



POLICY NOTE

ON

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT

DEMAND No. 36

2015-2016

O.PANNEERSELVAM
Minister for Finance and Public Works

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Government of Tamil Nadu
2015

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DEMAND No.36

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT

“இந்தியாவிலேயே, முதலீட்டாளர்கள் நாடுகின்ற, முதன்மையான இடமாகத் தமிழகத்தை ஆக்குவதே இந்த அரசின் இலட்சியமாகும். முதலிடம் என்று நான் குறிப்பிடுவது முதலீட்டைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் மட்டுமல்ல, பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி, சமூக நீதி, மிக முக்கியமாக நம் மக்களின் ஒட்டுமொத்த வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துதல் ஆகியவற்றிலும் முதலிடம் பெறுவதே எனது இலட்சியம்”.

—மாண்புமிகு தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சர்
புரட்சித் தலைவி அம்மா அவர்கள்

NOTE ON POLICY

INTRODUCTION

The Hon'ble Chief Minister launched the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 containing the goals to be achieved by the year 2023, coinciding with the next two five year plan periods. Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 aims at making Tamil Nadu, the State with the best infrastructure services as well as the highest

Human Development Index (HDI) ranking in India. The Twelfth Five Year Plan of the State seeks to make Tamil Nadu the Numero Uno State in all indicators of human development. The core focus of the Twelfth Plan is accelerated, sustainable and inclusive growth. The outcome of the entire planning process will be the eradication of poverty, creation of more and better job opportunities and overall improvement in the quality of life of the people of the State.

The Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department is primarily responsible for 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. The Department scrutinises proposals for development schemes circulated by other departments. The Department coordinates with various Government departments towards achieving this objective and as the administrative department, draws on the expertise of the State Planning Commission (SPC), Department of Economics & Statistics (DOES) and Department of Evaluation & Applied Research (DEAR) for policy advice. The department is also the Nodal department of the State Government which interacts with the NITI Aayog, the successor institution of the Union Planning Commission. The department performs a number of coordination functions for new initiatives undertaken by Government. It also takes up promotion, design and implementation of special, innovative,

multidisciplinary projects and policies such as for e-governance across departments through Geographic Information Systems, evidence based policy making and through the Special Initiatives Wing, the Chennai Metro Rail Project. The Department's website, www.tn.gov.in/department/23, documents these activities in greater detail.

1.0 MAIN ACTIVITIES

- i. Preparation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and liaison with the erstwhile Union Planning Commission and the newly established NITI Aayog;
- ii. Preparation of Perspective Plan, Mid-Term Review of Five Year Plan, assessment of development indicators and evaluation of major plan schemes;
- iii. Stewards studies on formulation and implementation of specific programmes including natural resource assessments of land and water use in the State;
- iv. Monitoring and Review of Plan Schemes, Twenty Point Programme, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Schemes shared between State and Centre;
- v. Administering the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) and the State Innovation Fund.
- vi. Monitoring and Review of progress in major infrastructure projects;

- vii. Coordination 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 and promoting Evidence Based Policy Making. In the past, the department has led in computerisation of government activity and in formulating the State's approach to the World Trade Organisation Agreement and its domestic impact;
- viii. Design and Implementation of the Programme of "State Balanced Growth Fund" to ensure balanced development in key economic and social indicators;
- ix. Preparation of District Development plans through District Planning Cells which function as supporting arms of the District Planning Committees;
- x. 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;

- xi. Evaluation of Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Externally Aided Projects;
- xii. Design and Implementation of special schemes including the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), socio-economic development schemes in naxal prone areas and the newly announced Special Area Development Programme in the Budget for 2015-16;
- xiii. Facilitating the operations of the State Planning Commission, Department of Economics and Statistics and the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research; and
- xiv. Facilitating new and special projects like the Metro Rail Project under Special Initiatives wing.

2.0 NOTES ON ACTIVITIES

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

2.1 Consistent Growth in Outlays of Five Year Plans

The State Government's plan expenditure has consistently exceeded planned outlays encouraging higher growth rates. These have

enabled a near doubling in levels of Approved Plan Outlays every five years as displayed below:

(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

2.2 Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 – 2012)

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

2.2.1 Outlays & Expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan

Year-wise Outlays/ Expenditure

The Initial outlay fixed for the 11th Five Year Plan Rs.85,344 crore

(Rs. In crore)

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

Sectoral Outlays/ Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

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

Although, plan expenditure exceeded approved outlay during the Eleventh Plan period as shown in the table above, growth in the critical sectors of power, industry and agriculture lagged and only higher growth in the services sector enabled the economy to achieve an estimated AAGR of 8.58% over the period 2007-12.

2.2.2 Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017)

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) was proposed to be implemented at an outlay of Rs.2,11,250 crore, which is 148% higher than the outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Plan incorporates the objective of ensuring faster,

sustainable and more inclusive growth during this Plan period with an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of eleven percent in the State's economy. The plan has been formulated keeping in view the objectives set out in "Vision Tamil Nadu 2023".

2.2.3 Annual Plan 2012-13

The Annual Plan 2012-13, the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) was implemented with an outlay of Rs.28,000 crore. The actual expenditure was Rs.28,527.60 crore

2.2.4 Annual Plan 2013-14

The Annual Plan 2013-14, the second year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) was implemented with an outlay of Rs.37,128 crore. The actual expenditure was Rs.37,745.52 crore

2.2.5 Annual Plan 2014-15

The Annual Plan 2014-15, the third year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), is being implemented with an outlay of Rs.50,660 crore [Rs. 38,105.27 crore (State Plan) + Rs.12,554.73 crore (Central Share of CSS)]. Despite a short fall in the release of Government of India assistance for many Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the plan expenditure is expected to exceed the approved outlay.

2.2.6 Annual Plan 2015-16

The Government of India has constituted the NITI Aayog in the place of the Planning Commission. The First meeting of the Governing

Council of NITI Aayog comprising Chief Ministers of the States was held on 08.02.2015 at New Delhi. The Plan outlay for 2015-16 will be finalized, after the receipt of detailed guidelines from the NITI Aayog. In the Budget 2015-16, Rs.55,100 crore has been provided for Annual Plan Schemes.

2.2.7 Review of the progress of the Plan Expenditure

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

2.3 Centrally Sponsored Schemes & Schemes shared between State and Centre

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

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 has sent detailed views and suggestions on each of the schemes. While some suggestions have been accepted, many are yet to be acted upon.

2.3.1 Revised sharing pattern for Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 2015-16

The Government of India in the Union Budget 2015-16 has indicated that, based on the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission devolved 42% of the divisible pool of Union Taxes, which is higher than the 32% devolved to States in 2014-15 as per the 13th Finance Commission Award. Therefore the Government of India has decided to modify the funding pattern in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Additional Central Assistance schemes in view of the larger devolution of tax resources to States. Accordingly, in the Union Budget 2015-16 it was announced that, some Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continued to be fully supported and certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be run with a changed sharing pattern and eight Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be delinked from the support of the Centre. Final clarity on the funding pattern of the individual schemes is not yet available. The Government of India has also requested the States to decide on the continuance of these programmes out of their increased

resources resulting from the recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission.

In the case of Tamil Nadu, the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission have not resulted in the devolution of any additional resources. While the vertical tax devolution from the Centre to the States has increased, the aggregate flow of funds from the Centre to the States is not expected to increase. In fact, the 14th Finance Commission report itself states that whereas the gross transfer of resources as a proportion of Centre's gross revenues was 53.4 percent in 2011-12, in 2015-16 it will be 49.4 percent. More importantly in Tamil Nadu's case, the State's share in the divisible pool of taxes has decreased from 4.969 percent to 4.023 percent which is a drop of 19.14 percent. Further, no special grants have been provided, nor is the State eligible for revenue deficit grants. Hence, Government of Tamil Nadu would have to make a substantial additional effort to cover for the discontinuance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in some very key sectors and to provide for the additional State Share due to the reduction in central assistance for certain other schemes.

2.3.2 Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

In the 1st meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held on 8.2.2015 at New Delhi, the State Government has made detailed suggestions on the guidelines and criteria for fund allocation

under the restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes as follows:

- i. Substantial flexibility in the design of the flagship programmes is needed to cater to the diverse needs and the capacity differentials amongst States. Scheme design should provide broad sectoral allocation allowing greater flexibility to States to implement schemes based on local needs.
- ii. There has to be greater fairness in the criteria adopted for State-wise allocation of Central Assistance which does not penalize States which have already invested their own resources to provide basic infrastructure and attained desired levels of outcome.
- iii. The fund allocation formula need to provide clarity, predictability and certainty on the level of allocation for the year to enable better planning and implementation and the annual allocations communicated sufficiently early.
- iv. **The States' share should be limited to a maximum of 25% of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme cost in order to ensure that the States' own expenditure priorities are not distorted.**
- v. Guidelines must allow States to dovetail Central scheme funds with State funds where there is a similar State Scheme.

- vi. Actual release of funds should adhere to promised allocation without arbitrary mid-year reductions. The release of Central share for any year should be in not more than two instalments and the shortfalls in releases of previous years should be made good before current year releases are made.
- vii. Indexing of Financial Norms to rising costs is essential and the level of benefits should be automatically raised.

There is a Sub Group of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog which is examining the issue of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The report of the Sub- Group is yet to be submitted and made public. However, in the mean time different Ministries are going ahead with formulation of their own schemes, many of which are with high State share of funding.

2.4 Review of Twenty Point Programme-2006

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

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

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

2.5 Monitoring and Review of Major Infrastructure Projects

Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department services the High Level Official Committee headed by the Chief Secretary which reviews Major Infrastructure Projects with a project cost exceeding Rs.100 crore. These major infrastructure projects are categorised into the following Sectors:

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

The Committee reviews progress in the implementation of these projects, the bottlenecks involved in timely completion and advises on steps

to be taken to resolve such problems including one required inter-departmental coordinated action.

2.6 Resolution of Important Issues pending with Government of India

A web portal called “e-SamikSha” has been created by Government of India to resolve the issues of the States having inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial implications. The important issues pending with the Government of India are being uploaded in the above portal and the status updated both by the Government of India and by the State on periodical basis and issues are resolved. Currently Tamil Nadu has raised 139 issues on the e-Samiksha portal.

2.7 Review of Critical Infrastructure Projects Implemented in the State

A “Cabinet Committee on Investment – Project Monitoring Group (CCI-PMG)” has been set up by the Government of India for resolving issues of Critical Infrastructure Projects being implemented in the State. At the State level, a meeting is held periodically under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with the officials of the State Government, Government of India and project proponents to review the programme implementation and to clear bottlenecks in these projects.

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

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

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

with different types of data collected by a number of departments.

2.9 Collection, Compilation and Dissemination of Statistics

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

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

2.10 Evaluation of Major Programmes and Schemes

Evaluation of schemes operated by various organs of the Government, to ensure that benefits actually reach the intended beneficiaries, is an important function of the department. Both concurrent and terminal evaluations are done through the Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR). The evaluation work programme is taken up by DEAR after obtaining approval from a Committee chaired by Principal Secretary, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department. DEAR selects programmes for

evaluation in consultation with the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, various other Departments and the State Planning Commission, all of whom are also consulted on the Terms of Reference of the study and methodology to be adopted. The DEAR has also been provided with funding to obtain advice from consultants on carrying out studies, employ research assistants and to outsource evaluations to reputed institutions. Draft reports are presented to a committee chaired by the Vice-Chairperson, State Planning Commission. The outcomes of evaluation are brought out as documents containing results of field data collection, systematic analysis, diagnosis and recommendations for mid course corrections and policy changes for consideration of the implementing departments. The appraisal reports are also published in the official website, www.tn.gov.in/dear/index.htm.

2.11 Evidence Based Policy Making

The Hon'ble Chief Minister made an announcement under Rule 110 in the Legislative Assembly on 08.08.2014 stating that, evidence based policy making is an important element in 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. In the recent past, 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. Hence, this Government will lay emphasis on strengthening the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research with more impact evaluation studies being undertaken to assess effectiveness of various Government programmes and policies so that the lessons learnt could be used to effect midterm corrections and to formulate better and more effective schemes in the future.

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

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 in different Universities and Institutions across the world who do focused research on the formulation and evaluation of various policy initiatives which are the most cost effective and efficient way of reducing poverty.

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

The key elements of the MoU are as follows:-

- (i) Policy Dialogue:** JPSA and Government of Tamil Nadu, 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 else wherein India and globally that could be replicated in Tamil Nadu. Starting from the year 2014-15, this exercise shall be carried out annually.
- (ii) Evaluation Projects:** Identify specific interventions which need to be evaluated prior to possible upscaling.

- (iii) Capacity Building:** JPSA will assist the Government of Tamil Nadu in building internal capacity to carry out Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing or new schemes through the following activities:
- a. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Needs Assessment:** JPSA will conduct a diagnostic/needs assessment exercise to identify existing sources of M&E information, their use in monitoring, and gaps in relation to a Results/Outcomes-based approach. The exercise will initially be undertaken with Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department and 3 selected line departments. Based on the needs assessment, a detailed proposal will be submitted with recommendations and next steps on capacity building.
 - b. Evaluation Guidelines:** Based on the needs assessment, JPSA will provide technical assistance to Department of Evaluation and Applied Research in formulating guidelines on managing and commissioning evaluations.
 - c. Capacity Building Workshops:** JPSA will provide hands-on training to Department of Evaluation and Applied Research, and to the selected line departments, on relevant monitoring and evaluation topics.

d. Technical Assistance on Monitoring Systems: JPSA will assist Government of Tamil Nadu in adopting outcome based monitoring frameworks and strengthening systems for effective monitoring and decision-making by Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department and selected line departments.

The first Steering Committee held on 17.09.2014 chaired by the Chief Secretary, approved taking up 5 pilot studies by J-PAL and orders were issued to line departments for the following approved proposals:

(i) For Engaging Women to improve Breastfeeding Outcomes in Tamil Nadu that influencing in reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at a cost of Rs.18,31,020/-.

(ii) For Evaluating WIFS and School Anaemia Monitoring in Tamil Nadu to address the problem of high adolescent anemia and to convince students of the benefits of taking WIFS pills at a cost of Rs.26,12,448/-.

(iii) For Inculcating Healthy Habits to Reduce the Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases(NCDs) like diabetes and hypertension which will decrease the enormous economic burden on Tamil Nadu in the coming years at a cost of Rs.2,21,86,483/-.

(iv) For Evaluating Primary School Education Interventions in three Northern Districts of Vellore, Thiruvannamalai and Krishnagiri to

achieve higher learning outcomes at a cost of Rs.41,89,845/-.

(v) For Improving Youth Labour Market Outcomes through skilling to focus on the issue of primary challenge of unemployment and under employment in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.29,72,475/-.

2.11.2 Data Analytics

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

2.11.3 Enhanced Interaction with Academic Institutions

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

2.12 Implementation of Special Programmes and Projects

From 1975, Planning and Development Department was implementing two Centrally-assisted Plan programmes aimed at conserving the unique ecology of the Western Ghats that form the hilly, rich forest border between Tamil Nadu and Kerala States and continue northwards. A separate programme focused on Nilgiris district bordering Kerala and Karnataka States, called the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), while the rest of the hill ranges to the south of the Nilgiris were covered by the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). For both programmes the State Government had pressed for continuation through out the Twelfth Plan period with a substantial increase in investment. However, these programmes have been discontinued by the Government of India from the fiscal year 2015-16. The State Government has stepped into the breach with an allocation of Rs.75 crore for a Special Area Development Programme.

2.12.1 Hill Area Development Programme

The Hill Area Development Programme was implemented in the Nilgiris District since 1975, with financial assistance from the Union Planning Commission, Government of India. The Programme aimed at supplementing the efforts of the State Government in preservation, protection and enrichment of biodiversity of the hill areas.

The main objectives of the Programme were eco-preservation and eco-restoration. The plans were prepared on integrated watershed basis. The entire Nilgiris district has been delineated into 75 macro watersheds. Hill Area Development Programme covered 37 out of the 75 macro watersheds in phases. Micro-watersheds are developed by conserving rain water through treatment of drainage lines and promoting in-situ moisture conservation using eco-friendly agricultural production system on arable land.

2.12.1.1 Performance during 2014-15

The total allocation for Hill Area Development Programme in the year 2014-15 was Rs.47.34 crore and the sanctions were issued for the entire allocation. The sectors which received major allocations were Soil Conservation, Forestry, Horticulture, Welfare of SC/ST, Development of Urban and Rural Local Bodies, Minor Irrigation, Roads and Tourism.

2.12.1.2 Annual Plan 2015-16

In the Union Budget 2015-16, Government of India has announced that the HADP 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. **In the Budget 2015-16, the State Government has announced a new Special Area Development Programme with an outlay of Rs. 75 crore to cover Hill Area**

Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme areas. The guidelines for the new programme are under preparation.

2.12.2 Western Ghats Development Programme

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

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

In 2010-11, the execution of this programme was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency (TAWDEVA) in Dindigul, Theni and Madurai districts. In 2012-13, the Agency was entrusted with the task of implementation in two more districts of Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli. From the year 2013-14, the remaining three districts viz. Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Kanniyakumari were also entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency (TAWDEVA).

The broad objectives of this programme were: -

- (i) Maintenance of the ecological balance essential for life support systems;
- (ii) Preservation of genetic diversity;
- (iii) Restoration of ecological damage caused by human interaction; and
- (iv) Creation of awareness among the people and educating them on the far-reaching implications of ecological degradation and securing their active participation for eco-development schemes.

The focus areas are the sectors of Soil conservation, Forests, Horticulture, Agriculture, Adi Dravidar Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Renewable Energy, Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business, Town Panchayats and Rural Development. For the year 2014-15 a total of 77 watersheds were identified for coverage under integrated development.

2.12.2.1 Annual Plan 2014-15

For the Annual Plan 2014-15, an outlay of Rs.22.84 crore was provided by the Union Planning Commission to implement the Western Ghats Development Programme schemes. The schemes implemented by line departments through the Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency are nearing completion.

2.12.2.2 Annual Plan 2015-16

In the Union Budget 2015-16, the Government of India has announced that the Western Ghats Development Programme schemes will be delinked from the Special Central Assistance from the year 2015-16 onwards and stated that the schemes may be continued from the available resources of the State Government. **In the Budget 2015-16, the State Government has announced a new Special Area Development Programme with an outlay of Rs.75 crore to cover Hill Area Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme areas. The guidelines for the new programme are under preparation.**

2.12.2.3 Schemes Implemented in Remote Hilly Areas to Prevent Spread of Maoist ideology

The State Government is implementing schemes for the welfare of Tribals and other population living in the remote hilly areas along Tamil Nadu's border with neighbouring states. These schemes have been implemented in the districts of Dindigul, Theni, Madurai and the Nilgiris with a Special One Time Grant of Rs.4.00 crore sanctioned in 2013-14.

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

To review the progress on the implementation of welfare schemes in remote hilly

areas of the Nilgiris District, periodic meetings are convened by the State Government.

2.13 Special Initiatives and Projects

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

In G.O.Ms.No.146, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated 02.11.2006, orders were issued for inclusion of the subject "Special Initiatives" in the First Schedule of the Business Rules under "Concurrent Subjects". Instructions were thereupon issued detailing the process by which an initiative may become a Special Initiative and may be advanced to implementation either by Planning, Development & Special Initiatives Department or coordinated towards this end. Once the initiative reaches a level of maturity not requiring further attention of the Planning, Development & Special Initiatives Department, the project would be transferred to the appropriate administrative department. On this basis, in G.O.Ms.No.10, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated

18.01.2007, Chennai Metro Rail Project has been declared as a 'Special Initiative' under the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department and is under implementation.

2.13.1 State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF)

In order to correct regional imbalances, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance in the Budget Speech 2012-13 has announced that 100 most backward blocks and backward urban local bodies will be identified based on attainment in crucial sectors like health and education, as also other indicators like per capita income, incidence of poverty and unemployment and gender development. For this purpose, a State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) with a provision of Rs.100 crore every year was constituted in G.O.(Ms)No.13, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated 07.04.2013 and targeted programmes are being launched in the identified areas to correct these disparities. In G.O.Ms.No.68, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated 26.08.2015 orders have been issued for the selection of 105 most backward blocks using suitable criteria for implementation of State Balanced Growth Fund in Tamil Nadu.

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

Based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister under Rule 110 in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 08.08.2014 and as a follow-up on one of the themes 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 State Innovation Fund was also set up with a corpus of Rs.150 crore every year to encourage a culture of innovation in Government and Government agencies. An award in the name of "Chief Minister's Award for Innovation" has been instituted and will be awarded for the best innovative practices.

3.0 HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

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

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

- (iv) The Chennai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (CMRL), a Joint Sector project under a separate Secretary (Special Initiatives).

The activities of the above departments are briefly given below:

3.1.1 State Planning Commission

The State Planning Commission was constituted in Tamil Nadu on 25th May 1971. 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 Principal 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 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. at a disaggregated level and advise the Government for appropriate intervention; and
- (xii) Undertake special studies as required for formulation and implementation of plan projects and programmes;
- (xiii) Monitor the Tamil Nadu economy and send reports to the Government as and when necessary.
- (xiv) Administering the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) and the State Innovation Fund.

3.1.3 Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII)

Making Tamil Nadu the “Innovation Hub” of the country is one of the themes of the “Tamil Nadu Vision 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. An award in the name of "Chief Minister's Award for Innovation" will be instituted and awarded for the best innovative initiative.

3.1.4 State Innovation Fund

Government setup a State Innovation Fund by restructuring the existing Part II schemes from the financial year 2015-16 with an initial corpus of Rs.150.00 crore and new schemes would be financed from the State Innovation Fund if they are truly innovative in nature. Government in G.O. (MS) No.124, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated: 24.10.2014 has issued the detailed guidelines for identification and implementation of innovative schemes.

3.1.5 Review of ongoing schemes

As per G.O. Ms. No. 83, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated 03.09.2014, a review of the ongoing plan schemes of 14 selected Administrative Departments were conducted as part of the budget preparation and annual plan exercises for the year 2015-16. The review was conducted to examine the implementation of the plan schemes in accordance with the policy decisions of the Government and for judicious allotment of funds to each scheme to cater to the felt needs of the sector

to which the scheme relates and to meet the socio-economic priorities of the State as a whole. The specific goal of the review process is to examine the ongoing schemes and determine whether a particular scheme should be continued with the present design and level of allocation or with a lower allocation and modification of the structure or discontinued altogether or shifted to the Non-Plan side. This review has been conducted for systematic evaluation on the ongoing scheme to find out strengths and weaknesses of each scheme, effective prioritization of departmental goals and objectives. Based on the discussions, underperforming schemes were shortlisted for detailed evaluation allowing for their reformulation and judicious allocation of budgetary provisions. The review meetings deliberated on plan implementation, elicited significant information on departmental constraints allowing for more effective formulation of Annual Plan targets. Further, the discussions provided for better co-ordination and integration between State-funded, centrally funded and Externally Aided Schemes.

3.1.6 Preparation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans

In consonance with the basic principles of planning for development, the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission has been preparing Five Year Plans from its inception. So far eleven Five Year Plans have been completed for the State.

3.1.6.1 Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012–2017) was prepared for an outlay of Rs.2,11,250 crore. The document gives the overview of the Plan and detailed sectoral chapters including the status of the economy of the State.

3.1.6.2 Annual Plan 2015-16

The State's Annual Plan largely follows the objectives and priorities of the Five Year Plan of the State as well as those of the Central plan. The Annual Plan 2014-15 has been finalized with an outlay of Rs. 50,660 crore, which is 23.98% of the total outlay of Twelfth Five Year Plan. In the Budget 2015-16, Rs.55,100 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan Schemes.

3.1.6.3 Mid Term Appraisal of Twelfth Five Year Plan

Mid Term Review of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is one of the Terms of Reference of the reconstituted State Planning Commission. The Mid Term Appraisal of Five Year Plans has to be done in the third year of the Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the State Planning Commission has conducted preliminary review with the Departments on the performance of all the Developmental Sectors. In which details on the financial and physical performances against targets during the first three years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan were discussed. Based on the preliminary review, the final review on the Mid Term Appraisal of the Plan

schemes for Twelfth Five Year Plan will be made by the State Planning Commission.

3.1.7 Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board

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

3.1.8 Activities of TNSLURB for the year 2014-15

The State Planning Commission is engaged in the formulation of draft Land Use Policy for Tamil Nadu. Under the Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB), six preliminary Research Studies have been taken up during 2013-14. In continuation to the above preliminary research studies, six new research studies were taken up for the year 2014-15, towards the formulation of draft land use policy for Tamil Nadu. The above research studies were taken up to assess the impact of land use and land cover changes due to urbanization, industrialization and changing socio economic conditions and to evolve

a frame work of existing laws and policies relating to land use. In addition, two water management studies, and one environment related study were also commissioned. During the year 2014-15, totally nine research studies and four workshop /seminar cum Training Programmes were taken up.

TNSLURB of the SPC was entrusted with organizing the GIS/RS Technical Coordination Committee meetings regularly for the implementation of TNGIS project and to formulate GIS Standards for Tamil Nadu. In this regard, for the year 2015-16 it is proposed to conduct a series of workshops to formulate the Standards for GIS in Tamil Nadu and the workshop proceedings will be printed and distributed to the stakeholders.

For the year 2015-16, under TNSLURB, proposals have been invited from the Departments/ Institutions / Agencies. TNSLURB meetings will be conducted and the work plan for the 2015-16 will be finalized.

3.1.9 State Balanced Growth Fund

The State Balanced Growth Fund is a unique programme implemented by Government of Tamil Nadu to address regional imbalances from the year 2012-13 by taking 100 most backward blocks and backward urban local bodies based on indicators in sectors like health, education, gender related indicators, per capita income, incidence of poverty and unemployment. The State Planning Commission using the parameters has identified 105 backward blocks and slum areas of

Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats based on their performance in select socio-economic indicators.

Every year a sum of Rs.100 crore has been provided to implement the scheme. This programme is being implemented by the State Planning Commission with the help of District Collectors through District Planning Cells and other line departments. A State level Empowered Committee has been formed to guide, monitor the programme implementation and approve the projects proposed by districts. At the District level, Resource Institutions have been identified to assist the district administration in the preparation of Perspective Plans and formulation of suitable projects.

Some of the notable projects include Promotion of Integrated Farming, Readymade Garment units, providing road connectivity to unconnected habitations, Provision of Share Autos in areas where there are no transport facilities, Integrated Pest Management, Horticulture Projects, Provision of Health Equipments and infrastructure facilities to PHCs, HSCs etc.

So far, the State Planning Commission has approved 320 projects worth Rs.210.88 crore under SBGF programme for 105 blocks in 30 districts. This programme will be continued in 2015-16 with an allocation of Rs.100 crore.

3.1.10 Preparation of Human Development Report

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

The State level Steering Committee meeting was held at the State Planning Commission to discuss the findings and validate the data. Discussions with departments were held on data updation and so far the updated report for the State and 20 Districts have been placed before the State Level Steering Committee.

3.1.11 Conducting Workshops/Seminars and Studies taken up

The State Planning Commission has identified key development issues and emerging

priorities by facilitating exchange of ideas and expertise through seminars and workshops. In this regard, during 2014-15, State Planning Commission organized 29 workshops/seminars and the recommendations were documented in the form of booklets, which were distributed to all the Departments and District Collectors. In addition, fifteen studies on key issues relating to various sectors were also entrusted to field experts during 2014-15. Further, proposed workshops / seminars and studies that can be taken up during 2015-16 are also being called for from the departments.

3.1.12 State Evaluation and Review Committee

“Evaluation and Review Committee” in the State Planning Commission enables the dissemination and detailed discussion of the findings of the evaluation study reports for further follow up action. During 2014-15, eight evaluation study reports of the DEAR were presented to the State Planning Commission for review and further the follow up on the findings/suggestions by the concerned Heads of Departments.

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

3.2.1 The Department of Economics and Statistics collects, analyses and interprets data on crucial indicators of development. It furnishes timely information to the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India to enable them to take relevant policy decisions. It acts as the Nodal

Statistical Agency for the State. The department is responsible for the dissemination of statistics pertaining to Agriculture and Allied activities, Industries and Service Sectors.

This department also estimates 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 as and when entrusted by Government of India and State Government. The department brings out publications like Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu, Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu and Economic Situation Report to help user departments as ready reference material. The human resources of this department have been deployed in several line departments to assist them in taking stock of things related to their day-to-day functioning.

This department gives priority to the following Plan schemes and Non-Plan schemes.

3.2.2 PLAN SCHEMES

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Agricultural Census

Agricultural Census is a quinquennial census done by the department. It is an integral part of the broader scheme of Agricultural Statistics. The Census is a major statistical exercise for gathering quantitative information on agriculture in the State. Data encompassing

different types of particulars on land holdings are obtained from land records. The social status of land holders, land use pattern, sources of irrigation, cropping pattern, tenancy status, livestock, use of agriculture machinery and implements, consumption of agriculture inputs like pesticides, manures, fertilizers etc are collected in this Census.

All three Phases of ninth Agricultural Census (2010-11) were completed at the field and results have been tabulated. Raw Data were approved by Government of India for all three Phases. Report for Phase-I was published on 27.05.2014. Report preparation for Phase-II is under progress. After the completion of this report, preparation for next phase would commence.

A regional level meeting for 10th Agricultural Census (2015-16) was conducted by Government of India at Madurai from 30.10.2014 to 01.11.2014. Officials from all States and Union Territories participated in the meeting to finalise the set of detailed Instructions and filled-in Schedules to effectively organise the Census at All India level.

2. Economic Census

Economic Census is conducted once in five years. The Economic Census is conducted with a view to generate an updated frame of enterprises. It is useful for organising detailed follow up surveys that supply data for preparation of National Income Estimates from the unorganized sector. The findings of Economic Census provide basic

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

- ✓ Economic Census is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has approved the creation of a cell for a period of 30 months in the State for the conduct of Sixth Economic Census.
- ✓ A State Level Steering Committee and District Level Co-ordination committees have been formed vide G.O. (Ms.) No. 96, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2&E) Department, dated 13.6.2011.
- ✓ Total cost of Rs.37.93 crore was sanctioned by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office to conduct the Sixth Economics Census in Tamil Nadu. The field work / enumeration for the State has been completed.
- ✓ The enumeration for 6th Economic Census was carried out throughout the State and the provisional results were released on 15.10.2014. The 6A Schedules have been sent to Scanning Centre, National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India for further Processing.

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

This scheme aims to provide reliable estimates of production and productivity of Fruits and Vegetables and Minor Crops through crop cutting experiments. Under this scheme, 1320 Crop Cutting Experiments were conducted in 660 villages for 2014-15 to estimate the yield rates of important fruit crops viz., grapes, mango, jackfruit, banana, guava, orange, lemon and pineapple; and vegetable crops viz., tomato, ladies finger, brinjal, sweet potato and cabbage. For minor crops, 1250 crop cutting experiments were conducted in 625 villages for 2014-15 to estimate the yield rates of Chillies, Onion, Turmeric, Potato, Coriander, Tapioca, Cashewnut and Ginger.

4. India Statistical Strengthening Project

India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) was conceived to focus 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, in addition to IT infrastructure for 22 line departments.

Under this scheme the following progress have been made –

- ❖ The Government has issued orders for the construction of Additional building for the Commissionerate of Economics and Statistics at a cost of Rs.4.69 crore.

Construction has been completed and the building was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 26.6.2014.

- ❖ Out of 385 blocks, construction of buildings for the offices for 242 Block Statistical Inspectors have been taken up by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department at a cost of Rs.6.28 crore. So far, construction has been completed for 229 Block offices.
- ❖ **Regional Joint Director offices:** Out of five buildings, three have been completed and two are under progress.
- ❖ **District Deputy Director offices:** Out of 14 offices to be constructed nine have been completed and the remaining are under progress.
- ❖ **Divisional Assistant Director offices:** Out of 49 offices to be constructed 23 have been completed and the remaining offices are under progress at various stages.
- ❖ The Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute was established in order to impart training and enhance the efficiency of the staff, and is functioning temporarily from 01.05.2012 in the premises of Department of Economics and Statistics. For the construction of building for the State Statistical Training Institute, land has been identified at Kalikundram village of

Mylapore-Triplicane Taluk in Chennai district and action is being taken for the commencement of construction.

- ❖ To enhance the quality of field work and to improve the supervisory mechanism in the districts, the department has purchased 31 Bolero Jeeps for 31 district offices, one Car for Department Headquarters, a Car and a Bolero Jeep for Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute. The expenditure incurred was Rs.187.73 lakh.
- ❖ An amount of Rs.103 lakh has been allotted for establishing the Web Portal.
- ❖ **Reduction of Allocation by Government of India**

Initially, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu on 28.9.2011 to implement the State Strategic Statistical Plan in Tamil Nadu for a total cost of Rs.40.76 crore, in which Government of India share was Rs.39.34 crore and Government of Tamil Nadu's share is Rs.1.42 crore. After signing of the MoU, Government of India released only one instalment of Rs.11.54 crore during the year 2011-12.

Government of India did not release any further amount citing various reasons and all the activities committed under the

MoU were stranded. Hence, Government of Tamil Nadu in anticipation of release of funds from Government of India released a further sum of Rs.13.46 crore towards construction activities and Rs.2.32 crore for the purchase of furniture and fixtures.

Now, as per the Government of India letter dated 17.12.2014 Government of India has now downsized the allocation unilaterally and reduced its share from Rs.39.34 crore to Rs.19.31 crore without consulting the State Government as envisaged in the MoU and also increased the State share from Rs.1.42 crore to Rs.4.84 crore. It has further asked the State to revise the MoU as per the new allocation. Hence, a revised draft MoU has been sent to Government of India for approval, based on the revised allocation.

5. Improvement of Statistical System at State and District level under 13th Finance Commission Grant-in-aid

The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 1 crore per district during the award period of 2010-15 to enhance the quality of District and State Statistical Systems and to empower the existing statistical framework to produce quality data for policy initiatives and decision making. Government of India have sanctioned Rs.31 crore to the State. For the implementation of 13th Finance Commission

recommendations during the award period, the Central Statistics Office has specified the following five milestones namely –

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

From the 13th Finance Commission Grant-in-Aid, so far,

- Projector with Amplifier, Kit Box for the conduct of Crop Cutting Experiments, etc., were purchased, Important Reports as special publications were printed at the total cost of Rs.1.03 crore during 2011-12.
- Revised Action Plan for the balance amount of Rs. 29.97 crore have been approved by the State HLMC and also by the group constituted by Government of India to monitor the implementation of 13th Finance Commission recommendations.
- Surveys through other institutions i.e., Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS), Department of Fisheries, Department of Industries and Commerce as well as the surveys implemented through this Department of Economics and Statistics are in good

progress. Some of them are nearing completion and some surveys have been completed and at the report writing stage. A workshop on progress and findings of the above survey was conducted on 21.01.2015 at Chennai. Officials of Government of India and the State participated in the workshop.

- So far three instalments, each of Rs.6.20 crore, totaling Rs.18.60 crore has been released by Government of India.
- Out of total release of Rs.18.60 crore, an amount of Rs.18.88 crore was utilised till March 2015.
- Steps have been taken for providing Network Connectivity linking all level offices with headquarters and is in progress.

6. Timely Reporting Scheme on Area of Crops

Land use statistics is important in assessing the land use pattern and to prevent conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. Timely Reporting Scheme is conducted annually to prepare advance estimates of Land Use Pattern and area under major crops.

This enumeration is used to estimate the area under high yielding and local varieties and also under irrigated and unirrigated area for all the three (Kharif, Rabi and Summer) seasons. Joint azmoish is also conducted by the officials of Statistics, Agriculture and Revenue Department of

a selected 20 per cent sample survey numbers in selected villages.

During the year 2014-15, 3482 villages have been selected and estimates of area for the Kharif season have been prepared and sent to the Additional Statistical Advisor, Government of India, New Delhi.

7. Improvement of Crop Statistics

This scheme seeks to locate deficiencies in the system of collection of agricultural statistics in the State by exercising meaningful supervision by Central and State authorities over the primary field workers viz., Village Administrative Officers and to suggest remedial measures for the improvement in the system. The scheme is further expected to provide the basis for determining the precise lines on which the improvement in the Crop Estimation System would require to be effected.

This scheme involves the following activities.

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

All the Schedules (for 260 villages each for Central and State samples) have been received for 2013-14 in respect of Phases-I, II & III. The final Tables for Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-III for the year 2012-13 and final Tables for 2013-14 for Phase-I have been prepared and sent to National Sample Survey Organisation.

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

All the Schedules (for 260 villages each for Central and State samples) have been received for 2013-14. For both the Samples the final tables for A.S. 1.1 have been prepared for the year 2012-13 and sent to the National Sample Survey Organisation.

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

All the Schedules (for 780 experiments each for Central and State samples) have been received for 2013-14. The final tables for Paddy (Kar and Samba) and Paddy (Navarai) and other crops (jowar, bajra, ragi, cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, gingelly and maize) have been prepared for the year 2012-13 and sent to the National Sample Survey Organisation.

3.2.3 Brief summary on other Statistical Schemes Operated

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

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

1.	Forecasting of Crop area and production	Advance estimates of area and production computed in September, December, March and June every year.
2.	Estimating Final Area from village Jamabandhi Accounts	Crop area is estimated from village to State level from Jamabandhi accounts at the end of every Fasli year.
3.	General Crop Estimation Survey	9276 crop cutting experiments are conducted for the year 2014-15 (fasli year 1424) on major 16 crops to estimate production and productivity of the State as well as districts.
4.	Crop Estimation Survey on Coconut and Arecanut	To estimate average yield and production, experiments are conducted in 380 villages for Coconut Crop and 75 villages for Arecanut Crop.
5	Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme under National Crop Insurance Programme at Firka level in Kharif 2014-15 only	Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) under National Crop Insurance Programme was introduced at Firka level for 16 Crops covering 42,600 experiments for the fasli year 1424 (2014-15) Kharif season.

6.	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme	41300 crop cutting experiments were conducted on 20 crops for estimating Firka / Block level average yield for payment of indemnity to affected farmers for the fasli year 1424 (2014-15) Rabi Season.
7.	Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (For Kharif season only in 2014-15 at village level)	With a view to enhance the scope and coverage of the existing scheme, Government have extended the coverage to village level experiments instead of Block / Firka level. As a pilot, three Districts viz., Namakkal, Cuddalore and Sivagangai were covered for the fasli year 1424 (2014-15) Kharif season for 10 crops, covering 7,588 experiments.
8.	Rainfall Statistics	Rainfall collected from 628 manual rain gauge stations and monthly, seasonal, annual rainfall statistics are compiled.
9.	Irrigation Statistics	Cropped area and source-wise irrigation intensity, area irrigated for major crops.

10.	Index of Agricultural Wages	Agricultural Wages collected in all the 385 blocks and index computed monthly.
11.	Marketable Surplus	Quantity of Paddy available for sale after deducting the own consumption of cultivators and seed reserves.
12.	Disaster Management	Data collected from the district on impact of natural calamities and relief measures initiated for the future policy decisions.
13.	Environment Statistics	Data on Environmental parameters are collected and tabulated. A compendium of Environment Statistics is released every three years.

SOCIAL STATISTICS

14.	National Sample Survey	The National Sample Survey collects Socio-Economic data using scientific sampling methods. Consumer Expenditure Survey is an indicator of level of living based on Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure. The Employment and Un-employment Survey is to get estimates of the Employment
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		<p>and Un-employment characteristics at the National and State level. These Indicators are used by the Planning Commission in evolving employment strategy.</p> <p>The current 72nd Round on National Sample Survey was conducted during July'14 to June'15 and the subject covered in this Round is 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure'.</p>
15.	Housing Statistics	Housing and Building activities in Public and Private sectors.
16.	Building Construction Cost Index	Prices of certain important building materials and wages of building labourers prevailing in 16 district centres collected on a quarterly basis and index computed

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

17.	Annual Survey of Industries	List of factories registered under Section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 are being selected to prepare the 'Report on Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu' to
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		<p>analyse data such as Capital invested, Outstanding Loans, Input and Output and Value Added, Number of Workers, Wages paid to them etc. in Industrial Sector. These parameters are analysed to assess the contribution of the manufacturing sector in the State and also to arrive at the State Domestic Product.</p> <p>At present, the Annual Survey of Industries 2013-14 is being collected from the Registered Factories in Tamil Nadu.</p>
18.	Index of Industrial Production (IIP)	<p>The Index of Industrial Production covers, collection of monthly production from three major industrial sectors viz., Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity.</p> <p>The item basket covers 14 items under Mining Sector, 368 items under Manufacturing Sector covering 1373 factories and one item under Electricity Sector for the year 2014-15.</p>
19.	Handloom Statistics	<p>Report on production, sales and stock of Handloom cloth is compiled on every quarter and to study the Socio Economic Conditions of the Handloom</p>

		<p>Weavers every year.</p> <p>The Survey covers about 195 Focal Centres located in all the district in the State except Chennai, Krishnagiri and The Nilgiris districts.</p>
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STATE INCOME STATISTICS

20.	State Income and District Income	<p>The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) under 17 sub-sectors and Per Capita Income for Tamil Nadu are computed every year, which serves as an indicator of sectoral growth of Economic Development. District Income Estimates are also computed annually for the State.</p> <p>Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) estimates (Base Year: 2004-05) of Tamil Nadu for the year 2011-12 (Revised Estimate), 2012-13 (Quick Estimate), 2013-14 (Advance Estimate) and 2014-15 (Advance Estimates Provisional) at Current and Constant Prices have been prepared and released.</p>
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		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.
21.	State Accounts	Data on State Accounts from budgetary transactions of the State Government and Local Bodies Accounts of 12 Corporations, 125 Municipalities, 529 Town Panchayats and 385 Panchayat Unions were collected and used for State Income estimation.
22.	Capital Formation	Gross Fixed Capital Formation in State Public Sector computed and the reports sent to Government of India.

PRICES STATISTICS

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

PUBLICATIONS

26.	Publications	This department releases various reports including Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu, Annual Statistical Abstract, Season and Crop Report, District Statistical Hand Book, Block Statistical Hand Book, etc.
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3.2.4 Human Resource Development

Staff of the department are the backbone for the effective implementation of departmental activities. Hence welfare of the staff was given adequate attention and priority.

Filling up of vacancies

In order to lessen the burden on employees on account of vacancies, thrust was given to fill up the vacancies at all levels. 231 Assistant Statistical Investigators, four typists and one steno-typist

were recruited through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. Five Junior Assistants were appointed on compassionate grounds. One Driver and thirteen Office Assistants were appointed through employment exchanges. One driver each was appointed through Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen's Corporation Ltd. (TEXCO) on consolidated pay. Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission issued the notification to select 268 Assistant Statistical Investigators and the selection process is under way. Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission has recently published the written examination result for the direct recruitment of 23 Assistant Director of Statistics.

3.2.5 Part-II Schemes for 2014-15

A total amount of Rs.17 lakhs has been sanctioned under Part-II Scheme 2014-15 to purchase four computers, conducting conferences, review meetings and seminars in the department and Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute.

3.2.6 Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute (TNSSTI)

To impart training and enhance the efficiency of the department staff, the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute has been established and functioning temporarily since 01.05.2012 in the premises of Department of Economics and Statistics with a Director and supporting staff sanctioned by the Government.

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

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

The annual budget (Revised Estimate) during 2014-15 for TNSSTI is Rs.61.12 lakh, under which 11 types of trainings were conducted in 19 batches for 445 officials.

3.3 Department of Evaluation and Applied Research

The Central and State Governments have been implementing and funding a wide range of developmental schemes and programmes. It becomes imperative to assess the impact and outcome of such schemes. Accordingly, the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research, has been given the responsibility of undertaking Evaluation Studies to assist the Government in

policy formulation and to improve programme implementation.

3.3.1 The major functions of the Department are:

- i. Evaluating schemes, projects and programmes sponsored by both the Central and State Governments and Externally-aided Agencies;
- ii. Carrying out ad-hoc studies relating to specific areas and socio-economic surveys; and
- iii. Bringing out a annual Publication, viz., 'Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal'.

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

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

- i. the design of the project;

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

3.3.4 The findings and suggestions of evaluation studies facilitated the scheme implementing authorities to take corrective measures for effective implementation of the programme.

Since its inception, upto March 2015, this department has undertaken 730 evaluation studies spanning under various sectors viz., Social Welfare, Health, Irrigation, Agriculture, Forest, Education, Housing, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Horticulture, Transport and Rural Development etc.

3.3.5 Part-II Schemes for 2014-15

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

- i. Purchase of Laptop, colour xerox printer and accessories;

- ii. Purchase of spiral binding machine to this department;
- iii. Imparting training to technical staff of this department;
- iv. For conducting evaluation studies through outsourcing by engaging reputed and independent Institutions Graduates / Post Graduates.

3.3.6 Studies to be taken up during 2015-16

A total number of about 20 evaluation studies under various sectors are to be undertaken during 2015-16 in respect of Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Command Area Development Programme (CADP), and other flagship schemes besides bringing out an Annual Publication, viz., 'Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal' for 2014-15.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly on 8th August, 2014 under Rule No.110 announced that Evaluation and Applied Research Department will be provided capacity building support by J-PAL, South Asia at IFMR under a broader partnership to institutionalize an evidence based approach to policy making in Tamil Nadu. During the year 2015-16 towards this goal a series of activities were launched to strengthen the technical aspects of the evaluation studies undertaken by the Evaluation and Applied Research Department. In the course of the engagement, J-PAL, South Asia at IFMR supported

Evaluation and Applied Research Department in commencing and commissioning a large scale sample survey viz. to assess the Nutritional Status of Children in the age group of 0-6 years and also the functioning of Anganwadi Centres under the ICDS. The study includes four types of surveys which will be undertaken in all the 32 districts.

3.4 Chennai Metro Rail Project

With the rapid growth of Chennai metropolis, there has been increasing pressure on transport infrastructure, especially due to runaway growth in road traffic volumes. As a step to resolve this need, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to introduce the Chennai Metro Rail Project as a new rail-based rapid transport system. This project aims to provide in Chennai, a fast, reliable, convenient, efficient and economical mode of public transport, which is strategically integrated with other forms of public and private transport in the city including buses, suburban trains, and the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) as well as with future additional rail systems including monorail transport.

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

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

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

The above two rail corridors will converge at Chennai Central and at Alandur. The sections of Corridor 1 from Washermenpet to Saidapet and from Chennai Central to Thirumangalam in Corridor 2 will operate underground, while the remaining sections will operate on elevated supports.

Following the in-principle approval of the Government of Tamil Nadu of the above project, the proposal was recommended to Government of India for funding and for loan assistance from domestic and international institutions. The Government of India accorded administrative approval in February 2009 for implementing the project at an estimated completion cost of Rs.14,600 crore on joint ownership basis between the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu by conversion of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) already formed into a Joint Venture Company. The Central Government is contributing 15% of the project cost as equity and 5% as

subordinate debt. The State Government is to contribute 15% as equity and 5.78% as subordinate debt. The balance 59.22% will be financed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as loan assistance in accordance with guidelines of the Government of India for such external assistance funding.

The Government of Tamil Nadu had already incorporated the "Chennai Metro Rail Limited" (CMRL) 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.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.2261.82 crore as equity and Rs.1442.22 crore as subordinate debt. The Government of India has released Rs.1950.53 crore as equity, Rs.287.45 crore as subordinate debt and Rs.5304.59 crore as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA) till 31.3.2015.

For implementation of the project, lands belonging to State Government departments and their agencies are obtained with orders of the Government. CMRL has also taken lands from Government of India and their agencies directly. Private lands where required, were acquired under

the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Major construction and system related contracts have already been awarded and the works are progressing well. 85% of construction works relating to elevated viaducts and stations, 95% of the construction of Depot at Koyambedu and 60% of construction works relating to underground stations and associated tunnels have been completed. The overall physical performance upto the end of 2014-15 is 76%. CMRL is taking action to ensure multimodal integration of the metro with bus, suburban railways, MRTS and Monorail to enable seamless movement of passengers from one mode to another.

In a historic event, the Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the passenger services on the elevated section from Koyambedu to Alandur (10.15 km) on 29.6.2015.

3.4.1 Phase-I Extension and Phase-II Corridors

The Government is pursuing with the Government of India for early approval of the proposal for the extension of Corridor-1 of the Chennai Metro Rail Project from its present northern terminal Washermenpet to Thiruvottriyur / Wimco Nagar at a cost of Rs.3770 crore.

The Government has entrusted the work of preparation of Draft Feasibility Study and Detailed Project Report for implementation of Phase-II Metro Rail corridors with CMRL. A sum of Rs.8 crore has been sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board for preparation of the Detailed Project Report.

O.PANNEERSELVAM
Minister for Finance & Public Works