



**PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND  
SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT**

**POLICY NOTE**

**DEMAND No.36**

**2020-2021**

**O. PANNEERSELVAM**

**Deputy Chief Minister**

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**Government of Tamil Nadu  
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## **DEMAND No.36**

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

### **INTRODUCTION**

**“A Powerful Minister is he who sees things, does after mature thought and gives out his decision positively.”**

**(Thirukkural 634)**

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.

Planning and Development Department was originally entrusted with 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 abolition of the Union Planning Commission and the merger of the Plan and Non-Plan portions of the Budget, formation of NITI Aayog and advent of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the functions of preparation and monitoring of plans and expenditure has been replaced by drawing of focus to the SDGs, that are the universal expression at global level that works towards the 'Future we want' covering social, economic and environmental aspects. This Department co-ordinates with all departments in their envisioning and monitoring of progress towards achieving SDG targets.

The role of the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department is connected to long 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.

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 is also the Nodal Department of the State Government which co-ordinates with and interacts with the NITI Aayog and on PRAGATI. Under PRAGATI, Proactive Governance And Timely Implementation, the Hon'ble Prime Minister directly interacts with the Ministries of Government of India and State Governments for issues related to high priority schemes and flagship programmes. The current status of the issues received from the departments concerned, raised in the PRAGATI Portal, is uploaded.

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 encourages innovation and Initiatives through the Tamil Nadu Innovations Initiatives and Evidence Based Policy Making Initiatives.

Further, through the Special Initiatives Wing, overseeing the Chennai Metro Rail Project, 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/departments/23](http://www.tn.gov.in/departments/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 and monitoring of SDG;
- ii. Assessment of development indicators and evaluation of major schemes and programmes;
- iii. Stewarding studies on formulation and implementation of specific programmes relating to land and water use and impact of changing environmental factors like pollution, global warming etc., through Tamil Nadu State Land use Research Board;
- iv. Preparation of long term strategic and medium term operational planning;
- v. Co-ordination with the NITI Aayog;

- vi. Recommending, administering and monitoring schemes under the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) to achieve the themes of the “Vision Tamil Nadu 2023” for making Tamil Nadu the “Innovation hub” of the country;
- vii. Ensuring balanced growth and development among regions in economic and social indicators and monitoring the Implementation of the Programme under “State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF)”;
- viii. Implementation of Special Area Development Programme (SADP) from 2015-2016 under State fund, replacing the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP);
- ix. Making arrangements for reviewing the progress of major infrastructure projects by the Chief Secretary;

- x. Co-ordination of special and innovative projects involving several Government Departments;
- xi. Oversee the preparation of District Development plans through District Planning Cells which function as supporting arms of the District Planning Committees;
- xii. Promotion of Evidence Based Policy Making in Government;
- xiii. Collection and compilation of performance of various monitorable items and schemes implemented by Departments and organisations under Twenty Point Programme;
- 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 Sustainable Development Goals**

#### **Preface**

In the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2015, 193 countries including India, adopted the Agenda for Transforming the World by 2030 by implementing the Sustainable Development Goals which came into force on 01.01.2016.

Sustainable Development Goals are a comprehensive most ambitious development agenda for the world collectively. The 17 goals and 169 targets and 300 global indicators that constitute the Sustainable Development Goals, address virtually all developmental challenges – economic, social, environmental and governance.

## **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 fulfill their potential in 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 revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

Leave No One Behind (LNOB), is an inbuilt key aspect of the Sustainable Development Goals.

## **Sustainable Development Goals - Global**

The Annual conference of the UN General Assembly is convened every year to take stock of the progress in attainment of Sustainable Development Goals by all Countries. UN publishes an Annual Report every year on the Sustainable Development Goals. At Global level as per the UN Report of 2019, India ranks 115 out of 162 Countries. While this is a comparative ranking on select Global indicators, every Country reports the progress and initiatives made by the Country on voluntary basis through their Voluntary National Review (VNR) Reports at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). The HLPF initiative of the UN provides the opportunity for countries to highlight their efforts to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

## **Sustainable Development Goals - India**

NITI Aayog is the nodal agency for the implementation of SDGs in India. The NITI Aayog prepares the Voluntary National Review (VNR) for the Country. The NITI Aayog works on the States and Union Territories of India in taking forward the Sustainable Development Goals. The achieving of the 169 targets for India is translated into an Indicator Framework consisting of 306 National indicators.

Sustainable Development Goals India Index 2018, Baseline Report has been prepared by the NITI Aayog taking a select set of 62 Indicators covering 39 targets and 13 Goals. Sustainable Development Goals India Index 2.0 2019, has been prepared based on 100 indicators covering 54 Targets and 16 Goals. In both SDG India Index Baseline report 2018 and SDG India Index 2.0, 2019, Tamil Nadu has been ranked 3. The data for the indicators are from the online portal

of Central Ministries and surveys conducted in intervals of 2/3/5 years. NITI Aayog has in December 2019 set up its dashboard for Sustainable Development Goals.

The data for the various indicators are collected, tabulated in the online web portal by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Continuous Monitoring and co-ordination are essential to hasten progress and ensure steady improvement. Participation of each State is important in order that India achieves the goals.

### **Sustainable Development Goals - Tamil Nadu**

The Government of Tamil Nadu following the principle practised by Puratchi Thalaivi Amma - "by the people and for the people" has been implementing various initiatives towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu declared in his speech on the occasion of Independence Day 2019, that the State is committed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through its schemes.

### **Review by the Hon'ble Chief Minister**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu held the first Review on the performance under Sustainable Development Goals in the State on 28.01.2020. Instructions have been given to Departments to integrate Sustainable Development Goals into their Policy Notes, and focus on co-ordinated working for improving performance further and taking Tamil Nadu to number 1 position in SDG in India, while looking at still higher standards of Global level. Schemes required for it have been directed to be taken up. Further reviews with sectoral departments on

performance under SDGs will be taken up at this highest level.

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.

### **Implementation Mechanism**

Government of Tamil Nadu has set up Institutional mechanisms for Sustainable Development Goals.

- a) The **High Power Committee** constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and Secretaries to Departments as members has met thrice so far and progress has been reviewed. Sustainable Development Goals implementation and monitoring are also discussed from time to time in the All

Secretaries Meeting conducted by the Chief Secretary every month.

- b) 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 the High Power Committee. The Working Groups have met several times for taking action under SDGs as per its comprehensive Terms of Reference.
- c) As per announcement made in the floor of the Assembly during the discussion on the Demand for Grants in 2019 on the **formation of Departmental SDG Units**, to monitor and track progress of SDGs and to provide data and inputs to State Planning Commission, all Departments have

undertaken the formation of SDG Units in their Departments.

- d) It was also announced in the Assembly during discussions on Demand in 2019 that in order to ensure the achievement of targets, which would depend on progress made on SDGs, by Districts, SDG Units at District Level would be formed. Accordingly, orders have been issued forming a **District level High Level Committee** under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Ministers, an **Executive Committee** under the chairmanship of District Collector and a **District Level Unit** comprising of the District Level officers. Further action for enabling these Committees and Units to address SDGs at District Level is being taken up.
- e) **Localising SDGs to Panchayat Level** is being taken up this year with the new

scheme 'Chief Minister's Rural Self Sufficiency Development Programme' (முதல் அமைச்சரின் கிராம தன்னிறைவு வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம்), for which a sum of ₹ 100.00 crores has been provided as a gap filling challenge fund, which has been announced in the Budget 2020-2021.

## **Monitoring**

The fact that there are Global indicators and UN Annual Reports and ranking of Countries on performance under various goals, shows the importance of monitoring to assess progress. At National level, NITI Aayog is evaluating progress through the SDG India Index Reports it brings out annually.

It is necessary to emphasize the importance of monitoring and evaluation for that which gets monitored gets attention, and that which gets

evaluated draws attention on performance and spurs achievers and motivates for achievement.

## **Web based Monitoring Dashboard**

SDG Dashboard has been developed by Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) and launched on 07.11.2019 by the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister. It is a data-driven initiative that supports tracking, monitoring and visualizing the performance of the goals. This dashboard will enable monitoring the progress of the Goals/Targets/Indicators.

The role of all Departments and in particular the Department Units of SDGs that have been formed is directly connected to data entry in the Dashboard. The Dashboard is also the space provided for Departments to present the work being done in the State on Sustainable Development Goals.

The Dashboard is constantly being improved and provided with additional features and information so that it would enable Government, Decision Makers, Researchers, Academicians and others interested in tracking SDGs to perform easy analysis via innovative visualizations and tools for exploring data.

Further it facilitates data disaggregation till District Level so that progress of Districts could be easily monitored. Further development to Block and Panchayat Levels will be taken up.

This would connect up the work being done in pursuance of the Announcement made in 2019-2020 with regard to Districts and blocks progress on SDGs to be assessed. Currently, the District Indicator Framework and Block Indicator Framework are being finalised.

Panchayat Level indicator as part of localising Sustainable Development Goals at Panchayat Level will be developed as part of the

Chief Minister's Rural Self Sufficiency Development Programme. Working in partnership with Duetsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the SDG Urban Indicator Framework would be developed.

### **Analysis and Reports**

It is essential that these Frameworks and data available therein are analyzed and areas for improvement identified. The Departments themselves would be able to do this. This Department would through the Sustainable Development Goal Coordination Centre prepare reports and assist the Departments in their efforts.

### **Status Report on SDGs**

Based on the input from working groups the Status Report on the progress of SDGs during the period 2015-2019 is being prepared and would be brought out.

## **Mapping Schemes with Goals and Targets**

All the schemes and programmes implemented by the Central and State schemes implemented by the sectoral departments have been mapped with the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets. This would enable the State to see the impact of the schemes through the SDG Lens.

## **Capacity Building**

All the Working Groups have, for their Members, conducted capacity building programme on SDGs during the introductory phase, 2017. The State Institute of Rural Development, Tamil Nadu, has conducted training programmes for District and Block Level Officers and Members of the Village Poverty Reduction Committee. Capacity Building is a continuing activity and is essential for SDGs to be understood and integrated into the ongoing work

of the Departments, Districts, Blocks, Rural and Urban Local Bodies and plans for development. All Departments are being urged to build it into their Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes.

### **Targets to be achieved by 2020**

Though the timeline for achieving the SDGs is 2030, considering the significance of certain targets, the UN has identified some targets for 2020 due to the critical nature and need for urgent attention on them. The important targets among those include combating environmental degradation, water shortage, mitigating loss due to disasters, halving the number of deaths and injuries due to accidents, conservation of native animal and plant species in the gene banks. The State has initiated action and given it primacy. Concerted action by multiple departments is being taken to progressively achieve these. The

Sendai Framework for Disaster Management that is to be put in place by 2020 has already been done. Reduction of deaths and injuries due to road accidents by half is receiving utmost attention.

### **State Indicator Framework**

The National Indicator Framework (306 indicators) for assessing the country's progress has been prepared based on the Global Indicator Framework (232 indicators). Building on the National Indicator Framework, a larger number of indicators totaling 388, including State specific indicators, has been identified by the Working Groups and various departments concerned so that the State's priorities are covered.

Some of the key challenges in SDGs is the availability of data, departmental convergence in working, understanding the long term

implications of SDGs and its targets and focus on outcome based monitoring and evaluations.

The efforts of this Department in the context of an already high performing State is connected to all Departments mainstreaming and assessing their performance through the SDG indicators, sharing the success, and coordinating efforts for bringing synergic systems to ensure Tamil Nadu achieves SDGs.

## **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 LatifJameel 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 15 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.

5 RCT–impact evaluation studies are on-going, and 2 more are in the process of being taken up.

Results and recommendations have been presented to the Steering Committee and Advisory Committee and given to the collaborating departments, on innovations and improvements based on the findings.

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

## **Key achievements**

The Government of Tamil Nadu’s formal policy research partnership, over the past five years with J-PAL has provided a formal structure for many departments to integrate the use of

evaluations to inform key policy questions. The Government now has a stronger culture with an active demand for data and evidence to inform decision-making. Notably, the Departments of Health and Family Welfare; Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme and School Education have taken up multiple studies and used the research insights to understand the underlying problems better, and make improvements. For example, a study of the *Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme* (MRMBS) led to a number of improvements by the Health Department to strengthen its data collection and management system to improve the scheme implementation for maternal and child health. Findings from the baseline of a first-time *panel survey on the state of elderly persons* jointly undertaken by the Department of Economics and Statistics and J-PAL has prompted the Government to pilot and evaluate interventions to

address challenges due to a large proportion of elderly persons living alone. The School Education Department is looking to strengthen mathematical abilities from an early age, through piloting an innovative Maths Games project that J-PAL affiliated researchers have found impactful through a rigorous evaluation. In order to strengthen and institutionalize the use of evaluations and data in our policy making, the Government made two landmark announcements, one by issuing '*Guidelines for Programme Evaluations*', to create a common framework to use evaluations in policymaking, and two, formed a Data Analytics Unit to support advanced analysis and use of administrative data for effective decision making.

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.

### **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.

## **2.5 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 state level Monitoring Committee Meeting on TPP-2006 is periodically held under

the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government to review the performance of various schemes implemented by departments and organisations. The Quarterly progress reports received from the departments concerned is compiled and sent to the MoSPI, Government of India. The 3<sup>rd</sup> quarterly report for the year 2019-20 was sent to MoSPI, Government of India on 31.01.2020.

### **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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 aspects pertaining to the development of the State. The Commission works under a Vice Chairman and engages experts in major sectors of development as Members. The Government has recently appointed the Vice Chairman to the State Planning commission. 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 in charge of the administration of the Commission.

The Union Planning Commission had been replaced by the NITI Aayog by Government of India on the distinction between Plan and Non-Plan allocation in Budget formulation having been removed. The process of bringing in the State Development Policy Council in place of the State Planning Commission is going on.

### **3.1.1 Major Functions:**

Policy Advocacy, Policy Coherence, Plan and Strategy documents preparation, Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Special Programmes, are its major functions. Elaborating on these -

- (i) Monitor the Tamil Nadu Economy and send Reports to the Government for improvement as and when necessary.
- (ii) Monitor macro economic growth parameters like economic growth, employment, poverty etc. and give advise to Government on restructuring existing schemes/programmes or formulate new projects/schemes/programmes.
- (iii) Advise on Policy coherence, covering also inter-sectoral, inter-departmental issues and allocations, regulatory/mandatory frameworks in achieving goals.
- (iv) Systematically address “policy coherence issues” and offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to appropriately devise policies, programmes and schemes and accelerate their implementation.

- (v) Assist the State Government in formulating long term, medium term and short term goals to guide overall development and also achieve the targets set by the State under Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 and the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030 (2020 & 2025).
- (vi) Evolve Sector wise Strategic Plans and Documents, in consonance with Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly to be achieved by 2030, 2025 and 2020, and the Finance Commission Award period.
- (vii) Encourage partnerships between Government stakeholders and National and International Policy Advisory Bodies, as well as Educational and Policy Research Institutions.

- (viii) Help create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of National and International Experts, Practitioners and other Partners.
- (ix) Access progress and performance through various Indices including the Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, and other Sectoral Indices, of relevance to State and in line with International and National Indices and Standards, and advise the Government for appropriate interventions.
- (x) Conduct periodic studies on various sectors and provide inputs and advise to Government and in this effort co-ordinate with leading Institutions both in Tamil Nadu, elsewhere in India and even Overseas;

- (xi) Programmes currently being implemented
  - a. State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF)
  - b. Tamil Nadu Innovations Initiative (TANII)
  - c. Special Area Development Programme (SADP)
  - d. Activities by the Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB)
- (xii) Advise on the effectiveness of implementation of mandated systems and areas needing focus such as Decentralized Planning under the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments and the State Legislations implementing the Constitutional amendments.
- (xiii) Similarly, advise the Government on plans for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, coverage, and on the concept of Leave No One Behind (LNOB).

### **3.1.2 State Balanced Growth Fund**

The State Balanced Growth Fund is a unique scheme introduced in the year 2012-13 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 Districts to monitor Human Development Status at District and Sub-District Level in order to achieve inclusive economic growth.

Regional imbalances in terms of Per Capita Income, Employment, Poverty, Health, Education and Gender issues were considered for assessing backwardness.

Under this scheme,

- 105 Blocks in Rural Areas, which are backward in these parameters are covered.
- In Urban Areas, Town Panchayats which fall under the selected Backward Blocks 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. The District Collectors identify projects to address specific backwardness of the identified Backward Blocks. So as to address common issues in blocks across Districts, Departments have been involved in identification of schemes.

## **Approval of Projects**

The State Level Empowered Committee constituted for this programme has approved **733 projects** worth **Rs.567.62 crore** till 2019-20.

Out of 733 projects, 282 projects were sanctioned at a cost of more than Rs.50.00 lakh each.

The State Balanced Growth Fund sanctioned projects focused on improving the following parameters:

- *Income* 128 projects worth of **Rs.89.37** crore
- *Poverty* 109 projects worth of **Rs.73.90** crore
- *Employment* 126 projects worth of **Rs.57.18** crore
- *Education* 89 projects worth of **Rs.70.61** crore
- *Health* 215 projects worth of **Rs.226.08** crore
- *Gender* 66 projects worth of **Rs.50.48** crore

The livelihood activities sanctioned for Integrated Farming, Training-cum production of ready-made garments, millet processing, coir

making, beads garland making by *Narikuravar* community have enabled the families earn income throughout the year, thereby improving the standard of their living, ensuring education of their children. Distress migration has been addressed to a certain extent. Family income has increased significantly.

Common village infrastructure like road connectivity to remote habitations, transport connectivity through share autos and goods autos have enabled the people living in remote areas get access to educational institutions, healthcare, markets and employment opportunities to nearby urban towns.

Special education programmes for coaching students appearing for higher secondary public exams helped students secure admissions in the Government run professional colleges in the engineering and medicine streams. Adequate Infrastructure facilities to the *Kasturba Gandhi*

*Baalika Vidhyalaya*, boarding schools for girl children to ensure enrolment and address drop outs have been provided. The interventions have created conducive learning environment. Similarly, infrastructure facilities to Government Tribal Residential schools, Forest schools in remote areas have ensured retention of students and improvement in enrolment.

Improvement in healthcare infrastructure is a major intervention made through SBGF. Accessibility and availability to healthcare facilities have been strengthened which result in reduction in infant mortality, maternal mortality, anemia control and family welfare measures. Access to services has been strengthened with provision of residential facilities for the healthcare personnel. Interventions in child nutrition, ensuring child rights have been helpful in improving child health outcomes.

Special interventions for girl children through education, healthcare, anemia control and women employment have reduced gender disparities to a greater extent.

### **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 in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly under Rule 110 in the year 2017-18 with assistance from SBGF. Upto 31.01.2020, 55 projects worth of **Rs.98.03 crore** have been sanctioned to tribal habitations for providing road connectivity, basic amenities, educational infrastructure, value addition of non-timber forest products and agricultural products, improvement of girls education, promoting co-curricular activities in tribal schools, Hostel facilities to girls etc.

### **3.1.3 Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII)**

Making Tamil Nadu the “Innovation Hub” of the country is one of the themes of the “Vision-Tamil Nadu 2023”, announced by the then Hon’ble Chief Minister on the floor of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 8.8.2014. 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 the processes and problems, so as to foster innovation through a variety of promotional activities and funding support for schemes and programmes. Accordingly, the State Innovation Fund, by restructuring the existing Part II schemes has been created with an initial corpus of Rs.150.00 crore in the year 2015-2016 and provided with funds every year.

Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Government for identification and implementation of the innovative schemes using the fund. There were **320 projects** worth **Rs.632.88 crore** recommended under TANII upto 2019-2020. So far 30 departments have received funding under TANII.

For the year **2019-2020**, State Planning Commission has recommended **49 projects** at a total outlay of **Rs.80.04 crore** for a period of three years of which provision for 48 projects at an outlay of Rs.79.37 crore has been provided in 2019-20.

For the year **2020-21**, State Planning Commission has recommended **9 projects** at an outlay of **Rs.60.58 crore** for a period of three years.

The recommended outlay of **Rs.21.96 crore** has been made for **Agricultural & Allied Sector** under TANII during the period 2019-2020

to 2020-2021 (first round). Some of the projects of this sector are Development of Internet of Things enabled portable soil nutrient measurement system, Artificial Coral Reef to enhance fish diversity and biomass in the sea towards fishing pressure reduction and livelihood improvement of fisher folk in the Pulicat lake region, Beach life guard and scuba diver training course to Fisher youth of Tamil Nadu, Introduction of Short Seasonal Fish Species in Existing Farm Ponds with Poly Liners, Recovery of Nesting Colonies and Habitats for vulture Conservation in the Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve, Connecting culture and Nature conservation at Agasthiyar Heritage park, etc.,

The recommended outlay of **Rs.45.16 crore** has been made for **Industries and Infrastructure Sector** under TANII during the period 2019-2020 to 2020-2021 (first round). Some of the projects of this sector are Study on

the performance of jute fiber reinforced cold bituminous mixes, To establish a lab for venom extraction to Irula Snake catchers, Establishment of State of Art Testing Division for metals, Air, Water, Ores and Minerals at Regional Testing Laboratory, Establishment of operationalization of SIPCOT Industrial Innovation Centres in Sriperumandur and Hosur Industrial Park, Development of advanced dryer for silk skeins, Installation of electronic four color feeder for Air jet loom, facilitating co-optex showroom with POS (Point of Sale) machines and RFID (Radio Frequency Identification Device), Provision of Lift Mechanism with door facility in MTC buses for easy access of the persons with Locomotive Disabilities while boarding and alighting, etc.,

The recommended outlay of **Rs.45.71 Crore** has been made for **Health and Nutrition Sector** under TANII during the period 2019-2020 to 2020-2021 (first round). Some of the projects

of this sector are Oxygen Generation Plant in secondary care hospital, Mesenchymal Stem Cell Secretome for treatment of non-healing Ulcers, Probiotic study of Fermented Rice for treatment of Ulcerative Colitis, Establishment of TAEI- Interventional Neurology Centre and Centre of Excellence in Cardiovascular imaging at Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital, Modernisation of Labour room at Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (IOG), Chennai, etc.,

The recommended outlay of **Rs.26.34 Crore** has been made for **Education and Youth Welfare Sector** under TANII during the period 2019-2020 to 2020-2021 (first round). Some of the projects of this sector are e-Archives Portal of Tamil Nadu, Creating Innovators Hub in Schools, Summer Training Programmes in Basic Sciences for Post Graduate students, Organizing Tamil Nadu Students Scientist Congress, Development of Semi and Fully Automated Intelligent Exo-

Skeletal and Prosthetics for Differently Abled, Centre for Traditional and Adventure Sports, etc.,

The recommended outlay of **Rs.0.79 Crore** has been made for **Tourism and other Sectors** under TANII during the period 2019-2020 to 2020-2021 (first round). Some of the projects of this sector are Installation of Working Models of Plate Tectonics Volcanic Eruption and Talking Tree in Chennai, Installation of Live Augmented Reality show at the Children's Museum, Chennai.

### **3.1.4 Special Area Development Programme**

The Special Area Development Programme (SADP) is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from the year 2015-16. Prior to that from 1975-76 onwards the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) were implemented with 90% financial assistance from the Government of

India, while the balance of 10% was initially a loan and later became State's share.

In the Union Budget 2015-16, Government of India announced that the HADP/WGDP schemes will be delinked from the Central Assistance from the year 2015-16 onwards and stated that the schemes may be continued from the available resources of the State Government. As an immediate follow up, in the Budget 2015-16, the State Government announced a new scheme, the Special Area Development Programme with an annual outlay of Rs.75.00 Crore which would be implemented covering the hilly areas of the State.

SADP now covers 10 districts. Under Unit-I, the scope and functioning of the present Project Director, HADP (ie. SADP) has been expanded to cover the 4 districts viz. The Nilgiris, 2.Coimbatore, 3.Tiruppur, 4.Erode.

Under Unit-II, the Land Use Division at State Planning Commission take care of the implementation of SADP in the remaining 6 districts, which are 1.Dindigul, 2.Madurai, 3.Theni, 4.Virudhunagar, 5.Tirunelveli, 6.Kanniyakumari

In 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 programmes.

The main objectives of the programmes are eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring community participation in the design and implementation of strategies for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods, basic needs and aspirations of local communities, watershed based development on a participatory

approach for ensuring efficiency, transparency and accountability. SADP also focusses 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. The scope of SADP would also cover the interaction between water and production landscapes and human livelihood, water and ecosystem services and water biodiversity.

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 Agri Business, Water Resources Development and Fisheries.

The State Government has also been implementing schemes for the welfare of the tribals and other people living in the areas prone to left wing extremism along the border areas of the State in the districts of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Erode, Coimbatore and Nilgris. The nature of the works implemented in the Maoist prone areas was also similar to what is taken up under Hill Area Development Programme and the Western Ghats Development Programme.

The State Level Empowered Committee meeting sanctions projects as per the guidelines and in line with achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the area. 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 2019-20, 438 projects for **Rs. 86.00 crore** have been sanctioned.

**Web Monitoring System** has also been established for effective monitoring of the projects of Special Area Development Programme.

### **3.1.5 Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board**

The Government in the G.O.Ms.No.58, Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated 10.02.2011 has created the "Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board

(TNSLURB)" under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairperson, State Planning Commission as a permanent body in the State Planning Commission. The objectives of the Board are:

- To assess the land resources, provide advise to Government for Policy Planning, coordination, taking an overview and assigning priorities for land use changes.
- 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 2011-12 to 2018-19 a total of **49 Research Studies** have been sanctioned to the tune of **Rs.544.94 Lakhs** of which 42 Research

Studies have been completed and 7 Research Studies are in progress. In addition, Rs.52.16 Lakhs has been sanctioned for 10 workshops conducted for the above period.

For the year 2019-2020 in Budget Estimate a sum of Rs.80.00 lakhs have been allotted for TNSLURB for the Research Studies pertaining to sectors like land and water conservation, environment and forest ecosystem, agriculture, livelihood, climate change and disaster mitigation.

For the year 2019-2020, Ten Research Studies, three Workshops and one Seminar have been approved at a cost of Rs.63.53 Lakhs and 5.81 Lakhs respectively. Further one Research Study has also been approved.

### **3.1.6 Transformation of Aspirational Districts**

The programme 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' has been introduced by the Government of India in the year 2017 and is managed by NITI Aayog. The Government of India has identified 115 backward Districts as Aspirational Districts based on their position in 11 key Parameters on Poverty, Education, Health, Nutrition and Infrastructure.

Ministry of Home Affairs selected 35 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism are included in the 115 Districts.

In Tamil Nadu, Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar Districts have been identified as Aspirational Districts among the 115 identified Districts.

The Aspirational Districts Programme is directly managed by the NITI Aayog interacting with the District Collectors, alongwith supervisory

Central Prabari Officers of the rank of Joint Secretary to Ministries of Government of India and above, who visit the Districts and submit Reports to the NITI Aayog. Each Central Ministry is assigned with an Aspirational District to monitor and guide the development activities. In addition a Central Minister is also in charge of certain number of Aspirational District to guide and monitor the progress.

The core areas of focus are Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure. In order to assess the performance of these Districts, an online Monitoring portal for capturing the progress made by the Districts on a monthly basis has been established. 49 key performance indicators have been chosen to measure progress of the Districts.

Based on the progress made by these 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 based on their incremental progress over the previous month.

The States provide extra support to these identified Districts. The State has also appointed State Prabari Officers, one for each District, who are of the rank of Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are directed to support the Districts through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding.

### **Funding from NITI Aayog**

In addition, the NITI Aayog has informed that funding through Externally Aided Project (EAP), Japan International Cooperation Agency

(JICA) would be made available for Districts through three windows.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs. in crore)</i>
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
2.	Funding of critical project affecting one or more Districts to be sanctioned by Empowered Committee of Secretaries (Window-II)	Rs.350
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.974</b>

## **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 District has been awarded Rs.3.00 crore for securing 1st rank in Basic Infrastructure in February-March 2019.

Ramanathapuram secured 1<sup>st</sup> Rank in Agriculture and Water Resource Sector for its performance in April-May 2019 and secured award of Rs. 3.00 crore.

The projects that can be taken up under this award are to be presented to NITI Aayog by the District through the Central Prabari Officer.

Both the Districts have made significant progress on parameters, and in December 2019, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram Districts have composite score of 63 and 61.9 respectively.

### **3.2 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES) functions as the apex Statistical agency, coordinating the statistical activities of the State. Its main functions are collection, compilation and analysis of data as well as release of reports in respect of Agriculture Statistics, Industrial Statistics, Housing Statistics, Market Intelligence, Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices, State Income, Socio Economic Surveys, etc. It furnishes reliable, adequate and timely information on various Socio-economic variables to the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India to enable them to take relevant policy decisions and implement welfare programmes effectively.

### **3.2.1 Functions of Department**

Key functions include the preparation of estimates for various economic parameters like State Income, District Income, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price Index apart from conducting Special Censuses and Surveys at the instance of and to meet the requirements of the State and Central Governments. The department also brings out the Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu 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. The skilled technical personnel of this department deployed in several line departments have been rendering useful role in monitoring and review of the welfare programmes / socio-economic 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 proposing to adopt the evidence based decision making in the administrative process of the State. With a view to achieving this goal, the Government have initiated new schemes in the department.

### **3.2.2 Initiatives in the Department**

#### **1. Establishing Data Analytics Unit (DAU)**

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 2015-16, 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 to create a State level information portal to compile the data of various departments speedily with accuracy and also to support data requirements of different departments.

### **Pilot Projects**

Initially it will focus on using tools for decisive and descriptive analytics. As such DAU

has completed 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- 5<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission
- Matching of Missing Persons and unidentified dead bodies - by State Crime Records Bureau.

### **Policy Seminar Series**

DAU 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.

## **Projects**

During 2019-20, action on two projects was taken up based on the interest shown by the Departments:

### **i. State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB):**

*Crime mapping and analytics using spatial data* - for an amount of Rs. 30.58 lakhs.

Analysis to be led by SCRB.

### **ii. Commercial Tax department:**

*Using machine learning to improve GST collection* – for an amount of Rs. 39.94 lakhs.

Analysis to be led by Commercial Taxes Department, Data Analytics Unit, and J-PAL.

### **iii. Housing and Urban Development Department :**

*Analysis of Data captured on the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) Management*

*Information System portal* – Analysis to be led by Housing and Urban Development Department and J-PAL

## **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 the year 2015-16, for establishing the DAU and building its capacity to identify and deliver the big data analytics to departments, from which the projects are taken up.

## **2. Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey on Socio Economic Development (TNHPS)**

The Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey aims at understanding the socio-economic developments in the State. The survey is

designed to capture dynamics of changes and transformation taking place in the economy and society, with individuals and households as the reference point. It would provide timely information to policy makers and the public on social and economic development.

The survey will be implemented in three phases: Phase-1 Pre-baseline Survey/ house listing; Phase-2 Baseline, and Phase-3 Endline, for a period of three years. The survey will be conducted in coordination with the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) and Survey Research Centre, University of Michigan, USA. An important feature of this survey is capturing data by Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) i.e. in digital mode, through tablets.

The Pre baseline Survey / House listing was completed. Nearly 2,40,000 Households were surveyed. Non-response households were

re-surveyed. Data cleaning was completed. District level estimates are being computed. The questionnaire for the baseline survey has been prepared and being finalized. Once finalized, will be coded into the Blaise Software and training will be provided to the officials of this department by the Survey Research Centre, University of Michigan.

The University of Michigan, USA is being supported by the World Bank Trust Fund with an amount of US \$ 1,00,000 (Rs.75 lakhs) to engage in capacity building of the staff working on the TNPHS to improve their skills in use of Blaise Software for CAPI mode of operations, analysis of data and report writing. A team from our department will be visiting University of Michigan, USA shortly.

## **Budget Allocation**

The total project cost of Rs.390.00 lakh has been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu House Hold Panel Survey in G.O. (Ms). No.19, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated 26.02.2016 and the Survey is planned for a period of three years and funded under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives.

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

The objectives of this panel survey are to understand the socio-economic status of the elderly, their physical and financial dependency and their health status including cognition and well-being, 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 a unique platform

to achieve the goals to improve the well being of the elderly population.

This survey is being conducted in co-ordination with Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab - South Asia (J-PAL-SA) for a period of three years and it acts as a technical advisory as well as quality control. In this survey, Health Measurements and Bio Markers are being collected.

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

The House listing was completed in mid July 2018. Nearly 92,000 Households were screened in these five districts.

Baseline survey was completed in June 2019. 4739 households with 6294 Elderly population from the house listing has been

surveyed in the baseline Survey by the Department of Economic and Statistics; Department of Public Health has collected Health Measurements from 4496 elderly population. Data analysis was completed. The Baseline survey report has also been presented. The findings of baseline survey submitted by J-Pal is under consideration.

### **Budget Allocation**

The total project cost of Rs.606.00 lakhs has been approved vide G.O.(Ms).No.21, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2&E) Department dated 27.02.2016 under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) Fund for the year 2015-16.

### **3.2.3 Collection of Agricultural Statistics**

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

## **1. Forecasting of Crop Area and Production**

This is to secure and disseminate advance information regarding season-wise Area and Production of 56 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.

## **2. Crop Cutting Experiments for Paddy, Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Cotton**

A sample total of 9500 crop cutting experiments were conducted by the Officials of Agriculture Department, for the year 2019-20 (Fasli Year 1429) 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 level.

### **3. 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 are conducted in 720 selected villages for the year 2019-2020.
- Under Minor crops, chillies, onion, turmeric, potato, coriander, tapioca, cashewnut and ginger are covered. Under

this 1274 Crop Cutting Experiments are conducted in 637 villages for the year 2019-2020.

#### **4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)**

During 2019-2020 (Fasli Year 1429) 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, diseases etc. These are planned and supervised by this Department. For Kharif season 83,076 experiments have been conducted for 31 crops, and in Special Season 53,144 experiments have been conducted for 4 crops, and in Rabi season 1,12,048 experiments have been conducted for 34 crops for the year 2019-2020. The results

were prepared for notified crops and sent to respective Insurance Companies. Reconciled area sown data with line Departments are furnished to Insurance Companies at notified level at the end of every season.

## **5. 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 2019-2020, 380 Villages for Coconut and 66 villages for Arecanut were covered for conducting the survey.

## **6. Rainfall Data Collection**

Rainfall data are collected from 627 manual / automatic rain gauge stations maintained by Revenue, Public Works Department, Forests, Rural Development Departments. Based on these data monthly, seasonal, annual. rainfall statistics are compiled.

## **7. 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.

## **8. 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.

## **9. 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.

## **10. Season and Crop Report**

This report highlights the details of land utilisation, sources of irrigation, area brought under irrigated and unirrigated crops, estimates of production, yield rate of food and non-food

crops raised in each district. In addition this report brings out data on Rainfall, Price trends on agricultural commodities, Agricultural wages paid and index of Agricultural Economy. Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu for the year 2017-18 is completed. For the year 2018-19, the report is also finalised.

### **3.2.4 Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented :

#### ➤ **Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS)**

A random 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 2019-2020, a sample total of 3476 villages were selected and the area

estimates for the crops to be sent to Government of India are under preparation.

➤ **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 regarding 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 and the reports of the three phases were published. In Tenth Agriculture Census 2015-2016, Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase III has been completed. Based on Phase I Reports of Government of India, "Tenth Agriculture Census-Phase I Report for Tamil Nadu" was published. Further, Phase II and 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.

### **3.2.5 Estimation of State Income**

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

#### **1. State Income**

The State Income Estimates (Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product), District Income Estimates are computed every year for 17 sectors of the State economy. The GSDP / NSDP estimates in the New Series (Base Year 2011-12) for the years 2016-17 (Revised Estimates), 2017-18 (Quick Estimates) 2018-19 (Advance Estimates) and 2019-20 (Advance Estimates Provisional) at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices have been prepared and released.

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

**(Rs in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Year	Gross State Domestic Product				Net State Domestic Product			
		at Current Prices	Growth rate (%)	at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth rate (%)	at Current Prices	Growth rate (%)	at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth rate (%)
1	2011-12	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	1176500	9.68	967562	8.24	1057084	10.42	862437	8.91
6	2016-17 (R.E)	1302639	10.72	1036762	7.15	1171973	10.87	922084	6.92
7	2017-18 (Q.E)	1461841	12.22	1116334	7.68	1315577	12.25	991597	7.54
8	2018-19 (A.E)	1664159	13.84	1207526	8.17	1499331	13.97	1074145	8.32
9	2019-20 (A.E.P)	1854952	11.46	1295292	7.27	1673253	11.60	1153546	7.39

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

## Net State Domestic Product – Percapita 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	140441	114581
6	2016-17 (R.E)	154272	121378
7	2017-18 (Q.E)	171583	129328
8	2018-19 (A.E)	193750	138805
9	2019-20 (A.E.P)	214237	147696

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

District Income Estimates in the New Series with the Base Year 2011-12 for the years 2011-12 to 2017-18 (Provisional) has been released at Current and Constant Prices.

## **2. State Accounts and Local Government Accounts**

Analysis of the Economic-Cum-Purpose Classification of Tamil Nadu State Budget is done every year. Similarly analysis and preparation of the Economic-Cum-Purpose Classification tables annually on the items of receipts and expenditure of the local bodies. in the State (viz. Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Panchayat Unions) based on the annual audited accounts of the Local Bodies is also done. The Economic cum Purpose Classification of the Budget & Local Body Accounts of the Government play a crucial role in the estimation of Gross State Domestic Product and Capital Asset Formation.

The Economic cum Purpose Classification of 2017-18 (Accounts), 2018-19 (RE), 2019-20 (BE), Tamil Nadu Budget have been analysed.

The Economic cum Purpose Classification of the Local Bodies Accounts viz., Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats in the State for the year 2018-19 is under progress.

### **3. Capital Formation**

The object of the Scheme is to estimate Gross Fixed Capital Formation for Tamil Nadu in both Public and Private Sectors, based on the methodology given by CSO. It throws light on the Capital Formation in the State under various sectors that would help the Government to formulate policies and programmes for the State.

The preparation on estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation for public sector for the State in

new Series (base year 2011-12) for the year 2017-18 is under progress.

### **3.2.6 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 all over 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 serves as a base in Compilation of Price Indices.

➤ **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)**

Wholesale Prices for agriculture and Non-agricultural commodities are collected from all the districts and the Wholesale Price Index of Tamil Nadu is computed with Base Year 2011-2012=100 for every month and submitted to Government.

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

In Central Series the consumer price index for Industrial workers is compiled and released by Labour Bureau, Shimla with base year as 2001=100 for six centres viz., Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Coonoor and Salem in Tamil Nadu. 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, the 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 2019-20 has been fixed as base year. 153 rural centres and 145 urban centres spread all over the districts in the State has been selected for the compilation of CPI Index. Commodity basket has been finalized

and the collection of base year price data is under progress.

### **3.2.7 Social Statistics**

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

The data on social statistics are collected under various schemes, viz., National Sample Survey, Annual Survey of Industries, Index of Industrial Production, Housing, Building

Construction Cost Index, Handlooms and Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu.

➤ **National Sample Survey (NSS)**

National Sample Survey is a State wide, large scale multi-subject survey conducted on successive rounds with technical guidance of the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India. The survey provide estimates based on the sample data collected in the survey over different subjects.

- The 75<sup>th</sup> 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 Education”.
- The 76<sup>th</sup> round of National Sample Survey (July-2018 to December 2018) was about the survey on “Drinking Water, Sanitation,

Hygiene and Housing condition and Survey of Persons with Disabilities”.

- The 77<sup>th</sup> round of National Sample Survey (January-2019 to December-2019) was about the survey on “Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Debt and Investment”.
- The 78<sup>th</sup> round of National Sample Survey(January-2020 to December-2020 is earmarked for the survey on “Domestic Tourism and Multiple Indicator Survey”.

### ➤ **Housing and Building Statistics**

The purpose to collect data on Housing and Building activities in Public and Private Sectors is for formulating housing policies and housing plan documents at National level. Data collection under this scheme broadly covers the nature and type of construction, Plinth Area and Floor area,

Number of Dwelling Units, Residential and Non-residential and estimated cost etc.

During 2019-20, Project list & Schedule I Data was collected from Public sector offices and Private Sector, Schedule II Data was collected from 151 towns.

➤ **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 Number**

The prices of certain important building materials and wage rates of building labourers prevailing in 16 selected district centres is collected on quarterly basis in Tamil Nadu viz. Chennai, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Vellore, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Erode, Thanjavur, Trichy, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Virudhunagar, Palayamkottai, Nagercoil and Udagamandalam. "Building Construction Cost Index Number" for the 16 district centres are being compiled with 1999-2000=100 as the base year and sent to Central and State Government Offices.

The indices of Building Construction Cost were compiled for 16 centres for the quarter ended 30.06.2019. Report is being prepared.

### **3.2.8 Industrial Statistics**

#### **➤ Annual Survey of Industries**

List of factories registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act 1948 are being selected to prepare the 'Report on Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu to analyse data such as Capital Invested, Outstanding loans, Input and Output and Gross Value Added, Net Value Added, Number of Workers, Wages paid to them etc., in Industrial sector. These data are utilized for computing income estimates from manufacturing sector to arrive at State Income Estimates.

#### **➤ Index of Industrial Production (IIP)**

Index of Industrial Production measures the general level of industrial activity in the State Economy. Every month production details are collected from three major Industrial Sectors, viz, Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity with the

item basket of 8,244 and 1 respectively for base year 2011-12.

Monthly report is prepared based on the data collected for the three sectors. In the new series base year 2011-12, production data for Mining sector are collected from the Department of Geology and Mining. Data in respect of manufacturing sector are collected directly from 1244 factories in a specified form on a voluntary basis. Production data for Electricity sector is collected from Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi. Based on these production particulars, sector wise index and use base index is compiled for 253 items every month.

Revised Report upto the month of July 2019 and Provisional Report for the months of August and September 2019 for the base year 2011-12 has been released. Revised Report for the months of August and September 2019 and

Provisional Report for the months of October and November 2019 is under progress.

### ➤ **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 through every quarter and to study the Socio-economic Conditions of the Handloom weavers every year.

The Survey covers about 164 selected focal centers distributed in the district of the state except Chennai, Krishnagiri, Perambular, Pudukottai and the Nilgiris districts.

### **3.2.9 Seventh Economic Census**

All economic activities-agricultural and non-agricultural (except those involved in crop production and plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) related to

production and / or services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption are covered.

The Economic Census provides the complete count of all establishments 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 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, 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.

Economic Census is conducted once in five years. So far six Economic Census has been conducted. Tamil Nadu State has participated in all six Economic Census conducted by Government of India. The present Census is Seventh Economic Census.

The Seventh Economic Census is being conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India and the Department of Economics and Statistics is the Nodal department to conduct the Seventh Economic Census in Tamil Nadu.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Economic Census is conducted 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 7<sup>th</sup> Economic Census (vide GOI Gazette Notification No.1749, dated:13.06.2019).

The enumeration and first level supervision (i.e. 100% supervision) of Seventh Economic Census is done by CSC e-Governance Services India Limited and second level supervision, which constitutes the work of 10% enumerators, is done by NSSO (FOD) and the State Officials of DES & DIC.

For smooth conduct of Seventh Economic Census in Tamil Nadu various Committees as required 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.

The Seventh Economic Census 2019 field work was launched in Tamil Nadu by the Honorable Governor of Tamil Nadu on 09.10.2019 at Chennai. Subsequently, all Districts Collectors have launched the Seventh Economic Census field work in their concerned Districts, the enumeration and supervision work is going on.

### **3.2.10 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.

### **3.2.11 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. However, the Government of India subsequently revised 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). The Government of

Tamil Nadu, however has released further amount of Rs.14.52 crores for the construction activities apart from the mandatory share of Rs.4.84 crores.

The revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under SSS Scheme has been approved by Government of Tamil Nadu. As per the revised MoU Rs.19.31 Crore was released by the Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

The activities mentioned in the revised MoU have been implemented using this fund. 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 block offices at Arcot and Rasipuram, Civil works for Regional and district offices, Training programmes to DES and Line department staff, Regional level Data

user conferences, Hardware upgrades are covered under this scheme.

### **3.2.12 Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute (TNSSTI)**

The Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute (TNSSTI) was established in 2012 with the mandate of imparting statistical training to enrich and enhance statistical knowledge in order to improve the efficiency of staff working in the Department of Economics and Statistics. TNSSTI has been functioning in the premises of Department of Economics and Statistics from 1-5-2012 with the Director and supporting staff. During the financial year 2019-20, TNSSTI has imparted training for 585 staff in 25 batches under various subjects covering theoretical concepts of Statistics and Economics, application of various statistical and economic methods for appropriate data analysis, official statistics and

training in basic and advanced information technology tools.

TNSSTI is also providing induction training for the newly recruited Assistant Statistical Investigators and Assistant Director of Statistics covering the basic principles of Economic and Statistical Systems and related training in Information Technology, Data Analysis and Report writing.

Need based Short-term in-service training in Agricultural and Industrial Statistics, State Income Estimation, Socio-economic Surveys and Computer Application Software Development are also being conducted.

### **3.2.13 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. The Economics and Statistics department acts as SDG related data focal point of the State and for monitoring of SDG Goals/Targets/Indicators.

This department is also part of the core team in the development of SDG Dashboard which has been developed by Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA). This Dashboard was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister on 07.11.2019.

SDG 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. The Dashboard is being improved from time to time to bring out more information on SDG with greater visualization and useful content.

The initial data entry works have been done by this department. This Department with the help of TNeGA and SPC created login credentials for the line departments and provided training to the officials of Line departments for the data entry of their data into the dashboard. The data entry is the basic responsibility of line

Departments. This Department takes a coordinating role with Line Departments. The sharing of data by Departments, survey data used by Government of India for the SDG India Index, frequency of data, lack of data source for some indicators, are some of the challenges with regard to capturing SDG data regularly that are to be addressed.

State indicator Framework was relooked after the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) in November 2019 and meeting with the line departments were also conducted to finalise the State indicator Framework. District and block level data availability of the indicator were discussed during the meeting to finalise the District Indicator Framework and Block indicator Framework.

### **3.2.14 Gender Budget and SDG**

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 social 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 Goal 5 of the SDGs.

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 2017-18 onwards.

The Department is examining budgetary resource allocations from gender perspective, development policy commitments and attainment and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators connected to women and girls.

As gender- sensitive budgeting or gender-responsive budgeting it 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.

### **3.2.15 Child Budget**

Child budgeting is a tool to examine the true commitment to child welfare and child protection programmes a government has for any given fiscal year. It lets us take stock of the development strategy and to resource gaps in meeting its commitments. Budget analysis also allows one to view which parts of child welfare need attention. Child Budget Analysis is a valuable tool for not only monitoring State performance in the implementation of the rights of children and achieving the SDGs targets and indicators connected to children, but also for Child Rights Policy Planning and Programming. This Government through this Department is partnering with UNICEF to bring out the report on Child Budget in Tamil Nadu.

### **3.2.16 IT 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.

District handbook are also published in the OGD portal. The latest one published is of 2017-2018. Action is going on going to publish latest data in the portal.

#### **➤ Common Survey Application Framework**

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 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. Application is under the testing phase and it will be launched soon.

### **3.3. DEPARTMENT OF EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH**

State and Central Governments are implementing numerous developmental programmes and projects. The role of Evaluation and Applied Research Department since 1974 has been to evaluate and appraise the Government on the outcomes and impact of the programmes based on the view/opinion of the people and in consultation with the stakeholders. These Evaluation reports assists policy makers in policy formulation and also in fine tuning of the programmes.

This Department has completed and submitted 774 evaluation reports to Government so far, 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 Key functions**

- i) Evaluates the 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 Administration and Monitoring**

The Planning and Development Department is the administrative head of this department. The Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research,

however, functions in a highly independent manner and is completely responsible for the turnout of the reports of the studies entrusted to it. The studies undertaken by the department are guided and monitored by two State level agencies viz., the State Evaluation Committee (SEC) and the State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB).

➤ **State Evaluation Committee (SEC)**

The State Evaluation Committee (SEC) headed by the Secretary to Government, Finance department, decides on the list of studies to be taken up for evaluation. In the SEC 2019-20, fourteen Evaluation studies have been allotted.

➤ **State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB)**

The State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB) is headed by the Vice-Chairman, State Planning Commission, and is comprised of

members from SEC and representatives from Educational Research Institutions. The Methodologies and the Evaluation Reports presented by this department is approved by the SEAB. The SEAB finalizes the objectives and sample design of the methodology presented for studies to be taken up. It also deliberates on the suggestions and the findings of the completed studies' Evaluation Reports, after which it is finalized. In the SEAB during 2019-2020, seven evaluation studies and fifteen methodologies were approved.

### **3.3.3. Performance**

At the commencement of 2019-20, the Department had 22 studies to be completed, that had been entrusted to it. During the year, additionally 14 studies have been approved to be taken up by the SEC.

Methodology for 32 studies have been approved by SEAB. The studies completed and presented in SEAB are 7 Ongoing studies are 25, out of which 4 have been outsourced. Studies yet to be taken up are 4, of which for 1, methodology has been prepared.

### **3.3.4 Sequencing Process in studies**

The evaluation study is entrusted to this Department on approval by State Evaluation Committee. Thereafter, 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.

### **3.3.5 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.

➤ **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.

### ➤ **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.

### **3.3.6 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.

The NFSA MoU period is from July,2018 to June,2020 during which 8 study reports are to

be done covering 8 quarters. So far upto December 2019, 5 reports for 5 quarters have been completed. The study and report for the quarter ending March 31, 2020 is going on.

### **3.3.7 e-Evaluation System for studies**

Under e-Evaluation System - department website has been created, hardware and software applications purchased. Training to staff on software application to frame questionnaire, upload and collect data in tablets, to enhance quality data collection and efficiency in processing of data has been done. In-house 14 Evaluation studies have been completed using tablets for Primary Data Collection from the field so far since 2018 During this year all studies have been done using this system.

### **3.3.8 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.

- Capacity building to the department has been given in various evaluation techniques, electronic digital data collection, and preparation of Terms of Reference (ToR), Request for Proposal (RFP) and cost estimate, and technical proficiency assessment of the agencies so as to select agencies for outsourcing of studies.

### **3.3.9 Evaluation Guidelines**

To strengthen the role of evaluation in policy decision making, an evaluation guidelines has been issued to create a common basis for designing, understanding and commissioning of evaluation studies by various Government departments whereby this Department's assistance and services can be utilized.

### **3.3.10 Outsourcing of Evaluation Studies**

Outsourcing of evaluation studies is conducted through the empanelled list of agencies to undertake studies especially involving wide geo-spatial representation and big sample population. Total outsourced studies since 2016 are 8, out of which 4 are completed and 4 are on-going. Further studies will be outsourced so that the reports of all entrusted pending studies taken up are completed in 2020-2021.

## **4.0 Chennai Metro Rail Project**

The Government of Tamil Nadu introduced a world class rail-based public transport system in Chennai in the form of the Chennai Metro Rail. The Chennai Metro Rail 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.

## **Phase-I**

Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-I consists of two corridors, Corridor-1 from Washermenpet to Chennai Airport for 23.1 km and Corridor-2 from Chennai Central to St.Thomas Mount for 22.0 km. The passenger services for these two corridors were inaugurated in stages, last of which was done on 10.02.2019.

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

project completion cost for Phase-I has been revised at Rs.18,380crore.

The Central Government is contributing 15 percent of the project cost as equity and 5 percent as subordinate debt. The State Government is contributing 15 percent as equity and 5.78 percent as subordinate debt. The balance 59.22 percent is being financed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as loan assistance in accordance with the guidelines of the Government of India for such external funding.

The project is being implemented by the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), a Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated under the Companies Act. The company was restructured as a joint venture company reflecting the relative stakes of the Central and State Governments. Government of India has nominated five Directors including the Secretary, Housing and Urban

Affairs as Executive Chairman and the State Government has nominated five Directors including the Managing Director. In addition, there are three Functional Directors and two Independent Directors.

### **Financial Progress**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs. 2858.00 crore as equity and Rs.2834.22 crore as subordinate debt. The Government of India has released Rs.2190.00 crore as equity, Rs.730.00 crore as subordinate debt and Rs.8646.00 crore as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA).

### **Phase-I Extension - From Washermenpet to Thiruvottriyur / Wimco Nagar**

The proposal of the Government of Tamil Nadu and Chennai Metro Rail Limited for extension of Corridor-1 of the Chennai Metro Rail

Project from its present northern terminal Washermenpet to Thiruvottriyur / Wimco Nagar (9.051 km) at a cost of Rs.3770 crore was approved by Government of India on 15.06.2016.

### **Physical Progress:**

The construction works for the extension of Chennai Metro Rail Project commenced on 23-07-2016. The construction of the tunnel has been completed fully and the construction works relating to two underground metro stations, elevated viaduct, stations and the depot at Wimco Nagar are in progress. The extension project works are expected to be completed by mid 2020.

### **Financial Progress**

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.117.00 crore as subordinate debt and Rs.1359.60 crore as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA).

### **Phase-I Extension - From Airport to Kilambakkam Bus Terminal**

The Government was accorded approval in January, 2020 for the preparation of DFR /DPR for extension of Corridor-I of the Metro Rail from Airport to Kilambakkam Bus Terminal. The Government has also entrusted the preparation of DFR / DPR to the Chennai Metro Rail Limited. A sum of Rs.1.20 crore has been sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board for preparation of the DFR / DPR from the Project Preparation Fund.

## Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase –II

A Comprehensive DPR for 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 by M/s. RITES Ltd and sent to Government by CMRL. The Government, in January 2019, accorded in-principle approval for the following three Metro Rail corridors under Phase–II of Chennai Metro Rail Project:

Corridor-3	Madhavaram SIPCOT	to	45.8 km
Corridor -4	Lighthouse Poonamallee Bypass	to	26.1 km
Corridor – 5	Madhavaram Sholinganallur	to	47.0 km
	<b>Total</b>		<b>118.9 km</b>

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

The Comprehensive DPR was 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) 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 Rs.20,196 crore. The loan agreement for providing the 1<sup>st</sup> tranche under Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loan of 75,519 Million Japanese Yen (Approximately Rs.4770 crore) was signed between Government of India and JICA on 21-12-2018.

Accordingly, the Government, in January 2019, has 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 with 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 from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The JICA loan has also been effectuated. The project is being implemented as a "State Sector Project".

The Screening Committee of Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) of Government of India in its meeting held on 17-07-2018 accorded in principle approval for funding the entire Corridor-4 from Lighthouse to Poonamallee Bypass (26.1 km) by ADB, AIIB, NDB and World Bank. Subsequently, the Preliminary Project Reports (PPRs) were submitted to DEA for the balance

portion of Phase-II {i.e. Stretch of Corridor-3 from Sholinganallur to SIPCOT (10.13 km) and of Corridor-5 from CMBT to Sholinganallur(30.66 km)} for funding from multilateral agencies. The Screening Committee of DEA in its meetings held on dated 22-01-2019 and 14-2-2019, has accorded in principle approval for funding by ADB, NDB and AIIB. Thereafter the official missions of these multilateral agencies visited CMRL. Since, the World Bank expressed its unwillingness to fund metro rail project, the package allotted it, is being reallocated to the other funding agencies.

The Government has requested the Government of India at the highest level to sanction the entire Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project under 50:50 joint venture partnership between Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu, as was done for Phase-I of Chennai

Metro Rail Project. The response of the Government of India is awaited.

### **Light Rail Connectivity – From Tambaram to Velachery**

The Government has accorded approval in January, 2020 for the preparation of DFR /DPR for implementation of the Light Rail Connectivity from Tambaram to Velachery and has entrusted this work to the Chennai Metro Rail Limited. A sum of Rs.1.50 crore has been sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report.

### **Coimbatore MRTS**

Coimbatore city is the second largest city of Tamil Nadu and is also called “The Manchester of South India”. This city is well connected by rail, road and flight with other parts of the State and is the second largest industrial city in the State, next only to Chennai. Considering the increase in

the traffic of Coimbatore city and the need to increase the share of public transport in urban mobility, the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to implement a Mass Rapid Transport System similar to Metro Rail for the city.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced metro rail project for Coimbatore city in the Legislative Assembly under Rule-110 on 19-07-2017. Following this, the work of preparation of DFR / DPR for implementation of Mass Rapid Transport System in Coimbatore city has been entrusted to Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL). The study is being funded by German funding agency Kfw.

**O. PANNEERSELVAM**  
**Deputy Chief Minister**