



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

## **POLICY NOTE 2023 - 2024**

### **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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## **INDEX**

Sl. No.	Subject	Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Main Activities	4
3.	Notes on Activities	10
4.	Sustainable Development Goals	10
5.	Evidence Based Policy Making	24
6.	Special Initiatives	31
7.	Twenty Point Programme 2006	32
8.	Major Infrastructure Projects	34
9.	Heads of Department	35
10.	State Planning Commission	36
11.	Department of Economics and Statistics	70
12.	Department of Evaluation and Applied Research	124
13.	Special Area Development Programme	131
14.	Chennai Metro Rail Limited	134



## DEMAND No.36

# PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT POLICY NOTE

## INTRODUCTION

தெரிந்த இனத்தொடு தேர்ந்தெண்ணிச் செய்வார்க்கு  
அரும்பொருள் யாதொன்றும் இல்.

**Nothing is hard for him who acts with  
worthy counsels and after weighing  
facts.**

***(Thirukkural 462)***

Planning and Development Department was initially entrusted with the preparation of the Annual and Five Year Plans for the State, monitoring and review of expenditure on State Plan Schemes, Twenty Point Programme and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. After 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 has been redefined for 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 coordinates with various Government departments towards achieving overall development goals and draws on the expertise and inputs of the State Planning Commission (SPC), the Department of Economics & Statistics (DoES) and the 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 and is the coordinating department of the Government of Tamil Nadu for its various interactions with Government of India.

The Union Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog, with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as its primary objective. Accordingly, the function of the planning bodies both at Union and State levels in the preparation and monitoring of plans and expenditure has been replaced by drawing of focus to the SDGs, based on outcomes and outputs of policies & schemes. Hence, the activities of this department have been restructured to focus on the universal expression at a global level that works towards the 'future we want' covering social, economic and environmental aspects. This department works with all departments in their visioning and monitoring of progress towards achieving SDG targets.

The department also functions as the nodal department of the State Government for coordination and interaction with NITI Aayog and the Union Government through PRAGATI (Pro Active Governance and Timely Implementation) /

e-Samiksha Portals. The Hon'ble Prime Minister directly interacts with Government of India Ministries and State Governments on the issues related to high priority schemes and flagship programmes under PRAGATI portal. This department is regularly uploading the present status of the issues received from the various departments regarding issues raised in the PRAGATI portal.

Further, through the Special Initiatives Wing, the Chennai Metro Rail Project is being implemented by this department.

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. Co-ordination with the Union Government and NITI Aayog, the successor institution of the Union Planning Commission;

- ii. Preparation of long term strategic and medium-term operational plans through the State Planning Commission;
- iii. Ensuring balanced growth and development of the State based on economic and social indicators through the implementation of State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) Programme;
- iv. Recommending, administering and monitoring schemes under the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII);
- v. Stewarding studies on the formulation and implementation of specific programmes relating to land and water use and impact of changing environmental factors like pollution, global warming etc., through the Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board;

- vi. Evaluation of flagship schemes of the State Government like Zero-Ticket Bus Travel for Women, Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam, Illam Thedi Kalvi, etc. through the State Planning Commission;
- vii. State level co-ordination and monitoring of the Aspirational Districts Programme through the State Planning Commission;
- viii. Co-ordinating with all departments to focus the State Government's efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda:2030 and monitoring of all SDGs, targets and indicators;
- ix. Mapping of SDG related indicators to major schemes and programmes and their monitoring and evaluation;

- x. Implementation of Special Area Development Program in Western Ghats covering 11 districts;
- xi. Promotion of Evidence Based Policy Making in Government;
- xii. Overseeing the preparation of District Development Plans through District Planning Cells which function as supporting arms of the District Planning Committees;
- xiii. Providing administrative support and facilitating the operations of the State Planning Commission, Special Area Development Programme, Department of Economics and Statistics and Department of Evaluation and Applied Research;
- xiv. Collection, compilation and dissemination of statistical data from public and private data sources including State Income Estimates, Economic Census, Agricultural

Census, Socio-Economic Surveys, Special Surveys, Elderly Panel Survey and monthly reports on the State's economy through Department of Economics and Statistics;

- xv. Conducting surveys such as Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey on Socio-Economic Development (TNHPS) Panel Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Elderly Population in Tamil Nadu (TNEPS) Survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) through Data Analytics Unit of Department of Economics and Statistics;
- xvi. Evaluation of schemes sponsored by Union / State Governments and external agencies through the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research;
- xvii. Preparation of Memorandum to Union Government relating to State's various key

issues and follow up on the same, including correspondence with concerned line Ministries by the respective State departments;

- xviii. Collection and compilation of performance of various monitorable items and schemes implemented by departments and organisations under Twenty Point Programme;
- xix. Reviewing the progress of major infrastructure projects costing more than Rs.100 crore;
- xx. The Department performs a number of co-ordination functions for new initiatives of the Government, involving multi-departmental action;
- xxi. Implementation of Metro Rail Project under the Special Initiatives Wing of the Department.

## **2.0 NOTES ON ACTIVITIES**

### **2.1 Sustainable Development Goals**

Sustainable Development Goals is an agenda of unprecedented scope and significance that has been accepted by all countries and applies to all, considering the different State realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting local policies and priorities. These are universal goals and targets that involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike.

They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Antonio Guterres highlighted social and economic rights and the right to development as a priority while describing 2023 as "a year of reckoning." He urged UN Member States to change the mindset of decision-making from near-term thinking to long-term thinking and develop a strategic vision to act decisively "in deep

and systemic ways" that respect diversity and the universality of cultural rights, recognises the right to full gender equality, civil and political rights as the basis of inclusive societies and the rights of the future generations. The Government of Tamil Nadu, guided by the Hon'ble Chief Minister's vision of social justice and equality has a commitment to provide "Everything for Everyone" and is working towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals based on its unique and acclaimed Dravidian Model of Governance.

### **2.1.1 Core Principles of SDGs – 5 Ps**

The State works with a strong commitment along the 5 **Ps** of sustainable development with a **P**eople centric approach that covers the first 6 goals of No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equality and Clean Water and Sanitation. Tamil Nadu is cognisant of the aspirations and works on the goals

related to the **P**rosperity of the State by working on the goals of Clean and Affordable Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Infrastructure and Innovation, Reduced Inequalities and Sustainable Production and Consumption. Tamil Nadu is committed to its efforts on saving the **P**lanet by looking at Climate Change with Conservation of Life Below Water and on Land with the rich biodiversity of the State. A State committed to **P**ace with Good Governance and Strong Institutions that works in a **P**artnership mode with industry, academia and civil society organisations paves the path to sustainable development.

The State scored 66 points and stood third in the SDG India Index baseline report brought out by NITI Aayog. In the second edition released in 2019, it moved up slightly by one point to 67 and retained the third position. The third edition of the Index 2020-21, which is a broadened version,

placed the State in the second position with a score of 74. Release of the next edition of the index is awaited.

### **2.1.2 Capacity Building**

The Department took up several initiatives to sensitise and create awareness on the Agenda 2030 of transforming the world with the objective that something could get transformed when the mind is transformed. Towards this end, in partnership with the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, it conducted a 4 day programme – 2 days online and 2 days offline to the nodal officials of the departmental SDG Units on SDGs and good governance at the Anna Administrative Staff College.

Further, an orientation training for the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) prepared for the State by the Department, has been provided to officials at the state and district levels to facilitate data collection of the impact and

support indicators evolved under the DGGI framework. The results of this Index based ranking will be released shortly.

A 2-day training was organised at KILA for the **localisation of SDGs** at the panchayat level with a field visit to panchayats in Kerala to view the local governance structures there. Nearly 100 officials have been trained through this with the aim of strengthening the localisation effort.

Training with the support of the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog on the Output, Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) was held by the Statistical Training Institute in Anna Administrative Staff College where officials at the State level were trained for two days in a participatory workshop. This would strengthen the state's capacity to come up with its own framework for evaluating schemes and programmes of various departments, based on outcome.

### **2.1.3 Cluster District programme**

Localisation of SDGs at the Panchayat Level are aimed at sensitising the officials at the district level sufficiently to understand the need for convergent design and planning at the district and sub-district levels. In 100 days, 8 cluster district meetings covering all the districts were held under the leadership of the District Collectors to orient first level officers on the critical indicators and schemes related to the localisation of SDGs. The cluster district meetings were held in Kanyakumari, Kancheepuram, Tiruvannamalai, Virudhunagar, Pudukkottai, Coimbatore, Salem and Mayiladuthurai. Around 1000 officials attended these workshops where the indicators, schemes linked to different SDGs and the relevant themes to be adopted at the panchayat level were discussed in earnest.

#### **2.1.4 Converging to improve capacities**

The Planning and Development Department adopted a strategic approach going down to the Panchayat level for the localisation of SDGs, supported by a core training team at different levels - district officials who will train block officials, and the latter training panchayat officials.

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department initiated a bottom up approach for the localisation of SDGs and trained around 1 lakh panchayat functionaries, trained 200 Trainer of Trainers as thematic experts on the 9 themes and also take it forward to blocks and panchayats. There was also special focused capacity building for elected representatives of urban and rural local bodies on *women and child-friendly panchayats*. The training for *balasabhas* and specialised training for women and child-friendly panchayats would help achieve the localisation of SDGs concerning women and children. The training of more than

50 Panchayat Presidents and officials from the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and the Heads of Department under the control of Planning and Development was given at the Kerala Institute of Local Administration. It was meant to build convergence for the localisation of SDGs. Guidelines for the localisation of SDGs have also been formulated and a Steering Committee has been constituted for localisation at the panchayat level.

### **2.1.5 District Good Governance Index (DGGI)**

A District Good Governance Index has been prepared on the lines of the Good Governance Index of India, 2021 by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India.

The State's DGGI identified 75 Indicators, 25 of which were classified as "Impact Indicators" with a weight of 0.2 each, and "Support Indicators" with a weight of 0.1 each, based on the level of

significance to be accorded in strengthening the needy areas to promote the progress of the State's ranking at All-India level. A Baseline Report is being prepared based on this methodology, which would rank the performance of districts every year.

### **2.1.6 State Reform Action Plan**

The Department, with the support of the stakeholder departments, prepared the State Reform Action Plan (SRAP) on Multi-dimensional Poverty Index Indicators after due consultations. The SRAP is expected to be of enormous help to policymakers, planners and research scholars to give them an insight into the status of poverty in the State in the coming years and in moving towards an equitable society. The State's Reform Action Plan has been shared with the NITI Aayog.

### **2.1.7 Policy Driven programming for SDGs**

Tamil Nadu has been formulating several policies to address issues of concern. The policies

for women, children and senior citizens have been prepared by the Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department. The Climate Change Mission aims to make the State climate-smart and make the state achieve carbon neutrality much ahead of 2070. It takes up the climate agenda on a priority basis by forming district missions and putting climate officials in place in the State.

Industrial policies like the Fintech Policy, Footwear and Leather Products Policy, Aerospace and Defence Industrial Policy etc. are policies that are focusing on improving economic growth and focusing on the State's industry and infrastructure in order to reach a Trillion Dollar economy.

The School Education department with child friendly programmes of *Illam Thedi Kalvi*, *Ennum Yezhuthum* and *Naan Mudhalvan*, aims to reduce the number of children who are neither in education, employment nor training - an important SDG target. Likewise, the *Pudhumai Penn*

scheme – an educational assurance scheme for increasing enrolment in higher education, and the Free Bus Pass scheme for women are designed to improve workforce participation of women.

### **2.1.8 SDG Reporting and Dissemination**

Booklets on SDGs have been prepared by the Planning and Development Department to help in reporting and dissemination of activities related to SDGs. These books were released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 4<sup>th</sup> of March 2023. An **SDG Desk Calendar** has been prepared for dissemination so that each month one Sustainable Development Goal is focussed upon, and this is aligned with the key observances in the month that are of national and international importance. Departments and districts can work on specific themes and spread awareness on specific topics that would improve the relevant indicators. The booklets are as follows:

- **“Cluster District programme – localisation of SDGs”** presents the efforts to sensitise and build capacities across the State at the district and sub-district level.
- **“SDG Fact Sheet”** presents the progress of the State in SDGs under various indicators. The State Indicator Framework across the goals and the performance of the departments are presented for further review and follow up action.
- **“Tamil Nadu Investing in the Sustainable Development Goals - 100 initiatives”** presents 100 initiatives of the present Government across departments classified on the 5P approach covering People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership, pertaining to the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **“Thematic approach to SDGs”** presents the thematic approach to achieving SDGs at the Panchayat Level. Panchayat level

localisation of SDGs is based on nine themes - poverty free and enhanced livelihoods, good health, child friendly, women friendly, water sufficient, clean and green, self-sufficient, socially just and socially secure, and good governance.

➤ **Building a social media presence on SDGs**

Social media's influence has given rise to a different genre of communication, where conversations can be quick and information is easily relayed and this is used for spreading messages regarding SDGs. Social Media accounts with the hash tag **#tnsdggoalkeepers** and a logo has been created, which was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Instagram presence at: <https://instagram.com/tamilnadusdg?igshid=MWI4MTIyMDE=>

Linkedin presence at: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/tamilnadusdg/>

Facebook presence at: <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100089661429180&sk=about>

and a Twitter account of [https://twitter.com/tamilnadusdg?s=11&t=mkPi9vbm4sE4x1\\_Sy\\_i9Yg](https://twitter.com/tamilnadusdg?s=11&t=mkPi9vbm4sE4x1_Sy_i9Yg)

### ➤ **Writeshop**

A writeshop was conducted to create material for dissemination in print and through local media on the SDGs to be used for spreading behaviour change, and to create communication messages and the important action points to reach the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **2.1.9 SDG Co-ordination Centre and partnership with international agencies**

A SDG Co-ordination Centre under this Department is to commence functioning shortly and will try to improve the indicators and help the State achieve the SDGs even before 2030. The UNDP, who will assist in operationalising the SDGCC, will engage consultants and experts drawn from other UN agencies like UNICEF and UN Women for this purpose.

## **2.2 Evidence Based Policy Making**

In G.O.Ms.No.81, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, dated 02.09.2014 orders were issued to institutionalise the evidence-based approach to policy making, in order to maximize the impact of the anti-poverty programmes. 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). J-PAL, based out 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 (J-PAL SA), based at the Institute for Financial

Management and Research in India, leads J-PAL's work in the South Asia region.

Government of Tamil Nadu is being assisted by J-PAL South Asia in 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 thirteen Government departments and involved over 60 researchers, including more than 20 from J-PAL's network. A total of 25 studies and one pilot for scale-up have been approved since 2014, through seven Steering Committee meetings chaired by the Chief Secretary. Of these, thirteen

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. Currently under the partnership, a panel survey to study the well-being of the elderly population, two randomized evaluations around improving property tax collections and studying the impact of Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam scheme, six scoping studies around remote programme for improving early childhood parental engagement, enhancing high school student retention, reducing anaemia and improving nutrition, using machine learning for health screening and using the administrative data from Chief Minister's Health Insurance scheme and Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) for decision making are being undertaken.

J-PAL has been conducting policy-research dialogues with thirteen departments on sharing evidence, co-designing and testing new interventions around the key priorities for the State. In addition to the collaborative policy dialogues and evaluation, J-PAL SA has supported the State Government with drafting the State Policy for Senior Citizens and the State Data Policy, in association with the Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department and Information Technology and Digital Services Department respectively. J-PAL has supported TNeGA with unlocking the potential of administrative data for decision making.

The work also involved supporting 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 (DoES) and Social Welfare as well as trainees of the Indian Administrative Service, besides 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 and Family Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Social Welfare and Women Empowerment, Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection, Labour Employment and Skill Development, School Education, Commercial Taxes and Registration,

Economics and Statistics, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Municipal Administration and Water Supply, Environment, Climate Change and Forests, Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Departments.

### **2.2.1 Key achievements**

The Government of Tamil Nadu's 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 Women Empowerment and School Education have taken up multiple studies and used the research insights to understand the underlying problems better and make improvements. For

example, data collected as a part of evaluating the LKG/UKG pilot programme in schools provided crucial insights on the extent of learning loss due to Covid school closures and learning recovery post reopening of schools and the positive contribution of the Government's flagship 'Illam Thedi Kalvi' scheme towards the same.

The data collected as a part of the baseline and first wave of the elderly panel survey showcases the trends in the challenges faced by the elderly, informing the Government of potential policy actions to improve the well-being of the elderly, especially for the elderly living alone.

In order to strengthen and institutionalise the use of evaluations and data in policymaking, "Guidelines for Programme Evaluations" have been issued to create a common framework to use evaluations in policymaking, 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 (DoES) 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 the State Government 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 is collected and compiled every quarter by this department and quarterly progress reports sent to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

## **2.5 Major Infrastructure Projects**

Major Infrastructure Projects costing more than Rs.100 Crores are being implemented by the Departments of Secretariat namely Energy, Highways and Minor Ports, Housing and Urban Development, Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce, Municipal Administration and Water Supply and Public Works Departments. Data on the progress of Major Infrastructure Projects is being updated by the above six Secretariat Departments and their respective Heads of Departments through web portal, "e-Munnetram". The review meeting of High Level Official Committee on the Major Infrastructure Projects under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (Finance and Human Resource Management) to review the Major Infrastructure Projects is being convened every two months. The Planning and Development Department is the nodal agency for facilitating review of Major Infrastructure Projects

to monitor the data and the progress of Major Infrastructure Projects.

### **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)
- ii. Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES)
- iii. Department of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR)
- iv. Special Area Development Programme (SADP)
- v. 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 (SPC) makes its recommendations to the Government on various aspects pertaining to the development of the State and functions as an advisory body.

The State Planning Commission is headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister as Ex-Officio Chairman and the present State Planning Commission was reconstituted in June 2021 with 10 members consisting of a Vice Chairman, two Full Time Members and seven Part Time Members. The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department and the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department are ex-officio Members of the State Planning Commission and the Member Secretary is in charge of the administration of the State Planning Commission.

### **3.1.1 Major functions of State Planning Commission envisaged are as follows:**

- (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 the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030;
- (iv) Evolve sector wise strategic plans and documents, in consonance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General

Assembly to be achieved by 2030, in correlation to the milestones of the Finance Commissions;

- (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) Provide access to measuring the progress and performance through different Indices such as Human Development Index, Gender Development Index and other Sectoral Indices of relevance to State and advise the Government for appropriate interventions;

- (viii) Conduct periodic studies on various sectors and provide inputs to Government based on the study findings and for the purpose co-ordinate with leading state, national and international institutions;
- (ix) Help create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners;
- (x) Study and advise on uniform policy adoption covering inter-sectoral, inter-departmental issues and allocations and other regulatory/mandatory frameworks in achieving goals;
- (xi) Similarly, advise the Government on plans for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, coverage on the concept of inclusive growth i.e Leave No One Behind (LNOB);
- (xii) Advise on the effectiveness of implementation of mandated systems

under the Decentralized Planning concept for good local governance;

(xiii) Apart from the above, the State Planning Commission implements the following programmes:

- a. State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF)
- b. Tamil Nadu Innovations Initiative (TANII)
- c. Programmes of Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB)

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

The State Balanced Growth Fund scheme has been reformulated / redesigned as per the G.O. (Ms)No.108, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, Dated 15.09.2022. The specific objective of this scheme is to reduce regional disparities and backwardness in the development parameters such as Education, Health and Nutrition among the districts. The

parameters selected for the first two years (2022-23 and 2023-24) to design interventions for reducing regional imbalances would be:

1. Improving the nutritional status of children in the first 1000 days and that includes the improving nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women
2. Improving the reading and writing capabilities in Tamil, English and Mathematical skills of primary school children

On the basis of the District level report of National Family Health Survey-5 and data on learning outcomes, the following Districts and Blocks have been selected for implementation of the projects with regard to Education, Health and Nutrition, respectively:

The first project for Health and Nutrition would be implemented in the following 23 blocks across 14 districts.

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Blocks</b>
1	Perambalur	1. Alathur, 2. Perambalur
2	Karur	3. Krishanarayapuram 4. Thogaimalai
3	Trichirapalli	5. Thuraiyur, 6. Manachanallur
4	Ariyalur	7. Andimadam, 8. Thirumanur
5	Sivagangai	9. S.Pudur, 10. Tirupattur
6	Kallakurichi/Villupuram	11. Kalvarayan Hills, 12. Thiruvonnainallur
7	Pudukkottai	13. Annavasal, 14. Thiruvarankulam
8	Tiruvannamalai	15. Javvadhu Hills, 16. Kalasapakkam
9	Vellore/Ranipet	17. K.V.Kuppam, 18. Timiri
10	Tirunelveli / Tenkasi	19. Ambasmaudram, 20. Nanguneri 21. SankaranKoil, 22. Melaneelithanallur
11	The Nilgiris	23. Kothagiri

The second project on Education would be implemented in the following 6 districts.

1. Villupuram,
2. Salem,
3. Cuddalore,
4. Nagappattinam,
5. Ariyalur and
6. Tiruvarur.

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 monitor the programme by involving the officials from the line departments.

### **3.1.2.1 Approval of projects**

The State Level Empowered Committee constituted for this programme is empowered to sanction the projects. During the financial year 2022-23, three projects have been sanctioned for which a sum of Rs.39.88 crore has been sanctioned to reduce the regional imbalances in the

parameters of Health, Education, Nutrition as detailed below:-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Project details</b>	<b>Amount Rs.</b>
1.	Provision of Growth Monitoring Devices to 2757 Anganwadi centres. (Nutrition)	2,75,70,000
2.	Improving the reading and writing capabilities in Tamil, English and Mathematical skills of primary school children. (Education)	25,49,81,134
3.	Improving the nutritional status of children in the first 1000 days and that includes improving nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women. (Health)	11,62,00,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>39,87,51,134</b>

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

To encourage the culture of innovation in the Government Departments and Government Agencies, Tamil Nadu Innovation

Initiatives (TANII) scheme was formulated in State Planning Commission to herald an era of innovation in the State of Tamil Nadu during September 2014. Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives addresses this issue to foster innovation through funding support for innovative schemes and programmes. Accordingly, the State Innovation Fund has been created with an outlay of Rs.150.00 crore or as determined by the Government every year.

Since the inception year 2015-16, 330 projects worth Rs.696.90 crore were recommended upto 2020-21, under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives scheme. During the current year an outlay of Rs.150.00 crore is provided in the Budget Estimate 2022-2023. The State Planning Commission has conducted meetings with departments to identify problems, innovative solutions and has recommended 29 projects worth Rs.107.39 crore in 2022-23 under TANII.

The State Planning Commission is proposing to open the window for innovative proposals

directly from departments and District Collectors throughout the year as a new initiative.

Further, it is also proposed to grant approval for the innovative projects from different departments at the level of the State Planning Commission itself rather than recommending for approval only to the concerned administrative departments in Government. The departments have greater workload on the regular implementation of different State and Central schemes with grant outlay and the departments tend to focus less on the implementation of TANII Projects which have a smaller outlay. Hence, State Planning Commission has suggested for a change in the design in the implementation of TANII so that the State Planning Commission itself gives administrative and financial sanction of selected TANII projects.

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

The Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB) was constituted in the year 2011 as a permanent body within the State Planning Commission with a view to assess the land resources and advise the Government for policy interventions in the areas of land and water resources.

A total of 73 research studies have been conducted so far, at a cost of Rs.786.94 lakhs from the year 2011-12 to 2022-23 in the related sectors, namely Land Use, Water, Agriculture, Livelihood, Environment, Wetland, Climate Change, Urbanisation, Forest, Waste Management and Health.

Similarly, 15 workshops and seminars on various related themes have been conducted in co-ordination with various reputed institutions at a cost of Rs.83.47 lakhs during this period.

### **3.1.5 Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme**

'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme was introduced by the Government of India in the year 2017. The Programme is implemented on the principles of Cooperative Federalism, Convergence (of Union & State Schemes), Collaboration (of Union, State Level Officers & District Collectors) and Competition among districts driven by a mass movement with the strong commitment to raise the living standards of all citizens and ensuring inclusive growth for all.

Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar are the districts which have been included from Tamil Nadu in the list of 115 Aspirational Districts identified based on a composite index. The selection of districts is based on certain criteria based on the challenges faced by the districts in terms of

Poverty, Health and Nutrition, Education and Infrastructure.

### **3.1.5.1 Focus Areas**

Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure are the core focus areas of the programme.

### **3.1.5.2 Real Time Monitoring and Ranking**

Districts are encouraged to first catch-up with the best district within their state, and subsequently aspire to become one of the best in the country, by competing with and learning from others in the spirit of competitive federalism.

An online monitoring portal for capturing the progress made by the districts in the 49 key performance indicators on a monthly basis has been established by NITI Aayog.

Based on the progress made by the districts against their targets, the districts are ranked on overall progress and sectoral performance. Ranking is done to create competition among the districts.

The District ranked highest at the national level is awarded with Rs.10 Crore grant and the second ranked district is awarded with Rs.5 Crore. This amount is utilized for taking up projects in the district.

### **3.1.5.3 Funding Support**

Through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been directed to support the aspirational districts.

NITI Aayog, in addition to this, also provides incentive funding through Externally Aided Projects (EAP), and the Japan International

Co-operation Agency (JICA) for the districts based on performance in the key performance indicators.

#### **3.1.5.4 Performance of Districts**

Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram Districts are progressing steadily since the inception of the programme and have reached a composite index score of 64.8 and 64.1 respectively in January 2023 from their baseline value of 45.6 and 46.8 respectively in April 2018.

Ramanathapuram won an award of Rs.3 Crore each as an un-tied fund for securing first rank in Agriculture and Water Resource Sector for its performance in April-May 2019 and February-March 2021 respectively.

Further, Ramanathapuram District has also secured a good ranking in overall delta during the month of April 2022 for which Rs. 4 Crore has been awarded to the district.

Virudhunagar District has been awarded Rs.7 Crore for securing first rank in Basic Infrastructure in February-March 2019 and for Health and Nutrition sector in June-July 2020 and second in overall performance in October 2021. Virudhunagar District has secured second rank in the overall delta ranking in December 2021 and for the achievement, the district has been sanctioned Rs.4 Crore. Further, Virudhunagar District has secured a good ranking in overall delta during the month of October 2022 for which Rs.4 Crore has been awarded to the district.

### **3.1.5.5 Aspirational Blocks Programme**

Based on the significant progress made by Aspirational Districts, the template of the Aspirational Districts Programme has now been extended to the Block level.

NITI Aayog has launched the Aspirational Blocks Programme in January 2023. Under this

programme 500 under developed blocks have been identified across the country.

The progress of the blocks are to be monitored in sectors like Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources Management, Skill Development and Financial Inclusion, Basic Infrastructure and Self Help Groups (SHGs) along with 5 state specific indicators.

A dashboard for monitoring the progress of the Blocks has been designed by NIC.

In Tamil Nadu the following 16 Aspirational Blocks (with one block from each Aspirational District) have been selected for implementation of the programme.

S.No.	District	Block
1.	Ariyalur	Andimadam
2.	Kallakurichi	Kalvarayan Hills

3.	Karur	Thogaimalai
4.	Perambalur	Alathur
5.	Pudukottai	Thiruvarankulam
6.	Ramanathapuram(AD)	Thiruvadanaï
7.	Ranipet	Timiri
8.	Sivagangai	Thirupathur
9.	The Nilgiris	Kothagiri
10.	Tenkasi	Melaneelithanallur
11.	Tiruvannamalai	Javvadu Hills
12.	Trichirappalli	Thuraiyur
13.	Tirunelveli	Nanguneri
14.	Vellore	K.V. Kuppam
15.	Villupuram	Thiruvennainallur
16.	Virudhunagar (AD)	Thiruchuli

### **3.1.6 Sustainable Development Goals**

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, as per the directions of Planning and Development Department.

### **3.1.6.1 High Power Committee and Working Groups**

The State Level High Power Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government, with Secretaries of line departments as its members, to oversee the implementation of SDGs in the State, has been reconstituted by including the Vice Chairman of State Planning Commission as its Co-Chairman and the Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission as Member by orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.73, PD&SI (SDG) Department, dated 02.06.2022.

With an emphasis on close monitoring of the achievement of targets and goals, eight Thematic Working Groups covering 17 goals have been constituted under the Chairmanship of

Secretaries of Nodal Departments. These Working Groups carry out the specific terms of references, such as mapping of goals and targets, development of monitorable indicators for each target, preparation of the document Tamil Nadu's Vision for SDGs for each goal, review and monitoring of the achievement of 17 goals periodically, etc. These Working Groups have also been reconstituted by including the concerned Members of State Planning Commission in relevant Working Groups in order to utilize their expertise in achieving the goals.

All related departments have been included in the Working Groups as Members. The Heads of Divisions, State Planning Commission are the Member-Convenors of the Working Groups. The Working Groups are cutting across sectors and departments and provide the forum for higher level decision making, overseeing of aspects related to convergence and addressing the Terms of

References of SDGs. The Heads of Departments / Public Sector Undertakings of State Government are to work in tandem for the tasks assigned to the Working Groups.

### **3.1.6.2 Document on Tamil Nadu's Vision for SDGs**

Preparation of SDG Vision Document for each goal is the key responsibility of the Working Groups. The purpose of the Vision Document is to provide a broad outline of the State's position in terms of the indicators under SDGs and also to provide appropriate Strategies and Action Plan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Tamil Nadu.

Through the meetings of Working Groups and series of internal meetings by the Member-Convenors, Vision Documents for the respective goals have been drafted. The State Planning Commission has compiled the various chapters into

a comprehensive document which is to be released shortly.

### **3.1.6.3 Localisation of SDGs - State / District/ Block Indicator Framework**

Based on the National Indicator Framework (NIF) by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), through a series of consultative meetings which were attended by senior level officers, i.e. Secretaries / Heads of Departments, the State has also come out with a State Indicator Framework (SIF). A document, namely Tamil Nadu State Indicator Framework with 314 indicators was published by the Department of Economics and Statistics in association with State Planning Commission.

Also, the District Indicator Framework (DIF) with 104 indicators and Block Indicator Framework (BIF) with 93 indicators have been identified and finalized.

The State Indicator Framework is to be modified with addition / deletion of such indicators as per the requirements and availability of schemes / programmes.

#### **3.1.6.4 SDG Webportal & Dashboard**

A dedicated webportal with dashboard, with online data monitoring system has been developed through Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency in order to collect data and monitor the progress of each target and indicator for the departments and the State. Login credentials have been created and provided to the departments concerned to update data for the indicators relevant to their departments. The Department of Economics and Statistics is responsible for the maintenance of this webportal, as the department is the data focal point for Sustainable Development Goals. Through the login IDs, data for State Indicators are being updated by the departments as per the periodicity of data. Provisions have also been made to capture

data at district and block level for the District / Block Indicators. The dashboard is an evolving process for looking at how the State fares on SDGs from State to local level. The online data monitoring system requires continuous data input from the departments, at regular intervals as per the periodicity of data.

### **3.1.6.5 SDG Unit in Departments**

An SDG Unit has been formed in each administrative line department, with relevance to the SDGs, in order to set up systems and mechanisms for enabling focus to be brought in the Departments for the achievement of SDG, comprising officials from respective Head of Department and the Administrative Department.

The SDG Unit would assist the department and strengthen the work of the department in relation to SDGs. The SDG Unit of the Department is also to work in close coordination with the Planning and Development Department, the

Working Groups, State, District and field offices and other institutions working on SDGs, from time to time in furtherance of achieving the SDGs for the State.

### **3.1.6.6 SDG District Level High Power Committee, SDG District Level Executive Committee and SDG Cells in Districts**

The State performance is the reflection of performance of Districts and the relevance of SDGs for the State is on account of the localization of SDGs at District Level, Block Level, Village Level and City/Municipality/Town Panchayat Level. In order to enable localizing of SDGs in the State SDG Cells at District Level, SDG District Level High Power Committee and SDG District Level Executive Committee have been formed.

a) The Hon'ble Minister of the respective District is the Chairman of SDG District Level High Power Committee, where the District Collector is the Member-Secretary and Project Director (DRDA)

is the Convenor. The Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and the Heads of District Offices of the related departments are the Members of the Committee.

b) The District Collector is the Chairman of the SDG District Level Executive Committee, where the District Planning Officer is the Member Convenor and Deputy Director of Statistics is the Data Coordinator of the Committee. The Terms of Reference of the SDG District Level Executive Committee are similar to that of the Working Groups at State Level, covering all the goals, targets and indicators applicable to the District and Sub-District Levels.

c) The District Level SDG Cell is the monitoring and support unit in the District, which is headed by the Deputy Director of Statistics who is the Data Manager, where the District Planning Officer is the Convenor of the SDG Cell.

The District Level SDG Cell is responsible for ensuring all data updation in the Dashboard and carry forward the directions of the District Level Committee in enabling the District to achieve the SDGs.

### **3.1.6.7 SDG India Index – Ranking of States / UTs**

SDG India Index is being released by the NITI Aayog, Government of India being the Nodal Agency for the country to oversee the progress on the SDG 2030 Agenda. The objective of the Index is to promote healthy competition among the States/UTs in their journey towards achieving the global goals and support the States/UTs in identifying priority areas which demand more attention. It highlights data gaps in the statistical system of the States/UTs and identifies the sectors in which robust and more frequent data needs to be collected. The third edition - SDG India Index 3.0 (2020-21) has been released in June 2021, in

which all States/UTs are ranked based on their performance across the identified indicators under SDGs. Tamil Nadu has been ranked second with a composite index score of 74.

Subsequent to the release of SDG India Index 3.0, a State level Workshop on SDG India Index 2020-21 and Multidimensional Poverty Index was organized on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021 at the Secretariat by the Planning and Development Department in collaboration with NITI Aayog, with detailed deliberation on the indicators taken for ranking of States/UTs and its reference period, data source, etc.

#### **3.1.6.8 Workshop on SDG India Index 4.0**

In order to arrive and share the views of the State on the proposed indicators for the SDG India Index 4.0, a two day State Level Workshop was organized on 04<sup>th</sup> and 05<sup>th</sup> January, 2022 in Chennai by State Planning Commission involving

all departments concerned. A team led by Adviser (SDG), NITI Aayog presented the proposed indicators, its reference period, data source, etc. Also, the process of next iteration of the Multidimensional Poverty Index, based on NFHS-5 (2019-20) was presented and discussed with the departments concerned and District Collectors.

The collective remarks / comments of State (of all related departments) on the proposed indicators and its reference period has been sent to NITI Aayog for necessary incorporation, as applicable.

The SDG India Index 4.0 is to be released shortly by NITI Aayog.

### **3.1.6.9 Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF)**

The Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog, Government of India has prepared Output Outcome Monitoring

Framework (OOMF) and several State Governments have tried to use the Framework as an important tool for planning and output / outcomes monitoring of their schemes and programmes. The key objectives of this framework is to promote a better understanding among stakeholders about the Government's use of funds as it allows for better fiscal management and oversight, which would in turn allow for a targeted approach towards the SDGs.

With this background, the Planning and Development department proposes to use this Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) as a tool in planning and monitoring of SDGs and its targets to ensure the overall objectives of social justice and inclusive development. The Output Outcome Monitoring Framework can be added to the SDG – State Indicator Framework.

In order to sensitise the departments on the importance and preparation of the Output Outcome

Monitoring Framework, meetings with related departments were organised in February, 2022 at State Planning Commission.

Further, a two day workshop by the Resource Team of DMEO, NITI Aayog was organised on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2023 at the Anna Administrative Staff College by the Department of Economics and Statistics in association with State Planning Commission, in which senior officials from line departments of SDGs participated.

Subsequent to the Workshop, the related departments are expected to frame their Output Outcome Monitoring Framework with regard to the schemes being implemented by the departments, in the ensuing years.

### **3.1.7 Preparation of Policy Documents**

The State Planning Commission has been entrusted with the task of preparing nine policy documents in areas impacting socio-economic

development of Tamil Nadu. Three policies viz., Tamil Nadu Right to Health Policy, LGBTQIA+ Policy, Industrialisation Policy for a Transitioning Economy were submitted to Hon'ble Chief Minister and have also been communicated to the concerned departments. The other policies relating to Housing, Land Use, Employment & Skilling, Water Resources, Waste Management and Social Justice are in the final stages and will be submitted to Government in due course.

### **3.1.8 Impact Assessment Studies**

State Planning Commission undertakes Impact Assessment studies for the flagship programmes of the Government to address the gaps and to improve the scheme performance for better public service delivery. The State Planning

Commission has conducted Impact Assessment Studies for the following schemes:

- Zero Ticket Bus Travel Scheme for Women
- Illam Thedi Kalvi (ITK)
- Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam

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

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DOES) is the apex statistical agency that coordinates the overall statistical activities of the State, giving considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of Statistics. The Department furnishes reliable, adequate and timely information on various socio-economic variables to both Government of Tamil Nadu and Union Government in order to take relevant policy decisions.

### **3.2.1 Functions of Department**

The main functions of the Department are to collect, compile, analyse the data and release reports on Agriculture Statistics, Industrial Statistics, Housing Statistics, Price Statistics and State Income. The Socio Economic Surveys conducted by the State are based on scientific sampling methods. Data is collected through dedicated field staff emphasising quality statistics.

Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES) is mandated with preparation of estimates for various economic parameters like State Income, District Income, Crop Estimation Survey, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price Index besides planning and implementing various Agricultural and Industrial Statistics Schemes, conducting Special Censuses and Socio-Economic Surveys at the instance of State and Union Governments.

The Statistical Handbook of Tamil Nadu and Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu are brought out annually by the Department. Quinquennial Agriculture/Economic Census reports, scheme wise annual and monthly reports are also released. Outcomes of these reports are widely used by various Departments of the State Government, research organizations and public. The skilled technical personnel of this department deputed to major line departments have been rendering a

useful role in monitoring and review of the welfare programmes / socio-economic schemes implemented by those departments.

Presently, all the States have started implementing evidence based policy making for better governance and service delivery to the public. In order to achieve this goal, a Data Analytics Unit has been formed 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) to provide data based inputs to policy making bodies to support evidence based policy making. 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 analyzer of voluminous data generated

by various Government Departments in the course of their functioning which is rarely organized and analyzed to produce actionable reports. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to establish such a Unit.

This unit provides relevant inferences based on analysis to quicken the decision making process using application software and latest Information Technology tools.

Data Analytics 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 datasets and report submitted to 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

Based on the requests of Departments concerned, action on the following two projects were taken up

- I. Geographical Information System (GIS) based Decision, Support System for Crime Mapping, Analysis and identifying Crime Hotspots by State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB), Police Department.
- II. Using Machine Learning Techniques for improving GST collection in Tamil Nadu -Analysis by Commercial Taxes Department.

### **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 dynamic changes and transformation taking place in the economy and society with individuals and households as the reference point. It would be helpful for designing appropriate policies and programmes for the problems and challenges faced by the people.

The Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey was approved by Government of Tamil Nadu vide G.O.(Ms).No.19, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, Dated 26.02.2016 and the total project cost of Rs.390.00 lakhs sanctioned under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives(TANII) fund for a period of 3 years.

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: End line Survey. The survey is conducted in coordination with the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS). 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 and a total of 2,51,594 households were surveyed. House listing in bifurcated / trifurcated districts and Thootukudi District for 42,452 households was completed in January 2022. The report on the Pre-baseline survey was released in September 2022.

During 2022-23, the Baseline Survey of TNHPS was conducted in all Districts. The data scrutiny and processing is in progress.

### **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 (DoES) conducted this state-wide rapid response telephonic survey in collaboration with the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS).

A quantitative methodology was used to collect data on key variables such as work status (loss of employment) and household income. Computer Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI) mode was used to administer the interview schedule to the respondents during the pandemic. As per the objective of the TNCPS, the report was

provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu in July 2020, October 2020, February 2021 and October 2021 in order to design appropriate policy measures to start reversing the adverse impact of the global pandemic.

#### **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) is to understand the socio-economic status of the elderly, their physical and financial dependency and their health status including cognition and wellbeing, access to the health care system and social protection schemes. It would create a panel of datasets on the 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.

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 a social security policy and programme interventions and for creating a platform for research.

This panel survey is being conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES) 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. The data collected for this survey is in digital mode, viz., Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode using Tablets.

The health measurements and bio markers are being collected 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.

The Panel Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Elderly Population in Tamil Nadu (TNEPS) was approved by Tamil Nadu Government G.O.(Ms)No.21, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST.2&E) Department, Dated 27.02.2016 and the total project cost of Rs.606.00 lakhs sanctioned under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) Fund for a period of 3 years.

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 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 elderly population the Department of Public Health has collected health measurements from 4496 individuals. The findings of the baseline survey have been shared with stakeholders. The wave-1 survey for 4892 elderly individuals from 3881 households was completed and report published.

### **3.2.2.5 Survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of voters**

The Baseline Survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) was conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES) 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 the Tamil Nadu Assembly State Election 2021 and the

report was submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, Tamil Nadu on 18.02.2021.

Following the Baseline Survey, Endline Survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) has been conducted after the Tamil Nadu Assembly State Election 2021 by the Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES) in Tamil Nadu with a view to assess the Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation Programme (SVEEP) conducted by Election Commission of India. Endline survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of citizens of voters has been conducted and the draft report submitted to the State Chief Electoral Officer, Tamil Nadu on 23.11.2022.

### **3.2.3 New Initiatives of the Department**

#### **3.2.3.1 Open Government Data**

The Department of Economics and Statistics is the 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 TNOGD portal viz., <https://tn.data.gov.in> hosted by M/s. ELCOT. TNOGD promotes transparency, accountability and value creation by making Government data available to all. This portal is useful in publishing data for the public online at one place as the departments and the users can download and visualize the data. The Statistical Handbook published by the 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 as per the needs of stakeholders. The District Statistical Hand Book details have also been uploaded in the portal. The Statistical Handbook consists of 42 chapters for which the data is collected from more than 200 institutions / departments.

### **3.2.3.2 Website**

The website for Department of Economics and Statistics has been developed through M/s. ELCOT and rolled out during the year 2021-2022. The website address is <https://des.tn.gov.in>.

### **3.2.4 Social Statistics**

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

The National Sample Survey is one of the major socio-economic surveys, conducted in successive rounds with technical guidance of the National Statistical Office, Government of India. The first survey was done in the year 1950. A stratified multi stage design has been adopted. The survey provides estimates based on the sample data collected in the survey covering different subjects. The State of Tamil Nadu has participated in the Survey from 18<sup>th</sup> round in the year 1963 onwards.

Each round has various topics. Some important topics covered are:

1. Household consumer expenditure
2. Employment and unemployment
3. Unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises
4. Land and livestock holdings
5. Debt and investment
6. Health
7. Education
8. Housing condition
9. Particulars of Slums
10. Migration
11. Domestic tourism

So far 78 rounds of survey have been completed. 79<sup>th</sup> round of survey (July 2022 to June 2023) covering the topic "Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey (CAMS)" and "Survey on AYUSH" is being conducted and field work is in progress.

### **3.2.4.2 Housing Statistics**

In order to frame housing policies and implement appropriate housing plans at the national level, the data on housing and building activities in public and private sectors is being collected. This 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.

The public sector data has been collected from various Government construction agencies and from all local bodies. The private sector data has been collected from 151 urban local bodies. Annual Reports upto the year 2020-21 have been released.

### **3.2.4.3 Housing and Building Statistics**

This is a central sector scheme. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the statistical system so as to develop coherent and consistent

system of data collection on housing and the related building construction sector and online transmission of housing and building construction related data to National Building Organisation (NBO), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), New Delhi. In Tamil Nadu, 17 cities (population more than one lakh as per 2011 census) have been selected under this scheme for data collection during the year 2014-15.

The data on housing and building construction related activities is being collected by the Department of Economics and Statistics from different sources in the State using the formats following the prescribed time schedules as specified in the instructions/guidelines issued by National Building Organisation (NBO). Data has been collected from 17 selected centres upto the quarter December 2022 and transmitted online to National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi.

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

The data on prices of important building materials and wage rates of building construction labourers prevailing in 16 selected district centres is collected on quarterly basis in Tamil Nadu viz., Chennai, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Vellore, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Erode, Thanjavur, Trichy, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Virudhunagar, Palayamkottai, Nagercoil and Udthagamandalam and Building Construction Cost Index (Base year: 2011-12) for 16 district centres has been compiled and sent to Government.

### **3.2.5 Industrial Statistics**

#### **3.2.5.1 Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)**

Annual Survey of Industries is the important source of industrial statistics of the registered/organized manufacturing sector of the economy. The Annual Survey of Industries is being conducted annually by National Statistical Office,

Government of India and the State participates in the survey. Factories registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 are being selected under frame list for the conduct of the survey. The results presented in the Annual Survey of Industries comprises of the principal characteristics of industries in the State and provides data for 27 key indicators at the State and district level generated under National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2 and 3 digit level classification of industries. The latest report for the year 2019-20 has been prepared and for the year 2020-21 field work has been completed and validation is under progress.

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

Index of Industrial Production (Base year 2011-12) measures the general level of industrial performance in the economy. Monthly Index is compiled based on the production data received from three major sectors viz., Mining,

Manufacturing and Electricity sectors consisting of 253 items.

Production data for 8 items relating to Mining sector are collected from State Geology & Mining Department and Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Data under manufacturing sector for 244 items is collected directly from 1244 factories in a specified form on a voluntary basis, while 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 and released every month. State Index of Industrial Production has been released upto the month of November 2022.

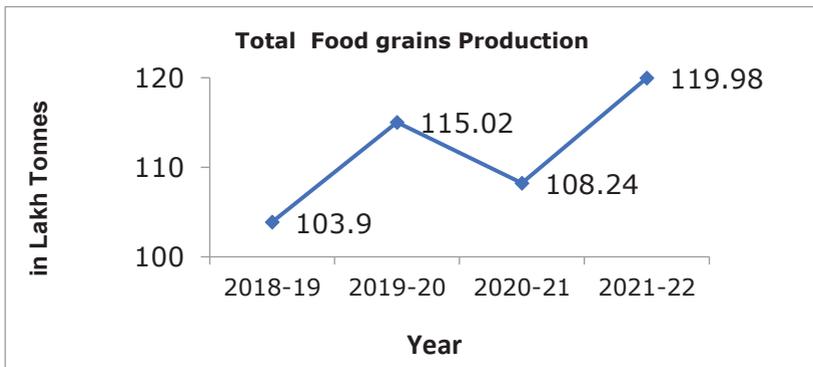
### **3.2.6 Collection of Agricultural Statistics**

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

agricultural statistics is important for monitoring a key sector of the State's 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 policy decisions.

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

### 3.2.6.1 Season and Crop Report (2021-22)



The Season and Crop Report published every year highlights the district wise 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, 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 2020-21 has been released. The report for the year 2021-22 is under preparation.

### **3.2.6.2 Forecasting of Crop Area and Production**

Before the final data of area under crops is settled during Jamabandhi and final results of yield rates as per crop cutting experiments become available, the advance information regarding season-wise area and production of 56 important food and non-food crops is furnished to Union Government.

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

Under the scheme a total of 9,500 crop cutting experiments are planned every year and the field work is conducted by the officials of Agriculture Department every year for 17 major food and non-food crops. The supervision of this Crop Estimation Survey is undertaken by officials of Department of Economics and Statistics. Based on the crop cutting experiments, estimates of production and productivity are arrived at the State and District level. Under this scheme, during the year 2022-23 (Fasli-1432) 9500 crop cutting experiments are being conducted.

### **3.2.6.4 Crop Cutting Experiments for Fruits and Vegetables**

The main purpose of the crop cutting experiments on fruits and vegetables is to provide reliable estimates of production and yield per hectare.

Under this Scheme, every year principal horticultural crops - 8 fruit crops viz., Mango, Banana, Jackfruit, Grapes, Guava, Orange, Lemon and Pineapple and 5 vegetable crops viz., Tomato, Lady's finger, Brinjal, Cabbage and Sweet potato are covered for conduct of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE). Under the scheme, during the year 2022-23 (Fasli 1432) 1500 Crop Cutting Experiments in 750 selected villages are being conducted.

<b>Fruits / Vegetables</b>	<b>Production (in Tonnes)</b>		
	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
Mango	494728	639574	481818
Banana	3987895	3895645	3945223
Jackfruit	50056	69007	79524
Grapes	33106	50009	64681
Guava	41504	92609	105726
Orange	4723	2492	2394
Lemon	15658	34786	45226
Pineapple	32463	41439	21083

Tomato	575141	935194	815478
Lady's finger	175243	204166	184541
Brinjal	275956	346053	278612
Cabbage	185961	251982	251525
Sweet Potato	14383	12920	8095

### **3.2.6.5 Minor Crops**

The main purpose of the Crop Cutting Experiments on Minor Crops is to provide reliable estimates of production and yield per hectare.

Under this Scheme, Crop Cutting Experiments are conducted every year for 8 minor crops viz., Chillies, Onion, Turmeric, Potato, Coriander, Tapioca, Cashewnut and Ginger. Under this Scheme, during the year 2022-23 (Fasli 1432), 1330 Crop Cutting Experiments in 665 selected villages are being conducted.

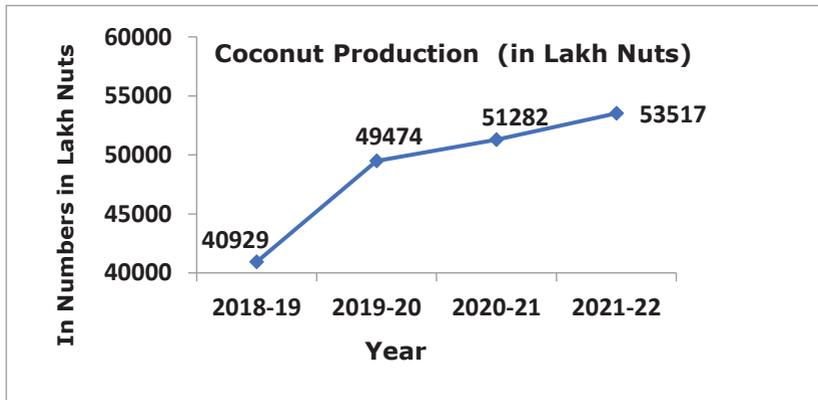
<b>Minor Crops</b>	<b>Production (in Tonnes)</b>		
	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
Chillies	29618	25057	26381
Onion	261835	356939	398809
Turmeric	96254	97830	124917
Potato	84720	73014	100890
Coriander	3675	1627	2364
Tapioca	3065106	3893338	3055454
Cashewnut	25687	25459	36184
Ginger	3038	5991	7369

### **3.2.6.6 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 2022-2023 in Special season 43842 experiments for 4 crops and in Rabi season 55932 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 is furnished to Insurance Companies at the prescribed level at the end of every season. During 2023-24, this scheme will be continued for crops notified by Agriculture Department.

### 3.2.6.7 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 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 from July to June. During the year, 2022-23 under this scheme survey is being conducted in 382 villages for Coconut and 99 villages for Arecanut.

### **3.2.6.8 Rainfall Data**

Rainfall data is collected from 604 manual / automatic rain guage stations maintained by Revenue Department, Public Works Department, Forest Department, Rural Development Department and Indian Meteorological Research Department. Based on this data, Monthly, Seasonal and Annual Rainfall statistics are compiled and maintained as a report.

### **3.2.6.9 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, Block-wise and District-wise Irrigation Profile is being prepared.

### **3.2.6.10 Agricultural Wages**

Data on agricultural wages is 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 Government. This scheme will be continued during 2023-24.

### **3.2.6.11 Marketable Surplus**

The objective of the Marketable Surplus Scheme is to estimate paddy available at the end of each of the three seasons (Kuruvai, Samba and Kodai) for sale after deducting own consumption of cultivators, wages in kind and seed reserves. This scheme will be continued during 2023-24.

### **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 lands and high yielding 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 village records in a proper way.

During 2022-2023, a sample of 3,480 villages were selected and crop area is estimated District wise and State level estimates are being consolidated and sent to Union Government. During 2023-24, the scheme will be implemented in the State with the financial assistance from the Union Government.

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

The key activities of the Improvement of Crop Statistics scheme are sample check on area enumeration and page totalling 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 Union 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. During 2023–24 this scheme will be implemented in the State with the financial assistance from the Union Government.

### **3.2.7.3 Agriculture Census**

The Agriculture Census was started in 1970-1971 and is conducted once every five years in three phases. Agricultural census provides important information such as types of agricultural holdings (Individual, Joint and Institutional), tenancy status, social status of land holders, land use, nature of irrigation, cropping pattern, usage of

pesticides and fertilizers and usage of agricultural machineries.

So far, ten Agriculture Census have been completed. The Phase – I of 11<sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census, with 2021-22 as a reference year, has been started in July – 2022. The Phase – I field work is to be completed by March-2023.

### **3.2.8 Estimation of State Income**

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

### **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 2019-20 (Revised Estimates), 2020-21 (Quick Estimates), 2021-22 (Advance Estimates) and 2022-23 (Advance Estimates (Provisional)) at current and constant (2011-12) prices have been prepared.

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

Sl. No.	Year	Gross State Domestic Product				Net State Domestic Product			
		at Current Prices	Growth rate (%)	at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth rate (%)	at Current Prices	Growth rate (%)	at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth rate (%)
1	2011-12	751486	-	751486	-	674478	-	674478	-
2	2012-13	854825	13.75	791824	5.37	768295	13.91	709343	5.17
3	2013-14	968530	13.30	851976	7.60	858870	11.79	750416	5.79
4	2014-15	1072678	10.75	893915	4.92	957350	11.47	791915	5.53
5	2015-16	1176500	9.68	967562	8.24	1057084	10.42	862437	8.91
6	2016-17	1302639	10.72	1036762	7.15	1171973	10.87	922084	6.92
7	2017-18	1465051	12.47	1125793	8.59	1317984	12.46	1000308	8.48
8	2018-19	1630209	11.27	1204667	7.01	1468449	11.42	1071602	7.13
9	2019-20 (RE)	1743144	6.93	1243836	3.25	1564831	6.56	1099402	2.59
10	2020-21 (QE)	1808239	3.73	1245595	0.14	1617931	3.39	1094471	-0.45
11	2021-22 (AE)	2065436	14.22	1345108	7.99	1845519	14.07	1181923	7.99
12	2022-23 (AE(P))	2349143	13.74	1453125	8.03	2097892	13.67	1277855	8.12

R.E: Revised Estimates, Q.E: Quick Estimates, A.E: Advance Estimates and AE(P): Advance Estimates (Provisional).

**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	194373	141844
9	2019-20 (R.E)	206165	144845
10	2020-21 (Q.E)	212174	143528
11	2021-22 (A.E)	241131	154427
12	2022-23 (AE(P))	273288	166463

R.E: Revised Estimates, Q.E: Quick Estimates,  
A.E: Advance Estimates and  
AE(P): Advance Estimates(Provisional).

District Income Estimates in the New Series with the Base Year 2011-12 for the years 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Provisional) has been prepared at current and constant prices.

### **3.2.8.2 State Accounts**

The scheme involves the Economic cum Purpose Classification of Tamil Nadu Budget every year based on the methodology given by National Statistical Office (NSO) and the analysis of State Budget for the year 2020-21 (Accounts), 2021-22 (Revised Estimate), 2022-23 (Budget Estimate) has been completed and the statements have been sent to Government and used for State Gross Domestic Product estimation.

The Economic cum Purpose Classification of the annual audited accounts of the Municipal Corporations and Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Panchayat Unions in the State are taken up and the Statistical statements have been prepared

upto the year 2020-21 and sent to Government. The analysis for the year 2021-22 is under progress.

### **3.2.8.3 Capital formation**

The analysis of the accounts of Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings (NDCU) of State/Centre and Autonomous Institutional bodies (public and educational institutions) in Tamil Nadu have been completed upto the year 2020-21 and tables have been sent to the Government. Also, the analysis for the year 2021-22 is in progress.

The preparation of the estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for public sector for the state in new series with base 2011-12 for the years 2011-12 to 2019-20 is in progress.

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

#### **3.2.9.1 Market Intelligence and Prices**

Wholesale and retail prices of important agricultural and non agricultural commodities, arrivals, off-take, stock details of major agriculture commodities are being collected every week from 96 Market Intelligence Centres spread all over the State. Monthly price statements are sent to Agriculture, Horticulture and Plantation Crops Departments, Coconut Development Board, Food Corporation of India. Also prices are sent to Prisons Department, Government Hospitals and other line departments as and when requested by them.

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

Wholesale Price Index of Tamil Nadu is compiled and released every month with base year 2011-2012=100. WPI tracks the changes in the prices of goods before the retail level. Wholesale Prices for agricultural and non-agricultural

commodities are collected from 83 centres for compilation of Wholesale Price Index.

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

Under 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, Tirunelveli and Virudhunagar in Tamil Nadu by Labour Bureau, Shimla with base year as 2016=100. The weekly / monthly price details for the compilation of this index are collected by this department staff from 14 markets and sent to Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Under State Series, Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers with base year 2011=100 is compiled and released on monthly basis for four centres viz., Cuddalore, Nagercoil, Vellore and Tuticorin. This index is 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))**

Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, Combined) for Tamil Nadu and districts at group and subgroup level is being released every month with effect from October 2022 with base year 2019-2020=100. The price details are collected from 153 rural and 190 urban markets spread all over the State for compilation of CPI Index. Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, Combined) at district level is useful to understand the price trends at that level and for decentralized planning.

#### **3.2.10 Seventh Economic Census**

Economic Census provides the complete count of all establishments (except those involved in crop production and plantations, public administration, defence and compulsory social

security) located within the geographical boundary of India. It is conducted with a view to generate an updated frame of establishments. Various characteristics of the establishments like Economic Activity, Type of Ownership, Major Source of Finance, Employment, Registration details, etc. are collected in the Economic Census. The findings of Economic Census provide basic entrepreneurial data on the number of enterprises mainly in the unorganized sectors and the status of their employment in different sectors of economy. The information collected during the Economic Census is useful for socio-economic development planning at State and District levels.

Economic Census is a Central Sector Scheme, 100% funded by Government of India and is conducted once in five years. So far, six Economic Census have been conducted. The State of Tamil Nadu has participated in all six Economic

Census conducted by Government of India. The present Census is the Seventh Economic Census.

- The Seventh Economic Census is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India. Common Service Centre (CSC) e-Governance Services India Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle (CSC-SPV) is the implementing agency for the conduct of Seventh Economic Census and the Department of Economics and Statistics is the Nodal Department for the conduct of the Census in Tamil Nadu.
- The enumeration and first level supervision (i.e. 100% supervision) of Seventh Economic Census is done by CSC e-Governance Services India Limited and second level supervision of the work of 10% enumerators is supervised by National Statistical Office (NSO) (Field Operation Division) and the

State officials of Department of Economics and Statistics & Department of Industries and Commerce (DIC).

- Seventh Economic Census was conducted using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) platform for real-time data validation. A State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) and District Level Co-ordination Committees (DLCC) and Co-ordination Committee for Greater Chennai Corporation have been constituted for the smooth conduct of Seventh Economic Census.
- The field work of Seventh Economic Census commenced in 2019 has been completed for the State and the validation of Seventh Economic Census provisional results is being done by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi.

### **3.2.11 Sustainable Development Goals**

#### **3.2.11.1 Indicator Framework**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blue print to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice.

The indicators are the backbone of SDGs. The State Indicator Framework (SIF) has 314 indicators, the District Indicator Framework (DIF) contains 104 indicators and the Block Indicator Framework (BIF) contains 93 indicators.

The State has finalised 60 indicators for the Urban Indicator Framework (UIF) and 32 indicators for the Resettlement Indicator Framework (RIF) for the development of Urban and Resettlement areas as part of the localization of SDGs.

### **3.2.11.2 SDG Dashboard**

This department also contributed to the core team that redesigned the SDG Dashboard, which was developed by the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) and the dashboard is in use since January 2021. The updated SDG dashboard has been designed for online data uploading at the District and Block levels by the line departments, with visualisation tools to check the performance of the Goals, Targets and Indicators.

### **3.2.11.3 Capacity Building**

Capacity building programmes on data entry procedures in the SDG dashboard were conducted for the Nodal Officers and Management Information System (MIS) personnel of all the line departments and District officials of this department.

### **3.2.11.4 Monitoring**

This Department also analyses the performance of the State under various SDGs using the report of the SDG India Index released annually by NITI Aayog, apart from identifying and communicating the focus areas to all stakeholding departments to take necessary remedial actions for improvement of the state in these crucial areas. This department is entrusted with the role of collecting data in close coordination with the stakeholding departments.

Tamil Nadu SDG Fact Sheet 2021 was released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 04.03.2023. The SDG Fact Sheet presents the progress of the State in SDGs under various indicators.

This department has prepared the State Reform Action Plan (SRAP) on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) indicators constituting Plan of Actions provided by the concerned line

departments in achieving the target and construction of District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for the State of Tamil Nadu, on the lines of the Good Governance Index (GGI) – 2021 of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India.

### **3.2.12 Publications**

This Department brings out around 500 reports periodically on a wide range of subjects at State, District and Block level. Also Released Season and Crop report, Estimates of State Domestic Product, Economic cum purpose classification of Tamil Nadu State Budget.

Well known publications viz. "Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu", "Tamil Nadu at a Glance", "District Hand Book, "Block Hand Book" are published annually.

The "Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu-2020-21", "District Hand Book-2021-22", "Block

Hand Book-2021-22” and “Tamil Nadu at a Glance-2021-22” has been published.

### **3.2.13 Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics (RMIS)**

The Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry of JalShakthi (MoJS), Department of Water Resources (WR), River Development (RD) & Ganga Rejuvenation (GR), launched in order to build up a comprehensive database on the Minor Irrigation Sector. This is implemented on quinquennial basis in all States/Union Territories.

The main objective of this scheme is to build a reliable and sound data base on Minor Irrigation Sector, which will be useful for estimating availability of Ground Water and formulation of realistic plan for Water Resources Development.

### **3.2.13.1 Sixth Minor Irrigation Census (2017-18) and 1<sup>st</sup> Census of Water Bodies**

So far, five Minor Irrigation Censuses (MI) with reference year from 1986-87, have been conducted and the Sixth in series is conducted with reference year 2017-18.

The Union Government have expanded the scope of Minor Irrigation Census to include Census of Water Bodies also. The objective is to capture information on important parameters of Water Bodies like their number, size, condition, type, usage, storage capacity etc., It covers all Water Bodies irrespective of their use. Such a sound data base will be useful for effective Planning and Policy formation. The images of Water Bodies along with their Co-ordinates (Longitude and Latitude) are captured through a Mobile App and uploaded in the Government of India web server.

The Sixth Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2017-18 including first ever Census

of Water Bodies is at the completion stage of finalization of tables and report writing.

The RMIS Wing was under the control of the Commissioner of Land Administration and now functioning under the control of the Commissioner of the Department of Economics and Statistics from April 2022 onwards, vide G.O.(2D)No.143, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, [LA-I(2)] Dated 04.04.2022.

### **3.2.14 Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute**

The Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute (TNSSTI) was established in 2012 with the mandate of imparting statistical training to enrich and enhance statistical knowledge in order to improve the efficiency of staff members working in the Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES). TNSSTI has been functioning in the premises of Department of Economics and

Statistics from 01.05.2012 with the Director and supporting staff.

A Committee has been formed to assess the training needs for various cadres of Department of Economics and Statistics. The Committee has recommended 30 training programmes for various statistical cadres working in the Department of Economics and Statistics. Based on the recommendations and available infrastructure in the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Training Institute, the total training needs of the Department of Economics and Statistics has been assessed. According to the assessment, it has been planned to impart training to 5029 trainees in 145 batches apart from the induction training programs for the newly recruited Assistant Statistical Investigators and Assistant Directors. Overall, the broad categories of training are:

- ❖ Basic concepts in Economics, Statistics and Demography and Advanced Statistical Methods.
- ❖ Departmental Schemes.
- ❖ Information Technology tools.
- ❖ Office procedures pertaining to Administration and Finance.
- ❖ Specialized training in Sustainable Development Goals, Data Analytics etc.
- ❖ General topics such as Women Empowerment, RTI Act, etc.

During the year 2022-23, 18 training programmes have been conducted in 21 batches for 746 officials. For the year 2023-24, it has been planned to conduct 10 training programmes in 35 batches for 1291 trainees.

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

For ensuring progress in the standard of living of people in Tamil Nadu, the State Government is implementing various welfare and development programmes. Since 1974, the role of Evaluation and Applied Research Department has been to evaluate and apprise the Government about the outcome and impact of programmes based on data, public opinion and consultation with stakeholders. The evaluation reports help in program course correction as well as policy formulation and decision making. So far, this department has completed and submitted 797 evaluation reports in various sectors such as Social Welfare, Health, Education, Agriculture, Irrigation, Horticulture, Forest, Housing, Transport, Rural Development, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, and so on.

### **3.3.1 Key functions**

- i) Evaluates various State and Union Government schemes, projects and programmes as well as Externally Aided Projects.
- ii) Bringing out the annual publication - 'Tamil Nadu – An Economic Appraisal'.

### **3.3.2 Administration and Monitoring**

The Evaluation and Applied Research Department functions under the administrative control of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives department, which administers, leads, supports and develops the functioning of the department. The State Evaluation Committee (SEC) and the State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB) are two State level organizations that oversee the department's operations.

### **3.3.2.1 State Evaluation Committee (SEC)**

The list of studies to be evaluated is chosen by the State Evaluation Committee (SEC) which is presided over by the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance department.

### **3.3.2.2 State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB)**

The State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB) is chaired by the Vice-Chairman, State Planning Commission and is comprised of members of the State Evaluation Committee (SEC) as well as representatives from educational research institutions. It meets to discuss and finalize the study objectives and sample design of the methodology presented. Furthermore, it discusses the findings in the evaluation reports and the recommendations / conclusions. The State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB) approves the methodologies and the evaluation reports

presented by this department. Seven evaluation studies were approved in 2022.

### **3.3.3 Performance**

Currently, 28 evaluation studies are on hand. Out of this, 5 evaluation studies are in the drafting stage, 2 studies are in the process of tabulating data; 3 studies are in the field work stage; 1 study is in the stage of finalizing the questionnaire; 3 studies are being outsourced, 4 methodologies have been prepared; 3 studies are proposed to be dropped in the State Evaluation Committee (SEC), and basic details are being collected for 7 studies.

### **3.3.4 Method of Evaluation Studies**

The State Evaluation Committee (SEC) entrusts this department with the conduct of evaluation studies. The evaluation process starts with collection of basic information and need of the study from the implementing department to frame the methodology with sample design.

The methodology is presented in the State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB) for approval, and once approved, schedules and questionnaires are prepared based on the study objectives. The schedules and questionnaires are uploaded to the software application and they are tested during the pilot study to ensure that they flow well to collect data. Primary and secondary data are collected through field visits in the sample districts. The collected data is analyzed and tabulated to prepare the draft report, which is then sent to the relevant departments for feedback. The final draft report is then submitted to the State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB) for approval.

### **3.3.5 e-Evaluation System**

The department website has been created as part of the e-Evaluation System. Staff were trained on the software application to prepare questionnaires, upload and collect data through Tablets, to improve the quality and efficiency of

data collection. Since 2020, 22 evaluation studies have been completed in-house using Tablets to collect primary data from the field.

### **3.3.6 Evaluation Guidelines**

An evaluation guideline frame work has been issued to create a common basis for the design, understanding and commissioning of evaluation studies by various Government departments for new policy decision making, review of ongoing schemes and programmes, and extension or termination of those schemes and programmes, in order to strengthen the role of evaluation in policy decision making.

This department was instructed to conduct impact evaluations for all State sponsored schemes and programmes with a budget of more than Rs.150 crore per year in the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Review meeting held on July 26, 2021. It was also suggested to use a 2 per cent mandatory fee to conduct evaluation studies

without excessive delay in accordance with the Evaluation Guidelines. It was proposed by the Chief Secretary to Government during a review meeting held on December 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021, to outsource the studies for the evaluation of programmes and schemes costing more than Rs.150 crore. An estimate of the cost and timeline for conducting evaluation studies for the State schemes and programmes worth Rs.150 crore and above have been received by Government from the department and is under consideration.

### **3.3.7 Outsourcing of Evaluation Studies**

The process of empanelment has been completed and the agencies have been empanelled to conduct evaluation studies. Request for proposal for three studies have been sent to the agencies and the Letter of Award has been given after scrutiny.

### **3.4 SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Consequent on the withdrawal of the erstwhile Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) from Central assistance, the Special Area Development Programme (SADP) was launched in Tamil Nadu during the year 2015-16. The Special Area Development Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu since then to till date with an annual outlay of Rs.75.00 crores.

The SADP projects are being implemented in the following 11 districts based on the approval of the Government and under the supervision of the Project Director, SADP, Udhagamandalam.

1. The Nilgiris
2. Coimbatore
3. Tiruppur
4. Erode
5. Dindigul
6. Madurai
7. Theni
8. Virudhunagar

9. Tirunelveli
10. Kanniyakumari
11. Tenkasi

The hilly areas above 600 msl of the Western Ghats are alone considered for implementation of the Special Area Development Programme.

The main objective of the programme is to conserve soil, moisture and forests, thereby implementing eco-friendly works / projects. The projects also aim at a relative bonding of water and land development activities along with development of human livelihoods with special emphasis on protecting the environment, native flora and fauna and improve the livelihood opportunities of hilly people at the micro-catchment area level.

Apart from the above, activities related to horticulture, tribal welfare, livestock, construction of highways and rural roads, gap filling infrastructures of urban and rural local bodies,

agri-marketing and agri-business, aquaculture development are also given adequate importance under Special Area Development Programme.

All projects implemented under this scheme are recommended by the concerned District Collectors and Administrative Departments and finally approved by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (PSMC) headed by the Chief Secretary to Government.

An online web portal has been hosted to keep track on the progress of SADP projects.

An annual allocation of Rs.75.00 crore is being provided for this programme and so far Rs.497.864 crore has been allocated for taking up 2841 projects up to March 2023, and till date 2430 projects have been completed at a cost of Rs.465.296 crore.

## **4.0 SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT**

The Special Initiatives Department, which was formed in the year 2003, processes special initiative schemes/ projects that emanate from different sources, in consultation with respective administrative departments of the Secretariat and other line departments. Accordingly, the Planning and Development Department was renamed as Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department. Chennai Metro Rail Project has been one of the major special initiatives in the Department since inception.

### **Public Transport System in Chennai Metropolitan Area**

The Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) has an extensive public transportation network which comprises Chennai Metro Rail (Phase-I), Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) buses, Sub Urban Rail System, and Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS). Existing public transportation

network, would not be adequate to address the growing travel demand and to curb traffic congestion and pollution. The Government is also committed to increase the share of public transport from 28% (2018) to 50% by 2048. The Government of Tamil Nadu has therefore decided to implement Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail with a Metro Rail Network of 118.9 Km.

### **1. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL)**

The Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) was incorporated as a State-owned Special Purpose Vehicle under the Companies Act to implement metro rail projects in December 2007. The company was restructured subsequently in the year 2009 as a joint venture with equity stakes of the Central and State Government as 50:50. Under this arrangement, the Government of India nominates five Directors to the Board of Directors, including the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, as Chairman.

On the other hand, the State Government nominates five Directors, including the Managing Director.

## **2. Chennai Metro Rail Projects**

The Chennai Metro Rail is a fast, reliable, efficient, pollution free and sustainable public transport system fully integrated with other public and private transport modes including airlines, long-distance trains and buses, city buses, suburban trains and MRTS. The Chennai Metro Rail Projects have led to improved ease of living, increase in productivity and reduction in air pollution in the city. Metro Rail infrastructure in Chennai is being developed in phases as these projects are highly capital intensive, requiring huge investments.

## **2.1 Chennai Metro Rail Project-Phase-I (including Extension)**

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 covering a total length of 45.1 km was sanctioned 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 Government of Tamil Nadu also 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 approval for 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.

The approved metro rail corridors under Phase-I (including extension) are as indicated below:

<b>Corridors</b>	<b>Elevated</b>	<b>Underground</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chennai Airport to Wimco Nagar (km)	11.2	20.9	32.1
Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount (km)	12.3	9.7	22.0
<b>Total Length (Km)</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>54.1</b>
<b>Metro Stations</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>

The passenger services under Phase-I were inaugurated in various stages depending on the stage of completion and connectivity to depot 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)
14.02.2021	9.05	Washermenpet to Wimco Nagar (Underground & Elevated)
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.15</b>	

The project cost of Phase-I has been revised from Rs.14,600 crore to Rs.18379.92 crore for which necessary approvals of the State and Central Government have been obtained in the year 2021. As per the revised funding pattern, the Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.3125.78 crore as equity (17.00%) and Rs.2752.36 crore as subordinate debt (14.98%). The Government of India has released Rs.3125.78 crore as equity (17.01%) and Rs.730.00 crore as subordinate debt (3.97%). The remaining Rs.8646.00 crores has been received as pass-through assistance [senior term debt from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - 47.04%].

In respect of Phase-I Extension, the Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.508.00 crore as equity and Rs.599.27 crore as subordinate debt. Similarly, the Government of India has released Rs.508.00 crore as equity,

Rs.205.00 crore as subordinate debt. Rs.2141.00 crore was received as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA).

## **2.2 Phase-I Operations**

Thus, the entire Phase-I, covering a total length of 54.1 km under the Chennai Metro Rail Project, is fully operational. The ridership has been on an upswing and showing increasing trend in the last few months post easing of the pandemic situation and controls. Further, efforts are constantly being made by CMRL to increase ridership by improving last mile connectivity, by introducing trip cards with discounted fares, access improvements and multimodal integration. Kathipara Urban Square and Chennai Square are a few iconic examples of multimodal integration, which facilitate seamless transfer to other modes of transport, taken up by CMRL with financial assistance from Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority. To improve last mile

connectivity, minibuses were launched by the Government from time to time, based on their performance. Other modes of last mile connectivity such as Smart Bikes, Uber, Ola, share autos etc. are being encouraged and deployed on a regular basis.

### **2.3 Chennai Metro Rail Project- Phase-II**

The Government of Tamil Nadu, in April 2017, accorded in-principle approval for the Phase-II project covering three metro rail corridors with a total length of 107.55 Km and recommended it to the Government of India for its approval, funding, and for obtaining external loan assistance from bilateral/ multilateral agencies. 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 updated Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Area and to modify certain

underground stretches in Corridor-5 as elevated to reduce costs. Accordingly, a Comprehensive Detailed Project Report (DPR) was prepared by M/s. RITES Limited.

## **2.4 Approval of Phase-II project**

The Government of Tamil Nadu 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 at an estimated cost of Rs.69,180 crore in January 2019 and recommended to the Government of India for their approval, funding, and external loan assistance.

In the meantime, based on the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs suggestions on benchmarking for cost estimation of metro rail projects and in compliance with the New Metro Rail Policy of Government of India, 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) and Rs.63,246 crore including IDC and Front-end Fee. The revised cost has also been sent to the Government of India for their approval and funding. The Government of India has been requested to sanction 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. This is the largest Metro Rail Project in India, taken up in a single phase.

The announcement for counterpart funding for the Phase-II project has been made in the Union Budget Speech for 2021-2022. Subsequently, the project has also been recommended by the Public Investment Board (PIB) as Central Sector Project under equity sharing model. However, final approval of Government of India is still awaited.

## 2.5 Approved Phase-II corridors and metro stations

- ❖ **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>

## **2.6 Funding tie ups for Phase-II**

The funding for 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, has been tied up with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The loan agreement with JICA for 1<sup>st</sup> tranche amounting to 75 Billion 519 Million Japanese Yen, was signed in December 2018 and the loan was effectuated in April 2019.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche of the loan amounting to 73 Billion Japanese Yen has also been signed on 31.03.2022.

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) has also been fully tied up with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and New Development Bank (NDB). The Loan Agreement for 1<sup>st</sup> tranche of the loan amounting to 350 million dollar in respect Asian Development Bank was signed on 29.12.2022. The process of signing of Loan Agreements with other banks are under progress.

## **2.7 Implementation of Phase-II project as State Sector**

The Government, in January 2019, has accorded administrative sanction for implementation of JICA funded stretches, treating

the project as a "State Sector Project" without prejudice to the participation of the Government of India in the project. The Government, in July 2020, has also accorded administrative sanction for implementing the Corridor-4 and balance stretches of Corridor-3 and 5, treating the project as a "State Sector Project" without prejudice to the participation of the Government of India in the project.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has so far sanctioned Rs.1500 crore as share capital and Rs.7100 crore as subordinate debt for implementing the Phase-II project. With the funding from the State Government, the Chennai Metro Rail Limited has completed soil investigations and prepared detailed designs. The major contracts for construction of elevated / underground viaducts and stations have been awarded. In this regard, CMRL, based on its cumulative experience of successfully

implementing Phase-I, has introduced several innovative design elements such as optimisation of station sizes, platform length, ventilation systems etc. without compromising on statutory standards. These innovations are being replicated, by other upcoming Metros in India. All stations have been planned to be disabled friendly and also to comply with IGBC Green building standards, thus addressing both social and environmental requirements.

The civil construction works covering the total length of 118.9 Km have already been commenced and are steadily progressing at the scheduled pace. CMRL is also taking abundant care and precaution to ensure safety and least inconvenience to the citizens of the city during the construction phase.

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

With a view to ameliorate the traffic congestion on the GST Road, which is a gateway to the southern parts of Tamil Nadu, and provide intermodal connectivity to the upcoming Kilambakkam Bus terminal, the Government had accorded approval in January 2020 to prepare the Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) / Detailed Project Report (DPR) for extension of Corridor-1 of the Chennai Metro Rail from Airport to Kilambakkam Bus Terminal. The Detailed Project Report prepared by M/s. AECOM is now under active consideration of the State Government for posing the same to Government of India for their approval, funding and external assistance by bilateral / multilateral banks.

## **2.9 Phase-II Extensions**

The Government has issued orders in July, 2022 for preparation of Detailed Feasibility Reports

for extension of following Phase-II corridors by CMRL:-

- i. Extension of Corridor-3 from Siruseri to Kelambakkam
- ii. Extension of Corridor-3 from Kelambakkam to Kilambakkam Bus Terminal via Mambakkam and Vandalur.
- iii. Extension of Corridor-4 from Poonamallee Bypass to Sriperumbudur.
- iv. Extension of Corridor-5 from Thirumangalam to Avadi via Mogappair and Ambattur.

The Consultant Firms have been selected for preparation of Detailed Feasibility Reports and Letter of Acceptances have also been issued in December 2022. The feasibility studies are under progress.

### **3. MRTS in Tier-II Cities**

In order to address the growing traffic congestion and travel demand in Tier-II cities, the Government of Tamil Nadu is considering

implementation of Mass Rapid Transit System in Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) of the cities are pre-requisites for preparation of Detailed Feasibility Report / Detailed Project Report.

### **3.1 MRTS in Coimbatore**

The Government has approved the preparation of a Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) / Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in Coimbatore city with funding from KfW, the German funding agency. The work was awarded to the Consortium of M/s. SYSTRA and M/s. RITES Ltd. Based on the approval given to the Feasibility study in July 2021, the preparation of DPR was taken up. The Consultants have recommended the project to be taken up in 3 phases. The DPR for Phase-I corridors has been received by the State

Government. Now it has been decided to construct two elevated metro rail corridors to the total length of 40 Km and the Detailed Project Report is under revision. The final Detailed Project Report is expected in April, 2023.

### **3.2 MRTS in Madurai**

The Government has issued orders in August, 2021 entrusting the work of preparation of Detailed Feasibility Study for establishing a Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in Madurai to Chennai Metro Rail Limited. Based on the Government orders and availability of Comprehensive Mobility Plan, the study was awarded to M/s Balaji Railroad System Limited. The Detailed Feasibility Report has been prepared and received by the Government in December 2022. Now the Government has decided to prepare Detailed Project Report covering a length of 29 Km and the Detailed Project Report is expected by May 2023.

### **3.3 MRTS in Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli**

The Government has also approved the preparation of Feasibility studies for implementing the Mass Rapid Transit System in **Salem, Tiruchirapalli,** and **Tirunelveli** in August 2021. The feasibility study is being taken up based on the availability of updated Comprehensive Mobility Plans (CMPs) for the cities. The updating / preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan for the above cities is being undertaken by Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL). The final Comprehensive Mobility Plans are expected to be ready shortly. Meanwhile, Chennai Metro Rail Limited has awarded Letters of Acceptances in September, 2022 to the Consulting Firms for preparation of Detailed Feasibility Studies for the above cities. The feasibility studies are under progress.

**Dr. PALANIVEL THIAGA RAJAN  
MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND  
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**



The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.K. Stalin released the Logo for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on behalf of Planning and Development Department on 04.03.2023 at the Secretariat.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.K. Stalin released books related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on 04.03.2023 at the Secretariat as a way of revealing the Government's activities to fully achieve the SDGs by 2030 in Tamil Nadu.



The Review Meeting of State Planning Commission was conducted by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Chairman of State Planning Commission Thiru. M.K. Stalin on 12.08.2022 at the State Planning Commission, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai.



Draft Policy documents of 3 policies viz. Industrialization Policy for Transitioning Economy, Tamil Nadu Health and Welfare Policy, LGBTQIA+ Policy were submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 27.10.2022 at Secretariat by the Vice Chairman and the Members of the State Planning Commission.



Dr. Suman Kumar Bery, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and team of higher officials called upon the Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru. M.K. Stalin on 21.03.2023 at the Secretariat and discussed on key initiatives of NITI Aayog viz. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Aspirational Districts Programme.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the project on Creation of Test Facilities for LED lamp and Fittings Scheme funded under TANII Scheme on 16.03.2022 at Kakalur Village in Thiruvallur District.



20 Tea Vending Vehicles were procured at a cost of Rs.3.096 Crores and inaugurated on 15.12.2021 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for the purpose of providing employment to the people living in the hilly areas of The Nilgiris district to improve their livelihood and to market other products sold by INDCOSERVE.



The Hon'ble Minister for Finance & Human Resources Management, Dr. Palanivel Thiaga Rajan released the Pre Baseline Survey 2018-19 Summary Report of the Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey (TNHPS) on 11.10.2022 at the Secretariat.



The Review Meeting on “Major Infrastructure Projects” was conducted by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance & Human Resources Management, Dr. Palanivel Thiaga Rajan on 29.12.2022 at Secretariat, Chennai.



SADP scheme field inspection conducted by the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department at Udhagamandalam on 19.12.2022.

Kallakurichi District – Komugi Dam –  
Government Tribal Residential School –  
16 class room building  
(Constructed under SBGF)





Installation of cloud based remote monitoring system for milk collection testing and chilling operations at 400 bulk milk collection centres funded under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives.



Crop Estimation Survey Scheme Field Training



Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana – Ramanathapuram District – Banana  
Crop Cutting Experiment

Providing Nutritional Security and Livelihood Promotion through Organic Millet Production, Processing, Value-addition and Promotion of Consumption of Nutri-cereals-Plan Formulation Veppur, Perambalur District (under SBGF)



Women working at Millet Unit



Millet sale in paper packing





Chennai Metro Rail Project – Phase – I - View of the two elevated metro rail corridors passing over Kathipara Flyover



Chennai Metro Rail Project – Phase –I – View of metro rail passing through a tunnel



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
TAMIL NADU**