



**PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND
SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT**

POLICY NOTE

DEMAND No.36

2017-2018

D. JAYAKUMAR

Minister for Fisheries, Finance,
Personnel and Administrative Reforms



**Government of Tamilnadu
2017**

INDEX

Sl. No.	Subject	Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Main Activities	4
3.	Notes on Activities	7
4.	Consistent Growth in Outlays of Five Year Plans	7
5.	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 - 2017)	9
6.	Annual Outlays & Expenditure on the 12 th Five Year Plan	10
7.	Annual Plan 2015-16	10
8.	Annual Plan 2016-17	11
9.	Review of the progress of the Plan Expenditure	11
10.	Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes	12
11.	Review of Twenty Point Programme-2006	20
12.	Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing (GIS/ RS)	22
13.	Evidence Based Policy Making	24
14.	Memorandum of Understanding with Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, South Asia (JPASA), Massachusetts Institute of Technology	26
15.	Data Analytics Unit	36
16.	Implementation of Special Programmes and Projects	38
17.	Special Area Development Programme	40
18.	Special Initiatives and Projects	48
19.	State Balanced Growth Fund	49
20.	Establishment of Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) and setting up of State Innovation Fund	50

Sl. No.	Subject	Page
21.	Heads of Department	53
22.	State Planning Commission	53
23.	Department of Economics and Statistics	66
24.	Department of Evaluation and Applied Research	112
25.	Chennai Metro Rail Project	119
26.	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-I	120
27.	Chennai Metro Rail Project – Phase-I Extension and Phase - II	125

DEMAND No.36

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE

INTRODUCTION

The then Hon'ble Chief Minister "AMMA" 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 sought to make Tamil Nadu the Numero Uno State in all indicators of human development, with the core focus on accelerated, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Originally, the primary responsibility of the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department was 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 is being redefined in the context of the abolition of the Union Planning Commission and the merger of the Plan and Non-Plan portions of the Budget. The role of the Department will evolve to longer term strategic goal setting and medium term operational sequencing 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 draws on the expertise of the State Planning

Commission (SPC), which is to be restructured as the State Development Policy Council, the Department of Economics & Statistics (DOES) and Department of Evaluation & Applied Research (DEAR) in providing 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 across departments including through the Tamil Nadu Innovations Initiatives, the implementation of Geographic Information Systems and evidence based policy making initiatives. Further, through the Special Initiatives Wing, the Chennai Metro Rail Project is being implemented. The Department's website

www.tn.gov.in/department/23 documents these activities in greater detail.

1.0. MAIN ACTIVITIES

- i. Preparation of longer term strategic and medium term operational planning in co-ordination with the newly established NITI Aayog;
- ii. Assessment of development indicators and evaluation of major plan schemes and programmes;
- iii. Co-ordinating the State Government efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2030;
- iv. Stewarding studies on formulation and implementation of specific programmes relating to land and water use in the State;

- v. Monitoring and Review of Development Schemes, Twenty Point Programme and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- 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 development schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Externally Aided Projects;
- xiv. Design and Implementation of Special Area Development Programme announced in the Budget for 2015-16 to replace the

Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP);

- xv. Facilitating the operations of the State Planning Commission, to be reconstituted as the State Development Policy Council the 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 of the Department 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	2,34,163*	110.8*

* Including provisional actuals for 2016-17

2.2. Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017)

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) 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 incorporated the objective of ensuring faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth during this Plan period with an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 11 percent in the State's economy. The plan was formulated keeping in view the objectives set out in "Vision-Tamil Nadu 2023".

2.2.1. Annual Outlays & Expenditure on the 12th Five Year Plan:-

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

Year-wise Outlay/Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Outlay 2012-2017	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
2016-17	60,610	60,757 (P)
Total	2,31,498	2,34,163

(P) Provisional

2.2.2. Annual Plan 2015-16

The Government of India constituted the NITI Aayog in the place of the Union 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 was provided for Annual Plan Schemes. The actual Plan expenditure in 2015-2016 was Rs.55,803.06 crores.

2.2.3. Annual Plan 2016-17

The Annual Plan 2016-17, the last and final year of the 12th Five Year Plan was implemented with an outlay of Rs.60,610 crore. With this, the total expenditure on the Twelfth Plan is expected to be Rs.2,34,163 crore which exceeds the original Plan outlay of Rs.2,11,250 crore, by 10.85 percent.

2.3. 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 the full achievement of Plan outlay before the close of the financial year.

2.4. 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 2014-2015, 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 some of the suggestions were accepted.

In the meantime, in the Union Budget 2015-2016 based on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the Government of India enhanced the devolution from the divisible pool of Union Taxes, to 42% from the 32% devolved to States 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 8 Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be delinked from Central support. 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 14th 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 Tamil Nadu has not increased significantly. 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 has had 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.

Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on the rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme and in consultation with various Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders, the Government of India decided to rationalize the existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes into 28 umbrella schemes

with the approval of the Cabinet. Out of the 28 Umbrella schemes, 6 schemes have been categorized as Core of the Core scheme, 20 schemes as Core scheme, 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 sharing ratio between the Centre and the States. For Optional schemes, the funding pattern will be at 50:50. The list of the 28 Schemes is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes
(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 Progammes
	d.	Human Resources in Health and Medical Education
	e.	National Mission on AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy)
16.	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha 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, swadhar 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.

2.5. 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 reduction in poverty, employment generation, education, housing, health, agriculture, land reforms, irrigation, drinking water protection and empowerment of weaker sections and consumer protection.

The State Level Monitoring 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 reports sent to the Ministry of

Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

2.6. 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 Department, dated 15.02.1984 for effective and integrated use of GIS/RS, applications in all Government Departments. In the year 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 then Hon'ble Chief Minister "AMMA" 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 meeting on RS/GIS 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 the Principal Secretary to Government, Information Technology Department oversees 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.

2.7. Evidence Based Policy Making

In a statement to the Legislative Assembly under Rule 110 on 08.08.2014 the then Hon'ble Chief Minister "AMMA" 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. Accordingly, 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 is committed to further strengthening the Departments of Evaluation and Applied Research and Economics and Statistics. More impact evaluation studies are being undertaken to assess effectiveness of various Government programmes and policies so that the lessons learnt could be used to effect midterm corrections and to formulate better and

more effective schemes in the future. More data and information to support analysis and provide appropriate policy advice would be generated.

2.7.1. 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 then Hon'ble Chief Minister "AMMA" under Rule 110 in the 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 (J-PAL-SA) 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 (J-PAL-SA) 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: (J-PAL-SA) 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: (J-PAL-SA) 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:** (J-PAL-SA) will provide technical assistance to Department of Evaluation and Applied Research in formulating guidelines on managing and commissioning evaluations.
- c. Capacity Building Workshops:** (J-PAL-SA) 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:** (J-PAL-SA) 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.

Policy dialogues have been held with the Health and Family Welfare, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme, School Education, Cooperation, Food and consumer protection, Labour and Employment, Municipal Administration and Water Supply and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj departments so far.

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 and it is under implementation as detailed below:-

Sl. No	Scheme	Beneficiary Department	Present Status of the Scheme	Type of study
1.	Improving Youth Labour Market Outcomes in Tamil Nadu through Skilling: A Firm level Survey.	Labour and Employment Department	Completed – report submitted to department. Findings informed design of new evaluation study on Urban Unemployment (approved in second steering committee)	Pilot study – scoping survey
2.	Evaluating the Effectiveness of WIFS and School based Anemia Monitoring.	Health and Family Welfare Department	Completed - report submitted to department. Health department to consider adopting anemia testing at schools in one more or districts.	Pilot study

3.	Inculcating Healthy Habits to Decrease the Burden of Non-Communi-cable Diseases.	Health and Family Welfare Department	Ongoing. Baseline survey completed. End line surveys will be carried out phase wise on a rolling basis.	Random Control Trial – Impact evaluation
4.	Engaging Women to Improve Breastfeeding Outcomes in Tamil Nadu.	Health and Family Welfare Department	Completed – report submitted to department. Full-scale impact evaluation approved. Funds to be allocated	Pilot study
5.	Evaluating Primary School Education Interventions in Tamil Nadu’s Northern Districts.	School Education Department.	Completed - report submitted to department.	Pilot study

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	Present Status of the Scheme	Type of study
1.	Alleviating Anemia through Food Fortification at Scale in Tamil Nadu	Co-operation Food and Consumer Protection Department	Ongoing – preliminary PDS shop survey and dietary recall surveys completed. Product being finalized for intervention roll out Census and baseline to commence.	RCT-Impact evaluation
2.	Urban Unemployment: Identifying Skill and Matching Constraints through TNULM.	Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department	Ongoing Study design revisited and finalized. A pilot study has commenced and ongoing.	RCT-Impact evaluation
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 commenced.	RCT-Impact evaluation

4.	Promoting Latrine Use in Rural Tamil Nadu	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	Study completed – findings presented to Department.	Pilot study
----	---	--	---	-------------

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	Present Status of the Scheme	Type of Study
1.	Panel Survey on Socio Economic Status of Elderly Population in Tamil Nadu	Department of Economics and Statistics.	Ongoing. Piloting of questionnaires commenced. Preparation for baseline in progress.	Long-term panel survey
2.	Engaging Women to Improve Breastfeeding Outcomes in Tamil Nadu	Health and Family Welfare Department	Study to commence after fund allocated under National Health Mission funds.	RCT-Impact evaluation
3.	Improving School Preparedness and Child Health	Social Welfare & Nutritious	Ongoing. baseline survey completed.	RCT-Impact evaluation

	Outcomes through Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme in 5 Districts in Tamil Nadu	Meal Programme Department	Intervention rolled out. Midline survey on status of interventions completed.	
--	--	---------------------------	---	--

The Fourth Steering Committee Meeting held on 28.03.2017, approved the following proposal for taking up 1 study by J-PAL. Orders to be issued.

Sl. No	Scheme	Beneficiary Department	Present Status of the Scheme	Type of Study
1.	The Economic Effects of Improving Sleep among the Urban Poor in Tamil Nadu.	Slum Clearance Board	Funding to be allocated. In the interim, awaiting permission to start preliminary activities.	RCT-Impact evaluation

In addition, to the 13 studies approved by the Steering Committee, two small scoping studies were taken up by the Principal Investigators of J-PAL:-

1. Strengthening implementation of the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme (MRMBS) – Scoping study with Department of Health and Family Welfare.
2. Improving School Preparedness and Child health outcomes through ICDS – Scoping study with Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department.

Out of the total 15 studies, seven Pilot studies including the two Scoping studies have been completed. Seven RCT-Impact evaluation studies and one Long term Panel Survey are ongoing.

2.7.2. Data Analytics Unit

This unit is established to provide data based inputs to Government for taking decisions on planning policy and improving service delivery. 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.

The total project cost of an amount of Rs.428.66 lakhs has been approved vide G.O.(Ms).No.20, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2 & E) Department, dated 26.02.2016 under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) fund for the year 2015-16. An amount of Rs.63.00 lakhs has been released during 2015-16 for first phase of activities and 365.66 lakhs has been allotted for final phase of activities.

2.8. 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 were 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.

2.8.1. 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 crore would be implemented covering the hilly areas of the State. The designated area for the Special Area Development Programme is in the hill ranges of Tamil Nadu which are at an absolute altitude of > 600 m ASL from the base. The target area is spread over 10 districts, 40 taluks and 67 blocks and covers 36 Municipalities, 148 Town Panchayats and 1266 Village Panchayats of the State. Areas in Erode District which were not covered earlier 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 established for undertaking field implementation with two Units. Under Unit I, the present area of operation of the Project Director, HADP has been expanded beyond Nilgiris District 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 2016-2017 an amount of Rs.75 crore was allotted for the implementation of the Special Area Development Programme. In the Revised Estimate for 2016-17, Rs.25 crore both for Special Area Development Programme Unit-I at Udthagamandalam and Special Area Development Programme Unit-II at State Planning Commission, Chennai was allotted. Again in Budget Estimate 2017-2018 an amount of Rs.75 crore is allotted for the implementation of the Special Area Development Programme.

2.9. Special Initiatives and Projects:

The Government in G.O.Ms.No.31, Planning and Development (WTO) Department, dated 29.4.2003, decided 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 the inclusion of the subject "Special Initiatives" in the First Schedule of the Business Rules under "Concurrent Subjects". Instructions were issued detailing the process by which an initiative may become a Special Initiative and may be

advanced or co-ordinated towards implementation by the Planning, Development & Special Initiatives Department. 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.

2.10. State Balanced Growth Fund

The State Balanced Growth Fund is a unique programme to address regional imbalances in terms of Per capita Income, Employment,

Poverty, Health, Education and Gender issues. Through this scheme, 105 blocks in rural areas, which are backward in these parameters, are covered. In urban areas, Town Panchayats which are situated within the selected backward blocks and slum areas in Town Panchayats with high population density and one-fourth of wards with predominant slum population in Municipalities and Corporations are covered under SBGF.

The State Planning Commission has approved 521 projects in the period from April 2013 to March 2017 at a cost of Rs.332.11 crores, under the State Balanced Growth Fund.

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

Based on the announcement of the then Hon'ble Chief Minister "AMMA" 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 from the financial year 2015-2016 onwards with a corpus of Rs.150 crore to be allocated 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 these departments are briefly described 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. The Commission was last reconstituted on 02.07.2011 with a Vice Chairman and five Members. The Principal Secretary to Government, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department and the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department are ex-officio Members. The Member - Secretary, State Planning Commission is incharge of the administration of the Commission.

As the Government of India has done away with the distinction between Plan and Non-Plan allocation in the Budget formulation from the year 2017-18, the Government has proposed to replace the State Planning Commission with the

“State Development Policy Council” to advise the Government on policy coherence and formulation of programmes to guide the development of the State.

3.1.2. The main responsibilities of the existing 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; and
- (xiv) Administering the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) and the State Innovation Fund and

- (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 parts of the Budget 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 (SP.1) Department, Dated: 24.10.2014 has issued detailed guidelines for identification and implementation of innovative schemes. During the year 2016-17, in two rounds of appraisal 70 innovative projects have been recommended at a total cost of Rs.138.39 crore for a period of 3 years. For 2017-18, the first round of appraisals was held and totally 27

projects at a total cost of Rs.68.83 crore have been recommended to Government for sanction. These schemes have been included in the "List of New Schemes" presented along with the Budget for 2017-2018. The second round of appraisal of new proposals for 2017-18 will be held shortly.

3.1.5. Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board

In 2016-17 TNSLURB sanctioned a total of Rs.82.45 lakhs to under take research studies and to print them. Five new research studies were taken up for the year 2016-17. Out of which three studies are Remote Sensing and GIS based studies to assess forest fire, urban vegetation cover, evaluation of massive tree planting programme. A research study to analyse the changing pattern of land use in Tamil Nadu over a decade and a research study to analyse the land availability for greening the

east coast area were commissioned. "Documentation on the Slopes of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu" was printed and published.

For the year 2017-18 it is proposed to take up a series of workshops on Transformative Scenario for urban planning process to identify a set of action plans through which public, private and community stakeholders for a more sustainable and resilient future for Chennai Metropolitan Area.

3.1.6. Special Area Development Programme (SADP)

The Government in G.O.Ms.No. 40 (TC-I) PD&SI Department, Dated: 04.03.2016 has established the State Level Technical Cell for the Hill Areas of Tamil Nadu (STCHA) at the State Level and hosted in the State Planning Commission under TNSLURB for administration and field implementation of the SADP. Special Area Development Programme targets the hilly

areas of Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs.75 crore has been sanctioned for administration and field implementation for the year 2016-2017.

In the first State Level Empowered Committee meeting of SADP, held on 30.11.2016, the projects approved focused on water and soil conservation and livelihoods for under privileged communities. 630 projects at a cost of Rs.76.23 crore were proposed out of which 576 projects at a cost of Rs.64.82 crore were approved for the year 2016-17. Allotment for 2016-17 Revised Estimate was reduced at the level of Rs.25 crore which has been fully utilized.

For the year 2017-18 an amount of Rs.75 crore has been allotted.

3.1.7. State Balanced Growth Fund

The State Balanced Growth Fund is a unique programme to address regional imbalances in

terms of Per capita Income, Employment, Poverty, Health, Education and Gender issues. Through this scheme, 105 blocks in rural areas, which are backward in these parameters, are covered. In urban areas, Town Panchayats which fall under the selected backward blocks & slum areas in Town Panchayats with high population density, one-fourth of wards with predominant slum population in Municipalities & Corporations are covered under SBGF.

The State Planning Commission has approved 521 projects in the period from April 2013 to March 2017 worth of Rs.332.11 crores.

3.1.8. Preparation of Human Development Report

The State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu has prepared the second Human Development Report for the State. The report was released on 11th May 2017 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Human Development Index, Gender Inequality

Index, Child Development Index and Food Security Index have been calculated to assess the human development status of the State and of the districts. Variations are observed between districts, with Kanniyakumari, Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi, Chennai and Kancheepuram districts faring well with high HDI. Gender Inequalities are high in Chennai, Madurai, Viluppuram, Sivagangai and Ariyalur districts and low in the Nilgiris, Virudhunagar, Vellore districts. Construction sector has been the source for bulk of employment and income in industrial sector.

The report focuses on socio economic development of the State and also districts. The State's economy has grown at 7.29% in 2013-14. The share of primary sector is around 9%. The net sown area has declined, but food grain productivity has increased. High income districts have more than three times the Gross

District Domestic Product (GDDP) of low income districts.

Human Development reports for all the 32 districts have been finalized and will be released soon.

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 follow-up action and findings of the evaluation studies.

3.2. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

"The twain that lore of numbers and of letters give

Are eyes, the wise declare, to all on earth that live"

In keeping with the above aphorism of the Universal Bard Thiruvalluvar, the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) functions as the apex Statistical agency coordinating the statistical activities of the State. 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. With a view to achieving this goal, the Government have initiated new schemes in the department.

3.2.2. New Initiatives in the Department

1. Data Analytics Unit (DAU)

This unit is established to provide data based inputs to Government for taking decisions on planning policy and improving service delivery.

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 are 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. It will focus on using tools for decisive and descriptive analytics. Currently, Data

Analytics Unit is working with 5 pilot projects, out of which the following 3 projects have been completed.

- (1) Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) provided by Health Department,
- (2) Local Body Survey data provided by the Fifth State Finance Commission,
- (3) Matching of Missing Persons with unidentified dead bodies data provided by State Crime Records Bureau.

The two ongoing projects at present are :

- (1) Improving dashboard visualization and review of PDS shop level transactional MIS data (ePDS) with Co-operation, Food, and Consumer Protection Department and

- (2) Improving route optimization of bus routes with Transport Department. In addition to pilot projects, the DAU has initiated a monthly data seminar series. Two such seminars have been held since April 2017. The DAU is also in the process of developing a website.

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, dated 26.02.2016.

2. Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey on Socio Economic Development

The survey is designed to capture dynamics of changes and transformation taking place in the economy and society, with individuals and households as the reference point. The Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey aims at understanding the socio-economic developments in the State. It 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.

The sampling design is being finalized which covers health, income, consumption, migration, employment, economic assets and demography. The survey is designed to capture dynamics of changes and transformation taking place in the economy and society, with individuals and households as the reference point.

The survey is to be conducted in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Nearly 15000 households from 575 rural/ 682 urban will be selected for the Survey. The Sampling Design was prepared and discussed with line departments.

The total project cost of Rs.390 lakhs has been approved in G.O. (Ms) No.19, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, Dated : 26.02.2016, for a period of three years and funded under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives – State Innovation Fund 2015-2016.

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

The objectives of this panel survey are to understand the household socio-economic status of the elderly, their physical and financial dependency and their health status and access to the health care system and social protection schemes. The Panel Survey focuses on health, cognition, financial situation and well-being of the elderly population in the

State. It 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 will provide a unique platform for enabling rigorous sub experiments to achieve the goals to improve the well being of the elderly population.

Workshops on questionnaire designing and piloting were conducted to design the questionnaire and for piloting the designed questionnaire respectively.

Draft questionnaire comprising of four modules viz., household, financial stability, health statistics and health access were designed based on the inputs from the workshop. Finalizing the Biomarkers along with the State Health Department is also under progress. Redesigning the questionnaire based on the pilot study is also under progress.

Chennai, Thiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Trichy and Kannyakumari Districts were selected for the survey based on the Human Development Index and Dependency ratio. A sample size of 8000-10000 households will be selected from the five districts.

The total project cost of an amount of Rs.606 lakhs has been approved for a

period of three years (Rs.90 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.

4. 'Development of Cleanliness Index for Tamil Nadu'

The Survey on "Development of Cleanliness Index in Tamil Nadu" is a collaborative Project of Indian Statistical Institute and Government of Tamil Nadu to develop a system to measure cleanliness of Cities / Towns in Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs.21.89 lakhs has been released to the Department of Economics and Statistics through the State Planning Commission for implementation of the Survey. The Survey has been conducted

in all Urban Local Bodies during the month of April, 2017 and the data collected were sent to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata.

The Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata made the presentation of draft report on Cleanliness Index on 03.07.2017 with concerned Departments in Secretariat and briefed the various findings of Cleanliness Index Survey conducted in the Urban Local Bodies of the State. The Urban Local Bodies are ranked based on four dimensions viz., Habits, Efficiency, Hygiene and Upkeep categorized from the questionnaire prepared for Visual Cleanliness Survey.

Further, discussion on this report is proposed to be held shortly with concerned urban local bodies of the survey. After the discussion, the final report will be released by Indian

Statistical Institute. It will be an eye-opener for improving the cleanliness in Urban Tamil Nadu.

5. Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) Funds-2016-17

The following initiatives are undertaken with TANII funds in this department to improve the capacity building, knowledge development of department and working efficiency of the department by involving emerging Information Technology tools.

a) Implementation of Digitization and Retrieval System with allocation of Rs.15.70 lakh

This department is publishing various reports. It also conducts various surveys and studies to provide required data to the Government enabling in Planning and to take policy decisions. To preserve such historical data/reports/ publications in digital

format a sum of Rs.15.70 lakh has been allotted for the implementation of Digitization and Retrieval System and it is implemented.

b) Implementation of Dynamic Data Visualisation and Interactive System with allocation of Rs.43 lakh

Video Conference is a live, visual connection between two or more officers at various locations for the purpose of communication. Furthermore, this infrastructure will be helpful in such a way that data collected by field offices and its inferences can be viewed digitally / dynamic mode between Headquarters and Regional Offices. This interactive system will facilitate platform for speedy sharing of data. It is useful to review schemes, administration

matters and to enable quick decision making. A sum of Rs.43 lakh has been allotted for the implementation of Dynamic Data Visualisation and Interactive System and it is implemented.

c) Formation of Analytical and Publication Unit with allocation of Rs.22.10 lakh

There are more than thirty schemes that are being implemented by this department in Agricultural and Non-Agricultural sectors and publishing various reports. To develop in-house Publication Unit, a sum of Rs.22.10 lakh has been allotted for the formation of Analytical and Publication Unit and it is implemented.

d) Strengthening of Existing Library with allocation of Rs.3 lakh

To strengthen the existing library with the latest development and to facilitate the enhancement of knowledge, the latest publications/books/ materials are to be procured and the activities of the library are to be fully computerized, for which a sum of Rs.3 lakh has been allotted and it is implemented.

e) Implementation of Capacity Building and Skill Development in Advanced Statistical Packages with allocation of Rs.55.06 lakh

The 'Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute' has been established and functioning in the Department of Economics and Statistics, Chennai-6 under the control of Principal Secretary /

Commissioner since 01.05.2012. In order to strengthen the Institute and to implement capacity building of the Institute, a sum of Rs.55.06 lakh has been allotted and it is implemented.

3.2.3. Collection of Agriculture Statistics

Agriculture continues to be an 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. All these Statistics are utilized in making policy decisions. This

Department is implementing various schemes pertaining to Agricultural Statistics.

- The main objective 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. Tomato, ladies finger, brinjal, sweet potato and cabbage are covered under vegetables. A total of 1440 experiments were conducted in 720 selected villages for the year 2016-17. Chillies, onion, turmeric, potato, coriander, tapioca, cashewnut and ginger are covered under the Minor Crops scheme. Under this scheme, 1244 Crop

Cutting Experiments were conducted in 622 villages for the year 2016-17.

- The objective of Forecasting of Crop Area and Production is to secure and disseminate advance information regarding season wise area and the production of '43' 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 9388 Crop Cutting Experiments were conducted under General Crop Estimation Survey for the year 2016-17 (Fasli year 1426) on 16 major crops to estimate the 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 Fasli year starting from July to June of next year.

- During the fasli year 1426 (2016-17), **National Agricultural Insurance Scheme** was replaced by the "**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**"(**PMFBY**) to determine the average yield of notified crops through Crop Cutting Experiments providing insurance coverage to farmers in the event of failure of crops due to natural calamities, such as drought, flood, cyclone,

attack of pests and diseases. For Kharif Season about 88,858 experiments and in Rabi Season 1,53,122 experiments were undertaken for 20 Crops. For the year 2015-16, the results for 20 crops were prepared and sent to Agricultural Insurance Company of India Ltd.

- Rainfall data are collected from 628 rain gauge stations of various departments. Based on these data, monthly, seasonal, annual rainfall statistics are compiled.
- Irrigation data are 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 are collected in all the 385 blocks of the State at the rate of one village per block in respect of 385 villages. 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 – The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented:-

- A priority basis enumeration is carried out in 20 per cent 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 2016-17, a sample of 3466 villages were selected and the area estimates 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.

- Agricultural Census is conducted once in five years since its inception in 1970-71. The Ninth Census was conducted in 2010-11. Phase-I, II and III reports of Ninth Agricultural Census have been published. Tenth Agricultural Census with the reference year 2015-16 is currently in progress. 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 Capita 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 (Revised Estimates), 2014-15 (Quick Estimates), 2015-16 (Advance Estimates) and 2016-17 (Advance Estimates Provisional) at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices have been prepared and released.

Estimates of State Domestic Product of Tamil Nadu

(Base year 2011-12)

(Rs. in. Crores)

Sl. No	Year	Gross State Domestic Product				Net State Domestic Product			
		At Current Prices	Growth Rate	At Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth Rate	At Current Prices	Growth Rate	At Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth Rate
1	2011-12	751485	--	751485	--	674478	--	674478	--
2	2012-13	855481	13.84	787907	4.85	768951	14.01	705426	4.59
3	2013-14 (R.E)	971090	13.51	842182	6.89	861429	12.03	740623	4.99
4	2014-15 (Q.E)	1092564	12.51	900628	6.94	970953	12.71	790760	6.77
5	2015-16 (A.E)	1212668	10.99	979816	8.79	1080461	11.28	863423	9.19
6	2016-17 (A.E.P)	1338766	10.40	1057592	7.94	1193578	10.47	933662	8.13

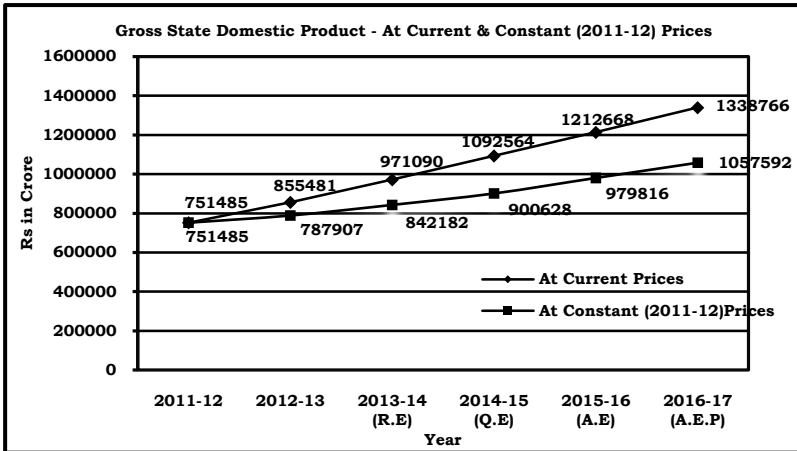
R.E: Revised Estimates, Q.E: Quick Estimates, A.E: Advance Estimates & A.E.P: Advance Estimates Provisional

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
6	2016-17(AEP)	157116	122902

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



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 2014-15 (Actual), 2015-16 (R.E.), 2016-17(B.E.) have been finalised. The Receipts and Expenditure of Local Bodies for the year 2014-15 have been finalised. 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 purpose 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 State in the New Series with base 2011-12 is under preparation for the years 2011-12 to 2015-16. 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 are important inputs 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, Simla. 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 are 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 was '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 consists of three components namely: Material, Labour and Other Charges and it 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 16 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 National Sample Survey Organisation (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 383 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. Shifting of Base Year to 2011-12 from 2004-05 has been completed and report has been approved. The report has been sent to Central Statistics Office (CSO) for its concurrence.

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 168 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) renamed as Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme

The 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). Now, the ISSP Scheme has been renamed as 'Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme. 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.

The revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under SSS Scheme has been approved by

Government of Tamil Nadu. As per the revised MoU Rs.3.89 Crore was released as first instalment by the Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on March, 2017. The activities mentioned in the revised MoU will be implemented using this fund.

3.2.12. Human Resource Development

Officials of the department are crucial for the effective implementation of Departmental activities. To infuse emerging talent in the department activities, as per G.O. Ms. No.64, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.3) Department, Dated: 10.07.2014, 268 Assistant Statistical Investigators have been appointed in the department through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC)

3.2.13. Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute (TNSSTI)

To impart training and enhance the efficiency of the department staff, the Tamilnadu 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 . The annual budget (Revised Estimate) during 2016-17 for the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute is Rs 113.07 lakh (including the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives fund Rs.55.06 lakh) under which 16 types of trainings were conducted for 18 batches of 550 officials. The total expenditure incurred up to February 2017 is Rs 81.24 lakh.

The Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute is providing training periodically in the following areas by utilizing resource persons from various fields:

- Induction course covering basic principles in Economics & Statistics, Official statistical system and related methodology, analytical reasoning and communication skills and report writing skills.
- 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 are periodically conducted.

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 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. Evaluation Studies

Since its inception, this Department has undertaken and completed 745 evaluation studies spanning different sectors including Social Welfare, Health, Irrigation, Agriculture, Forest, Education, Housing, Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Horticulture, Transport and Rural Development. The findings and suggestions of evaluation studies facilitate the scheme implementing authorities to take corrective measures for effective implementation of programmes.

3.3.4. Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17:

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. Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, (J-PAL-SA) has worked along with this Department in creating a document on guidelines for Evaluation and submitted for approval of the Government.
3. J-PAL-SA is also working with the Department in updating the existing Department Manual on Evaluation Methods.
4. To improve quality data collection, J-PAL-SA, has undertaken capacity building of the staff in the department and continues its association in providing guidance evaluation techniques.

5. J-PAL-SA 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 Centers 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) formulated by J-PAL-SA 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 taken up during 2016-17 and 2017-18:

A total number of 11 evaluation studies under various sectors were taken up for the year 2016-17 in the sectors of Agriculture, Forest, Education, Labour & Employment, Health & Family Welfare and Industries. Out of which 7 have been out sourced, 4 are in- house studies.

For the year 2017-18, a total number of 14 evaluation studies (12- in house 2 - out sourced) are to be under taken 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 a fast, reliable, convenient, efficient and economical mode of public transport in Chennai, 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.

3.4.1 Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-I

Under the Chennai Metro Rail Project, Phase-I, two corridors have been taken up from Washermenpet to Chennai Airport for 23.1 km and from Chennai Central to St Thomas Mount for 22.0 km. 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.

Based on the in-principle approval of the Government of Tamil Nadu, 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. 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 in accordance with guidelines of the Government of India for such external assistance funding.

The project is being implemented by the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), a Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated under the Companies Act. The company was restructured

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. In addition, there are three functional Directors.

3.4.2 Expenditure/ Physical Progress

The Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.2383.09 crore as equity and Rs.1942.22 crore as subordinate debt. The Government of India has released Rs.1950.53 crore as equity, Rs.707.22 crore as subordinate debt and Rs.8550.27 crore as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA) as on date.

All the major construction and system related contracts were awarded and the works are progressing well. Construction works relating to elevated viaducts and stations including construction of Depot at Koyambedu have been completed. The overall physical performance including underground sections upto the end of 30.6.2017 is 90.5%.

3.4.3 Passenger Services

The then Hon'ble Chief Minister "AMMA" inaugurated the passenger services on the elevated section from Koyambedu to Alandur (10.15 km) on 29.6.2015 and from Little Mount to Chennai Airport and from Alandur to St.Thomas Mount on 21.9.2016. The underground stretch between Koyambedu and Nehru Park has been completed and commissioned on 14.05.2017.

The balance underground stretch under Corridor-2 from Nehru Park to Chennai Central is expected to be completed by the end of 2017. The construction works in the underground stretch between Little Mount to Washermenpet is in progress and is expected to be completed by mid 2018 with stretches being opened for passenger services in the intervening period on completed portions.

3.4.4 Chennai Metro Rail Project - 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 action and 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 then Hon'ble Chief Minister "AMMA" laid the foundation stone for the implementation of the extension project and commenced the construction works on 23.7.2016. The construction of tunnel and two underground metro stations and piling works of the elevated viaduct are under progress.

3.4.5 Chennai Metro Rail Project - Phase-II

The Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders according administrative approval in September, 2014 for preparation of Draft Feasibility Report / Detailed Project Report for implementation of the Phase-II Metro Rail Corridors. A sum of Rs.8.00 crore has also been sanctioned to Chennai Metro Rail Limited from the Project Preparation Fund of Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board for this purpose. The Draft Feasibility Report prepared by the Consultant

was scrutinized by the High Power Committee and based on the recommendations of the Committee; Government issued orders for preparation of Detailed Project Report for the three metro rail corridors by Chennai Metro Rail Limited.

The Detailed Project Report prepared by the Consultant, viz. M/s RITES Limited has been submitted to Government. The Metro Rail Corridors at a total length of 107.55 km are proposed to be constructed under Phase-II, in order to ensure optimal inter modal integration and alignment of geometric designs. Phase-II will cover 3 corridors viz.,

- (i) Madhavaram to Siruseri (along OMR)
- (ii) CMBT to Light House
- (iii) Madhavaram to Sholinganallur.

The Government of Tamil Nadu accorded in-principle approval for the Detailed Project Report for Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project with three Metro Rail Corridors at an estimated completion cost of Rs.85,047 crore and recommended to Government of India for its approval and funding and also for obtaining loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project has also been included in the JICA Rolling Plan for the year 2016-17.

D. JAYAKUMAR

Minister for Fisheries, Finance,
Personnel and Administrative Reforms