



PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2022 - 2023

DEMAND No. 36

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

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**Government of Tamil Nadu
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POLICY NOTE

INTRODUCTION

**“Let him act, after having considered
the person (whom he is to employ),
the deed (he desires to do), and the
time which is suitable to it”**

(Thirukkural 516)

Planning and Development Department was originally entrusted with the preparation of the Annual and Five year Plans for the State, monitoring and review of expenditure on State Plan Schemes, Twenty Point Programme and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This role of the Department is being redefined in the context of the abolition of the Union Planning Commission and the merger of the Plan and Non-Plan portions

of the Budget, 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 of the State Planning Commission (SPC), the Department of Economics & Statistics (DOES) and Department of Evaluation & Applied Research (DEAR) in providing policy advice. The Department is also the nodal department of the State Government which interacts with the NITI Aayog, the successor institution of the Union Planning Commission.

After the formation of NITI Aayog and the advent of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the function of preparation and monitoring of plans and expenditure has been replaced by drawing of focus to the SDGs, that are the universal expression at a global level that works

towards the 'Future we want' covering social, economic and environmental aspects. This Department co-ordinates with all departments in their envisioning and monitoring of progress towards achieving SDG targets.

The department is also the nodal Department of the State Government which co-ordinates and interacts with the NITI Aayog and the Union Government through PRAGATI / e-Samiksha portals. Under PRAGATI, i.e. Pro Active Governance and Timely Implementation, the Hon'ble Prime Minister directly interacts with the Ministries of Government of India and State Governments for issues related to high priority schemes and flagship programmes. The current status of the issues received from the various departments concerned, raised in the PRAGATI Portal, is regularly updated by the Department. It also encourages innovation and initiatives through the Tamil Nadu Innovations Initiative and promotes evidence based policy making.

Further, through the Special Initiatives Wing, overseeing the Chennai Metro Rail Project, certain new special initiatives to speed up the progress of important infrastructure and development projects are being carried out.

The Department's website www.tn.gov.in/departments/23 documents these activities in greater detail.

1.0 MAIN ACTIVITIES

- i. 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;
- ii. Mapping of SDG related indicators to major schemes and programmes and their monitoring and evaluation;

- iii. Preparation of long term strategic and medium term operational plans through the State Planning Commission;
- iv. Co-ordination with the NITI Aayog;
- 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 Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board;
- vi. State level co-ordination and monitoring of the Aspirational Districts programme;
- vii. Ensuring balanced growth and development among regions based on economic and social indicators and monitoring the implementation of the State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) programme;

- viii. Recommending, administering and monitoring schemes under the Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII);
- ix. Promotion of Evidence Based Policy Making in Government;
- x. Oversee the preparation of District Development Plans through District Planning Cells which function as supporting arms of the District Planning Committees;
- xi. Reviewing the progress of major infrastructure projects costing more than Rs.100 crore;
- xii. Implementation of Special Area Development Programme (SADP);
- xiii. Evaluation of development schemes, centrally sponsored schemes and externally aided projects through the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research;

- xiv. Providing administrative support and facilitating the operations of the State Planning Commission, Department of Economics and Statistics and the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research;
- xv. Collection and compilation of performance of various monitorable items and schemes implemented by departments and organisations under Twenty Point Programme;
- xvi. 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;

- 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. The Department performs a number of co-ordination functions for new initiatives of the Government, involving multidepartmental action;
- xix. Facilitating new and special projects like the Metro Rail Project under the Special Initiatives Department; and to speed up the progress of important infrastructure and development projects.

2.0 NOTES ON ACTIVITIES

2.1 Sustainable Development Goals

The Brundtland Report from the World Commission on Environment and Development: *Our Common Future*, defines sustainable

development as: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". This is the foundation for the global framework for international cooperation—the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India is a signatory to the UN SDG framework – taking SDGs from global to local and the localization process is the continuum of the global agreement on achievable targets.

➤ **Preface**

The Sustainable Development Goals is an agenda of unprecedented scope and significance that has been accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, considering the different State realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting policies and priorities. These are universal goals and targets that involves 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. “We the people” are the celebrated opening words of the Charter of the United Nations. It is “we the people” who are embarking on the road to 2030, a journey that involves governments, international institutions, local authorities, indigenous people, civil society, business, private sector organisations, academic communities and all other people. The decade from 2020 to 2030 has been heralded as the Decade of Action and calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to the world’s biggest challenges - ranging from poverty and gender to climate change, inequality and closing the finance gap. The State has enhanced its focus on the Sustainable Development Goals in this decade particularly in the post-Covid rebuilding process, with social justice and equity as the cornerstone of its policies.

2.1.1 Core Principles of SDGs– 5 Ps

SDGs are built around the 5Ps, the **Planet** which we hold for the future generation with the **People** as stakeholders working to achieve **Prosperity** in a **Peaceful** manner with **Partnerships** that enshrines social justice and Leaves No One Behind (LNOB).

SDG-focused initiatives and the monitoring of their progress gain particular relevance in today's world as we chart the course to build-back-better in post the global pandemic which disrupted the development progress on many fronts. In this pathway, the State strives to embed the principles of sustainability in the rebuilding efforts through a course that needs to be charted together, through a "**whole-of-society**" approach, built on partnerships with all stakeholders.

2.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals – Global

The annual conference of the UN General Assembly is convened every year to take stock of the progress in attainment of Sustainable Development Goals by all countries. The UN publishes an Annual Report every year on the Sustainable Development Goals. At the global level, as per the UN Report 2021, India ranks 120 out of 162 Countries. While this is a comparative ranking on select global indicators, every country reports the progress and initiatives made by the country on a voluntary basis through their Voluntary National Review (VNR) Reports at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The HLPF initiative of the UN provides the opportunity for countries to highlight their efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

2.1.3 SDGs at the National level - SDG India Index

The framework of the SDG India Index and Dashboard started with its baseline in 2018, to

capture the progress made by the States and Union Territories and has become the primary tool to monitor the progress and achievements towards realising the 2030 Agenda. The Index, published annually since then, has become instrumental in bringing the SDGs on the table for policy dialogue, formulation and implementation among governments and civil society, while instilling a competitive spirit.

The State scored 66 points and stood third in the SDG India Index baseline. 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 an improved, refined, and broadened version that covers the goals, and a larger number of the global targets with currently available data, has placed the State in the second position with a score of 74.

2.1.4 Sustainable Development Goals – Tamil Nadu

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

behind in the State, will also be able to achieve the 16 SDGs that get automatically addressed.

Instructions have been given to all the departments to integrate Sustainable Development Goals into their Policy Notes, and focus on co-ordinated working for improving performance further and taking Tamil Nadu to number 1 position in the SDG India Index, while looking at still higher standards at the global level.

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

2.1.5 Implementation mechanism

Institutional framework

The Planning and Development Department is the focal point for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals wherein the State Planning Commission is responsible for policy level

discussions, planning and programming and the Department of Economics and Statistics is the data nodal agency.

2.1.6 Monitoring

The Planning and Development Department has the primary responsibility for follow up and review, at the national, state and district levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets over the coming years in the decade. As part of the efforts taken to support accountability to the citizens, the State will provide for systematic follow up and review at various levels, as set out in the global and national agenda. The working groups under the different Secretaries to Government, and with the convenors in the State Planning Commission allows for discussions on various indicators, targets and goals. The State Planning Commission under the Planning and Development Department is responsible for SDG's policy coherence.

2.1.7 SDG Dashboard

A dedicated dashboard is in place to capture data for indicators and to monitor the progress, from the respective departments. Work done by Tamil Nadu in monitoring and ensuring progress in SDG will continue in future with the hope that Tamil Nadu will be placed in number one position in the next SDG India Index.

2.1.8 Indicator Framework

Indicators have been developed to assist the monitoring work. Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind is collected in the dedicated portal. This data is key to decision making and this, along with information from existing reporting mechanisms, is used where possible to understand the progress in achieving the SDGs.

➤ **Localisation at State level**

The State's commitment to SDGs is strong and the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced in his several addresses the key sectors that encompass most of the SDGs and are rooted in the 5 Ps that form their cornerstone. The growing opportunities - prosperous Tamil Nadu and high-quality rural infrastructure, increased yield, joyous farmers and higher standards of living looks to address the Peace and Prosperity of the State. The provision of drinking water supply to all; high quality education and medicine to all addresses the People of the State. The focus on making Tamil Nadu as a State of beautiful villages, towns and cities showcases the State's rich heritage, history, culture and its bio-diversity are linked to goals directing their attention on the Planet. Tamil Nadu continues its work on the SDGs propelling it on a high growth trajectory of reaching a \$1 trillion economy in a partnership mode, leaving no one behind.

➤ **Localisation at the Sub-state level – Districts**

SDG Units at district level have been formed. A District High Level Committee under the chairmanship of concerned Hon'ble Minister, an Executive Committee under the chairmanship of District Collector and a District Level Unit comprising the district level officers has been constituted. Further action for enabling these Committees and Units to address SDGs at district level is being taken up.

Through the District Indicator framework the districts are to be ranked based on the performance in the various indicators of the SDGs. The Department will be releasing the baseline District Indicator based ranking report and continue to monitor the performance of the districts on critical indicators.

The Department of Planning and Development in partnership with GIZ is developing an **Urban Indicator Framework (UIF)** aimed at improved data collection, implementation, effective monitoring and reporting of SDGs from urban areas. UIF will soon be rolled out to all urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu to benchmark and monitor the progress on key SDG indicators as the State is a highly urbanized one with nearly 50% of the population living in the urban areas.

In line with the State Government's vision on inclusive and equitable development, and the global vision on Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), the Department is also in the process of finalising a **Resettlement Indicator Framework (RIF)** in collaboration with GIZ and Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board with the aim of monitoring the reach of essential services in urban resettlements.

➤ **Focusing on Low Performing Indicators of SDG India Index**

The Planning and Development department has closely been following up with the SDG India Index and has been having discussions with the Secretaries of Departments bringing their focus on the low performing indicators. These consultations were meant to direct the departments to strategise programmes that would raise the performance of the indicators at the national level. Discussion series on poor nutrition and learning outcomes have been initiated in the State.

2.1.9 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and State Reform Action Plan (SRAP)

➤ **Consultations with NITI AAYOG**

NITI Aayog as part of its State level consultative process had 2 consultations in the State – one for the discussion of SDG 3.0 and on how to improve the SDG India Index score. The second consultation was a prelaunch discussion

on the Multidimensional Poverty Index based on the NFHS-4, which is now being revised, based on NFHS-5.

➤ **Multidimensional Poverty Index**

The first SDG of “No Poverty” has the target 1.2 which refers to reducing “at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”. The interlinked nature of the SDGs is reflected in multi-dimensional poverty measures since they examine deprivations in areas such as nutrition (Goal 2), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4) and living standards related indicators such as water and sanitation (SDG 6), and electricity and clean cooking fuel (SDG 7), among others. The MPI captures the multiple deprivations faced by an individual and by extension, a household. The baseline Multidimensional Poverty Index has been calculated using the NFHS-4 data and this reflects the State’s position as the fourth least poor State

with a score of 0.02. The State is estimated to have a head count ratio of 4.89% and poverty intensity of 39.97%.

➤ **State Reform Action Plan**

The reform action plan is a tool designed to support the States in this crucial endeavour to address the MPI. Between two consecutive NFH Surveys, focused government action is required to fill the gaps and reduce deprivations to improve outcomes. The State Reform Action plan maps the Government schemes and policies which have a direct bearing on the health, education, and living standards outcomes which MPI captures, to each national MPI indicator.

It would then help in improving the deprivations in the indicators concerned so that the MPI score improves. Consultative meetings have been held with the stakeholder departments and the State Reform Action Plan has been

evolved to address the Multidimensional Poverty Index.

2.1.10 State's push for Programming for the SDGs

The Government has in the recent times started a programmatic approach in SDGs to facilitate improving the indicators, so as to achieve the targets and goals.

➤ Departments' work for SDGs

The programmatic approach is from looking at improving the indicator performance through the Departmental SDG Units which would also monitor and track progress of the SDGs, provide data and inputs to the Department of Economics and Statistics and the working groups.

Innuiyur Kappom focuses on target 3.6 that aims at reducing mortality due to traffic accidents

Meendum Manjappai campaign focuses on target 12.5 that aims at reducing single use

plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum) with a suggestion of alternate packaging material.

Illam Thedi Kalvi campaign focuses on improving the learning outcomes and tries to bridge the loss in learning during the pandemic period due to the schools shut down. It addresses the target 4.1 which focuses on improving access to complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes of both boys and girls.

Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam addresses target 3.8 and the growing incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) by providing quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines at the door step.

2.1.11 Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF)

The process of linking the OOMF with the State Indicator Framework – SIF has been initiated and the departments are linking it across the financial outlays through a standardized approach by the strategic mapping of schemes. This framework has the following features:

- Clearly demarcates Outputs and Outcomes
- Identifies missing data points for key output-outcome indicators
- Measurable outcomes based on key audit & evaluation questions
- Helps identify and list convergence opportunities

The OOMF offers departments an opportunity to finance and identify performing & non-performing schemes, specially those linked to the Sustainable Development Goals.

2.1.12 Partnerships for SDGs

The Planning and Development department tries to effectively build partnerships within an overall enabling eco-system through supporting the strategy, development, evaluation and best practice guidance for partnerships; building platforms to catalyse the partnership process while keeping in mind the State's overall development.

Partnership Association with DMEO

The Development Monitoring & Evaluation Office (DMEO) of NITI Aayog's mandate includes the technical advisory provided to States, under NITI Aayog's mandate of cooperative and competitive federalism. DMEO's institutional positioning gives the organization convening power to create a platform for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) advancement in the country. The State has an agreement with the DMEO with latter offering support for rigorous, data-driven,

citizen-centric and outcomes-driven program management and policy making.

The UN agencies, such as UNICEF supports sustainable development activities through integrated and collaborative efforts to address the challenges related to poverty, children and women and promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Likewise, the UNWOMEN has an MOU with the State to look at the SDG 5 regarding gender equality with focus on gender budgeting and gender-based violence prevention in coalition with the World Health Organisation. The German Agency GIZ is in a partnership with the State for the urban habitat development and works closely with the SDGs related to the urban indicator framework and climate change.

As part of the capacity building initiative, a comprehensive training program on data analysis and visualization using Excel, R language, Arc GIS, Tableau and Datawrapper was organised by

GIZ for officials of Department of Economics and Statistics and Department of Evaluation and Applied Research. Hands-on training on SDG Data Portal and Dashboard was conducted for city officials of Coimbatore.

The Planning and Development Department has been supported by evidence-based research on SDGs by various agencies. The State Planning Commission had commissioned through one such agency a study on “Leaving No One Behind” that has provided the baseline for the status of the most marginalised and vulnerable communities.

The efforts of this Department in the context of an already high performing State are concerned with encouraging other departments to mainstream, set targets equivalent to the best among States at the national or global levels and periodically assess their performance on the SDG indicators, sharing their success and best practices, and working in a coordinated manner

for bringing synergic systems to ensure Tamil Nadu achieves the SDGs.

2.2 Evidence Based Policy Making

The Government of Tamil Nadu has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, South Asia (JPAL-SA) and orders were issued in G.O.Ms.No.81, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, dated 02.09.2014 to institutionalise the evidence-based approach to policy making, in order to maximize the impact of the anti-poverty programmes. 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.

J-PAL South Asia is assisting the Government of Tamil Nadu 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 eleven Government departments and involved over 50 researchers, including more than 20 from J-PAL's network. A total of 18 studies and one pilot for scale-up have been approved since 2014, through six Steering Committee meetings chaired by the Chief Secretary. Of these, eleven 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, three scoping studies around improving GST collection, remote programme for improving early childhood parental engagement and using the administrative data from Chief Minister's Health Insurance scheme for decision-making are being undertaken. J-PAL has been conducting policy-research dialogues with eleven 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 Department respectively. J-PAL has been collaborating with TNeGA in 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 (DES) and Social Welfare as well as trainees of the Indian Administrative Service and additional advisory support. J-PAL SA in collaboration with the Data Analytics Unit (DAU) is currently conducting Data for Policy Webinar Series to exchange ideas on pathways for improved data-driven decision making.

Results and recommendations have been presented to the Steering Committee and Advisory Committee and given to the collaborating departments, on innovations and improvements based on the findings. Departments engaged in these policy research studies include Health & Family Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Social Welfare & Women Empowerment, Cooperation, Food & Consumer Protection, Labour & Employment, School Education, Commercial Taxes, Economics & Statistics, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj and Municipal Administration & Water Supply.

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 School Education have taken up multiple studies and used the research insights to understand the underlying problems better and make improvements. For example, a study of the Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme (MRMBS) led to a number of improvements by the Health Department to strengthen its data collection and management system to improve the scheme implementation for maternal and child health. Findings from the baseline of a first time **panel survey on the state of elderly persons** jointly undertaken by the Department of Economics and Statistics and J-PAL has prompted the Government to pilot and evaluate interventions to address challenges faced by a large proportion of elderly persons living alone.

In order to strengthen and institutionalise the use of evaluations and data in our policy making, **“Guidelines for Programme Evaluations”** have been issued to create a

common framework to use evaluations in policy making, and a Data Analytics Unit to support advanced analysis and use of administrative data for effective decision making has been formed.

The Departments of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR), and Economics and Statistics (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 crore are being implemented by the Energy, Highways and Minor Ports, Housing and Urban Development, Industries, Municipal Administration and Water Supply and Water Resources Departments of Secretariat. Data on the progress of Major Infrastructure Projects is updated by the above stated six Secretariat departments and their respective Heads of Departments. The web portal, for this, "e-Munnetram", was developed by Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency with the financial assistance of Planning and Development Department and launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister recently. The Committee to review the progress of Major Infrastructure Projects has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Finance and Human Resources Management. The Planning and Development department is the nodal agency for facilitating review of Major

Infrastructure Projects by the Committee every two months and based on continuous feedback, the web portal is being periodically modified and designed with precise software for effective review of the 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) functions as an advisory body and makes its recommendations to the Government on various aspects pertaining to the development of the State with Social Justice.

Headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister as Ex-Officio Chairman, the present State Planning Commission has been 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 official Members of the State Planning Commission, besides a Member Secretary who is in charge of the administration of the State Planning Commission.

The State Planning Commission gives its inputs in an advisory capacity to the Government to strengthen its policies and to formulate special programmes for the development of the State.

3.1.1 Main Functions of State Planning Commission

- (i) Monitor macro economic growth parameters like economic growth, employment, poverty etc. and give advice to Government on restructuring existing schemes / programmes or formulate new projects / schemes / programmes.
- (ii) Monitor the Tamil Nadu economy and send reports to the Government for improvement as and when necessary.
- (iii) Assist the State Government in formulating long term, medium term and short term goals to guide overall development and also achieve the targets set by the State under 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 the year 2030, and in correlation to the milestones of the Finance Commission.
- (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 the State and to 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, and 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

With an objective to reduce regional disparities and correct geographical imbalances, the Government introduced "State Balanced Growth Fund". The programme was introduced in the year 2012-13. The programme covers blocks which are backward in income, employment, poverty, health, education and gender equity.

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

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

3.1.2.1 Approval of projects

The State Level Empowered Committee constituted for this programme has approved 747 projects worth Rs.596.64 crore upto 2020-21 to

correct the regional imbalances in the following parameters.

- Projects related to *income* - 147 projects worth Rs.102.65 crore
- Projects related to *reduce poverty* - 107 projects worth Rs.74.30 crore
- Projects related to provide additional *employment* - 118 projects worth Rs.57.93 crore
- Projects related to *improve infrastructure in schools and education* - 91 projects worth Rs.82.81 crore
- Projects related to *improve health infrastructure* - 218 projects worth Rs.227.97 crore
- Projects *aimed at bridging the gender divide* - 66 projects worth Rs.50.98 crore

During the current year, it has been decided to revisit the selection of 105 blocks done in 2012-13 as nearly a decade has passed. The

State Planning Commission is to go into the parameters for selection and devise a methodology which may be district specific parameter of backwardness or common parameter of backwardness that cuts across districts and geographical imbalances. After detailed deliberations the blocks are to be identified and special programmes designed to suit the districts are to be funded under the State Balanced Growth Fund. Also focusing on select priority areas viz., education and health is under consideration rather than to spread the meagre resources thin and wide.

3.1.3 Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII)

To encourage a 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, excepting, 2020-2021 & 2021-22 on account of financial restrictions imposed due to COVID.

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 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2022-2023. Accordingly, the State Planning Commission has conducted meetings with departments to identify problems, innovative solutions and has recommended 22 projects worth Rs.87.83 crore in 2022-23 under TANII.

From the current year onwards, State Planning Commission is proposing to open the window for innovative proposals from

departments, throughout the year as a new initiative.

Further, it is also proposed to grant approval for the innovative projects from different departments from the State Planning Commission itself rather than recommending for approval only to the concerned departments in Government. The Departments have greater workload on the regular implementation of different State and Central schemes with grant outlay and the departments' focus is much less in the implementation of TANII Projects with small outlay. Hence, State Planning Commission has suggested for a change in the design of implementation of TANII. State Planning Commission proposes to directly grant the 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 in State Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman with a view to assess the land resources and advise the Government for policy interventions in the areas of land and water resources, based on the findings of the studies funded by the Board.

A total of 72 research studies have been approved at a cost of Rs.778 lakhs from the year 2011-12 to 2021-22 in the sectors such as land use, water, agriculture, livelihood, environment, wetlands, climate change, urbanisation, forests, waste management and health.

Similarly, 11 workshops and one seminar have been conducted at a cost of Rs.55.97 lakhs during the above period.

For the year 2021-2022 an outlay of Rs.80 lakhs has been provided and 7 studies have been approved. From the current year it is proposed that the study report should incorporate a field test to validate the finding before release of final

installment. The findings will be shared with the concerned departments and the summary of the findings printed and published as well as shared in the State Planning Commission website.

3.1.5 Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme

On the principles of cooperative federalism, Convergence (of Central & State Schemes), Collaboration (of Central, 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, the programme 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' was introduced by the Government of India in the year 2017.

In Tamil Nadu, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram districts have been included in the list of 115 Aspirational Districts identified based on a composite index. The selection criteria comprises of challenges faced by the districts in

terms of poverty, health and nutrition, education and infrastructure.

3.1.5.1 Salient Features

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

3.1.5.2 Competition

Districts are prodded and 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 monthly basis has been established by NITI Aayog. Based on the progress made by the districts against their targets, the districts are ranked monthly on overall progress and sectoral performance. Ranking is done to create competition among the districts. The

highest ranked district at the national level is provided with Rs.10 crore grant for taking up projects for the district and the 2nd ranked district with Rs.5 crore.

3.1.5.3 Funding Support

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

In addition, the NITI Aayog provides funding through Externally Aided Project (EAP), Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) for districts based on performance in the key performance indicators.

3.1.5.4 Performance of Districts

Progressing steadily since inception, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram have reached a composite index score of 64.6 and 63.1 respectively in January 2022 from their baseline value of 45.6 and 46.8 respectively in April 2018.

Ramanathapuram secured First Rank in Agriculture and Water Resource Sector for its

performance in April-May 2019 and Feb-March 2021 respectively and for which it won an award of Rs.3 crore each as an untied fund.

Virudhunagar District has been awarded Rs.3 crore for securing 1st rank in Basic Infrastructure for the month of March 2019, Rs. 3 crore for securing good rank in Health and Nutrition for the month of July 2020, Rs.1 crore for securing good rank in Overall Delta ranking in October 2021 and Rs.4 crore for securing 2nd rank in Overall Delta ranking in December 2021.

3.1.6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

For the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the State the State Planning Commission is working in association with the Department of Economics and Statistics 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

A State Level High Power Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government, with nine other Secretaries to Government as its members to oversee the implementation of SDGs in the State. The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department is the Member-Secretary of the High Power Committee.

With an emphasis on close monitoring for 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 reference such as mapping of goals and targets, development of monitorable indicators, preparation of Vision 2030 Document, periodical monitoring and review of achievement of 17 goals, etc. All related departments are 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 cut across various sectors and departments and provide a forum for decision making and convergence. The Heads of Department / Public Sector Undertakings of the State, work in tandem for the tasks assigned to the Working Groups. The State Planning Commission coordinates the preparation of reports and documents on behalf of the Working Groups. The Status Report for the period from 2016-2020 has been prepared. The Status Reports for the years 2021 and 2022 are to be brought out.

3.1.6.2 Document on TN's Vision for SDGs

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 Plans to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Tamil Nadu. The State Planning Commission has

prepared the consolidated Vision Document with inputs from the departments.

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

Development of monitorable indicators for each target and goal is another task of the Working Groups. Based on the National Indicator Framework (NIF) the State has also come out with a State Indicator Framework (SIF) through consultative meetings with the Departments. State Planning Commission has provided inputs for identifying the District Indicator Framework (DIF) with 104 indicators and Block Indicator Framework (BIF) with 93 indicators released by the Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES).

3.1.6.4 SDG Web portal and Dashboard

In order to collect data and monitor the progress of each target and indicator for the departments, a dedicated Web portal with Dashboard, which is an online data monitoring

system that has been developed through Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency. Necessary login credentials have been provided to the departments concerned for data entry. Provisions have also been made to capture data at District and Block level for the District / Block Indicators.

3.1.6.5 SDG Unit in Departments

An SDG unit has been formed in each administrative department, which is relevant to the SDGs, with a view to set up systems and mechanisms for enabling local focus in achieving SDG. This unit would assist the department and strengthen the work of the department in relation to SDGs.

3.1.6.6 Formation of 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 it involves localization of SDGs at District Level, Block Level,

Village Level and City/Municipality/Town Panchayat level. With these objectives, District Level High Power Committee, District Level Executive Committee and SDG Cell have been formed in all the Districts.

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

The NITI Aayog, Government of India brings out SDG India Index since, 2018. It has released its third edition - SDG India Index 3.0 (2020-21) in June 2021, in which all States/UTs are ranked based on their performance across the identified indicators. Tamil Nadu stands second among the States.

A State Level Workshop was organized on 04th and 05th January, 2022 in Chennai by the

State Planning Commission involving all departments concerned to deliberate on the issues and findings of India Index 4.0. 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.

3.1.6.8 Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF)

Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) as an important tool provides a better understanding on the use of funds and serves as a tool for better fiscal management, which could be used for monitoring the SDGs. The Output Outcome Framework is to be added to the SDG–State Indicator Framework to create a state-level monitoring framework during the current year.

3.1.6.9 Capacity Building

Training programmes on Sustainable Development Goals for the SDG Nodal Officers and all department officials are organised by the State Planning Commission in association with various training institutions of Government of Tamil Nadu and other organisations. It is proposed to conduct such programmes during the current year 2022-2023 also.

3.1.6.10 Restructuring of SDG at State Monitoring Level and Working Groups

It is proposed to restructure the State Level High Power Committee and Working Groups with inclusion of Vice Chairman and Members in suitable working groups to utilize the experience and expertise of the Members in achieving the SDGs.

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DOES) coordinates the overall statistical activities of the State. The main functions of the Department are to collect, compile and analyse the data as well as release the reports on Agriculture Statistics, Industrial Statistics, Housing Statistics, Market Intelligence, Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices, State Income, Socio-Economic Surveys, etc. The Department furnishes reliable, adequate and timely information on various Socio-Economic variables to both Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India in order to take relevant policy decisions and as well as implement Government Welfare programmes effectively.

3.2.1 Functions of Department

Preparation of estimates for various economic parameters like State Income, District Income, Index of Industrial Production, Consumer

Price Index and Wholesale Price Index besides conducting Special Censuses and Socio-Economic Surveys at the instance of State and Union Governments are the main functions of this Department. The Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu and Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu are brought out annually by the Department. They are widely used by various Departments of the State Government and also widely used by research organizations and public. The skilled technical personnel of this department deputed to several 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 Governments have started implementing evidence based policymaking for better governance and service delivery to the public. Accordingly, this Government has also proposed to adopt the evidence based decision-making in the administrative process of the

State. In view of achieving this goal, the Government has initiated schemes in the department.

3.2.2 Initiatives in the Department

3.2.2.1 Data Analytics Unit (DAU)

The Data Analytics Unit in the Department of Economics and Statistics has been formed in collaboration with Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) 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 analyser of voluminous data generated by various Government Departments in the course of their functioning which are rarely organized and analyzed to produce actionable reports. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to establish such a unit.

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

Data Analytics Unit (DAU) 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 5th State Finance Commission.
- (iii) Matching of missing persons and unidentified dead bodies - for State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Police Department.
- (iv) Analysis of response in respect of Emergency call number "100" received in Greater Chennai Police - for Police Department.

During 2020-2021, action on these projects was taken up based on the interest shown by the Departments concerned:

(i) Crime Mapping and Analytics using spatial data - for an amount of Rs.30.58 lakhs by State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Police Department.

(ii) Using machine learning to improve GST collection - for an amount of Rs.4.50 lakhs - Analysis by Commercial Taxes Department and J-PAL.

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

The Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey aims at understanding the socio-economic developments in the State. The survey is designed to capture dynamics of changes and transformation taking place in the economy and society with individuals and households as the reference point. It would be helpful for designing

appropriate policies and programmes for the problems and challenges faced by the people.

The panel survey is implemented in three phases over the years: Phase-1: Pre-baseline Survey / House listing; Phase - 2: Baseline Survey and Phase-3: Endline Survey. The survey is conducted in co-ordination with the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS). An important feature of this survey is capturing data in the field in 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. Non- responsive households were also re-surveyed. The district level estimates were completed.

Phase-II House listing for 42,452 households in bifurcated / trifurcated Districts and

Thoothukudi District was completed in January 2022.

The wave-I of this panel survey is scheduled to be conducted between June to August 2022. A total project cost of Rs.390.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey in G.O. (Ms). No.19, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SPC) Department, Dated: 26.02.2016 and the Survey was originally planned for a period of three years funded under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives (TANII).

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).

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

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.

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 and as well as quality controlling authority. 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.

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

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

The baseline survey was completed in June 2019 in which house listing of 4739 households with 6294 elderly population was completed by the Department of Economics and Statistics. Out of this, the Department of Public Health has collected health measurements from 4496 individuals out of this elderly population. The findings of the baseline survey has been shared with stakeholders.

The wave-1 of this Panel Survey is under process now in the same 5 districts.

A total project cost of Rs.606.00 lakhs has been approved vide G.O.(Ms)No.21, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (ST2&E) Department, dated 27.02.2016 under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) Fund for undertaking the Tamil Nadu Elderly Population Survey (TNEPS).

3.2.2.5 Survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) after Tamil Nadu State General Assembly Elections 2021

A 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 the conducting of 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. The report has been submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer on 07.04.2022.

3.2.3 New Initiatives of the Department

3.2.3.1 Open Government Data

The Department of Economics and Statistics is a nodal organization for implementing Tamil Nadu Open Government Data (TNOGD) project in the State in concordance with National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) Government of India. This project has a TNOGD portal viz., <https://tn.data.gov.in> hosted by ELCOT. TNOGD promotes transparency, accountability and value creation by making Government data available to all. This portal is useful in publishing data to the public online at one place as the departments and the users can download and visualize the data. The Statistical Handbook published by Department of Economics and Statistics has been updated for 11 years from 2009-2019 in shareable format in the TNOGD portal which can be downloaded for

analytical purposes as per needs of stakeholders. The District Statistical Hand Book details have 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 this department has been developed through ELCOT and rolled out during the year 2021-2022. The website address is <https://des.tn.gov.in>.

3.2.3.3 Common Survey Application Framework

The Department of Economics and Statistics is in the process of computerizing the data collection activities through transmission of data from field level to the headquarters through digitalization mode viz., Common Survey Application Framework (CSAF). On account of computerization, this Department is moving data collection from paper based questions to

handheld devices viz., Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode, through Tablets. The roll out for 16 schemes through ELCOT is under process.

3.2.4 Social Statistics

3.2.4.1 National Sample Survey (NSS)

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

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

- (ii) The 76th round of National Sample Survey (July-2018 to December 2018) was about the survey on “Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition and Survey of Persons with Disabilities”.
- (iii) The 77th round of National Sample Survey (January-2019 to December - 2019) was about the survey on “Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Debt and Investment”.
- (iv) The 78th round of National Sample Survey (January-2020 to December-2020) was earmarked for the survey on “Domestic Tourism and Multiple Indicators Survey which is conducted for the first time”. Due to Covid-19, survey on “Domestic Tourism” was dropped and the survey period for

“Multiple Indicators Survey” was extended upto March 2021.

- (v) The 79th Round of National Sample Survey (July 2022 - June 2023) is about Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey and Survey on AYUSH. The phase I training – All India Workshop of Trainers (AIWOT) for NSS 79th Round was conducted from 08.03.2022 to 10.03.2022 through hybrid mode.

3.2.4.2 Housing Statistics

In order to frame housing policies and implement appropriate housing plans at national level, the data on housing and building activities in the 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, estimated cost etc.

Housing statistics are collected annually from corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats separately both for public and private sector.

3.2.4.3 Housing Start Up Index (HSUI)

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

National Buildings Organisation (NBO) under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India has been identified as joint partner along with Reserve Bank of India for developing Housing Start Up Index (HSUI) based on the Housing and Building Statistics. In Tamil Nadu 17 cities (population more than one lakh as per 2011 census) have been selected under this scheme in the year 2014-15 for data collection and transmission.

Data has been collected from 17 selected centres for the year 2021-22 and transmitted online to National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi.

3.2.4.4 Building Construction Cost India (BCCI)

The prices of certain important building materials and wage rates of building labourers prevailing in 16 selected district centres is collected on quarterly basis in Tamil Nadu viz. Chennai, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Vellore, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Erode, Thanjavur, Trichy, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Virudhunagar, Palayamkottai, Nagercoil and Udagamandalam. "Building Construction Cost Index Number" for the 16 district centres is being compiled with 2011-12=100 as the base year and sent to Union and State Government offices.

The indices of Building Construction Cost were compiled for 16 centres for the quarter

ended 30.06.2021 and the report has been prepared and released.

3.2.5 Industrial Statistics

3.2.5.1 Annual Survey of Industries

The factories registered under section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act 1948 are being selected to prepare the "Report on Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu" to analyze data, such as capital invested, outstanding loans, input and output and value added, number of workers, wages paid to them etc., in the Industrial sector. These data are also utilized for computing value added from manufacturing sector to arrive at State Income Estimates.

At present, Annual Survey of Industries Report 2018-19 has been prepared and released. Data is being collected from registered factories in Tamil Nadu for the year 2019-20 and scrutiny work is under process.

3.2.5.2 Index of Industrial Production(IIP)

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

Monthly report is prepared based on the data collected for the 253 items from 3 sectors. Production data for 8 items relating to Mining sector are collected from the State Geology and Mining Department and Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Data under manufacturing sector for 244 items are 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. The State Index has been

released upto December 2021 for the year 2021-22.

3.2.5.3 Handlooms

The object of the scheme is to estimate the total production and percentage of sales and stocks of Handloom cloth in Tamil Nadu through every quarter and to study the socio economic conditions of the handloom weavers every year.

The Survey covers about 166 selected focal centers distributed in the districts of the state except Chennai, Krishnagiri, Perambalur, Pudukottai and the Nilgiris districts.

The Annual Report for 2020-21 was prepared and approved and the Annual Report for the year 2021-22 is under progress.

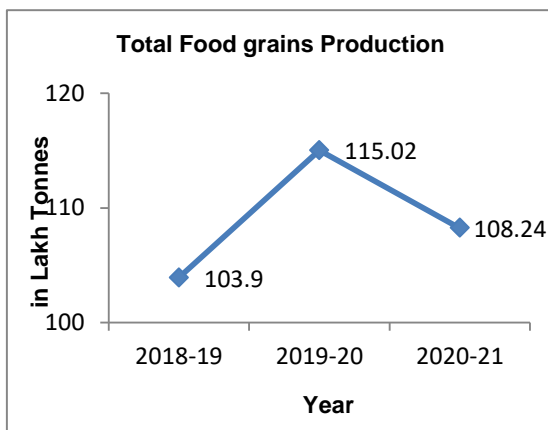
3.2.6 Collection of Agricultural Statistics

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

livelihood, collection and maintenance of agricultural statistics is an important sector of the State economy. The Agricultural Statistics System is very comprehensive and provides data on a wide range of topics such as crop area and production, land use, irrigation, land holdings, crop insurance, agricultural wages and marketable surplus. All these statistics are utilized in making agricultural scheme policy decisions.

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

3.2.6.1 Season and Crop Report (2020-21)



The Season and Crop Report published every year highlights the 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 2019-20 has been released. The report for the year 2020-21 is under progress.

3.2.6.2 Forecasting of Crop Area and Production

Before the final data of area under crops is settled at 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 2021-22 (Fasli-1431) 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 2021-22 (Fasli 1431) 1470 Crop Cutting Experiments in 735 selected villages are being conducted.

Fruits / Vegetables	Production (in Tonnes)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Mango	524339	494728	639574
Banana	3484599	3987895	3895645
Jackfruit	54681	50056	69007
Grapes	45967	33106	50009
Guava	44667	41504	92609
Orange	2334	4723	2492
Lemon	16301	15658	34786
Pineapple	30286	32463	41439
Tomato	396654	575141	935194
Lady's finger	80590	175243	204166
Brinjal	137542	275956	346053
Cabbage	91478	185961	251982
Sweet Potato	8854	14383	12920

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 2021-22 (Fasli 1431), 1300 Crop Cutting Experiments in 650 selected villages are being conducted.

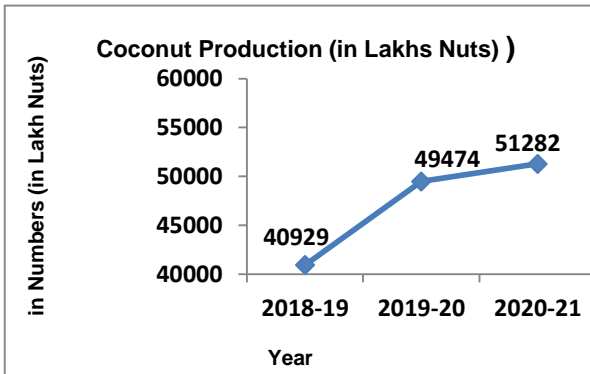
Minor Crops	Production (in Tonnes)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Chillies	14000	29618	25057
Onion	218595	261835	356939
Turmeric	92361	96254	97830
Potato	49384	84720	73014
Coriander	2526	3675	1627
Tapioca	2629655	3065106	3893338
Cashewnut	19701	25687	25459
Ginger	7279	3038	5991

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 2021-2022 Kharif season, 25124 experiments for 25 crops, and in Special season 45038 experiments for 4 crops and in Rabi season 62372 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 notified level at the end of every season. During 2022-23, 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 Palm trees of Coconut and Arecanut, the number of bearing and non-bearing Palm trees, the average yield per palm of Coconut and Arecanut and the total production per year for the districts and State. The period of survey is from July to June. During the year, 2021-22 under this scheme survey is being conducted for 379 villages for Coconut and 64 villages for Arecanut.

3.2.6.8 Rainfall Data

Rainfall data are collected from 597 manual / automatic rain gauge stations maintained by Revenue Department, Public Works Department, Forest Department, Rural Development Department and Indian Meteorological Research Department. Based on these data, Monthly, Seasonal, 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 are collected at the rate of one village per block in respect of 385 blocks of the State. The prevailing agricultural wages details in the selected villages are collected directly from the villages by the field staff on monthly basis to calculate Agricultural Wages Index and the reports are being sent to Union Government and State Government. This scheme will be continued during 2022-23.

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 for own consumption of cultivators, wages in kind and seed reserves. This scheme will be continued during 2022-23.

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 2021-2022, 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 Government of India. During 2022-23, the scheme will be implemented in the State with the financial assistance of 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 totaling of Khasra register (Adangal) in the registers maintained by Village Administrative Officer and supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments for some important food crops in the State-wide selected sample villages under this scheme.

The purpose of this scheme is to locate deficiencies in the system of collection of Agricultural Statistics in the State by exercising meaningful supervision by 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 2022–23 this scheme will be implemented in the State with the financial assistance of Union Government.

3.2.7.3 Agriculture Census

Agriculture Census is conducted once in five years under three phases since its inception in 1970-1971. This census data provides valuable information on key indicators such as type of agricultural holdings (individual, joint and institution), tenancy status, social status of land holders, land use, nature of irrigation, cropping pattern, usage of pesticides and fertilizers and usage of agricultural machineries.

The preliminary works of 11th Agriculture Census, with reference period 2020-21, is under progress. Phase-I work is to commence in the State in July 2022.

3.2.8 Estimation of State Income

State Income estimates are an important indicator to measure the economic growth of the

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

3.2.8.1 State Income

The State Income Estimates- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), District Income Estimates and Per Capita Income- are computed every year for 17 sectors of the State economy. The GSDP / NSDP estimates in the New Series (Base Year 2011-12) for the years 2018-19 (Revised Estimates), 2019-20 (Quick Estimates), 2020-21 (Advance Estimates) and 2021-22 (A.E. Provisional) at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices have been prepared and released.

**Estimates of State Domestic Product of Tamil Nadu
(Base year 2011-12)
(Rs. in 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.	2011-2012	751486	-	751486	-	674478	-	674478	-
2.	2012-2013	854825	13.75	791824	5.37	768295	13.91	709343	5.17
3.	2013-2014	968530	13.30	851976	7.60	858870	11.79	750416	5.79
4.	2014-2015	1072678	10.75	893915	4.92	957350	11.47	791915	5.53
5.	2015-2016	1176500	9.68	967562	8.24	1057084	10.42	862437	8.91
6.	2016-2017	1302639	10.72	1036762	7.15	1171973	10.87	922084	6.92
7.	2017-2018	1465051	12.47	1125793	8.59	1317984	12.46	1000308	8.48
8.	2018-2019 (RE)	1630209	11.27	1204667	7.01	1468449	11.42	1071602	7.13
9.	2019-2020 (QE)	1797229	10.25	1278559	6.13	1619720	10.30	1133438	5.77
10.	2020-2021 (AE)	1902689	5.87	1296659	1.42	1716544	5.98	1151371	1.58
11.	2021-2022 (A.E.P)	2179655	14.56	1398426	7.85	1966476	14.56	1242892	7.95

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

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

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Year	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices
1	2011-12	93112	93112
2	2012-13	105340	97257
3	2013-14	116960	102191
4	2014-15	129494	107117
5	2015-16	142028	115875
6	2016-17	156595	123206
7	2017-18	175276	133029
8.	2018-19 (R.E)	194373	141844
9.	2019-20 (Q.E)	213396	149329
10.	2020-21(A.E)	225106	150990
11.	2021-22 (A.E.P)	256935	162393

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

District Income Estimates in the New Series with the Base Year 2011-12 for the years 2011-12

to 2019-20 (Provisional) has been released at Current and Constant Prices.

3.2.8.2 State Accounts

This Section is to analyse the Economic Cum-Purpose Classification of Tamil Nadu Budget every year, The Economic Cum-Purpose Classification of **2018-19 (Accounts), 2019-20 (Accounts), 2020-21 (RE)** and **2021-22 (BE)** of Tamil Nadu Budget have been finalized.

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

State Governments. The data collection for the year 2020-21 is under progress.

3.2.8.3 Capital Formation

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

3.2.9 Prices and Price Indices

3.2.9.1 Market Intelligence and Prices:

Prices of important agricultural and non-agricultural commodities, major agriculture

commodities arrivals, off-take, stock details are being collected from 96 Market Intelligence Centres spread all over the state. The weekly reports are compiled and monthly reports released and sent regularly to Labour Bureau (GOI), Agriculture, Horticulture and Plantation Crops Departments, Coconut Development Board, Food Corporation of India and also to Vigilance Department, Prisons Department, Government Hospitals and other line departments as and when requested by them.

These price details are used in the formulation of important Government policies and serves as a base in compilation of Price Indices.

3.2.9.2 Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

Wholesale prices for agricultural and non-agricultural commodities are collected for the selected centres in the State and based on it the Wholesale Price Index of Tamil Nadu is computed and released every month with the Base Year 2011-2012=100.

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

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

As far as the State Series is concerned, consumer prices for Industrial Workers with base year 2011=100 are compiled and released on monthly basis for four centres viz., Cuddalore, Nagercoil, Tuticorin and Vellore. These indices are used for calculating Dearness Allowances, Daily Wages and Minimum Wages.

3.2.9.4 Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined at District level - (CPI(R,U,C))

The compilation of Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban and Combined) at district level is useful for decentralized planning, to understand the price trends at district level and to make targeted policy for a particular region or district.

The compilation of CPI at district level is undertaken by this Department based on the methodology given by National Statistical Office and 2019-20 has been fixed as the base year. 153 rural centres and 145 urban centres, totally 298 centres, spread over 32 districts in TamilNadu have been selected for the compilation of CPI. The commodity basket and fixation of base year price has been finalized. The compilation of Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, Combined) at district level for the period April 2020 to March 2022 is under progress.

3.2.10 Economic Census

All economic activities-agricultural and non-agricultural (except those involved in crop production and plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) related to production and / or services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption are covered.

The Economic Census provides the complete count of all establishments within the geographical boundary of the State including those in the unorganized sectors, which have a huge contribution to the economy in terms of employment generation and provide basic entrepreneurial data on number of enterprises mainly in the unorganized sector and on the status of employment in different sectors of the economy. It provides disaggregated information on various operational and structural variables insight into the geographical spread/clusters of economic activities, ownership pattern, persons engaged, etc,. The information collected during

the Economic Census is useful for socio-economic development planning at State and District Levels.

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

The Seventh Economic Census is being conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation(MoSPI), Government of India and the Department of Economics and Statistics is the nodal department to conduct the Seventh Economic Census in Tamil Nadu. Common Service Center e-Governance Services India Limited is the implementing agency for the conduct of Seventh Economic Census.

The 7th Economic Census is conducted with advanced ICT tools and applications. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a Special

Purpose Vehicle formed under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeITY), has been selected as the Implementation Agency for the development of ICT platform system and conduct of field work for the 7th Economic Census (vide GOI Gazette Notification No.1749, dated:13.06.2019).

The enumeration and first level supervision (i.e. 100% supervision) of Seventh Economic Census is done by Common Service Centre e-Governance Services India Limited and at second level supervision, the work of 10% enumerators is supervised by National Statistical Office (Field Operations Division) and the State Officials of Department of Economics and Statistics as well as Department of Industries and Commerce.

For smooth conduct of Seventh Economic Census in Tamil Nadu the State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC), District Level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC) and

Co-ordination Committee for Greater Chennai Corporation have been constituted.

The Seventh Economic Census-2019 field work was launched in Tamil Nadu by the Honourable Governor of Tamil Nadu on 09.10.2019 at Chennai. Subsequently, all Districts Collectors have launched the Seventh Economic Census field work in their concerned districts. The field work of Seventh Economic Census has been completed in Tamil Nadu. At present, 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 indicators are the backbone of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to finalise the Indicator Framework at State, District and Block levels, exhaustive discussions were held with all the line departments. Subsequently, the

State has finalised the State Indicator Framework (SIF) with 314 indicators, District Indicator Framework (DIF) with 104 indicators and Block Indicator Framework (BIF) with 93 indicators.

As part of localising SDGs, indicators for the development of Urban and Resettlement areas are being framed. Urban Indicator Framework (UIF) and Resettlement Indicator Framework (RIF) are to be finalized shortly.

3.2.11.2 SDG Dashboard

This department is also part of the core team in the revamping of existing SDG Dashboard developed by Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) that is in use since January 2021. The revamped SDG dashboard has been designed for online uploading of data at district and block level by the line departments, with visualisation tools to view the performance of Goals, Targets and Indicators.

3.2.11.3 Capacity Building

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

3.2.11.4 Workshop/Seminar

State Level Workshop on SDG India Index 2020-21 and Multidimensional Poverty Index was conducted in July 2021 to deliberate on the indicators, problems in connection with collection of data and to suggest further improvement.

This department also is in the process of preparing Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) State Reform Action Plan (SRAP) constituting plan of actions provided by the concerned line departments in achieving the targets.

3.2.11.5 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 stakeholder departments to take necessary remedial actions for improvement of the State in vulnerable areas. Under SDGs this department is entrusted with the role of collecting data in close coordination with the stakeholder departments.

3.2.12 Publications

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

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

3.2.13 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 1-5-2012 with the Director and supporting staff.

The training for the staff members and officers of the Department of Economics and Statistics commences with the induction training for the newly recruited Assistant Statistical Investigators and Assistant Directors. The induction training programmes are of two months duration in which training on the basic concepts of

Economics, Statistics and Demography, various data collection schemes being implemented by the department and information technology tools are covered. In-service trainings are conducted periodically covering specific schemes. Overall, the broad categories of training are:

- ❖ Basic concepts in Economics, Statistics and Demography and Advanced Statistical Methods.
- ❖ 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 2021-22, 15 training programmes have been conducted in 19 batches for 648 officials.

During 2022-23, this training institute has planned to conduct 33 training programmes for 1171 officials of the Department of Economics and Statistics.

3.3 DEPARTMENT OF EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH

State and Union Governments are implementing various welfare and developmental programmes for the betterment in the lives of the people. The role of Evaluation and Applied Research Department since 1974 has been to evaluate and apprise the Government on the outcome and impact of the programmes based on the view/opinion of the people and in consultation with the stakeholders. The evaluation reports help in policy decision-making and policy formulation and also in course correction of the programmes.

This department has completed and submitted so far, 793 evaluation reports to the Government across various sectors viz., Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Agriculture, Education, Forest, Health, Housing, Horticulture, Irrigation, Rural Development, Social Welfare, Transport, etc.

3.3.1 Key functions

- i) Evaluate various schemes, projects and programmes of the State and Union Government, besides Externally Aided Projects.
- ii) Bringing out the 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 functions of the department are monitored by two State Level Agencies viz., the State Evaluation Committee (SEC) and the State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB).

3.3.2.1 State Evaluation Committee (SEC)

The list of studies to be taken up for evaluation are decided by the State Evaluation Committee (SEC) headed by the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department. In the year 2021-2022, twenty one (21) evaluation studies have been approved by the SEC.

3.3.2.2 State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB)

The State Evaluation Advisory Board (SEAB) is headed by the Vice-Chairman, State Planning Commission and with members from SEC and representatives from educational research institutions. The SEAB approves the,

- Methodology for the studies
- Reviews interim reports and draft reports before finalization
- Discusses follow up action and findings of evaluation studies

- Suggest schemes to be taken up for evaluation.

In the year 2021-2022, three evaluation studies have been approved.

3.3.3 Performance

In total 37 evaluation studies are in hand and the various stages of progress of the evaluation studies are as follows:

For 21 studies allotted by SEC in 2021-2022, the collection of basic details and preparation of methodology is in progress. 3 studies have been submitted to the Government for final report, 3 evaluation studies are in drafting stage, for 1 study tabulation of data is in progress, field work is in progress for 2 studies, 6 studies are ready for undertaking field work, for 1 study finalization of questionnaire is in progress.

3.3.4 Method of Evaluation Studies

The SEC entrusts this department to take up evaluation studies, the basic details and terms

of reference are collected from the department concerned to frame the methodology with sample design. The methodology is presented in the SEAB for approval; on approval the schedules / questionnaires are prepared based on the objectives of the study. The schedules/questionnaires are uploaded to the software application and the schedules/questionnaires are put to test during the pilot study to check the flow and correctness. Field visits are conducted in the sample districts to collect primary and secondary data. The data collected are analyzed and tabulated to prepare the report and sent to departments concerned for comments. The report is later presented before the SEAB for its approval. Once approved by the SEAB, the report is sent to State Planning Commission for follow up action with the department concerned on the findings and suggestions of evaluation report.

3.3.5 Types of Studies undertaken

- **Needs Assessment** is a systematic process to identify the needs or gaps between current condition and desired condition, nature and scope of a problem and determine the service needed to meet the problem.
- **Programme theory Assessment** assesses whether a program is designed in such a way that it can achieve the intended outcomes. It models the theory behind the programme and involves charting the casual pathway between the inputs of a programme and its ultimate goal.
- **Process Evaluation**
Process evaluations analyze the effectiveness of programme operations, implementation and service delivery against work plans. Invariably all evaluation studies taken up by this department contain the process dimension.
- **Impact Evaluation**
An impact evaluation identifies the casual impact of a programme and also the key

outcomes that are solely due to the programme.

➤ **Cost- Effective Analysis**

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

3.3.6 e-Evaluation System

Under e-Evaluation System – a departmental website has been created hardware and software applications installed. Training has been imparted to staff members on software application to frame questionnaire, upload and collect data in tablets, to enhance quality data collection and efficiency in processing of data. Totally 39 evaluation studies taken up in-house have been completed using tablets for collection of primary data from the field so far since 2018.

3.3.7 J-PAL – SA Activities

Capacity building has been extended by the Abdul Latif Jameel – Poverty Action Lab – South

Asia (J-PAL-SA) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA to the staff members of the department in various evaluation techniques and adoption of electronic digital mode of data collection. Capacity building on template to prepare the Terms of Reference (ToR), Request for Proposal (RFP), Cost Estimation and Assessment of technical proficiency of the agencies to shortlist agencies for outsourcing of studies has also been given by J-PAL-SA.

3.3.8 Evaluation Guidelines

To strengthen the role of evaluation in policy decision making, an evaluation guideline framework has been issued to create a common basis for designing, understanding and commissioning of evaluation studies by various Government departments for new policy decision making, review of ongoing schemes/programmes and for extension or termination and for preparing evaluation plan and commissioning studies.

In the Hon'ble Chief Minister's review meeting held on 26.07.2021, this department has been directed to undertake impact evaluations for all State sponsored schemes/programmes with a budget of over Rs.150 crores per year and also instructed to utilize 2 per cent mandatory fee to undertake evaluation studies without any inordinate delay as per the Evaluation Guidelines. In the Chief Secretary's review meeting, held on 14.12.2021 it was suggested to outsource the studies for evaluation of programmes/schemes costing more than Rs.150 crores. The estimate of cost and timeline to undertake evaluation studies for Rs.150 crores and above for the State schemes/programmes are under consideration of the Government.

3.3.9 Outsourcing of Evaluation Studies

As per the framework for evaluation of studies guideline based on the level of technicality, sample size with wide geo-spatial representation and studies which require external

validation are to be outsourced. To complete the evaluation studies in time to take effective and efficient policy decision making, this department has proposed to outsource six evaluation studies during this year. The empanelled list furnished by the DMEO will be used to select agencies to outsource the studies.

3.3.10 Statement of Intent (SoI) with DMEO

The Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) is an attached office of NITI Aayog, which aims to achieve the mandate of monitoring and evaluating various programmes towards strengthening the impact of Governments development interventions. The main objective of the DMEO is to reinforce capacities of monitoring and evaluation for the country across the States and Union Territories. The Planning and Development Department, Government of Tamil Nadu and DMEO, NITI Aayog have signed a Statement of Intent (SoI) on 08.07.2021. The SoI emphasizes on establishing a frame work for

co-operative institutional relations and to encourage and promote co-operation in the field of monitoring and evaluation of Government policies and programmes. The Department of Evaluation and Applied Research is the Nodal Department for the implementation of the SoI with DMEO in the State. The draft Work Plan for the implementation of SOI with DMEO, NITI Aayog is in the process of being finalised.

3.4 SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Special Area Development Programme (SADP) was launched in 2015-2016 consequent on the withdrawal of the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) from Central Assistance.

In the Union Budget 2015-16, Government of India announced that the schemes may be continued from the available resources of the State Government. As an immediate follow up action, the State Government announced a new scheme, the Special Area Development Programme with an annual outlay of Rs.75.00 crore which would be implemented covering the hilly areas of the State so as to integrate the activities of HADP/WGDP.

The Special Area Development Programme scheme is implemented in the following 11 districts under the overall supervision of the

Project Director, Special Area Development Programme, Udthagamandalam.

1. The Nilgiris
2. Coimbatore
3. Tiruppur
4. Erode
5. Dindugul
6. Kanniyakumari
7. Madurai
8. Theni
9. Thirunelveli
10. Virudunagar
11. Thenkasi

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

Special Area Development Programme also focuses on the buffer zones adjoining the protected forest areas, which often suffer from lack of investment as they fall neither in the

forest areas nor close to habitations but are critical to soil and water conservation. The scope of Special Area Development Programme would also cover the interaction between water and production landscapes and human livelihood, water and ecosystem services and water biodiversity.

The Special Area Development Programme deals with sectors such as Soil Conservation, Forestry and Ecology, Horticulture, Agriculture, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Renewable Energy, Rural Roads, Gap-filling infrastructure in Urban and Rural Local Bodies, Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business, Water Resources Development and Fisheries.

The Department of Planning and Development of the Government of Tamil Nadu is the State Level Nodal Department (SLND) for the management of the Special Area Development Programme.

All the Projects taken up under the programme are vetted through the concerned District Collectors and the concerned Administrative Departments. The projects proposed to be taken up are cleared by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (PSMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government.

A sum of Rs.75.00 crore is provided every year and so far 2549 projects have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.422.87 crore as on March, 2022. For the year 2022-23, budget grant for Rs.75.00 crore has been allotted.

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

4.0 SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT

The department of Special Initiatives was formed in the year 2003 to process 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. Chennai Metro Rail Project has been one of the major flagship schemes in the Department since inception.

Chennai Metro Rail

The Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) spans over 1189 sq. km. with a population of 98 lakh (Comprehensive Mobility Plan-2018). It has an extensive public transportation network which comprises Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) buses, Sub Urban Rail System, and Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS). To address the growing travel demand and curb traffic congestion

and pollution, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to introduce a rail-based mass rapid transport system in Chennai Metropolitan Area. It is intended to increase the share of public transport from 28% (2018) to 50% by 2048.

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. In addition, there are three Functional Directors in the Board of Directors.

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 a pollution free sustainable development of the city. Metro Rail infrastructure in Chennai has been proposed to be developed in phases as these projects are capital intensive requiring huge investments.

2.1 Chennai Metro Rail Project-Phase-I

The Phase-I of Chennai Metro Rail Project, covering two corridors, one from Washermenpet

to Chennai Airport and another from Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount, was initially proposed in June 2006. The Government accorded in-principle approval to the project in December 2007 and recommended it to the Government of India for funding and external financial assistance. The Government of India accorded administrative approval for implementing the two corridors under Phase-I in February 2009. The project 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 approved metro rail corridors under Phase-I are as indicated below:

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

The passenger services under Phase-I were inaugurated in various stages depending on the

stage of completion and connectivity to depot as indicated below:

Date of Inauguration	Km	Stretches
29-06-2015	10.15	Koyambedu to Alandur (Elevated)
21-09-2016	8.60	Chennai Airport to Little Mount (Elevated)
	1.20	Alandur to St. Thomas Mount (Elevated)
14-05-2017	7.40	Koyambedu 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)
Total	45.10	

The project cost 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%].

2.2 Chennai Metro Rail Project- Phase-I Extension

The Government of Tamil Nadu approved the extension of Corridor-1 of Phase-I of the Chennai Metro Rail Project from Washermenpet to Thiruvottriyur / Wimco Nagar by a length of 9.051 km. This proposal was recommended to the

Government of India for necessary 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 construction works commenced on 23.07.2016 and the passenger services in the extension corridor were inaugurated on 14.02.2021 despite severe restrictions imposed to curb the spread of COVID on execution of works.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has released Rs.508.00 crore as equity and Rs.599.27 crore as subordinate debt for the Phase-I Extension Project. Similarly, the Government of India has released Rs.508.00 crore as equity, Rs.205.00 crore as subordinate debt. Rs.2141.00 crore was received as pass-through assistance (senior term debt from JICA).

Thus, the entire Phase-I, covering a 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. In the month of March 2022, the ridership had peaked to over 2.0 lakhs per day and 44.6 lakhs commuters used the Metro Rail. Further, efforts are constantly being made by CMRL to increase ridership by improving last mile connectivity, trip cards with discounted fares, access improvements and multimodal integration. Kathipara Urban Square and Central Square are a few iconic and classic 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. Both these projects were recently inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 16.12.2021 and 30.03.2022 respectively. To improve last mile connectivity, 12 mini buses were launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister as feeder services on 30.11.2021 and after observing the performance, the strength of

mini buses would be further increased. 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. The Government accorded in-principle approval to Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project involving three Metro Rail corridors covering a total length of 118.9 Km 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 would be the largest Metro Rail Project in India, to be taken up in a single phase.

The details of Phase-II corridors are indicated below:

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

Ramapuram, Madipakkam, and Medavakkam;

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

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

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 was signed in December 2018 and the loan was effectuated in April 2019. 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 1st tranche of the loan amounting to 75 Billion 519 Million Japanese Yen has been effectuated and the 2nd 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 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 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 as Central Sector Project under equity sharing model and the final approval of Government of India is awaited.

With the funding from the State Government, the Chennai Metro Rail Limited has completed soil investigations and prepared detailed designs. In this regard, CMRL, based on its cumulative experience of successfully implementing Phase-I, has also introduced several innovative design elements such as optimisation of station sizes, platform length, ventilation systems etc. without compromising on statutory standards. These innovations have also been sought after, by other upcoming Metros in India.

All stations have been planned to be disabled friendly and also 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 disturbance to the citizens of the city during the construction phase.

OTHER PROJECTS

(i) Chennai Metro Rail Project- 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 for funding by bilateral / multilateral banks.

(ii) Rail Connectivity – From Tambaram to Velachery

The Government has accorded approval in January 2020 to prepare the Feasibility Report regarding the connectivity from Tambaram to Velachery. The Feasibility Report prepared by M/s. SYSTRA is under the consideration of the State Government.

(iii) Coimbatore City MRTS

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. In this regard, a stakeholder meeting with Leading Associations, representing local Industry, Institutions, and NGOs etc. was also held on 1.4.2022 to get feedback on the alignment, phasing of the project etc. The DPR for Phase-I would be presented shortly to the Government for consideration.

(iv) MRTS in Tier-II Cities

The Government has approved the preparation of Feasibility studies for implementing the Mass Rapid Transit System in **Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli,** and **Tirunelveli** in August 2021. The study is being taken up based on the availability of updated Comprehensive Mobility Plans (CMPs) for the cities. Accordingly,

the work of preparation of Feasibility study for Madurai has been awarded and feasibility report is expected to be ready by the end of May 2022. The updating / preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan is going on in respect of other cities.

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

அச்சிட்போர் : அரசு மைய அச்சகம், சென்னை-600 001.