



**PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND
SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT**

POLICY NOTE

DEMAND No.36

2019-2020

O. PANNEERSELVAM
Deputy Chief Minister

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Government of Tamil Nadu
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INTRODUCTION

“An expert Ministry is one that knows virtue, and always offers wise and timely counsels in well-thought out and pleasant words”

(Thirukkural 635)

The then Hon'ble Chief Minister AMMA's dream was to make Tamil Nadu the State with best infrastructure services as well as the State with highest Human Development Index ranking in India, in all indicators of Human Development with 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. In the context of the replacement of the Union Planning Commission by the formation of NITI Aayog, the merger of the Plan and Non-Plan portions of the Budget, and advent of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 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 co-ordination in such initiatives, and bringing focus on achieving the targets and indicators under the SDGs. The Department

co-ordinates with various Government Departments towards achieving overall development goals and is a member in various Departments' State level Committees for Schemes and Programmes. The Department also scrutinises proposals for development schemes prepared by other Departments.

The Department is also the Nodal Department of the State Government which co-ordinates with and interacts with the NITI Aayog and for uploading the current status of the issues received from the departments concerned raised in the PRAGATI Portal.

The Department performs a number of co-ordination functions for new initiatives of the Government, involving multi-departmental action.

Drawing on the expertise of the State Planning Commission (SPC), the Department of

Economics & Statistics (DOES) and Department of Evaluation & Applied Research (DEAR), the Department is providing policy advice. It also takes up promotion, design and implementation of projects through the Tamil Nadu Innovations Initiatives 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. Co-ordinating with all departments to focus State Government's efforts towards

achieving the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda:2030;

- ii. Preparation of longer term strategic and medium term operational planning in co-ordination with the NITI Aayog;
- iii. State level co-ordination and monitoring of the Aspirational Districts Programme;
- iv. Assessment of development indicators and evaluation of major schemes and programmes;
- v. Stewarding studies on formulation and implementation of specific programmes relating to land and water use in the State Planning Commission;
- vi. Collection and compilation of performance of various monitorable items and schemes implemented by Departments and

organisations under Twenty Point Programme;

- vii. Administering the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII);
- viii. Ensuring balanced development among regions in key economic and social indicators and overseeing the Implementation of the Programme of "State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF)";
- ix. Implementation of Special Area Development Programme (SADP) from State funds from the year 2015-2016 replacing the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP);
- x. Making arrangements for review of progress in major infrastructure projects by the Chief Secretary;

- xi. Co-ordination activities in special and innovative projects involving several Government Departments;
- xii. Oversee the preparation of District Development plans through District Planning Cells which function as supporting arms of the District Planning Committees;
- xiii. Promotion of Evidence Based Policy Making in Government;
- xiv. 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, Elderly Panel Survey and Monthly Reports on the State's economy through Department of Economics and Statistics;

- xv. Evaluation of development schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Externally Aided Projects through Evaluation and Applied Research Department;
- xvi. Providing administrative support and facilitating the operations of the State Planning Commission, Department of Economics and Statistics and the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research;
- xvii. Facilitating new and special projects like the Metro Rail Project under the Special Initiatives wing, and
- xviii. Launching new Special Initiatives to expedite the progress of important infrastructure and development projects.

2.0 NOTES ON ACTIVITIES

2.1 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 renamed as "TPP - 2006".

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

The performance of various monitorable items and schemes implemented by the Departments and organisations under TPP-2006

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

2.2 Evidence Based Policy Making

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 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.

J-PAL is assisting Government of Tamil Nadu in building internal capacity to carry out monitoring and evaluation of ongoing and new schemes.

A total of 18 studies have been approved since 2014 through five Steering Committee meetings chaired by the Chief Secretary. Of these, eight pilot and scoping studies and one full-scale impact evaluation have been completed.

Results and recommendations have been presented to the Advisory Committee, chaired by the Planning and Development Department

Secretary, discussed and given to the collaborating departments, on innovations and improvements based on the findings.

Departments currently engaged in these policy research studies include Health & Family Welfare; Social Welfare & Nutritious Meal Programme; Co-operation, Food & Consumer Protection; Labour & Employment; School Education; Commercial Taxes and Economics & Statistics.

J-PAL-SA and Government of Tamil Nadu in close co-ordination with key line departments will identify top policy priorities of Government of Tamil Nadu and conduct discussions that can be field tested before a state wide scale up, identify policy innovations tested elsewhere in India and globally that would be replicated in Tamil Nadu. In parallel, departments are also engaged with J-PAL-SA researchers on policy

research dialogues in sectors such as affordable housing, secondary education, nutrition, etc.

2.3 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.

2.4 New Special Initiatives

In G.O.Ms.No.23, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department,

Dated:19.03.2018, Government have issued orders for launching new special initiatives.

The work on two New Special Initiatives has been completed:

- 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: .

In this connection, a comprehensive report on Streamlining of Land Acquisition Procedure has been submitted. Follow up action is being taken by Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

- ii) Conversion of water bodies in the vicinity of Chennai for drinking water supply:

In this connection, an action plan was formulated and follow up action is being

taken by Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department.

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 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, Development and Special Initiatives Department and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department are ex-officio Members. The Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission is incharge of the administration of the Commission.

As the Government of India has done away with the distinction between Plan and Non-Plan allocation in the Budget formulation from

the year 2017-2018, the Government is in the process of replacing the State Planning Commission with the "*State Development Policy Council*", to advise the Government on policy coherence and formulation of programmes to guide the development of the State.

3.1.1 Major Functions

- (i) Co-ordination and Monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG);
- (ii) Co-ordinating the activities for Aspirational districts;
- (iii) Implement State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) effectively in select backward blocks as per existing guidelines and Government orders;

- (iv) Implementation of Special Area Development Programme (SADP) in the hilly areas;
- (v) Integrate the functions of District Planning Cells and initiate planning process at District/Block/Village level;
- (vi) Monitor the development indicators that influence the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), etc., and advise the Government for appropriate intervention;
- (vii) Administering the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) scheme to fund innovative proposals.
- (viii) Undertake special studies as required for formulation and implementation of projects and programmes;
- (ix) Evaluation of major schemes through the Evaluation and Applied Research

Department or through other Institutions and recommend to the Government the measures necessary to restructure or improve the schemes based on such evaluation;

- (x) Monitor the Tamil Nadu economy and send reports to the Government;
- (xi) Take up studies on land and water related issues under the Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board.

3.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 evolved from the Millennium Development Goals for 2015. The SDGs have been formulated based on a series of global conferences that deliberated on the crucial agenda of environmental sustainability, along with economic development and social inclusiveness. In 2015 September, at the United

Nations General Assembly, 193 countries including India, adopted SDGs which came into effect from 01.01.2016 with 17 goals, 169 targets and 300 global indicators.

Core Principles of SDGs - Five Ps

People

To end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential with dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

To protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

To ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

To foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

To mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised global partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the

participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

SDGs – Global

India is the Member Country in the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), the central platform for international follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.

Follow-up and review at the HLPF is by an annual SDGs progress status. Countries also present their Voluntary National Review report. Countries are also encouraged to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the National and State levels.

SDGs – India

NITI Aayog is mandated with the task of coordinating work on SDGs by adopting a synergistic approach, involving central ministries, States/Union Territories (UTs), civil

society organizations, academia and business sector to achieve India's SDGs targets.

For the World to achieve SDGs, India must achieve SDGs. For India to achieve SDGs, Tamil Nadu should be a model state to achieve SDGs goals and targets.

NITI Aayog has prepared SDGs India Index Baseline report 2018, and has developed a Dash board. This dashboard presents information on SDGs, SDGs India Index 2018 analytics and shows the progress of the country on SDGs.

SDGs - Tamil Nadu

Government of Tamil Nadu initiated various measures to plan, implement and monitor SDGs in the State towards achieving goals and targets of SDGs in line with NITI Aayog. As per the NITI Aayog Base Line Report 2018, Tamil Nadu stands third at national level

amongst states and fourth amongst States and Union Territories.

➤ **Institutional Mechanism for SDGs in Tamil Nadu**

A State Level High Power Committee (HPC) was constituted with Chief Secretary to the Government, as Chairperson and Secretaries of Departments as its members. Eight theme based Working Groups were formed with Secretaries of Nodal Departments as its Chairman and all Line Departments concerned as its members to plan, implement, monitor and report on the achievements of SDGs to HPC. State Planning Commission is coordinating all SDGs related activities in the State. Department of Economics and Statistics is the Nodal agency for monitoring and is entrusted with development of indicators and collection of data for SDGs.

Theme Based Working Groups for SDGs

WG No	Working Group (WG)	Goals covered	Chairman of the WG
1.	Working Group on Poverty and Hunger	1. End poverty in all its forms 2. End hunger, achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture	Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
2.	Working Group on Health Care and Sanitation	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages 6. Sustainable management of water and sanitation	Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department
3.	Working Group on Inclusive and Equitable quality Education	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education	Secretary to Government, School Education Department
4.	Working Group on Women empowerment and Issues of inequality	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	Secretary to Government, Social Welfare and NMP Department

WG No	Working Group (WG)	Goals covered	Chairman of the WG
5.	Working Group on Innovation, Industrialization and Sustainable Development	<p>7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy</p> <p>8. Inclusive and sustainable Economic growth, full and productive employment</p> <p>9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	Secretary to Government, Industries Department
6.	Working Group on Sustainable Consumption and Production	12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Agriculture Production Commissioner (APC) and Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department

WG No	Working Group (WG)	Goals covered	Chairman of the WG
7.	Working Group on Sustainable Environment and Climate change	<p>13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine</p> <p>15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	Secretary to Government, Environment and Forest Department

WG No	Working Group (WG)	Goals covered	Chairman of the WG
8.	Working Group on Promotion of Peace and Partnership	<p>16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions</p> <p>17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership</p>	Secretary to Government, Home Department

➤ **Importance of Working Groups**

Achieving the targets and goals depends on multiple departments working together. Also the targets and goals are interdependent and indivisible in nature.

Theme based working groups have been formed to ensure optimal use of resources to realize desired results in achieving goals and

targets which are closely interlinked with the various departments programmes and roles. Working Groups are entrusted with planning, implementation and monitoring SDGs activities to achieve their goals and targets.

➤ **Terms of Reference assigned to the Working Groups**

- Mapping of Goals and Targets;
- Development of Monitorable indicators for each Target;
- Base line data on each goal with 2015-16 as reference year;
- Preparation of Vision 2030 document for each goals;
- Capacity building to all implementing departments;
- Mechanism to collect data periodically and reporting;

- Periodical review of targets and achievements;
- Reporting of achievements to High Level Committee;
- Monitoring and Co-ordination with all line Departments for effective implementation of programmes to achieve targets;
- Working Group should meet once in three months to review the progress and submit status report to Chairman of High Level Committee;
- Preparation of Annual report on the progress of Sustainable Development Goals;
- Conducting evaluation of programmes implemented by stakeholders;

- Convergence of resources for optimal use in achieving targets;
- Any other assignment given by High Power Committee.

➤ **Mapping of Schemes with Goals / Targets of SDGs**

So as to be able to correlate the SDGs goals and targets with the activities, schemes and programmes of the Departments, Departments have mapped all ongoing schemes of Central/State Government with respective Goals and Targets.

➤ **Sensitization / Capacity Building for Nodal Officers**

Sensitization programme on SDGs were organized in the HPC meeting, for Working Groups and Nodal Officers. State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Tamil Nadu, also conducted orientation programme on SDGs for the district / sub-district level officials and

Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) for participatory Village Development Plan. This is an ongoing process.

➤ **Preparation of SDGs Vision 2030**

Departments are preparing the SDGs Vision 2030 document related to their goals and targets under the overall guidance of Working Groups Chairman. This document correlates the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 into the SDGs Vision 2030. The State Planning Commission plays a key role in assisting the Departments in preparation of the SDGs Vision Document. The final draft document will be placed in the HPC shortly.

➤ **Nomination of Nodal Officers for SDGs**

Each department nominates one or two nodal officers to co-ordinate SDGs related activities.

➤ **Monitoring of SDGs**

What is monitored is what is given attention to. Monitoring is crucial in working to achieve the SDGs. Tamil Nadu performs exceedingly well under various schemes, programmes and sectors. This when brought into the framework of SDGs shows the performance under SDGs and enables the Departments and State to identify the areas of high performance and areas needing attention.

➤ **Development of Dashboard**

To enable the State and the Departments to view the SDGs indicators, targets and goal status, web-based data monitoring and analytics system is being developed on a dashboard.

Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) has been entrusted the development of SDGs dashboard in line with dashboard of United Nations (UN) and NITI Aayog. Data for the year 2015-2016 to 2017-2018 has been entered and visualization / presentation of data are in progress and this will go online shortly.

➤ **District level SDGs**

For States to achieve SDGs, districts have to be fully tuned to it. Action will be taken to take SDGs to district and sub-district level by creation of systems for planning, monitoring and reporting of SDGs. Value for some of the SDGs district level indicators have been collected for available indicators for the periods of 2015-2016 to 2017-2018 and the same is in the dashboard. In future, the districts data will

be reported by the districts themselves in the dashboard.

Leave No one Behind (LNOB)

One of the key areas of focus under SDGs is inclusive opportunities for marginalized groups in society with emphasis Leave No one Behind. In this regard, action has been initiated to capture status of marginalized groups, develop indicators, aligning of programmes and interventions for overall and inclusive development of all sections of marginalized groups in the society. Gender budgeting and child budgeting has been initiated as part of this.

Action for SDGs 2020/2025/2030

Out of 169 targets, there are 16 targets that are to be achieved by 2020. It broadly covers reduction of deaths due to road accidents by half, sustainable management of water, conservation and protection of

ecosystems, environment, sustainable agriculture, disaster risk management, promotions of employment opportunities to youth, promotion of IT and IT related services, and economic growth.

Targets to be achieved by 2020 / 2025 are being given special focus and respective nodal departments are working on the strategy / interventions required to achieve the SDGs targets by 2020 / 2025. Strategies for targets to be achieved by 2030 are also being worked out by respective Departments.

3.1.3 Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme

The Government of India has launched a special initiative in the year 2018-2019 to transform identified backward districts by addressing the specific development needs in the year 2018-2019. In this context, the

Government of India has identified 115 districts as Aspirational districts based on their performance in 11 key parameters on deprivation, health and nutrition and infrastructure. A composite index comprising challenges faced by the districts in terms of poverty, poor health and nutrition, education status and deficient infrastructure was constructed to identify the backward districts. NITI Aayog has identified 30 most backward districts with the maximum of 5 Districts in a State on the basis of the index. In addition to these 30 districts, different ministries have identified a pool of 50 districts on the basis of this index. Ministry of Home Affairs have selected 35 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism.

In Tamil Nadu, Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar districts have been identified as

Aspirational Districts among the 115 identified districts by Government of India.

Key Sectors that this Programme focuses on

This programme aims for the overall transformation of the districts using mass movement approach. To keep the approach focussed, the programme looks at the following sectors as these are important for all districts:

- Health and Nutrition
- Education
- Agriculture and Water Resources
- Financial inclusion and skill development
- Basic Infrastructure including access to road, potable water, rural electrification and individual household toilets.

The NITI Aayog has developed an online Monitoring portal for capturing the progress made by the districts on a monthly basis. Based

on the progress made by their districts against their targets, the districts are ranked for overall score and sectoral scores. Ranking is done every month to create competition among the districts.

Performance of Districts

The baseline values for all the parameters under the 5 sectors of both districts Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram are 45.6 and 46.8 respectively in April 2018. Virudhunagar secured first rank in the overall category in October 2018 and maintains higher levels of achievement in Education, Health and Basic Infrastructure. Similarly, Ramanathapuram has performed well in Health, Education, Basic Infrastructure and in the list of first ten ranks. Both the districts have made significant progress on parameters, and in April 2019, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram districts have composite score of 73.3 and 67.4 respectively.

The ranking in the Government of India Portal is made based on their incremental progress over the previous month.

Funding Support

The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are directed to support the districts through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding. In addition, the NITI Aayog has informed that funding through Externally Aided Project (EAP), Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) would be made available for districts through three windows.

Sl. No	Items	Allocation
1.	Provision of fund for taking up SDG related projects in districts on challenge method for 20 months@ Rs. 30 crore per month (Window-I)	Rs.600 crore
2.	Funding of critical project affecting one or more districts to be sanctioned by	Rs.350 crore

Sl. No	Items	Allocation
	Empowered Committee of Secretaries (Window-II)	
3.	Strengthening of institutional arrangement at NITI Aayog for Monitoring of SDGs in India, arrangement for third party validation of selected data on sample basis, ranking of States on SDGs to spur competition among districts and States and capacity building of sub-district, district and State level functionaries on SDGs (Window-III)	Rs.24 crore
	Total	Rs.974 crore

3.1.4 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 per Hon’ble Chief Minister’s announcement made on 8.8.2014 on the floor of Tamil Nadu Legislative

Assembly to encourage a culture of innovation in Government and Government agencies, the “Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives” (TANII) has been established in State Planning Commission. TANII works to address processes and problems to foster innovation through a variety of promotional activities and funding support for schemes and programmes.

To enable this, the State Innovation Fund, by restructuring the existing Part II schemes has been created, and provided with an initial corpus of Rs.150.00 crore in 2015-2016 and provided funds in subsequent years also. Detailed guidelines have been issued by Government for identification and implementation of the innovative schemes using the fund.

During 2015-2016 to 2018-2019, there were 271 projects worth Rs.552.84 crore recommended under TANII. Further, for the

year 2019-2020, in the first round meeting, State Planning Commission recommended 7 projects at a total cost of Rs.7.26 crore and forwarded to Government for sanction. These cover 28 departments. For the year 2019-2020 second round of appraisal, new proposals have been invited from different agencies and departments through the Administrative departments for funding.

The recommended outlay of Rs.128.32 crore has been made for **Agricultural and Allied Sector** under TANII during the period 2015-2016 to 2019-2020 (first round). Some of the outcomes of this sector are establishment of infrastructures to develop nutritionally enhanced premium quality and stress resilient rice varieties, Development and demonstration of innovative fisheries engineering inventions, etc.

The total recommended outlay of Rs.91.52 crore has been made for **Industries and Infrastructure Sectors** under TANII during the period 2015-2016 to 2019-2020 (first round). Some of the outcomes of this sector are purchase of motorized jacquard lifting machines to improve the quality of weaving and production, to promote the sale of handloom products in domestic and international market launch of Niche Boutiques etc. Accident study for vulnerable road users to suggest suitable remedial measures to reduce the road traffic accidents etc., with regard to infrastructure and health.

The total recommended outlay of Rs.288.06 crore has been made for **Health, Education & Social Sectors** under TANII during the period 2015-2016 to 2019-2020 (first round). Some of the innovative initiatives of this sector funded are provision of molecular

diagnostic laboratory for health check up, rehabilitation of the jaw components for the accident victim; a seed amount to Anna University under Higher Education for establishing infrastructure to design, develop and implement Unmanned Aerial Vehicles; in order to promote innovative technology in the young minds, Improving school preparedness and child health outcome through Integrated Child Development Services Scheme; system to track the complaints by the Consumers, a mobile application on legal metrology complaint tracking system.

The total recommended outlay of Rs.52.20 crore has been made for **Other Sectors** under TANII during the period 2015-2016 to 2019-2020 first round, such as - To minimise the time and simplify the process of getting passport, m-passport Police Application (m-passport APP), to expedite the inquiry process on exact cause and

action of a crime, Video synopsis and post video analytical software programme etc. The m-passport Police Application has been awarded with certificate of recognition by the Government of India.

The department wise schemes recommended for the period 2015-2016 to 2018-2019 under TANII showing objective, outcome and success stories have been documented.

3.1.5 State Balanced Growth Fund

The State Balanced Growth Fund is a unique scheme introduced in the year 2012-2013 with the primary objective to reduce regional disparities in key measurable socio-economic development indicators, thereby improving the human development status. It also seeks to create capacity in district to monitor human development status at district

and sub-district level in order to achieve inclusive economic growth.

Imbalances in terms of Per capita Income, Employment, Poverty, Health, Education and Gender issues were considered for assessing backwardness.

- 105 blocks in rural areas, which are backward in these parameters are covered. In urban areas, Town Panchayats which fall under the selected backward blocks and those with high population density are covered
- In Municipalities & Corporations, one-fourth of wards with predominant slum population are covered

Preparation of Plans and Projects

Detailed guidelines were provided to the districts for the preparation of perspective plans for the backward blocks. A template has been

designed for project proposals which facilitates appraisal. The District Collectors are addressed to identify projects to address specific backwardness of the identified backward blocks.

Approval of projects

The State Level Empowered Committee constituted for this programme has approved **677** projects worth Rs.**519.93** crore till 2018-2019.

The State Balanced Growth Fund has so far sanctioned projects focused on

- Income - 122 projects worth of Rs. **83.74** crore
- Poverty - 104 projects worth of Rs. **72.33** crore
- Employment - 114 projects worth of Rs.**53.69** crore
- Education - 59 projects worth of Rs. **40.53** Crore

- Health - 213 projects worth of Rs. **219.66** crore
- Gender - 65 projects worth of Rs. **49.98** crore

Special Focus on Hilly/Forest areas

In order to address the backwardness of Hilly / Forest areas, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced a special package under Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rule 110 in the year 2017-2018. Under that component, up to 31.03.2019, 50 projects worth of **Rs.79.66 crore** have been sanctioned to Tribal habitations for providing road connectivity, basic amenities, educational infrastructure, improvement of girls education, promoting co-curricular activities in tribal schools, Hostel facilities to girls.

3.1.6 Special Area Development Programme

The Special Area Development Programme (SADP) is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from the year 2015-2016. Prior to that the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) were implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1975-1976 onwards with 90% financial assistance from the Government of India, while the balance of 10% was initially a loan and later become State's share.

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

announced that a new scheme, the Special Area Development Programme with an annual outlay of Rs.75.00 crore would be implemented covering the hilly areas of the State.

The main objectives of these programmes such as eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of biodiversity, 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 for ensuring efficiency, transparency and accountability have been continued. Further SADP also intends to focus on the buffer zone adjoining the protected forests area, which often suffer from lack of investment as they fall neither in the forests areas nor 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 in their localities based on micro watershed based planning.

The State Government has also been implementing schemes for the welfare of the tribals and other population living in the areas prone to leftwing extremism along the border areas of the State in the districts of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Erode, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris. The nature of the works implemented in the Maoist prone areas was also similar to what was taken up under Hill Area Development Programme and the Western Ghats Development Programme. While retaining the designated area for the Special Area Development Programme, it is targeted to the hill ranges of Tamil Nadu which are at an absolute altitude of >600m ASL

from the base and foothills which do not ordinarily get covered in other programme.

The guidelines for the implementation of SADP were issued in G.O.Ms.No.40, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (TC-I) Department Dated:04.03.2016. The Department of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu is the State Level Nodal Department (SLND) for the management of the Special Area Development Programme.

The SADP focus on sectors such as Soil Conservation, Forestry and Ecology, Horticulture, Agriculture, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Renewable Energy, Rural Roads, Gap-filling infrastructure in Urban and Rural Local Bodies, Agricultural Marketing and Agro-Business, Water Resources Development and Fisheries.

The programme is proposed to be operationalised at the level of the fundamental unit of decentralised 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 (i.e. SADP) has been expanded to cover the following districts:

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

Under Unit-II, the Land Use Division at State Planning Commission takes care of the field implementation in the remaining 6 districts, which are:

1. Dindigul
2. Madurai
3. Theni
4. Virudhunagar
5. Tirunelveli
6. Kanniyakumari

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 Special Area Development Programme both the area and sector based approaches have been consolidated for a more robust identification of the sectors and works to be undertaken. The Special Area Development Programme is

structured to converge with and derive full advantage of the other programmes in existence.

The Special Area Development Programme would limit itself largely to bridging shortfalls in fund requirement and programme implementation. In instances where the option for convergence is limited, the financial and programme interventions of the SADP may serve as a seed fund for the development of a full fledged programme. A coordination of the programme interventions would also ensure that the goal for the hills of the State, remains consistent with the principle of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

For this programme, a sum of Rs.75.00 Crore is provided every year and so far 1511 Projects have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 200.74 Crore as on February, 2019.

For the year 2019-2020, projects are being received as per the guidelines in line with achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the area and it will be placed before State Level Empowered Committee for approval.

3.1.7 Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board

The Government in the G.O.Ms.No.58, Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (SPC) Dept, 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. The objectives of the Board are:

- To assess the land resources, provide advice to Government for Policy Planning, coordination, taking an over view and assigning priorities for land use changes, particularly diversion of good agriculture

lands, development of waste land and marginal lands for alternative uses and promoting integrated scientific planning.

- To advise the Government on the steps through sound, scientific and policy interventions for the changing environmental factors like pollution, Global Warming etc.
- To conserve and manage land and water resources, by building data base for planning and systematic awareness programme.
- From 2011-2012 till 2017-2018 a total of 45 research studies have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs.4.70 crore of which 37 research studies have been completed while eight projects are on-going.

The research studies sanctioned pertain to sectors like land and water conservation, environment and forest ecosystem, agriculture, livelihood, climate change and disaster mitigation.

For the year 2018-2019 in Budget Estimate a sum of Rs.80.00 lakhs have been allotted for TNSLURB. Four research studies were taken up with a total amount of Rs. 70.40 lakhs. The new research studies taken up includes (i) Evidence for Affordable Housing Policies in Tamil Nadu: The case of Chennai, by Madras Institute of Development Studies, (ii) Economic Valuation of ecosystem services: A study of eighty prioritization wetlands in Tamil Nadu, by Tamil Nadu State Wetland Authority, (iii) A study on Casual factors influencing agricultural land use patterns in Central Tamil Nadu, by M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) and (iv) Delineation of

“Zone of influence” to 3 selected wetlands in Tamil Nadu, by Tamil Nadu State Wetland Authority.

New Research proposals relating to urbanization, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management etc., for sustainable use of land resources are proposed to be taken up from line Departments and Institutions.

3.1.8 Land Use Planning and Management under Indo-German Cooperation

The Government in G.O.Ms.No.63 PD&SI (SP.1) Department, Dated: 11.08.2017 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 cooperation 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, Tamil Nadu and the Consul General for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Based on the objectives, a Regional Plan for Coimbatore comprising Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode and Nilgiris district was prepared. In addition to that a series of training programmes were conducted for totally 50 officials of Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DTCP) at Auroville - Puducherry, New Delhi, Mamallapuram and Indian Institute of Human Settlements - Bengaluru, to build individual and institutional capacity on Land Use Planning. The project ended on 31st May 2019 and GIZ has to submit a "Manual on Land Use

Planning” and “Land Use (Planning) Policy for Tamil Nadu” to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

3.1.9 Status of the Progress on the announcements made by the Hon’ble Minister for Finance in 2017-2018

- In the year 2017-18, the Hon’ble Minister for Finance announced the **Preparation of Village Development Plan using Participatory Tracking methodology**. The State Planning Commission undertook this exercise engaging the services of Madras Institute of Development Studies and the Social Observatory of World Bank. The Village Development Plans for select villages in Dharmapuri and Theni districts were prepared using Participatory Tracking Methodology, as a pilot, through a web based tool. The project has been completed and handed

over to Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for carrying it forward for rest of the State.

- In the year 2017-18, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance announced the Preparation of Special Plan to identify projects to address the backwardness in social, economic, infrastructure, education and health for the **Development of Backward areas of North Chennai**. Accordingly, the work was taken up for the Preparation of the Special Plan and the Report has been submitted to Government. This has been sent to the Departments for further action. Departments are considering for taking up projects as listed in the Report.

- Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Finance, Personnel and Administrative Reforms had made an announcement under Demand No.36, in the floor of Legislative Assembly on 19.7.2017 that the **“Mid Term Appraisal of Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 and International Conference on Development Policy”** will be taken up jointly with Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board. Accordingly, the State Planning Commission is in the process of preparing the Mid-Term Appraisal of Vision 2023 report. The report is under finalisation. It will be finalised after discussion with the concerned departments.

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES) functions as the apex Statistical agency, co-ordinating 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.

The Department also brings out the **Statistical Hand Book** of Tamil Nadu and **Season and Crop Report** of Tamil Nadu 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.

Conducting crop cutting experiments in co-ordination with Agriculture, Horticulture and Revenue Departments is a key function of the department.

Special Censuses and Surveys are conducted at the instance of and to meet the requirements of the State and Central Governments such as Agriculture Census, Economic Census, National Sample Surveys for Socio-Economic indicators, Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey, Elderly Population Panel Survey etc.

The skilled technical personnel of this Department deputed to several line Departments have been rendering 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 is adopting 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 Data Analytics Unit (DAU)

Data Analytics unit has been established in 2015-2016 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 in India.

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

Pilot Projects

Initially it will focus on using tools for decisive and descriptive analytics. The DAU has completed the following three pilot projects jointly with J-PAL-SA:-

- 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 - State Crime Records Bureau.

Policy Seminar Series

This unit has initiated conduct of 'Data Sharing Policy Seminar Series' with the view to bring the policymakers from the Government of Tamil Nadu and the researchers, data scientists and other such leaders under one platform to explore how existing data can be used by the Government to inform policy questions. Inaugural Seminar Series for "Data for Policy" was conducted on 05.04.2017. So far, nine such Seminar Series have been conducted. Further

seminars are planned in the year 2019-2020. Experts on various fields from line Departments and private Institutions participated in the seminars and made presentations on various topics.

Projects for 2019-2020

- **Crime mapping and analytics using spatial data** - *State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)* -Analysis is to be led by SCRB.
- **Using machine learning to improve GST collection** - *Commercial Tax Department*-Analysis is to be led by Commercial Tax, DAU and J-PAL.
- **Analysis of Data captured on the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) Management Information System portal** – *Housing and Urban Development Department and J-PAL.*

- **Analysis of Response of '100' calls-Chennai Police** - *Commissioner of Police, Chennai*. The report has been submitted to the Department for further action.

Budget Allocation

The total project cost of Rs.428.66 lakh has been sanctioned vide G.O.Ms.No.20, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2&E) Department, Dated:26.02.2016 under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) fund for establishing the DAU and building its capacity to identify and deliver the big data analytics to Departments.

The DAU has enabled

- Big data analytics for government departments

- Improved capacity by participation of departments and experts – in seminar series.

3.2.3 Special Surveys

- **Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey on Socio-Economic Development (TNHPS)**

The Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey is being conducted in co-ordination with the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) and Survey Research Centre, University of Michigan, USA. This 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 information to policy makers and the public on social and economic development. It is first large scale panel survey

at household level being conducted over a period of five years.

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 Department and it covers health, income, consumption, migration, employment, economic assets and demography. The survey is conducted in all the districts of Tamil Nadu.

The Pre-baseline Survey / House listing was completed. Nearly 2,40,000 Households were surveyed from February 2018 to January 2019. Minimum of 17 and Maximum of 25 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were allotted in each district except the districts of Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai which were allotted 40 PSUs. Based on the Pre-baseline Survey the

Sample Size for the Baseline has been prepared and it is detailed below: -

Rural/ Urban	Number of PSUs	Total No of Households	Individual Sample
Rural	575	6,876	27,504
Urban	682	8,208	32,832
Total	1,257	15,084	60,336

Data cleaning and Analysis of the Pre-baseline Survey is going on to bring out the status of important Socio-Economic indicators especially on income and occupation.

Budget Allocation

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 and funded under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives.

- **Panel Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Elderly Population in Tamil Nadu**

This survey is being conducted in co-ordination with Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab - South Asia (J-PAL-SA) and the Directorate of Public Health (DPH), for a period of eight years. This survey involves collection of health measurements and bio markers by the DPH and Socio-Economic survey done by this Department is captured using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) i.e. in digital mode, through Tablets using Survey CTO software.

The objectives of this panel survey are to understand the socio-economic status of the elderly, their physical, financial dependency, their health status, access to the health care system and social protection schemes. It would create a

panel of datasets on Socio-Economic Status of Elderly population and provide inputs to achieve the goals to improve the well being of the elderly population.

Based on the Human Development Index and Dependency ratio, five districts namely Chennai, (Greater Chennai Area), Thiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari Districts have been selected for the survey.

The House listing was completed in July 2018. Nearly 92,000 Households were screened in these five districts. A sample size of 5,000 households with nearly 7,000 Elderly population from the house listing is selected and survey has started from January 2019. The baseline survey has been completed and replacement household survey is under progress

Budget Allocation

The total project cost of Rs.606.00 lakh has been sanctioned 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.

- **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 the report "Development of Cleanliness Index in Government of Tamil Nadu" has been received from Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata. The report is under examination.

3.2.4 Collection of Agricultural Statistics

Department of Economics and Statistics is the **State Agriculture Statistical Authority (SASA)**. 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 and scheme decisions.

This department is engaged in various activities pertaining to Agricultural Statistics:

- **Forecasting of Crop Area and Production** - This 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 is settled at Jamabandhi and final results of yield rates as per crop cutting experiments become available.

- **Crop Cutting Experiments for Paddy, Cereals, Pulses, Oil seeds, Sugar cane and Cotton** - A sample total of 9,500 crop cutting experiments were conducted by the Officials of Agriculture Department, for the year 2018-2019 (Fasli Year 1428) on 17 major crops, that are planned and supervised by this Department Under General Crop Estimation Survey. Based on this, the Department arrives at the estimate of production and productivity at the State and District levels.

- **Crop Cutting Experiments for Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops-** The main object of the crop cutting experiments, done by this department on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor crops is to provide reliable estimates of production and yield per hectare.
- Under this scheme, the important Horticultural crops covered are grapes, mango, jackfruit, banana, guava, orange, pineapple and lemon as fruits; Tomato, lady's finger, brinjal, sweet potato and cabbage are covered under vegetables. A total of 1440 Crop Cutting Experiments were conducted in 720 selected villages for the year 2018-2019.
 - Under Minor crops, chillies, onion, turmeric, potato, coriander, tapioca, cashew nut and ginger are covered. Under this 1244 Crop

Cutting Experiments were conducted in 622 villages for the year 2018-2019.

- **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** - During 2018-2019 (Fasli Year 1428) under “**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**” (**PMFBY**) scheme, the average yield of notified crops has been calculated through crop cutting experiments done by Assistant Agriculture Officers 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, diseased etc. These are planned and supervised by this Department. For Kharif season 1,37,724 experiments have been conducted for 19 crops and in Rabi season 1,04,344 experiments have been conducted for 21 crops for the year 2018-2019. The results were prepared for notified crops and sent to respective Agricultural Insurance

Companies. Reconciled area sown data with line Departments are furnished to Insurance Companies at notified level at the end of every season.

- **Crop Estimation Survey on Coconut and Arecanut** - The aim of the Crop Estimation Survey on Coconut and Arecanut is to estimate the total number of palms of Coconut and Arecanut, the 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 (July to June). During the Year 2018-2019, 380 Villages for Coconut and 66 villages for Arecanut were covered for conducting the survey.

- **Rainfall Data Collection** - Rainfall data is collected from 627 manual rain gauge stations maintained by Revenue, Public Works Department, Forests, Rural Development and Meteorology Departments. Based on these data monthly, seasonal, annual rainfall statistics are compiled.

- **Irrigation and Reservoirs data** - Irrigation data is collected under three major heads, viz., source-wise area irrigated, crop-wise area irrigated and data on water storage in reservoirs used for agriculture in Tamil Nadu. The data is collected from Revenue, Rural Development and Public Works Departments. Every year, a Taluk-wise and District-wise Irrigation profile is prepared.

- **Agricultural Wages** - 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 directly from the Field labourers and non-farm agricultural labourers.

- **Marketable Surplus** - The objective of the Marketable surplus scheme is to estimate paddy available, at the end of each of the three seasons (Kuruvai, Samba and Kodai) for sale after deducting own consumption of cultivators, wages in kind and seed reserves.

3.2.5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented:

- **Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS)** - A priority basis enumeration is carried out in

20 per cent sample villages every year to build up land use statistics **of area of crops** under the **Timely Reporting Scheme**. In 2018-2019, a sample total of 3479 villages were selected and the area estimates for the crops were sent to Government of India.

- **Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)** -
The purpose 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 on the collection of data by the primary field workers viz., Village Administrative Officers and Assistant Agriculture 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** - 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. In Tenth Agriculture Census 2015-2016, Phase-I and Phase-II has been completed. Phase-III reports have been submitted and final tables from Government of India are awaited. This census data provides valuable information on key variables such as Land holdings, Tenancy status, Social status of land holders, Land use, Nature of irrigation, Cropping pattern, Usage of Pesticides, Fertilizers, Agriculture machinery and implements.

3.2.6 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.

State Income

The State Income Estimates- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), 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 2015-2016 (Revised Estimates), 2016-2017 (Quick Estimates), 2017-2018 (Advance Estimates) and 2018-2019 (Advance Estimates Provisional) 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.	2011-12	751486	-	751486	-	674478	-	674478	-
2.	2012-13	854825	13.75	791824	5.37	768295	13.91	709343	5.17
3.	2013-14	968530	13.30	851976	7.60	858870	11.79	750416	5.79
4.	2014-15	1072678	10.75	893915	4.92	957350	11.47	791915	5.53
5.	2015-16 (R.E)	1176500	9.68	967562	8.24	1057084	10.42	862437	8.91
6.	2016-17 (Q.E)	1270490	7.99	1009145	4.30	1139790	7.82	894946	3.77
7.	2017-18(A.E)	1427074	12.32	1090802	8.09	1279932	12.30	967455	8.10
8.	2018-19 (AEP)	1605893	12.53	1179843	8.16	1440736	12.56	1047725	8.30

R.E: Revised Estimates, Q.E: Quick Estimates, A.E: Advance Estimates, AEP: Advance Estimates (Provisional)

**Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) –
Per capita Income of Tamil Nadu**

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Year	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices
1	2011-12	92984	92984
2	2012-13	104943	96890
3	2013-14	116236	101559
4	2014-15	128372	106189
5	2015- 16(R.E)	140441	114581
6	2016-17(Q.E)	150036	117806
7	2017-18 (A.E)	166934	126179
8.	2018-19 (AEP)	186178	135391

R.E: Revised Estimates, Q.E: Quick Estimates, A.E: Advance Estimates, AEP: Advance Estimates (Provisional)

District Income Estimates in the New Series with the Base Year 2011-2012 for the years 2011-2012 to 2016-2017 (Provisional) has been released at Current and Constant Prices.

State Accounts and Local Government Accounts

The Economic cum Purpose Classification of 2017-2018 (Actual), 2018-2019 (RE), 2019-2020 (BE) of **Tamil Nadu Budget** have been finalized.

The Accounts of the Local Government plays a crucial role in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product and Capital asset formation. The Economic cum Purpose Classification of the audited local body accounts viz., Receipts and Expenditure of **Municipal Corporations** (12), **Municipalities** (124), **Panchayat Unions** (385) and **Town Panchayats** (528) in Tamil Nadu for the year 2016-2017 and for the year 2017-2018 were compiled. These reports are sent to Central and State Governments.

Capital Formation

The purpose of the Scheme is to estimate the Gross Fixed Capital Formation for Tamil

Nadu in both Public and Private Sectors, based on the methodology given by Central Statistics Office (CSO). Estimates of capital formation throw light on the potentiality of the future development of the economy. It also helps Government to formulate policies and plans for economic development of a nation. The preparation on estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation for public sector for the State in new Series with base 2011-2012 for the years, 2011-2012 to 2016-2017 is in progress and the report will be released soon.

3.2.7 Prices and Price Indices

➤ Market Intelligence and Prices

Prices of important Agricultural and Non-Agricultural commodities, major agriculture commodities arrivals, off- take, stocks details are being collected from 96 Market Intelligence Centres spread across

the State. Based on that, weekly/monthly reports are released and sent regularly to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Labour Bureau (GoI), Agriculture, Horticulture and Plantation, Coconut Development Board, Food Corporation of India and to Vigilance, Prisons, Government Hospitals and other line Departments as and when requested by them.

These Price details are used in the formulation of Important Government Policies and serve as a base in Compilation of Price Indices.

➤ **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 2011-2012=100.

➤ **Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers: (CPI-IW)**

In Central Series the consumer price index for Industrial workers is compiled and released for 6 centres viz., Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Coonoor and Salem in Tamil Nadu by Labour Bureau, Shimla with base year as 2001=100. The Price details for the compilation of this index are collected by this department staff and sent to Labour Bureau, Shimla. As far as the State Series is concerned, consumer price Index for Industrial workers with base year 2011=100 are compiled and released on monthly basis for four centres viz., Cuddalore, Nagercoil, Tuticorin and Vellore. These indices are used for calculating Dearness Allowances, Daily Wages and Minimum Wages.

➤ **Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined at District level (CPI (R,U,C)).**

Compilation of Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban and Combined) at District level is useful for decentralized planning, to understand on the price trends at District level and to make targeted policy for a particular Region or District.

Compilation of CPI at District level is undertaken by this Department based on the methodology given by CSO and 2019-2020 has been fixed as base year. 153 rural centres and 145 urban centres spread over 32 districts in Tamil Nadu have been selected for the compilation of CPI Index. Commodity basket has been finalized and the collection of base year price data is under progress. The Consumer Price Indices (R,U,C) is proposed to be released by April 2020 at District level.

3.2.8 Social Statistics

Social Statistical surveys are the key tool for understanding human behaviour as well as the socio-economic environment. These surveys 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 (NSS), Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Housing, Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI) and Handlooms.

➤ **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 Office (NSSO), Government of India, in which, this Department and NSSO collect data on an equal sample basis. The survey provides estimates based on the sample data collected in the survey over different subjects.

The 75th round of National Sample Survey (July 2017 to June 2018) was earmarked for the survey on “Household Consumer Expenditure, Household Social Consumption on Health and Household Social Consumption on Education”.

The 76th round of National Sample Survey (July 2018 to December 2018) was earmarked for the survey on “Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition and survey of persons with Disabilities”.

The 77th round of National Sample Survey (January 2019 to December 2019) is earmarked for the survey on “Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Debt and Investment of Households”.

➤ **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.

➤ **Housing Start Up Index (HSUI)**

The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India had launched a scheme for developing Housing Start Up Index (HSUI) in 2014-2015. 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. In Tamil Nadu data for selected 17 Centres is entered in NBO Portal by this Department by gathering data from the Urban Local Bodies concerned.

➤ **Building Construction Cost Index**

This Index consists of three components namely: Material, Labour and Other

Charges and it reveals the trend in the cost of construction materials in selected 16 Centres of the State. The main objective is to track the variation in construction costs in Tamil Nadu including wages for labourers in the identified 16 Centres. This report is sent to the Public Works Department and for estimation of State Gross Value Added (GVA) in Housing Sector.

3.2.9 Industrial Statistics

➤ 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 collects 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 2017-2018 data are being collected from registered factories in Tamil Nadu.

➤ **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. The item basket covers 8 items under Mining Sector, 244 items under Manufacturing Sector

covering 1244 factories and 1 item under Electricity Sector. Report up to the month of March 2019 has been prepared.

➤ **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 about 164 selected focal centres distributed in all districts except Chennai, Krishnagiri, The Nilgiris and Perambalur.

3.2.10 Economic Census

The Seventh Economic Census is being conducted by the Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) to provide the complete count of all establishments (except crop production,

plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) within the geographical boundary of the State, including those in the unorganized sectors, which have a huge contribution in the Economy in terms of employment generation.

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

It provides disaggregated information on various operational and structural variables of all establishments of the State and provides a valuable insight into the geographical spread/clusters of economic activities, ownership pattern, persons engaged, etc.

The information collected during the Economic Census are useful for Socio-Economic development planning at State and District levels. Tamil Nadu State has participated in all the Economic Census conducted so far by Government of India. State Department of Economics and Statistics is the Nodal Department for the conduct of 7th Economic Census and the enumeration is to commence shortly.

It is proposed to conduct the 7th Economic Census in 2019 with advanced ICT tools and applications. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle formed under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeITY), has been selected as the Implementation Agency for the development of ICT platform system and conduct of field work for the Seventh Economic Census (vide Govt Gazette Notification No.1749,

Dated:13.06.2019). Under the Seventh Economic Census, the enumeration and first level supervision (i.e. 100% supervision) will be done by CSC e-Governance Services India Limited. Under second level supervision, the work of 10% enumerators is to be supervised by NSSO (FOD) and the State Officials.

For Smooth Conduct of Seventh Economic Census in Tamil Nadu various Committees have been constituted vide G.O.Ms.No.80, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (DB) Department, Dated:03.06.2019. The Committees are State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC), District Level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC) and Co-ordination Committee for Greater Chennai Corporation.

3.2.11 Publications

This Department brings out around 500 reports periodically on a wide range of subjects at State, District and Block level. Well known publications are Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu, Annual Statistical Abstract, Season and Crop Report, Estimates of State Domestic Product, Economic and Purpose Classification of Tamil Nadu State Budget.

3.2.12 Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme

Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme (earlier known as India Statistical Strengthening Project (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. The Government of India subsequently revisited the implementation of this scheme and reduced the project cost from Rs.40.76 Crore to Rs.24.15 Crore (Government of India share Rs.19.31 Crore, Government of Tamil Nadu mandatory share Rs.4.84 Crore). However, the Government of Tamil Nadu has released an excess amount of Rs.14.52 Crore for the construction activities apart from 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.6.88 Crore was released by the Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in 2017. Development of Common

Application software for all data collection activities of the Department, Purchase of 645 sim cards from BSNL for online data transmission, Construction of 10 Block offices and civil works for Regional and District offices at Coimbatore, Training programmes to Department of Economics and Statistics and Line department staff, Regional and State level Data user conference, Hardware upgrades are covered under this scheme.

3.2.13 Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute (TNSSTI)

To impart training and enhance the efficiency of the department staff, the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute has been established and is functioning since 01.05.2012 in the premises of Department of Economics and Statistics with a Director and supporting staff sanctioned by the Government. During 2018-2019, the Tamil Nadu State

Statistical Training Institute conducted 17 types of trainings in 24 batches for 475 officials at a cost of Rs.63.09 lakh.

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 and Statistics, Official Statistical system and related methodology, analytical reasoning and communication skills, report writing skills, etc.

Need based short duration trainings on National Sample Survey subjects, Methods of State Income estimation, application of statistical packages, official statistics and related methodology, recent developments in the international arena, computer applications, software development, data security and

management of computer systems are periodically conducted.

3.2.14 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

To achieve Sustainable Development Goals, a special data collection team was formed from the Officials of this Department for the data collection and supervision activities and an officer in the cadre of Additional Director has been designated as the Nodal Officer.

The main function of data collection team is establishing the co-ordination with the line Department relating to SDG indicators and collection of data. This department acts as SDG related data focal point of the State and for monitoring of SDG Goals/Targets/Indicators.

This Department is also assisting in the development of monitoring SDG Dashboard which has been developed by Tamil Nadu

e-Governance Agency (TNeGA). This dashboard will enable real time monitoring the progress of the Goals/Targets/Indicators. In development phase of the dashboard, the frame work of data entry and the initial data entry work have been done by this department. In future, access will be given to all line Departments for entering the indicator values directly into the dashboard.

SDGs Dashboard displays given target and its indicators, and provides information on the data value, unit and trends.

The SDG Dashboard will enable Governments, Decision Makers, Researchers, Academicians and others interested in tracking SDGs to perform easy analysis via visualizations and tools for exploring data.

Users can adapt the SDGs Dashboard to monitor their respective department / district progress on the SDGs, and explore trends on particular SDGs, indicators and/or targets. To

explore a particular Goal or target, the Dashboard's tools enable users to visualize the data in thematic maps, graphs and tables. By clicking, users can view trends over time towards the target.

A draft on SDG status report of Tamil Nadu is under preparation.

3.2.15 NEW INITIATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT

➤ Open Government Data

Statistical Handbook of Tamil Nadu from the year 2012-2013 till 2018-2019 was published in the Open Government Data (OGD) portal hosted by the ELCOT (<https://tn.data.gov.in/>). Steps are being taken to upload the data of the statistical handbooks prior to 2012-2013.

➤ Common Survey Application Framework (CSAF)

This department is in the process of computerizing the data collection activities.

On account of computerization, the Department is moving data collection from paper based questions to handheld devices. To achieve this, Department is developing a Common Survey Application Framework (CSAF) for all the activities carried out in the Department through ELCOT. Development of CSAF is under progress.

➤ **Gender Budget**

The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work and representation in political and economic decision – making processes will nurture

sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

“Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” is one of the goals of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Gender Budgeting aims at the attainment and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and also at examining budgetary resource allocations from gender perspective. It also helps in tracking the public expenditure against gender and development policy commitments which embeds gender specific goals into fiscal policies and in general into the public financial management stream. It is important to note that gender budgeting is not about creating separate budgets for women, or solely increasing spending on women’s programmes but analyzing programmes on gender issues and attempting for corrective and supportive

action at all levels. It is also known as gender-sensitive budgeting or gender-responsive budgeting.

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in framing policies and programmes of women welfare oriented schemes. Tamil Nadu has formed a Gender Budget Cell in Finance Department and has included a Gender Budget statement in the State Budget from the year 2017-2018. This Department has initiated the preparation of the analytical report on the Gender Budgeting for Tamil Nadu as a linkage to the Sustainable Development Goals.

➤ **Child Budget**

Child budgeting looks at the overall pattern of Public Expenditure on Child Specific Schemes with respect to total budgetary allocation. It also compares Child Expenditure with respect to parameters like age, per capita, GSDP,

Revenue or capital, Direct and Indirect and Share of State and Central. It also looks at core sectors of the Child Expenditure namely Health, Nutrition, Education, Sports and child protection. It is a tool for analysing the expenditure on these sectors with respect to schemes and performance of outcome indicators and to identify the areas to be focused in these sectors for improving the status of Children.

It lets us take stock of the development strategy and resource gaps in meeting its commitments for child welfare, child rights policy planning and framing programmes. It helps to identify the areas to be focused in the above sectors for improving the status of children in Tamil Nadu and helps to link the schemes with Sustainable Development Goal indicators and thereby assess the status of these indicators.

This Department is partnering with UNICEF in preparation of Child Budget report for the state. Tamil Nadu is one of the few states which has initiated attempts for preparation of Child Budget to assess the child welfare programmes.

3.3 DEPARTMENT OF EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH

Numerous developmental schemes, programmes and projects are being executed by the State and Central Governments. It is imperative to assess the outcome and impact of such programmes and obtain feedback of the people. A third party organization is needed to do the task of this assessment. Department of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR) has been assigned with the task of taking up evaluation studies for the Government since 1974. The reports assist in policy formulation

and fine tuning of the programme implementation.

So far, this Department has completed and submitted 767 evaluation reports to Government spanning various sectors such as Social Welfare, Health, Education, Agriculture, Irrigation, Horticulture, Forest, Housing, Transport, Rural Development, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, etc.

3.3.1 Major functions

- i) This department evaluates various schemes, projects and programmes of the State and Central Government besides Externally Aided Projects.
- ii) Bringing out the publication - 'Tamil Nadu – An Economic Appraisal'.

3.3.2 Overseeing mechanism

The DEAR functions under the administrative and functional control of Department of Planning and Development. There are two State level bodies that guide the DEAR with regard to the evaluation studies. The State Evaluation Committee (SEC) decides the list of studies to be taken up for evaluation. The State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB) approves the Methodology of the evaluation Studies in addition to overseeing the status and findings of the studies taken up.

3.3.3 Sequencing Process in studies

Once the evaluation study is entrusted to this Department through State Evaluation Committee from the Department concerned, the basic details are collected, methodology prepared and presented in the SEAB. Field work for primary data collection,

which were earlier done by paper is currently done by digital mode through Tablets and secondary data if readily available also collected by this method.

The collected data is analysed, reports prepared and presented before SEAB for approval and sent to Departments concerned for necessary follow up action.

3.3.4 Type of Studies undertaken

- **Needs Assessment** - to identify the nature and scope of a problem and determine the service needed to meet the problem.

- **Programme theory Assessment**
Models the theory behind the programme and involves charting the causal pathway between the inputs of a programme and its ultimate goal. New Variety Menu Meals

under Nutritious Noon Meal Programme for Social Welfare Department in its pilot phase is one of the studies falling under this category.

➤ **Process Evaluation**

Process evaluations analyse the effectiveness of programme operations, implementation and service delivery against work plans. Invariably all evaluation studies taken up by this department contain the process dimension.

➤ **Impact Evaluation**

An impact evaluation identifies the causal impact of a programme and also the key outcomes that are solely due to the programme. Evaluation studies on Free distribution of Laptops for Special Programme Implementation Department

and New Entrepreneur cum Enterprises Development Scheme for Industries Department were carried out recently.

➤ **Cost-Effectiveness Analysis**

A cost-effectiveness analysis compares the impacts and costs of various programmes run in different contexts and time-periods that aimed at achieving the same objective.

3.3.5 From PAPI to CAPI

With the assistance received from TANII, 29 Tablets were purchased, data collection application created, which helped this department to transform itself from paper based primary data collection method (Paper Assisted Personal Interviewing – PAPI) to Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method in 2017-2018. Capacity building for this process was done by J-PAL. Since then the data

collection have been done through the CAPI method, which helps in better management of field survey, eliminating the time required for data entry and making it error free.

3.3.6 Evaluation Studies with Digital Data Collection

Evaluation studies done using electronic mode of collection are

- State Balanced Growth Funded (SBGF) Project on Augmenting Fertility and Reproductive Potential in Buffaloes through Estrus Synchronization Using Low Cost and Indigenously Developed Progesterone Implant in Backward Blocks of Krishnagiri District for State Planning Commission.
- Conditions and usefulness of machineries and equipment (Steam Boilers, Washing Machines and Incinerators) provided for the

hostels functioning under the control of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

- Restoration of Traditional Water Bodies under XIII Finance Commission for Finance Department.
- Efficiency of Peri-metro vegetable cluster development programme for Horticulture Department.
- Report on Special Schools (both Government and Government aided) in terms of infrastructure, special teacher skill, quality of education, utilization of government scheme for Welfare of Differently Abled Persons Department.
- Effectiveness of Early Intervention Centres in Tamil Nadu for Welfare of Differently Abled Persons Department.

- Reconstruction of Slum Tenements and Resettlement Schemes for Housing and Urban Development Department.
- Implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in Tamil Nadu (First Round – April to June 2018), (Second Round – July to September 2018), (Third Round – October to December 2018) and (Fourth Round – January to March 2019).

3.3.7 National Food Security Act (NFSA)

DEAR has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of India and has become a participant in the Concurrent Evaluation of National Food Security Act 2013, on selection by the Ministry of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, Government of India, based on the capacity of DEAR. This is a concurrent evaluation study for a period of two years which comprise of eight consecutive quarters. Four

districts are covered in each quarter with a sample of 300 beneficiaries, from 20 sample Fair Price Shops, along with the sales person of the respective shop. Fair Price Shop level Vigilance Committee and District level Vigilance Committee members are covered as part of sample to assess the Grievance Redressal Mechanism. Observations on inventory cum supply chain system in all the sample districts are covered. The questionnaires are sent from Ministry of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, Government of India and field survey and analysis report is sent by DEAR. The data collection of this study is done through digital mode. Upto June 2019, report for four quarters have been completed.

3.3.8 Centre for Learning on Evaluation And Results (CLEAR)

The Centre for Learning on Evaluation And Results (CLEAR) is an independent

Evaluation office hosted by the World Bank.

It has a global Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) capacity development programme that brings together academic institutions and donor partners to contribute to the use of evidence in decision making in developing countries. The **CLEAR have appreciated the involvement of DEAR in capacity building given to them by J-PAL-SA and its impact in transforming the functions of DEAR.**

3.3.9 Association of J-PAL-SA and DEAR

The department has been in continuous association with Abdul Latif Jameel – Poverty Action Lab – South Asia (J-PAL-SA) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA, since 2014 to promote the use of evidence in decision making.

- With J-PAL-SA support, DEAR made the switch over from manual data collection to

digital data collection. J-PAL-SA have partnered with DEAR at every step of this process (i) assisting the development of Terms of Reference to select a vendor for digital data collection software, (ii) conducting training on creating and revising questionnaires for digitization and (iii) helping the vendor understand for developing the digital data collection software required for DEAR.

- Based on the training on commissioning of studies provided by J-PAL-SA, DEAR staff are now providing advice and inputs to other line departments on Request for Proposal (RFP), selection of Institution and on use of evaluation commissioning materials developed by J-PAL-SA.

3.3.10 Evaluation Guidelines

In addition to entrusting the study to DEAR, other Government Departments can directly commission and undertake evaluation studies of their schemes and programmes through other agencies. Evaluation guidelines and empanelled institutions are available for this purpose.

3.3.11 Reports 2018 and 2019

During the year 2018, nine evaluation reports have been completed and submitted to the Government. There are 20 reports in various stages of preparation. For the year 2019-2020, fifteen evaluation studies are to be taken up by this Department as per SEC approval.

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.

Phase - I

Under Phase-I, two corridors were 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 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 operate underground, while the remaining sections 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 is 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), as 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, Housing and Urban Affairs as Executive Chairman while the State Government has nominated five Directors including the Managing Director. In addition, there are three functional Directors and two Independent Directors.

Expenditure / Physical Progress

The Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.2,858.00 crore as equity and Rs.2,834.22 crore as subordinate debt. The Government of India has released Rs.2,190.00 crore as equity, Rs.730.00 crore as subordinate debt and Rs.8,646.00 crore as pass-through

assistance (senior term debt from JICA) as on date. Works on all stretches of Phase – I have been completed.

Passenger Services

Passenger services under Phase - I were inaugurated as indicated below: -

Date of Inauguration	Km	Stretches
29-06-2015	10.15	Koyambedu to Alandur (Elevated)
21-09-2016	8.60	Chennai Airport to Little Mount (Elevated)
	1.20	Alandur to St. Thomas Mount (Elevated)
14-05-2017	7.40	Koyambedu and Nehru Park (Underground)
25-05-2018	2.50	Nehru Park to Chennai Central (Underground)
	4.35	Little Mount to AG-DMS (Underground)
10-02-2019	10.90	AG-DMS to Washermenpet (Underground)
Total	45.10	

Phase-I Extension

The Government of Tamil Nadu and Chennai Metro Rail Limited has 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.3,770.00 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.508.00 crore as equity and Rs.408.00 crore as subordinate debt. The Government of India has released Rs.508.00 crore as equity, Rs.105.00 crore as subordinate debt and Rs.809.60 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, elevated viaduct, and the depot at Wimco Nagar are under progress.

Phase – II

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project was prepared by the Consultant M/s. RITES Limited. A total length of 107.55 km are proposed to eventually cover 3 corridors viz., (i) Madhavaram to Siruseri (along OMR) (ii) Light House to CMBT and (iii) Madhavaram to Sholinganallur (via CMBT). The Government of Tamil Nadu, in April 2017, accorded in-principle approval for Phase-II 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 was estimated at Rs.79,961 crore reflecting changes due to introduction of Goods and Services Tax. The alignment is unchanged.

In the meantime, the Phase-II project was included in the Rolling Plan of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) by the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India. Based on the request of Government of

India, Japan International Cooperation Agency sent two Fact Finding missions in August and November 2017 and Appraisal Mission in January 2018 to Chennai Metro Rail Limited. The JICA came forward to fund the stretches from Madhavaram to Sholinganallur in Corridor - 3 (35.67 km) and from Madhavaram to CMBT (16.34 km) in Corridor - 5.

The Government has subsequently decided to extend one of the Phase-II corridors viz Corridor - 4 from Lighthouse to Poonamallee via Vadapalani and Porur. A Supplementary DPR for this extension has been prepared by CMRL and sent to Government. It has also been decided to prepare a Comprehensive DPR for entire Phase-II including the extension of Corridor-4. Keeping in view of the modification to Corridor - 4 and new road widening proposals, the Consultant preparing the Comprehensive DPR has been requested by CMRL to explore the possibility of

elevated sections instead of underground section originally proposed.

A Comprehensive DPR for entire Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project, covering a total length of 118.9 km at an estimated completion cost of Rs.69,180 crore was prepared and sent to Government for approval. The above Comprehensive DPR covers the extension of Corridor - 4 upto Poonamallee and the changes made from underground section to elevated section in the Corridors-4 and 5.

The Government, in January 2019, approved in principle the following three Metro Rail corridors under Phase – II of Chennai Metro Rail Project, as per the Comprehensive Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by M/s. RITES Ltd.:-

Corridor-3	Madhavaram to SIPCOT	45.8 km
Corridor -4	Lighthouse to Poonamallee Bypass	26.1 km
Corridor- 5	Madhavaram to Sholinganallur	47.0 km
	Total	118.9 km

The estimated completion cost of the project is at Rs.69,180 crore in December, 2018 prices, including land, R&R and State Taxes.

The Comprehensive DPR has also been recommended to Government of India for Central Government approval and funding and also for loan assistance from external and domestic funding agencies, including Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), New Development Bank (NDB) and World Bank.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has approved the two priority stretches under Corridors 3 and 5 for a total length of 52.01 km to be implemented at an estimated completion cost of Rs.40,941 crore of which the loan assistance from JICA would be in the order of Rs.20,196 crore. In this connection the notes were exchanged and loan agreement for providing the 1st tranche under Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loan of 75,519 Million Japanese Yen (Approximately Rs.4770 crore) has also been signed between Government of India and JICA on 21-12-2018.

The Government, in January 2019, has also accorded administrative sanction for implementation of the priority stretches from Madhavaram to Sholinganallur (35.67 km) of Corridor - 3 and from Madhavaram to CMBT (16.34 km) of Corridor - 5 to the total length of 52.01 km under Phase –II of Chennai Metro Rail Project at an estimated completion cost of

Rs.40,941 crore with external assistance for Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The JICA loan has also been effectuated. The project is to be implemented as a "State Sector Project".

Action is being taken by the CMRL through State Government to get funds for implementation of Corridor - 4 from Lighthouse to Poonamallee Bypass (26.1 km) the remaining stretches in Corridor 3 from Sholinganallur to SIPCOT (10.13 km) and in Corridor - 5 from CMBT to Sholinganallur (30.66 km) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), New Development Bank (NDB) and from the World Bank. In respect of Corridor-4, the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India has already accorded in principle approval for funding by the above multilateral financial institutions. The discussions and appraisal of

the project by the funding agencies are under progress.

In respect of balance stretches, the Department of Economic Affairs has accorded in principle approval, subject to remarks by NITI Aayog. The NITI Aayog is being apprised by CMRL through State Government for early clearance.

The State Government has released a sum of Rs.100 crore as subordinate debt to Chennai Metro Rail Limited during 2018-2019 for implementing the Phase-II Project.

O.PANNEERSELVAM
Deputy Chief Minister