



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

## **POLICY NOTE 2021 - 2022**

### **DEMAND No. 36**

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**MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND  
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

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

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#### **POLICY NOTE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

**“Entrust the job to one who  
can augment revenue,  
foster wealth and find out  
hurdles.”**

**(Thirukkural 512)**

Originally, the primary responsibility of the Planning and Development Department was the preparation of the Annual and Five Year Plans for the State, Monitoring and Review of expenditure on State Plan Schemes, Twenty Point Programme and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This role is being redefined in the context of the abolition of the Union Planning Commission and the merger of the Plan and Non-Plan

portions of the Budget. The role of the Department will evolve to longer term strategic goal setting and medium term operational sequencing of development projects and programmes in Tamil Nadu, and securing greater policy coordination in such initiatives. The Department scrutinises proposals for development schemes prepared by other departments. The Department coordinates with various Government departments towards achieving overall development goals and draws on the expertise of the State Planning Commission (SPC) the Department of Economics & Statistics (DOES) and Department of Evaluation & Applied Research (DEAR) in providing policy advice. The department is also the nodal department of the State Government which interacts with the NITI

Aayog, the successor institution of the Union Planning Commission.

After the 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of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the functions of preparation and monitoring of plans and expenditure has been replaced by drawing of focus to the SDGs, that are the universal expression at global level that works towards the 'Future we want' covering social, economic and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 Department is also Nodal Department of the State Government which co-ordinates and interacts with the NITI Aayog and PRAGATI / e-Samiksha. Under PRAGATI, i.e. 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/department/23](http://www.tn.gov.in/department/23) documents these activities in greater detail.

## **1.0 MAIN ACTIVITIES**

- i. Preparation of long term strategic and medium term operational planning;
- ii. Co-ordination with the NITI Aayog;
- 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. Co-ordinating with all departments to focus State Government's efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda:2030 and monitoring of SDG;
- v. Assessment of development indicators and evaluation of major schemes and programmes;
- vi. State level co-ordination and monitoring of the Aspirational Districts programme;
- 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. Recommending, administering and monitoring schemes under the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII);



- ix. Promotion of Evidence Based Policy Making in Government;
- x. Oversee the preparation of District Development plans through District Planning Cells which function as supporting arms of the District Planning Committees;
- xi. Co-ordination of special and innovative projects involving several Government Departments;
- xii. Making arrangements for reviewing the progress of major infrastructure projects by the Chief Secretary;
- xiii. 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);

- xiv. Evaluation of development schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Externally Aided Projects through Evaluation and Applied Research Department;
- xv. 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;
- xvi. Collection and compilation of performance of various monitorable items and schemes implemented by departments and organisations under Twenty Point Programme;
- xvii. 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;
- xviii. Facilitating new and special projects like the Metro Rail Project under the Special Initiatives wing; and
  - xix. 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**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 evolved from the Millennium Development Goals for 2015. The SDGs have

been formulated based on a series of global conferences that deliberated on the crucial agenda of environmental sustainability, along with economic development and social inclusiveness. In 2015 September, at the United Nations General Assembly, 193 countries including India, adopted SDGs which came into effect from 01.01.2016 with 17 goals, 169 targets and 300 global indicators.

The Decade 2020 to 2030 is heralded as the Decade of Action and calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to all the world's biggest challenges - ranging from poverty and gender to climate change, inequality and closing the finance gap. However, the world-wide pandemic, instead of accelerating, has put many countries of the world severely behind in attaining the goals, particularly those related to the social

and economic parameters. The Voluntary National Review 2020 of India highlighted how the COVID-19 pandemic jolted the momentum of the growth process and opened a sea of challenges. The point that came out strongly is the remarkable resilience of the nation and also the State which forged strong partnerships with the civil society, community and the business sector in creating a robust unified response system.

### **2.1.1 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.

### **2.1.2 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. The UN publishes an Annual Report every year on the Sustainable Development Goals.

At global level, as per the UN Report 2021, India ranks 120 out of 162 Countries with a score of 60.1. 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 towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



### **2.1.3 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 with 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 third. In SDG India Index 3.0, 2021, Tamil Nadu has been ranked second with a score of 74.

The data for the indicators are from the online portal of Central Ministries and surveys conducted in intervals of two/three/five 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.

## **2.1.4 Sustainable Development Goals – Tamil Nadu**

The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to following the principle of providing “Everything for Everyone” and is on the path to implementing various initiatives towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The Hon’ble Chief Minister has added stress on the holistic development and creating a prosperous Tamil Nadu by increasing opportunities. The focus is on leaving no one behind in the growth trajectory and development path coinciding with the decade of action and transformation of the UN SDG framework. Under the Vision Document For A New Dawn, Hon’ble Chief Minister has identified seven major sectors, viz., Economy, Agriculture, Water Resources, Education & Employment; Health, Urban Development, High-Class Rural

Infrastructure and Social Justice for development. The State, while having its thrust on the accelerated, holistic and inclusive development that will leave no one behind in the State, will also be able to achieve the 16 SDGs that get automatically addressed.

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 at the global level.

For the world to achieve SDGs, India must achieve SDGs. For India to achieve SDGs, TamilNadu should be a model state to achieve SDG goals and targets.

### **2.1.5 Implementation Mechanism**

In Tamil Nadu, the monitoring of the SDGs is done at the highest level by the High-Power Committee which is headed by the Chief Secretary with Secretaries of Departments as members. The Planning and Development Department is the focal point for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals wherein the State Planning Commission is responsible for policy level discussions, planning and programming and the Department of Economics and Statistics is the data nodal agency. Government of Tamil Nadu has set up Institutional mechanisms for achieving 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.

- b) Eight theme based Working Groups have been 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.

These eight theme based working groups are concerned with the mapping of the goals and targets, framing indicators, monitoring the progress and aligning them with schemes for holistic improvement of the state under SDGs.

Tamil Nadu has formed Departmental SDG Units, to monitor and track progress of

SDGs and to provide data and inputs to the State Planning Commission.

SDG Units at District Level have been formed. 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 the District Level officers has been constituted. Further action for enabling these Committees and Units to address SDGs at District Level is being taken up.

Tamil Nadu has finalized its monitoring framework for the SDGs at the State level and also at the sub-state levels – at the district and block levels. The process of finalization of indicators was itself a consultative process that allowed for departments to decide the achievable targets. To monitor the progress, a dedicated

dashboard is in place to capture data for indicators from the respective departments.

Work done by Tamil Nadu in monitoring and ensuring progress in SDG will continue in future with the hope that Tamil Nadu will be placed in number one position in the next SDG India Index.

The State is a highly urbanized one with nearly 50% of the population living in the urban areas and so efforts have been taken to localize the SDGs in the urban and resettlement areas and several consultative sessions have been held to decide on the urban indicator framework and resettlement indicator framework to cover the large resettlement programmes of the State.

### **2.1.6 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.

### **2.1.7 Web based Monitoring Dashboard**

SDG Dashboard has been developed by Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA). It is a data-driven dynamic 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. Currently the District Indicator Framework and Block Indicator Framework have been finalized. Working in partnership with DuetscheGesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the SDG Urban Indicator Framework and Resettlement Indicator framework are in the process of finalisation.

### **2.1.8 Analysis and Reports**

It is essential that these frameworks and data available therein are analyzed and areas for improvement identified. The Departments are in the process of bringing out their work in SDGs as documents. The Vision Document and the Status Report of the SDGs are in the process of revision with inputs from the working groups and the recently reconstituted State Planning Commission (formerly State Development

Policy Council). The SDG Fact Sheet 2020 brought out by the Department of Economics and Statistics presents the visualization of the progress made by the State under the different goals, targets and indicators.

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

All the schemes and programmes implemented under the Central and State sectors and implemented by the various 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.

### **2.1.10 Capacity Building**

All the Working Groups have, for their Members, conducted capacity building programme on SDGs during the introductory

phase in 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.

The Department of Economics and Statistics conducted training for the nodal officers and MIS officers for data entry in the dynamic dashboard. They were also trained on the validation of data. Another round of training was also held for the departments encouraging them to prepare documents on the schemes and programmes that address the SDGs.

Certain SDGs have multi-departmental coordination requirements and multiple partnerships for which workshops and joint consultative deliberations were held.

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.

### **2.1.11 Targets to have been achieved by 2020**

Though the timeline for achieving the SDGs is 2030, considering the significance of certain targets, the UN had identified some targets for 2020 due to the critical nature and need for urgent attention on them. The important targets among those included combating environmental degradation, water shortage, mitigating loss due to disasters, halving the number of deaths and injuries due to accidents and conservation of native animal and plant species in the gene banks,

and the State Action Plan for Climate Change to create a common platform for achieving climate resilient development in the State. The State had initiated action and given it primacy. There was of course a certain setback due to the COVID 19 pandemic which has pushed back the targets. Concerted action by multiple departments is still being taken to progressively achieve these. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Management that was 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.

### **2.1.12 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 totalling 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. Currently, the District Indicator Framework and Block Indicator Framework have been finalised. Urban Indicator Framework and Resettlement Indicator Framework are in the process of finalization.

The efforts of this Department in the context of an already high performing State is connected to all Departments main



streaming 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**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, South Asia (J-PAL-SA) and orders were issued in G.O.Ms.No.81, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, Dated: 02.09.2014 to institutionalise the evidence-based approach to policy making, 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 South Asia is assisting the Government of Tamil Nadu for building a culture of rigorous research based policy making through four main activities: (i) engaging in policy research dialogues to apply insights from existing research to local challenges; (ii) designing and testing new innovations with the potential for scale; (iii) strengthening government capacity to generate and consume evidence; and (iv) leveraging use of administrative data in decision making.

The work has spanned across ten Government departments and involved over 40 researchers, including more than 15 from J-PAL's network. A total of 16 studies and one pilot for scale-up have been approved since 2014, through five Steering Committee meetings chaired by the Chief Secretary. Of these, eight pilot and scoping studies, three full-scale impact evaluations addressing a range of topics-from reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases to strengthening early childhood care and education through ICDS and one pilot for scaling up of the innovative game-based math curriculum for pre-primary children have been completed. Two impact evaluations which include a panel survey to study and test innovations for the well-being of the elderly population in Tamil Nadu and two scoping/pilot studies are currently ongoing.

In addition to the collaborative policy dialogues and evaluation, J-PAL SA has supported with building internal capacity to generate, analyse and use evidence from internal evaluations by conducting 15 customized workshops and training courses for staff, including personnel in the Departments of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR), Economics and Statistics (DES) and Social Welfare as well as trainees of the Indian Administrative Service and additional advisory support. J-PAL SA in collaboration with the Data Analytics Unit (DAU) is currently conducting Data for Policy Webinar Series to exchange ideas on pathways for improved data-driven decision making.

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 & Women Empowerment, Co-operation, Food & Consumer Protection, Labour & Employment, School Education, Commercial Taxes and Economics & Statistics.

### **2.2.1 Key achievements**

The Government of Tamil Nadu's formal policy research partnership, 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 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 institutionalise the use of evaluations and data in our policy making, '*Guidelines for Programme Evaluations*' have been issued to create a common framework to use evaluations in policy making, and a Data Analytics Unit to support advanced analysis and use of administrative data for effective decision making has been formed.

The Departments of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR), and Economics and Statistics (DES) have adopted digital data collection platforms and integrated new

quality assurance mechanisms to improve the usability of their generated data.

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**

The Government in G.O.Ms.No.146, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, dated: 02.11.2006, issued orders for the inclusion of the subject "Special Initiatives" in the First Schedule of the Business Rules under "Concurrent Subjects". The objective of the Special



Initiatives wing was to process innovative schemes that emanate from different sources and constitute a priority area for Government action. Instructions were issued detailing the process by which an initiative may become a Special Initiative and may be coordinated towards implementation by the Planning, Development & Special Initiatives 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 Department and is under implementation ever since.

## **2.4 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 "Twenty Point Programme - 2006".

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

The performance of various monitorable items and schemes implemented by the Departments and organisations under TPP-2006 are collected and compiled every quarter by this department and quarterly progress reports sent to the Ministry of

Statistics and Programme Implementation,  
Government of India.

### **3.0 Heads of Department**

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

- (i) State Planning Commission (SPC)  
(formerly State Development Policy Council)
- (ii) Department of Economics and Statistics (DOES)
- (iii) Department of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR)
- (iv) 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 first constituted in Tamil Nadu by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 25th May 1971 to function under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu 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 the Vice Chairman and engages experts in major sectors of development as Members.

The State Planning Commission was replaced by the "*State Development Policy Council*" vide G.O.Ms.No.23, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated 23.04.2020, to advise the Government on policy coherence and formulation of programmes to guide the

development of the State. It was recently reconstituted vide G.O.Ms.No.133, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated 07.06.2021 with the composition of a 10 Members Council consisting of a Vice Chairman, one Full Time Member and eight Part Time Members having expertise from various sectors.

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Planning & Development and Finance Departments are Ex-Officio Members; the Member Secretary, State Planning Commission is in charge of the administration of the Council.

Now the State Development Policy Council has been renamed as State Planning Commission vide orders issued in G.O.Ms. No.160, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, dated 25.08.2021.

### **3.1.1 Major Functions of State Planning Commission**

- (i) Monitor macro economic growth parameters like economic growth, employment, poverty etc. and give advice to Government on restructuring existing schemes / programmes or formulate new projects / schemes / programmes.
- (ii) Monitor the Tamil Nadu economy and send reports to the Government for improvement as and when necessary.
- (iii) 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.

- (iv) 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 2020, 2025 and 2030, and the Finance Commission Award period.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Encourage partnerships between Government stakeholders and National and International Policy Advisory Bodies, as well as Educational and Policy Research Institutions.

- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Conduct periodic studies on various sectors and provide inputs and advise to Government and in this effort coordinate with leading Institutions both in Tamil Nadu, elsewhere in India and even Overseas;
- (ix) Help create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of National and International Experts, Practitioners and other Partners.



- (x) Advise on Policy coherence, covering also inter-sectoral, inter-departmental issues and allocations, regulatory/mandatory frameworks in achieving goals.
- (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) Similarly, advise the Government on plans for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, coverage and on the concept of Leave No One Behind (LNOB).

(xiii) 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.

### **3.1.2 State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF)**

With an objective to reduce regional disparities and to improve human development attainment, the Government introduced "State Balanced Growth Fund". The programme was introduced in the year 2012-13. The programme covers blocks which are backward in Per Capita Income, Employment, Poverty, Health, Education and Gender Equality.

A comprehensive method was employed to assess the backwardness of blocks through which 105 blocks have been identified as backward in the State. In order to cover urban areas, one fourth of wards with predominant slum population in Municipalities and Corporations are considered. Town Panchayats in a backward block and those with higher population density are covered under this programme.

A State Level Empowered Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission to guide and monitor the programme implementation, approval of perspective plans and approval of projects. At the district level, the District Collectors would implement the programme by involving the line department officials.

### **3.1.2.1 Approval of projects**

The State Level Empowered Committee constituted for this programme has approved **747 projects** worth **Rs.596.64 crore** till 2020-21 under the State Balanced Growth Fund. So far, sanctioned projects focused on improving the following parameters:

- *Income*           **147** projects worth   Rs.**102.65** Crore
- *Poverty*           **107** projects worth   Rs.**74.30** Crore
- *Employment*   **118** projects worth   Rs.**57.93** Crore
- *Education*       **91** projects worth     Rs.**82.81** Crore
- *Health*           **218** projects worth   Rs.**227.97** Crore
- *Gender*           **66** projects worth     Rs.**50.98** Crore

### **3.1.2.2 Special Focus on Hilly / Forest areas**

In order to address the backwardness of Hilly/Forest areas, a special package was announced in the year 2017-18 with assistance from SBGF. Upto 2019-2020, 55 projects worth 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 and hostel facilities to girls.

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

Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) scheme was established to make Tamil Nadu the “Innovation Hub” of the country and to encourage a culture of innovation in the Government and Government Agencies vide orders issued in G.O (Ms) No.93, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SP.1) Department, dated 26.09.2014. Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives works to address the processes and problems 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 funds for every successive year.

The detailed guidelines have been issued by the Government vide G.O.(Ms) No.124 Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SP.1) Department, dated 24.10.2014 for identification and implementation of the innovative schemes.

Since the inception year 2015-16, 320 projects worth Rs.632.88 crore that were recommended upto 2019-2020, under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives scheme.

For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.100 crore was provided in the Budget Estimate for TANII Programme. In the year 2020-21 (First Round), State Planning

Commission (formerly State Development Policy Council) has recommended 10 projects at an outlay of Rs.64.02 crore for a period of three years. So far, 30 implementing departments used the funds under TANII to experiment the pilot projects, implementation of alternative technology for increasing efficiency / productivity, undertaking research studies to find solutions for the identified issues for the benefit of the public.

The sector wise recommended outlay and the major schemes for 2020-21 (Round-I) are detailed below:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Outlay (Rs. in crore) 2020-21</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	6.45
2	Industries and Infrastructure	39.30
3	Education and Youth Welfare	18.27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64.02</b>

### **3.1.3.1 Agriculture & Allied Sector**

To safeguard the lives during the natural calamities and to provide self employment for fisherman youth, the scheme "Beach Life Guard and Scuba Diver Training Course" to fisher youth of Tamil Nadu was introduced. Introduction of Short Seasonal Fish Species in Existing Farm Ponds with Poly Liners (Silpaulin / HDPE Sheets) scheme to enhance livelihood of people below poverty was also done. On field loop medicated amplification technique Development for rapid, sensitive and cost diagnosis of bacterial pathogens in wild life herbivores and Development of 'Indigenous ELISA kit' for diagnosis and screening of Mycobacterium Avium subspecies Paratuberculosis (MAP) infection in deer and elephant population of Tamil Nadu scheme



aims to provide healthy environment to wild animals. Identification of modified or altered or degraded meat derivatives of deer species to the species level using high-throughput DNA High Resolution Melt for better monitoring was taken up. Tilapia Entrepreneurial Park for development for industrialization of Tilapia culture at Palar, Puranthalar Dam in Dindigul District is to enhance better ecosystem, increase fish cultivation and employment opportunities for many inland fishermen.

### **3.1.3.2 Industries and Infrastructure Sector**

Operationalization of SIPCOT Industrial Innovation Centres in Sriperumbudur and Hosur Industrial Parks was taken up to create self-sufficient ecosystem for promoting industrial open innovative activities by adoption of technology relevant

to the needs of local customer. E-asiriyar scheme is to teach Tamil through modern technology and use of Artificial Intelligence for governance problem solving.

### **3.1.3.3 Education and Youth Welfare Sector**

Development of Semi and Fully Automated Intelligent Exo-Skeletal and Prosthetics for the benefit of Disabled communities, Technology for Converting Inert Wastes into Bioamendments / Biofertilizers - Pilot Projects at Legacy Waste Dumping Site in Tamil Nadu for efficient management of solid waste were some other projects taken up.

### **3.1.4 Special Area Development Programme (SADP)**

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.

Special Area Development Programme now covers 11 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., 1. The Nilgiris 2. Coimbatore 3. Tiruppur and 4. Erode. Under Unit-II, Head of Department, the Land Use Division at State Planning Commission takes care of the implementation of SADP in the remaining 7 districts, which are 1. Dindigul 2. Madurai 3. Theni 4. Virudhunagar 5. Tirunelveli 6. Tenkasi and 7. Kanniyakumari.

Special Area Development Programme, is targeted to the hill ranges of Tamil Nadu which are at an absolute altitude of >600m ASL from the base and foothills which do not ordinarily get covered in other programmes.

Special Area Development Programme also focuses on the buffer zones adjoining the protected forest areas, which often suffer from lack of investment as they fall neither in the forest areas nor close to habitations but are critical to soil and water conservation. The scope of Special Area Development Programme would also cover the interaction between water and production landscapes and human livelihood, water and ecosystem services and water biodiversity.

The Special Area Development Programme deals with 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 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 2345 projects have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.362.66 crore as on March, 2021. For the year 2021-22, budget grant for Rs.75.00 crore has been allotted.

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 (TNSLURB)**

The Government in 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. As per G.O.Ms.No.40, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (TC-1), Department, dated:04.03.2016, the State Level Technical cell for the Hill Areas of Tamil Nadu (STCHA) should function under the State Land Use Research Board to oversee the field implementation in the Western Ghats Districts(Unit-II of SADP) viz., Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

The objectives of the Board are:

- To assess the land resources, provide advice to Government for Policy planning, co-ordination, 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 and global warming.
- To conserve and manage land and water resources, by building data base for planning and systematic awareness programme.

From 2011-12 to 2020-21 a total of 67 research studies have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs.673.00 lakhs, out of which 44 research studies have been completed and twenty three (23) research studies are in progress. Similarly 11 workshops and one seminar have been approved at a cost of Rs.55.97 lakhs for the above period.



The research studies mainly pertain to the sectors such as Land Use, Water, Agriculture, Livelihood, Environment, Wetland, Climate Change, Urbanisation, Forest, Waste Management and Health.

### **3.1.6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The State Planning Commission in association with the Department of Economics and Statistics is working for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the State in coordination with line departments for various activities.

#### **3.1.6.1 Constitution of High Power Committee, Working Groups**

A State Level High Power Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government, with nine other Secretaries of Nodal Departments as

its members to oversee the implementation of SDGs in the State.

Also, Eight Thematic Working Groups covering 17 goals have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretaries of Nodal Departments to review and monitor the achievement of 17 goals and 169 targets of SDGs periodically. In order to attain the goals and targets Nodal departments as well as related departments have been included as members with Eight (8) Working Groups, with specific Terms of References. The Heads of Divisions, State Planning Commission are the Member-Convenors of the Working Groups.

### **3.1.6.2 SDG 2030 Vision Document**

Preparation of SDG Vision Document for each goal is the key responsibility of the Working Groups, which covers other

responsibilities such as, identified measurable indicators, collecting base line data (2015-16) and data for subsequent years (2016-17 to 2018-19), mapping of schemes to goals and targets, etc.

Besides conducting 5 to 7 meetings of Working Groups under the chairmanship of Nodal Secretaries, a series of internal meetings have also been conducted by the Member-Convenors and drafted a Vision Document for their respective goals. The Comprehensive SDG Vision 2030 Document prepared covering 17 Goals and 169 targets is being revised with inputs from Working Groups and the recently reconstituted State Planning Commission (formerly State Development Policy Council).

### **3.1.6.3 State / District / Block Indicator Framework**

As per guidelines for preparation of State Indicator Framework by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) based on National Indicator Framework (NIF), on conduct of series of consultative meetings with participation of senior officers of the relevant departments, Tamil Nadu State Indicator Framework (SIF) with 314 indicators, District Indicator Framework (DIF) with 104 indicators and Block Indicator Framework (BIF) with 93 indicators has been finalized and released by the Department of Economics and Statistics with inputs from State Planning Commission (SPC).

#### **3.1.6.4 Seminar Series on Elimination of Violence against Women**

A six day seminar series on Elimination of Violence against Women was organised by the Planning and Development Department in December, 2020, associated by the Department of Economics and Statistics and State Planning Commission (formerly State Development Policy Council), partnering with UN Women and UNICEF with involvement of stakeholder departments.

#### **3.1.7 Transformation of Aspirational Districts programme**

'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme was introduced by the Government of India in the year 2017 and is managed by NITI Aayog. The Government of India identified 115 backward Districts as

Aspirational Districts based on their position in 11 key Parameters on Poverty, Education, Health, Nutrition and Infrastructure.

35 Districts selected by the Ministry of Home Affairs affected by Left Wing Extremism are included in the 115 Districts. The objective of the Aspirational Districts programme is to develop the backward districts through Convergence (of Union & State Schemes), Collaboration (of Union & State level 'Prabhari' Officers & District Collectors), and Competition among districts.

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

#### **3.1.7.1 Administration**

This Programme is directly managed by the NITI Aayog and implemented by the District Collectors. The Officers of the rank of

Joint Secretary to Ministries of Government of India and above are appointed as Union Government Nodal Officers and State Nodal Officer, who are of the rank of Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu are appointed to guide the development progress through field visits. Each Union Ministry is assigned with an Aspirational District to monitor and guide the development activities. In addition a Union Minister is also in charge of certain number of Aspirational Districts.

The core areas of focus are Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure. To create competition among the districts based on their incremental progress over the previous month the performance of these Districts is monitored through an online Monitoring portal of NITI Aayog and the

Aspirational districts are ranked every month in the 49 key performance indicators chosen. Based on the progress made by these Districts against the targets, the districts are ranked for overall score and sectoral scores.

### **3.1.7.2 Funding Assistance**

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Allocation (Rs. in crore)</b>
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>

Districts which secured first in overall Delta ranking and Sectoral ranking will get award of Rs.10.00 crore and Rs.3.00 crore respectively as an untied fund.

### **3.1.7.3 Performance of Districts**

The baseline values for all the parameters under the 5 sectors of both Districts viz., Virudhunagar and

Ramanathapuram, are 45.6 and 46.8 respectively in April 2018.

Both the Districts have made significant progress on parameters and in February 2021, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram Districts have composite score of 62.9 and 59.7 respectively.

Virudhunagar District has been awarded Rs.3.00 crore for securing 1st rank in Basic Infrastructure in February-March 2019 and Rs 3.00 crore for securing 1<sup>st</sup> rank June-July 2020 in Health and Nutrition sector.

Ramanathapuram secured 1st rank in Agriculture and Water Resource Sector for its performance in April-May 2019 and secured award of Rs.3.00 crore.

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

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DOES) is 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**

The 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 and Report on Economic Status 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 has also proposed to adopt the evidence based decision making in the administrative process of the State. With a view to achieving this goal, the Government have initiated new schemes in the department.

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

#### **3.2.2.1 Data Analytics Unit (DAU)**

The Data Analytics Unit in the Department of Economics and Statistics has been formed in collaboration with Tamil Nadu

e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) so as to provide data based inputs to apex policy making bodies to support evidence based policy making. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to establish such a unit. Therefore, with emerging changes in the sphere of data usage across the globe, this department, in addition to being a data provider is also a data analyser of voluminous data generated by various Government Departments in the course of their functioning which are rarely organized and analyzed to produce actionable reports.

This unit provides 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.

Data Analytical Unit has completed following four projects jointly with J-PAL (SA):

- (i) Analysed Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) - Datasets provided by Health Department.
- (ii) Analysed Local Body Survey data sets - Report submitted to 5th State Finance Commission.
- (iii) Matching of Missing Persons and unidentified dead bodies - For State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Police Department.
- (iv) Analysis of response in respect of Emergency call Number '100' received in Greater Chennai Police - For police Department.

During 2020-21, action on three projects were taken up based on the interest shown by the Departments concerned.

Crime mapping and Analytics using spatial data - for an amount of Rs.30.58 lakhs. Analysis led by SCRB, Police Department.

Using machine learning to improve GST collection - for an amount of Rs.4.50 lakhs. Analysis to be led by Commercial Taxes Department, Data Analytics Unit, and J-PAL.

Baseline survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) on Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation program (SVEEP) for Tamil Nadu State Elections-2021 for an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

Data Analytics Unit (DAU) has initiated 'Data Sharing Policy Seminar Series', with



the view to bring the policy makers from the Government of Tamil Nadu and the researchers, data scientists and other such persons under one platform to explore how existing data can be used by the Government to take policy formulation.

In continuation of Data Sharing Policy Seminars, it is proposed to conduct various seminars on subjects of analyzing big data of Government departments during 2021-22.

The total project cost of Rs.428.66 lakh has been sanctioned vide G.O.(Ms).No.20, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, Dated 26.02.2016 under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) fund for establishing the DAU and for building its capacity to identify and undertake the big data analysis of various Government departments.

### **3.2.2.2 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. It is helpful for designing appropriate evidence-based policies for the people and also for designing policies and programmes for the problems and challenges faced by the people.

The panel survey is implemented in three phases over the years: Phase-1: Pre-baseline Survey/ House listing;

Phase-2: Baseline Survey and Phase-3: Endline Survey. The survey is conducted in coordination with the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) and with international partnership of Survey Research Centre (SRC), University of Michigan, USA. This is the first Longitudinal Survey conducted by Department of Economics and Statistics. An important feature of this survey is capturing data in field by Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode i.e., in digital mode, through Tablets.

The Pre-baseline Survey / House listing was completed during 2018. In total 2,51,594 Households were surveyed. Non-response households were also re-surveyed. The district level estimates are also being computed.

The total project cost of Rs.390.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu

Household Panel Survey in G.O. (Ms). No.19, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, Dated: 26.02.2016 and the Survey was originally planned for a period of three years funded under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives (TANII) fund.

### **3.2.2.3 Tamil Nadu COVID Pulse Survey (TNCPS)**

Tamil Nadu COVID Pulse Survey (TNCPS), is a rapid response telephonic survey designed to take place at regular intervals over one year period (once in every 3-4 months) during 2020-2021 to assess the impact of the global pandemic and the subsequent lockdown measures over time on sampled households under TNHPS in the state. The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) had launched this state-wide

rapid response telephonic survey in collaboration with the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS).

The primary objective of the TNCPS is to provide the Government of Tamil Nadu with immediate reliable useful data to design appropriate policy measures to start reversing the adverse impact of the global pandemic. A quantitative methodology was used to collect data on key variables such as reverse mitigation, work status (loss of employment) and of household income. Computer Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI) mode was used to administer the interview schedule to the respondents during the pandemic.

Round-1 survey of the TNCPS was carried out in June 2020 and had a sample size of 10,014 rural and urban households, which were successfully surveyed and

findings published. Round-2 Survey was conducted on 8,940 households, which was completed during November 2020 and the findings of the report released. Round-3 survey was conducted on 8,664 households during February 2021 and the findings of the report published. Round-4 survey has been undertaken during July 2021.

#### **3.2.2.4 Conduct of Panel Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Elderly Population in Tamil Nadu (TNEPS)**

The objectives of Tamil Nadu Elderly Population survey (TNEPS) 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 the elderly population and provide a unique platform to achieve the goals and to improve the wellbeing of the elderly population. This survey focuses on the health, economic and social well-being of Tamil Nadu's elderly population.

This panel survey is being conducted in co-ordination with Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab - South Asia (J-PAL-SA) for a period of eight years with the data collection time gap of every 2 years. J-PAL - SA acts as a technical advisory and as well as quality controlling authority. The data collected for this survey is under digital mode, viz., Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode, using Tablets.

The Health Measurements and Bio Markers being collected under this survey is for the first time in Tamil Nadu. It includes credible scientific data on burden of disease,

mental health and functional health, health care, social and economic wellbeing of elderly population.

Five districts, namely Chennai (Greater Chennai Area), Tiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari have been selected for the survey based on the Human Development Index and Dependency ratio. The house listing was completed in mid July 2018 and nearly 92,000 households were screened in these five districts.

The survey is helpful for designing appropriate evidence-based policies for elderly people and framing policies and programmes for the problems and challenges faced by elderly. It is also helpful for designing Social Security Policy and programme creation and for creating a platform for research.



The baseline survey was completed in June 2019 in which house listing of 4739 households with 6294 elderly population was completed by the Department of Economics and Statistics. Out of this, the Department of Public Health has collected health measurements from 4496 elderly population. The findings of the baseline survey has been submitted by J-Pal and the key points that could be included in the future waves of the survey was suggested.

The wave-1 of this Panel survey is scheduled to be conducted during 2021- 22.

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

undertaking Tamil Nadu Elderly Population Survey.

### **3.2.2.5 Baseline Survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) on SVEEP for Tamil Nadu State Elections 2021.**

A survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) was conducted by Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) in Tamil Nadu with a view to enhance the Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation Programme (SVEEP) as proposed by Election Commission of India, before conducting of Tamil Nadu Assembly State Election 2021. The report was submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, Tamil Nadu on 18.02.2021.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by Election Commission of India for the survey.

### **3.2.3 NEW INITIATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT**

#### **3.2.3.1 VISION FOR COLLECTING REAL TIME DATA**

1. Collection of data and sharing with users quarterly.
2. Creation of Election manifesto achievement calculator digitally for monitoring implementation of manifesto.
3. Digital survey - (Natural Resources mapping )
  - i. Geographical Survey
  - ii. Geological Survey - to estimate economic value of all the resources available in this State.
4. Survey of employment opportunity to identify sector wise potential employment opportunity, skill upgradation, educational institution and industrial collaboration.

5. Hon'ble Chief Minister vision to make Tamil Nadu a one trillion economy. Resource plan of action, area of investment of foreign direct investment and to facilitate faster economic growth to achieve the Vision.
5. To collect real time data as per the need of the Government.

### **3.2.3.2 Open Government Data**

The Department of Economics and Statistics is a nodal organization for implementing Tamil Nadu Open Government Data(TNOGD) project in the State in concordance with National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy(NDSAP) Government of India. This project has a TNGOD portal viz., <https://tn.data.gov.in> hosted by ELCOT. TNOGD promotes transparency, accountability and value creation by making government data available to all. This Portal

is useful in publishing data to the public in online at one place as the Departments and the users can download and visualize the data. The Statistical Handbook published by Department of Economics and Statistics has been updated for 11 years from 2009-2019 in shareable format in the TNOGD portal which can be downloaded for analytical purposes when necessary by the concerned stake holders. The District Statistical Hand Book details are also uploaded in the portal. The Statistical Handbook consists of 42 chapters for which the data are collected from more than 200 Institutions under departments such as Education, Health, Transport, Employment, Animal Husbandry, Industries and Commerce, Municipal Corporations, etc., functioning under Government of Tamil Nadu.

### **3.2.3.3 Website**

The website for this department has been developed through ELCOT and it will be implemented during the year 2021-2022. The website address is <https://des.tn.gov.in>.

### **3.2.3.4 Common Survey Application Framework**

The Department of Economics and Statistics is in the process of computerizing the data collection activities. On account of computerization, this Department is moving data collection from paper based questions to handheld devices viz., Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode, through Tablets. To achieve this, the Department has developed a Common Survey Application Framework (CSAF) through ELCOT for 16 schemes.

### **3.2.4 Social Statistics**

#### **3.2.4.1 National Sample Survey (NSS)**

The National Sample Survey was started in the year 1950. This is a Socio Economic Survey conducted on successive rounds with technical guidance of the National Sample Survey Office, Government of India meant to collect data using scientific sampling methods. A stratified multi stage design has been adopted. The survey provides estimates based on the sample data collected in the survey over different subjects.

- (i) 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".

- (ii) 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”.
- (iii) 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”.
- (iv) 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 Indicators Survey which is conducted for the first time”. Due to Covid-19, survey on “Domestic Tourism” was



dropped and the survey period for “Multiple Indicators Survey” was extended upto March 2021.

### **3.2.4.2 Housing Statistics**

In order to frame housing policies and implement appropriate housing plans at national level, the data on Housing and Building activities in Public and Private Sectors are being collected. These data widely covers the nature and type of construction, Plinth Area and Floor area, Number of Dwelling Units, Residential and Non-residential and estimated cost etc.

- (i) Data have been collected from Public Sector Offices under Public Sector and 151 towns under Private Sector for the year 2020-21.
- (ii) Reports have been prepared and approved for Public sector and Private

sector separately upto 2019-20 and sent to Central and State Government Departments.

### **3.2.4.3 Housing StartUp Index (HSUI)**

The objective is to release the HSUI that can be used by housing related agencies as the basic or core predictor. The agencies can combine the index with other short term indicators and policy variables to come to more definitive projections of housing activity.

National Buildings Organisation (NBO) under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has been identified as joint partner along with Reserve Bank of India for developing Housing Start Up Index (HSUI) based on the Housing and Building Statistics. In Tamil Nadu 17 cities (population more than one

lakh as per 2011 census) have been selected under this scheme in the year 2014-15 for data collection and transmission.

Data have been collected from 17 selected centres for the year 2020 - 21 and transmitted online to National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi.

#### **3.2.4.4 Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI)**

The prices of certain important building materials and wage rates of building labourers prevailing in 16 selected district centre 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 is

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 31.03.2021 and the report is approved.

### **3.2.5 Industrial Statistics**

#### **3.2.5.1 Annual Survey of Industries**

The 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 analyze data such as capital invested, outstanding loans, input and output and value added, number of workers, wages paid to them etc., in the Industrial sector. These data are utilized for computing income

estimates from manufacturing sector to arrive at State Income Estimates.

At present, report preparation work is underway for the Annual Survey of Industries 2018-19. The data for the Annual Survey of Industries 2019-20 are being collected from registered factories in Tamil Nadu and scrutiny work is under progress.

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

Index of Industrial Production with reference to base year 2011-12 measures the general level of industrial activity in the State economy. The production details are collected from three major Industrial Sectors, viz, Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity on monthly basis.

Monthly report is prepared based on the data collected for the basket of items

indicated together with the three sectors separately as follows: In the new series base year 2011-12, production data for 8 items relating to Mining sector are collected from the Commissioner of Geology and Mining, Guindy, Chennai-32. Data in respect of manufacturing sector are collected directly from 1244 factories in a specified form on a voluntary basis. One item of 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.

### **3.2.5.3 Handloom**

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 170 selected focal centers distributed in the districts of the state except Chennai, Krishnagiri, Perambular, Pudukottai and the Nilgiris districts.

The Annual Report for 2019-20 was prepared and approved and the annual report for the year 2020-21 is under progress.

### **3.2.6 Collection of Agricultural Statistics**

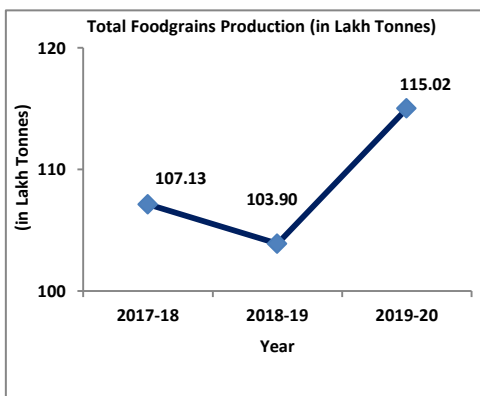
The Department of Economics and Statistics is the State Agriculture Statistical Authority (SASA). As majority of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood,

agricultural sector plays a vital role in the State economy. 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 agricultural schemes and related policy decisions.

This department is engaged in the following activities pertaining to Agricultural Statistics.

### 3.2.6.1 Season and Crop Report (2020-21)

The Season and Crop Report published every year highlights the details of land





utilization, sources of irrigation, area brought under irrigated and un-irrigated crops, estimates of production, yield rate of food and non-food crops raised in each district and sent to Union Government and State Government and other departments. In addition to this, the report contains the data on Rainfall, Price trends on Agricultural Commodities, Agricultural Wages paid and Index of Agricultural Economy. Season and Crop Report for the year 2019-20 has been released. The finalisation of report for the year 2020-21 is under progress.

### **3.2.6.2 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.

### **3.2.6.3 Crop Estimation Survey Scheme (Paddy, Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Cotton)**

A total of 9,500 crop cutting experiments are planned and the field work is conducted by the officials of Agriculture Department, every year for 17 major Food and Non-food crops under CES. The supervision of these Crop Estimation Survey is undertaken by Department of Economics and Statistics officials. Based on the crop cutting experiments, estimate of production and productivity are arrived at the State and District level.

### **3.2.6.4 Crop Cutting Experiments for Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops**

The main purpose of the crop cutting experiments undertaken by this department on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor crops is to provide reliable estimates of production and yield per hectare.

<b>Fruits / Vegetables</b>	<b>Production (in Tonnes)</b>		
	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
Mango	579929	524339	494728
Banana	3044122	3484599	3987895
Jackfruit	43562	54681	50056
Grapes	55603	45967	33106
Guava	45698	44667	41504
Orange	2028	2334	4723
Lemon	13167	16301	15658
Pineapple	31486	30286	32463
Tomato	319090	396654	575141
Lady'sfinger	79189	80590	175243
Brinjal	123255	137542	275956
Cabbage	131332	91478	185961
Sweet Potato	7946	8854	14383

Under the Crop Cutting Experiments scheme of Fruits and Vegetables, the important Horticultural crops covered are 8 Fruits viz.,Mango, Banana, Jackfruit, Grapes, Guava, Orange, Lemon and Pineapple, and 5 Vegetables viz.. Tomato, Lady’s finger, Brinjal, Cabbage and Sweet potato. Approximately total of 1,440 Crop Cutting Experiments are being conducted in 720 selected villages every year.

<b>Minor Crops</b>	<b>Production (in Tonnes)</b>		
	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
Chillies	18108	14000	29618
Onion	214642	218595	261835
Turmeric	73134	92361	96254
Potato	68517	49384	84720
Coriander	4112	2526	3675
Tapioca	2715116	2629655	3065106
Cashewnut	19279	19701	25687
Ginger	7425	7279	3038

Under the Crop Cutting Experiments Scheme of Minor Crops, 8 Minor Crops viz., Chillies, Onion, Turmeric, Potato, Coriander, Tapioca, Cashewnut and Ginger are covered. Approximately total of 1,274 Crop Cutting Experiments are being conducted in 637 selected villages every year.

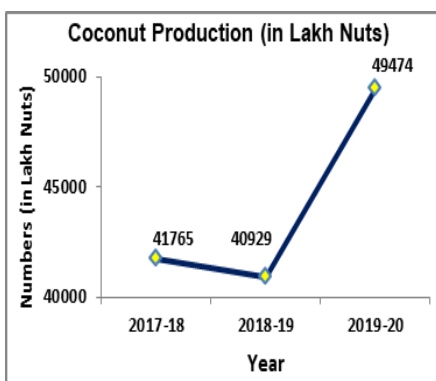
### **3.2.6.5 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)**

Under "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana"(PMFBY) scheme, the crop cutting experiments are conducted by Assistant Agriculture Officers and the average yields are estimated to provide indemnity to the farmers affected by natural calamities such as drought, flood, cyclone, attack of pests, diseases, etc. The crop cutting experiments are planned and supervised by the Department of Economics and Statistics. For the year 2020-2021 Kharif season, 77,482

experiments for 31 crops, and in Special season 44,152 experiments for 4 crops and in Rabi season 60,818 experiments for 32 crops were conducted. Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana Scheme, the average yields are estimated for all the notified crops and sent to concerned Insurance Companies. Moreover, Area sown data reconciled by the District Level Monitoring Committee are furnished to Insurance Companies at notified level at the end of every season.

### 3.2.6.6 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 Palm trees of Coconut and Arecanut, the number of bearing and non-bearing Palm trees, 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 2020-2021, 379 Villages for Coconut and 64 villages for Arecanut were covered for conducting the survey.

### **3.2.6.7 Rainfall Data Collection**

Rainfall data are collected from 604 Manual/Automatic rain gauge stations maintained by Revenue Department, Public Works Department, Forest Department, Rural Development Department and Indian Metrological Research Department. Based on these data, Monthly, Seasonal, Annual

Rainfall statistics are compiled and maintained as a Report.

### **3.2.6.8 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. The data is collected from Revenue Department, Rural Development Department and Public Works Department. Every year, a Taluk-wise and District-wise Irrigation Profile is being prepared.

### **3.2.6.9 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 details in the selected villages are collected directly from



the Villages by the field staff on monthly basis to calculate Agricultural Wages Index and the Reports are being sent to Union Government and State Governments.

### **3.2.6.10 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 for own consumption of Cultivators, Wages in kind and seed reserves.

## **3.2.7 Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

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

In 20 percent of randomly selected villages, Land use Statistics relating to Irrigated and Un-irrigated details and high yield and local variety crop details, are

collected for three Seasons viz., Kharif, Rabi and Summer for nine principal crops. Necessary instructions are given to Village Administrative Officers through Revenue authorities to maintain updated village records.

During 2020-2021, a sample of 3,481 villages were selected and crop area are estimated District wise and State level estimates are being consolidated and sent to Government of India.

### **3.2.7.2 Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)**

The key activities of the Improvement of Crop Statistics are sample check on Area enumeration, page totaling of Khasra register (Adangal) in the registers maintained by Village Administrative Officer and supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments for some important food crops in the State-

wide selected sample villages under this Scheme.

The purpose of this scheme is to locate deficiencies in the system of collection of Agricultural Statistics in the State by exercising meaningful supervision by Central and State authorities over the primary field workers viz. Village Administrative Officers to suggest remedial measures for the improvement in the system.

The results of this Scheme is used by the National Statistics Organisation, Government of India to effect improvements in the quality of primary data in respect of both Crop Area and Yield Estimation in the State.

### **3.2.7.3 Agriculture Census**

Agriculture Census is conducted once in five years under three phases since its

inception in 1970-1971. The three phases of Tenth Agriculture Census, with the reference year 2015-16, has been completed and sent to Government of India. This census data provides valuable information on key indicators such as type of Agricultural holdings(Individual, Joint and Institution), tenancy status, social status of land holders, land use, nature of irrigation, cropping pattern, usage of pesticides and fertilizers and usage of agricultural machineries.

### **3.2.8 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.

### **3.2.8.1 State Income**

The State Income Estimates- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), District Income Estimates and Per Capita Income- are computed every year for 17 sectors of the State economy. The GSDP / NSDP estimates in the New Series (Base Year 2011-12) for the years 2018-19 (Revised Estimates) 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) and 2020-21 (Advance Estimates) at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices have been prepared and released.

**Estimates of State Domestic Product of  
Tamil Nadu  
(Base year 2011-12)**  
*(Rupees in Crore)*

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 (%)
2011-2012	751486	-	751486	-	674478	-	674478	-
2012-2013	854825	13.75	791824	5.37	768295	13.91	709343	5.17
2013-2014	968530	13.30	851976	7.60	858870	11.79	750416	5.79
2014-2015	1072678	10.75	893915	4.92	957350	11.47	791915	5.53
2015-2016	1176500	9.68	967562	8.24	1057084	10.42	862437	8.91
2016-2017	1302639	10.72	1036762	7.15	1171973	10.87	922084	6.92
2017-2018	1465051	12.47	1125793	8.59	1317984	12.46	1000308	8.48
2018-2019 (RE)	1630209	11.27	1204667	7.01	1468449	11.42	1071602	7.13
2019-2020 (QE)	1797229	10.25	1278559	6.13	1619720	10.30	1133438	5.77
2020-2021 (AE)	1902689	5.87	1296659	1.42	1716544	5.98	1151371	1.58

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

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

*(in Rupees)*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>At Current Prices</b>	<b>At Constant (2011-12) Prices</b>
1.	2011-12	93112	93112
2.	2012-13	105340	97257
3.	2013-14	116960	102191
4.	2014-15	129494	107117
5.	2015-16	142028	115875
6.	2016-17	156595	123206
7.	2017-18	175276	133029
8.	2018-19 (R.E)	194373	141844
9.	2019-20 (Q.E)	213396	149329
10.	2020-21(A.E)	225106	150990

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

District Income Estimates in the New Series with the Base Year 2011-12 for the years 2011-12 to 2018-19 (Provisional) has

been released at Current and Constant Prices.

### **3.2.8.2 State Accounts**

This Section is to analyze the Economic Cum-Purpose Classification of Tamil Nadu Budget every year, The Economic Cum-Purpose Classification of 2018-19 (Accounts), 2019-20 (Accounts), 2020-21 (RE) of Tamil Nadu Budget have been finalized.

The Accounts of the Local Government plays a crucial role in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product and Capital asset formation. The Economic cum Purpose Classification of the audited local body accounts viz, Receipts and Expenditure of Municipal Corporations (15), Municipalities (121), Panchayat Unions (385) and Town Panchayats (528) in Tamil Nadu for the year 2018-19 and for the year 2019-20(P) have



been compiled. The reports have been sent to Central and State Governments.

### **3.2.8.3 Capital Formation**

The purpose of the Scheme is to estimate the Gross Fixed Capital Formation for Tamil Nadu in Public Sector, based on the methodology given by National Statistics Office (NSO). Estimates of capital formation throw light on the potentiality of the future development of the economy. It also helps Government to formulate policies and plans for economic development of the State. The preparation on estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation for public sector for the State in new Series with base 2011-12, for the years 2011-12 to 2018-19 is under preparation.

### **3.2.9 Prices and Price Indices**

#### **3.2.9.1 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. The weekly reports are compiled and monthly reports are released and sent regularly to Labour Bureau (GOI), Agriculture, Horticulture and Plantation crops departments, 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.

### **3.2.9.2 Wholesale Price Index(WPI)**

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

### **3.2.9.3 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)**

In Central Series the consumer price index for Industrial workers is compiled and released for 7 centres by Government of India viz., Chennai, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Thirunelveli and Virudhunagar in Tamil Nadu by Labour Bureau, Shimla with base year as 2016=100. The price details for the compilation of this index are collected by this department staff and sent to Labour Bureau, Shimla. As far as the State Series is concerned, consumer

prices 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.

#### **3.2.9.4 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 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 over 32 districts in Tamil Nadu has been selected for the compilation of CPI Index. Commodity basket and fixation of base year price has been finalized and the compilation of indices is under progress.

### **3.2.10 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 and 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. 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 is useful for socio-economic development planning at State and District Levels.

Economic Census is a Government of India scheme, conducted once in five years. So far six Economic Census have 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. Common Service Center e-Governance Services India Limited is the implementing agency for the conduct of Seventh Economic Census.

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 Government of India 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 at second level supervision, the work of 10% enumerators is supervised by NSSO (FOD) and the State Officials of DES & DIC.

For smooth conduct of Seventh Economic Census in Tamil Nadu, the State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC), District Level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC) and Co-ordination Committee for Greater Chennai Corporation have been constituted.

The Seventh Economic Census-2019 field work was launched in Tamil Nadu by the Honourable 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. At present, the field work of Seventh Economic Census is nearing completion.

### **3.2.11 Sustainable Development Goals**

#### **3.2.11.1 Indicator Framework**

The indicators are the backbone under SDG Monitoring and the state has finalised the Indicator Framework for State, District and block level after exhaustive discussion with all line departments. As a result of these meetings, State has finalised State indicator Framework with 314 indicators, District Indicator Framework with 104 and Block Indicator Framework with 93 indicators.

A Booklet on the Tamil Nadu Indicator Framework containing the list of indicators

under State, District and Block indicator Framework's along with meta-data was prepared and released during the World Statistics Day celebrations held on 20.10.2020.

As a part of localising SDGs, framing indicators for urban and resettlement areas in SDG lens for inclusive development of these areas is under progress. Discussions with stakeholding departments were conducted. Urban indicator Framework (UIF) and Resettlement Indicator Framework (RIF) will be issued shortly.

Tamil Nadu SDG Fact Sheet 2020 has been released by this Department in July 2021.

### **3.2.11.2 SDG Dashboard**

This department is also part of the core team in the revamping of existing SDG

Dashboard development by Tamil Nadu-e Governance Agency (TNeGA) in line with SDG Global dashboard for online uploading data by connected departments. The revamped SDG dashboard has features for district level and block level data entry and also with visualisation tools for viewing the performance of Goal, Target and Indicators. The revamped SDG dashboard is in use from January 2021.

### **3.2.11.3 Capacity Building**

Capacity building programmes were conducted with departmental nodal officers and SDG units and explained about procedure for data entry in the dashboard. District officials of this department were trained on the indicators and data entry procedures.

#### **3.2.11.4 Workshop / Seminar**

Under Goal 5, Gender Equality and Goal 16, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, a Seminar series on International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women was conducted by this Department from 02.12.2020 to 09.12.2020 in collaboration with UNWOMEN and UNICEF. This Seminar Series was attended by the representatives of UNWOMEN, UNICEF, department representatives, eminent speakers, public and NGOs.

#### **3.2.11.5 Monitoring**

This Department also analyses performance of the State under various SDGs using the SDG India Index release and also identifying and communicating the focus areas to all related stakeholding departments

for making necessary remedial actions for improvement of the state in these vulnerable areas. Under SDGs this department is entrusted with the role of collecting data and it is carried out in close coordination with the related departments.

### **3.2.12 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.

### **3.2.13 Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute, Chennai**

To provide need based and specific training programmes in order to enrich the efficiency of the officials working in the Department of Economics and Statistics, the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute has been established and is functioning since 01.05.2012 in the premises of Department of Economics and Statistics with a Director and supporting staff sanctioned by the Government.

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

- (i) Induction course covering basic principles of Economics & Statistics, official statistical system and related methodology, analytical reasoning and

communication skills, reports writing skills etc.

- (ii) Need based short duration trainings on National Sample Survey topics, methods of State Income estimation, application of statistical packages, computer applications, software development, data security and management of computer systems etc.
- (iii) 10 training programmes were conducted during 2020-21 in 12 batches for 412 officials.

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

The Evaluation and Applied Research Department is functioning from 1974. The role of this department is to evaluate various programmes / schemes of Central and State Governments. Evaluation is an important component in evidence based decision-making for the programmes / schemes implemented by the Central / State Governments. The feedback on the process evaluation of various programmes/schemes enables course correction in the implementation process, so as to achieve the desired goals and also to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the programmes / schemes.

This Department has completed and submitted 786 evaluation reports to the Government so far, spanning various sectors



such as Social Welfare, Health, Education, Agriculture, Irrigation, Horticulture, Forest, Housing, Transport, Rural Development, AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare etc.

### **3.3.1 Significant 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**

Planning and Development Department is the administrative head of this Department. The Evaluation and Applied Research Department acts independently and is solely accountable for the reports completed and submitted to the

Government. The Evaluation Studies undertaken by the Department are steered and supervised by the State Evaluation Committee (SEC) and the State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB).

### **3.3.2.1 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 year 2021, twenty one evaluation studies have been approved for being undertaken by this department.

### **3.3.2.2 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 the 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 2020, 10 evaluation studies and 14 methodologies were approved.

### **3.3.3 Performance**

In 2021, methodologies have been approved for all the 19 studies in position of which 3 evaluation studies were presented in the SEAB meeting held on 10.08.2021 under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Vice

Chairman, State Planning Commission (formerly State Development Policy Council) and approved. The remaining 16 studies are on-going in various stages. In the SEC meeting held on 27.05.2021, 21 evaluation studies have been approved to be taken up by this department, for which methodologies have to be prepared for approval.

#### **3.3.4 Chronological process involved in undertaking of studies**

The evaluation study is assigned to this Department on approval by State Evaluation Committee. Subsequently, discussions are held with the departments to elucidate information on programmes / schemes to frame objectives for the evaluation study and to collect secondary data to frame sample design in order to prepare and present the methodology before the SEAB. On approval of the methodology, questionnaire is

prepared and digitalized for collection of primary data. Pilot testing of the digitalized questionnaire is undertaken to check the flow and relevance of it.

The collected data is analysed, reports prepared and presented before SEAB for approval and sent to State Planning Commission to take follow up action on the suggestions and findings of evaluation report.

### **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 casual impact of a programme and also the key outcomes that are solely due to the programme.

➤ **Cost-Effective Analysis**

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

### **3.3.6 National Food Security Act (NFSA)**

Department of Evaluation and Applied Research 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. This is a concurrent evaluation study for a period of two years which comprises of eight consecutive quarters. Four districts were 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 were covered as part of sample to assess the grievance redressal mechanism. Observations on

inventory cum supply chain system in all the sample districts were covered. The questionnaires were sent from Ministry of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, Government of India and field survey and preparation of analysis report was done by Department of Evaluation and Applied Research. The data collection of this study was done through digital mode.

The NFSA MoU period is from July 2018 to June 2020 during which 8 study reports were done covering 8 quarters. During November 2020, final quarterly report has been completed and sent to Government of India.

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

Under e-Evaluation System - Department website has been created, hardware and software applications



purchased. Refresher 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. 22 evaluation studies taken up in-house have been completed using tablets for collection of primary data from the field so far since 2018.

### **3.3.8 Evaluation Guidelines**

To strengthen the role of evaluation in policy decision making, an evaluation guideline framework has been evolved to create a common basis for designing, understanding and commissioning of evaluation studies by various Government departments.

### **3.3.9 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.

### **3.3.10 Statement of Intent (SoI) with DMEO**

The role of Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) under Niti Aayog is to evaluate various programmes of the Union Government to provide feedback to achieve the desired goals of the programmes. The main objective of the DMEO is to reinforce capacities of monitoring and evaluation for the country across the States and Union Territories. The Planning and Development Department, Government of Tamil Nadu and DMEO, NITI Aayog have signed a Statement of Intent (SoI) on 08.07.2021. The SoI emphasizes on establishing a frame work for co-operative institutional relations and to encourage and

promote co-operation in the field of Monitoring and Evaluation of Government policies and programmes. The Department of Evaluation and Applied Research will act as Nodal Department for the implementation of the SoI with DMEO in the State.

#### **4.0 Chennai Metro Rail Limited**

##### **4.1 Chennai Metro Rail Project**

The Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) spans over 1189 sq. km. with a population of 87 Lakh (Census 2011). It has an extensive public transportation network which comprises Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) buses, Sub Urban Rail system, and Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) networks. To address the growing travel demand and curb traffic congestion and pollution, the Government of Tamil Nadu

decided to introduce a rail-based mass transport system in Chennai Metro. The Chennai Metro rail solution is a fast, reliable, efficient, and sustainable public transport system fully integrated with other public and private transport forms, including long-distance trains and buses, city buses, suburban trains, and MRTS.

## **4.2 Phase-I**

The Phase-I of Chennai Metro Rail Project, covering two corridors, one from Washermenpet to Chennai Airport and another from Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount, was initially proposed in June 2006. The Government accorded in-principle approval to the project in December 2007

and recommended it to the Government of India for funding and external financial assistance. The Government of India accorded administrative approval for implementing the two corridors under Phase-I in February 2009. The project covered a length of 45.1 km at an estimated cost of Rs.14,600 crore as a joint venture between the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Central Government contributed 15 percent of the project cost as equity and 5 percent as subordinate debt. The State Government also contributed 15 percent as equity and 5.78 percent as subordinate debt. The balance of 59.22 percent was financed by the

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The approved metro rail corridors under Phase-I are as indicated below:

<b>Corridors</b>	<b>Elevated</b>	<b>Underground</b>	<b>Total</b>
Washermenpet to Chennai Airport (km)	8.8	14.3	23.1
Chennai Central to St Thomas Mount (km)	12.3	9.7	22.0
<b>Total Length (Km)</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>45.1</b>
<b>Metro Stations</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>

The Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) implemented and operated the project, as a Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated under the Companies Act. The company was restructured subsequently as a joint venture reflecting the relative equity stakes of the Central and State Governments as 50:50.

Under this agreement, the Government of India has nominated five Directors, including the Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs Government of India, as Chairman. In comparison, the State Government has nominated five Directors, including the Managing Director. In addition, there are three functional Directors and two Independent Directors.

### **4.3 Project Funding**

To date, 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 and Rs.730.00 crore as subordinate debt. Rs.8646.00 crore have been received as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA). The revised cost of Phase I is Rs.18,380 crore,

and its approval is under consideration of Government of India.

#### **4.4 Passenger Services**

The passenger services under Phase-I were inaugurated in various stages as indicated below:

<b>Date of Inauguration</b>	<b>Km</b>	<b>Stretches</b>
29.06.2015	10.15	Koyambedu to Alandur (Elevated)
21.09.2016	8.60	Chennai Airport to Little Mount (Elevated)
	1.20	Alandur to St. Thomas Mount (Elevated)
14.05.2017	7.40	Koyambedu to Nehru Park (Underground)
25.05.2018	2.50	Nehru Park to Chennai Central (Underground)
	4.35	Little Mount to AG-DMS (Underground)
10.02.2019	10.90	AG-DMS to Washermenpet (Underground)
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.10</b>	



## **4.5 Phase-I Extension**

The Government of Tamil Nadu approved the extension of Corridor-1 of Phase-I of the Chennai Metro Rail Project from Washermenpet to Thiruvottriyur / Wimco Nagar by a length of 9.051 km. This proposal was recommended to the Government of India for necessary statutory approval, funding, and external assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in October 2010. The Government of India accorded administrative approval for implementing the project at an estimated cost of Rs.3770 crore on 15.06.2016. Further, the construction works were inaugurated on 23.07.2016.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.508.00 crore as equity and Rs.599.27 crore as subordinate debt for the phase I Extension Project. Similarly, the

Government of India has released Rs.508.00 crore as equity, Rs.205.00 crore as subordinate debt, and Rs.2141.00 crore was received as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA). The passenger services in the extension corridor were inaugurated on 14.02.2021. Thus, the entire Phase-I, covering a length of 54.1 km under the Chennai Metro Rail Project, is fully operational.

#### **4.6 Phase –II**

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project was prepared by the Consultant M/s. RITES Limited. A total length of 107.55 km was initially proposed to cover three metro rail corridors viz., (i) Madhavaram to Siruseri (along OMR), (ii) Light House to CMBT, and (iii) Madhavaram to Sholinganallur (via

CMBT). The Government of Tamil Nadu, in April 2017, accorded in-principle approval for the Phase-II project and recommended it to the Government of India for its support, funding, and for obtaining external loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Government has subsequently decided to extend one of the Phase-II corridors viz Corridor-4 from Lighthouse to Poonamallee via Vadapalani and Porur, in response to the findings of the Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Area.

The Government accorded in-principle approval to Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project involving three Metro Rail corridors covering a total length of 118.9 Km in January 2019. Phase - II will be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs.69,180 crore, as per the Comprehensive

Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by M/s. RITES Limited. The Comprehensive DPR was recommended to the Government of India for their approval, funding, and external loan assistance.

The details of Phase-II corridors are indicated below:

- ❖ **Corridor-3:** Madhavaram to SIPCOT (45.8 Km) is a North-South Corridor connecting the prime locations like IT Corridor, Adayar, Mylapore, and Purasaiwalkam;
- ❖ **Corridor-4:** Lighthouse to Poonamallee Bypass (26.1 Km) is the East-West Corridor covering the commercial hubs of the city viz. Nandanam, T.Nagar, Vadapalani, Porur and Poonamallee;
- ❖ **Corridor-5:** Madhavaram to Sholinganallur (47.0 Km) is the orbital corridor connecting prime locations viz., Villivakkam, Anna Nagar, Koyambedu,

Virugambakkam, Ramapuram,  
Madipakkam, and Medavakkam;

The details of metro stations proposed under Phase-II are as follows:

<b>Corridors</b>	<b>Elevated Stations</b>	<b>Underground Stations</b>	<b>Total</b>
Corridor-3	20	30	50
Corridor-4	18	12	30
Corridor-5	42*	6	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>128</b>

\*One station at grade

The sections from Madhavaram to Sholinganallur (35.67 km) of Corridor -3 and from Madhavaram to CMBT (16.34 km) of Corridor-5, with a total length of 52.01 km, is funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The loan agreement with JICA was signed in December 2018 and the

loan effectuated in April 2019. The 1st tranche of the loan amounts to 75519 million Japanese Yen (approximately Rs.4770 crore). The Government, in January 2019, has accorded administrative sanction for implementation of JICA funded stretches at an estimated cost of Rs.40,941 crore, treating the project as a "State Sector Project" temporarily till the participation of the Government of India in the project.

The funding for implementation of Corridor -4 from Lighthouse to Poonamallee Bypass (26.1 km), the remaining stretches in Corridor - 3 from Sholinganallur to SIPCOT (10.13 km) and for Corridor -5 from CMBT to Sholinganallur (30.66 km) is also in an advanced stage of discussion with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and New Development Bank (NDB). The

Government, in July 2020, has also accorded administrative sanction for implementing the Corridor-4 and balance stretches of Corridor-3 and 5 at an estimated cost of Rs.25,750 crore, treating the project as a "State Sector Project" temporarily till the participation of the Government of India in the project.

In the meantime, based on the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs suggestions on benchmarking for cost estimation of metro rail projects, the cost estimate for Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project has been revised to Rs.61,843 crore (excluding IDC and Front-end fee). The revised cost has also been sent to the Government of India for their approval and funding.

The Government has already permitted the Chennai Metro Rail Limited to initiate soil investigations and preparation of detailed designs. CMRL has also started the tender

process for constructing elevated viaducts and stations and constructing tunnels and underground stations. The civil construction works have also commenced in a few stretches.

The State Government on 08.1.2019 has approached the Government of India for sanction of the entire Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project under 50:50 equity sharing basis, as was done for Phase-I of Chennai Metro Rail Project. The final approval of the Government of India is awaited.

## **4.7 Other Projects**

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

The Government accorded approval in January 2020 to prepare the Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) for extension of Corridor -1 of the Chennai Metro Rail from Airport to Kilambakkam Bus Terminal. CMRL



has awarded the work to M/s. AECOM and the Detailed Project Report is under preparation.

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

The Government has accorded approval in January 2020 to prepare the Feasibility Report regarding the connectivity from Tambaram to Velachery and has entrusted the work to the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL). CMRL has awarded the work to M/s. SYSTRA and the Feasibility Report is under preparation.

#### **4.7.3 Coimbatore MRTS**

The Government has approved the preparation of a detailed project report (DPR) for Coimbatore city MRTS in August 2021. The work of preparation of DPR for implementation of Mass Rapid Transport System in Coimbatore city was entrusted to

Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) with funding from KfW, the German funding agency. CMRL has awarded the work of preparation of Feasibility and Detailed Project Report to the Consortium of M/s. SYSTRA and M/s. RITES Ltd. The Feasibility Report has been compiled, and the preparation of Detailed Project Report will be taken up shortly.

#### **4.7.4 Tier-II Cities**

The Government has approved the preparation of Feasibility studies for implementing the Mass Rapid Transit System in **Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli,** and **Tirunelveli** in August 2021. The study is entrusted to Chennai Metro Rail Limited for early completion.

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