



**PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND
SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT**

POLICY NOTE

DEMAND No.36

2018-2019

O. PANNEERSELVAM
Deputy Chief Minister

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Government of Tamil Nadu
2018

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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) 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 projects through the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives and implementation of Geographic Information Systems and evidence based policy making initiatives. Further, through the Special Initiatives Wing, overseeing the Chennai Metro Rail Project and certain New Special Initiatives to speed up the progress of important

infrastructure and development projects are being carried out.

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 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. Overseeing the Implementation of the Programme of "State Balanced Growth Fund" to ensure balanced development among regions 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. Implementation of Special Area Development Programme replacing the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP);
- xv. Facilitating the operations of the State Planning Commission, Department of Economics and Statistics and the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research;
- xvi. Facilitating new and special projects like the Metro Rail Project under the Special Initiatives wing and
- xvii. Launching new special initiatives to speed up the progress of important infrastructure and development projects.

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

2.2 Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017)

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) was implemented at an outlay of Rs.2,11,250 crore, which is nearly 148 per cent higher than the outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Plan incorporated the objective of ensuring faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth during the Plan period with an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 11 per cent 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 2012-17
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
Total	2,31,498	2,34,163

2.3 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. Centrally Sponsored Schemes have 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 per cent from the 32 per cent 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 2015-2016, proposed that, while a few Centrally Sponsored Schemes would continue to be fully supported, certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be run with a changed sharing pattern and 8 Centrally Sponsored Schemes would 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 per cent in 2011-2012, from 2015-2016 onwards it will be 49 per cent. More importantly, in Tamil Nadu's case, the State's share in the divisible pool of Central taxes has decreased from 4.969 per cent to 4.023 per cent. Further, no special grants have been provided, nor is the State eligible for revenue deficit grants. Hence, Government of Tamil Nadu 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 (RKVY) Vikas Yojana)
8.	White Revolution (Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
9.	Blue Revolution (Integrated Development of Fisheries)
10.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
	a. Har Khet Ko pani
	b. Per Drop More Crop
	c. Integrated Watershed Development Programme
d. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme	
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

	a.	PMAY – Rural
	b.	PMAY – Urban
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission	
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	
	a.	SBM-Rural
	b.	SBM-Urban
15.	National Health Mission (NHM)	
	a.	National Rural Health Mission
	b.	National Urban Health Mission
	c.	Tertiary Care Programmes
	d.	Human Resources in Health and Medical Education
	e.	National Mission on AYUSH (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.

2.4 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. Now it is named 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 performance of various monitorable items and schemes implemented by the Departments and organisations are being

reviewed every quarter by this department and quarterly progress reports sent to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

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

The Government formed a State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) on GIS / RS in G.O. Ms. No.19, Planning and Development 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 with 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.

2.6 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.

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.

2.6.1 Memorandum of Understanding with Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, South Asia (J-PAL-SA), Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Abdul Latif Jameel – Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL-SA) 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.

2.7 Special Initiatives and Projects:

The Government in G.O.Ms.No.31, Planning and Development (WTO) Department, dated 29.04.2003, 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.

2.8 New Special Initiatives

In G.O.Ms.No.23, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department Dated: 19.03.2018 Government have issued orders launching new special initiatives to speed up the progress of important infrastructure and development projects and also to improve provision of public services to citizens as there is a need for special attention to certain subjects which are multi-sectoral in nature and require focussed attention.

The role of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department is to initiate and coordinate and either bring the initiative to maturity or determine that the initiative is not worth pursuing and drop it.

The following have been taken up as Special Initiatives

- (i) Streamlining of land acquisition and land alienation procedures especially for major projects-to substantially reduce time taken while adhering to the prevailing statutory requirements.
- (ii) Conversion of water bodies in the vicinity of Chennai for water supply.
- (iii) Identifying and improving certain key points of interaction of the common citizen with Government with a view to clean and efficient provisions of public services.

3.0 HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

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

1. State Planning Commission (SPC)
2. Department of Economics and Statistics (DOES)
3. Department of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR)
4. The Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), a Joint Sector Company.

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 Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department and the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department are ex-officio Members. The Member- Secretary, State Planning Commission is in charge of the administration of the Commission.

3.1.2 The main responsibilities of the existing Commission are:

- (i) Advise the Government on the priorities of the schemes including new schemes;
- (ii) Undertake evaluation of major schemes and recommend to the Government the measures necessary to restructure or improve the schemes based on such evaluation;
- (iii) Implement schemes under State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) effectively as per existing guidelines and Government orders;
- (iv) Integrate the functions of District Planning Cells and initiate planning process at District/Block/Village level;
- (v) Monitor the development indicators that influence the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) etc. and advise the Government for appropriate intervention;
- (vi) Undertake special studies as required for formulation and implementation of projects and schemes;

- (vii) Monitor the Tamil Nadu economy and send reports to the Government as and when necessary;
- (viii) Administering the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) and the State Innovation Fund and advise the Government on the approval of new schemes for inclusion in the state budget under TANII;
- (ix) Formulation of draft Land Use Policy for Tamil Nadu through Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board.

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. Further, this assistance is extended to the State Universities, Boards, Autonomous Institutions etc., This idea could be eventually extended further to the non-Government sector as well. An award in the name of "Chief Minister's Award for Innovation" has been instituted and will be awarded for the best innovative practices.

3.1.4 State Innovation Fund

In 2015-2016, the Government has setup a State Innovation Fund by restructuring the existing Part II schemes with an initial corpus of Rs.150.00 crore. New innovative schemes are being financed under the State Innovation Fund from the financial year 2015-2016, The Government in G.O. Ms. No.124, Planning,

Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated: 24.10.2014 has issued detailed guidelines for identification and implementation of innovative schemes.

During the year 2017-2018 in two rounds of appraisal, 66 innovative projects were recommended at a total cost of Rs.156.40 crore for a period of 3 years. Up to 2017-2018, 28 Departments have received funding to a tune of Rs.470.12 crore covering 209 projects / schemes under TANII for the proposals which are new or novel to public service delivery by introduction of process / practice / approach / technique or technology that would lead to a substantial improvement in developmental/ governance outcomes.

Further, for the year 2018-2019, in the first round meeting, State Planning Commission

appraised 29 projects at a total cost of Rs.27.45 crore to Government for sanction.

3.1.5 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 in the following Rural & Urban areas;

- At Block level - In 105 blocks in rural areas, which are backward in these parameters;
- In Town Panchayats - In selected slum areas which are most backward and with high population density and
- In Municipalities & Corporations - In one-fourth of wards with predominant slum population

State Planning Commission has approved 578 projects worth of Rs.377.54 crore under State Balanced Growth Fund with the following distribution viz., Income Rs.102.53 crore,

Poverty Rs.68.88 crore, Employment Rs.21.42 crore, Education Rs.23.52 crore, Health Rs.160.28 crore and for Gender Rs.0.91 crore.

Further, on the basis of Hon'ble Chief Minister's Announcements under Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rule 110, twenty three projects have been sanctioned to Hilly/Forest Tribal areas for a sum of Rs.46.51 crore for addressing poverty, improving infrastructure, health and education.

Totally, 601 projects have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.424.05 crore sofar under State Balanced Growth Fund.

Hon'ble Minister's announcements:

1. The State Planning Commission initiated preparation of **Village Development Plan using P-tracking methodology** as a pilot in 47 Panchayats in Dharmapuri

and Theni Districts. At present enumeration is being conducted to map the infrastructures and to collect household data. Data collected will be consolidated and Village Development Plan will be prepared and approved in the Grama Sabha.

2. **A study on special plan for development of Backward areas of North Chennai** is in progress. The study will identify special projects to address the backwardness in Socio-economic, infrastructure, education and health.

The NITI Aayog - Government of India has identified **Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar districts as Aspirational districts amongst 115 districts** throughout the country. For Transformation of these districts to improve key performance indicators,

a District Action plan is being prepared. The District Action plan will formulate strategies to improve the performance of key indicators in health, education, sanitation, basic infrastructure and Agriculture by 2022.

3.1.6 Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board: (TNSLURB)

The Government in G.O.Ms. No.58, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated: 10.02.2011 has created the "Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB)" under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairperson, State Planning Commission as a permanent body in the State Planning Commission with an objective to formulate effective land use management policy.

Achievement for the year 2017-2018

For the year 2017-2018, three research studies were taken up with a total cost of

Rs.66.45 lakhs. The new research studies taken up include

- (i) Land Use Land Cover Mapping for Special Area Development Programme.
- (ii) Criteria for Wetland Prioritization and Framework for Wetland Monitoring in Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) A Platform for Integrated Urban Governance in Metropolitan Chennai: Developing Resilience Scenarios and Strategies through Simulation and Gaming.

A pilot study for Land Use Land Cover Mapping of Special Area Development programme for three blocks of Theni District has been taken up in the year 2017-2018.

3.1.7 Special Area Development Programme: (SADP)

The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) were implemented in

Tamil Nadu from 1975-1976 onwards with 90 per cent financial assistance from the Government of India, while the balance of 10 per cent 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 thrust 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 is also implementing schemes for the welfare of the tribals and other population living in the areas prone to leftwing extremism and Maoist prone areas along the border areas of the state in the districts of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Erode, Coimbatore and Nilgiris.

In the Union Budget 2015-2016, Government of India announced that the HADP/WGDP schemes would be delinked from the Central Assistance from the year 2015-2016 onwards. As an immediate follow up, in the Budget 2015-2016, the State Government announced that a new scheme, the Special Area Development Programme (SADP) would be implemented with an annual outlay of Rs.75.00 crore covering the hilly areas of the State. The designated area for the Special Area Development Programme is targeted to the hill ranges of Tamil Nadu which are at an absolute

altitude of > 600m ASL from the base. The target area is being spread over 10 districts, 42 taluks and 71 blocks covering 36 Municipalities and 148 Town Panchayats of the State. Areas in Erode District which were not covered earlier under WGDP and HADP have now been included in SADP.

In G.O.Ms. No.40, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (TC-I) Department, dated 04.03.2016 the guidelines for implementation of SADP were issued. 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 focuses in the sectors which include Soil conservation, Forestry and Ecology, Horticulture, Agriculture, Adi Dravida and Tribal Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Renewable Energy, Rural Roads, Gap-filling infrastructure in Urban and Rural Local Bodies, Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business, Water Resources Development and Fisheries.

The programme is proposed to be operationalised at the level of the fundamental unit of decentralized governance viz., Village Panchayat, Town Panchayat or Municipality. This

ensures a more focused approach to hilly areas as opposed to taking up whole taluks and blocks as in HADP and WGDP.

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

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

Under Unit-II, the present State Land Use Research Board at the State Planning Commission oversees the field implementation in the remaining districts, which are:

1. Dindigul
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 are 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 co-ordination 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.

For this programme, a sum of Rs.75.00 crores is provided every year and so far, 904 projects have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.112.72 crores.

3.1.8 Land Use Planning and Management under Indo German Cooperation:

In G.O.Ms.No.63 Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SP.1) Department dated: 11.08.2017, the Government has approved a project on "Land Use Planning and Management" under Indo German Development Cooperation

between Duetsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Planning Development & Special Initiatives Department through (i) State Planning Commission (SPC), (ii) the Housing and Urban Development Department, and (iii) the Department of Town and Country Planning (DTCP). The note of co-operation was signed between the State Government of Tamil Nadu and GIZ on 27th September, 2017 in the presence of the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Consul General for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The objective of this project is to strengthen the overall culture of spatial and land use planning at different levels of government by enhancing the capacities of planning institutions in applying a standard land use planning and management instruments in selected areas in Tamil Nadu for which a State Level Steering

Committee has been constituted vide G.O.Ms.No.88 Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SP.1) Department, dated 22.11.2017.

3.1.9 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Succeeding the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals are the new universal goals, adopted across 193 countries including India. The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has been assigned the role to co-ordinate Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (called as SDGs). The States are important role players in SDG implementation. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 targets resolved in the UN Summit held from 25th to 27th September 2015, several SDG targets are to be achieved before 2030; some of them by 2020.

The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. The State is taking necessary steps to incorporate these aspirational and global/ national targets into state planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

A High Power Committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary with nine other Secretaries from the major departments as members to oversee the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. Further, to review and monitor the achievement of 17 Goals and 169 Targets of the

Sustainable Development Goals periodically, eight Working Groups have also been constituted.

The state has identified nodal departments as well as related departments for each goal and target specifically. Concerned departments have finalised mapping the relevant departmental goals, targets and validation of indicators is under process.

The Convenors of the Working Groups (eight) are constantly interacting with Chairman and Members of the Working Groups. Series of meetings have been held and Working Groups are in the process of preparation of Goal-wise Vision document including roadmap and strategy.

The State Planning Commission is carrying out the various activities relating to the preparation of State Vision 2030 and Action Plan

Document for the implementation of SDG through the resource institution for which a process has already been initiated.

3.1.10 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. approving the methodology for the evaluation studies approved by the State Evaluation Committee;
- ii. reviewing interim reports and draft report before finalisation;
- iii. discussing the follow-up action and findings of the evaluation studies;

The Government has recently issued orders for the Programme Evaluation Guidelines to create a common basis for designing, undertaking and commissioning evaluations by various Government agencies vide G.O.Ms.No.80, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, Dated: 23.10.2017.

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES) 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 has been 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 actionable reports. Therefore, in the Budget Speech 2015-2016, the formation of the Data Analytics Unit in the Department of Economics and Statistics in collaboration with

Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) was announced so as to provide data based inputs to apex policy making bodies to support evidence based policy making. Tamil Nadu is the first State to establish such a unit.

This unit aims to provide relevant data to quicken the decision making process, using application software and latest Information Technology tools. This unit envisages to create a State level information portal to compile the data of various departments speedily with accuracy and also to support data requirements of different departments.

Initially, it will focus on using tools for decisive and descriptive analytics. As such DAU has completed the following three projects;

- Analyzing Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) - Data sets provided by Health Department
- Analyzing Local Body Survey - Data sets provided by 5th State Finance Commission
- Matching of Missing Persons and unidentified dead bodies - Data provided by State Crime Records Bureau.

2. Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey on Socio Economic Development

The Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey aims at understanding the socio-economic developments in the State. 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. 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 End line for a period of three years. The survey will be conducted in coordination with the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) and Survey Research Centre, University of Michigan, USA. An important feature of this survey is capturing data by Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) i.e. in digital mode, through tablets.

The sampling design is finalized in consultation with line departments and it covers health, income, consumption, migration, employment, economic assets and demography.

The survey is to be conducted in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Nearly 15,000 households from 575 Rural villages and 682 Urban Frame Survey Blocks will be selected for the survey. The questionnaire for House listing survey, the first stage of the survey has been finalized and mobile application for house listing survey were also developed using survey CTO software. The pilot testing of the house listing questionnaire enumerator level training to field staff including the hamlet creation, protocols using NSS sampling methodology completed and survey commenced from February 2018.

The total project cost of Rs.390.00 lakh has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No.19, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated :

26.02.2016 under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives fund.

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 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 and provide a unique platform to achieve the goals to improve the well being of the elderly population.

This survey will be conducted in co-ordination 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.

Five districts namely Chennai, (Greater Chennai Area), Thiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari Districts have been selected for the survey based on the Human Development Index and Dependency ratio. A sample size 8,000-10,000 household will be selected from these five districts.

The Questionnaire for House Listing Survey, the first stage of the survey has been finalized and mobile applications for house listing were also developed using ‘Survey CTO’ software. The Pilot testing of the house listing questionnaire,

enumerator level training to field staff including the Hamlet Creation Protocols using NSS sampling methodology completed and survey commenced from February 2018.

The list of Health measurements and Bio-markers to be carried out in the survey is finalized with Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. St.John Research Institute (SJRI) has been identified for preparing protocols, training material and providing training to the Staff of Health Dept. for the health measurements collection.

The questionnaire for the main survey is being finalized in consultation with the line departments and will be conducted in the selected households.

The total project cost of Rs.606.00 lakh has been approved vide G.O. Ms.No.21, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2&E) Department dated 27.02.2016 under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) Fund.

4. Survey on 'Development of Cleanliness Index in 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. The State Planning Commission has released a sum of Rs.21.89 Lakh to Department of Economics and Statistics for the implementation of Survey. The Survey has been completed and data sent

to Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata for calculating Cleanliness Index.

3.2.3 Collection of Agriculture Statistics

Agriculture continues to be an important sector of the State economy. As 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 object of the crop cutting experiments on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor crops is to provide reliable estimates of production and yield per hectare assessed through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE). Under Fruits and Vegetables scheme, the important Horticultural crops covered are grapes, mango, jackfruit, banana, guava, orange, pineapple and lemon as fruits. Tomato, ladiesfinger, brinjal, sweet potato and cabbage are covered under vegetables. A total of 1,470 Crop Cutting Experiments were conducted in 735 selected villages for the year 2017-2018. Chillies, onion, turmeric, potato, coriander, tapioca, cashewnut and ginger are covered under the Minor Crops scheme. Under this scheme, 1,240 Crop Cutting Experiments were conducted in 620 villages for the year 2017-2018.

- The objective of forecasting of Crop Area and Production is to secure and disseminate advance information regarding season-wise Area and 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 9,500 Crop Cutting Experiments were conducted under General Crop Estimation Survey for the year 2017-2018 (Fasli year 1427) on 17 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 and Arecanut per hectare, the average yield per palm of Coconut and 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 year 2017-2018, 380 villages for Coconut and 71 villages for Arecanut were covered for conducting the survey.

- During the fasli year 1427 (2017-2018), under **“Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana”(PMFBY)** scheme, the average yield of notified crops has been calculated through Crop Cutting Experiments for providing insurance coverage to farmers in the event of failure of crops due to natural calamities such as drought, flood, cyclone, attack of pests, diseases, etc. For Kharif

Season, total of 88,708 experiments for 18 crops and in Rabi Season, 1,53,234 experiments have been planned for 21 crops. For the year 2016-2017, the results were prepared for notified crops and sent to respective Agricultural Insurance Companies.

- Rainfall data are collected from 545 manual 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 Taluk-wise District Irrigation profile is prepared.

- Data on agricultural wages are collected at the rate of one village per block in respect of 385 blocks of the State. The prevailing agricultural wages in the selected villages are collected under two broad categories viz. Field labourers and other agricultural labourers. Based on the reports received, the average daily wage rates for the State and the Index Numbers are computed.
- The objective of the Marketable Surplus Scheme is to quantify paddy available for sale after deducting own consumption of cultivators, wages in kind and seed reserves.

3.2.4 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

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 2017-2018, a sample total of 3,479 villages were selected and the area estimates for the said schemes were sent to Government of India.
- The aim of the Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme is to locate deficiencies

in the system of collection of Agricultural Statistics in the State by exercising meaningful supervision by Central and State authorities over the primary field workers viz., Village Administrative Officers and to suggest remedial measures for improvement in the system. The key activities carried out are to ensure page totalling of Khasra Registers (Adangal) and supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments.

- Agriculture Census is conducted once in five years under three phases since its inception in 1970-1971. The Ninth Census was conducted in 2010-2011. Phase-I, II and III reports of Ninth Agriculture Census have been published. The Tenth Agriculture Census with the reference year 2015-2016 is currently in progress. The first Phase of work has been completed. Data encompassing different types of

particulars on land holdings are obtained from land records. 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 2011-2012) for the years 2014-2015 (Revised Estimates), 2015-2016 (Quick Estimates), 2016-2017 (Advance Estimates) and 2017-2018 (Advance Estimates provisional) at Current and Constant (2011-2012) Prices have been prepared and released.

Estimates of State Domestic Product of Tamil Nadu

(Base year 2011-2012)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Gross State Domestic Product				Net State Domestic Product			
		at Current Prices	Growth Rate	at Constant (2011-2012) Prices	Growth Rate	at Current Prices	Growth Rate	at Constant (2011-2012) Prices	Growth Rate
1.	2011-2012	751486	--	751486	--	674478	--	674478	--
2.	2012-2013	855476	13.84	792164	5.41	768946	14.01	709683	5.22
3.	2013-2014	969216	13.30	852213	7.58	859556	11.78	750654	5.77
4.	2014-2015 (R.E)	1072775	10.68	893896	4.89	957447	11.39	791896	5.49
5.	2015-2016 (Q.E)	1161963	8.31	948674	6.13	1037488	8.36	838901	5.94
6.	2016-2017 (A.E)	1298511	11.75	1018944	7.41	1164311	12.22	903240	7.67
7.	2017-2018 (A.E.P)	1445227	11.30	1100786	8.03	1295268	11.25	974771	7.92

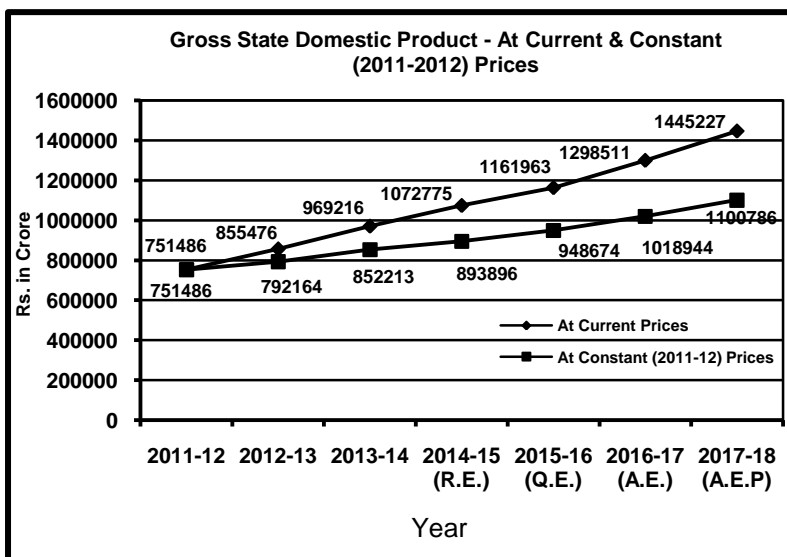
R.E: Revised Estimates, Q.E: Quick Estimates, A.E: Advance Estimates & A.E.P: Advance Estimates Provisional.

Net State Domestic Product – Per capita Income of Tamil Nadu

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Year	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-2012) Prices
1	2011-2012	92984	92984
2	2012-2013	105031	96937
3	2013-2014	116329	101591
4	2014-2015 (R.E)	128385	106186
5	2015-2016 (Q.E)	137837	111454
6	2016-2017 (A.E)	153263	118897
7	2017-2018 (A.E.P)	168934	127134

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



The State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimate for the previous year have been revised due to the revision of all India estimates and the latest data supplied by Central Statistics Office, Government of India.

District Income Estimates in the New Series with the Base Year 2011-2012 for the years 2011-2012 to 2015-2016 (Provisional) has been released at Current and Constant Prices. In addition, Statistical Statement on District Domestic Product – Tamil Nadu Volume-II for the years 2011-2012 to 2015-2016 (Provisional) with Base Year – 2011-2012 has been released.

2. State Accounts

The Accounts of the Local Government plays a crucial role in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product and Capital asset formation. The Economic and Purpose Classification of 2015-2016 (Actual),

2016-2017 (R.E.), 2017-2018 (B.E.) of Tamil Nadu Budget have been finalised. The Receipts and Expenditure of Municipal Corporations (12), Municipalities (124), Panchayats Unions (385) and Town Panchayats (528) in Tamil Nadu for the year 2015-2016 have been compiled and the report sent to Central and State Government.

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 for the years 2011-2012 to 2015-2016 will be released soon taking 2011-2012 as base year. 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 are collected and the Wholesale Price Index of Tamil Nadu is computed and released every month with Base Year 1970-1971 = 100.

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

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) is computed separately as Central and State series. As far as Central series is concerned, Consumer Prices for Industrial Workers with base year 2001=100 are collected from six Centres namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Coonoor and forwarded to the Labour Bureau, Shimla. As far as the State series is concerned, Consumer Prices for Industrial Workers with base year

2011=100 collected on a monthly basis from four Centres viz., Cuddalore, Nagercoil, Tuticorin and Vellore are computed and released.

4. Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined at Sub-State level

Compilation of Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined at Sub-State level is under process.

3.2.7 Social Statistics

Social statistical analysis is the key tool for understanding the 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 conducted on successive rounds with technical guidance of the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India. The survey provides estimates based on the sample data collected in the survey over different subjects.

The National Sample Survey 74th Round was conducted during the period from July 2016 to June 2017 and the subject covered in this survey is “Establishment Focused Survey on Services Sector”.

The 75th Round of National Sample Survey (July 2017 to June 2018) survey on “Household Consumer Expenditure, Household Social Consumption on Health and Household Social Consumption on Education” is under process.

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 Housing Start Up Index (HSUI) for 17 select centres 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 charges and Other Charges and it reveals the trend in the cost of construction materials in select 16 Centres of the State. The main objective of this study is to track the variation in construction costs in Tamil Nadu including wages for labourers in the identified sixteen districts.

3.2.8 Industrial Statistics

1. Annual Survey of Industries

The factories registered under Section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 are covered by the survey carried out under the guidance of the Central Statistics Office (CSO). 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 Capital Invested, Outstanding Loans, Input, Output, Gross Value Added, Net Value Added, Number of Workers and Wages paid to them in Industrial Sector. These data are utilized for computing State Income estimates derived from the manufacturing sector. At present, Annual Survey of Industries 2016-2017 data are being collected from registered factories in Tamil Nadu.

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 IIP is published in the form of a monthly report as a short term measure of

industrial growth. Shifting of Base Year to 2011-2012 from 2004-2005 has been completed and report has been released. The item basket covers 8 items under Mining Sector, 244 items under Manufacturing Sector covering 1,244 factories and 1 item under Electricity Sector for the base year 2011-2012.

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 167 select focal centres distributed in all districts except Chennai, Krishnagiri, The Nilgiris and Perambalur.

3.2.9 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.

3.2.10 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) in March, 2017. The various activities mentioned in the revised MoU have been implemented using this fund.

As per the revised MoU, Rs.3.00 crore was released as second instalment by the Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in September, 2017. The activities mentioned in the revised MoU have been implemented using this fund, namely 674 Tablets have been purchased, Physical Infrastructure work for 3 District offices, 18 Divisional Assistant Director offices and 16 Block Statistical Inspector offices have been completed.

3.2.11 Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute (TNSSTI)

To impart training and to enhance the efficiency of the department staff, the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute has

been established and is functioning since 01.05.2012 in the premises of Department of Economics and Statistics with a Director and supporting staff sanctioned by the Government. During 2017-2018 seventeen types of trainings were conducted in 25 batches for 662 officials.

The Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute is providing periodical training 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, etc.
- Need based short duration trainings on National Sample Survey subjects, methods of State Income estimation, application of statistical packages, official statistics and related methodology, recent developments in the international arena, computer applications, software

development, data security and management of computer systems 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 the programme implementation.

3.3.1 The major functions of the Department are:

- i. Evaluating schemes, projects and programmes sponsored by both the Central and State Governments and Externally-aided Agencies;

- ii. Carrying out ad-hoc studies relating to specific programmes and socio-economic surveys; and
- iii. Bringing out an annual Publication, viz., 'Tamil Nadu – An Economic Appraisal'.

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

- i 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

The findings and suggestions of evaluation studies facilitate the scheme implementing

authorities to take corrective measures for effective implementation of the programme.

Since its inception, this Department has completed and submitted 758 evaluation studies to Government spanning under various sectors viz., Social Welfare, Health, Irrigation, Agriculture, Forest, Education, Housing, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Horticulture, Transport and Rural Development etc.

At present the following Evaluation Studies have been submitted to the Government:

- Evaluation report on Social Security Pension Schemes implemented in Kanniyakumari district to ensure genuineness of new beneficiaries.
- Evaluation report on Impact of uprooting of exotic weeds and replacing them by indigenous species under Hill Area Development Programme.

- Evaluation report on Horticultural schemes under Western Ghats Development Programme.
- Evaluation report on Welfare and Development of Children in Service Homes and Children Homes run by Different Agencies.

3.3.4 Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII):

The Standing Finance Committee has approved the proposal for implementation of the e-Evaluation System in the department as recommended by the State Planning Commission at a cost of Rs.62.46 Lakhs under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) Scheme for the years 2016-2017, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.

The Government had sanctioned Rs.10.80 Lakhs during the year 2017-18 for electronic mode of data collection in

tablets, Web server, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) consultancy, maintenance and training of SPSS to the staff of this Department.

At present the Evaluation Studies for collection of primary data, tablets are being used for effective and efficient reporting of data.

3.3.5 New Initiatives:

1. i. In G.O. Ms. No.78, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, dated : 16.09.2015, 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 and its functions are to approve the methodologies of the evaluation studies and to review the status and findings of evaluation

studies taken up by the Evaluation and Applied Research Department.

2. Guidelines for Programme Evaluations:

Apart from the Evaluation and Applied Research Department, different implementing departments also commission and undertake evaluation of their schemes and programmes as required for reporting to Government of India, External Aided Agencies, Government of Tamil Nadu and for their internal use.

3. To institutionalize the evidence based approach to policy making, orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No.80, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, dated 23.10.2017 for programme Evaluation Guidelines to create a common basis for designing, undertaking and commissioning

evaluations by various Government agencies that are intended for informing the design of new policies and programmes, review of existing schemes for extension or termination and for preparing evaluation plans and commissioning studies.

4. J-PAL – SA is working with the department, in updating the existing department manual on Evaluation Methods.
5. To improve quality data collection, J-PAL –SA continues its association in providing guidance on evaluation techniques.
6. The outsourced studies will be commissioned through the Institutions / Organizations empanelled in the list for Policy Research and Evaluation Studies by

the Government. The Request for proposal (RFP) for outsourcing four evaluation studies is under progress viz.

- i. Evaluation Study on "Implementation of Right to Education Act" in Tamil Nadu;
- ii. Evaluation Study on "Massive Tree Planting Programme- Phase II and III" in Tamil Nadu;
- iii. Evaluation Study on "An analysis of Increased Level of Registration in Employment Exchanges" of Tamil Nadu; and
- iv. Evaluation Study on "Distribution of Aids and Appliances (Petrol Scooters, Wheel Chairs, Artificial Limbs and behind the Ear Hearing Aids) to the Differently Abled Persons" in Tamil Nadu.

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. To improve public transport, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to introduce a rail-based transport system in the form of the Chennai Metro Rail Project. This project aims to provide a fast, reliable, convenient, efficient and economical mode of public transport in Chennai, which is integrated with other forms of public and private transport in the city including buses, suburban trains, the existing Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and future rail systems including monorail transport.

3.4.1 Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-I

Under 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. These two 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 to contribute 15 per cent of the project cost as equity and 5 per cent as subordinate debt. The State Government is to contribute 15 per cent as equity and 5.78 per cent as subordinate debt.

The balance 59.22 per cent 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 cost for phase-I has been revised at Rs.19,058 crore.

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.2583.09 crore as equity and Rs.2334.22 crore as subordinate debt. The Government of India has released Rs.2190.00 crore as equity, Rs.730.00 crore as subordinate debt and Rs.8646.00 crore as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA) as on date.

Works on all elevated viaducts and stations including construction of Depot at Koyambedu and on underground stretches from Koyambedu to Central Metro and from Little Mount to AG-DMS have been completed. Works on the remaining underground stretches from AG-DMS to Washermenpet are under progress. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 2018.

3.4.3 Passenger Services

Passenger services were inaugurated on the elevated section from Koyambedu to Alandur

(10.15 km) on 29.6.2015 and from Little Mount to Chennai Airport (8.6 km) and from Alandur to St. Thomas Mount (1.2 km) on 21.9.2016. Passenger services in the underground stretches between Koyambedu and Nehru Park (7.4 km) were commissioned on 14.05.2017 and from Nehru Park to Chennai Central (2.5 km) and from Little Mount to AG-DMS (4.35 km) on 25.05.2018.

3.4.4 Phase-I Extension

The Government of Tamil Nadu and Chennai Metro Rail Limited had proposed the extension of Corridor-I of the Chennai Metro Rail Project from its present northern terminal Washermenpet to Thiruvottriyur / Wimco Nagar (9.051 Km) at a cost of Rs.3770 crore to Government of India for necessary statutory approval and administrative sanction and the Government of India accorded approval for the project on 15.06.2016.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.400.00 crore as equity and Rs.408.00 crore as subordinate debt. The Government of India has released Rs.395.23 crore as equity, Rs.86.00 crore as subordinate debt and Rs.425.00 crore as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA) as on date.

The foundation stone for the implementation of the extension project was laid and the construction works commenced on 23.07.2016. The construction of entire tunnel has been completed and the construction works relating to two underground metro stations and piling works for the elevated viaduct are under progress. The work relating to Wimco Nagar Depot has commenced.

3.4.5 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 was 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 a Detailed Project Report for the three metro rail corridors with a total length of 88 km.

The Detailed Project Report was prepared by the Consultant, viz., M/s. RITES Limited. A total length of 107.55 kms are proposed to be constructed under Phase-II, in order to ensure optimal inter modal integration and alignment of geometric designs. Phase-II is intended to eventually cover 3 corridors viz.,

(i) Madhavaram to Siruseri (along OMR)
(ii) CMBT to Light House and (iii) Madhavaram to Sholinganallur (via CMBT). The Government of Tamil Nadu accorded in-principle approval for Phase-II at an estimated completion cost of Rs.85,047 crore and recommended it to Government of India for its approval and funding and also for obtaining loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs requested the State Government to re-examine the Phase-II proposals with reference to New Metro Rail Policy-2017 and the National Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Policy. Accordingly, the project proposals were suitably modified and revised DPR sent to Government of India during October, 2017. The overall project cost has come down to Rs.79,961 crore. The proposal

now under the consideration of Government of India.

In pursuance of this request, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is actively considering funding for the priority corridors of phase-II for a length of 52.01 k.m. from Madhavaram to Sholinganallur (along OMR) and from Madhavaram to Koyambedu. The construction works in the above sections will be commenced as soon as loan approval is received from Japan International Cooperation Agency. In respect of the corridor from the Light House to CMBT to the length of 17.12 Km. action is being taken by the State Government to get loan assistance from the Asian Development Bank.

O. PANNEERSELVAM
Deputy Chief Minister