	2013-14 (R.E)	116583	100233
4	2014-15 (Q.E)	130197	106034
5	2015-16 (A.E)	143547	114712

R.E: Revised Estimates, Q.E: Quick Estimates &
A.E: Advance Estimates



District Income Estimates (Base Year 2004-05) for the years 2004-05 to 2011-12 at current and constant prices have been prepared and released.

2. State Accounts

Tamil Nadu Budget of 2013-14(A/C), 2014-15 (R.E), 2015-16(B.E) have been finalised taking into consideration of the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Bodies. The accounts of the regional and local Governments play a crucial role in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product and Capital asset formation.

3. Capital Formation

The object of the Scheme is to estimate the Gross Fixed Capital Formation for Tamil Nadu in both Public and Private sectors. The report on estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the years 2004-05 to 2010-11 have been prepared and released. For the years 2011-12 to 2014-15, preparation of estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation is under process. The estimates of Capital Formation throw light on the future growth potential of the State economy and the size of contribution made by the public and private sectors to investment in the State.

3.2.6 Prices and Price Indices

1. Market Intelligence and Prices

Prices of important agricultural and non-agricultural commodities including information

on arrivals, off-take and stock details in respect of agricultural commodities are collected from 96 Market Intelligence Centres spread across the State. On the basis of the information collected, weekly and monthly reports are released. Price data is an important input for construction of the wholesale and consumer price indices.

2. Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

Wholesale Prices for agriculture and non-agricultural commodities were collected and the wholesale Price Index of Tamil Nadu is computed and released every month.

3. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI IW)

CPI (IW) is computed separately as Central and State series. As far as Central series is concerned, Consumer Prices for Industrial Workers are collected from six centres namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchi and Coonoor and forwarded to the Labour Bureau, Shimla. In so far as the State series is concerned, Consumer Prices for Industrial Workers are collected on a monthly basis from four Centres viz., Cuddalore, Nagercoil, Tuticorin and Vellore and computed.

3.2.7 Social Statistics

Social statistical analysis is the key tool for understanding a society and its social change. It is in the form of information or knowledge of an individual, object or event and deals with the study of human behaviour as well as social environment. The surveys under the scheme specifically focus on collecting information about population groups, including children, elders and people with disabilities. Other aspects covered by the survey include housing, health, education, conditions of work and employment.

The data on Social Statistics are collected under various schemes, viz. National Sample Survey, Annual Survey of Industries, Index of Industrial Production, Housing, Building Construction Cost Index, Handlooms and Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu.

1. National Sample Survey (NSS)

National Sample Survey is a State-wide, large scale multi-subject survey with technical guidance of the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India. It covers household consumer expenditure, employment and un-employment, unorganised enterprises, land and livestock, housing conditions and urban slums conducted in different rounds. The survey provides estimates based on the sample data collected in the survey over different subjects.

The National Sample Survey 73rd Round was conducted during the period from July 2015 to June 2016 and the subject covered is 'Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (excluding Construction)'. At present the 74th Round is in progress and the subject covered is "Establishment Focused Survey on Service Sector".

2. Housing Statistics

Housing statistics which include new construction, addition and alterations started and completed in the current year and ongoing projects from previous years are collected annually from Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats separately for the Public and Private Sectors. The analysis of the data provides the current status of housing infrastructure which is a useful guide for policy formulation.

3. Housing Start Up Index (HSUI)

The National Buildings Organisation under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has launched a scheme for developing HSUI for selected cities in Tamil Nadu. The HSUI is a lead indicator as it has strong linkages with various sectors. The objective of constructing the HSUI is to measure the change in the level of activities in the housing sector and to identify the growth

tendencies in housing and related sectors of economy.

4. Building Construction Cost Index

This Index which consists of three components namely: Material, Labour and Other Charges and reveals the trend in the cost of construction materials in selected cities of the State. The main objective of this study is to track the variation in construction costs in Tamil Nadu including wages for labourers in the identified sixteen districts.

3.2.8 Industrial Statistics

1. Annual Survey of Industries

The factories registered under Section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 are covered by the survey carried out under the guidance of the NSSO. The field staff of the department collect data from the sample factories directly. The principal characteristics of industrial sector are estimated and evaluated. The results of the survey include Input, Output, Gross Value Added, Net Value Added and Number of Workers in Industrial Sector. These data are utilized for computing State income estimates derived from the manufacturing sector.

2. Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) covers collection of monthly production data in three major industrial sectors viz., Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity. The item basket includes 14 items under the Mining Sector, production details in respect of 272 categories of factories and one item under the Electricity Sector. The IIP is published in the form of a monthly report as a short term measure of industrial growth.

3. Handloom Statistics

The object of the scheme is to estimate the total production and percentage of sales and stocks of Handloom cloth in Tamil Nadu on a quarterly basis and to study the Socio Economic conditions of the Handloom weavers every year. The Survey covers 178 selected focal centres distributed in all districts except Chennai, Krishnagiri , The Nilgiris and Perambalur.

3.2.9 Economic Census

The Economic Census is conducted with a view to updating the inventory of all enterprises in the State once in five years. It serves as a useful input for organizing detailed follow up surveys and for preparation of National Income Estimates for the unorganized sector. The findings of the Economic

Census provide basic entrepreneurial data on a number of enterprises mainly in the unorganized sector and on the status of employment in different sectors of the economy for planning and implementing development schemes.

3.2.10 Publications

This department brings out reports on a wide range of subjects including Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu, Annual Statistical Abstract, Season and Crop Report, District Statistical Hand Book, Block Statistical Hand Book etc.

3.2.11 India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)

ISSP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme focusing on the State level co-ordination and management of Statistical activities, Human Resource Development and developing Statistical Infrastructure for the Department of Economics and Statistics. A proposal for Rs.40.76 crore was approved and Government of Tamil Nadu signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of India on 28.09.2011. However, the Government of India subsequently revisited the implementation of this scheme and has informed that the project cost is reduced from Rs.40.76 crore to Rs.24.15 crore (Government of India share Rs.19.31 crore; Government of Tamil Nadu share Rs.4.84 crore). The draft revised Memorandum of Understanding has been

sent to Government of India for approval. In order to ensure that all the elements of the original programme are implemented and to make up for the shortfall in central funding, the State Government is providing an additional amount of Rs.14.52 crore over and above the mandatory share of Rs. 4.84 crore.

3.2.12 Human Resource Development

Officials of the department are the backbone for the effective implementation of Departmental activities. To infuse emerging talent in the department activities, recently twenty two Assistant Directors of Statistics are appointed in the department through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC) and TNPSC is likely to release the list of 268 Assistant Statistical Investigators to further strengthen the Human Resources of the department.

3.2.13 Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute (TNSSTI)

To impart training and enhance the efficiency of the department staff, the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute has been established and is functioning since 01.05.2012 in the premises of Department of Economics and Statistics with a Director and supporting staff sanctioned by the Government. The annual budget (Revised Estimate) during 2015-16 for the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute is Rs.44.59 lakh under which 13 types of trainings were

conducted in 17 batches for 503 officials. The Budget allocation for the year 2016-17 is Rs.58.63 lakh.

The TNSSTI is providing periodical training in the following areas by utilizing resource persons from various fields:-

- Induction course covering basic principles in Economics and Statistics, official statistical system and related methodology, analytical reasoning and communication skills, report writing skills, etc.
- Need based short duration trainings on National Sample Survey subjects, methods of State Income Estimation, application of statistical packages, official statistics and related methodology, recent developments in the international arena, computer applications, software development, data security and management of computer systems, etc.

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. Hence, the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research has been entrusted with the responsibility of taking up Evaluation Studies to assist

the Government in policy formulation and to fine tune the 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 – An Economic Appraisal'.

3.3.2 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 the cost benefit analysis of the scheme.

3.3.3 The findings and suggestions of evaluation studies facilitate the scheme implementing authorities to take corrective measures for effective implementation of the programme. Since its inception, upto May 2016, this Department has undertaken 745 evaluation studies spanning under various sectors including Social Welfare, Health, Irrigation, Agriculture, Forest, Education, Housing, Adi-draavidar and Tribal Welfare, Horticulture, Transport and Rural Development.

3.3.4 Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) for the year 2015-16 :

Under the scheme, in G.O.(Ms.) No.7, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, dated 19.01.2016, the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs.7.88 lakhs towards the Electronic mode of data collection and to impart training to the staff in the new technology. Under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) in 2016-17, for the e-Evaluation system an amount of Rs.41.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for Web Server, SPSS Package, Consultancy, maintenance and training on SPSS.

3.3.5. New Initiatives:

1. Under G.O. (Ms.) No.78, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, dated 16.09.2015
 - i. The State Evaluation Committee (SEC) was re-constituted to decide the list of studies to

be taken up for evaluation and to review the functions of DEAR.

- ii. State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB) in State Planning Commission was newly formed to review the status and findings of evaluation studies taken up by the Evaluation and Applied Research Department.
2. The Abdul Latif Jameel – Poverty Action Lab, South Asia has worked along with this Department in creating a document on guidelines for Evaluation and submitted for approval of the Government.
3. The Abdul Latif Jameel – Poverty Action Lab, South Asia is also working with the Department in updating the existing Department Manual on Evaluation Methods.
4. To improve quality data collection, the Abdul Latif Jameel – Poverty Action Lab, SA has undertaken capacity building of the staff in the department and continues its association in providing guidance evaluation techniques.
5. The Abdul Latif Jameel – Poverty Action Lab, South Asia had guided the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research in Commencing, Commissioning and successfully completing the large scale survey on Nutritional Status of Children in the age group of 0-6 years and also functioning of Anganwadi Centres in

Tamil Nadu under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

6. Outsourced studies are commissioned through the Institutions / Organizations empanelled in the list for Policy Research and Evaluation Studies by the Government.
7. Using the templates created for ICDS, three RFPs (Requests for Proposal) were issued for commencing sample surveys viz.
 - i Review of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) for implementation of CCE in tenth standard,
 - ii A study on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Scheme (MGNREGA) to study its effect on rural agrarian wages and labour supply and
 - iii A study on Free distribution of Gold Coin for Thirumangalyam scheme.

3.3.6. Studies to be taken up during 2016-17:

A total number of 12 evaluation studies under various sectors are to be undertaken during 2016-17 in the sectors of Agriculture, Forest, Education, Labour & Employment, Health & Family Welfare and Industries besides bringing out an Annual Publication of 'Tamil Nadu – An Economic Appraisal'.

3.4 CHENNAI METRO RAIL PROJECT

With the rapid growth of 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, Phase-I, 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 were CMRL's Prime Consultants. These rail corridors from Washermenpet to Chennai Airport (23.1 km) and from Chennai Central to St Thomas Mount (22.0 km) 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 the 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 crore 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 is contributing 15% of the project cost as equity and 5% as subordinate debt. The State Government is 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.

Expenditure / Physical Progress

The Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.2383.09 crore as equity and Rs.1854.22 crore as subordinate debt. The Government of India has released Rs.1950.53 crore as equity, Rs.365.55 crore as subordinate debt and Rs.7094.74 crore as senior term debt from JICA till 30.6.2016.

Major construction and system related contracts were awarded and the works are progressing well. 98% of construction works relating to elevated viaducts and stations, 100% of the construction of Depot at Koyambedu and 65% of construction works relating to underground stations and associated tunnels have been completed. The overall physical performance upto the end of 2015-16 is 85%. CMRL is taking action to ensure multimodal integration of Metro rail with bus, suburban railways, MRTS and Monorail to enable seamless movement of passengers from one mode to another.

Inauguration of Passenger Services

In a historic event, the Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the passenger services on the elevated section from Koyambedu to Alandur (10.15 km) on 29.6.2015. The passenger services in the remaining elevated sections from Little Mount to Chennai Airport and from Alandur to St. Thomas Mount are expected to

be inaugurated in the next month. The passenger services in the underground sections are expected to be commissioned in stages and fully operational by the end of 2017.

Phase-I Extension

The Government of Tamil Nadu and Chennai Metro Rail Limited had proposed the extension of Corridor-I of the Chennai Metro Rail Project from its present northern terminal Washermenpet to Thiruvottriyur / Wimco Nagar (9.051 Km) at a cost of Rs.3770 crore to Government of India for necessary statutory approval and administrative sanction. The Government of India accorded approval for the project on 15-6-2016. The CMRL has awarded tenders for construction of Underground Viaduct / Station from Washermanpet to Korukkupet. The Hon'ble Chief Minister laid foundation stone for the implementation of this project and commenced the construction work on 23-7-2016.

Phase-II

The Government of Tamil Nadu had approved the Detailed Feasibility Study Report for Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project and a sum of Rs.8 Crores was sanctioned for preparation of DPR from the TNIDB's Project Preparation Fund. The Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail will comprise 3 Corridors viz., (i) Madhavaram to Siruseri (along OMR) (ii) CMBT to Light House (iii) Madhavaram to Sholinganallur with a total

length of 104.5 Km. The contract for preparation of Detailed Project Report has been awarded and the consultant is working on the alignment design, station concept plans etc. At present 100 per cent of primary survey works have been completed. The Detailed Project Report is under preparation which is expected to be completed by November, 2016.

In parallel, Government of Tamil Nadu have also approved availing of soft loan on “New ODA Loan” basis from JICA for Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project. The project has been included in the JICA Rolling Plan 2016.

O.PANNEERSELVAM

Minister for Finance, Personnel and
Administrative Reforms Department