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Draft Annual Plan

Tamil Nadu

2007-08

Government of Tamil Nadu
State Planning Commission
Chennai



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1. Approach and Strategy for the Annual Plan 2007-08

1.1. Introduction

1.1.1. Over the ten five year plans implemented since Independence, Tamil Nadu has demonstrated a strong record of all-round development. It has been a trail-blazer in ensuring social justice and inclusiveness, and this emphasis on economic and social equity has resulted in sustained improvements in the living conditions of all sections of society. The challenge for Tamil Nadu in the Eleventh Plan is to give a further impetus to inclusiveness and equity, while achieving a high rate of growth.

1.1.2. The state has a relatively a modern economy compared to other states. The state is undergoing a structural transformation. The services sector grew at the rate of 8.73 % during the 10th plan period with 56.04 % share in the State Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2004-05. The contribution of the agricultural sector, dwindled as a share of State Gross Domestic Product from 23.78 % in the 1994-95 to 13.28 % in 2004-05. The industry sector roughly maintained its share in the economy.

1.1.3. The Annual Plan 2007-08 is the first in the 11th Five Year Plan. The broad objectives and the strategies of the 11th Plan are detailed in the following paragraphs after reviewing the physical and financial performance of the State during the 10th Plan period. The Annual Plan 2007-08 broadly follows the objectives of the 11th Plan. An outlay of Rs. 80,000 crore has been tentatively estimated for the 11th Plan, of which Rs. 13,500 crore has been allocated for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

1.1.4. A highly participatory process involving not only Working Groups but also local consultations with stakeholders in the districts is being followed in formulating the 11th Plan. These discussions are still underway. The sectoral outlays and programmes discussed in this document are therefore subject to revision after completion of the consultative process.

1.2. Physical Achievements during 10th plan

Economic Growth and the State Income

1.2.1. Though the economy (Gross State Domestic Product) of the State was expected to grow at the rate of 8 %, it actually grew only at 5.9 % during Tenth Plan (upto 2005-06). Thus the overall growth in the 10th Plan has

been disappointing. As the following paragraphs will show, this shortfall is largely due to adverse weather conditions and natural calamities affecting the primary sector. The Annual performance of GSDP during the first four years of the Tenth Plan period is given in Table 2.1.

Table 1.1: Annual performance of GSDP

Sector	2001-02	<i>(Rs. crore)</i>					2002-2016 AAGR(%)
		2002-03 (RE)	2003-04 (QE)	2004-05 (AE)	2005-06 (AEP)		
Primary	16216	12814 (-20.98)	12605 (-1.63)	14409 (14.31)	14941 (3.69)	-1.15	
Secondary	27611	30176 (9.29)	29462 (-2.36)	30974 (5.13)	33895 (9.43)	(5.37)	
Tertiary	45183	48714 (7.81)	52892 (8.58)	57865 (9.40)	63145 (9.13)	(8.73)	
GSDP	89011	91703 (3.03)	94960 (3.55)	103248 (8.73)	111981 (8.46)	5.94	

Source: DOES, Note: The figures in the brackets are the annual growth rates, AAGR: Average Annual Growth Rate

1.2.2. The primary sector, which contributed 24.79% of the Gross State Domestic Product in 1993-94, dropped to 18.22% in 2001-02 and further declined to 13.34% in 2005-06. The secondary sector's contribution to GSDP was 33.69% in 1993-94, which declined to 31.02 % in 2001-02 and further declined to 30.27% in 2005-06. However, the tertiary sector's contribution to GSDP, which was 41.52% in 1993-94 increased to 50.76% in 2001-02 and increased further to 56.39% in 2005-06.

Agriculture

1.2.3. In view of the critical importance of the agriculture sector, the Tenth Five Year Plan had targeted a growth rate of 4 % in the GSDP of agriculture and allied sectors and an output 106.38 LMT of food grains per year during the 10th Plan period. The actual performance in the first four years of the Tenth Plan has been far below this target. Due to a severe drought in 2002-03, the first year of the Tenth Plan, the agriculture sector witnessed a severe setback and the growth rate dipped to a low of (-) 21.93 %. In the next year 2003-04, the growth was (-) 2.69 %. In 2004-05, due to a good monsoon, it bounced back to 15.09 %. The Advanced Estimates (Provisional) for 2005-06 have placed the growth in GSDP of agriculture sector at 3.73 %, thus giving an average annual growth rate of (-) 1.45 % in the first four years of the Tenth Plan. The target of food grain production

was also not achieved due to the severe drought conditions prevailing in the state and the Tsunami as well as the floods. The average annual production of foodgrains during the Tenth Plan was around 63.78 LMT compared to that of 85.33 LMT in the Ninth Plan. In 2003-04 the State witnessed a very severe drought and the foodgrain production was only 43.22 LMT. With favourable weather conditions, the state reached a level of 61.46 and 74.25 LMT during 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively and is targeted to achieve 95.35 LMT in 2006-07.

Industries

1.2.4. The Secondary sector including manufacturing and electricity, gas and Water Supply and Construction grew at the rate of 5.37 % during the first four years of the Tenth Plan period, though the target was 7.12 %. However, this was much higher than the achievement of 2.34 % during the Ninth Plan. Within the secondary sector, the manufacturing sector grew at 5.50 % during the Tenth Plan period and construction at the rate of 4.39 %. The Index of Industrial Production is another indicator to assess the performance of the industry sector. The index grew at only 2.5 % during 2002-04. However it recovered and started growing at more than 8 % per annum during 2004-06. The details are shown in the Table 2.2.

Table 1.2: Index of Industrial Production

Sector	Weight	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Mining	12.70	6.3	10.6	8.4	-0.9
Manufacturing *	920.13	2.4	1.9	8.7	9.3
Electricity	67.17	0.3	2.1	3.0	0.5
General Index	1000	2.4	2.0	8.2	8.5

Source: DOES

* Relating to selected Factories Registered under Section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948.

Services

1.2.5. The Services sector has been booming, causing a structural shift in the Tamil Nadu economy. The tertiary sector showed a growth rate of 7.81% in 2002-03 which rose to 9.13% in 2005-06. The Sector is the fastest growing one with a growth rate of 8.73 % during the first four years of the

Tenth Five Year Plan as compared to the 7.42 % during the Ninth Plan. The target for the growth of the tertiary sector was 9.77%.

Investments

1.2.6. The Tenth Plan projected an investment requirement at Rs. 2,62,502 crore, of which the state was to meet Rs. 40,000 crore as the State Sector outlay with Rs. 48,000 crore as the Central Sector outlay, while the remaining Rs. 1,74,502 crore was to be met from Private and Foreign Direct Investments. Out of Rs.40,000 crore of State Sector outlay, Rs.36786 crore, has been budgeted in real terms during the period from 2002-03 to 2006-07, which works out to 91.97 %

Fiscal Balance

1.2.7. It was targeted to bring down the fiscal deficit from the then level of 3.6% of GSDP to 1.5% by the end of the Tenth Plan. As per the Revised Budget Estimates of 2006-07 the fiscal deficit is 2.6% of GSDP. The ratio of revenue deficit to revenue receipts was to be brought down from the then level of 19% to 0% by the end of the Tenth Plan. There has been significant progress and the revenue deficit has been reduced to 4.41% in Revised Budget Estimates presented during June 2006. Till September 2006, the Revenue Receipts showed a growth of 21.3 % over the corresponding period of 2005, while the Revenue Expenditure showed 7.75 % growth, thus reflecting a probable improvement over the budgetary estimates of revenue deficit.

Poverty Reduction

1.2.8. During the Tenth Plan, it was targeted to reduce the poverty ratio to 10% by 2007 and to achieve near elimination by 2012. However, as per the latest NSS data for the year 2004, the poverty ratio in Tamil Nadu was 22 %. In the urban areas of the state, this ratio was 25 %.

Education

1.2.9. It was aimed to have universalisation of education until Class V by the year 2005, with special emphasis on education for girls and disadvantaged groups, 100% retention of all enrolled children till the age of

14 by 2007 and 100% access to a school within a kilometre by 2007. Against this, Tamil Nadu has already achieved cent % access at Primary level in the year 2002-2003 and cent % access at Upper Primary level in 2004-2005. Nevertheless, with population growing and new habitations springing up, the need for new schools is constantly being reviewed. For the habitations which do not qualify for opening of Primary Schools, the State proposes to open new Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) centres. This is to provide additional access to enroll and to retain girls and SC/ST children in some select pockets. At Primary level the State-level Dropout Rate (DR) of "ALL" is at 3.81% and the Dropout Rate (DR) at the Upper Primary level of the State is at 7.58%.

Health

1.2.10. The Tenth Plan targeted to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of the State from 52 per 1000 live births in 1999 to 28 per 1000 live births by the year 2007 and to reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) from 1.5 per 1000 births to 1.0 by the year 2007 and further to 0.5 by 2012. The IMR has been reduced to 37 per 1000 live births in 2005 and MMR is 0.9 per 1000 live births in 2004.

Forests

1.2.11. Tamil Nadu has an area of 22877 sq. km under forests, which constitute 17.59% of the geographical area. The "forest and tree cover" constitutes 21.25% of the total geographical area of the State as assessed by the Forest Survey of India, as against the goal of increasing the forest area cover to 25% of total geographical area by 2012.

Drinking Water

1.2.12. As against the Tenth Plan goal of providing drinking water to all habitations and making them "fully covered habitations", out of the 81,787 rural habitations, 55,149 habitations were fully covered (40 lpcd and above), 25,670 partially covered (10-39 lpcd) and 968 habitations were not covered (0-9 lpcd) by 1.4.2006.

Gender Disparities

1.2.13. The Tenth Plan aimed to reduce the gender gap and disparities in wages, health and education by 50% by 2007 from the then existing levels. The Population Census revealed that the gender gap in literacy rate was high at 22 %age points in rural Tamil Nadu as compared to the urban areas (13 %age points). However the gap in Tamil Nadu (18 %age points) was much lower than that of the country (21 %age points). As per the Population Census, the gender gap in Net Enrolment Ratio was only about 1 %age point. This has been reduced to 0.7 %age points. The Life Expectancy at Birth in India during 2001-06 was 63.9 years for males and 66.9 years for females, while the figures for Tamil Nadu were 68.5 and 71.5 respectively. Further, the sex ratio of Tamilnadu was 987 which is higher than the National Sex Ratio (933). 15 Districts in Tamilnadu have registered a sex ratio of more than 1000. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of All at Primary level in the State, as per DISE 2005, is at 98.48% and it is almost the same for Boys and Girls.

Infrastructure

1.2.14. The road network is a good indicator of overall development status. The total length of roads in Tamil Nadu State is about 1,78,193 kms, of which, the Highways Department maintains 61420 km length of Government roads. The Tenth Plan had anticipated to provide all weather roads to all habitations with populations of 500 and above by 2007. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 3267 km road works have been completed so far.

1.2.15. The Tenth Plan aimed to make Tamil Nadu a leading player in the IT Industry. Tamil Nadu has witnessed substantial growth in IT, ITES, BPO and IT Hardware manufacturing sectors. The number of Software Units in the State is also growing rapidly. So far 1437 Software units have established their facilities. Software exports from Tamil Nadu have touched Rs.14,115 crore during 2005-06. Overall, the 10th Plan objective has been more than fully achieved. In order to strengthen the industry further, the State proposes to formulate a new IT Policy, covering comprehensively all

the sectors of the IT industry, which is also expected to increase the Software exports. The proposed exemption by the State from General and Central Sales Tax without any limit on the sale of computers manufactured by companies with an investment exceeding Rs.100 Crore in the Special Economic Zones in Tamil Nadu is expected to further boost the industry.

1.2.16. The Tenth Plan aimed at Tamil Nadu becoming the top ranking manufactured goods exporter in India by the year 2008. In order to accelerate the rate of economic growth in the State, the industries sector, particularly the manufacturing sector has been given a boost by emphasizing the employability of the Workforce. A new Industrial policy will be announced soon and an Industrial Task Force has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The State proposes to take full advantage of the recent changes in the world textile trade and increase the exports of yarn, cloth and garments from Tamil Nadu, thereby improving the quality of life of the weavers

1.2.17. It was aimed to provide access to electricity, a trunk road, telephone and Internet connectivity, a school and clean water and sanitation in all villages by the year 2010. All the villages have been electrified as per the old definition. Further, all villages in Tamil Nadu have been fully covered with Village Public Telephones (VPT).

1.2.18. Depending on the availability of water supply service, the areas under the urban towns are classified into three categories namely Good, Average and poor. Out of 718 urban civic bodies, excluding Chennai Corporation, 312 bodies are considered good, 367 average and 39 poor.

Population Growth

1.2.19. In the year 2001, Tamil Nadu had a population of 6.24 crore with a decadal growth rate of 11.2 %. The Tenth Plan aimed at reducing the decadal population growth rate from 11.2% to 7% by 2011. As per the projected population figures available, it is expected that the population would show a growth rate of around 8 % in 2011.

The Tenth Plan Performance

1.2.20. The Tenth Plan for the State of Tamil Nadu projected the State sector outlay to be Rs. 40,000 crore at 2001-02 prices. Though the State was able to allocate more than the outlay of the Tenth Plan in current prices, in real terms (at 2001-02 prices), it could spend about 92 %. The details of Plan Expenditure for the different years of the Tenth Plan are given in the following Table.

Table 1.3: Tenth Plan Expenditure

<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>		
Year	Expenditure at current prices	Expenditure at 2001-02 prices**
2002-03	5841	5633
2003-04	7088	6626
2004-05	8286	7307
2005-06	8784	7377
2006-07	12334	9866
Total	42333	36809

During the Tenth Plan period priority was accorded to Social Services like Water Supply, Housing, Urban Development, Education and Health by providing 46.86% of the outlay. Infrastructure sectors like Power, Roads, Transport and Industries account for 33.17%, followed by Agriculture and Rural Development (19.96%).

1.3. Eleventh Five Year Plan for Tamil Nadu

Broad objectives and Strategies

1.3.1. The 11th Five Year Plan for the State is focused on achieving a growth rate of 9% during the 11th Plan period. The central objective of the Plan will be “to safeguard the livelihood of the population and to improve the living conditions in the rural and urban areas of the State”. The Plan will emphasize not only the rate of economic growth, but also the nature and pattern of growth, so as to set right the imbalances and disparities in the State economy.

1.3.2. The 11th Plan proposes to dwell upon the major issues of concern, which have to be addressed by the State Government during the Plan period with the revitalization of the agriculture sector in the State at

the top. The agriculture sector has been in a state of crisis during the preceding few years. The contribution of the agriculture sector to the GSDP has declined from about 25% in 1993-94 to about 12.7% in 2005-06 without a corresponding reduction in population dependent on agriculture. The Plan will adopt a farmers' approach rather than a farm approach by reducing their debt burden and improving their access to cheap and timely credit and other inputs. The Plan will also encourage promotion of efficient farming practices through effective extension services, emphasis on improved dryland agriculture, enhancing markets linkages and strengthening storage and marketing infrastructure in rural areas.

1.3.3. In the social sector, the 11th Plan proposes to achieve significant improvement in the human development index and to bridge the gaps and disparities in the level of development between districts. On the health front, emergency obstetric services will be geared up to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates and the public health system in urban areas will be strengthened. The Plan supports universalisation of secondary education and strengthening of school infrastructure, capacity building of teachers and monitoring of the performance of schools and teachers through community based systems.

1.3.4. The outlay for the 11th Plan has to be in consonance with the above objectives and strategies of the 11th Plan. The outlay for the 10th Plan was Rs. 40,000 crore at the 2001-02 prices. The State sector Plan outlay for the 11th Plan is proposed as Rs. 80,000 crore at 2006-07 prices.

1.4. Objectives and Approach for the Annual Plan 2007-08

1.4.1. The objective of the Annual Plan 2007-08, apart from high growth, is to ensure that a greater share of the benefits of growth reach the poor and weaker sections of the State. Dependence of population on Agriculture even in the Services - dominated economy of the State is quite large. The success of the 11th Plan will greatly depend on our ability to revitalize the agricultural sector. The Annual Plan 2007-08 will kick start the 11th plan with this objective. It also lays special emphasis on the improvement of the

infrastructure in the State. The State is committed to the objective of achieving economic growth within a framework of social justice.

1.5. Development imperatives for 2007-08

Revival of Agriculture

1.5.1. Although the decline in contribution of Agriculture to the GSDP was mainly attributable to the drought conditions, the sector as a whole is yet to fully emerge from the crisis. During the Annual Plan, the State will accord top priority to the revival of the agriculture sector in the State. This is proposed to be achieved through improving farmers' access to cheap and timely credit and other inputs, promotion of efficient farming practices through effective extension services, emphasis on improved dryland agriculture, enhancing markets linkages and strengthening storage and marketing infrastructure in rural areas. Towards this, the State Government has been taking several steps and contemplating innovative schemes. The Government is implementing a scheme for distribution of 2 acres of wasteland to landless poor Agricultural labour families to improve the livelihood of the farmers as well as to achieve equitable growth. Successive monsoon failures in the State have led to increased indebtedness among farmers with major share of their loans coming from unorganized moneylenders. To obviate the hardships to the farmers, the state government has waived farmers' Co-operative Loans to the tune of over Rs.7,000 crore. The State Government has already announced social security and welfare assistance to farmers & agricultural labourers. The interest rate for crop loans extended by the Co-operative Banks has been reduced from 9% to 7%.

1.5.2. To ensure remunerative prices for the farmers, the state government is extending the market facilities through setting up of Farmer's Market, Trade Market and efficiently managed Regulated Markets. The 11th Plan lays specific emphasis on the possibility of interlinking rivers within the State as a means of achieving sustainability of irrigation sources, and improving institutional arrangements for water management.

Improvement of Industries and Infrastructure

1.5.3. In order to give a boost to the industrial investments in the State, steps are proposed to be taken for the upgradation of infrastructure by according high priority to road connectivity and the quality of the major roads in the high traffic corridors. For, ensuring conditions conducive to facilitation of industrial growth, the State proposes simplification of procedure. To attain equitable growth in the State, especially in the southern districts of the State where industrial investment has been lagging, improvements in the connectivity in the southern districts, setting up of a southern gas grid to meet energy requirements, along with planned activities like the setting up of industrial parks with private sector participation are contemplated. To meet the industry's demand for skilled manpower at various levels, it is proposed to develop appropriate training and skill development programmes in the technical training institutions like Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) and polytechnics. The State may have to consider more comprehensive and direct intervention in the case of the small scale and rural and cottage industries. In this direction, the State had a tax-free budget in 2006-07, which facilitated a favourable climate to attract industrial investments and tourism projects. Tax exemption has been given to hank yarn. The State has adopted Value Added Tax from 1.1.2007. Concessions have been given to the film industry which has good employment potential. Tamil Nadu is a leading center for the automobile sector and has a reputation as the "Detroit of India". Because of this, it has been chosen for setting up of the Global Automotive Research Centre at Oragadam near Chennai.

Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation

1.5.4. The State has launched a path-breaking initiative known as the "All Villages Anna Renaissance Scheme" to all 12,618 village panchayats in the State over the next 5 years (2006-07 to 2010-11) with an allocation of Rs.2,500 crore. This scheme provides untied funds to be allocated at the local level through decentralized planning to ensure availability of basic amenities in every single village. 20% of the villages will be covered each

year. A big push to district planning will be given this year. Other programmes implemented for rural development are Indra Awaz Yojana, (IAY), Sampoorna Gramin Rojzar Yojana (SGRY), National Rural Employment Scheme (NREGS), SGSY etc.,

1.5.5. The target proposed by the Union Planning Commission is to bring the poverty ratio down to the level of 12.7% during the eleventh Plan period. The implementation of existing poverty alleviation programmes is to be analysed for further enhancing their utility towards the objective. While special programmes to target the people below poverty line are to be continued, new schemes have to be put in place. In addition to the poverty alleviation programmes, the State is taking steps to safeguard the dignity of the poor people by taking care of their bare needs. Towards this, marriage assistance has been increased and assistance to aged persons, widows, physically handicapped and artistes in distress has been doubled. Distribution of rice at Rs.2 per Kilo has been implemented. Free colour TV and gas stoves with deposit for gas connection have been provided to poor families. Self Help Groups for youth and scheme for unemployment allowance to the youth have been formulated.

Decentralised Planning

1.5.6. Tamil Nadu is firmly committed to decentralized planning and comprehensive guidelines for district-level planning were issued in 2001. The District Planning Committees were constituted in 2001. The elections to Panchayat Raj bodies were concluded recently and the process of reconstituting the District Planning Committees will be completed shortly. District Planning Cells have been created in each district to support the District Planning Committees. The "All Villages Anna Renaissance Scheme" with an outlay of Rs.500 crore per annum provides untied funds at local level (Rs.20 lakh per village). This unique scheme, with its untied, flexible and decentralized approach will make genuine local planning a reality rather than a mere arithmetic aggregation of tied schemes decided at Central/State level.

Tackling Urban Issues

1.5.7. Tamil Nadu is India's most urbanized State (44% urban population). Urban issues are thus equally important. Urban poverty is on the rise and greater emphasis should be given to equipping the urban poor with employable skills. As the State is attempting to further strengthen its appeal as an attractive investment destination, it is needless to say that the urban infrastructure needs to be built to cope with the rising demand. The State proposes a time bound plan to develop the infrastructure and services in cities and towns with urban local bodies generating their own resources for investment in infrastructure. The State's intervention will mainly be in the form of a facilitator, enabling urban local bodies to access the required funds through public private partnerships proposes and empowering urban poor to take up remunerative activities through the Self Help Groups. The State has decided to implement sewerage schemes in all district headquarters towns in the State. The State intends to implement a Metro Rail Project for Chennai city. It will advocate the creation of a long term debt market in India to obviate the problems arising out of the long gestation periods in infrastructure projects.

Employment Generation

1.5.8. The UPC target is to create 3 million additional jobs. Implementation of NREGS, generating employment opportunities by taking economic activities through Self-Help groups and designing policies and programmes for creating additional employment opportunities will help to achieve this target.

Improving Health and Nutrition

1.5.9. In the health sector, the reduction of IMRs, particularly female IMR and maternal mortality are the top most priorities. This reduction is proposed to be achieved by continuing the ongoing schemes to gear up emergency obstetric services and to focus especially in areas, which have been showing high mortality rates, by providing effective services in urban areas where the IMR has been showing an upswing in recent years, by creating a credible system of primary health care in urban areas during the

Eleventh Plan period. The State has provided a financial assistance of Rs.6,000/- to poor pregnant women to get nutritious food. Provision of eggs twice a week for students in nutritious noon meal programme is also another step to promote health and nutrition in the State.

Improving Education

1.5.10. The UPC has proposed to target the drop out rate in Elementary education at 9.74% which is already reached in Tamil Nadu. The proposed target for Tamil Nadu during the eleventh plan is to achieve 96.72% literacy rate with a male literacy rate 97.52% and female literacy rate of 95.93%. The gender gap has been pegged at 1.6 %age point. To achieve the high literacy rate, special programmes to expand adult education, detailed analysis of the population by age group and level of literacy rate among different age group, continuation of different programmes to improve literacy and the girls education and special programmes on social awareness to promote Women's education are needed.

1.5.11. The State proposes to move towards universal secondary education. Strengthening of school infrastructure, capacity building of teachers and monitoring of the performance of schools and teachers through community based systems are some of the suggested strategies to tackle gaps in the education sector. The State has enhanced educational infrastructure by providing additional school buildings. Contractual appointment of teachers has been completely abolished and about 50,000 teachers brought on time scale of pay to improve quality and motivation. Steps have been taken for fresh appointment of teachers in schools, lecturers in Government Colleges, lecturers in Government Engineering Colleges, lecturers in Government Polytechnics. The fee for Government Engineering College students has been drastically reduced.

Welfare of SCs and STs

1.5.12. The objective is to create a favourable facilitating environment to ensure speedy socio economic development of SCs/STs. The approach of the State in the plan is to strengthen the infrastructure particularly in education and basic amenities directly benefiting the SCs/STs and to

implement various welfare programmes and economic development programmes to ensure sustainable social and economic development among SCs/STs. It is proposed to gradually integrate the separate schools for SC/ST with general schools, since it has been found that the performance of the existing separate schools is abysmally low compared to the 'general' schools. The planning and monitoring mechanism has been strengthened by designating the Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department as the Nodal Department for the SCSP/TSP. The State proposes effective implementation of the SCSP and TSP and thorough monitoring of these components. The flow to SCSP and TSP (inclusive of estimated flow from indivisible schemes) constitutes 20% and 1.8% to the total outlay for 2007-08. However, excluding the infrastructure sectors viz., Irrigation, Power, Transport, the flow of the outlay to SCSP works out to about 30% of total outlay.

Ensuring Equity

1.5.13. The 11th Plan stresses the need for eliminating the urban-rural, rich-poor and even a north-south divide in the quality of education offered in schools, addressing the gender, caste and even religious disparities which exist in terms of access and making the public sector more effective and responsive in ensuring services like health and education.

1.5.14. The strategy to improve the human development indices of the State must concentrate on reaching the groups and sections of people who are the most vulnerable and who have been relatively excluded from the benefits of the progress that has been achieved in the State. A significant proportion of the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the State are economically backward and still lack access to education, proper health care and employment. The ameliorative measures for the social and economic welfare and empowerment of such marginalized groups including Backward/ Most Backward Classes and Minorities need to be continued with far more vigour during the coming Plan period, with a focus on providing full opportunities for education, including technical education, reducing the incidence of poverty through employment and income earning opportunities and fulfilling housing and other basic services needs.

Social Security

1.5.15. Tamil Nadu has been a guiding example in the implementation of social security schemes. Schemes like the old age and destitute widow pension schemes, assistance to poor pregnant women etc, have been replicated at national level. The reach of these schemes is proposed to be widened in the 11th Plan period by reviewing their administration. Action is contemplated to club various social security schemes under a single administrative set up at the State level so as to ensure that the benefits reach the people. The population of the old people is another segment, which needs immediate attention. The existing schemes for the old would be expanded to provide full coverage of all aged persons in poor households. The State has been implementing several welfare measures for the social and economic uplift of women. For the marriage of poor girls, irrespective of caste and religion, the State is providing financial assistance of Rs.15,000/-. Pregnant women in the State are provided with a financial assistance of Rs.6000/- to enable them to maintain their nutritional level. The State encourages inter-caste marriages and widow-remarriages through provision of financial assistance. Women entrepreneurs are encouraged by extending small loans to women for petty trades.

1.6. Externally Aided Projects

Road Sector Project

1.6.1. The Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project is funded by World Bank. The Project is effective from 31.10.2003 to 31.3.2009. The total Loan amount is Rs.2160 crore. The objective of the project is to improve quality and sustainability of the State's core road network. The Project activities are (i) Upgradation of 742 Km of Roads, (ii) Maintenance of 2000 km of Roads and Road safety and (iii) Institutional Strengthening and Policy Development. The cumulative expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 at current prices is Rs.394.70 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.334.02 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.600 crore.

Technical Assistance for Economic Reforms

1.6.2. The Technical Assistance for Economic Reforms Project is effective from 1.10.2003 and the closing date is 31.12.2007. The total Loan amount is Rs.5.6 crore. The World Bank with the agreement of Government of India carried out a Country Procurement Assessment with a view to improve transparency, efficiency, accountability of the system of procurements. Tamil Nadu was one of the three States taken up for the detailed study. The Project activities are (i) Creation of Procurement Cell, (ii) Draft, circulate, finalize, publish a set of Standard Bid and Contract Documents, (iii) Revise Finance, Public Works and Account Codes and other manuals, (iv) Phasing out of reservation/preferences to SSIs/ PSUs, (v) Procurement of Consultant and other professional services in the Act and Rules, (vi) Review of Act and Rules and (vii) Training Institutions and Training courses, etc. The cumulative expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 at current prices is Rs.1.83 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.1.55 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.1.94 crore.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Project

1.6.3. The Tamil Nadu Technical/ Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project is being implemented from 12.4.2004 and the closing date of the project is 30.6.2008. The total cost of the project is Rs.96.16 crore. The programme aims to upscale and support ongoing efforts of Government of India to improve quality of Technical Education and enhance existing capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven, quality conscious, efficient and forward looking, responsive to rapid economic and technological development occurring both at National and International levels. The Project activities are (i) Promotion of Academic Excellence, (ii) Improvement in Institutional Governance and Management and Administrative Practices, (iii) Improvement in Teaching, Training and Learning Facilities, (iv) Improvement in Curricular Practices, (v) Faculty and Staff Development, (vi) Enhancement in Postgraduate Education and Research, and Consultancy activities, (vii) Networking of Institutions for Quality Enhancement and Resources sharing and (viii) Enhancing Quality

and Reach of Services to Community and Economy. The cumulative expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 at current prices is Rs.25.57 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.38.19 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.32.40 crore.

Health Systems Project

1.6.4. The World Bank - assisted Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project is being implemented from 31.01.2005 and the closing date of the project is 30.09.2010. The total cost of the project is Rs.597.15 crore. The goal of the project is to improve the health outcomes of the people of Tamil Nadu especially the poor and disadvantaged. The objective of the programme is to significantly improve the effectiveness of the public health care system in Tamil Nadu through (i) improved service delivery especially for the poor and tribal groups, (ii) addressing key health challenges including NCD like cancer cervix, CVD, (iii) improved management and quality of care at hospitals and (iv) enhanced efficiency in public sector. The cumulative expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 at current prices is Rs.44.26 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.130.85 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.214.73 crore.

Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Vazhndu Kaatuvom Project

1.6.5. The World Bank - assisted Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project is effected from 30.9.2005 and the closing date is 30.09.2011. The loan amount is Rs.717.12 crore. The goal of the project is to strengthen the efforts of the government of Tamil Nadu to reduce the incidence of rural poverty. The objective is to improve the livelihoods and empower the target rural poor in Tamil Nadu (particularly women and other disadvantaged groups) through (i) Developing and strengthening pro-poor local institutions/groups (including village panchayats), (ii) Building skills and capacities of the poor and (iii) Financing productive demand – driven sub project investments The cumulative expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 at current prices is Rs.2.18 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.43.70 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.132.00 crore.

Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project

1.6.6. The World Bank – assisted Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project commenced from 12.5.2005 and the closing date is 30.04.2008. The loan amount is Rs.2602.17 crore. The major components of ETRP are (i) Housing Reconstruction, (ii) Restoration of Livelihood, (iii) Public Buildings and Public Works, (iv) Technical Assistance and Training and (v) Implementation Support. The cumulative expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 at current prices is Rs.36.33 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.363.13 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.526.75 crore.

Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project

1.6.7. The ADB – assisted Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project commenced from 1.06.2005 and the closing date is 31.10.2008. The loan amount is Rs.625.31 crore. The main objective of the Project is to support the efforts of the State Government to accelerate economic growth and poverty alleviation in the Tsunami affected areas. The Project activities includes restoration of livelihoods, rehabilitation of tsunami damaged roads and bridges, ports and harbours, restoration of water supply and sanitation, rehabilitation/upgradation of municipal and rural infrastructure and capacity building and implementation assistance. The cumulative expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 at current prices is Rs.8.26 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.350.81 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.223.25 crore.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III

1.6.8. The World Bank – assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III is effective from 17.10.2005 and the closing date is 30.09.2010 and the loan amount is Rs.1884.22 crore. The objective of the project is to improve the delivery of urban services by enhancing the quality of urban infrastructure and strengthening the institutional and financial framework. The cumulative expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 at current prices is Rs.28.12 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.168.58 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.193.62 crore.

Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme

1.6.9. The agreement for the Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme was signed on 6.10.2005 and the closing date is 31.10.2013 and the loan amount is Rs.66.00 crore. The goal of the programme is to build self-reliant coastal communities, resilient to shocks and able to manage their livelihood base in a sustainable manner. This programme also aims to develop viable enterprises and resource management systems, owned and operated by poor men and women in the selected villages of Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tiruvallur and Kanyakumari Districts and supported by community and other appropriate institutions. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.10.00 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.10.00 crore.

Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II

1.6.10. The cost of the Japan – assisted Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II is Rs.567.42 crore. Duration of the Project is from 1.4.2005 to 31.3.2013. The objective of the scheme is to achieve ecological restoration and biological upgradation of degraded forests through Joint Forest Management and on a Watershed basis. The project activities are (i) Afforestation and Integrated Tribal Development, (ii) Buffer Zone Activities for Poverty Alleviation, (iii) Provision of Basic Infrastructure Support for Field Work and (iv) Supporting activities for Forest Management, Human Resource Development, Monitoring and Evaluation, Forest Extension, Research and Enhancement of Geographic Information System. The cumulative expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 at current prices is Rs.62.38 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.101.37 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.115.23 crore.

Hydrology II

1.6.11. The date of commencement of the Hydrology II project is 5.4.2006 and the closing date of the project period is 4.4.2011. The total loan amount is Rs.25.27 crore. The objective is to use the data stored in the Hydrological Information System (HIS Data) for the development of decision support systems for the Integrated Planning and Management of Water Resources in

River Basin in Tamil Nadu The components of the Project are (1) Consolidation of Hydrology Project -I activities, (2) Awareness, Dissemination & Knowledge Sharing, (iii) Hydrological Design Aids and (iv) Development of Decision Support Systems. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs.1.84 crore and proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.5.71 crore.

Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project

1.6.12. The World Bank – assisted Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Resources Management Project adopting a Sub-Basin approach involving all Line Departments in the water sector is being approved by the World Bank. This Project is aimed at improving the productivity of water & agriculture and enhancing the farm income by converging the activities of the Line Departments using water in an integrated approach. The Project Development objectives are (i) to improve the efficiency of water use, (ii) to improve the sustainable Farm income and (iii) to improve Water Resources Management The estimated cost is about Rs.2523.79 crore. The project is proposed to commence from 1.4.2007 and expected to close on 31.3.2013. The proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.200.00 crore.

1.7. Outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-08

1.7.1. The plan size of the Annual Plan 2007-08 is proposed at Rs.13,500 crore which constitutes 17% of the Eleventh plan outlay of Rs.80,000 crore and is 8% higher than the agreed outlay for the year 2006-07 at current prices. Since 2007-08 is the first year of the Eleventh Plan, to achieve the objectives of the Eleventh Plan, increased outlays have been earmarked during 2007-08, over the previous year for the sectors like Crop Husbandry/Horticulture (34%), Agriculture Research & Education (25%), Soil and Water Conservation (30%), Rural Development (9%), Irrigation and Flood Control (11%), Energy (26%), Industry and Minerals (12%), General Education (13%), Water Supply and Sanitation (21%) and Housing (21%).

1.7.2. The following table gives the sector-wise allocation of outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

Table 1.4: Sector-wise Outlays for the Annual Plan 2007-08

Sl.No.	Sectors	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakh)	% to total outlay
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	66103	4.90
2	Rural Development	160845	11.91
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	58687	4.35
	Agriculture, Rural Development and Irrigation	285635	21.16
4	Energy	127320	9.43
5	Industry and Minerals	56062	4.15
6	Transport	270888	20.07
	Power, Industry, Road and Transport	454270	33.65
7	Education including S & T	61356	4.54
8	Water Supply & Sanitation Housing & Urban Development	69330	5.14
9	Development	104242	7.72
10	Health	49293	3.65
11	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	51800	3.84
12	Social Welfare & Nutrition	183753	13.61
	Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Health, Welfare of SC, ST etc.,	519774	38.50
13	Other Sectors	90321	6.69
	Total	1350000	100.00

1.7.3. The Head of Developmentwise outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08 is given in Statement I.

2. Sectoral Profile

2.1. Crop Husbandry

Agriculture

2.1.1. Rapid growth in agriculture is essential not only to achieve self-reliance at nation/state level but also for household food security and to bring about equity in distribution of income and wealth resulting in rapid reduction in poverty levels. Tamil Nadu has a total geographical area of 130 lakh ha. with 6% of the country's population. But it has only 4% of land area and 3% of water resources of the country. Of the total Gross Cropped Area only 47% of the area is under irrigated condition. Around 52% of the area is under dryland farming. The fallow lands have increased from 17.6 lakh ha. in the 50's to 24.35 lakh ha in 2001-02 and it is hovering around 25 lakh ha in the recent years. The Gross Cropped Area which was 70.20 lakh ha (including area under Horticulture crops) during 1995-96 has come down to 63.38 lakh ha. in 2000-01 which got further reduced to 58.89 lakh ha in 2004-05. The reasons attributed for the increase in fallow lands and reduction of gross cropped area are: urbanization and industrialisation, inadequate water availability and depletion of ground water, failure of monsoon rains, uncertainty in release of water in Cauvery, rising cost of cultivation, scarcity of agricultural labour and uneconomic returns.

Tenth Plan performance:

2.1.2. The State had aimed at achieving 4% growth rate in Agriculture and 8% in Horticulture and allied sector during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The task became difficult in view of the constraints viz:-Erratic and inadequate monsoon rain leading to severe drought situation, depletion of ground water, uncertainty in release of water from Mettur reservoir, deterioration of soil health and increase in fallow lands. Due to scanty rainfall and drought situation, there was a steep fall in the growth of Agriculture sector by (-) 21.93% in 2002-03. There was only a marginal improvement in 2003-04, when the growth was (-) 2.69%. The situation improved in 2004-05 with a growth of 15.09%.

2.1.3. Area under cereals was 57 % of the total cultivated area during 1980-81 and decreased to 46 % in 2004-05. Area under pulses is found

increasing from 8 % during 1980-81 to 10 % during 2004-05. Area under fibre crops and oilseed is found to be declining over the period. Except maize, sugarcane, chillies, turmeric and onion, the production of other crops declined over the period of time in the state. Area and production of maize have recorded 10.35 and 10.23 % rate growth rate during nineties and 16.57 % during 1994-95 to 2004-05 due to increase in demand from poultry and other livestock feed industries. With regard to pulses production the state has to depend on imports due to huge demand and supply gap. Production of major pulses such as red gram, green gram and black gram showed increasing tendency over the period though there was a production shortfall in 1990s. However, during the period from 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the area under total pulses has decreased 14 %. Major oilseeds such as groundnut and gingelly exhibited declining tendency in terms of area and production. While higher growth rate in the productivity of groundnut and gingelly could not compensate decline in area resulting in marginal rate of decline in production.

2.1.4. Tamil Nadu has done well in irrigated agriculture particularly in rice, sugarcane and groundnut, the major crops of the state. Foodgrains production registered a growth rate of 2.31 % beginning green revolution period until 1980, thereafter it rose further to 3.71 until 1990. During the period 1994-95 to 2004-05, the food grain production declined at -3.94 % per annum due to the declining growth in both area and productivity. Except paddy and maize most of the cereal crops especially the coarse cereals recorded negative growth in production and productivity during this period. In general however, the foodgrains production was much ahead of population growth till the end of 1990s. The sharp decline in rice area from the peak 28 lakh hectares to about 21 lakh hectares is mainly caused by Cauvery water disputes. Lesser profitability of sorghum, cumbu and ragi due to poor demand for these grains, as the underlying factor, caused the significant decline in the area of these crops. However, impressive performance in yield rates of foodgrains has more than compensated the decline in production due to fall in area. Technology, expansion in irrigation and market development paved the way for perceptible growth in yields of

rice, sugarcane and groundnut. In pulses also, the growth of the productivity is high in Tamil Nadu. At present, Tamil Nadu stands in first position in terms of productivity of rice.

2.1.5. One of the main cash crops grown in the state is sugarcane giving greater scope for the growth and development of the sugar and alcohol-based industries. Area and production of sugarcane in the state witnessed higher growth over the above period registering a growth rate of 3.70 and 4.51 % during 1990s. However, the growth of the productivity rate was only 0.78 %. Cotton production in the state was declining at the rate of 2.38 % per annum mainly due to decline in area by 2.57 %. The productivity growth of cotton was marginal (0.20 %) and average productivity of cotton in the state is lesser than the national average particularly due to large scale cultivation under rainfed conditions.

2.1.6. As against the outlay of Rs.1350 crore for Crop husbandry, an amount of Rs.526.22 crore is expected to be spent during X Five Year Plan period.

Target set for 2007-08:

2.1.7. For year 2007-08, the State aims at producing 96.17 LMT of food grain. Various targets have been set for individual crops including oilseeds and horticulture crops.

2.1.8. To achieve these, the following strategies are proposed during 2007-08.

- Conduct of intensive Pre-season campaign for one month each for Kharif and Rabi prior to peak sowing season to provide technologies
- Bringing every piece of cultivable land under cultivation and to bring considerable area of fallow lands under cultivation.
- Timely stocking and distribution of quality inputs and special thrust to achieve enhanced Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR)
- Bringing more area under contract farming to ensure remunerative price
- Involving Tamil Nadu Women in Agri Business and Extension (TANWABE) groups in extension activities, seed production, biocontrol

agent,owning agricultural machineries for hiring activities and distribution and seedlings production.

- Effective use of Information and Communication technology in Agriculture for speedy transfer of information like technology, weather forecast, Market trend and assistance extended to farmers through various Government schemes.
- Promotion of Jatropha and establishing proper linkage with the industrial entrepreneurs.
- Formation of more Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) and federating them upto the State Level. Involving them in extension and planning activities.
- Implementation of programmes under Rainfed Mission by establishing Model Water Conservation Park, establishment of Rainfed Academy, establishment of Nuclear watersheds and training programmes
- Intensifying crop diversification activities
- Promotion of micro irrigation in a large extent under coconut, pulses, groundnut, oilpalm and horticultural crops.

2.1.9. The State is implementing several schemes for the development of agriculture including horticulture.

Seed Component

2.1.10. Under Seed Multiplication Scheme, quality and viable Certified Paddy seeds are to cover 17% of the area and Millets are to cover 7% of the area. A total quantity of 17000 MTs. of paddy and 400 MTs. of Millets Seeds are to be produced and distributed to the farming community at reasonable price in time. A sum of Rs.1543.45 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.1790.36 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08 of which an amount of Rs.485.82 lakh is earmarked for SCP component.

2.1.11. Under the scheme Development of Foundation Seed Production Centres for Groundnut the required quantity of Breeders Seeds of oilseed crops are supplied by TNAU and ICAR Centres and multiplied as Foundation Seeds in 5 State Oilseed Farms. A sum of Rs.86.48 lakh is expected to

spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.94.27 lakh has been proposed in the for 2007-08.

2.1.12. To build up the microbial load water holding capacity and soil health the green manure Seeds like Sunnhemp, Daincha etc., are produced and distributed Under the scheme 'Procurement and distribution of Green Manure Seeds. During 2006-2007, 250 MTs of green manure seeds will be procured and distributed to the ryots at 25% subsidy. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08.

2.1.13. Under this scheme Multiplication and Distribution of Pulses Seeds, the provision made is towards the cost of seeds, gunnies, transport, and fumigation etc., for SCP only. Totally, 1600 tonnes of Certified Pulses seeds are produced and distributed to cover 12.5% of the total area under pulses. A sum of Rs.117.60 lakh has been spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.148.11 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08 for SCP component.

Crop and Plant protection:

2.1.14. Under crop and plant protection scheme the funds sanctioned under this scheme will be utilised for the procurement of bio-control agents and bio-pesticides to distribute to the farmers. A sum of Rs.95.48 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.100.26 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08 of which an amount of Rs.23.39 lakh is earmarked for SCP component.

2.1.15. With a view to enforce the Insecticide Act and rules, pesticide samples are drawn from the retail and whole sale trade points and analysed in 9 notified Pesticide Testing laboratories functioning in the State with an analysing capacity of 13860 samples per annum. Under this Scheme, 14500 Pesticide samples will be drawn and analysed during 2007-08. A sum of Rs.56.34 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.12.36 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08.

2.1.16. Under the scheme Biological control of pest on oilseeds and coconut;, NPV are produced through 4 NPV Production Centres for the Biological control of prodenia on groundnut to cover 600 Ha. Further, for

the control of rhinoceros beetle in Coconut, green muscardine fungus are produced in 2 centres at Cuddalore and Nagercoil (11000 vial)

Commercial Crops

2.1.17. Under ' Sugarcane Development scheme, the parasites are multiplied in 21 Parasites Breeding Centres functioning near sugar mills area. The provision made is towards recurring cost of production of parasites. A sum of Rs.3.75 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.3.35 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

2.1.18. Under Cotton Development scheme, quality certified cotton seeds are produced as per SRR of 10% for Rainfed cotton area and 15% for Irrigated area under cotton. During 2007-08, it has been proposed to procure and distribute 250 MT of cotton seeds. A sum of Rs.120.32 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.111.76 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08.

2.1.19. Under 'Integrated Coconut Development scheme', quality tall and tall X dwarf hybrid coconut seed nuts will be procured from the selected mother palms and seedlings will be raised in the Government coconut nurseries and distributed to the coconut growers. A sum of Rs.139.14 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.150.45 lakh has been proposed for 2007-2008.

2.1.20. The objective of the scheme Increasing the production of Oilseeds (IPOS) is to procure and supply quality oilseeds to the required quantity as per the SRR (Groundnut 5%, Gingelly 15%, Sunflower 50%, Castor 30%, Soya 20%) and also providing latest technologies to increase the productivity. A sum of Rs.636.93 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.648.23 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08 of which an amount of Rs.264.77 lakh is earmarked for SCP component.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes With 100% Assistance

Integrated Farming in Coconut Holdings for Productivity Improvement

2.1.21. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India, through the Coconut Development Board. Removal of senile and diseased trees, lay out of demonstration plots and organic manure pit have been taken up under this programme in order to improve the productivity of coconut. An amount of Rs.569.46 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

Agricultural Information System Network Project (AGRISNET)

2.1.22. Use of information and communication technology is gaining rapid progress in the field of agriculture. The linkage through website is of more use to develop better and faster communication between the various levels of the Department, University, Research Laboratory, Women Groups, Farmers Interest Groups and also the farmers. To facilitate the above object, a sum of Rs.831.40 lakh have been approved by the GOI during 2006-07 out of which GOI released Rs.302.40 lakh. Under this project purchase of computers to provide network facilities, establishing linkages, data entry and human resources development training activities are proposed to be taken up. The scheme is in progress.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme Shared Between Centre And State

Macro Management Mode

2.1.23. Under the Cereals Development Programme-Rice is being implemented under Macro Management Mode programme. The sharing pattern is 90:10 between Centre and State. Under this scheme,15,000 MT of certified paddy are distributed at the rate of Rs.2/- Kg. and 400MT millet seeds are distributed with a subsidy of Rs.4/- per kg. 3500 SRI demonstrations and 417 Nos. of Farmers Field Schools are conducted throughout the crop duration to popularize the Integrated Further Bio fertilizers and MN mixture are distributed at 25 % subsidy. An amount of

Rs.503.87 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.494.65 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08, which includes Rs.196.36 lakh for SCP.

2.1.24. Under this scheme Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) release of parasites for the control of Internode borer, field demonstration and farmers training are under taken. Further demonstration of Participatory Research and Technology for drip fertigation system for yield maximization and Drip fertigation under pit method of planting in Sugarcane are also done. An amount of Rs.130.22 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.131.80 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08,

2.1.25. Under the scheme 'Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilisers', Orientation Training Programme will be given to research wing personnels. An amount of Rs.126.20 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.51.23 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08,

2.1.26. Under this Innovative Scheme, Commodity Group Network, Tamil Nadu Women in Agri Business and Extension (TANWABE), Strengthening of Irrigation Infrastructure in State Seed Farms, Promotion of Sugar beet, Production of Bio Agents through Women Self Help Groups, Demonstration on Crop Diversification are implemented. During 2006-07, 600 Farmers Interest Groups (FIG) have been formed and it has been programmed to form another 600 FIG during 2007-08. Under TANWABE, 22600 Farm Women Groups were formed during 2006-07. Of these, 6000 viable groups will be identified for giving training on identified EDP training skills.

2.1.27. As a part of promotion of biofuel crops, the promotion of Sugarbeet scheme is included in the Macro Management Mode Scheme. During 2006-07, 80 Field demonstrations, 2 State level trainings for extension personnel and 15 farmers' trainings will be conducted to explain the cultivation techniques of Sugarbeet.

2.1.28. There are more initiatives for empowering the farm women socially, economically and technically. The Women Self Help Groups as revolving fund for production of bio control agents.

2.1.29. Integrated farming system approach is highly remunerative to have sustained income in the farm. Hence demonstration on crop diversification is implemented as an innovative scheme at a cost of Rs.58 lakh.

2.1.30. A scheme for distribution of farm machineries like power tiller, fertilizer-cum-seed drill, power thrasher etc., to Women Self Help Groups at 25% subsidised cost is being implemented. This will help the women self help groups for carrying out their own farm operations and earning profit by hiring them out.

Integrated Scheme for Oilseed, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM:

2.1.31. Under this scheme ISOPOM-Maize, it is proposed to distribute subsidized seeds. Block demonstrations and IPM demonstrations are conducted. Production subsidy is also contemplated for seeds produced by the department and private producers. An amount of Rs.49.15 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.49.70 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

2.1.32. Under the scheme ISOPOM-Pulses, thrust is given to increase the productivity of pulses by providing essential inputs at subsidised cost. Subsidies are extended for production and distribution for a quantity of 16000 quintals of pulses certified seed. 40 Nos. of Compact Block Demonstrations and 40 IPM demonstrations are conducted. Other inputs like Gypsum, Biofertilizers, Bio agents, NPV virus, Plant Protection chemicals are distributed at subsidized cost. Plant Protection equipments and sprinkler sets are also distributed. An amount of Rs.493.40 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.516.25 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08,

2.1.33. This ISOPOM-oilseeds scheme encourages oilseed growers to adopt latest production technologies by providing essential inputs like seeds, PP equipments, biofertilisers, biopesticides, gypsum and infrastructure development for irrigation facilities and storage godown. Block demonstration on Polythene Mulch Technology in Groundnut and IPM demonstration are also conducted. An amount of Rs.1275.57 lakh is

expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.1622.17 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08,

2.1.34. The scheme ISOPOM-Oilseeds aims to encourage the cultivation of oil palm so as to meet the edible oil demand of the State. The cost provided is for the procurement of Oil palm sprouts, raising of seedlings, cultivation maintenance subsidy upto 4 years, provision of Drip Irrigation, Orientation training for officials and training of farmers under the Oil Palm Development Programme. An amount of Rs.108.04 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.145.77 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

Technology Mission on Cotton Mini Mission II :

2.1.35. It aims to increase the production of cotton by providing key inputs like seeds and through technology demonstration; training and plant protection. An amount of Rs.311.48 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.370.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08.

Horticulture

2.1.36. Tamil Nadu is one of the leading Horticulture States in India contributing 7.7 % to the National Horticultural production with 5.7 % of the National level area. Tamil Nadu has been blessed with diversified agro-climatic conditions, suitable for a wide range of horticulture crops like fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, flowers and medicinal plants. A large extent of wastelands and under-utilized lands are available in the State for horticulture development. Tamil Nadu has a long coastal belt of 1000 km. suitable for crops like cashew, coconut, tropical orchids etc. The southern part of Tamil Nadu has the potential for growing off-season mangoes and grapes.

Integrated Horticulture Development Scheme:

2.1.37. This scheme is being implemented in 29 districts excluding Chennai. Under this scheme elite planting materials, high yielding / hybrid vegetable seeds are distributed to the horticultural farmers at 50% subsidised cost.

2.1.38. There are 51 State Horticulture Farms ,4 Parks (including Government Botanical Garden, Udthagamandalam) and 4 Training centres are maintained.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme :

2.1.39. Under this scheme, planting materials, seeds etc. are distributed to tribal farmers at 75% subsidised cost in Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Trichy and Villupuram districts. The scheme is proposed to be implemented at an outlay of Rs.45.10 lakh to cover an area of 900 ha. during 2007-08.

Western Ghats Development Programme :

2.1.40. Under this scheme, quality planting materials of mango, nelli, sapota etc. and other inputs are being distributed to the horticultural growers at 25% subsidised cost .The scheme is proposed to be implemented at a total cost of Rs.62.65 lakh to cover an area of 1500 ha taking into consideration the implementation of the National Horticulture Mission in many districts.

Hill Area Development Programme

2.1.41. Under this scheme, pedigree fruit plants, high yielding vegetable seeds, spices plants are distributed to the horticultural growers of The Nilgiris district at 25% subsidy. As The Nilgiris district has been included under National Horticulture Mission, the scheme is proposed to be implemented with an outlay of Rs.345.55 lakh during 2007-08 to cover an area of 2000 ha.

Tamil Nadu Precision Farming Project

2.1.42. Tamil Nadu Precision Farming Project is being implemented in the districts of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri to cover an area of 400 Ha. of farmers' holdings at an outlay of Rs.720.60 lakh over a period of 3 years. Under this scheme, high value crops like gherkins, hybrid tomato, capsicum, chillies, baby corn, white onion, bhendi, cabbage and cauliflower are cultivated adopting precision farming technologies. The beneficiaries selected during the first year are provided with 100% subsidy, second year

the beneficiaries are provided with 90% subsidy and in the third year with 80% subsidy. The scheme is implemented by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University on a Turnkey basis. An amount of Rs.120.85 lakh is expected to be spent during the year 2006-07.

2.1.43. Tamil Nadu Precision Farming Project is to be implemented in Vellore, Erode, Madurai, Theni, Tirunelveli, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur districts involving 90% subsidy for which an amount of Rs.992.950 lakh was sanctioned. Under this scheme, annual fruits, vegetables and flowers will be cultivated in an area of 735 Ha. adopting precision farming technologies. It is expected that an amount of Rs.1000 lakh is likely to be spent during 2006-07.

Promotion of Alternate Crops in The Nilgiris District:

2:1.44. Under this scheme multi-tier cropping viz. cultivation of silver oak, pepper, cardamom, mandarin orange, etc., along with tea is being popularized among growers. Efforts will be taken to introduce new crops like Macadamia and Pecan nuts in farmers' holdings of selected pockets of the district. This scheme will be implemented during 2007-08 with an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh as done during last year.

Micro Irrigation:

2.1.45. Micro Irrigation schemes aims at increasing the area under efficient methods of irrigation i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation. Micro Irrigation for the entire horticultural crops was introduced in a massive scale during 2005-06 and now being extended to sugarcane also during 2006-07. 50% subsidy to all categories of farmers is envisaged in this programme. Maximum area per beneficiary family is limited to 5 Ha. only. This scheme is implemented on a Centrally shared schemes 80:20 basis.

National Horticulture Mission :

2.1.46. This scheme aims at holistic development of Horticulture involving appropriate cultivars, good agronomical practices, post harvest handling, processing and marketing with an end to end approach. Under this scheme, focus crops viz., mango, nelli, banana, cashew, chillies, turmeric,

aromatic plants and flowers are promoted adopting cluster approach. This scheme is being implemented in the districts of Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Cuddalore, Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Trichy, Sivagangai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram incurring an expenditure of Rs.2462.67 lakh out of Rs.3891.67 lakh released by the Government of India during 2005-06. An amount of Rs.9805 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented with a financial outlay of Rs.9304.72 lakh in 14 districts (including The Nilgiris district) during 2007-08. This scheme is a Government of India funded scheme.

Agricultural Engineering

Replacement of Old Pump sets scheme:

2.1.47. It was therefore proposed to replace the old inefficient electrical pump sets with an aim of saving electricity. Subsidy assistance is provided to the farmers for replacing their old pump sets and renewal of electrical accessories. It is proposed to provide Rs.9.00 crore as subsidy for replacing 18000 old pumpsets with new energy efficient pumpsets during 2007-08.

Agricultural Mechanisation programme:

2.1.48. This is a shared scheme being implemented with financial assistance from both the Centre and the State on 90:10 basis. Under this programme, subsidy assistance is provided to farmers for procuring farm equipments so as to supplement the available "farm power", to reduce the drudgery of agricultural labourers, to ensure timeliness in carrying out various farm operations and to increase agricultural production. A sum of Rs.100 lakh is proposed as State share for the year 2007-08.

Insurance Scheme:

2.1.49. Under the scheme Assistance to small and marginal farmers enrolled under Crop Insurance Scheme, Food Crops like Paddy, Ragi, Cholam, Oil seed crops like Groundnut, Gingelly and Commercial crops like cotton and potato are covered. The sum insured will be upto 100% value of the threshold yield on normal coverage and upto 150% on additional coverage. Moreover, apart from the loanee farmers, non-loanee farmers are

also covered under this scheme. The small & marginal farmers insuring their crop are given 50% of premium subsidy under this scheme. The burden of premium subsidy to small farmer / marginal farmer is shared by Government of India and the State Government on 1:1 basis. A sum of Rs.24.65 lakh was incurred during 2005-06. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed for 2007-08 .

2.1.50. Under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme the claims are approved by the General Insurance Corporation of India. When the claims approved by General Insurance Corporation exceed 100% of the premium collected for food crops, the claims in excess of premium can be settled only on receipt of respective share from the Government of India and the State Government. In other words, if the claims approved by the General Insurance Corporation exceeds 100% of the premium collected, the Government of India and the State Government have to contribute the excess amount on 50:50 basis. A sum of Rs.1647.25 lakh was incurred during 2005-06. An amount of Rs.2160 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and Rs.2000 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08.

Plan Outlay-Crop Husbandry:

2.1.51. An amount of Rs.100.27 crore was spent during 2005-06. A sum of Rs. 111.81 crore is expected to be spent during 2006-07. A sum of Rs. 130.16 crore is proposed for the Crop Husbandry sector for the year 2007-08. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.26.03 crore and Rs.8.23 crore respectively.

2.2. Agricultural Research and Education

2.2.1. Agricultural research and education are very essential for agricultural development. There is an imperative need to enhance agricultural and livestock productivity, profitability and sustainability coupled with quality to face the challenges of liberalization. This requires a continuous flow of technology. In this transformation process, the role of research institutions like the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Science University is very crucial.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

2.2.2. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has been constantly orienting its activities of agricultural education, research and extension towards the goal of sustainable increase in agricultural growth in the State through holistic development of vital resources potentials of the State. The plan programmes of the University (TNAU) are summarized as under:

Breeder Seeds

2.2.3. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is engaged in the production of breeder seeds on scientific basis. The breeder seed production is being taken up in 26 Centres of TNAU, 39 State Seed Farms and also in one Co-operative Farm (TANCOF, Tirunelveli). The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is committed to supply the breeder seeds of all improved crop varieties and parental seeds of hybrid, which it evolves at its Research Stations and supplies to the State Agriculture / Horticulture department based on their annual indents.

Agricultural Research

2.2.4. The TNAU is taking up research on all major agricultural problems in the State. The University has undertaken 3000 research sub-projects and 507 research projects in its 10 teaching colleges, 33 research stations, 14 transfer of technology centres and 5 plant clinic centres. These research projects are undertaken with the funds provided by the State and Centre Government and Foreign and Private Agencies.

2.2.5. TNAU is reorienting its research programmes during the Eleventh Plan period towards the goal of maintaining the tempo of self sufficiency in food production and exploring the agricultural potential of the state for export of agricultural produce. Multidisciplinary research for addressing the farming community will be taken up. More emphasis is given to development, production and dissemination of hybrids of various crops to break the yield barriers. Research on precision farming is given due weightage in research resources allocation. With a view to have balanced application of fertilizer and manures and to optimize the yield of individual crops, the popularization of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) will be hastened. Research on dry land agriculture, wasteland and agro-forestry have been intensified. Research on transgenics, QTL mapping of genes for insect resistance are also intensified. Research has to be focused more on society's needs. It has also take note of changes due to globalization, technological development and growing emphasis on value addition.

Education

2.2.6. Ten colleges are located in seven different campuses in Tamil Nadu. Two affiliated colleges at Karaikal, Pondicherry State and Vellore district and three institutions offering Diploma Course in Agriculture in Tamil Nadu are functioning under the control of TNAU. Under-graduate education is given in 8 faculties, besides Master's degree programme in 22 disciplines. Ph.D programme in 20 disciplines are also being offered in the University. Apart from the regular degree programmes, three self supporting Bachelor of Technology programmes in Food Processing Engineering, Horticulture and Agri-Biotechnology are also offered since 2001. During 2004 B.Tech.(Energy and Environmental Engineering) and three post graduates namely M.Sc (Bio Information), M.Sc.(Bio-Chemical Technology) and M.Sc. (Agricultural Meteorology) have been imparted. At Dr.C.Subramaniam, Institute of Agriculture situated in the campus of Oil Seeds Research Station, Tindivanam one Diploma course in Agriculture with an intake of 50 students / year has been functioning since 2004. During the academic year 2006-07, B.Tech (Bio-informatics), P.G.Diploma in

Organic Farming and Capital and Community markets have also been started.

Extension

2.2.7. The Directorate of Extension Education of the TNAU is vested with the responsibility of disseminating the latest technologies emerging from the research programmes to the farming community through Transfer of Technology Centres, Extension personnel of the State Agricultural Department, through its 6 KVKs, 5 Plant Clinic Centres, Communication Centre and Training Division.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary And Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS)

2.2.8. As the mandate of TANUVAS is to impart education in different branches of Veterinary Animal Sciences and Fisheries Sciences, conducted of research and undertake extension service to the rural people. The research includes the species of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat, poultry, pet animals and fish to cover the various aspects of management, diagnosis, prevention and control of diseases, development of diagnostic kits and vaccines and development of value added products from livestock and fishes.

2.2.9. This University has 3 constituent colleges, 5 Research Stations 17 Veterinary University Training and Research Centres, 3 Farmers Training Centres, 3 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and one Agricultural Technology Information Centre to carry out outreach programmes and research Service laboratories such as Avian Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, Animal Feed Analytical and Quality Control Laboratory, Central University Laboratory, Leptospira Diagnostic Laboratory, Shrimp Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Central Animal Feed and Food Residue Laboratory, Viral Vaccine Laboratory and Bacterial Vaccine Laboratory to serve the health needs of the livestock, poultry and fish. Further an Institute of Food and Dairy Technology, Institute of Animal Nutrition caters to the needs of livestock farmers and entrepreneurs.

Agriculture Department

Preparation and distribution of Micronutrient Mixture

2.2.10. Thus to cater the needs of the farmers, the Micro Nutrient Mixtures are produced by the Department at Kudumianmalai in Pudukkottai district and distributed by extension functionaries through 880 Agricultural Extension Centres. Annually 1250 MTs of Micronutrient Mixtures are distributed. During 2006-07, the production target has been enhanced to 1400MT. A sum of Rs.280.08 lakh was spent during 2005-2006 and a sum of Rs.313.20 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-2007. An amount of Rs.326.83 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Production and distribution of Blue Green Algae

2.2.11. The Blue Green Algae is produced in the State Seed Farms for distribution to the ryots. A sum of Rs.15.44 lakh was spent during 2005-2006 and a sum of Rs.17.71 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-2007. An amount of Rs.19.09 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Plan Outlay - Agricultural Research And Education

2.2.12. An amount of Rs.122.33 crore is proposed for the research and development programmes for the year 2007-08.

2.3. Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control

2.3.1. The prime objective of the Department of Agricultural Marketing & Agribusiness is to help the farmers in marketing their agricultural produce in a fair manner and to ensure remunerative returns to them. The objective is being achieved by regulating the agricultural produce trade as per the act "Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1987". This Department is also focusing on the other related activities like creation of modern marketing infrastructures, post harvest management, food processing, agri exports which indirectly help the farmers to realize better returns.

2.3.2. There are 273 Regulated Markets, 15 Sub-Markets, 16 Check posts, 108 Rural Godowns and 108 Grading centres functioning under 21 Market Committees. Competitive and remunerative prices are ensured for the produce sold by the farmers through closed tender system in the Regulated Markets. To help the producers to get better price for the produce according to their grades, 96 Commercial Grading Centres, 11 Kapas Grading Centres and 1 Tobacco Grading Centre are functioning in the Regulated Markets.

Tenth Five Year Plan Achievements:

2.3.3. An amount of Rs.14.55 crore was provided for X plan. An amount of Rs.5.37 crore was expected to be spent during x plan period.

2.3.4. Every year infrastructural facilities like transaction sheds, godowns, rest sheds, input shops, drinking water and sanitary facilities are created in regulated markets for the use of farmers and traders. 1933 number of such works costing Rs.57.04 crore have been done utilizing the Market Committee Funds. About 1130 drying yards at villages have been constructed at a total cost of Rs.20.95 crore utilizing the funds of Market Committee and the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board.

2.3.5. A market complex exclusively for paddy has been established at Madurai at a cost of Rs.17.06 crore.

2.3.6. A Food park at a cost of Rs.13.00 crore is being established by the TN State Agricultural Marketing Board and State Industries Promotion

Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd. with a grant of Rs.3.25 crore from the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, GOI.

2.3.7. An Agri-Export Zone (AEZ) has been established exclusively for cutflowers at Hosur in Dharmapuri district at a project cost of Rs.24.85 crore by TANFLORA Floriculture Park, a joint venture company of TIDCO. An AEZ for flowers in The Nilgiris is being established with participation from a private entrepreneur at a project cost of Rs.15.89 crore. An AEZ exclusively for mango has been established in Theni district at a project cost of Rs.24.60 crore.

2.3.8. A mega wholesale market complex for fruits and vegetables at a cost of Rs.3.08 crore is being established at Oddanchatram of Dindigul district.

Strategies for 11th five year:

2.3.9. The following are the strategies for Agricultural Marketing during the XI Five Year Plan period.

- Enhancing marketability of Agri commodities by providing necessary infrastructural facilities
- Preventing the wastage through post harvest facilities
- Provision of backward and forward linkages through marketing; agro processing, port and contract farming
- Educating the farmers on marketing practices - with extension network
- Better realization to agri produce through alternative markets like product - wise Terminal Markets/Mega Markets
- Revamping Regulated Markets with structural changes in the existing system
- Stepping up export of agri / horti produce - with setting up of AEZ and establishment of Food Parks
- Commercialization of agriculture - market driven approach
- Policy interventions to attract private sector into storage and agro processing industries.

- Integrated approach - from planting to marketing which includes, choice of crops, grading, packaging, storage and marketing in domestic and international markets.

2.3.10. The Agricultural Marketing and Agri-Business Department is implementing the following programmes

Infrastructure Creation for Regulated Markets:

2.3.11. Required infrastructures like transaction sheds, input shops, godowns, office cum godowns, payment counters, rest sheds, drinking water facility, sanitary facilities etc are being created in the regulated markets year by year in a phased manner to enhance the facilities to farmers and traders which will ensure better marketability of agricultural produce.

Post Harvest Management:

2.3.12. In Tamil Nadu there are about 133 cold storage units with a combined capacity of 1.00 lakh MT. Agricultural Marketing and Agri-Business Department has identified 15 potential places in the State and proposals have been sent to Government to establish integrated cold chain at a total cost of Rs.41.95 crore through Public Private Participation mode with financial assistance from National Horticulture Board and RIDF.

Construction of Drying Yards in the Villages:

2.3.13. In order to help the farmers to minimize the post harvest losses in grains, the Department has taken up construction of drying yards at village level. Under this scheme, so far 1130 drying yards have been constructed at a total cost of Rs.20.95 crore.

Uzhavar Santhaigal:

2.3.14. Uzhavar Santhaigal (Farmers Market) for the benefit of farmers as well as the consumers have been set up in the urban areas in Tamil Nadu. At present in total 103 Santhais are functioning in the State. Every day on an average 950 MT of vegetables and fruits worth Rs.1 crore is being brought and sold by 6500 farmers benefiting 1.50 crore of consumers.

Paddy Market Complex:

2.3.15. At Madurai, a market complex has been established exclusively for paddy at a total cost of Rs.17.06 crore. In this market complex 314 shops have been built, out of which 143 shops for paddy, 54 shops for input shops, 100 shops for flowers and 17 shops for providing facilities like office, post office, telephone exchange, canteen, cooperative store have been allotted.

Turmeric Market Complex:

2.3.16. Another Market Complex for Turmeric at a total cost of Rs.36.32 Crore is to be established in Nasiyanur and Villarasampatti villages near Erode. The proposed market complex which is a Public and Private partnership project will cater to the marketing needs of the farmers of the State and Traders of the entire country.

Establishment of Market Complex for Mango and Onion:

2.3.17. Two Market complexes with cold storage facilities will be established one at Krishnagiri in Krishnagiri District for Mango and at Palladam in Coimbatore District for onion in the larger interests of the small and marginal farmers at a project cost of Rs.2 crore each.

Establishment of cold storage unit at Odaipatti of Theni District for Grapes.

2.3.18. Action is being taken for the establishment of Cold storage unit at Odaipatti at Theni District for grapes in order to facilitate grading, packaging and export of grapes so as to benefit the grape growers at a cost of Rs.3.75 crore.

Establishment of a Market for Paddy at Kaveripattinam:

2.3.19. A market with drying yard and godown facilities for paddy is to be established at Kaveripattinam of Krishnagiri Districts to benefit the paddy growers.

Establishment of Terminal Markets:

2.3.20. As per the guidelines of the Central Government, 3 Terminal Markets with all facilities would be established near metro areas of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore for processing, storage and marketing of perishables like fruits and vegetables.

Agri Export Zones:

2.3.21. The concept of AEZ is that it attempts to take a comprehensive look at a particular Agriculture / Horticulture produce located in a contiguous area for the purpose of developing and sourcing the raw materials, their processing, packing, leading to packaging etc. of its final export.

AEZ for Cutflowers at Hosur in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri district:

2.3.22. An Agri Export Zone has been established exclusively for cut flowers at Hosur in Dharmapuri District at a project cost of Rs.24.85 crore. TANFLORA, a Joint venture company of TIDCO provides infrastructure facilities like common processing unit, common marketing and leasing the lands for floriculture units.

AEZ for flowers in the Nilgiris District:

2.3.23. An Agri Export Zone for flowers in The Nilgiris is being established with participation from a private entrepreneur at a project cost of Rs. 15.89 crore. Infrastructure facilities like cold storage, reefer vans, common marketing facility, etc., would be created very soon. Hi-tech training centre, common marketing facilities etc would also be created shortly.

AEZ for Mangoes in Theni District:

2.3.24. Another Agri Export Zone exclusively for mango has been established in Theni district with private sector participation at a project cost of Rs.24.60 crore. The private promoter M/s Maagrita Exports Limited has established facilities like State of art pack house, collection centre, processing units etc

AEZ for Cashew in Cuddalore District:

2.3.25. It is proposed to establish an Agri Export Zone exclusively for cashew at Cuddalore district with private sector participation at a project cost of Rs. 10.36 crore. M/s Sathva Agro Export (P) Limited has been selected as the anchor promoter for cashew AEZ.

AEZ for Banana in Tiruchirappalli District-Proposed:

2.3.26. Another Agri Export Zone exclusively for banana in Tiruchirappalli District with private sector participation at a project cost of Rs. 10.00 crore is proposed to be established. Necessary proposals have been sent through Government of Tamil Nadu to APEDA for approval for these AEZs.

Food Processing Industries:

2.3.27. This Department is acting as a State Nodal Agency for Ministry of Food Processing industries, Govt. of India from July 2002. Project proposals for setting up of new food industries and expansion and modernisation are scrutinized, recommended and forwarded to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for subsidy.

Food Park:

2.3.28. Food Parks with common processing facilities enable small entrepreneur, small-scale industries and even farmers to take up food processing without much capital investment. A Food Park in private sector at Aruppukottai has already been established with assistance from MFPI, GOI. Another Food Park at a total cost of Rs.13.00 Crore is being set up at Nilakottai.

Department of Seed Certification:

2.3.29. Seeds are the basic input for increasing agricultural productivity. It contains in itself the blue print for the agrarian prosperity. For protecting the farming community, a strong seed certification programme and a quality control mechanism are a must. Making available adequate quantity of quality seeds at the doorsteps of the farmer at the right time is an essential pre requisite for increasing agricultural production.

2.3.30. Seed certification is done to encourage the production of adequate quantities of genetically pure and good quality seeds, particularly of high yielding improved varieties and hybrids of different crops. The Department carries out the functions of the seed certification agency according to the provisions of the Central Seed Act 1966 and Seed rules 1968 to ensure the quality of the certified seeds produced in the state.

2.3.31. 6286 licensed seed selling points are available at present in the State. Each seed selling point shall be inspected on an average 4 to 5 times per annum, there by 31,200 number of total inspects shall be carried out. It is proposed to draw 24,000 seed samples during the year 2007-08. The seed testing through 7 notified Seed Testing Laboratories is being carried out to analyse the factors like germination, physical purity, moisture, seed health and admixture of other distinguishable varieties.

Plan Outlay for 2007-08:

2.3.32. An amount of Rs.4.89 crore is expected to be spent during 2006-07. An amount of Rs.1.50 crore is proposed for this sector for 2007-08.

2.4. Soil and Water Conservation

2.4.1. Watershed approach, of late has been considered appropriate to help reduce the pace of degradation and the process of development and conservation of land, water and vegetations in an integrated manner. The strategies envisaged for sustainable water management are:

- Rain water harvesting for ground water recharge to stabilize drinking water and irrigation wells
- Scientific use of water in canal irrigated areas and reduction of water loss
- Rehabilitation of water bodies.
- Introduction of water saving irrigation methods like Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation on a large scale
- Construction of Community Wells to promote conjunctive use of surface and ground water

2.4.2. With the above strategies, several agencies implement different soil conservation schemes. The following are the schemes implemented by Agricultural Engineering Department

Scheme for Water Harvesting and Run-off Management in the Watersheds of TamilNadu.

2.4.3. Rain water harvesting and runoff management on mini watershed basis is organised in such a way that the moisture regime of the watershed is improved for increased land use and this programme is implemented in Watersheds selected under Comprehensive Wasteland Programme. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.2468.30 lakh is expected to be spent. It is proposed to continue this programme with a total outlay of Rs.2739.87 lakh.

Soil Conservation in River Valley Catchments

2.4.4. With a view to reduce siltation of the reservoirs, various soil conservation measures are being taken up in the catchments of River Valley Projects. The works are taken up on watershed basis in the priority watersheds prioritised by the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation (AISLUS). This scheme is implemented with financial assistance from both centre and state on 90:10 basis under Macro

Management Mode. During 2007-08, it is proposed to continue the programme to cover 12500 hectare in south Pennaiyar and Mettur river valley catchements with a total outlay of Rs.1250 lakh.

Soil Conservation in Tribal Areas

2.4.5. The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic status of the tribal farmers through integrated development of tribal areas. Land levelling, construction of contour rubble bunds with vegetative hedges and check dams are taken up in tribal areas at Government cost. During 2007-08 , it is programmed to treat 700 Hectares at a cost of Rs 150.00 lakh.

Hill Area Development Programme

2.4.6. The objective of the scheme is to restore and maintain the ecology of the Nilgiris District through integrated watershed development approach. Soil conservation works are being taken up in these watersheds. Besides soil conservation works, landslide preventive measures are also taken up. During 2007-08 an area of 400 hectare is proposed to be covered at a cost of Rs 444.86 lakh.

Western Ghats Development Programme

2.4.7. Soil Conservation is one of the important aspects under Western Ghats Development Programme. During 2007-08, area of 1500 hectare is proposed to be covered with at a cost of Rs 677.00 lakh.

2.4.8. The following programmes are implemented by Agriculture Department for the wasteland development, watershed management and soil testing.

Soil Testing Laboratories and Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories

2.4.9. Soil Testing Laboratories are functioning in the State to analyse the soil samples collected from the farmers' fields in order to advise the farmers on specific fertiliser recommendations on the basis of native soil fertility. There are 19 Soil Testing Laboratories and 16 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories functioning in different districts.

Comprehensive Wasteland Development Programme

2.4.10. This Comprehensive Wasteland development programme is a massive programme to reclaim 20 L.Ha. over a period of 5 years . This programme has two components viz. 1) Participatory Watershed Development and 2) Development of Government Wastelands by Corporate Homes, Small companies and Federation of Women SHGs. etc.

2.4.11. The Comprehensive Wasteland development programme is under implementation in 23 districts. For development of wastelands, farmers are provided with a subsidy of Rs.8500/- per ha. it is proposed to implement this scheme in an extent of 80,000 ha of wastelands (Farmers' patta lands at a cost of Rs.81.60 crore.

2.4.12. A sum of Rs. 3500 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-2007 and a sum of Rs:10000 lakh is proposed for 2006-2007.

Implementation of Watershed Project under Watershed Development Fund through TAWDEVA

2.4.13. Watershed Development Fund scheme is implemented for a period of 6 years from 2004-05. 100 watershed projects are proposed to be implemented at a cost of Rs.60 crore. A sum of Rs.506.25 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and a sum of Rs.506.25 lakh has been proposed for 2007-2008.

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed areas (NWDPR)

2.4.14. NWDPR is implemented in 23 districts of Tamilnadu except Thanjavur, Nagappattinam, Tiruvarur and Kanyakumari. 763 units of watersheds (1unit=500Ha) area 381500 Ha for Xth plan have been identified in 23 districts and allocation of funds has been made accordingly. The area to be treated during 2006-2007 is 83082 Ha. An amount of Rs.3738.70 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07 and an amount of Rs.7500 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Preparation and distribution of Bio-Fertiliser packets.

2.4.15. The usage of bio fertilizer is being popularized through Agriculture Department for large-scale adoption. During 2007-08, the production target has been enhanced to 1600 M.T. A sum of Rs.397.04 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-2007 and a sum of Rs.435.79 lakh is proposed for 2007-2008.

Plan Outlay - Soil And Water Conservation - 2006-07

2.4.16. An amount of Rs.114.38 crore is proposed for Soil and Water Conservation for the year 2007-08. Of this, the outlay proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is Rs.22.88 crore.

2.5. Animal Husbandary

2.5.1. Livestock rearing and agriculture are twin occupations which are practiced in the rural households since ancient times. Animal husbandry helps in generating sustainable employment, human security and rural development. More over this sector contributes significantly in supplementing the income of small, marginal farmers and landless labourers.

Tenth Plan Performance:

2.5.2. An amount of Rs.100.00 crore was provided for the X plan. However, a sum of Rs.68.25 crore is expected to be spent during X plan period.

2.5.3. The estimated milk production, which was 35.24 lakh metric tonnes during 1993-1994, has expected to increase to 56.00 lakh metric tonnes during 2006-07. During the same period, the estimated egg production has increased from 2919 million numbers to 6529 million numbers; meat production in registered Slaughter Houses has increased from 41.82 million kgs. to 93 million kgs. During the same period the per capita availability of milk per day went up from 173 gms to 234 gms and eggs per annum from 52 numbers to 97 numbers respectively.

2.5.4. During the plan period, the disease outbreak numbers have reduced from 403 outbreaks of livestock diseases during 2002-03 to 151 outbreaks in 2005-06. 20,020 livestock protection camps have been conducted so far. 690 mobile artificial insemination centres have been established.

Approach and Strategy for the XI Five Year Plan:

2.5.5. In the State where land to man ratio is low and distribution of land is skewed, diversification of a crop based rural economy into an animal husbandry based mixed farming system must receive all time high priority for food and nutritional security, rapid economic development, generating equitable income and employment and environmental sustainability. This alone can reduce the sole dependence on rain fed agriculture and near drought conditions for the farmers to eke out a living.

2.5.6. The thrust areas identified for XI plan are:-

- i. Bringing the landless labourers and marginal farmers into the fold of organized livestock rearing
- ii. Strengthening of Veterinary delivery system- intensification of door delivery system of veterinary services
- iii. Improving the capability of all frozen semen production station.
- iv. Increasing the fodder availability in the state.
- v. Strengthening of extension services.
- vi. Providing marketing access and improving cold chain.
- vii. Improving the Diagnostic services by upgradation of Animal Disease Integlligence Units and Poultry Disease Diagnostic Labs to GLP standards.

2.5.7. The Programmes now in implementation are as follows:-

Veterinary Services and Animal Health:

2.5.8. For providing proper Veterinary Health Care every year, new Veterinary Dispensaries are opened based on the need and the cattle population. During the X Plan period, 307 Veterinary Dispensaries were sanctioned. An amount of Rs.1260.39 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07. A sum of Rs.1468.43 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

2.5.9. Livestock Protection Scheme was programmed to render service to the farmers in remote villages where veterinary institutions are inadequate by organizing camps near villages. During these camps Medical, Surgical, Gynecological, infertility treatments, Artificial Insemination, Pregnancy verification, Castration, Deworming, Preventive vaccination etc. are being carried out. Besides exhibitions are being conducted on Animal Husbandry activities and Fodder cultivation. A sum of Rs.275.00 lakh is likely to be incurred for the year 2006-07. An amount of Rs.275.00 lakh is proposed for the 2007-08.

2.5.10. Apart from above schemes, the schmes like Mobile Veterinary units, Production of AntiRabies Vaccine (BPL), and Canine Rabies Control are being implemented.

2.5.11. Assistance to States for the Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) is Centrally Sponsored Macro Management Scheme "Livestock Health and Disease Control". (75:25). During 2004-05 a sum of Rs.363.38 lakh was released and during 2005-06, an amount of Rs.916.12 lakh was released along with revalidation amount of Rs.1.268 lakh with State Share of Rs.294.69 lakh. Totally a sum of Rs.1212.078 lakh was sanctioned and Rs.1208.862 lakh was incurred. During 2006-07, a sum of Rs.36,02 lakh is provided for the scheme. (State share is Rs. 9.01 lakh and Centre share is Rs.27.01 lakh). An amount of Rs.8.45 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

2.5.12. For cross breeding of Cattle, and for production of frozen semen, exotic cattle breeds like Jersey, Freisian and for upgradation of buffaloes Murrah breeds are being used. With this aim, the Frozen Semen Bank at Eachenkottai was started. The Frozen Semen Production Station is supplying semen straws to the Artificial Insemination Centres in the State and also produces Liquid Nitrogen for the storage of Frozen Semen Straws. A sum of Rs.79.69 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08. An amount of Rs.41.72 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2006-07.

2.5.13. Under the Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) (World Bank) a sum of Rs.268.92 lakh is expected to be spent for the Purchase of Equipments, Furniture, etc, for the Veterinary Institutions and Fodder Bank through TNMSC and also for giving training to rural folks in the field of Animal Husbandry and for construction of Animal Husbandry Extension Centres and Community based Veterinary Worker Centres. A residual work will be taken up during 2007-08.

2.5.14. Under SCP, the Veterinary Dispensaries opened up in the colonies where, Scheduled Caste are living. The Veterinary Hospitals were upgraded as Clinician Centres in a phased manner to provide better Veterinary Services. Thee Mobile Veterinary Units covering the Schedule Caste colonies were brought under Special Component Plan. A sum of Rs.67.15 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08.

2.5.15. For the upliftment of the people of Hill station of The Nilgiris District, Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Programme. A sum of Rs.1.86 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08.

2.5.16. For the benefit of people living in Western Ghats Development Districts, beneficiary oriented programmes and infrastructure development programmes have been proposed. A sum of Rs.5.88 lakh is proposed for 2007-2008.

2.5.17. Establishment of Rinderpest Squad under Rinderpest Eradication Programme is Centrally Sponsored scheme. Under this head, 16 squads, 10 checkposts and 10 Vigilance Units are functioning in the State to monitor the incidence of the disease and to take up preventive vaccinations against Rinderpest disease. At present, clinical surveillance and sero surveillance activities are going on as per National Project on Rinderpest eradication guidelines. A sum of Rs.5.08 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Outlay 2007- 08

2.5.18. An amount of Rs.24.97 crore is proposed for 2007-08. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.4.99 crore and Rs.3.00 crore respectively.

2.6. Dairy Development

2.6.1. Tamil Nadu is one of the front line states of India in milk production. It occupies 4th place in milk procurement from cooperatives in the country. The total milk production of the state as per Animal Husbandry Department sample survey estimates is 54.74 lakh metric tones (LMT), that works out to 146 lakh litres per day (LLPD) of milk, out of which the producers for their own consumption retain 40% of the production. The remaining milk is handled by the cooperatives, private dairies and unorganized sectors.

2.6.2. To eliminate the middlemen and to protect the interest of the producers in the villages, milk producers' cooperatives societies have been formed. The Dairy Development Department was formed in the year 1958 in Tamil Nadu. The Co-operative system in Dairy is a unique setup with three-tier structure with Primary Milk Producers' Co-operative Society at the village level, District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union at District level and the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation at State level.

Tenth Plan performance:

2.6.3. An amount of Rs.50 crore was provided during the X plan. An amount of Rs.6.56 crore is expected to be spent during the x plan period.

2.6.4. The milk procurement through organized sector has increased to 42 LLPD and remaining 46 LLPD is handled by the unorganized sector. During the Tenth plan period there is an appreciable increase in the milk procurement of the State. The average milk procurement/ day by Dairy Cooperative Societies (DSC) during the year 2000-01 was 19.94 LLPD. During 2006-07 year, the procurement by DCS at village level has increased to 26.35 LLPD, registering 32% growth. Consequently the milk sale by cooperatives, which was 13.77 LLPD during 2000-01, has steeply increased to 19.11 LLPD during 2006-07, registering 39% growth. Among the four metropolitan cities in India, Chennai metro dairies have registered highest incremental milk sales growth rate of 15% in milk sales, followed by Delhi with 13% (2004-05 and 2005-06 comparative milk sales). The per capita availability of milk in the state, which was 219 gms in 2001 increased to 234

gms, falling short only by 16 gms, against the ICMR recommendation of 250 gms.

XI Plan Strategies:

- The following are the strategies proposed for the IX Plan.
- Improving infrastructure for collection, transportation, handling and procurement of milk from farmers
- Improving infrastructure for processing, value addition, packaging and marketing of milk and milk products
- Emphasis on clean milk production
- Ensuring compliance of International Specifications (SPS &WTO)
- Creation of Management Information System (MIS) and Enterprises Resource Planning (ERP) in Dairy industries

Schemes for 2007-08

Support to Training and Employment Programme For Women (STEP):

2.6.5. A Scheme called Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women was introduced during 2002-03 with the objective of identifying women from Self-Help-Group, marginalized poor rural women of SC / ST to enhance the socio-economic conditions of the rural women who are interested in the Dairy sector. The Government of India had sanctioned a sum of Rs.649.463 lakh for a period of 3 years (2002-2005) as 90% Grant-in-aid. The Govt. of India's share is Rs.584.517 lakh and 10% share of Rs.64.946 lakh is to be borne by the Implementing Agency. An amount of Rs207.28 lakh was utilized during 2006-07.

Intensive Dairy Development Programme:

2.6.6. The Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs.312.15 lakh with 100 % grant under the scheme 'Intensive Dairy Development Programme' to implement the scheme in Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram districts. Under this programme, infrastructure required for milk procurement, input activities, milk processing and marketing would be provided to increase milk procurement and improve dairying activities in these districts.

2.6.7. The Government of India released a sum of Rs.55.45 lakh to Sivagangai union and the entire amount has been utilized. During the year 2006-07, the Government of India has sanctioned Rs.102.44 lakh for the scheme.

Strengthening infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production:

2.6.8. The Government of India have sponsored a Scheme 'Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production' to strengthen the infrastructure facilities and to ensure the production of 'Quality and Clean Milk' at the village level. Under this scheme, training will be given to farmers on the clean milk production. A sum of Rs. 285.28 lakh sanctioned by the Government of India has been fully paid to Kancheepuram-Thiruvallur, Erode and Nilgiris District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions to implement the scheme from the year 2005-06 to 2006-07. Under these schemes, 68 Bulk Milk Coolers will be installed and the chilling capacity of the state will be increased by another 2.67 lakh LPD.

Plan Outlay for 2007-08:

2.6.9. An amount of Rs.2.08 crore is expected to be spent during 2006-07. Totally, an amount of Rs.3.25 crore is proposed for the Dairy Development Sector for the year 2007-08. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is Rs.0.65 crore.

2.7. Fisheries

2.7.1. Fisheries Sector has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries. Tamil Nadu with its' 1076 km of coastline (13% of country's coastline), 0.19 million sq.km. of EEZ (9.4% of India's EEZ) and a continental shelf of about 41,412 sq.km. is a leading State both in culture and capture fisheries. As against the total fishery potential of 0.965 million tonnes from both inland and marine resources of Tamil Nadu, the present level of fish production is 0.475 million tonnes which is about 49.5% of the total potential. The marine fisheries potential of the State is estimated at 0.719 million tonnes (0.369 million tonnes from less than 50 m. depth and 0.35 million tonnes beyond 50 m. depth) as against the all India potential of 3.934 million tones. Of the total brackish water area of aquaculture of about 55,907 ha, only about 8000 ha is actually under aquaculture production. The inland fisheries sector has about 3.71 lakh ha of water spread comprising of reservoirs (52,000 ha), seasonal irrigation tanks (127.430 ha), tanks (97,670 ha) and ponds (31,120 ha). The inland fishermen population is about 1.97 lakh, of which 0.60 lakh are active fishermen.

2.7.2. The fisheries sector contributes around 1.1 % to the total GDP, around 4.7% to the GDP of Agriculture sector and over Rs.6000 crore to the export earnings.

2.7.3. The State has a fishermen population of about 7.37 lakh, of which 2.80 lakh are actively engaged in fishing from 591 fishing villages. There are 1101 primary fishermen cooperative societies, which include 353 inland fishermen / fisherwomen cooperatives. Presently, there are about 12,000 mechanised fishing boats and about 50,700 traditional crafts of which 20,000 have been motorized.

X plan performance:

2.7.4. As against the outlay of Rs.204 crore, an amount of Rs.143.38 crore is expected to be spent during X Five Year Plan period. The major expenditure was towards Fishermen Welfare Schemes like construction of

houses, saving –cum-relief scheme, group insurance scheme and creation of infrastructure facilities like Fish land centres etc.

2.7.5. During the X plan period, the marine fish production had increased from 3.71 lakh M.T. to 3.76 lakh M.T. and inland fish production from 1.02 lakh M.T. to 1.06 lakh M.T.

Fisheries Development Mission:

2.7.6. The rationale for Fisheries Development Mission in the State is to enhance production of fish and sustain the productivity by fishermen, fish farmers and fishing industry, Sustain livelihoods and generate further employment for coastal and rural poor, improve the socio-economic conditions of the traditional fishermen and fish farmers, protect the interests of the traditional fishing communities and to improve the technology and asset-base of the traditional fisher folk and augment fish production for both domestic and export markets.

Strategies for XI Five Year Plan:

2.7.7. The major strategies envisaged during XI Five Year Plan are as follows:

Marine:

- The fishermen to be encouraged should go for diversified fishing methods.
- Due to increase in fishing effort, the inshore fishery has to be restored by two pronged approach- stock enhancing programme and artificial reef and through the conservation efforts by reduction of fishing efforts in the inshore fishery front.
- Promoting sustainable eco-friendly coastal farming with market support facilities.
- Creation of requisite infrastructure facilities
- Creation of awareness on Code of Conduct of Fisheries, sea safety.

Inland:

- Introduce and encourage the Integrated Fish Farming.

- Encourage measures for effective utilization of short seasonal water bodies for fresh water fish culture
- Bring forth policy measures to encourage coastal aqua farming.

2.7.8. The programmes proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-2008 are outlined below: -

Marine Fisheries

2.7.9. The Government of India and State Government have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.1312.88 lakh for construction of 10 fish landing centres in Tamil Nadu. The Govt. of India have so far released a sum of Rs.505.80 lakh out of their 50% share of Rs.656.44 lakh. The State Govt. had also released their 50% share of Rs.505.80 lakh. Out of a total amount of Rs.1011.60 lakh, a sum of Rs.1028.01 lakh had been incurred upto 31.7.2005. Out of 10 places, work has been completed in 6 places. In four places, the work is in progress and in one place, due to law and order problem the work has been suspended. For completion of all the works, a sum of Rs.305 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

2.7.10. Under the scheme for Tamil Nadu Marine Fisherfolk during lean months scheme, as per Govt. of India norms, a sum of Rs.75/- per month shall be collected from the beneficiary fisherman for a period of 8 months in a year and remitted into the Government account. The total sum of Rs.600/- thus collected will be matched with 50% contribution i.e. Rs.300/- each by the State and Central Governments. Thus a sum of Rs.1200/- will be disbursed to the beneficiaries during four lean months. 42,992 fisherwomen had been benefited during 2003-04. Under this scheme during 2004-05, 164453 fishermen and 49,282 fisherwomen have been benefited. During 2005-06, 1,83,404 fishermen and 76,256 fisherwomen were benefited. This scheme will be continued during 2007-08 also, at a total cost of Rs.820 lakh (State share only).

2.7.11. It is under consideration of the Govt. of India, for sanctioning a sum of Rs.360.00 lakh for distribution of 1800 outboard motors to the traditional fishermen for motorisation of country crafts. Under this scheme, a maximum subsidy of Rs.20,000 for OBM will be given which will be

equally shared by both State and Central Governments. This scheme will also be continued during 2007-08, with an outlay of 280.00 lakh (state share only).

2.7.12. In order to alleviate the sufferings of fisher folk in the State, the Government have taken a policy decision of construction of free houses to the fishermen from 1975-76. Under the scheme 50,887 houses have been constructed for fishermen. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.740 lakh for the construction of 2000 houses under State scheme. Under Centrally Sponsored scheme (shared between State and Centre at 50:50) Government of India have released a sum of Rs.37.35 lakh towards first installement for construction of 2000 houses, 96 tube wells and community wells at an estimated total cost of Rs.992.72 lakh.

2.7.13. Under the scheme Tamilnadu Fishermen Group Insurance, the State and Central Government will equally contribute to the annual insurance premium of Rs.14/- for fisherman. No premium is collected from the fishermen. Under this scheme, the fishermen family will be given Rs.50,000/- against death/ permanent disablement and Rs.25,000/- for partial disablement. For 2005-06, more than 5,70,000 fishermen will be covered. This scheme will be continued during the Annual Plan 2007-08, under Non-Plan.

2.7.14. As per the present norms, the Central Government offers a sum of Rs.1.20 per litre and the State Govt. offers a sum of Rs.0.30 per litre and a total sum of Rs.1.50 per litre, towards diesel subsidy. In the meantime, the Government have accorded sanction for exemption from payment of sales tax on the sale of HSD Oil to fishermen for fishing activities and the scheme is under implementation from November 2004. As per the Guidelines of Government of India, where the sales tax has been exempted by the States, the expenditure towards subsidy will be fully borne by the Centre. Therefore, the Government have been requested for sanction of Rs.1428.22 lakh towards Diesel Subsidy. This scheme will be continued during 2007-08 also.

Tsunami and Relief Measures:

2.7.15. With a view to mitigate the sorrow of the affected fishermen and to enable them to resume their fishing activities, the Government have sanctioned various relief assistance to fishermen for repairing/replacing their damaged fishing craft/gear.

2.7.16. During the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs.1107.80 lakh was spent. An amount of Rs.421.09 lakh is expected to be spent during 2006-07. An amount of Rs.300 lakh is provided for this scheme for the year 2007-08.

Outlay for 2007-08:

2.7.17. An amount of Rs.46.98 crore is proposed for the year 2007-08 under fisheries sector. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is Rs.9.40 crore.

2.8. Co-Operation

2.8.1. Cooperatives all over the world have become an effective and potent instrument of economic development. There are 4497 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks at the village level, providing short term and medium term credit facilities to the agriculturists. The Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks have covered 85.96 % of the agricultural families in the State and 79.57 % of the agricultural families of weaker sections in terms of their operational holdings.

2.8.2. The order of the government waiving all cooperative farm loans and interest thereon outstanding loans (as on 31.3.2006) amounting to Rs.6866 crore to provide debt relief to a large number of farmers who have suffered on account of successive natural calamities is an unprecedented step towards the welfare of the farming community. Consequent to the waiver, the government has taken over the entire debt liability of Rs.1668 crore owed by the cooperative banks to NABARD. Towards this, a provision of Rs.435 crore has been made in the RE for the year 2006-07. More over in order to make good the loss caused to the cooperative banks due to the waiver and to ensure that fresh crop loans are given to the farmers, a provision of Rs.1000 crore has been made in the RE 2006-07. Thus the total provision of Rs.1435 crore has been made under the scheme of waiver of farmers' cooperative loans for the year 2006-07. Necessary provision will also be made in respect of the balance amount along with interest thereon during 2007-08 to ensure that the farmers continue to get crop loans and that the interests of the depositors and the employees of these banks are being protected.

Credit Cooperatives

Short term, Medium Term and Long Term Loans:

2.8.3. The quantum of short term and medium term loans issued by the Primary Agriculture Cooperative Banks are given as below:-

Table No: 2.1 Loans issued by the Primary Agriculture Cooperative Banks

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Short Term Loans	Medium Term Loans	Long Term Loans
2002-2003	963.96	94.37	218.15
2003-2004	616.59	72.15	126.88
2004-2005	1080.58	43.22	12.44
2005-2006	1132.18	37.76	0.02
2006-2007	1235.00	70.00	200.00
2007-08 (target)	1360.00	100.00	150.00

Issue of Jewel Loans:

2.8.4. The Jewel loan provided by the Credit Cooperatives during the year 2005-2006 is Rs.5901.58 Crore. It is expected that the jewel loan to the tune of Rs.6000 crore is to be disbursed. The programme for issue of jewel loans for the year 2007-2008 will be Rs.6420.00 Crore.

Cooperative Marketing Societies:

2.8.5. Cooperative Marketing Societies assist their members by undertaking marketing of their agricultural produce and thereby helping them in securing a fair and reasonable return. The value of agricultural produce marketed by cooperatives were:-Rs.410.06 crore in 2002-03, Rs. 340.87 crore in 2003-04, Rs.307.17 crore in 2004-05, Rs.674.29 crore in 2005-06 and Rs.355.30 crore in 2006-07(upto Oct 06). The programme for the year 2007-08 is Rs.860 crore.

Interest Reduction on Crop loan:

2.8.6. It is the intention of the government to provide agricultural loans to the farmers at low interest rates. It has been announced in the budget that the interest charged on crop loan issued by the cooperative banks during 2006-07 kharif season will be reduced from 9% to 7 % and that the loss to the cooperative societies on account of this reduction in interest rate will be borne by the state government itself.

Integrated Cooperative Development Project:-

2.8.7. The objective of the scheme is to diversify and to increase the volume of business of Primary Co-operatives. The NCDC provides assistance in the form of loan and subsidy. The State Government will sanction a matching subsidy. An outlay of Rs.211 lakh is proposed towards investment credit under the scheme of Integrated Cooperative Development Project for the year 2007-08.

Assistance to Cooperative Institutions in Tribal Area Sub plan:

2.8.8. There are at present 19 Large Sized Multi Purpose (LAMP) societies functioning in the Tribal sub plan areas. Assistance in the form of share capital investment, share capital subsidy to tribals, loan and subsidy for construction of village fair price shop building, managerial subsidy, vehicle subsidy, interest subsidy etc. A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2007-2008.

Interest subsidy to Cooperative Institutions:

2.8.9. A sum of Rs.320.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-2008 towards interest subsidy to cooperative institutions for crop loan to the farmers under Special Component Plan.

Plan outlay for 2007-08

2.8.10. An amount of Rs.25.32 crore is proposed for 2007-08. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.5.06 crore and Rs.4.87 crore respectively.

2.9. Irrigation, Command Area Development And Flood Control

2.9.1. Water is a serious limiting factor as the State has harnessed the available surface water potential. Of the total annual water potential of 46,540 million cubic metres (MCM) in the State, surface flows accounts for nearly half. The total surface water potential of the State is 24,160 MCM (853 TMC) including the contribution (7391 MCM or 261 TMC) from the neighbouring States, viz., Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra. The total water potential of the State including ground water is 46,540 MCM (1643 TMC).has almost been fully (more than 95%) tapped. Ground water resource is, therefore, the only alternative source for further development. The amount of ground water recharge is 22,380 MCM (790 TMC). The river basin planning for optimum utilization of water resources is particularly important for water starved Tamil Nadu State. Since a large %age of consumptive use is through Irrigation, Irrigation water management is to be given a high priority. This task requires a strong institutional arrangement for effective implementation of the polices for better water management and participatory approach, which is being strongly advocated by water experts.

Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control:

2.9.2. Out of the total geographical area of 130 lakh hectares in the State, the net area sown is about 58 lakh hectares of which about 30 lakh hectares (50%) gets irrigation facilities from surface water through canals, (9.50 lakh hectares) tanks (9 lakh hectares) and wells, tube wells etc. (11.50 lakh hectares). During the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) upto 2003-2004, an additional irrigation potential of 2323 hectares has been created. During 2004-2005, additional irrigation potential of 7573 hectares is expected to be created and in the year 2005-06 an irrigation potential of 5143 hectares is proposed to be created.

Restoration of Channels – Systems:- Canals.

2.9.3. The growth of Ipomoea in the irrigation sources is creating major problems in water management and flood control. Therefore silt and Ipomea are being removed by using heavy machinery. The Government have accorded sanction for Rs. 30.00 Crore for restoration of channel system

during the year 2006-07. An amount of Rs.1500.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08 for Modernisation of Tank, Regulators and Supply Channel etc. with loan assistance from NABARD

Improvements to Veeranam Lake for Water supply:

2.9.4. Raising the tank bunds of Veeranam tank, increasing the capacity and improvements to the main source works in Canals are proposed. Major portion of the works are completed. An ayacut of 44588 acres are stabilized by this scheme. 98% of work is completed. Shutter works are under progress. An amount of Rs. 1386.72 Lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Construction of an Anaicut across Ayyar River near Puliyancholai:

2.9.5. It is proposed to construct an anaicut across this channel to divert flood flows to feed Mahadevi and three other tanks with an outlay of Rs.190 lakh. An extent of 974 acres will be benefited out of this scheme and an extent of 41 acres of Patta land and 3.5 acres of porompoke land will have to be acquired for this scheme. A case is filed in the High court opposing implementation of the scheme and a counter affidavit is filed on 7.2.2005. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the year 2007-08.

Formation of Nanganjiyar Reservoir near Idayamkottai village in Palani Taluk:

2.9.6. A reservoir across Nanganjiyar, a tributary of river Amaravathy near Idayamkottai village in Ottanchathiram Taluk, Dindigul District to benefit 2,530 hectares of new ayacut with a stabilisation of 24 hectares of old ayacut at a cost of Rs.41.68 crore was formed. The unprecedented rain in November 2005 has caused failure in the bund. Immediate rectification work has been undertaken. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Malattar Anaicut Scheme in Sengapadi Village of Ramnad District:

2.9.7. The construction of an anaicut across Malattar river at a revised estimate of Rs.42.00 crore will benefit stabilisation of an extent of 1758 hectares besides bridging a gap of 156 hectares under the existing 54 tanks

in Kamudhi and Kadaladi taluks. About 65% of the work has been completed and is programmed to complete the entire work by March 2007. An amount of Rs. 549.49 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Vaigai Reservoir - Irrigation facilities

2.9.8. Under this scheme excavation of a high level canal of 27.26 Kilo metre to provide irrigation facilities to 58 villages in Usilampatti taluk by utilizing the surplus flood water from Vaigai Reservoir with the revised estimate cost of Rs.74.60 crore is being undertaken. By implementing this scheme, 570 hectares of wet lands will be stabilized besides bridging a gap of 128 hectares of wet lands under 29 existing tanks and 3 existing ponds in Usilampatti Taluk. Further new dry ayacut of 227 hectares will be brought under irrigation through 3 new tanks. Overall 63% of work is completed. An amount of Rs.2000.00 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Formation of reservoir across Andiyappanoor Odai:

2.9.9. Under this scheme the formation of a reservoir of 112 M.Cft. capacities at a revised estimate cost of Rs.27.38 crore has been proposed to benefit 810 hectares of direct ayacut, This project is being implemented through the loan assistance from NABARD. An amount of Rs. 151.50 lakh is proposed for 2007-08 for the remaining work.

Construction of Shenbagathope Reservoir

2.9.10. Formation of a reservoir across Kamandalaru in Shenbagathope village of Polur Taluk in Thiruvannamalai District with the revised estimate cost of Rs.34.00 crore has been accorded with NABARD assistance. This scheme will benefit 2067 hectares by stabilisation and 642 hectares by bridging the gap 98% of the work has been completed. An amount of Rs.102.64 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Kuppanatham Reservoir:

2.9.11. Under this scheme, formation of a reservoir across Cheyyar near Kuppanatham village in Chengam Taluk of Thiruvannamalai District, with the revised estimate cost of Rs.43.50 crore with NABARD assistance. An extent of 2528 hectares ayacut will get stabilized besides bridging the gap of

580 hectares.. Acquisition of patta land have been completed and transfer of poromboke lands are in progress. About 45% of the work has been completed and an amount of Rs 500.00 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Malattar-Bathalapalli Reservoir:

2.9.12. Formation of a reservoir across Malattar River at an estimated cost of Rs.29.55 crore was proposed. An extent of 1,064 hectares of ayacut will get stabilized besides bridging the gap of 61 hectares . This scheme will improve the water quality of the wells in the area now affected by pollution from tanneries. For 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 1700.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Nallathangal Odai Reservoir Scheme

2.9.13. Under this scheme, formation of a reservoir across Nallathangal Odai with the revised estimate cost of Rs.42.70 crore and it was proposed to irrigate an area of 1,919.87 hectares. An amount of Rs.127.00 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Formation of reservoir across Vellakkal Kanar Vinnamangalam

2.9.14. The Government have sanctioned this scheme for formation of a reservoir across Vellakkal Kanar near Vinnamangalam village in Vaniyambadi Taluk of Vellore District at an estimated cost of Rs.7.70 crore. This scheme will stabilise 431 hectares of existing irrigation besides bridging a gap of 57 hectares. The components of this scheme are 320 m length earth dam, surplus weir of 40 m length and construction of River sluice. An amount of Rs. 576.04 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Sirumalayar Reservoir:

2.9.15. Formation of a new tank across Sirumalayar near Rajadhani Kottai village in Nilakottai Taluk with the revised estimate cost of Rs. 8.87 crore was sanctioned to benefit 128 ha. of dry lands in Dindugul District. 75% of the work is completed. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Formation of a new tank across Mathalapallam in Dharmapuri District:

2.9.16. A scheme was sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of 14.15 crore for formation of a tank across the river Mathalapallam in Ramakondahalli Village of Pennagaram Taluk in 2001. An ayacut of 445 hectare will be benefitted by this scheme. Land Acquisition work is in progress. About 60% of work is completed. An amount of Rs. 276.00 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Formation of new tank across Virumanuthu Odai

2.9.17. For formation of a tank across Virumanuthu Odai near Konavaipatti (Ganesapuram) village in Andipatti taluk at an estimated cost of Rs.205.00 lakh which was proposed to benefit 35 hectare of wetland. About 50 % work of this project has only been completed and an amount of Rs. 133.83 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Formation of new tank across Sanguliyar Koil Odai / Sinnathu Odai

2.9.18. For formation of a tank across Sanguliyar Koil Odai / Sinnathu odai in Anjukulliapatti village of Dindugal Taluk at a cost of Rs.190.00 lakh was proposed to benefit 140 hectare of wetland. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 137.08 lakh was provided.

Strengthening and Improvement of Palar Basin under State Water Resources Consolidation Project (SWRCP):

2.9.19. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2000.00 lakh for Strengthening and Improvement of Palar Basin. During the year 2007-08 an amount of Rs.894.00 lakh is proposed.

Construction of new tanks, Canals and Renovation of existing

2.9.20. Under this scheme, modernization of canal, extension work, construction of check dam, construction of anaicut will be taken with RIDF assistance. All works except the work of Modernisation of shutter in Kallanai are in progress. An amount of Rs. 2516.25 lakh is provided during the year 2007-08 for these works.

Implementation of the world Bank Aided Hydrology Project II

2.9.21. Hydrology project I has established Hydrological information system with facilities to collect, store and disseminate Hydrological, Hydro metrological and Hydro geological data. To transform the available data into technical information for the use of policy and planners, Hydrology project II with a cost Rs. 25.27 crore has been taken up. The World Bank loan amount is Rs. 20.65 crore and the balance is funded by the state Government.

2.9.22. Project agreement has been signed and the project has commenced and will be implemented in six years from April 2006. The project will be of immense use for long-term water planning of the state.

Construction of Bed Dam and Dividing wall across Palar near Kavasāmpattu Village and regarding the existing Goddar river in Vellore District

2.9.23. The Government have accorded sanction for Rs. 650 lakh for the above scheme. The above scheme was cleared by NABARD with loan assistance and the Design is under finalization. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 350 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Executive Establishment: Special Division under WRO

2.9.24. In order to meet the establishment charges of the Staff working in the schemes, an amount of Rs.2565.75 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Renovation of existing Irrigation channel, tanks and strengthening of Dams

2.9.25. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5329.01 lakh with loan assistance from NABARD under RIDF XI-Batch 1 for Renovation of lower Bahavani Dam, Sholayar Dam, Ayyangudi Channel, Sirumarudhur Channel, Kalakkamangalam Channel, Manimuthar Main Canal and Kanadian Channel. The Government have also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1898.32 lakh for 11 Minor irrigation works under RIDF XI Batch-3. An amount of Rs. 4102.27 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Excavation of supply channel from Jerthlav canal to feed tanks in Palacode and Pennagaram Taluk

2.9.26. The Government have accorded sanction for Rs. 629 lakh for this scheme, with NABARD loan assistance. An amount of Rs. 350 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

Formation of 18th Canal across Vairavanar River

2.9.27. The formation of 18th Canal in Uthamapalayam Taluk with the revised estimate cost of Rs.28.60 crore. was proposed to stabilize 511.16 hectares and bridging a gap of 73.90 hectares and to irrigate 22.81 hectares of new areas. About 71% of the work has been completed and an amount of Rs 883.14 lakh is proposed for 2007-08:

Formation of Reservoir across Mambazhathuraiyar:

2.9.28. Under this scheme the formation of a reservoir across Mambazhathuraiyar near Villukuri village in Kalkulam Taluk with the revised estimate cost of Rs.14.80 crore has been sanctioned to stabilise 3.57 hectares to bridge a gap of 25.82 hectares in single crop and 18.14 hectares in second crop and to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 308.98 hectares The work will be commencing shortly. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 1265 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation And Water Bodies Restoration And Management (IAMWARM):

2.9.29. Tamil Nadu is one of the driest states in India, averaging only 925 millimeters of rainfall a year. Per capita availability of water resources in Tamilnadu (population about 62 million) is only 900 cubic meters a year, compared with 2,200 cubic meters for all of India. The state's dry season lasts five months (January through May) even in good years, and severe dropughts occur in 3 of 10 years, severely limiting cultivation of crops between June and September. A recent series of droughts and water shortages has highlighted the importance of good water resources and irrigation management. It is with this back ground that the Irrigated

Agriculture Modernisation and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM) project is prepared.

2.9.30. The Project Development Objectives is to improve irrigation service delivery and productivity of irrigated agriculture with effective integrated water resource management in a river basin / sub-basin frame work in Tamil Nadu.

2.9.31. The above objective is to be achieved through investments as described below for (i) modernizing irrigation infrastructure (ii) intensification and diversification of agriculture, accelerating horticulture development, improvements in animal nutrition through provision of irrigated fodder and associated breed improvement and veterinary healthcare, fisheries development in the various tanks associated with irrigation and also in farm ponds to be demonstrated through the project and promoting public-private partnerships, (Rs.1273 Crore for i & ii above) (iii) strengthening the institutions involved in irrigation developments as well as associated agriculture and allied activities, development information kiosks and assisting the WUAs with modern communication facilities both to receive information from the line agencies and other service providers and to facilitate interchange of information amongst WUAs through development of websites for each WUA; (iv) re-orienting and strengthening institutions and instruments required for effective integrated water resources management in the State including unbundling resource management from service delivery institutions, strengthening and expansion of Basin Development and Management Boards; and (v) assistance in the coordinated implementation of this multi-disciplinary project (Rs.22.50 Cores for iv & v above) and others (Rs.37.5 Crore).

2.9.32. To facilitate fast-track preparation of the project development plans, 9 Sub basins spread over three agro climate zones have been taken up for detailed project preparation, and have been extrapolated for the selected 63 Sub basins development plans and assessment of ultimate project costs.

2.9.33. The total project cost including physical & price contingencies are assessed as Rs.2547 Crore.

World Bank Assisted Water Resources Consolidation Project-II:

2.9.34. Sanction order of the Government for implementing the schemes under WRCP-II is awaited. However an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed during the year 2007-08.

State Dam Safety Directorate:

2.9.35. A revised proposal for rehabilitating tentatively 22 dams under DRIP at a cost of Rs.70.90 crore was sent to GOI and the same is under the consideration of the GOI and World Bank. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 48.17 lakh is proposed.

Desilting, Widening and Strengthening works under Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP)

2.9.36. The Government in October 2005 have accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 19.271 crore for desilting and strengthening various canal banks in Nagapattinam District, with World Bank assistance for execution of the Desilting, widening and strengthening the banks of Vedaranyam canal, South Buckingham Canal, Tsunami affected Coleroon diversion banks, and Nathikanni Manniar drain works. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1427.10 lakh is provided of these works.

Chennai Flood Relief with HUDCO Assistance Works- Chennai City Water Ways:-

2.9.37. To alleviate the problems faced by the Chennai City Waterways, the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India approved Chennai City River Conservation Project. An amount of Rs. 2700.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08

Flood Control and Anti Sea Erosion

2.9.38. The High-level committee has selected 30 works costing worth Rs.47.97 crore and prioritized the Anti Sea Erosion works based on the report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. Major works such construction of Groyones, Construction of RMS walls to protect the coast,

and construction of retaining walls will be taken up. An amount of Rs. 1282.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08

Minor Irrigation:

Hydrology Project Phase II:

2.9.39. The Hydrology Project Phase II is a vertical extension of H.P- I and it was envisaged for an amount of Rs.25.27 crore which will be funded by World Bank . The project period is 6 years from 2006. The objective of this project is to use the data stored in HIS for the development of decision support system (DSS) for the integrated planning and management of water resource in the river basin of Tamil Nadu. For 2006-07, the expenditure is anticipated to be around Rs.1.84 crore.

Command Area Development and Water Management Programme:

2.9.40. Command Area Development and Water Management Programme is being implemented in the State with an aim to improve the water use efficiency in canal irrigated areas. This scheme is implemented with financial assistance from both centre and state on 50:50 basis. During 2006-07, it is programmed to implement the scheme at a total cost of Rs. 5588.16 lakh, out of which the State share will be Rs.2794.08 lakh. The works will be completed in Chinnar Reservoir system and Marudhanadhi system by March 2007.

2.9.41. During 2007-08, it is proposed to continue the programme in the remaining eight commands to cover an area of 21500 hectares at a total cost of Rs.5600.00 lakh out of which the State share is Rs.2800.00 lakh.

Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control and Anti Sea Erosion Works:

2.9.42. An outlay of Rs. 586.87 crore has been provided for the year 2007-08 for the programmes under Major and Medium irrigation and Flood Control, Minor irrigation and Command Area Development sector.

2.10. Public Works - Buildings

2.10.1. The Buildings Organisation of Public Works Department, which started functioning separately from 1.4.96 with 15 Circles and 52 Divisions, is vested with the responsibility of Planning, Designing and Construction of Public Buildings and allied works. The Buildings Organisation is also vested with the responsibility of Maintenance of all Government Buildings, Monuments, Memorials and Maintenance of Marina Beach and Restoration of Cyclone and Flood affected buildings. An amount of Rs.281.75 crore was provided for X plan. An amount of Rs.337.08 crore is likely to be spent during X plan.

Annual Plan -2007-08

2.10.2. An amount of Rs.60.41 crore is proposed for 2007-08 for PWD (buildings).

2.11. Environment and Forests

Environment

2.11.1. The survival and well being of any nation depends on sustainable social and economic progress that satisfies the needs and aspiration of the present generation without compromising the interest of future generations. Environmental conservation is an integral part of the socio-economic development but due to population explosion and increasing industrialization, a serious challenge has been posed to the preservation of our terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Conservation and enhancement of life support systems like land, water, forests and biodiversity are important for ecological balance. During the Tenth five year plan period several initiatives have been taken by the Government for pollution abatement in rivers and lakes besides promoting environmental consciousness among the school children and the public at large. These initiatives will be continued during the Eleventh Five Year Plan also.

2.11.2. The important goals/ objectives for the State's Tenth Plan were protection of environment and reduction of waste at source besides enforcement and monitoring, conservation and enhancement of life support systems like land, water, forests, bio-diversity, ocean and the atmosphere. To achieve those objectives, the following activities are undertaken for protection of environment:

- The National River Conservation Programme of abatement of Pollution in 5 Polluted stretches of River Cauvery in Tamil Nadu, Tiruchi, Erode, Bhavani, Kumarapalayam and Pallipalayam at an over all project cost of Rs. 3627.75 lakh is being implemented since 1996-97. This is a centrally sponsored programme.
- The Chennai City River Conservation Project is implemented to intercept sewage outfalls joining the Chennai City Waterways viz. Coovam, Buckingham Canal, Adyar, Otteri Nullah, Captain Cotton Canal and Mambalam drain. The project is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, being implemented since 2001 at an estimated cost of Rs.49152 lakh.

- The National Lake Conservation Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for environmental upgradation through bio-remediation of Ooty and Kodaikanal Lakes. This is undertaken at a total cost of Rs.688 lakh.
- The National River Conservation Programme for seven new towns is also implemented at a cost of Rs.57530 lakh for cleaning river Cauvery, Vaigai and Tamiraparani along the seven towns namely Tiruchy-Srirangam, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Karur, Mayiladuthurai, Madurai and Tirunelveli.
- Palar River Conservation at Ambur - A novel project, the first of its kind in the State has been prepared for Ambur Municipality for diluting the treated industrial effluent containing high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with treated domestic wastewater at an estimated cost of Rs.25 crore.
- In order to strengthen environmental consciousness among students, a National Green Corps has been launched in 4500 schools, located in all districts. During 2006-07, action has been taken to enhance the schools from 4500 to 7500 in the State. On the whole, over 3.00 lakh school children have been covered under this programme.
- To create environmental awareness among the school and college students, 1200 Eco-clubs have been formed in all the districts of the State. Environmental exhibitions, seminars, workshops are conducted every year at district level through Eco-clubs.
- An Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Centre has been commissioned in the Department of Environment under the World Bank supported project called Environmental Management Capacity Building Technical Assistant Project of Government of India. The Department of Environment has been identified as a State Node for the Environmental Information System.
- An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) is being prepared for the coastline of Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 2.50 crore.
- The Coastal Vulnerability maps are being prepared at a cost of Rs. 2.00 crore.

- Preparation of a State of Environment Report, State of Environment Atlas and State of Environment photo / video catalogues is under progress with the financial assistance from Government of India.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board:

2.11.3. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is enforcing the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (a Central Act), the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 and the various Rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

2.11.4. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has been monitoring industries and plays an important role in the establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), management of solid wastes, monitoring of vehicular emission, water quality etc. and increasing environmental awareness.

2.11.5. The Board has prepared the environmental plan for Chennai City. The Board is implementing spatial environmental planning programme for preparing district environmental address in respect of Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Vellore and Thoothukudi.

Plan Outlay for 2007-08

2.11.6. The proposed outlay for Environment sector is Rs.12.00 crore for 2007-08.

Forest

2.11.7. Forestry is the most natural and sustainable form of land use providing ecological security to the country as a whole and complements all other forms of land uses. The forests conserve water, soil and stabilise the environment. Sustainability of forest eco-system is an essential component of the environmental conservation efforts. Any degradation of forests will have an adverse impact on various systems such as water resources, agriculture, bio-diversity, environment, climate and human health in the communities living in and around the forest areas. A vast section of the rural society, including a majority of the tribal, are dependent on forestry sector for their sustenance and well being. The food and livelihood security

of a vast population abutting the forests may be jeopardised, if the forests are not sustainably managed. The success of agriculture and rural prosperity is dependant on a harmonious rural landscape with sufficient tree cover. Forests and tree resources inside and outside the forests provide enormous goods and services to the people and the State. Therefore, this sector has aroused the interests of all sections of the society in the State.

Extent of Forests

2.11.8. The Forest Department is the custodian of 22,877 sq.kms. of forest land, which constitute 17.59% of the geographical area as against 33.33% required under National Forest Policy, 1988. Nearly half of the forest area is subjected to heavy degradation on account of biotic pressure. Various schemes and programmes of Government are aimed at restoring the degraded forest and expanding forests outside the Reserve Forest area.

Forest Policy

2.11.9. The forests of Tamil Nadu are governed by National Forest Policy 1988 and the Tamil Nadu State Forest Act 1882. The Wild Life Protection Act 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 and a host of Rules formulated under these Acts are being implemented by the Forest Department. Various landmark judgements given by the courts emphasizing the importance of preservation of forests have raised people's expectations in the implementation of the forest policy. Launching of State Forest Policy in tune with the National Forest Policy is in the final stage of consideration. The principal aim of the National Forest Policy, 1988 and the State Forest Policy is maintenance of environmental stability and restoration of ecological balance through conservation, upgradation and increase in the forest cover. Forests in Tamil Nadu are being managed with the following main objectives:

- Increasing substantially the forest/tree cover in the State;
- Ensuring environmental stability and restoration of ecological balance;
- Conservation of bio-diversity for the benefit of present and future generation;

- Mitigating floods and droughts and also retarding situation of reservoirs by checking soil erosion and denudation in catchment areas of rivers, lakes and reservoirs;
- Meeting the genuine requirement of fuel, fodder, non-wood forest produce and small timber to the extent possible on a sustainable basis (through Joint Forest Management);
- Extension of improved forest technology to farmers for creating alternative sources of forest produce outside the Reserved Forests;
- Improving the habitat for all living being including micro organisms, insects, birds and animals;
- Making available the traditional forest produce to be used rightfully by the tribal people living inside forests;

2.11.10. In order to meet the objectives, various strategies are planned as detailed below:

- Increasing green cover.
- Biological upgradation and ecological restoration through Joint Forest Management.
- Special Area Management of fragile eco-systems of Western Ghats, Nilgiris, Coastal Mangroves and Marine areas.
- Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks.
- Catchments Area Management.
- Forest Protection.
- Production Forestry.
- Forestry for Tribal development.
- Extension Forestry.
- Community Forestry.

Eleventh Five-Year Plan Approach:

2.11.11. The National Forest Policy has emphasised the need for bringing 33% of the land area under forests / tree cover by 2012 in the country. The forests and tree cover in the State is presently 21.25%. The task ahead is stupendous and calls for radical approaches in our planning strategies for the 11th five year plan. While we plan for more agricultural growth,

industrial progress, employment generation and prosperity, this should be so done, without in any way disturbing the quality of the State's unique natural wealth.

2.11.12. Ecology in economic decision making has to be an essential element of the 11th five year plan approach. Population growth affluence and technology should at no cost deplete the natural capital. Therefore, substantial investment in the management of forests and ecosystems is the critical need of the hour. It is necessary to discuss strategies for collecting green taxes, on the polluter – pay principles, ecological tariffs etc., as away to generate income and also utilize a sizable portion of this income for sustainable management of the natural resources.

2.11.13. Adequate investments for the maintenance of forests is essential in the evidence of growing threats, to forests on account of global warming, concentration of green house gases, carbon - dioxide built up, due to economic activities and the threat on climate change. There is significant possibility in increasing agricultural productivity in the state through sustainable farming practices in the state, if tree cultivation is included as a practice. There is also need to invest more in watershed management as a per capita use of fresh water is increasing rapidly due to population increase. Forestry and tree cultivation has been an integral part of traditional agricultural practices in the state. This needs to be supported for increased output from the farm lands coupled with marketing support for the farmers and also establishment of tree based rural industries for rural prosperity. Hence there is a need to take into account the total economic welfare of the people in the state which can come through not only through industrial development but more through conservation and augmentation of the natural capital ie. the forests.

Plan Schemes for the Year 2007-08:

2.11.14. The major on-going programmes / schemes proposed for the year 2007-08 outlined below.

Externally Aided Programmes:

2.11.15. Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (Phase-II)(JBIC assisted): During 2007-08 the Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (TAP) scheme will be implemented in 230 forest fringe villages including 40 tribal villages covering an extent of 51500 ha. of degraded forests at a cost of Rs. 11522 lakh.

2.11.16. Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (World Bank assisted): Vegetation along the coast is sparse and confined to patches of mangroves and plantations of casuarinas. The past experience and the experience during the present Tsunami revealed that the forests protected the villages. It is therefore necessary to undertake intensive rehabilitation programme to raise the tree cover all along the coastal area through artificial regeneration by developing and expanding the existing shelterbelt plantations and mangrove. During 2007-08; it is proposed to carryout the maintenance works for the shelterbelt and mangrove plantations raised earlier at a cost of Rs. 202.92 lakh

Biodiversity Conservation:

2.11.17. Nature conservation: The development of National Parks and Sanctuaries will be taken up during 2007-2008 at a cost of Rs.123 lakh.

Special Area programmes:

2.11.18. Hill Area Development Programme : The Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented for eco-restoration in the Nilgiris. This Programme is proposed to be implemented during 2007-2008 with an outlay of Rs.445.01 covering an extent of 250 ha.

2.11.19. Western Ghat Development Programme: The Western Ghat Development Programme is proposed to be implemented during 2007-2008 with an outlay of Rs. 428 lakh to treat an extent of 1100 ha.

Community Forestry:

2.11.20. Community Wasteland Development Programme(tank foreshore plantation): Karuvel Plantations in tankbeds are proposed to be taken up over an extent of about 2880 ha.during 2007-2008 at a cost of Rs.994.65 Lakh.

Production Forestry:

2.11.21. Teak Plantations are proposed to be taken up in river Padugais at a cost of Rs.573.08 lakh to raise plantation in 3280 ha. during 2007-2008.

Forestry Research:

2.11.22. Different Schemes will be implemented during 2007-2008 at a cost of Rs.205 Lakh.

Tribal Development:

2.11.23. Various programmes will be implemented during 2007-2008 with an outlay of Rs.160.99 lakh.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

2.11.24. Project Tiger The Project Tiger is implemented in Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve of Tirunelveli district. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 60 lakh is proposed for the above project.

2.11.25. Project Elephant The Project Elephant is implemented in 10 districts. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 168 lakh is proposed for the above project.

Forest Conservation and Management:

2.11.26. Forest Conservation and Management schemes for Mangroves is proposed with an outlay of Rs.176.00 for the year 2007-2008.

2.11.27. Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve programmes The Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve is the oldest Biosphere Reserve of the country covering an area of 5526 sq.kms. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 60 lakh is proposed for the above Programmes.

Infrastructure development :

2.11.28. Forest maintenance works as per the recommendations of 12th Finance Commission will be taken up at a cost of Rs.595.25 lakh during the year 2007-2008.

Shared schemes:

2.11.29. Integrated Forest Protection programmes are proposed to be implemented during 2007-2008 with an outlay of Rs.600 lakh.

Plan Outlay for 2007- 08:

2.11.30. The proposed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs. 185.02 crore for Forest sector. Of this, an amount of Rs. 37.00 crore and Rs.2.82 crore is set apart for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).

2.12. Rural Development

2.12.1. Out of the total population of Tamil Nadu, nearly 3.5 crore constituting 56% of people live in villages. Therefore the endeavour of both the State and Central Governments is to alleviate poverty and improve quality of living of the rural poor through programmes of infrastructure building, programmes for increased livelihood and programmes for improving delivery of service.

2.12.2. Broadly a multi pronged approach and strategy consisting of (i) programmes for livelihood involving both self employment & wage employment (ii) programmes for focussed development involving Panchayats and Constituencies and (iii) programmes for community participation involving improved delivery mechanism form is being followed for combating rural poverty.

2.12.3. Shelter being one of the basic amenities of life, programmes for housing will also be another thrust area for developmental efforts.

Indira Awaas Yojana

2.12.4. The objective of **Indira Awaas Yojana** scheme is to construct free houses to members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers in rural areas and also to non SC/ST Rural poor living below the poverty line. 3% of the financial allocation is also earmarked for the disabled persons. Beneficiaries are selected from the Below Poverty-Line (BPL) list approved by the Grama Sabha. Ugradation of kutcha houses are also provided under the scheme. The State Government in addition to unit cost of Rs.25,000/27,500 will provide a sum of **Rs.12,000** per house for RCC roofing apart from its matching share. The minimum plinth area of a house is 20 square metres. All new houses will have toilets and smokeless chulahs. Beneficiaries undertake the construction with locally available materials employing low cost technologies. It is tentatively projected that 250000 no. of houses will be constructed over the XI Five Year Plan period at a projected outlay of Rs.1000 crore. For 2007-2008, 50,000 no. of houses are expected to be constructed.

2.12.5. A new scheme for improving infrastructure & delivery mechanism of services with peoples participation called the **All Villages Anna Renaissance Scheme** will be continued under which 2500 Village Panchayats will be covered every year with an allocation of Rs.20 lakh each. All the Village Panchayats in the State will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. The poorest Village Panchayats (based on per capita income) will be taken up in the first year, the next poorest in the second year, for substantial injections of resources under this scheme. All the basic amenities required for a Village will be provided under this proposed scheme, with an outlay of 500 crore in 2007-2008 and projected outlay of 2500 crore over the 11th Plan period inclusive of Central & State shares.

2.12.6. Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana continues to be a prime wage employment scheme. The primary objective of the scheme is to give supplementary wage employment to rural labour, thereby providing food security and improving the nutritional levels in rural areas. The secondary objective of the scheme is the creation of durable community assets and development of rural infrastructure. The district allocation is apportioned in the ratio 20:30:50 among the District Panchayat, Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats. Wages to labourers are paid partly in cash and partly in the form of rice, which is given through fair price shops. The cost of the foodgrain portion will be borne entirely by Government of India. The Government of Tamil Nadu have fixed the minimum wage at Rs.80 per day.

2.12.7. The scheme will be implemented in **23** Districts. In the other six districts (Cuddalore, Dindigul, Nagapattinam, Sivagangai, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram) **SGRY** has been merged with the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) providing employment guarantee to the poor with an outlay of Rs.2450 crore in 2007-2008 inclusive of Central & State shares. Over the 11th Five Year Plan period around Rs.1375.00 crore is likely to be spent on this scheme generating 775 lakh mandays of employment.

2.12.8. The **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme** being implemented in select districts will also provide guaranteed employment to

the registered households seeking employment in these districts. It is anticipated that 10.72 lakh households will be provided with job cards in 2007-2008, inclusive of Central & State shares. with anticipated expenditure of nearly 100 crore till 2007-2008. The expenditure over the plan period is likely to be around 500 crore providing for 100 days of guaranteed employment in a year through different works.

2.12.9. Special steps have been taken for improving the benefits of the scheme to the rural poor with

- i. **A separate rural schedule of rates** being approved exclusively for this scheme to provide for getting the minimum wage of **Rs.80/-** per day after working for seven hours a day.
- ii. **A minimum of 30% registration** being insisted upon in each Village Panchayat.
- iii. **Sanction of additional technical and computer staff** at Block level and Panchayat level.
- iv. **State Employment Guarantee Council** meeting regularly to monitor the NREG works.

2.12.10. Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana will continue to be a flagship programme for holistic approach to self employment providing sustainable income to the rural poor who are below poverty line by organizing them into SHGs, providing training, credit linkages and infrastructural assistance including market in assistance in the rural areas. Under **SGSY**, a sum of Rs.80.00 crore has been proposed in the year 2007-2008 and the expected outlay over the plan period would be around Rs.400.00 crore for this scheme inclusive of Central & State shares.

2.12.11. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) will continue to be an important programme ensuing improved quality of life. The project envisages a demand-driven approach with increased stress on awareness building and meeting the demand with alternate delivery mechanisms in all the districts of the State with focus on,

- information, education and communication (IEC) activities.
- school and anganwadi toilets

- individual household toilets, and solid and liquid waste management systems. Project will be taken up on a purely demand driven basis and the defunct integrated sanitary complexes will be revived wherever possible.

2.12.12. For developing roads infrastructure in the villages the **Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana** will continue to provide all-weather roads to all rural habitations with population between **500** and **1,000**. Road works to the extent of 820.48 km. will be completed at an estimated cost of **Rs.117.27** crore by 2007-2008.

2.12.13. Another 849.25 kms will be completed by 2007-2008 at an estimated cost of Rs.174.31 crore. The anticipated allocation at the current rate of funding will be in the order of Rs.600 crore over the 11th Five Year Plan period consisting of Central share entirely.

Decentralised Planning

2.12.14. Tamil Nadu is firmly committed to decentralized planning and comprehensive guidelines for district-level planning were issued in 2001. The District Planning Committees were constituted in 2001. The elections to Panchayat Raj bodies were concluded recently and the process of reconstituting the District Planning Committees will be completed shortly. District Planning Cells have been created in each district to support the District Planning Committees. The "All Villages Anna Renaissance Scheme" with an outlay of Rs.500 crore per annum provides untied funds at local level (Rs.20 lakh per village). This unique scheme, with its untied, flexible and decentralized approach will make genuine local planning a reality rather than a mere arithmetic aggregation of tied schemes decided at Central/State level.

2.12.15. An outlay of Rs.1608.45 crore is proposed for Rural Development in the Annual Plan 2007-2008. Of this, the proposed outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.237.25 crore and Rs.70.84 crore respectively.

2.13. Industries

Industries- Medium & Large

2.13.1. The Industrial Policy of the State is focused on stimulating industrial development and attracting FDI. It is aimed at consolidation of the existing industrial base, facilitating new manufacturing capacity and is designed to meet challenges of globalisation and demand for new areas of development. Though Tamil Nadu in general, and Chennai in particular have enjoyed special positions in the manufacturing sector owing to natural and historical advantages like ports, international airport, skilled and affordable manpower, institutional and manufacturing base, etc., the State Government is aggressively planning to position Tamil Nadu, as competition between States to attract FDI intensifies, as a manufacturing and outsourcing hub for South Asia. Consultation and partnership with industry, strengthening of infrastructure and public sector, labour and fiscal reforms, rationalization and simplification of investment procedures are some of the key strategies. The State Government plans to facilitate new manufacturing capacity additions in the face of booming Indian economy, besides encouraging Foreign Direct Investment into manufacturing and infrastructure. The State has launched an initiative to engender private public partnerships (PPP) by creating a positive business and regulatory environment, enabling flow of substantial domestic and foreign capital for infrastructure building, especially in Special Economic Zones, industrial townships, satellite towns, etc.

2.13.2. In the Budget speech for the year 2006-07, it has been announced that a new Industrial Policy will be announced in the current year, apart from setting up an Industrial Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The Task Force will not only focus on new initiatives but also address the problems of the existing industries. A High Level Committee has been formed to identify infrastructure projects and to pursue implementation with the goal of transforming Chennai and its surroundings into a World class investment destination. The other parts of the State will also receive equal attention. Industrial hubs and IT Parks will be set up in

Tier II cities. The growth potential of the various regions will be fully harnessed. For instance, the petroleum and natural gas resources in the eastern part of the State consisting of the erstwhile Thanjavur and its nearby districts offer great opportunities. Efforts will be made to tap these resources for meeting the energy requirements of the State and to set up gas based industries. Similarly, industrial development will be speeded up by utilising the lignite resources in districts like Cuddalore and Perambalur through new investments. The strengths of the farm sector, especially in areas like fruits and vegetables, can form the base for promotion of agro-base industries.

2.13.3. The State-owned Corporations have been entrusted with the task of developing infrastructure and providing institutional, financial escort support to boost industrial growth of the State. The activities of the major Corporations are given below.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO)

2.13.4. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) was established as a Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise in 1965 to promote large and medium scale industries in Tamil Nadu. The method adopted by TIDCO is to set up new joint venture projects in the manufacturing sector in association with co-promoters from the private sector. As on 31.3.2006, there were 14 joint sector, 24 associate sector, 2 escort sector projects under production with a total TIDCO's investment of Rs.190.86 crore. With the liberalization of industrial licensing and controls, TIDCO's focus has now shifted more towards promoting infrastructure projects. TIDCO identifies investments opportunities in the infrastructure sector and takes steps to implement such projects. The TIDEL Park in Chennai and the East Coast Road from Chennai to Pondicherry are examples of this approach of TIDCO. TIDCO has also supported ventures through venture capital funds set up in association with other financial institutions. Some of the important projects of TIDCO are given below.

Tamilnadu Trade Promotion Organisation

2.13.5. A World Class state-of-the-art multi-purpose conference hall cum Convention Centre at the Chennai Trade Centre has been set up by TNTPO, joint venture of TIDCO and India Trade Promotion Organisation.

Tamil Nadu Road Development Company Limited (TNRDC)

2.13.6. TIDCO has set up the Tamil Nadu Road Development Company Limited (TNRDC) in 1998, as a joint venture with the IL & FS to promote roads based on collection of user charges. After successful completion of the ECR, TNRDC has formed a subsidiary company namely IT Expressway Limited (ITEL) to implement the IT Corridor Project from Madya kailash in Chennai to Siruseri covering a distance of 20 Kms. and the ECR link road of 2.2 Kms. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 149 crore (excluding land cost), which includes Tamilnadu Government grant of Rs. 21.5 crore and ASIDE grant of Rs. 12.5 crore. The work on this project is in progress.

Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Ltd.

2.13.7. To augment the oil refining capacity of the State, Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Ltd (NOCL), a joint venture of TIDCO and Nagarjuna Group was set up. The company is constructing a 60 lakh tonnes per year capacity of petroleum refinery project in Cuddalore district with a total investment of Rs. 4790 crore. It is expected to be commissioned in 2008.

Tamilnadu Industrial Park (Rubber) Ltd.

2.13.8. Tamilnadu Industrial Park (Rubber) Ltd. a joint venture of TIDCO is implementing a product specific industrial zone for Rubber goods manufacturing units in Kanyakumari District and offer comprehensive facilities for attracting modern rubber processing industries and a testing and certification facility. This project has been approved as a product specific Special Economic Zone by Government of India.

Winery Project

2.13.9. For establishing a Winery cum Grape spirit unit in Cumbum valley and Nilakottai areas of Theni and Dindigul districts, the draft rules/

regulatory framework for Winery industry are under preparation by the concerned Department of the Government.

Ascendas IT Park –Phase II

2.13.10. On completion of First Phase for 5,40,000 sq. ft, Ascendas IT Park (Chennai) Limited, a Joint Venture Company between TIDCO and Ascendas, Singapore has commenced work for second phase for construction of building for 7,30,000 sq.ft at an estimated cost of Rs. 190 crore. This project is expected to be completed in 2007 and provide employment for about 8,000 persons.

Tamil Nadu Iron Ore Mining Corporation Limited (TIMCO)

2.13.11. A new escort sector company, viz., Tamil Nadu Iron Ore Mining Corporation Limited (TIMCO) has been formed for mining the low grade iron ore available in Kanjamalai in Salem District and Kauthimalai/Vediappanmalai in Thiruvannamalai Districts. A promoters Agreement was signed by TIDCO with Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Limited to implement the projects at a cost of Rs. 400 crore for Iron Ore Mining, Beneficiation and Pelletisation which will be used as raw material for Southern Iron & Steel Company Limited, another Joint Venture Company of TIDCO. Government of India have been requested to accord necessary approval to mine iron ore in the land already identified including forest land.

Special Economic Zones

2.13.12. TIDCO is also promoting industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones. The Mahindra Industrial Park Project (now known as Mahindra World City) was launched in the year 1997-98 near Chengalpattu. Similarly the Ennore SEZ Co Ltd (ESCO) has been formed to implement a SEZ Project near Ennore at about 2500 acres of land. TIDCO has received “in-principle” approval from Government of India for establishing a multi product Special Economic Zone in an area of about 1055 Hectares in the Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks of Krishnagiri District. Action is being taken to implement the Nanguneri Special Economic Zone approved by Government of India at a project cost of Rs. 640 crore.

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd. (SIPCOT)

2.13.13. The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu has given a thrust to industrial development in backward and underdeveloped areas. It has developed industrial complexes at Ranipet, Hosur, Pudukottai, Manamadurai, Cuddalore, Thoothukudi, Cheyyar and Gummidipoondi, (including an Export Promotion Industrial Park). Industrial Parks at Irungattukottai, Sriperumbudur and Siruseri IT Park. Further, two industrial complexes at Nilakottai and Bargur, one industrial park at Cuddalore and 3 industrial growth centres at Gangaikondan, Perundururai and Oragadam have been taken over by SIPCOT on merger of TACID and SIPCOT. SIPCOT is implementing the following special infrastructure development schemes:

- Establishment of Food Park at Nilakkottai, Dindigul District.
- Establishment of Apparel Park at Irungattukkottai.
- Implementation of an Industrial Water Supply Project for SIPCOT Industrial Parks at Irungattukottai and Sriperumpudur.
- Hazardous Industrial Waste Disposal Project at Gummidipoondi SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Oragadam and Perundururai Growth Centre.
- Establishment of an Integrated Textile Processing Park at Cuddalore Industrial Complex (Phase III)

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC)

2.13.14. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC), a premier State Level Financial Institution is playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of industries particularly small & medium industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. Since inception, the Corporation has considered financial assistance to 98,963 units for a sum of Rs.5370.45 crore for the period upto 31.3.06 and employment generated in the last five years is around 71,145. The Corporation's major lending operations are covered by term loan assistance to eligible Small Scale Industrial / Medium Industrial units and Transport sector and also to enable self-employment of first generation entrepreneurs. TIIC in addition to the general term loan is

also providing assistance under National Equity Fund, SEMFEX (Self Employment for Ex-servicemen) Scheme, Mahila Udaya Nidhi (MUN) schemes for Women Entrepreneurs. Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) for Textile and Jute Industries, Assistance for ISO certification. The assistance to Computer Training, IT sector projects, besides service sector funding like Warehousing, Nursing home, Conventional centres, Commercial complexes, Hotel industry etc., are also considered. TIIC is the only State Finance Corporation in the country which has been authorised to operate as Nodal agency by the Government of India for sanction and disbursement of Credit Link Capital Subsidy scheme for Technology Upgradation of SSI units.

The Tamil Nadu News Print Limited (TNPL)

2.13.15. The Tamil Nadu News Print Limited (TNPL) was established in 1976 to manufacture 50,000 tonnes of Newsprint and 40,000 tonnes of printing and writing paper using bagasse as the primary raw material. The company directly employs 1741 person and provides indirect employment to 5000 persons. TNPL has been a major player in the area of non-conventional energy. TNPL has set up a 15 MW wind farm at Devarkulam and Perungudi in Tirunelveli district. Recently, the total wind farm capacity has been increased to 21.75 MW and the company supplied 286.68 lakh units of power to TNEB. TNPL is also in the process of developing wild sugarcane cultivation as an alternative to conventional bagasse which would require less water and is suitable for large-scale cultivation.

Sugar Industry

Sugar Industry in Tamil Nadu is an important agro-based industry and plays an important role in the economic development of the State and more particularly in rural areas. Sugar Industry provides large scale direct and indirect employment for several lakh of farmers and agricultural labourer involved in cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane besides employment in Transport and other services. There are 38 Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu, of which 16 are in Cooperative Sector, 3 in Public Sector and 19 in Private Sector. The total crushing capacity of the 38 factories in Tamil Nadu is 1,04,550 Tonnes Crushing per Day (TCD) and about 180 lakh tonnes per

annum. During 2006-2007 crushing season, the 35 Sugar mills, excluding the 3 non working mills , have programmed to crush about 241.93Lakh Tonnes of cane and produce 22.98 Lakh Tonnes of Sugar with an average recovery of 9.50%.

2.13.16. The sugar mills utilize bagasse (sugarcane waste) after crushing, to generate steam to run the mills. Surplus bagasse is being supplied to the Tamil Nadu News Print and Papers Ltd. for the manufacture of newsprint and paper. The steam which is generated during sugar production is also utilized for generating electricity. Cogeneration scheme has been implemented in 3 Sugar Mills in the Cooperative Sector with power production of 20 MW and in 15 sugar mills in the Private Sector with power production of 300 MW These plants are exporting surplus power to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board grid.

2.13.17. Ethanol blending programme is implemented by the Oil companies in nine districts. The requirement of ethanol to supply 5% ethanol blended petrol throughout the State is 625 lakh Itrs. For the year 2005-2006, the State Government has allotted 185.34 lakh litres of Ethanol for blending programme. Since the Ethanol blending programme is implemented successfully, the Central Government has requested the State Government to extend the scheme to another 20 districts for the year 2006-2007.

Information Technology

2.13.18. The key elements which have made Tamil Nadu an important player in the field of IT area are availability of skilled and educated man power, comparatively higher standards of educational institutions, reasonably good infrastructure and lower cost of operation. Apart from these, the presence of an international airport and seaport in Chennai has also helped the growth of IT industry in Tamil Nadu. Information Technology has opened up tremendous opportunity for the promotion of software exports and services in recent times, particularly, in terms of employment opportunities, reduction in cost of providing services and improved competitiveness of old economy industries, enhancement of efficiency,

transparency and responsiveness in governance and digital connectivity between rural and urban areas.

2.13.19. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to announce an IT Policy in the year 1997 which was instrumental in bringing the Information Technology revolution to Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has witnessed substantial growth in IT, ITES, BPO and IT Hardware manufacturing sectors in the past few years. The Software exports from Tamil Nadu had touched Rs.14,115 Crore during 2005-06. The depth and range of the IT sector can be gauged from the wide based portfolio of its export basket - Application Software and System Software (70%); IT Enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) (13%); Communication Software, VLSI Design and Web Solutions (8%); IT Consultancy (6%) and Product Development (3%).

2.13.20. The number of Software Units in the State is also growing rapidly. So far 1437 Software units have established their facilities. The rapid rise in the number of national and international players that have chosen to establish their business establishments and manufacturing facilities as well as the expansion of the activities of the established firms in this State is a firm indication that Tamil Nadu has emerged as a preferred destination for domestic as well as foreign direct investment. Leaders in the Indian IT sector like Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Infosys, Wipro, Satyam, HCL, Patni Computers, I-Flex, Polaris and Hexaware as well as a galaxy of international majors - Accenture, Verizon, Xansa, Office Tiger, Standard Chartered Bank, ABN Amro, Alcatel, Cognizant Technology have established their operations in Tamil Nadu. To add to the leadership role that the State has in the Software sector, large international Hardware manufacturers like NOKIA, Foxcon, Flextronics and Motorola have already located their facilities in Tamil Nadu.

2.13.21. With a view to consolidate the gains made so far and to propel the industry into a higher growth trajectory, the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to formulate a new Information Technology Policy. This policy will comprehensively cover all sectors of the IT industry-Software, IT Enabled Services, Business Process Outsourcing, Product Development, Knowledge

Process Outsourcing etc. A separate policy for IT Hardware manufacturing will also be formulated. These policy initiatives will put in place the required environment for an all round growth of the “Knowledge Economy”. The Government, considering the need to tap the huge potential of Information Technology to bring the rural areas also into the IT network, proposed to establish connectivity on high bandwidth that can accommodate multiple user and service interfaces during the XI Plan. The IT parks and other infrastructure being provided by the State Government to boost IT development in the State are as follows:

- TIDEL Park in Chennai established in the year 2000 with 1.28 million sq. ft space at State of the art technology
- A second TIDEL Park TIDEL Park-II being developed at Taramani in Chennai.
- A 1000 acres IT park developed by the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu) in Siruseri village, 20 km south of Chennai, for allotment of land to IT Companies.
- The 1700 acres Mahindra Industrial Park, a joint venture of TIDCO, IL&FS and Mahindras, 25 km south on the Chennai Airport on the National Highway near Chengalpattu .
- IT Park on the lines of TIDEL Park proposed in Tier II cities like Coimbatore and other cities like Madurai, Trichy, Salem and Tirunelveli.
- IT corridor along old Mahabalipuram Road to develop knowledge Industry Township.
- Construction of a World Class Expressway on the IT Corridor in Chennai.
- Proposed establishment of a National Centre of Excellence called "Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing" by the Human Resources Development Ministry of the Central Government meeting international standards at Chennai.

2.13.22. Tamil Nadu Government is committed to harness e-Governance as an enabler for ushering in a new era of digital governance where services will

be delivered to the citizens through convenient and easily accessible delivery channels for creation of a model “e-Governed State” in the country. Towards this an e-Governance Directorate has been created under Information Technology Department, which will be instrumental in helping the departments in providing better accountability, enforceability, transparency, increased efficiency in service delivery to the citizens.

2.13.23. *Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN)* is a project jointly implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India aimed at providing backbone connectivity utilizing the 2 Mbps free bandwidth provided by the Public/Private Communication Providers (PCPs) linking State Headquarters at Chennai with all the 30 District Headquarters as well as linking Districts Headquarters to the Divisional Headquarters, Taluk Headquarters and Block Headquarters. The project will be ready by December 2006.

2.13.24. The Government has launched an unique scheme of free distribution of Colour Television sets to the households not having them. This scheme was commenced in the first week of September 2006. A provision of Rs.750 crore has been made in the Revised Budget 2006-07, apart from the expenditure of Rs.9 crore for 30,000 Colour Television sets procured and distributed in the first phase. The Government is committed for continuing for implement the scheme in the year 2007- 08 also.

2.13.25. *The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)* incorporated in 1977 as a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu has engineered itself as the IT enabling company promoting institutions like TIDEL, etc. for creating specific infrastructure for IT and ITES investments. It is also acting as the Nodal Agency for implementing the IT policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

2.13.26. *Tamil Nadu Virtual University* provides Internet based educational resource and opportunities for the Tamil Communities living in different parts of the globe as well as others interested in learning Tamil and acquiring knowledge of the history, art, literature and culture of the Tamils. TVU offers Certificate Courses in three levels (Basic, Intermediate and

Advanced) and B.A. Programme in Tamil. So far, nearly 12.62 lakh people have visited the TVU website. About 2249 students from 58 countries have registered for the Certificate Programme and 2613 students for the BA.Tamil Degree. It has 16 Coordinating Centres in 12 countries.

2.13.27. An outlay of Rs.130.00 crore has been proposed for Large & Medium Industries (inclusive of Information Technology) for the year 2007-08.

2.14. Mining & Metallurgy

Geology and Mining

2.14.1. Minerals constitute the vital raw materials for many industries and are a major resource for development of the State. As the country is endowed with requisite mineral resources, it is imperative to achieve the best use of available mineral resources through scientific methods of mining, beneficiation and optimum economic utilisation. The important minerals of commercial value in Tamil Nadu are lignite, granite, limestone, iron ore and natural gas. Other minerals which occur and are exploited in Tamil Nadu are Clay, Bauxite, Gypsum, Quartz and Feldspar. In the exploitation of minerals, environmental protection and mineral conservation are given importance. The mineral administration and exploitation and promotional activities in Tamil Nadu are handled by the Department of Geology and Mining. Mineral administration includes in its ambit mineral concessions for both major and minor minerals, prevention of illicit mining and unlawful transportation of minerals.

2.14.2. The major thrust of exploration is to identify new occurrences of minerals in the State. Modern exploration techniques along with conventional methods are being adopted for evaluation of various mineral deposits. In addition geo-technical studies in areas of Nilgiris and Kodaikanal hills are carried out for protecting the environment and ecology of the hilly tract. Technical guidance are furnished to the District Administration for developmental activities. Reappraisal of limestone occurrences in southern and western districts of Tamil Nadu is taken up. The exploration has been completed in Thoothukudi District and commenced in Tirunelveli District with simultaneous mapping, sampling, drilling and chemical analysis. Assessment of granite deposits worth exploitation were carried out in Salem and Dharmapuri districts.

2.14.3. Mineral resources located and evaluated by the Department formed the basis for setting up of Government Undertakings like TAMIN, TANCEM and TANMAG, besides private sector mineral based industries in the State.

Tamil Nadu Mineral Limited (TAMIN)

2.14.4. TAMIN is was set up in 1978 with the objective of commercially exploiting workable resources of deposits of various mineral resources through systematic and scientific method of mining and also to provide job opportunities to the rural people. Currently TAMIN is exploiting large scale deposits of black, paradiso white and other coloured granites and major minerals like graphite, quartz, feldspar, limestone, silica sand & vermiculite. For the year 2006-07,TAMIN is expected to achieve a target production of 49705 Cbm. The sales targetfor 2006-2007 is fixed at Rs.120.92 crore.

2.14.5. The outlay proposed for the Mineral Sector for the year 2007-08 is Rs.0.90 crore.

2.15. Power Development

2.15.1. The Power sector is highly capital intensive and faces a number of challenges. Lack of adequate financial resources / support happens to be the major reasons for arranging the Generating / Installed capacity to meet the entire needs of the people in the State. The investments made in power development in the State at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992 – '97) was Rs.4584.88 crore and for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997 – 2002), it was Rs.4922.82 crore. The investments made during the first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2005-06) for the power development is Rs.5564.59 crore.

2.15.2. In order to bring financial stability, to off-set power shortage in the State particularly during peak hours and to enhance reliability and to maintain quality of power supply, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken up a series of policy measures to implement effective power sector reforms in the State during Tenth Five Year Plan. The power sector strategies aimed at the following well defined objective, namely - (i) sustained power supply for economic growth and development in the State, (ii) production of power at optimum cost, (iii) to supply reliable / quality power supply, (iv) appropriate financial stability to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. During the Tenth Five Year Plan period, the State Government had mainly pursued to the following twin objectives viz., - (i) Electricity must be supplied under the most efficient conditions in the State in terms of quality and cost in order to support economic development and (ii) the power sector should be self-supporting and there should be a net generation of financial resources for the State. To achieve the above objectives, efforts were made to increase the Plant Load Factor (P.L.F.) of Thermal Stations in the State with the object of raising the Revenue component of the State Government and thereby increasing the financial status of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB). High priority was given for the renovation and modernisation of power plants. Measures were also taken to reduce T & D losses by providing adequate outlay / support to power sector / TNEB apart from Research and Development activities in the State.

2.15.3. The performance of the power sector during the first four years of the Tenth Plan Period - (2002-03 to 2005-06) are shown in the table below:

Table 2.2 : Performance of the power sector

Annual Plan Period	Installed Capacity at the disposal of the State (MW)	Peak demand (Sustained) MW)	Annual Gross Generation (MU)	Per Capita consumption (Kwh)
2002-03	8268	6957	46389	740
2003-04	9319	7228	49498	780
2004-05	9531	7473	52345	815
2005-06	10031	8301	56006	860

Source: Statistics at a Glance, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

2.15.4. The TNEB occupies third rank in the list of top three SEBs in the country, along with Maharashtra and Gujarat, in terms of the size of its operation gauged by the generating capacity at its command, the amount of energy sold and the number of consumers serviced. Tamil Nadu ranks sixth in terms of per capital electricity consumption among States. Extending electricity to rural areas and promoting electrification of agricultural pumpsets have also been accorded top most priority in the TNEB's agenda. As early as 1992, TNEB had reached 100% electricity to all the inhabited villages in Tamil Nadu and the number of electrified agricultural pump sets in the State has registered a phenomenal growth. The physical achievements registered (cumulative) of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board at the end of the Annual Plan 2005-06 are as shown below:

- Number of Towns electrified : 439
- Number of Villages electrified: 14621
- Number of Hamlets electrified: 48117
- No. of Adi- Dravidar colonies : 26764
- No. of Agricultural Pumpsets connected: 768052
- No. of huts electrified : 1020509
- Consumers served (lakh nos.) 178.03

2.15.5. TNEB has programmed to create an additional capacity of about 30% by March 2007, i.e., 2631 MW which includes 436 MW from State

sector projects, 408 MW from Private sector projects, 1289 MW as share from Central sector projects and 500 MW from joint sector projects during the Tenth Plan period (2002-2007).

2.15.6. Two mega projects each with 1000 MW. capacity under joint venture, one with the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) at Ennore and the other with Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) at Tuticorin which are likely to take off in the XI Plan period (2007-2012). Also efforts have been taken up to augment the generating capacity in the existing Thermal stations by 2500 MW. by the end of XI plan period (North Chennai, Stage-II – 500 MW, Mettur, Stage-III – 500 MW. Ennore Annexe – 500 MW and Tuticorin Annexe – 1000 MW. respectively).

2.15.7. The daily average grid consumption during April to December 2006 was 167.42 MU as against 153.44 MU during the same period in 2005-06. The maximum daily consumption reached during 2005-06 is 172.410 M.U. The maximum instantaneous Peak Demand reached during 2005- 2006 is 8301 M.W.

2.15.8. In Transmission also, there has been a phenomenal expansion of the network. From just 56 substations during pre-plan period (31.3.1951), the number has increased to 1110 at the end of 2005-06 and transmission lines from 1,819 ckt. kms. to 18,879 ckt. kms. during the same period. The Distribution network has also been expanded enormously, that is, from 5,117 HT ckt. kms, and 5,728 LT ckt. kms., in Pre-plan period (31.3.1951) to 1,30,234 HT ckt. kms. and 4,87,466 LT ckt. kms respectively at the end of the Annual Plan 2005- 2006. The number of Distribution Transformers has gone up from 1,591 (Pre-Plan 31.3.1951) to 1,67,120 2005- 06. TNEB is making efforts to reduce T & D losses, outages and interruptions and loss of power due to theft by upgradation and modernisation of sub-transmission and distribution segments in the State. The ultimate aim of the TNEB is to bring down the line losses from the present level of over 18% to 12% by a series of policy measures by the end of the Tenth Plan Period apart from the R&D activities for reactive power compensation, improvements in the designs of T&D factors, energy conservation / savings measures etc.

2.15.9. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has also posed improvement schemes to the Rural Electrification Corporation and PFC for sanction towards reducing T&D losses over a period of five years. The TNEB has proposed to implement the above plan in a phased manner by availing loan assistance from APDRP, NABARD, REC and PFC in the State. At present, the T&D losses in Tamil Nadu are estimated at 18%.

2.15.10. The capacity addition during the Annual Plan 2007- '08 from generation schemes will be 11.4 M.W. In the sphere of the T & D segment 13 new sub stations; 171 ckt. kms. of EHT lines; 570 Kms. of H.T. lines; 1900 Kms. of L.T. lines; and 2280 Distribution Transformers are proposed to be established. Under Rural Electrification component, 7600 pumpsets are proposed to be electrified during 2007- 2008.

2.15.11. An outlay of Rs.1271.55 crore has been proposed for Power Development in the Annual Plan 2007-08. Of which, an outlay of Rs.254.31 crore and Rs.10.58 crore is proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan respectively.

2.16. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

2.16.1. Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) an undertaking of the Tamil Nadu Government was set up in 1985, to develop and promote renewable energy sources in Tamil Nadu. With a view to encourage the public to use alternative sources of energy, the Agency is implementing various schemes with the assistance of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India (MNRE). As a result of various efforts taken, the use of renewable energy has increased considerably in Tamil Nadu. The total installed capacity of power in this State from renewable sources (including small Hydro Power) as on 31.3.2006 is 3200 MW, (3495 MW as on 30.11.2006) which is 22% of the total grid capacity of TNEB, whereas the All India average is 7% only. Thus, Tamil Nadu continues to be number one State in the country in power generation from renewable energy sources.

2.16.2. The harnessing of Wind Energy is the highest in Tamil Nadu with an installed capacity of 2912 MW as on 31.3.2006 (3162 MW as on 30.11.2006) as against the total installed capacity at all India level of 5000 MW which is 58% of the total installed capacity in India. The gross available potential of Wind Power in the State is of the order of 5500 MW. The total installed capacity in Tamil Nadu under Co-generation and Biomass power is 372.5 MW as on 31.10.2006 comprising of 315 MW from bagasse based Co-generation in sugar mills (of which exportable surplus is 184 MW) and 57.5 MW from biomass power projects. This is against the total potential of 760 MW in Tamil Nadu. The total capacity in the country is 916 MW. The achievement had been made possible mainly due to Private sector investment policy initiatives of the Government.

2.16.3. TEDA is also promoting R & D activities by formulating / implementing various plan programmes / schemes using Wind, Solar, Bio-energy etc., under various subsidy schemes with the assistance of MNRE, Government of India / State Government.

Table: 2.3 Total installed capacity under NCES - Tamil Nadu State

Year	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Grid Power (MW)	5473	6693	7758	9300	9800	10100
Renewable Power (MW)	4	285	939	1648	2700	3495

Source: TEDA

Wind Power Potential in Tamil Nadu

- No. of sites surveyed 67
- Potential sites identified 41
- Micro surveys conducted 24
- Sites exploited 22

Table: 2.4 Wind Power Potential

Location	Gross Potential MW	Technical Potential MW	Exploited MW
*Aralvaimozhi Pass (Muppandal)	2100	1600	1260
Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli			
* Sengottah (Kayathar)	1300	700	497
Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi			
* Palghat Pass (Kethanur)	1450	1300	1138
Coimbatore, Erode			
Other areas	650	400	17
Total	5500	4000	2912

Source : TEDA

Table : 2.5 Wind Power harnessed - Tamil Nadu Vs. India

Wind Power	As on 31.3.2006	Addition 2005-06
Total installed capacity (All India)	5000 MW	1400 MW
Share of Tamil Nadu	2912 MW	858 MW
Biomass Power Potential		
	All India	Tamil Nadu
Total Potential	10000 MW	760 MW
Installed capacity	376 MW	37.5 MW
Projects under implementation		6 Nos. (89 MW)
Biomass assessment studies		All districts
Target Proposed in 10th Five year Plan (2002-2007)		250 MW
New projects recommended		27 Nos. / 242 MW

Energy recovery from waste

2.16.4. In Tamil Nadu, a project of 500 KW for energy recovery from Sago waste water with MNRE assistance was completed for a private firm in Dharmपुरi district. A project of 1.5 MW for power generation from poultry litter has also been commissioned by a private firm in Namakkal district. Another project of 2.5 MW capacity is also commissioned in May 2006 in the same district. A 250 KW power plant for energy recovery from vegetable

waste has been commissioned in February 2006 at Koyambedy whole sale Vegetable Market, Chennai.

2.16.5. Besides installation of aero-generators on a pilot basis with Central subsidy, Solar lighting devices of various types have been developed and are used in the State to meet the needs of home lighting, street lighting office lighting etc., with financial assistance from Government of India and State Government. Electricity is produced from solar energy to run motor pumps. Water pumps have also been installed under private arrangement. Toilet linked (Night-soil) based biogas plants have been installed in large numbers Tamil Nadu and the scheme continues to be implemented in various districts. The gas produced thus can be used for cooking in canteens, hostel and for producing electricity for lighting, etc.

Table: 2.6 Tenth Five year Plan 2002-07- Performance Profile

Sl.No	Description	Achievement for 4 years of 10th Five Year Plan (2002-'06)	Anticipated for 2006-07
1	Wind Power generation	2041 MW	600 MW
2	a) Biomass Power Project	25.5 MW	20 MW
	b) Bagasse based Co-generation	172 MW	22 MW
3	Solar PV pumps	90 Nos.	-
4	SPV Programme		
	a) Street lights	4187 Nos.	700 Nos.
	b) Home lights	829 Nos.	484 Nos.
5	Solar thermal devices		
	a) Institutional solar water heating system (SWHS)	54 Nos.	12 Nos.
	b) Government Institution (SWHS)	33 Nos.	407 Sq.m
	c) Solar airheating systems	454 sq.m.	
6	Wind mill water pumps	7 Nos.	2 Nos.
7	Biogas Plants Institutional / Toilet linked	85 Nos.	20 Nos.
8	Biomass Gasifiers		
	a) Thermal	3 Nos.	-
	b) Electrical	84 Nos.	-
9	Industrial Waste Power Programme	2.25 MW	2.5 MW

2.16.6. The following programmes/ schemes are proposed to be taken up during the Annual Plan 2007-08.

***Electrification of remote habitations using SPV lighting systems
(Phase II)***

2.16.7. Under phase-II of the Electrification of remote habitations, 94 habitations in 7 districts with 3292 HLS and 161 SLS at a total cost of Rs.7.50 crore which will be shared between centre and State Government will be taken up for implementation on receipt of MNRE sanction (State share already sanctioned in 2005-'06 and 2006-'07) during the year 2007-08.

Village Energy Security Plan (VESP)

2.16.8. On completion of Pilot projects sanctioned by MNRE in 4 unelectrified habitations to provide access to electricity and other energy requirements through renewables to households, it will be extended to 10 more habitations after obtaining sanction of MNRE and State Government.

State Level Energy Park

2.16.9. The work on State level Energy Park sanctioned by MNRE (Rs.89.00 lakh for equipments) and State Government (Rs.52.00 lakh for civil works) will be set up at Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre, Chennai.

Modified IREP

2.16.10. The scheme sanctioned by MNRE and State Government is under implementation in 14 districts (cost shared on 50:50 basis) It will be extended to the remaining 15 districts after obtaining sanction from MNRE and State Government.

Annual Plan 2007- 2008:

2.16.11. The outlay proposed for 2007-08 is Rs.1.65 crore. Of which, an outlay of Rs.0.33 crore is proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan.

2.17. Village & Small Industries

2.17.1. Village and Small Industry Sectors have become prominent players in the total manufacturing sector of the Country. The State of Tamil Nadu with a vibrant SSI Sector has carved out a niche for itself among other States. The importance of these sectors stems from the fact that they make a substantial contribution to the State Domestic Product (SDP) and serve as a large employment provider next only to agriculture, facilitating equitable distribution of national wealth, reduction of inter and intra regional disparities, accentuating the rural mobilization and utilization of resources and by exploiting the rural skills preventing exodus to urban agglomerations. As an important sector of the economy as a whole, Small Scale Industries sector accounts for 95 % of industrial units, 40 % of output in manufacturing sector and 35 % of exports. There are nearly 5.16 lakh registered SSI Units in Tamil Nadu with total investment about Rs.16,199 crore as on 30.06.2006. Employment is provided for more than 36 lakh persons.

2.17.2. This sector is undergoing a big transformation. The sector is set to shed its old skin and emerge in the market as a dynamic player. The role of Government would be constructively expanded during the XI Plan period to provide advisory and other support to enable these industries to go in for capital up-gradation, product diversification and quality and cost controls to ensure that they remain competitive in the fast changing market.

2.17.3. In consonance with current trends, Government changed the nomenclature of SSI sector into SME sector, giving due importance to the enterprise segment and at the same time bringing or merging the medium sector into its fold. The new Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act which came into force on 2nd October 2006, is expected to bring about a sea change in the SME sector as it envisages the establishment of an apex statutory body (National Small & Medium Enterprises Board), the introduction of the concept of an enterprise rather than industry the classification of enterprises as Micro, Small, Medium etc., including services, the enactment of the establishment procedure for setting up SME units, the procurement policy, dispute resolution policy, the

delayed payment penalty policy, the exit route policy besides enabling provisions for facilitating credit for the sector.

Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

2.17.4. The nodal agency for implementing programmes for the development of Small Scale /Tiny Sector Industries is the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce. It has been entrusted with the responsibility to register small scale industrial units, to assist them under the 'Single Window' system to get statutory approvals and clearances, providing testing facilities for electrical, electronic and chemical industries, etc. District Industries Centres are functioning in 29 Districts in Tamil Nadu except Chennai District where Regional Joint Directorate renders all help to the prospective entrepreneurs for starting Small, Rural and Tiny industries. District Industries Centres provide escort services to the entrepreneurs, i.e., in identification of industries, in the preparation of project profile, obtaining financial assistance from financial institutions and sanction and disbursement of State subsidies and incentives. Export Guidance cells have been created in all the District Industries Centres to provide information relating to export activities, potential for further exports and to provide necessary assistance in procedural matters. The Directorate has also established and maintains Industrial Estates for various activities such as chemical, ceramics, electrical, electronic and allied industries.

2.17.5. Entrepreneur Development Programmes are being conducted by the Department of Industries and Commerce with a view to motivate first generation Entrepreneurs to take up self employment ventures. On completion of the above training programme, financial assistance is tied up for the entrepreneurs through financial institutions to enable them to start their own industrial/ business ventures. Around 1,36,399 women were trained during the period from 2001-02 to 2005-06 under the Women EDP Scheme.

2.17.6. The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for Educated Unemployed Youth was launched by Government of India on October 2nd 1993. The scheme is fully funded by GOI . 24,773 beneficiaries have been

disbursed with financial assistance for about Rs.85.41 Crore under the scheme during 2005-06.

2.17.7. The Government, in December 2003, introduced a scheme to provide Back Ended Interest Subsidy to SSI units with the objective of reducing the interest burden on SSI and tiny units for loans obtained for Technology Upgradation / Modernisation etc., The Government will endeavour to take the scheme to the beneficiaries and continue it in future.

2.17.8. In order to encourage the small scale sector which has tremendous employment generation potential, the scheme of providing capital subsidy assistance to small scale industries established in industrially backward areas of the State is to be revived. A Committee of officials has been constituted to advise on the criteria for determination of industrially backward areas. On receipt of its recommendations action will be taken to grant capital subsidy to small industries.

2.17.9. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO) a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking, was established in 1970 with the specific objective of developing the Small Scale Industries (SSIs) sector in Tamil Nadu. TANSIDCO has been implementing over the years a number of schemes for the promotion of Small Scale Industries, particularly with a view to generate self employment to technocrats, educated (unemployed) youth and women entrepreneurs.

2.17.10. One of the major activities of TANSIDCO is the establishment of industrial estates with infrastructural facilities like roads, storm water drains, street lights, water supply, drainage etc. TANSIDCO develops plots and also constructs factory sheds of various sizes in these Industrial Estates and allots them on easy instalment basis / outright sale basis. TANSIDCO has developed 43 industrial estates and also manages 35 Government Industrial Estates on agency terms. So far TANSIDCO has developed 4798 plots and constructed 4260 sheds. During 2005-06 TANSIDCO has sold 376 plots and 22 sheds. During 2006-07, TANSIDCO proposes to develop 507 plots in various Industrial Estates and sell 644 Developed Plots and 60 sheds.

2.17.11. TANSIDCO has established a Women Industrial Park in an extent of 51.70 acres in the first phase of development of Vazhavanthankottai in Trichy District during 2002-2003. It has proposed to develop another 83.55 acres of land at Vazhavanthankottai at a cost of Rs.125 lakh as a Phase II development for the benefit of Ancillary units catering to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. In addition to the above, action is being pursued to establish Industrial Estates in Madurai (Women Industrial Park) and Theni, Vinnamangalam and Mayiladuthurai (Techno Parks).

2.17.12. The Corporation has initiated steps to strengthen the infrastructure of existing industrial estates. The upgradation of Guindy Industrial Estate is being implemented at a cost of Rs.1002.24 lakh by Guindy Industrial Estate Infrastructure Upgradation Company (GIEIUC) a Special Purpose Vehicle formed for the purpose. TANSIDCO proposes to take up upgradation of infrastructure at the Muguntharayapuram, Ooty and Kappalur (Phase-II) Industrial Estates under IID Scheme of Govt. of India and upgradation of infrastructure of Auto Ancillary Cluster at Ambattur, Thirumudivakkam and Thiumalisai Industrial Estates under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) at an outlay of Rs.127.60 Lakh during 2007-08 .

Handlooms & Textiles

2.17.13. The Textile Industry occupies a pivotal place in the economy of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has played a key role towards achieving the growth of the Textile Industry in India. The Textile Industry in Tamil Nadu not only provides employment, but also caters to the clothing needs of community. The State's textile industry also has a significant presence in the national economy. The Textile Industry in the private sector has a very important role to play in the Industrial field, with regard to employment potential, overall economic and commercial activities. This industry enables the Central and State Government to earn revenue, besides foreign exchange through exports. Spinning, Handloom, Powerloom and Garments are the four pillars of the Textile Sector in the State.

2.17.14. Tamil Nadu is the only state in the country which has a complete textile value chain. Of the 1787 organised textile mills in the country, Tamil Nadu accounts for 834 units. Of the All India spinning capacity of 34.03 million spindles, Tamil Nadu alone has 12.91 million (38%). These mills together provide direct employment to about 2.99 lakh workers. Besides they provide Indirect employment to several lakh of workers in handloom, powerloom, garment, hosiery and processing units. Around 42% of the yarn produced in the country is from Tamil Nadu Textile Mills and 47% of the cotton yarn exports valued at Rs.3065 crore come from these mills.

2.17.15. The Handloom industry is one of the largest economic activities in Tamilnadu providing employment about 6.63 lakh weavers. As against 4.29 lakh Handlooms in Tamilnadu, 2.17 lakh handlooms are functioning under 1232 Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and the remaining 2.12 lakh looms are outside the Cooperative fold. The average annual production of handloom cloth in the State is about 2500 lakh metres, of which, contribution made by handloom cooperatives is around 1200 lakh meters. In the context of opening up of global textiles market, the approach of the Government would be to 'sustain the handloom industry' and 'continue to provide livelihood to the Lakh of weavers who depend on this activity' by taking up initiatives for constant skill upgradation to produce marketable products, technology upgradation to increase the productivity and to maintain quality to compete in the world market besides product diversification through continuous design interventions.

2.17.16. The Powerloom sector in Tamilnadu has also been playing an important role in meeting the clothing needs of the people. There are 4.50 lakh Powerlooms in Tamil Nadu, providing employment to about 9.14 lakh workers. As far as Cooperative Sector is concerned, 133 Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies are functioning with around 32,087 Powerlooms in Tamilnadu. The major challenges faced by the Powerloom Industry pertains to low productivity and Low level of skills of the persons engaged in the Industry. The Government will act as a facilitator to provide appropriate infrastructure towards enhancing productivity and skills. The infusion of upgraded technology looms and establishment of more number of hi-tech

powerloom weaving parks are likely to ensure these. Large-scale training will be imparted to the persons to meet the requirement of the industry.

2.17.17. The Hosiery and Garment sectors are the fast growing segments of the Textile Industry in Tamil Nadu. There are about 400 garment units in the State providing employment to about 2 lakh persons contributing Rs.2500 crore in foreign exchange. In Hosiery sector in the State, most of the units are located in Coimbatore District. There are about 8000 hosiery units in India, of which 4000 units are located in Tamil Nadu. The hosiery sector in Tamil Nadu is providing large scale employment to around 3 lakh persons and contributes 44% of Country's export. It contributes about Rs.8000 crore in foreign exchange.

2.17.18. Processing is an important value added segment in the Textile Sector. There are 2614 Hand Processing Units and 985 Power Processing Units located in Tamil Nadu. Out of 985 Power Processing Units in the State, 713 Units are located in Tirupur. The State Government is taking initiative to set up one exclusive Processing Park at Cuddalore under the Scheme of Integrated Textile Park launched by Government of India.

2.17.19. The demand for the Indian Textile goods has increased manifold in recent years due to the liberalization of global trade. Textile units have started installing Modern Hi-Tech machineries to increase the production capacity and also to meet the international standards in quality. This necessitates supply of skilled manpower in more numbers to the textile industry. Government will take suitable steps to start training courses covering the process of ginning to finishing in Textiles Sector in the existing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnics to meet the growing demand of the Sector and the rural youth-particularly in the Southern and Backward Districts will be trained and suitably accommodated in the textile units, across the State.

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles

2.17.20. The Department of Handlooms and Textiles has been implementing various welfare and developmental schemes so as to promote the socio-economic conditions of the Handloom weavers and also looking

after the smooth functioning of the Spinning and Textile mills, Garment and Hosiery sectors in the state. Some of the welfare and developmental schemes being implemented by the Department of Handlooms and Textiles are as follows:

Welfare schemes:

- Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DHPY)
- Weavers House-Cum-Workshed Scheme
- Workshed Scheme
- Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme (Insurance scheme for Handloom Weavers)
- Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers
- Health Package Scheme for Handloom Weavers
- Integrated Handloom Training Scheme
- Central Thrift Fund Scheme
- Free distribution of Sarees and Dhotis Scheme

Developmental schemes

- Establishment of Apparel Park in Tirupur and Irungattukottai
- Establishment of Hi-tech Shuttleless Weaving Parks in Palladam, Andipatti and Kumarapalyam
- Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme in Tirupur and Kanchipuram
- Establishment of a Composite Textile Park at Karur with the financial assistance from the (UNIDO)
- Establishment of Enforcement Machinery

Khadi & Village Industries

2.17.21. The promotion and development of Khadi and Village Industries in the State with a view to providing employment to rural people utilising locally available raw material, and thereby improve their economic condition is looked after by the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board which was formed in 1960. The major activities are production of Cotton and Silk. Village Industries include leather and leather products industry, hand made

paper industries, bee keeping industry, pottery, non-edible oil & soap industry, service sectors and gem cutting industries etc. The KVIB has 501 production units. The Board has 201 Khadi krafts, 10 Grama Shilpas and 8 Leather Sales Depots to popularise and market the products produced by the units of the Board and the Cooperative Societies. The various schemes implemented by the Board by availing of financial assistance of State and Central Government are Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Special Central Assistance for SC/ STs, Rebate on Sale of Khadi and Silk varieties, Establishment of Honey Testing Lab at Nagercoil and Jawadhu Hills.

Palm Products Development

2.17.22. The main objective of the Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board which has been functioning with effect from 6.1.95, is to introduce modern concepts, to promote research for the development of Palm Products industry and better utilisation of Palm products with the social objective of uplifting the economic condition of rural palmgur artisans. Out of estimated 8.59 crore of Palmyrah trees in India, about 5.2 crore are in Tamil Nadu. About 30,000 artisans mostly belonging to Scheduled Castes are engaged in Palm products industry such as tapping of Neera, production of Palm jaggery, Palm candy and other edible items out of palm sugar and extraction of Palm fibre, manufacturing of Palm leaf articles, manufacturing of brush varieties and other activities under non edible items.

Sericulture

2.17.23. Tamil Nadu a traditionally silk producing State is having 22180 acres under mulberry cultivation. Sericulture consists of cultivation of mulberry and rearing of silkworms. Sericulture Industry has a high employment and income generation potential for farmers, especially women in rural Tamil Nadu. 60% of the works are carried out by women and they are involved in garden maintenance, Silk Worm rearing, Cocoon harvesting, Silk reeling etc. Tamil Nadu is the major silk consuming State and the estimated requirement of silk will be 1500 metric tones per year. During 2005-06, 739 M.T. of raw silk was produced in the State and it is

anticipated to produce 1150 M.T. during 2006-07 and the standing mulberry acreage will be 25000 Acres. It is programmed to cover additional 10000 acres under mulberry every year during XI Plan.

2.17.24. The main activities of the Directorate of Sericulture are:

- Motivating farmers to plant high yielding varieties, imparting training in mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing and reeling process.
- Extending assistance in procurement of improved equipments and construction of rearing houses.
- Ensuring quality disease free Silkworm seeds
- Transfer of technology for increased cocoon productivity
- Providing assistance for establishing small reeling units under private sector.
- To propagate judicious use of water by introducing drip irrigation.
- To maintain the flow of funds to SC/ ST beneficiaries.
- To provide marketing facilities.

2.17.25. The schemes that would be continued to be implemented during 2007-08 are Catalytic Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Incentive for Planting improved mulberry varieties, Training to take up Bivoltine crops, etc.

Handicrafts Development

2.17.26. The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation is the one and only agency not only providing marketing assistance to craftsmen but also nurturing and developing heritage crafts of Tamil Nadu. The Corporation is running its business under the trade name Poompuhar and today Poompuhar is a repository for the best handicrafts of Tamil Nadu. The Corporation is presently running 16 showrooms in Tamil Nadu and 4 showrooms in other States.

2.17.27. The outlay proposed for the year 2007-08 for Village and Small Industries is Rs.429.72 crore. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.85.94 crore and Rs. 5.96 crore respectively.

2.18. Roads and Bridges

2.18.1. Availability of adequate and quality infrastructure is a prerequisite for rapid development of a State. Tamil Nadu is served by an extensive road net work. This provides links between urban centers, agricultural centers and habitations in rural areas. Tamil Nadu has a road length of 61420 Km. in various categories i.e National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Sugarcane Roads under the control of Highways Department.

2.18.2. The growth of the national economy has created new demands for transport infrastructure in general and roads in particular. The phenomenal growth in the vehicle population has created capacity constraints and pavement deterioration. To overcome this, the Government has stepped up investments in road and bridge construction. With the objectives, a comprehensive road development strategy has been formulated to improve the road network in the State. A comprehensive traffic and transportation management plan is being formulated for Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Government is continuously pursuing and taking initiatives to mobilize resources through external agencies like World Bank and internal financial institutions like NABARD, HUDCO, TUFIDCO and through infrastructure bonds to fund the road project.

2.18.3. Road Development is considered an integral part of the total transport system of the country with emphasis on strengthening three functional groups, the Primary System (National Highways and Express ways), Secondary System (State Highways and Major District Roads) and Rural Roads.

2.18.4. The statistics relating to various Government roads in Tamil Nadu are set out in the tables below.

Table: 2.7 Road Length

Classification	Road Length	Authority
National Highways (NH)	4254	Under the control of National Highways Wing
State Highways (SH)	9459	Under the control of Highways Wing (GL)
Major District Roads (MDR)	9451	Under the control of Highways Wing (GL)
Other District Roads (ODR)	36510	Under the control of Highways Wing (GL)
Sugarcane Roads	1746	Under the control of Highways (Project 1) Wing
Total	61420	

Table : 2.8 Lane Wise Length

Category of Road	Single lane	Intermediate lane	Double lane	Multi lane	Total
National Highways	24	--	3909	321	4254
State Highways	2623	1721	4779	336	9459
Major District Roads	5877	1541	1831	202	9451
Other District Roads	34974	993	515	28	36510
Sugarcane Roads	1711	3	32	--	1746
Total	45209	4258	11066	887	61420
%age of lane width to the total length of roads	73.61 %	6.93 %	18.02 %	1.44 %	

2.18.5. Some of the important schemes / programmes proposed to be implemented in 2007-08 are indicated below:

State Funded Schemes

Comprehensive Road Infrastructure Development Programme (CRIDP)

State Highways (SH)

2.18.6. Under CRIDP, 1420.258 Km. length of State Highways roads and one bridge works were taken up. During 2005-06, a length of 455.53 km. of State Highways were improved and one bridge work was completed at a total cost of Rs.23828 lakh. The balance works would be executed and completed in the current year 2006-07. Further, during the year 2006-07, 1078.547 Km. of road works and 23 bridges on State Highways has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 283.80 crore.

2.18.7. A sum of Rs.40000.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

Major District Roads & Other District Roads

2.18.8. In Major District Roads under CRIDP, 1675.99 Km. length of MDR were taken up, of which 520.82 Km. of roads were improved at a cost of Rs.22277 lakh. The balance works would be executed and completed in the current year 2006-07.

2.18.9. In Other District Roads under CRIDP, 3596.62 Km. length of ODR and 86 bridges / culverts were taken up, of which, 2260.05 Km. of roads were improved and 30 bridges / culverts have been completed at a cost of Rs.26881 lakh. The balance works would be executed and completed in the current year 2006-07.

2.18.10. A sum of Rs. 54900.00 lakh is provided for Major District Roads and Other District Roads in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

Special Component Plan (Other District Roads)

2.18.11. During this year, 997.907 Km. length of Other District Roads costing Rs.125.98 crore have been sanctioned under CRIDP- Special Component Plan vide G.O.Ms.No.245, Highways (HN1) Department dated 20.11.06. A sum of Rs.7557.75 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

Chennai Metropolitan Development Programme

2.18.12. In view of the necessity to improve the traffic and transportation facilities in the Chennai Metropolitan Development Area, a comprehensive traffic and transportation management plan has been formulated for Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Spill-over works of 508.24 Km. length of road works and 76 structures costing Rs.367 crore are in progress.

2.18.13. A sum of Rs.30000.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

Centrally Shared Schemes

Revamped Central Road Fund Scheme (CRF)

2.18.14. Out of the amount accrued through levy of cess on the sale of Petrol and High Speed Diesel in the State; the Government of India allocates funds every year for implementation of road works under Central Road Fund. Under this Scheme during the year 2004-05 an amount of Rs.140.62 Crore had been sanctioned for 107 works, which includes 100 Road works and 7 Bridge works Out of this, so far 96 works have been completed and the balance 10 works are in progress. Further 19 works costing RS.36.36 crore. The anticipated expenditure for these works and balance works under Revamped CRF is Rs.32.55 crore. Further for the year 2006 - 07 Government of India has approved 35 road works and 3 Bridge works at a total cost of Rs. 60.90crore and these works will be takenup during 2007 - 08.

2.18.15. A sum of Rs.7500 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

2.18.16. The Government have issued orders that Phase IV works of PMGSY programme in all districts (Except Nilgiris district) will be completed by the Highways Department. The Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation is the nodal agency for this purpose.

2.18.17. Under Phase V of the PMGSY scheme, proposal for a length of 849.13 Km. to the tune of Rs.17432 lakh has been sent and it has been approved by NRRDA and works have been transferred to Rural Development Department.

Bharat Nirman

2.18.18. Under Bharat Nirman Scheme, 4703.01 Km. length of roads have been proposed to be improved at a total cost of Rs.53702 lakh and the approval of Government of India is awaited.

Western Ghat Development Programme

2.18.19. In 2006-07 sanction has been accorded for Rs.102.80 lakh for all the Western Ghats Districts. The works are in initial stages of implementation.

2.18.20. A sum of Rs.22.45 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

National Highways Development Project (NHDP)

2.18.21. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has proposed to upgrade the National Highways to four - lane / six - lane under the Golden Quadrilateral, North - South Corridor Scheme, Port Connectivity, Other Projects and NHDP Phase III programme as detailed below:

Golden Quadrilateral Programme

2.18.22. Under Golden Quadrilateral Programme ,a total length of 341 Km. in NH 4, 5, 46 and 7,has been taken up for upgradation to four lane at a cost of Rs 1159.67 crore, of which, 285 Km. length of road works have been completed ,the balance works in 56 Km. in NH 4 Kancheepuram-Poonamalle stretch are in progress.

North-South Corridor Programme

2.18.23. Under this Programme widening of NH 7 and NH 47(Salem-Cochin section)to four lane for a length of 756.20 Km. have been taken up at a cost of Rs 3654.74 Crore.In this 34.40 Km. length of road works have been completed and works are in progress in 640 Km. Preliminary works are being taken up.

Port Connectivity Scheme (NH 7A)

2.18.24. Under this scheme, a length of 47 Km. in NH 7A (Palayamkottai - Thoothukudi road) has been taken up for four laning at a cost of Rs 137.79 Crore and is expected to be completed in March 2007.

2.18.25. In NH 45 four laning of roads for 93 Kms length between Tambaram and Tindivanam was completed during 2004-05.Four laning of the stretch between Tindivanam and Trichy has been commenced at an estimated cost of Rs 1260 crore and in progress. Further in NH 45 B, Trichy-Madurai section four laning for a length of 124.70 Km. has been

taken up at a cost of Rs 419.96 Crore and is in progress. Under NHDP Phase III four laning of 1459 Km. Length of National Highways is proposed to be taken up by the National Highways Authority of India under the system of Build Operate and Transfer and works are in initial stages of implementation. Chennai Bypass Phase I from Tambaram to Maduravoyal for 19 Km. was constructed in 2002 with two lane carriageway. Now the project for widening to four lane including service roads and formation of bypasses from Maduravoyal (NH4) to Puzhal (NH5) for 13 Km. under Phase II has been taken up by National Highways Authority of India at a total cost of Rs 480 crore.

2.18.26. To ease the traffic congestion in the important junctions National Highways Authority of India has taken up construction of Grade Separators and Road Over Bridges at Kathipara, Koyambedu; Padi and AirPort including four laning of 4Km length between Koyambedu and Maduravoyal with service roads at a total cost of Rs 196 crore.

Bank Assisted Scheme

HUDCO / NABARD assisted schemes

2.18.27. The following schemes are proposed to be taken up in 2007-08 with assistance from HUDCO / NABARD :

- Construction / Reconstruction of Bridges with HUDCO Assistance
- Improvements to District and Other Roads Schemes with Loan Assistance from NABARD
- Improvements to Bus Routes with Loan Assistance from NABARD
- Improvement of Bus Plying Panchayat and Panchayat Union Road with Loan Assistance from NABARD
- Bridges in Delta Districts with Loan Assistance from NABARD
- Sugarcane Roads with Loan Assistance from NABARD

World Bank Assisted Schemes:

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project – III (TNUDP III)

2.18.28. Under TNUDP III with World Bank assistance, 20 road works for a length of 148.87 Km. at a cost of Rs.33000 lakh have been taken up. For the above works, Detailed Project Reports are under preparation.

Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

2.18.29. Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project is under implementation with world Bank assistance. Out of the total project cost of Ts.216000 lakh, the World Bank has provided loan assistance to the tune of Rs.167000 lakh. The project has 3 major components namely 1) Upgradation of 742 Km. of roads and construction of 14 bypasses 2) Enhanced periodical maintenance of 2000 Km. of roads and road safety works and 3) Institutional strengthening.

World Bank Aided Tsunami Relief Works

2.18.30. The Government has sanctioned Rs.5675 lakh to take up 21.75 Km. length of road works and 15 bridge works for restoration of Tsunami affected road and bridges with expenditure from out of World Bank Assisted TNRSP Fund. Out of the above works World Bank has cleared only one bridge work connecting Keela Manakudi and Mela Manakudi villages at a cost of Rs 900 Lakh for the balance works Asian Development Banks Assistance has been sought for.

Asian Development Bank Assisted Scheme

2.18.31. Under this scheme, 5 major bridge works have been taken up at a cost of Rs.4270 lakh in the Tsunami affected districts Tiruvallur, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. Preparation of Detailed Project Report has been entrusted to private consultants and the works are in progress.

Road Over / Under Bridges :

Railway Works Programme

2.18.32. The Government have recommended 48 works for inclusion in the Railway Work Programme. In subsequent years, it is estimated that another 50 works will be recommended for inclusion in Future Railway works Programme within the eleventh five year Plan.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme – II

2.18.33. Nine ROBs / RUBs and three Pedestrian Subways have been taken up with World Bank assistance. Apart from this, the works of Construction of 6 Grade Separators, 1 ROB and 4 River bridges have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.219000 lakh under CMDP. Preparation of Detailed Project Reports, for all these works is in progress.

Public Private Participation (PPP) Projects.

IT Expressway

2.18.34. The Widening and improvement of road from Madhya Kailash in Adayar to Siruseri in Old Mahabalaipuram road for a length of including 2 Km. East Costal Road link road 20 Km. has been entrusted to the IT Express way Limited (ITEL) which is 100% subsidiary of TNRDC under public-private participation. The above road is designed with world class standards with 6 lane, 2 Non-Motorised lane and 2 service lane. The Express Highways will provide better connectivity to all IT companies situated along this road and will also promote growth in industrial sector especially IT industry and generate substantial employment opportunities. The above works are in progress. The Government is actively considering the proposal to extend this road upto Mahabalipuram in view of the interest shown by number of IT companies to start new ventures in this area.

Ennore Manali Road Improvement Project (EMRIP)

2.18.35. The Chennai – Ennore Port Connectivity Project is taken up by National Highways Authority of India on a commercial format and a separate special purpose vehicle company named Chennai – Ennor Port Road Company Limited has been formed.

2.18.36. The EMRIP Project consist of four components viz. 1) Sea protection works on Ennore Expressway, 2) Widening of Ennore Express way to 4 lane along with service Roads on both sides for 6.8 Km. 3) Improvement and Widening of TPP road and 4) Strengthening of IRR and MORR road. The above works are in progress.

2.18.37. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs.2488.27 crore. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.497.65 crore and Rs.34.79 crore respectively.

2.19. Transport

2.19.1. Road transport occupies a primary place in to-day's world as it provides a reach unparalleled by any other contemporary mode of transport. There are 7 State Transport Undertakings, the Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited, the Pallavan Transport Consultancy Services Limited, the Institute of Road Transport, and the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department concerned with transport operations in the public sector, financing, repairs of Government vehicles etc.

2.19.2. State Transport Undertakings (STUs) – Till 1971, State Transport operations were under the control of Tamil Nadu Government. After 1971, this was entrusted to various Transport Corporations registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The Pattabiraman committee in 1976 and the Thillainayagam Committee in 1990 gave various recommendations for the improvement of the STUs and they were implemented wherever possible.

2.19.3. In order to reduce the administrative overhead costs and to avoid wasteful competition in the operation of services among the State Transport Corporations, the Government have amalgamated the 21 State Transport Corporations into 7 Corporations. From January 2004, 7 amalgamated STUs are functioning in Tamil Nadu of which one is exclusively for the city of Chennai and one exclusively for the operation of Express Services on long distance intra-state and inter-state routes. The other 5 Corporations operate Mofussil and Town Services in the Districts.

2.19.4. The State Transport undertakings are operating 16982 buses. Out of these, Mofussil buses constitute 5977 (35.2% of total fleet), Town / Metro buses 8154 (48.14%), Ghat buses 522 (3.07%), Express buses 795 (4.68%) and spare buses 1513 (8.91%).

2.19.5. The STUs have achieved profit/ loss during the tenth five year Plan period. The achieved a loss to the tune of Rs. 4.21 crore during 2002-03, profit of Rs 2.38 crore during 2003-04, profit of Rs 27.62 crore during 2004-05, loss to the tune of Rs. 397.36 crore (Pre Audit) during 2005-06 and again loss to the tune of Rs. 512.92 crore (Budget) during 2006-07.

2.19.6. The STUs introduced 7404 new buses during Tenth Five Year Plan period as against target of 10000 buses. It is proposed to purchase 1000 buses with the financial support from Government and the balance buses are to be introduced out of own fund / loan fund through TDFC, in the current year.

2.19.7. The Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited commenced its business in March 1975 to cater to the long term financial requirements of State Transport Undertakings for purchase of chassis, body building, setting up of workshops and also to meet the working capital requirements by mobilising adequate funds from general public through public deposits. TDFC has been registered as a Non-banking Finance Company with the Reserve Bank of India and classified as a Hire Purchase Company. Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited has a track record of earning profits in all the years since its inception from 1975.

2.19.8. Computerisation of Transport Department – Major Progress has been achieved in computerization since 1997. The following expenditure has been incurred towards computerization of Transport department:

Table: 2.9 Expenditure on Computerisation

(Rs. in thousands)		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2004-05	70,000	69,933
2005-06	70,000	63,925
2006-07	2,183	846
2007-08	10,000	10,000
(Proposed Outlay)		

2.19.9. Road Safety Fund - The proceeds from compounding fees and spot finances collected by the Transport and the Police Department go to the Road Safety Fund which is then utilised for undertaking road safety schemes / measures.

2.19.10. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department - The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department is a service department undertaking maintenance and repairs of all Government departmental vehicles numbering around 10,000. There are 20 Government Automobile Workshops in various District Headquarters throughout the State. This

department is operating 10 consumer fuel bunks for the supply of fuel and other lubricants to the State Government Departmental vehicles.

2.19.11. An outlay of Rs.204.30 crore is proposed for the year 2007-08.

2.20. Education

2.20.1. Tamil Nadu has been consistently in the forefront in implementation of educational programmes over the years. Tamil Nadu is next only to Kerala and Maharashtra in overall and female literacy among the major states in the country. The overall literacy rate has gone up from 62.7 % in 1991 to 73.47 % in 2001. The female literacy rate has gone up by more than 13 %age points from 51.33 % in 1991 to 64.55 % in 2001. The ratio of male literacy to female literacy has come down from 1.40 in 1991 to 1.27 in 2001, revealing the narrowing of gender inequality in the State. In Tamil Nadu the plan expenditure on education, which was only, Rs.3.82 crore during the First Five Year Plan has increased to about Rs.1861.06 crore during Tenth Plan. For the Eleventh Plan 2007-12, the outlay for education is proposed to be increased substantially to about Rs.3811.92 crore.

School Education

2.20.2. The School Education Department is moving towards Universalisation of Secondary Education apart from Universalisation of Elementary Education.

2.20.3. The success story of Tamil Nadu under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has become a model to be emulated at the national level. The Population Census revealed that the gender gap in literacy rate was high at 22 %age points in rural Tamil Nadu as compared to the urban areas (13 %age points). Various measures through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Elementary Education and Directorate of School Education have been taken up in bridging the gender gap. But as far as sex ratio of Tamil Nadu is concerned, it is in comfortable position when compared to many states and union territories. In order to bridge the gap, many social welfare schemes have been implemented to attract the girl children and also vocational component has been introduced as an integral part of girls education under SSA.

2.20.4. Dropout Rate in Tamil Nadu - Government has provided education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 and takes various measures to

improve the Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. The drop out rate at various levels has been considerably reduced over the years. The School Education has been structured in Tamil Nadu as 4 levels, namely Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary. The drop out rates at three levels over the years are provided in the following table:

Table: 2.10 Drop Out Rate in Tamil Nadu

Year	Primary stage	Upper Primary stage	High School stage
2002-03	12	13	57.37
2003-04	8	10	57.29
2004-05	5.79	8.64	55.51
2005-06	3.81	7.58	42.45

2.20.5. Recently, free supply of textbooks for all children from 1st to XII Standard, Two eggs per week along with regular noon meal for all children from 1 to 8 classes and Education Improvement Day celebration on the eve of Kamarajar's birthday are some of the steps taken in the State for reducing dropouts in schools. The drop out rate during 2006-07 is expected to be zero at primary level, less than 3% at upper primary level, and less than 30% at High school level.

2.20.6. During 2007-08, a total outlay of Rs.72317.76 lakh is proposed for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the ratio of 75:25. The state share for SSA for the year 2007-08 is Rs.54238.32 lakh. The scheme will be continued upto 2010. The following objectives are to be realized through the implementation of the above scheme.

- Achieving enrolment of all school age children and to provide 5 years of schooling for all these children before 2007 and 8 years of schooling before 2010.
- Bridge all genders and social category gaps as primary stage by 2007 at elementary education level by 2010.
- Universal retention by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.

2.20.7. The important activities being carried out are as follows:

- Upgradation of 126 Educational Guarantee Scheme centres into New Primary Schools.
- Upgradation of 234 Primary schools into Upper Primary Schools.
- 234 Educational Guarantee Scheme Centres in unserved habitations
- Construction of 126 Primary schools buildings.
- Construction of 546 Upper Primary Buildings
- Construction of 12,464 additional classrooms
- 1075 Cluster Resource Centre buildings.
- Innovative Building as a Learning Aid (BaLA) project to be incorporated in classroom construction.
- Electrification to 3,910 Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- Coverage of 1,11,989 Out-of-School children in 4,890 Bridge Courses centres and 436 Residential Camps etc.
- Inclusive Education for the Disabled programme for 1,13,009 children.
- 18 days of In-service Teacher Training to all teachers at Primary and Upper Primary levels.
- Vocational skills training to 1.16 lakh girls at Upper Primary level.
- Constitution of State Institute of Education Management and Training (SIEMAT)
- Purchase of computers for schools and Computer Aided Learning in coordination with Intel, Microsoft and Azim Premji Foundation; CAL (Computer Aided Learning) centres in 412 Cluster Resource Centres.
- 2.96 lakh girls at Upper Primary Level to be covered under National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary level (NPEGEL)
- EDUSAT to be extensively used for Programme implementation, monitoring and training.

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

2.20.8. The children in the age group of 3-5 years come under ECCE. The ECCE centers are preparatory centers for regular schooling of children. Based on needs, some of these centers are upgraded into pre-primary schools.

SC/ST Children

2.20.9. Special coaching classes / remedial teaching are organized for low achievers and slow learners among the SC/ST children for one hour in the evening after school hours in select subjects. Exposure visits to places of historic and educational importance are also being arranged to kindle curiosity and interest among children for learning. Vocational skills and life skills development activities are also being arranged as additional inputs.

Computer Education

2.20.10. The State's focus is on Computer Aided Learning (CAL). Under this programme, Block Resource Centres (BRC), Cluster Resource Centres (CRC) and select Middle Schools function as learning centers which are equipped with computer systems to provide training on CAL to teachers and Computer Aided Learning to children at the Upper Primary Level.

Integrated Education for the Disabled (IED)

2.20.11. Integrated Education for the Disabled is being implemented through NGOs in all the Districts. NGOs who are already experienced in this field have been chosen to implement the programme. Two Special teachers are appointed per Block to give training to teachers and also to give onsite supports to teachers who have disabled children in their classrooms. Medical camps are conducted and assistive devices are being provided. This is being done in collaboration with other related District Rehabilitation Department. Resource room has been set up in each BRC to facilitate learning and physical well being of the disabled children.

Girls' Education

2.20.12. Concerted efforts towards bringing girl children to the school and ensuring that they complete eight years of schooling are undertaken in the State. In this regard, as a special intervention, Vocational skills training for Girl children at the upper primary level is being taken up.

2.20.13. Bridging Gender gap - In order to reduce the gender gap, schemes such as National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary level (NPEGEL) and (Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya) (KGBV) under SSA Girl

Education component have been introduced. These schemes have attracted, especially the girl children towards schools and they complete the upper primary stage without dropping from the system.

National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)

2.20.14. NPEGEL Scheme is being implemented in 29 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in 11 Districts. This is a special programme implemented exclusively for the welfare of girls.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

2.20.15. KGBV Scheme is also being implemented in 22 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in 10 Districts. Residential Schools have been opened to enroll out-of-school girls.

Special Literacy Programme for Women

2.20.16. This scheme was introduced during 2005-06 in the Directorate of Non-formal & Adult Education to give literacy training programme for women. The six districts covered under this programme were Dharmapuri, Villupuram, Erode, Salem, Krishnagiri and Perambalur and it was later extended to all districts during 2006-07. For the year 2007-08, it is proposed to cover 1.12 lakh beneficiaries in all districts of the State.

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)

2.20.17. Setting up of DIETs is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. There are 29 DIETs in Tamil Nadu. DIETs function with seven branches viz. Pre-service, Work Experience, District Resource Unit, Planning and Management, Educational Technology, In-service and Curriculum Material Development and Evaluation. It imparts pre-service education to 2400 students in the first year and 2400 students in the second year. It organizes in-service training programmes for the professional development of teachers, Framing of syllabus and Curriculum, Revision of textbooks, catering to the changing professional needs of teachers in the context of advancements in the field of Science and Technology, planning, coordinating, conducting and evaluating training programmes are some of the activities of DIETs.

Higher Education

2.20.18. Tamil Nadu is one of the most advanced States in the country in the field of higher education. The institutions of higher education in Tamil Nadu have, for over a century, enjoyed a pre-eminent reputation among the colleges and universities in India. There are 670 (Arts and Science) colleges and other specific subject colleges in the State, out of which 132 are meant for women. There are 13 Universities under the aegis of Higher Education Department. Tamil Nadu has the largest number of autonomous colleges and the highest number of NAAC – accredited institutions. The Government colleges have been converted into the constituent colleges of the respective Universities to which they are affiliated w.e.f. 16.10.2002. With a view to providing access to higher education for large segments of population, “Tamil Nadu Open University” has been started during the year 2002-2003 and has enrolled more than 50,000 students under various courses.

2.20.19. The Tamil Nadu Government proposes to take action to provide uniform standard education of good quality for all students and provide special educational concessions to the districts where literacy rates are low so as to bring them on par with the educational levels of other districts.

2.20.20. An outlay of Rs.572.44 crore is proposed for General Education in the Annual Plan 2007-08. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.114.49 crore and Rs.10.63 crore respectively.

2.21. Technical Education

2.21.1. The total number of Polytechnics during 2006-07 is 236 including Hotel Management and Catering Technology Institutions with an intake of 65,999 seats and 248 Engineering Colleges with an intake of 90,698 seats and 12 Deemed Universities with 13 Engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu.

2.21.2. The endeavour of the Government is to consolidate the capacities built up, while improving the quality of these institutions rather than merely increasing the number of new institutions. In line with this policy, the Government has created a Technological University by converting Anna University located in Chennai into an affiliating type. Anna University has initiated programmes for upgrading the engineering curriculum and syllabi in order to respond to new technological development and to the demands of the market. Anna University has emerged as the largest technical University in the country.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)

2.21.3. The Government of India has launched Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme to improve the quality of Technical Education in the degree and diploma level engineering institutions across the country. Tamil Nadu Government has been included in the second cycle of TEQIP project, which is one among the seven states selected. It has been taken up with World Bank assistance with lifetime allocation of Rs. 9616.27 lakh. The outlay proposed for 2007-08 is Rs.3240 lakh.

2.21.4. The total outlay proposed for Technical Education for 2007-08 is Rs. 38.77 crore.

2.22. Tourism

2.22.1. The tourism sector in Tamil Nadu has great potential to create employment and thus contribute meaningfully to economic development.

2.22.2. The objective is to increase the tourist inflow to Tamil Nadu to 10-12% per annum from the present level of 7-9%.

2.22.3. Tamil Nadu is being promoted as an “enchanted” destination for holidaying in Southern India through massive publicity and marketing and provision of infrastructural facilities and basic amenities at potential tourist spots. Private sector participation is being encouraged in development of tourism. A three pronged approach is being adopted to promote tourism in the State: (i) major publicity campaigns, (ii) creation of infrastructure at tourist spots and (iii) offering attractive packages. Some of the hidden treasures of Tamil Nadu are sought to be popularized: Spiritual tourism and conference tourism are being encouraged.

2.22.4. Efforts are being taken to reach the first position from second position in attracting foreign tourists, and from third in the case of domestic tourists, Funds are being provided for development of tourism under the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), Integrated Coastal Area Development Programme (ICADP) etc. Marketing and publicity campaigns will continue to be conducted in major cities, as well as through the print and electronic media. During the Tenth Plan, a sum of Rs.8519.85 lakh has been spent and it is likely to allocate about Rs.17000 lakh for the Eleventh Plan for Tourism.

2.22.5. A sum of Rs.30.20 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08 for promotion and development of Tourism in the State.

2.23. Sports and Youth Services

2.23.1. Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in many disciplines of sports at the national and international levels, both in individual and team events. This is largely due to the excellent infrastructure, coaching facilities, tournaments and incentives provided to sports persons by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

2.23.2. In order to channelise the enthusiasm of the youth in sports activities, the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu was constituted in 1992 on the pattern of the Sports Authority of India. The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu is the apex body, which implements activities for sports and youth welfare activities. During the Tenth Plan, a sum of Rs.6897 lakh has been spent and it is proposed to allocate about Rs.10000 lakh for the Eleventh Plan for Sports and Youth Services.

2.23.3. During 2007-08, efforts will be made to improve and consolidate the sports infrastructure at State and District levels and to continue measures to identify and develop sporting talent in the State. In order to bring Tamil Nadu to a prime position in Sports and Youth affairs in the country thrust has to be given to various schemes such as Coaching Programme at State and National level, Conduct of competitions at District level and National level, Introduction of Competitions in Sports Discipline such as Squash, Gymnastics, Fencing, Boxing etc.

2.23.4. The outlay for Sports and Youth services in the Annual Plan 2007-08 will be Rs.19.10 crore. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.3.82 crore and Rs.0.15 crore respectively.

2.24. Health and Family Welfare

2.24.1. Health is a significant contributor to human capital formation and the health status of the population is an important indicator of human resource development. Investment in health has direct returns in terms of longevity and improvement in the physical and mental development of the people. Hence, health planning becomes an integral part of socio economic planning and provision of health care facilities is related to preventive, curative and promotive services. The health service network consists principally of two related but distinct units viz., the network of medical institutions providing curative services and a series of disease – specific campaign programmes targeted towards prevention, eradication and control of diseases.

2.24.2. As a result of implementation of various programmes through the State's Department of Health and Family Welfare, there has been an overall improvement in the health situation and significant improvement in health indicators like life expectancy, birth rate, death rate, IMR and MMR. The combination of factors that have contributed to this remarkable improvement include, improvement in the quality of health care services, provision of infrastructure facilities to hospitals and PHCs, convergence of services provided by sectors of health, nutrition, social welfare and education, comprehensive package of MCH services, child survival and safe motherhood initiatives, coordination at the district and lower formations, special IEC campaigns, acceptance of contraception, appropriate supplies and services of contraception, adequate supply of drugs, training and reorientation, package of incentives and awards, monitoring etc. The current level during 2005 with regard to certain important indicators compared to All India, goals by 2000 as per National Health Policy and goals by 2007 as per State Tenth plan document are as per the following Table:

Table: 2.11 Vital Statistics in Tamil Nadu

Indicators	Current level		Goals by 2000	Goals by 2007
	All India	Tamil Nadu		
Crude Birth rate (per 1000 population)	23.8	16.5	21.0	15
Crude Death rate (per 1000 population)	7.6	7.4	9.0	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	58	37	60	28
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) as in 2004	4.00	0.9	below 2	< 1
Total Fertility Rate	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.5
Life Expectancy at Birth (2001-2006) (Years)				
Male	64	67	64	70
Female	65	70		
Babies Birth Weight less than 2.5 kgs. (%)	30.0	17.6	10	15
Couple Protection Rate (%)	46.2	50.1	60	65
Natural Growth Rate (%)	1.63	0.92	1.2	< 1

Source : Family Welfare Dept. and State's Tenth plan (2002-07) Document & SRS, 2005

2.24.3. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), a sensitive indicator of health status as well as of overall socio-economic development, has fallen in Tamil Nadu from about 113/ 1000 live births in 1971 to 91/ 1000 in 1981 i.e., at 2.2 points per year. In the next decade the fall was much steeper namely 57/ 1000 in 1991 i.e. at 3.4 points per year. Subsequently, IMR has declined from 49 in 2001 to 37 in 2005. As a result of the improved strategies of the Family Welfare Programme during 1970s and 1980s, the Crude Birth Rate in Tamil Nadu declined from 30/ 1000 population in 1973 to 28.9 in 1979. Though it remained static till 1984, it declined rapidly to 21.6 in 1990 and 19.2 in 1994. The CBR for Tamil Nadu has further reduced from 19.1 in 2001 to 16.5 in 2005.

Health Infrastructure

2.24.4. Towards the objective of providing cost effective, efficient and quality health care services to the people, the health physical infrastructure and personnel available in the State are outlined below:

2.24.5. There are 14 Medical Colleges and 1 Dental College in the Govt. sector. There are 42 teaching hospitals in the State functioning under the control of Director of **Medical Education**. There are 3788 doctors, 4490 nurses, 3922 para medical staff and 21399 beds available under this Directorate. An average of 20925 inpatients and 68908 outpatients are

treated per day in these hospitals. In addition to fulfilling the manpower requirements in terms of health personnel, training and research programmes are also implemented.

2.24.6. The **Medical and Rural Health Services** are rendered through a grid of 29 District Headquarters Hospitals, 155 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, 80 Non-Taluk Hospitals, 12 Government Dispensaries and 11 mobile units, 7 women and children hospitals, 2 TB hospitals, 2 TB clinics and 7 leprosy hospitals under the administrative control of the Director of Medical and Rural Health Services. Totally there are 304 Medical Institutions functioning with the bed strength of 21170. The daily average OP and IP strength is 2.15 lakh and 0.19 lakh respectively.

2.24.7. The Directorate is implementing various medical services programmes such as TB control, mental health; HIV, blood bank besides implementation of various schemes like Human Organ Transplantation Act and Private Clinical Establishment Regulation Act, Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, recognition of private hospitals etc. The non taluk and taluk hospitals are the first referral units in the chain of medical services in the State and the 29 District Headquarters Hospitals are the second referral units. The Joint Directors of Health Services in all Districts except Chennai are responsible for supervision in implementation of all the Medical Health Programmes including Family Welfare. They also co-ordinate with the other departments to implement the programmes such as control of blindness, AIDS, Hill Area Development Programme, schemes for Adi dravida and Tribal Welfare.

2.24.8. Under **Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy**, there are two Government Siddha medical colleges, 1 Govt. Unani medical college, 1 Govt. Homoeopathy Medical College & hospital and one Govt yoga and naturopathy medical college. Siddha Wings are functioning in all the District Headquarters hospitals, taluk and non taluk hospitals, 371 Primary Health Centres, 4 teaching college hospitals for allopathy and there are 40 Government Siddha dispensaries in the State. Two

research units in Cancer and AIDS are functioning at Chennai and Palayamkottai.

2.24.9. Besides, 19 ayurveda wings/ dispensaries, 36 homoeopathy wings/ dispensaries and 11 unani wings are also functioning. Further, 3 research units in diabetes, infertility, fracture etc. have also started functioning in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai. Adequate funding is provided for the hospitals, colleges, various wings, dispensaries, the regional pharmacies preparing medicine, re-orientation training, translation of manuscripts, purchase of books for the libraries, printing and publishing of new books etc.

2.24.10. The **Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine** is looking after the preventive aspect of the health care through the network of 1417 Primary Health Centres and 8683 Health Sub-Centres. Totally, 4773 beds and 2893 doctors are on roll of DPH to provide primary health care to the community and this Directorate is responsible for implementing all the National and State Health Programmes for Immunization, School health, Maternal and Child Health Care, Food Adulteration and Health education. Public Health and Preventive Medicine is also concerned with the prevention of diseases particularly vector borne diseases like malaria, filaria and Japanese encephalitis. The other programmes for the control of diseases relate to small pox, cholera, typhoid, acute gastro-enteritis, leptospirosis, dengue and infective hepatitis. The Directorate has achieved the following:

- Malaria has been greatly reduced even though it is a problem in urban areas (Chennai city is a major contributor of malaria cases)
- Various immunisation programmes have been sustained at 100% year after year resulting in reduction in incidence of vaccine preventable diseases
- Ante-natal registration level is nearly 100%. Institutional delivery is 91.56%. Every pregnant woman receives 3 ante-natal check up on an average

- School Health Programme hitherto being implemented in the State has been revamped and implemented as school children health check up programme. Nearly 54.51 lakh children were treated. 42568 students were referred to higher medical institutions for further treatment.

2.24.11. The Directorate of **Drugs Control** is the controlling and licensing authority for grant and renewal of licenses for manufacture and sale of medicines and cosmetics. The licensing of blood banks is also done by it. There are 13 zonal offices, one drug testing laboratory, one legal-cum-intelligence wing and one mobile squad in the Directorate. The Drug Testing Laboratory attached to the Department undertakes testing of samples drawn by Drug Inspectors from retail and wholesale units, manufacturing units and hospitals. A total of 151 prosecution have been sanctioned for the period of 2005 to 2006.

2.24.12. The **Tamil Nadu State Health Transport** Department is attending to the maintenance and servicing of motor vehicles attached to the various Directorates relating to health. This Department is having one reconditioning and central body repair unit, 7 regional workshops, 9 district workshops and 27 mobile maintenance units with a fleet strength of 2662.

2.24.13. The **Family Welfare** Programme launched in 1951 was aimed at promoting voluntary birth control through contraception. It started with a clinical approach but was modified as an extension approach with time bound targets from 1967 and received greater emphasis in successive Five Year Plans. Since late 70s, it expanded into a community oriented service network in which contraceptive services are part and parcel of the package of services for maternal and child health. The Family Welfare Programme is implemented through 1417 Primary Health Centres including 69 Community Health Centres, 8683 Health Sub-Centres, 114 post- partum centres, 382 rural family welfare bureau, 193 urban health posts, 101 urban family welfare centres, 1513 Approved Nursing Homes and 27 Voluntary Organisations (N.G.Os).

2.24.14. Out of the total sterilisations in the State, 58.9% are performed in the Government Institutions, 6.1% in Voluntary Organisations, 25.6% in the

Approved Nursing Homes, 4.2% in the Local Bodies and the remaining in unapproved Nursing Homes.

2.24.15. The National **Leprosy** control programme has been in operation since 1954 with the main thrust on detection and sustained regular treatment of all leprosy patients. During 1983, there were 5.8 lakh leprosy cases in Tamil Nadu and the prevalence rate was 11.8 per 1000 persons but after the adoption of multi drug treatment (MDT) for the past 10 years, the leprosy cases have got reduced to 63890. There are 102 leprosy control units and 1 leprosy hospital in the State. In 2004, the prevalence rate was 1.4 per 10,000 population. Now, Tamil Nadu is marching towards a caseload of less than one (0.6%).

2.24.16. Tuberculosis is a serious public health problem in the country. India accounts for nearly 1/2 of the global TB burden. Every year there are approximately 16 lakh new cases in the country of which approximately 10 lakh are new smear positive and therefore highly infectious. One person dies from TB in India every minute.

2.24.17. To control TB, the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in 1962. Based on the review by an Expert Committee in 1992, Government of India evolved a revised strategy with the objective of curing atleast 85% of new sputum positive patients and detecting at least 70% of such patients. The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) using DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) strategy was launched on 26th March, 1997 and is being implemented in a phased manner. The Government of India under external assistance component meets the expenditure of drugs, logistics and the establishment expenditure of contractual staff including IEC activities.

2.24.18. The **National Anti-Malaria Programme** is the '**World's Biggest Health Programme**' against a single communicable disease and continues to be the country's most comprehensive and multi-faceted public health activity. With the successful implementation of the programme in 1958, the annual incidence of Malaria was drastically reduced from 7.5 crore at the

time of Independence to about 1 lakh in 1965 further it was reduced to 40948 in the year 2005.

2.24.19. The **National Programme for Control of Blindness** (NPCB) was launched in 1976. The main objective of the programme is to reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.8 by 2007. A recent Blindness Survey (2001-02) has indicated reduction in the prevalence of blindness and significant rise in %age of Intra-Ocular Lens (IOL) implantation.

2.24.20. The prevalence rate of blindness in Tamil Nadu has come down from 1.62% in 1994 to 0.78% in 2002. For All-India, the rate has come down from 1.49 to 1.10. Similarly the prevalence rate of cataract blindness has come down from 1.13% in 1994 to 0.4% in 2002. Tamil Nadu stands first in the country in the number of IOL implants and in school eye screening. It stands second in eye-donation.

Health System Development Project

2.24.21. In order to reform the existing health system and also to upgrade the public hospitals and primary health centres by providing the necessary inputs, the Health System Development Project supported by the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.482.49 crore was launched in 2005 for a five year period, encompassing activities such as civil works, provision of equipments, IEC, training, health management information system, infrastructure development, provision of specialised medical personnel, NGO supported activities, tribal health, health care waste management, public private partnership and so on. The main objectives of the project are to improve health outcome of the poor households, especially in the areas of maternal and child health, awareness generation on non-communicable diseases and for trauma care. The project will also focus on the health of the tribal communities and disadvantaged groups in the districts and blocks with poor health indicators. The benefits of the project will be reduction in mortality, morbidity and disability thereby improving the potential earning capacity of the poor, timely care at client friendly hospitals and PHCs resulting in higher cure rates at lower cost and reducing pressure on tertiary hospitals.

Reproductive and Child Health

2.24.22. The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme phase II with a total outlay of Rs.426 crore planned for five years was started in April 2005. It is the flagship programme of Family Welfare, which combines a trio of objectives, viz., reproductive health, child survival and fertility regulations. The programme (with district as the basis) is mainly offered through Primary Health Infrastructure. The overall goals of the programme are to reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity and assure reproductive health care and choice thereby contributing to the stabilization of population. The State Government has also decided to provide pregnant women a sum of Rs.1000/- per month for 3 months each before and after delivery under the maternity assistance programme.

2.24.23. Government of India is implementing a Comprehensive **National AIDS Control Programme** throughout the country. The second Phase of the programme was launched in April 1999 with the objectives: (i) to reduce the spread of HIV infection and (ii) to strengthen the capacity of Central / State Governments to respond to HIV / AIDS on a long-term basis.

2.24.24. Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in combating HIV/ AIDS. Tamil Nadu was the first State in the country to create an independent and autonomous society viz., Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society (TANSACS) to implement intervention programmes through NGOs. The focus is on targeted intervention with specific population groups like commercial sex workers, truckers and helpers, youth in slum etc. The key activities of TANSACS include awareness programmes and social mobilization activities, targeted intervention programmes through NGOs, training and capacity building activities, STD / RTI care and also outreach service, condom promotion activities, blood safety and voluntary blood donation activities, voluntary counselling and testing centres to identify HIV affected and to provide counselling etc. The sentinel surveillance was conducted in 2001 and it showed that the prevalence stood at 1.13 among the ANC mother peaked in the year 2001 and later it declined to 0.5% in the year 2005.

2.24.25. The approved outlay for Tenth Plan (2002-07) was Rs.700 crore for this sector. The anticipated expenditure incurred during the period is Rs.1256.24 crore. The outlay proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs.2921.07 crore. The outlay proposed for Medical and Public Health for 2007-08 is Rs.492.93 crore. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.98.59 crore and Rs.13.41 crore respectively.

2.25. Social Welfare

2.25.1. Social Welfare programmes are designed essentially to supplement the larger effort for human development. The objective is to improve the quality of life and to cater to the special needs of vulnerable sections like children, women and the handicapped through organised and sustained developmental activities. During the past few decades of planned development, social welfare has acquired greater significance, as evinced through its widening interface with Government and increasing participation of voluntary agencies. Upto the close of the Fourth Plan, most of the programmes were ameliorative in nature. From the Fifth Plan onwards, emphasis was shifted to the promotion of preventive and developmental services. Programmes for promoting women's welfare received fillip. These included socio-economic programmes, which provided employment opportunities to needy women and disabled persons to supplement their family income or to bring about their economic rehabilitation, condensed courses/ vocational training courses which prepared women for certain recognized examinations thus enabling them to qualify for specific jobs and acquire various skills, hostels for women, which helped in providing women from far-flung areas with stay and day care facilities for their children.

2.25.2. Social Welfare encompasses a host of measures, which would fall within the ambit of the term social security. Traditionally, social security means the protection which society provides for its members, through a series of measures against the economic and social distress that would otherwise be caused by the stoppage or substantial reduction of earnings resulting from sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age and health.

2.25.3. In Tamil Nadu (as in other parts of the country), social security is provided through both promotional and protective measures. While promotional social security includes poverty alleviation programmes, employment generation programmes, provision of basic needs and the public distribution system, protective social security includes entitlements to those affected by old age, disability, sickness, maternity, employment injury etc., which comprises contributory benefits in the form of pensions &

retirement benefits to Government employees provident funds & other benefits for workers in factories and other commercial establishments, pensions for vulnerable groups and marriage & maternity or other social assistance for women .

Welfare of women and children

2.25.4. The status of women is reflected through indicators like literacy level, work participation rate, gender development index (GDI) etc. The GDI is a summary measure, which has been found to be useful in comparing stages of gender development.

2.25.5. The GDI (HDR 2003) for Tamil Nadu is 0.654 as against the All-India value of 0.560 (HDR 2002). This shows that Tamil Nadu's achievement in gender equality is better than that in the country as a whole.

2.25.6. Sex ratio in Tamil Nadu in 2001 was 986/ 1000 as against 974/ 1000 in 1991. The juvenile sex ratio in Tamil Nadu is 939 according to 2001 census as compared to 948 in 1991 census.

2.25.7. With regard to female literacy, the rate in Tamil Nadu has increased from 27% in 1971 to 35% in 1981, 51% in 1991 and 64.55% in 2001.

2.25.8. The female work participation rate has increased from 22.95% in 1971 to 32.41% in 1981 and to 34.41% in 1991 and it has reduced to 31.15% in 2001.

2.25.9. The programmes, which have improved the status of women are classified broadly into economic activities, welfare support, financial assistance etc. Programmes are implemented for the rehabilitation and welfare of widows, destitutes and deserted women by providing either direct assistance for marriage and in kind like supply of sewing machines etc. or indirect assistance in the form of training in vocational courses like computer, typewriting, shorthand and involving women in various co-operative societies for promoting self employment. The other programmes under implementation are creches, balwadies, and training-cum-production centres for women and institutional services for the needy women.

2.25.10. To help financially poor parents in getting their daughter married and to promote the educational status of poor girls, **Moovalur Ramammirtham Ammaiya Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme** was implemented with effect from 1989. It has now been revived and implemented with an **increase of Rs.5000/- i.e. from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.15,000/- per beneficiary** (for girls above 18 years).

2.25.11. To prevent female infanticide and to discourage preference for male child as well as to promote family planning, girl child protection scheme is being implemented. It also ensures equal opportunity in education for girl children on par with male children. The cradle baby scheme was launched in Salem with the sole aim of eradicating female infanticide. This scheme was later extended to Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri. For encouraging orphaned, abandoned and neglected destitute children, Govt has permitted to run 21 licensed agencies doing in-country adoptions and all the licensed agencies are authorised to handle legal adoptions.

2.25.12. In order mitigate the problems of the aged, Govt. gives financial assistance to 16 voluntary organisations, to run old age homes, 620 old age persons are provided food and shelter in these homes. To mitigate the sufferings of the Tsunami affected population of the worst affected coastal districts, various special welfare and relief measures viz., special service homes for adolescent girls and unmarried girls above 18 years, financial assistance scheme, psychological care and support programme has been implemented.

2.25.13. In order to provide social security to the aged/ physically handicapped/ destitute widows/ deserted wives and destitute agricultural labourers who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives, pension schemes are being implemented. The financial assistance provided to them has now been enhanced from Rs.200/- to Rs.400/- p.m. during 2006-07.

Social Defence

2.25.14. The fundamental duties and responsibilities of the Department of Social Defence, is to ensure protection of children and women from neglect, maltreatment, abuse, exploitation etc and facilitate them to lead a

meaningful life by evolving appropriate intervention, strategies and programmes for their reintegration into the mainstream society. It is therefore to ensure such intervention and programmes in accordance with the provisions of central legislations viz., the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

2.25.15. There are totally 50 institutions out of which 8 observation homes (6 run by the Dept directly and 2 run by the NGOs funded by Govt), 31 children homes (11 run by the Dept directly and 20 by NGOs funded by the Govt.) for boys and girls, 6 protective/ vigilance homes, 2 special homes for boys and girls and 3 aftercare organisations are run by the Government and 20 by voluntary organisations. These institutions provide care, treatment, custody, educational and vocational training and rehabilitation to the children and women. The other ongoing programmes are: maintenance of homes, training to the inmates in various trades, functioning of the State level programme and monitoring cell etc.

2.25.16. The **Directorate for Rehabilitation of the Disabled** aims to provide comprehensive, rehabilitation services which include provision of special education, vocational training, placement in jobs, assistance for self employment and free supply of appliances to improve their mobility with the ultimate objective of making the handicapped self-reliant and economically independent. According to National Sample Survey, the disabled constitute 1.9% of the total population. As per Census 2001, the total disabled population in Tamil Nadu State is 16.42 lakh. There are 25 special schools run by the Government, out of which 11 are for the blind, 2 preschools, 10 for deaf and dumb, 1 for mentally retarded and 1 for severely orthopaedically handicapped. Financial assistance given to physically handicapped persons has been enhanced from Rs.200/- to Rs.500/- per month.

2.25.17. The outlay approved for Social Welfare for Tenth Plan (2002-07) was Rs.200 crore. During the Tenth Plan the anticipated expenditure is reported to be Rs.2222.77 crore. The outlay proposed for the 11th Five Year

Plan is Rs.6020 crore. The outlay proposed for 2007-08 is Rs.1015.85 crore. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.203.17 crore and Rs.36.03 crore respectively.

2.26. NUTRITION

2.26.1. Nutritional status is one of the indicators of the overall well being of population and human resources development. Malnutrition is the cumulative effect of factors like poverty, inadequate access to food, illiteracy, large size families, poor environmental sanitation, lack of basic minimal health care, lack of personal hygiene, lack of easy access to adequate safe drinking water and lack of awareness. The manifestations of malnutrition could be seen in the prevalence of specific nutrient-deficiency disorders such as protein-energy malnutrition, anaemia, night blindness, goitre, susceptibility to a number of infectious diseases, low birth weight of children, high IMR and MMR, lack of resistance to illnesses among mothers and children, growth retardation (both physical and mental) and stunting among toddlers. Infants, growing children, pregnant and lactating women are the most malnourished segments of the society and they need adequate nutritional support.

2.26.2. With its focus on nutrition and on making Tamil Nadu a Malnutrition Free State, the Government of Tamil Nadu aims at improving the nutritional status, especially of those below poverty line with special focus on children and the aged. The nutritional status of the children during preschool age reflects overall living conditions of the society. With the advent of several measures, in Tamil Nadu, nutritional status of children has improved considerably over the years and the %age of normal children has improved from 41.40 in 1992-93 to 61.45 in 2005-06. Severe malnutrition has been reduced from 0.45% in 1999 to 0.07% in March. The Infant Mortality Rate has come down from 53 (1998) to 37 (2005) per 1000 live births.

2.26.3. At present, there are 116 General ICDS Projects in the State, of which 67 are in rural areas, 2 in tribal areas and 47 in urban slums. In addition, there are 318 WB-ICDS Projects, all in rural areas. Totally, there are 42677 centres (23177 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under General ICDS III and 19,500 under WB ICDS project functioning in Tamil Nadu. In respect of coverage of SC/ST, two separate tribal projects are under operation in General ICDS. From 01.04.2006, all the 434 (318 WB-ICDS

Projects + 116 General ICDS Projects) Projects comprising, 42677 Anganwadi Centres are functioning under the Centrally Sponsored ICDS scheme. As per the revised norms, there must be one Anganwadi centre for a population of 500-1500 in plains and 300-1500 in Tribal areas. To cover all habitations in the State, Government of India has sanctioned 3049 additional Anganwadi Centres for Tamil Nadu.

2.26.4. The package of services comprises noon meal, supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school education, health and nutrition education for the mothers. The target groups are children in the age group of 0-6 and expectant women and nursing mothers. Both in General and WB ICDS Schemes weaning food is given to 6.5 lakh children in the age group from 6 months to 3 years, 10.7 lakh children are given nutritious meal in the age group of 2 to 5 years. Along with nutritious meal one boiled egg was supplied to children and students in the age group of 2 to 15 years. From 2006 onwards (15.7.2006) 2 eggs per week is being supplied (Mondays and Wednesdays) to the children and students in the age group of 2 to 15 years. Iron and folic Acid (IFA) supplementation and de-worming are provided to improve their health condition. Iron fortified salt is used in the preparation of meals under PT MGR school programme to control and prevent iron deficiency/ anaemia which is the commonest nutritional disorder widely prevalent among children in the age group of 2-15 years. 5 lakh Pregnant/ Nursing mothers are given weaning food from 6th month of pregnancy and upto 6 months after delivery. From 1995, the pregnant women who have been given a cash assistance of Rs.500/- has now been given an enhanced amount of Rs.1000/- as support under National Maternity benefit scheme and are being entitled to take free meal every day at the Nutritious Meal Programme centre for a period of 6 months.

2.26.5. Thus, though the feeding programmes would have been started to combat hunger, the Government has over the years made serious efforts to combine provision of food under NMP with other services such as health care, immunization, growth monitoring, pre & post natal care for women,

communication and nutrition education through programmes like ICDS and TINP.

2.26.6. Current Status - The number of centres and number of beneficiaries at present under the various nutrition programmes are given below:

Table: 2.12 Current status of Nutrition Programmes

Scheme	Number of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries			Total
		Children		AN/PN Mothers and Old Age Pensioners	
		Supplementary Food	Nutritious Meal		
		6-36 mths	2-5 yrs (24 to 60 mths)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	23177 **	314462	319076	150780 (AN/PN mothers) 10975(OAP)	795293
WBICDS	19500	357086	720691	359116 (mothers) 33428 (OAP)	1470321
Total	42677	671548	1039767	554299	2265614

** GOI's approval obtained for 3049 new centers

2.26.7. The outlay approved for Nutrition for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) was Rs.400.00 crore. During the Tenth Plan period, the anticipated expenditure is reported to be Rs.2761.98 crore. The outlay proposed for 11th Five Year Plan is Rs.4869 crore. The outlay proposed for 2007-08 is Rs.821.68 crore. Of this, the outlay proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is Rs.164.34 crore.

2.27. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare

2.27.1. The emphasis in the successive Five Year Plans has been to bring about economic and social development of disadvantaged group of people in the society. The socially disadvantaged groups, viz., Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have received special focus over the years for their social and economic advancement. Concerted efforts have been taken by the Government to raise their social and economic status and to bring justice to the downtrodden and neglected communities and to help them to attain equality in the society through socio-economic development schemes. The strategy followed for the development and welfare of weaker and vulnerable sections of the society has been to implement special target group-oriented programmes by earmarking funds, providing subsidies and reservation in services, legislature & local bodies and educational institutions also.

2.27.2. According to 2001 Census, against the State's total population of 6.24 crore, the population of Adi-dravidars is 1.19 crore constituting 19% of the total and that of Scheduled Tribes is 0.07 crore, constituting 1.04%. Nearly 70% of the Scheduled Castes and 88% of Scheduled Tribes are living in the rural areas. The districts of Thiruvarur, The Nilgiris, Perambalur, Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Villupuram have the largest proportion of Scheduled Castes. The tribal population in the State is largely concentrated in The Nilgiris, Salem, Namakkal and Thiruvannamalai. The sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes is 999, which is much higher than the general sex ratio, (986) of the State. The sex ratio of STs is 980, which is lower than the general sex ratio of the State.

2.27.3. In earlier decades, a significant proportion of the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe population was economically backward, in some areas socially marginalized, lacking in resources and their access to education, employment and other income earning opportunities was limited. Several welfare programmes for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe population have been implemented by the

Government with the objective of facilitating faster socio-economic development of SC/ ST population.

2.27.4. The major ameliorative measures are broadly grouped as educational development, economic development, housing and other schemes, Special Component Plan programmes and Tribal Sub-Plan programmes. The Directorate of Adi-Dravidar Welfare is looking after all the programmes and schemes implemented for the benefit of scheduled castes. A separate Directorate of Tribal Welfare was formed in 2001 for implementation of schemes for the benefit of tribals. TAHDCO is a State Government undertaking, constituted for promoting the economic development of SCs/ STs.

2.27.5. As education is a basic requisite for the empowerment of SCs/ STs, efforts are being made to arrest the school dropout rates and improve the enrolment and retention rates through provision of scholarships, incentives to girl students, basic infrastructure facilities to schools/ hostels, upgradation of schools, construction of additional classrooms and lab buildings, other educational aids and support. Though nearly 70% of the total allocation has been on educational development, the literacy level of the Scheduled Castes (63.2%) and Scheduled Tribes (41.5%) is less than the overall literacy level (73.5% as per 2001 Census). The difference in female literacy level (for SC 53.0% and for Tribals 32.8%) is still more pronounced. The pass %age in X and XII Std in Adi-Dravidar Welfare schools was 57% and 73% in 1997-98 and during 2005-06 it was 70% and 54% respectively. Hence major thrust is laid on educational schemes and specific measures are being taken to improve the quality of education in Adi-dravidar and Tribal schools.

2.27.6. To give priority to girls' education and also to reduce the dropout rate and encourage the enrolment among SC/ ST girl students studying in standards III to VI incentives are provided.

2.27.7. Textbooks and notebooks are supplied free of cost to all the students studying in ADW/ GTR schools. In order to encourage students for pursuing higher studies, free bicycles were provided to all SC/ ST/

Scheduled Caste Converted Christians studying in XI & XII Stds in Government/ Aided schools.

2.27.8. Special coaching is given to the entire X and XII standard students for improving their performance in the public examinations. Also, special guides have been prepared and distributed to them free of cost. Computer facilities are also extended to more number of ADW/ GTR schools every year. Special short term coaching is given to SC/ ST candidates through Directorate of Employment and Training to appear for professional course entrance examination under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis.

2.27.9. In the Annual Plan 2007-08 a new scheme to provide scholarships for meritorious SC/ST children to study in private schools is proposed as a pilot.

2.27.10. In the field of economic development, financial assistance is offered to these communities from TAHDCO for undertaking economic development activities. Regarding housing, distribution of free house site pattas, construction of houses for poor Adi-Dravidar and Tribals and provision of infrastructure facilities to SC/ ST habitations are the prime priority areas. It shall be the priority of the Government to effectively implement the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, so as to ensure that there is adequate provision for and dedicated execution of schemes meant for the improvement of the status of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State.

Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare

2.27.11. Rigidity and stratification have been the unique characteristic of social structure in India for several centuries in the past and a significant and sizeable population was denied vertical mobility in social, occupational, educational and economic status. Realising this malaise, the Indian Constitution has provided adequate protection to these deprived classes of society, under Article 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution. To ensure social upliftment and economic empowerment of Backward classes, the State of Tamil Nadu has placed the highest emphasis on formulation and implementation of various welfare schemes with special focus on education and economic development. The concept of reservation in appointments in

the State public services and admission in educational institutions has been in vogue in Tamil Nadu for quite a few decades. The strict adherence to the reservation policy by all the Government Departments / undertakings, has contributed to a substantial number of posts in the Government including its undertakings being occupied by members of BCs, MBCs and DNCs.

2.27.12. The welfare programmes implemented for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities may be grouped under Education, Economic Development and Housing and other activities. The objectives of Tenth Plan are improving the literacy rate especially female literacy rate, enrolment rate and reducing the dropout rate at all levels, increasing the employment opportunities for educated youth of poor families and improving the socio economic status of these communities and providing housing assistance to all the poor and downtrodden, extending the distribution of housesite pattas to the houseless poor in rural areas and providing infrastructure facilities.

2.27.13. As education is a vital tool for overall development, importance has been given towards the educational advancement of these communities. The Department is running 260 Kallar Reclamation Schools with student strength of 51829 functioning in Government owned buildings with all basic amenities in the districts of Theni, Dindigul and Madurai where the population of Piramalai Kallar community is concentrated. Upgradation of schools, construction of additional classrooms, laboratories, toilet blocks for girl students, supply of laboratory equipments, provision of electricity and drinking water etc. are provided in a phased manner.

2.27.14. For the welfare of BCs, MBCs, Minorities and Denotified Communities, the schemes include construction and maintenance of hostels belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, provision of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships to promote higher education among BCs, M BCs and DNCs, rewards such as incentives to reduce dropouts among rural MBC/ DNC girl students studying in III to VI standards and to encourage their environment in rural schools, free education up to degree level to Backward Classes/ Most Backward Classes/

Denotified communities. Free education for polytechnic diploma courses is being provided to the first generation BC and MBC students, free education upto professional courses to BC and MBC/ DNC students, supply of free bicycles to all the students belonging to BC/ MBC/ DNC studying in XI and XII standards in Government/ Government Aided schools, provision of house sites as well as infrastructure facilities to all communities of the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities who live in villages below poverty line. Boarding grant at the rate of Rs.150/- p.m. is given to students belonging to BCs/ MBCs and DNCs staying in 39 recognised subsidised hostels for 10 months in a year.

2.27.15. Under Economic Development, supply of sewing machines and iron boxes are distributed to the poor people belonging to BCs, MBCs and DNCs. Job-oriented training courses are also imparted to BC/ MBC and DNC youths to enable them to start income generating activities either through wage employment or self-employment elsewhere in the State. Training is provided in various fields viz., cosmetology, hotel management courses, interior decoration, call centre training programme etc. The training fee is borne in the ratio of 90:10 between the Govt., and the beneficiary respectively.

2.27.16. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission was constituted as per the directions of the Supreme Court of India to examine and to recommend on the request relating to inclusion and exclusion from the list of BCs/ MBCs and to periodically revise the list of BCs/ MBCs in the State. In addition to this, the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Limited was formed in 1981 and the Corporation commenced business in 1982. The main aim of this Corporation is to provide loans for the economically and financially viable scheme, trade or project to the individuals, groups, societies of BCs/ MBCs and DNCs at subsidised interest rate for their economic upliftment and getting financial assistance from the Government of Tamil Nadu, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation and the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, New Delhi.

2.27.17. The State Minorities Commission has been reconstituted to advise the Government on various measures necessary to safeguard the interests of religious and linguistic minorities. Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation Ltd., (TAMCO) was formed in 1999 and it is functioning on the same lines as Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation. It acts as the State Channelising Agency for the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, New Delhi. The Corporation is working for the socio-economic development of minorities in Tamil Nadu.

2.27.18. The total outlay for SCs, STs and OBCs for Tenth Plan (2002-07) was Rs.1882.00 crore. During the Tenth Plan period, anticipated expenditure is Rs.1734.23 crore. The outlay proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs.3070 crore. The outlay proposed for 2007-08 is Rs.518.00 crore. Of this, the outlay proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.103.60 crore and Rs.9.92 crore respectively.

2.28. Water Supply and Sanitation

2.28.1. Provision of drinking water to all habitations is one of the major objectives of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and this has also been pursued under the Bharat Nirman Programme with JNNURM funding. Tamil Nadu has no perennial rivers and geologically too, the State is mostly covered by hard rock formations where the availability of ground water is uncertain. The State has to depend on monsoon rains. The demand for water is on the increase because of fast urbanization.

Chennai City

2.28.2. The network of four surface water reservoirs namely Poondi, Cholavaram, Redhills and Chembarambakkam are the sources for the drinking water needs of Chennai City. These sources are entirely dependent on monsoon rains and Chennai faces scarcity of drinking water very often due to failure of the monsoon. In order to augment the City water supply, ground water sources from the three well fields of A.K. Basin viz. Minjur, Panjetty and Tamaraipakkam, which were developed by the Public Works Department in 1968, were taken over by Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board based on the recommendations of the UNDP study. Three more well fields were commissioned in the A.K. Basin, viz., Poondi, Kannigaipair, and Flood Plains in the year 1987. The supply of water to Chennai is maintained from the water available in the surface sources, water received from Kandaleru reservoir under Telugu Ganga Project and from the New Veeranam Project.

2.28.3. Although the monsoon season of 2005 and 2006 has resulted in a comfortable storage position in the city's drinking water resources, it is planned to take up the following measures to augment water availability for the city:

- Under the Chennai Water Supply Augmentation Project – II, it is planned to rehabilitate and construct check dams, by construction of 2 check dams across River Cooum and 2 across Adayar River in order to improve ground water level. It is also programmed to construct a

check dam across river Palar and supply 20 MLD of water to IT Corridor, South of Chennai.

- Setting up of 100 MLD sea water Desalination Plant at Minjur.
- Strengthening of distribution system.

2.28.4. A detailed project Report on improvement works for 4 water distribution stations and 5 water distribution zones has been prepared at the cost for Rs. 338.36 crore and submitted to GOI seeking funds from JNNURM Scheme.

Rural Water Supply schemes

2.28.5. Though schemes are implemented for many habitations with lesser service level, continuous failure of monsoon causes depletion of ground water resources and also degradation of water quality. Thus, many habitations which have been fully covered with water earlier, are becoming either partially covered or affected by water quality problem requiring new augmentation schemes. The frequent failure of the monsoon in earlier years had resulted in continuous drinking water scarcity and stress conditions in various parts of Tamil Nadu and poor ground water reserves.

2.28.6. A survey was carried out during 2003 as per the guidelines of the Government of India to assess the drinking water supply status in rural areas. According to the survey, there are 81,787 rural habitations of which only 29,067 habitations were fully covered with 40-lpcd supply and the rest are partially or not covered. During the 10th Plan period, it was programmed to cover all the partially covered and the quality affected habitations. 6,628 habitations were covered during the year 2002-03, 6,156 rural habitations were covered during the year 2003-04 further 6,500 rural habitations were covered during 2004-05, 7241 habitations which are having service level less than 10 lpcd have been taken up. during 2005-06. As per the status of the Rural water supply as on 1-4-2006, out of 81787 rural habitations, 55149 habitations were fully covered with 40-lpcd supply and the rest are partially covered or not covered at all. 7678 rural habitations were covered during 2006-07, which include 678 quality affected habitations. The target fixed for 2007-08 is 7500 rural habitations.

Urban Water Supply Schemes

2.28.7. There are 718 towns (excluding Chennai Corporation) comprising 5 Corporations, 152 Municipalities, and 561 Town Panchayats in the State. Depending upon the available water supply service levels in terms of liters per capita per day (lpcd), the urban towns are classified into three categories namely Good (Corporations: 110 lpcd and above, Municipalities: 90 lpcd and above, Town Panchayats: 70 lpcd and above), Average (Corporations: 70-109 lpcd and above, Municipalities: 50-89 lpcd, Town Panchayats: 40-69 lpcd), and Poor (Corporations: less than 70 lpcd, Municipalities: less than 50 lpcd, Town Panchayats: less than 40 lpcd). The status of water supply in urban towns as on 1-4-2006 is as follows:

Table : 2.13 Status of Water Supply in Urban towns

Civic Status	Good	Average	Poor
Corporations	1	4	0
Municipalities	54	83	15
Town Panchayats	257	280	24
Total	312	367	39

2.28.8. The number of towns covered under water supply augmentation scheme from 2002-03 are as follows:

Table : 2.14 Urban Water Supply - Physical Performance

Year	Number of towns covered
2002-03	72
2003-04	60
2004-05	50
2005-06	70
2006-07	66

2.28.9. It is proposed to extend water supply to 65 uncovered urban local bodies in 2007-08.

2.28.10. Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board in association with Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University carried out a recharge project and identified 13,357 suitable areas for construction of recharge structures, and provided recharge structures in 9765 locations.

2.28.11. 41 new schemes comprising 36 water supply schemes and 5 schemes for the construction of recharge structures has been taken up

under Tsunami Emergency Assisted Project (TEAP) with ADB assistance for providing permanent measures with safe and sustainable source for all the towns and habitations effected from the Tsunami.

2.28.12. A new programme Tamil Nadu Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (TNRWSSP) with a demand driven / cost sharing approach is proposed under funding from World Bank with tentative size of Rs.3000 crore. The Project is under discussion with the World Bank.

Sewerage Schemes

2.28.13. Out of 152 Municipalities and 6 Corporations in the state, only 15 Municipalities and 4 Corporations have partial under ground sewerage systems. Sewerage schemes are under implementation in the Municipal towns of Erode, Pallipalayam, Bhavani and Komarapalayam and in Trichirappalli Corporation which are located alongside of river Cauvery under the National River Action Plan. Further, new sewerage schemes under the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) have been taken up in Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli Corporations and Karur and Inam, Karur, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur and Mayiladuthurai Municipalities. In order to abate pollution in the River Palar, underground Sewerage Schemes for Ambur, Ranipet and Walajapet Municipalities have been formulated and proposals costing Rs.50 Crore have been posed to Government of India for support under the National River Conservation Programme.

2.28.14. The State Govt. has sanctioned underground sewerage schemes in 19 district head quarter towns. This scheme will also be taken up in uncovered towns under JNNURM and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) schemes recently launched by the Govt. of India.

Tenth Five Year Plan Outlay / Expenditure

2.28.15. The tenth five-year plan outlay for the Water supply and sanitation sector was fixed at Rs. 480000 lakh. Against this the expenditure incurred during the Tenth five year plan period is Rs.490671.16 lakh.

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2011) Approach:

Chennai Metropolitan Area:

2.28.16. Chennai Metropolitan Area is poised for a rapid growth in economic activity on account of various initiatives taken by the government. Provision of adequate and safe supply of water and proper disposal of waste water is among the basic infrastructure facilities for any metropolitan city. Hence the aim of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to provide water supply and sewerage system of matching international standards to the Chennai Metropolitan Area.

Outside Chennai Metropolitan Area:

2.28.17. One of the major objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to provide safe drinking water and sanitation facility to the rural and urban areas of the state. Priority will also be given for the sustainability of drinking water sources through ground water recharge.

2.28.18. It is the aim of the Eleventh Five Year Plan to ensure (a) daily supply in the Municipal and Corporation areas and to increase the hour of supply; (b) to rehabilitate the existing infrastructure by interlinking various schemes executed at different points of time and to increase supply coverage by identifying new sources, and (c) to complete the ongoing water supply schemes in a specific time frame.

2.28.19. In order to implement the above schemes, an outlay of Rs.4108.45 crore is contemplated for the Eleventh Plan.

Plan Schemes for the Year 2007-08:

2.28.20. The major on-going programmes / schemes proposed for the year 2007-08 outlined below.

2.28.21. Under Rural Water supply Programme, it has been programmed to provide water supply schemes to 7500 rural habitations through IPP & CWSS.

2.28.22. Under Urban Water supply Programme, it has been programmed to provide water supply to 65 towns falling under the category of average and poor water supply status towns.

2.28.23. It is also programmed to take up 600 RWH structures in rural areas under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme & National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development programme.

2.28.24. An amount of Rs. 693.30 crore is proposed for the year 2007-08 for the sector Water Supply and Sanitation. The proposed outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.138.66 crore and Rs.27.04 crore respectively.

2.29. Housing and Urban Development

Housing

2.29.1. Shelter is the basic human requirement that needs to be met on priority basis. Investments in shelter not only improve and expand the available stock of housing units, but also generate employment. It also improves both working and living environment. The housing stock coupled with education, health and water supply adds to the productivity of labour force.

2.29.2. The demand for housing increases due to growth of population, rapid pace of industrialisation and urbanisation. As per the National Family Health Survey (1998-99), about one-third of the houses in Tamil Nadu were kutcha, while semi-pucca houses accounted for 38.4. % and the pucca houses 27.6 %. The proportion of kutcha houses is relatively higher in rural areas as compared to 16.7 % in urban areas. 72 % of the urban houses have toilet facilities. In the context of increasing pressure of population, renewal of existing houses and building up of new dwelling houses are a pre-requisite. The National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 has specifically advocated that Government create a facilitating environment for growth of housing activity instead of taking on the task of housing itself.

2.29.3. The policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu is to ensure the basic need, shelter for all. In order to achieve the ambitious goal of providing "A house for each family", various schemes are being implemented. The demand for housing is on the increase day by day due to population growth and also migration towards urban centres in search of better employment. Added to this, in the changing circumstances, there has been an increased demand and desire to own houses. So the policy includes facilitating the provision of adequate houses, house sites, and cost effective / environment friendly technologies for all categories of people.

2.29.4. Tamil Nadu stands 2nd in the rank of ratio of urban population in 2001 next to Maharashtra among the bigger states as against 5th rank in 1991. Tamil Nadu has registered an urban population growth rate of

42.79% in the last decade. Considering the growth of population every year, Tamil Nadu needs an additional 2.50 lakh houses to bridge the gap.

2.29.5. The State Government commitment under Housing Sector will be Rs.1,000 crore, of the total outlay of Rs.4,002.69 crore during the 10th Five year Plan period. For free housing for BPL families, the outlay is reflected in the budgets of Rural Development / Adi-Dravidar Department. HBA to Government Servants will be repayable by them at nominal interest rate.

2.29.6. The Tenth Five Year plan outlay for the Housing sector was fixed at Rs. 1000 crore. Against this the expenditure incurred during the Tenth five year plan period is Rs.1120 crore.

2.29.7. Among the inevitable requirements for happy and healthy living of the people , shelter is reckoned as one of the most essentials to ensure that people are given the basic comforts besides providing protection from inhospitable weather conditions and adverse factors like anti-social elements. The concept of housing implies the provision of good dwelling place with adequate provision for sanitary arrangements, ventilation, etc., In other words, House is a place which is intended to promote the health of the inmates and to pave way for a congenial atmosphere conducive to the mental bliss, intellectual pursuits and strong family bonding.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

2.29.8. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was set up for the clearance and improvement of slum areas and its activities were initially confined to Chennai city and subsequently extended to all the Corporations and Municipal Towns in Tamil Nadu in a phased manner from 1984.

2.29.9. The strategy has broadly the following three elements:

- To clear the slums in congested unhygienic urban areas and to construct tenements,
- To identify slums and provide basic facilities for ideal habitation.
- Rehabilitation and resettlement programmes to be taken up, if tenemental scheme and in situ development scheme are not feasible

Slum clearance scheme

2.29.10. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board is implementing this scheme since its inception and has constructed 70146 storeyed tenements at a cost of Rs. 275.16 crore in Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchi, Salem, Tirunelveli, Erode, Tuticorin, Thanjavur, Karur, Kumbakonam, Nagapattinam, Tiruppur and Sankarankoil.

Rehabilitation, Resettlement of the slum families living in objectionable areas in Chennai City:

2.29.11. The Board has identified that 72,827 families are squatting in the objectionable locations (river margins, feeder canals, road margins and seashores) in Chennai City. It is programmed to construct tenements in alternate places utilising the 'specific need grants' of 12th Finance Commission and under Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan.

12th Finance Commission Specific Need Grants:

2.29.12. The Govt. of India have sanctioned an amount of Rs.250 crore for Slum Development in Chennai and other towns during 2005-10 under 12th Finance Commission Specific Need Grants. Under this the following activities are proposed:

Table: 2.15 Activities proposed under 12th Finance Commission – specific need grants

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Towns	Activity	No. of Tenements	Project cost
1.	Chennai	Construction of tenements	9023	150.10
		Dovetailing	-	23.40
		Reconstruction	606	8.95
2.	Other Municipal Corporations	Construction of tenements	2750	41.25
3.	Small Towns	Construction of tenements	1000	15.00
4.	Other Small Towns	Slum development works	32000	8.00
		Guided Urban Development	-	2.00
5.	Community Development Activities	-	-	1.30
Total				250.00

2.29.13. During 2007-08, 3118 tenements will be completed at Chennai at the cost of Rs.46.77 crore. Besides, it is proposed to commence the construction of 1689 tenements at a cost of Rs.25.75 crore in Chennai and other towns. Further, the reconstruction of 285 tenements will be completed at a cost of Rs.4.15 crore. Further, the slum improvement works for 8785 families living in the urban slums will be provided at a cost of Rs.1.75 crore. It is also programmed to construct 2200 tenements at Perambakkam in Chennai at a cost of Rs.28.60 crore for Tsunami victims.

Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP):

2.29.14. It is proposed to commence the work of construction of 16350 tenements at the cost of Rs.289.79 crore at Chennai for the Tsunami hit slum families under ETRP from the funds provided by the World Bank.

Livelihood support for Tsunami affected Slum families in Chennai:

2.29.15. The Board has programmed to implement livelihood support programmes like formation of Self-Help Groups and employment-oriented training for the Tsunami hit slum families during 2006-07 to 2008-09 at a total cost of Rs.5.05 crore. It is proposed to spend Rs.2.18 crores during 2007-08 for the livelihood support programmes, formation of SHGs and economic empowerment programmes.

Reconstruction of dilapidated tenements:

2.29.16. Under this programme, the reconstruction of 606 storeyed tenements has been taken up during 2006-07 utilising the specific needs grants of 12th Finance Commission and 286 tenements will be completed in 2007-08 at a cost of Rs.4.15 crore.

2.29.17. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: The estimated total cost of construction of tenements under JNNURM is as follows:

Table: 2.16 Construction of tenements under JNNURM

Sl.No	Name of the City	No. of tenements	Total Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1	Chennai	111151	1856.23
2	Madurai	60257	1006.29
3	Coimbatore	12730	281.60
	Total	184138	3144.12

2.29.18. During 2007-08, it is proposed to construct 26500 tenements at a cost of Rs. 120 crore under this programme.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

2.29.19. The GOI have announced the programme of IHSDP in the smaller towns envisaging the constructions of houses for the urban slum families over a period of time. During the year 2007-08, it is proposed to construct 20000 houses and to spend Rs. 120 crore under this programme.

2.29.20. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has also proposed to provide Employment and training programme to slum youth in urban slums and to connect the sewer system of the tenemental scheme to the Urban sewer system and to implement related improvements in the schemes in Tirunelveli and Coimbarore at a total cost of Rs.72.70 lakh during 2007-08.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board

2.29.21. Tamil Nadu Housing Board functions with the goal of catering to the housing needs of the people of different income groups. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has been in the field of land development and construction of houses for the past 43 years. TNHB provides developed plot / houses / flats with all infrastructure facilities for all the income groups such as EWS / LIG/ MIG / HIG etc. at affordable prices. Since the inception, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has constructed 393684 dwelling units and developed plots at a cost of Rs.2700 crore.

2.29.22. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board implements Tamil Nadu Government Rental Housing schemes and maintain these buildings on behalf of Govt. of Tamil Nadu. New schemes have been proposed at a cost of Rs.350.40 lakh for the year 2007-08.

2.29.23. The provision of basic services for the urban poor and development of housing for the poor will be a thrust area with the launch of Govt of India assisted JNNURM and IHSDP schemes. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and Tamil Nadu Housing Board are engaged in preparing a shelf of projects for posing for assistance under these schemes.

Co-operative Housing:

2.29.24. The Government of Tamil Nadu has set for itself the goal of providing a house for each family. In order to achieve this goal, the Co-operative Housing Societies and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation are formulating and implementing schemes to provide reasonable and adequate shelter to people in different income groups. Upto 2005-06, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation has extended loan facilities to the extent of Rs.4524.73 crore to the members of the primary cooperative housing societies for construction of 11,51,701 houses.

Annual Plan 2007-08:

2.29.25. An amount of Rs. 122.50 crore was proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08. Of this, the outlay proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is Rs.24.50 crore.

2.30. Urban Development

2.30.1. Urbanisation is a global phenomenon and Tamil Nadu is no exception in witnessing rapid urbanisation. The trend in urbanisation is not only reflected in the growth of population in urban centres, but also increase in the number of urban centres. The implications of urbanisation for the State are many. The rural area of the State will inevitably shed a part of its population and this will have to be absorbed in urban centres.

2.30.2. Tamil Nadu is one of the States undergoing rapid urbanisation and ranks as the most urbanised State in India. As per 2001 Census, the total population of Tamil Nadu is 6.21 crore of which the urban population is 2.72 cores, which is 44% of the total population. To carry forward and complete the infrastructure developments and to take up the new projects, an outlay of Rs.2375 crore was earmarked during the Tenth Five Year Plan for the Urban Development sector. Against this Government could spend Rs.3022 crore. During the Eleventh Plan the Government proposes to support urban local bodies to find sustainable and time bound solutions to develop and maintain a high quality of infrastructure and address the issue of providing basic services, particularly to the urban poor. It is also proposed to develop the infrastructure and services in our cities and towns in a time bound manner.

2.30.3. Urban affairs management in the State has been based on the premise that apart from some measure of devolutions under the Central and State finance commission awards and a measure of part grant financing, urban local bodies must generate their own resources for investment in infrastructure. Successive State Finance Commissions have focused on the order of investments needed in urban infrastructure.

2.30.4. Funding under the ongoing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and other schemes of the Union Government may improve the situation of fund availability, but only marginally and that too, in respect of a few cities like Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore. There is need to focus on the needs of small and medium towns, particularly those which have been registering a high rate of growth due to in-migration. A

high order of investment will be needed in basic services like water and sanitation where tariffs will necessarily have to be based on relatively low paying capacity of consumers. The Government proposes interventions by way of enabling urban local bodies to access the required funds.

2.30.5. The needs of the urban poor will be given high focus and attention during the Eleventh Plan. On the employment side, much greater attention is proposed to be given to equipping the poor with employable skills. Self employment schemes for urban areas will be focused towards providing credit for sustainable activities - the Self Help Group (SHG) model which has proved a workable way of empowering rural poor to take up remunerative activities will be taken up seriously in urban areas also.

Annual Plan 2007-08

2.30.6. Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III launched in 2005 with an outlay of Rs 1350 crore, it is proposed to implement a number of measures to improve user infrastructure and enhance the quality of services in the urban local bodies. Further the State Government is proposing to under take a major push for infrastructure improvement under the JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT schemes. In this connection city development plans has already been drawn up for Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore. The State has also drawn up implementation time lines for the reform agenda underlying the new schemes.

Directorate of Town and Country Planning

2.30.7. The Department of Town and Country Planning has been assigned with the responsibility of administering the Town and Country Planning Act 1971. This includes assisting the planning authorities in preparing and implementing the statutory plans with a view to ensure orderly planned development.

Master Plans / New Town Development Plans

2.30.8. Preparation of Master Plans /New Town Development Plans envisages judicious allocation of land/space to different sectors in

consideration for a projected population to a stipulated time frame of ten years. The Department has so far prepared 115 Master Plans / six New Town Development Plans. Master Plans which were approved earlier are being taken up for updating to suit the latest developments and Government policies. The Master Plans for additional 6 more towns would be taken for 2007-08.

Detailed Development Plans

2.30.9. These are micro level plans within the local planning areas. Hitherto the department has prepared 1625 Detailed Development plans in all the said Local Planning Authorities and they are in different stages viz. Notified /

2.30.10. Consented / Approved. It has been proposed to take up preparation of further 100 Detailed Development Plans during 2007-08.

Implementation of projects in Heritage Towns

2.30.11. The Government have identified 38 heritage towns aimed at conservation of cultural and historical importance. The preparation of development plan for heritage towns include beautification, regulation of construction, provision of amenities, conservation and preservation of historical areas and urban planning. Development plans for these heritage towns have been prepared and are under various stages of implementation. It has been proposed to implement the programme during 2007-08 also by taking up 10 more municipalities.

Other Programmes

2.30.12. During 2007-08, the following programmes will also be proposed. (a) Preparation of regional plans for 3 districts; (b) Implementation of proposals of statutory plan through Seed Capital Programme- 5 towns; (c) Improvement of park development project- 50 parks; and (d) Introduction of e-Governance in the activities of the department.

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)

2.30.13. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority has jurisdiction over Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) covering 1,177 sq. km. The important projects taken by CMDA in recent years are outlined below.

Outer Ring Road

2.30.14. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) is planning the formation of Outer Ring Road (ORR) on the fringe of Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) to ease the traffic congestion in the city. The Government has approved the formation of the Outer Ring Road in the year 1993 connecting Chennai-Trichy Road (GST Road), Chennai-Bangalore Road (GWT Road), Chennai-Thiruvallur High Road, (CTH Road), Chennai-Nellore Road (GNT Road) and Thiruvottiyur Ponner-Panjetty Road (TPP Road). The length of the proposed ORR is about 62 km., connecting Vandallur in the South and Minjur in the North. The road will be formed for a width of 220 ft. with provision for developing commercial complexes along both sides of the road. The preparation of detailed feasibility report is nearing completion and the preparation of detailed project report will be taken up shortly and the project will be commenced thereafter.

Mass Rapid Transit System

2.30.15. The Mass Rapid Transit System (Phase I) from Beach to Thiumailai is already in operation. The MRTS Phase II from Thiumailai to Velachery is implemented in full swing and has been partially commissioned up to Thiruvanmiyur. Under extension of phase II, it has been decided to extend the MRTS from Velachery to St. Thomas Mount. It is proposed to commercially exploit the air space of the platform of the nine stations. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already taken up with the Govt. of India for joint implementation of the project with the cost sharing formula of 67% by Govt. of Tamil Nadu and 33% by Govt. of India.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) – III

2.30.16. In tandem with the other measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to mitigate the increasing transportation problems of the

Chennai Metropolitan Area, the GOTN - CMDA has proposed to undertake a five-year project (2005-2010) with the World Bank Assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.675 crore from 2005-2006. The medium term measures aimed at relieving traffic congestion by removing major bottlenecks in the urban road and rail network which include widening and strengthening of many links in the urban arterial network particularly in the CMA, replacing the road - rail level crossing with underpasses / overpasses, improving the road safety and air quality by construction of pedestrian subways, installing traffic control and enforcement measures etc.

Other Schemes:

2.30.17. The following are the other major schemes implemented by the CMDA (a) Preparation of second Master Plan for CMA; (b) Chennai Infrastructural Developments; (c) Metro Rail Project; (d) Development of Wholesale Food Grains Market at Koyambedu; (e) Infrastructure Development Plan for I.T. corridor; (f) Local Bodies Assistance Programme (LAP) and community based environment and development project (CBED) and (g) Multi-Level Car parking complexes.

Municipal Administration Department

2.30.18. The Department of Municipal Administration is responsible for administration and programmes of the Urban Local Bodies in the State. The following major programmes are being implemented by the department:

2.30.19. Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)- Under this Centrally-shared scheme the following programmes are implemented: (a) Urban Self-employment Programme (USEP) (Outlay Rs.264.37 lakh); (b) the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) (Outlay Rs.171.09 lakh) and (c) assistance to community Structure Component under SJSRY (Outlay Rs.74.33 lakh).

2.30.20. Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan – An amount of Rs.3 crore has been provided for sewerage facilities to Chennai region during 2006-07. This amount is to be utilised for the implementation of underground drainage system in Ambattur and Madhavaram Municipalities during the year. Further, an amount of Rs.8 crore is also been provided

during 2006-07 for provision of infrastructure facilities under Solid Waste Management to Municipalities in CMA.

2.30.21. Integrated and Housing and Slum Development Programme -

The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. All urban areas which are not covered by BSUP under JNNURM are covered under this scheme. An amount of Rs.50 crore has been provided during 2006-07 and the programme will be implemented in the current year.

2.30.22. 12th Finance Commission Grants - As per the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, the Government has released to all urban local bodies (6 Corporations, 102 Municipalities and 50 third grade Municipalities). Out of the total grants, 50% of grant is earmarked for solid waste, 25% will be for maintenance of roads and construction of storm water drains and the balance 25% for creation of data base and other miscellaneous items. An amount of Rs.3546.40 lakh, Rs.3889.60 lakh and Rs.793.74 lakh was received as grant for Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and third grade Municipalities respectively during 2006-07.

2.30.23. JNNURM Services to Urban Poor - The GOI has launched this scheme for infrastructure development and provision of basic services in urban areas. The TUFIDCO is the nodal agency for the urban infrastructure development scheme and Municipal Administration Department is the nodal agency for the submission of basic services for the urban poor. An amount of Rs.6831.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. Projects are being prepared.

2.30.24. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) III - An amount of Rs.27 crore is allocated to Municipal Administration Department for institutional development of urban local bodies staff.

2.30.25. Tsunami Relief Measures - Under ADB assisted Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme (TEAP), the following programmes are under implementation (i) Livelihood Support Programmes in ULBs (Outlay Rs. 201.50 lakh); (ii) Sanitation Programme (Rs.68.00 lakh; (iii) Water

Supply programmes (Rs.61.34 lakh); (iv) Major buildings (outlay Rs.654.00 lakh) and (v) Roads (Outlay Rs.2499.67 lakh).

2.30.26. Other Schemes – The following schemes are implementation (a) Loans to employees of Municipalities for construction of houses (Rs. 60.00 lakh); and (b) Noon Meal Programmes (Outlay Rs.1347.08 lakh)

2.30.27. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF): The Government of Tamil Nadu had established the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) on a 'Public Private Partnership' mode, with the participation of ICICI, HDFC and IL&FS to provide long term debt for civic infrastructure on a non-guarantee basis and to make the urban local bodies sensitive to market conditions.

2.30.28. TUFIDCO: The Tamil Nadu Urban Finance & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDCO) was created to extend financial assistance to various Govt. agencies to develop infrastructure including water supply, drainage, road, bridges, flyovers, commercial complexes and various civic amenities in the urban areas of the State.

2.30.29. NTADCL: The New Tirupur Area Development Corporation Limited (NTADCL) was established in February 1995 under the Indian Companies Act of 1956 as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by Government of Tamil Nadu, Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (ILFS) and Tirupur Exporters Association (TEA) with the primary objective of implementing the Tirupur Area Development Project (TADP). This is the first Water Sector related project developed under the public-private partnership framework in the country.

Town Panchayats:

2.30.30. Town Panchayats refers to the local bodies which are in transition from rural character to urban in Tamil Nadu. There are 561 Town Panchayats exist in Tamil Nadu. The following schemes are implemented by the Town Panchayat Department.

2.30.31. Twelfth Finance Commission Grants – From the year 2005-06 grants are received from 12th Finance Commission for maintenance of core civic services in town panchayats. An amount of Rs.3210.26 lakh has been

received during 2005-06 and Rs.3210.26 lakh has been allocated for 2006-07 also.

2.30.32. Comprehensive Road Development Programmes – To improve the bus-plying and non-bus plying roads in town panchayats, an amount of Rs.50.00 crore has been sanctioned during 2005-07.

2.30.33. NABARD assisted Comprehensive Road Development Programmes – In 388 Town Panchayats 512 works have been selected and proposal has been sent for funding.

Annual Plan 2007-08 Outlay:

2.30.34. The plan outlay for 2007-08 in respect of Urban Development sector is proposed at Rs.919.92 crore for the above Departments. Of this, the proposed outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is Rs.183.98 crore.

2.31. Labour and Labour Welfare

2.31.1. The Government of Tamil Nadu enforces a plethora of labour laws to protect the rights of the workers and provide for their welfare. The role of the Government is to aid in maintaining a harmonious relationship between labour and management so that there is conducive atmosphere for achieving the objective of growth and prosperity for both the employers and the workers. This role is played through a delicate mechanism of intervention at the appropriate time to conciliate and settle industrial disputes. The social security of workers in the State is provided by the administration of the following enactments:

- i. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- ii. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- iii. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- iv. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- v. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- vi. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1981

2.31.2. Provision of social security to the unorganized workers is a thrust area of the Labour Department. The department is administering Welfare Boards for workmen in the organized and unorganized sector by implementing a variety of social security schemes. To make the social security schemes more focused, it is planned to form ten employment specific Welfare Boards.

2.31.3. Integrated Housing Schemes for Beedi workers, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is under implementation for the benefit of the Beedi workers. Eradication of child labour is a priority area for the Labour Department. The National Child Labour Project and INDUS (Government of India and Government of USA Child Labour project) are implemented in 12 Districts.

2.31.4. The responsibility of administering the social security schemes under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, such as the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme and Employees Pension Scheme vests with the

Employees Provident Fund Organisation. The primary objective of these schemes is to provide social security and to inculcate amongst the workers a spirit of savings while they are gainfully employed and to make provision for their benefit after they retire from service and their family members if they die in harness.

2.31.5. The Inspectorate of Factories does the registration of factories coming under the Factories Act, 1948 and carries out inspections to ensure the safety, health and welfare of the workers working in registered factories and also enforces the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The enforcement of prohibition of child labour in factories is implemented under the Factories Act 1948. The Inspectorate of Factories has been carrying out health, safety training and development functions.

2.31.6. For effective enforcement of Factories Act, 1948, the Government has planned to provide Multi Gas Detectors, Earth Resistance meters, Hydro Static Pressure Testing Pumps and Ultrasonic thickness Testing Machines to the officers of the Inspectorate of factories.

2.31.7. The vocational training system seeks to provide training for developing the skills of those entering the labour force. Two major resources for such training are the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and the Industrial establishments that take part in the Industrial training. The Craftsmen training scheme ensures training of skilled craftsmen with the vast network of Government ITIs established throughout Tamil Nadu. There are 56 Government ITIs and 2 Basic Training Centres imparting training in 36 Engineering and 15 Non Engineering Trades with a total capacity of 19,064 trainees. With a view to supplementing the State's effort, the Government have encouraged private participation in the field of Craftsmen training and 605 Private Industrial Training Centres have come up in Tamil Nadu with a capacity of 56732 trainees. Apprenticeship training is provided under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to the ITIs passed out trainees in Industrial establishments for periods ranging from 6 months to 4 years to expose them in specific areas of skills in industries. At present, around 15600 apprentices are undergoing training in about 2190 Industrial

Establishments. Besides, the ITIs and ITCs, there are 694 Industrial schools functioning in the State, with a capacity of 60225 trainees.

2.31.8. In order to make a dynamic linkage between training in Industrial Training Institutes and labour market, Institute Managing Committee (IMC) was established in 45 Industrial Training Institutes.

2.31.9. The scheme of upgradation of ITIs into Centre of Excellence is being implemented in Tamil Nadu. The main thrust of the programme is to provide appropriate infrastructure equipments, updated syllabi to the new trade introduced in these ITIs. This scheme will cater to the skill requirement of the industries in the particular areas by organizing multi skilled courses on modular pattern. During 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 eight Government ITIs had been upgraded into Centres of Excellence. Six more ITIs are proposed for upgradation during 2007-08.

2.31.10. At present, the number of employment exchanges in the State is 30. Apart from this, there are another 11 employment offices for categories like professionals and executives, technical personnel, unskilled and physically handicapped persons and conduct of coaching and guidance centres for SCs and STs. etc.

2.31.11. During Tenth Plan, about Rs.293.39 crore has been spent and for the Eleventh Plan, Rs.920.53 crore is likely to be allocated for Labour & Labour Welfare. The important schemes and activities envisaged in the Annual Plan 2007-08 include strengthening of Industrial Training Institutes, modernisation of existing Industrial Training Institutes by introduction of new trades and supply of equipments, upgradation of six ITIs into Centres of Excellence and Apprenticeship Training Scheme and provision of training to the training personnel to equip themselves with the latest skill and technology.

2.31.12. A sum of Rs. 155.34 crore is proposed for Labour and Labour Welfare in the Annual Plan for 2007-08. Of this, the outlays proposed for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.31.07 crore and Rs.3.64 crore respectively.

Statement I
Annual Plan 2007 - 08 - Proposed Outlay

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08
		Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES			
1	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	9725	11181	13016
2	Agri.Research & Education	9796	11233	12233
3	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	473	489	150
4	Soil & Water Conservation	8795	16710	11438
5	Animal Husbandry	2149	2497	2497
6	Dairy Development	323	208	325
7	Fisheries	4114	3402	4698
8	Forestry & Wild Life	17393	18502	18502
9	Agri. Financial Institutions	700	0	712
10	Cooperation	2508	2532	2532
	Sub Total - I	55976	66754	66103
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
1	Special Program for Rural Development	108619	89119	118625
2	Land Reforms	0	0	0
3	Community Development & Panchayats	42220	34342	42220
	Sub Total - II	150839	123461	160845
	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES			
1	HADP	3550	0	0
2	WGDP	1704	0	0
3	RSVY	0	0	0
4	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0	0	0
	Sub Total - III	5254	0	0
	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL			
1	Minor Irrigation	10976	14037	12137
2	Command Area Development	2147	2794	2550
3	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	39898	29047	44000
	Sub Total - IV	53022	45878	58687
	ENERGY			
1	Power	100724	186239	127155
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	76	157	165
	Sub Total - V	100800	186396	127320
	INDUSTRY & MINERALS			
1	Other Industries (other than VSI)	11331	5864	13000
2	Village & Small Industries	38490	27764	42972
3	Minerals	88	72	90
	Sub Total - VI	49909	33699	56062
	TRANSPORT			
1	Ports & Lighthouses	850	2500	1631
2	Roads and Bridges	243573	176007	248827
3	Road and Inland Water Transport	20375	20386	20430
	Sub Total - VII	264798	198893	270888
	COMMUNICATIONS			

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08
		Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT			
1	Scientific Research	229	303	235
2	Ecology & Environment	1186	404	1200
	Sub Total - IX	1415	707	1435
	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
1	Secretariat Economic Services	10515	8155	8290
2	Tourism	2770	3466	3020
3	Surveys & Statistics	82	82	86
4	Weights & Measures	25	25	10
5	Civil Supplies	204	204	220
	Sub Total - X	13597	11932	11626
	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION			
1	General Education	50658	57482	57244
2	Technical Education	4421	4498	3877
3	Sports & Youth Services	1900	1898	1910
4	Art & Culture	1292	1101	1295
5	Medical	46565	37067	49293
6	Public Health			
7	Water Supply & Sanitation	57357	88989	69330
8	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	10140	15390	12250
9	Urban Development	85260	82345	91992
10	Information & Publicity	182	283	199
11	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	47872	60742	51800
12	Labour & Labour Welfare	13188	12791	15534
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	97565	97030	101585
14	Nutrition	78055	83854	82168
15	Other Social Services(to be specified)	50217	13198	52306
	Sub Total - XI	544672	556665	590783
	GENERAL SERVICES			
1	Stationery & Printing	193	193	210
2	Public Works	9525	8876	6041
	Sub Total - XII	9718	9070	6251
	GRAND TOTAL	1250000	1233454	1350000

Annexes

Proposed Outlays - Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan (2007-2008)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 prices)	Annual Plan 2005-06 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2006-07		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated Expenditure	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure			
				1	2				3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	135000	10027	9725	11181	52622	77132	13016
	Agri. Research & Education	35000	6185	9796	11233	30491	72492	12233
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	1455	18	473	489	537	889	150
	Soil & Water Conservation	43760	5093	8795	16710	36240	67781	11438
	Animal Husbandry	10000	2032	2149	2497	6825	14798	2497
	Dairy Development	5000	235	323	208	657	1926	325
	Fisheries	20400	4120	4114	3402	14338	27839	4698
	Forestry & Wild Life	134810	13867	17393	18502	66435	109642	18502
	Agri. Financial Institutions	3550	0	700	0	2080	4219	712
	Cooperation	4230	6330	2508	2532	47070	15003	2532
	Sub Total - I	393205	47906	55976	66754	257295	391721	66103
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Special Program for Rural Development	350000	45184	108619	89119	317305	702963	118625
	Land Reforms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Community Development & Panchayats	60000	31214	42220	34342	98944	250192	42220
	Sub Total - II	410000	76398	150839	123461	416249	953155	160845
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES							
	HADP			3550				
	WGDP			1704				
	RSVY			0				
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))			0				
	Sub Total - III			5254				
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Minor Irrigation	50000	6171	10976	14037	44824	71923	12137
	Command Area Development	17500	2043	2147	2794	10393	15111	2550
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	170000	13185	39898	29047	116274	260741	44000
	Sub Total - IV	237500	21399	53022	45878	171491	347775	58687
V	ENERGY							
	Power	800000	154447	100724	186239	700220	753511	127155
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2965	309	76	157	1508	978	165
	Sub Total - V	802965	154756	100800	186396	701728	754489	127320
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	20000	1543	11331	5864	44434	77037	13000
	Village & Small Industries	35000	30528	38490	27764	122739	254649	42972
	Minerals	500	23	88	72	149	533	90
	Sub Total - VI	55500	32094	49909	33699	167322	332219	56062

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII	TRANSPORT							
	Ports & Lighthouses	3000	18	850	2500	2518	9665	1631
	Roads and Bridges	600000	136302	243573	176007	507007	1474531	248827
	Road and Inland Water Transport	70000	1471	20375	20386	25813	121067	20430
	Sub Total - VII	673000	137791	264798	198893	535338	1605263	270888
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS							
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	Scientific Research	4735	226	229	303	1251	1393	235
	Ecology & Environment	11305	113	1186	404	713	7111	1200
	Sub Total - IX	16040	339	1415	707	1965	8504	1435
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	Secretariat Economic Services	4000	9426	10515	8155	28234	49126	8290
	Tourism	10200	1585	2770	3466	9151	17896	3020
	Surveys & Statistics	1000	67	82	82	268	510	86
	Weights & Measures	0	0	25	25	47	59	10
	Civil Supplies	2360	17	204	204	623	1304	220
	Sub Total - X	17560	11095	13597	11932	38323	68895	11626
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION							
	General Education	150000	40303	50658	57482	162804	339224	57244
	Technical Education	4900	5496	4421	4498	11407	22975	3877
	Sports & Youth Services	10285	1265	1900	1898	6034	11319	1910
	Art & Culture	8240	501	1292	1101	5861	7674	1295
	Medical	70000	30143	46565	37067	125624	191959	32393
	Public Health		9602				100148	16900
	Water Supply & Sanitation	480000	82592	57357	88989	443715	410845	69330
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	100000	12491	10140	15390	114544	72593	12250
	Urban Development	237500	50877	85260	82345	302225	545138	91992
	Information & Publicity	2155	63	182	283	788	1179	199
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	188200	46587	47872	60742	173423	306963	51800
	Labour & Labour Welfare	4075	6563	13188	12791	29339	92053	15534
	Social Security & Social Welfare	20000	56526	97565	97030	222277	601985	101585
	Nutrition	40000	47868	78055	83854	276198	486922	82168
	Other Social Services (to be specified)	50000	1431	50217	13198	35723	309962	52306
	Sub Total - XI	1365355	392307	544672	556665	1909962	3500937	590783
XII	GENERAL SERVICES							
	Stationery & Printing	700	100	193	193	400	1244	210
	Public Works	28175	4222	9525	8876	33309	35799	6041
	Sub Total - XII	28875	4322	9718	9070	33709	37043	6251
	GRAND TOTAL	4000900	878407	1250000	1233454	4233381	8000000	1350000

Note : Details of Special Area Programme are reflected in respective sectors

GN Statement - B (Part I)

**Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2007-08 -
Proposed outlays (From State Budget)**

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Proposed outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	77132	13016
	Agri.Research & Education	72492	12233
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	889	150
	Soil & Water Conservation	67781	11438
	Animal Husbandry	14798	2497
	Dairy Development	1926	325
	Fisheries	27839	4698
	Forestry & Wild Life	109642	18502
	Agri. Financial Institutions	4219	712
	Cooperation	15003	2532
	Sub Total - I	391721	66103
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
	Special Program for Rural Development	356651	60225
	Land Reforms	0	0
	Community Development & Panchayats	214196	36143
	Sub Total - II	570848	96368
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES		
	HADP	0	0
	WGDP	0	0
	RSVY	0	0
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0	0
	Sub Total - III	0	0
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		
	Minor Irrigation	71923	12137
	Command Area Development	15111	2550
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	260741	44000
	Sub Total - IV	347775	58687
V	ENERGY		
	Power	251122	42427
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	978	165
	Sub Total - V	252099	42592
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	77037	13000
	Village & Small Industries	254649	42972
	Minerals	533	90
	Sub Total - VI	332219	56062
VII	TRANSPORT		

1	2	3	4
	Ports & Lighthouses	9665	1631
	Roads and Bridges	1449032	244527
	Road and Inland Water Transport	121067	20430
	Sub Total - VII	1579764	266588
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS		
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		
	Scientific Research	1393	235
	Ecology & Environment	7111	1200
	Sub Total - IX	8504	1435
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
	Secretariat Economic Services	49126	8290
	Tourism	17896	3020
	Surveys & Statistics	510	86
	Weights & Measures	59	10
	Civil Supplies	1304	220
	Sub Total - X	68895	11626
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION		
	General Education	339224	57244
	Technical Education	22975	3877
	Sports & Youth Services	11319	1910
	Art & Culture	7674	1295
	Medical	191959	32393
	Public Health	100030	16874
	Water Supply & Sanitation	279199	47120
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	66307	11190
	Urban Development	252552	42642
	Information & Publicity	1179	199
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	306963	51800
	Labour & Labour Welfare	92053	15534
	Social Security & Social Welfare	601985	101585
	Nutrition	476663	80436
	Other Social Services(to be specified)	309962	52306
	Sub Total - XI	3060042	516404
XII	GENERAL SERVICES		
	Stationery & Printing	1244	210
	Public Works	35799	6041
	Sub Total - XII	37043	6251
	GRAND TOTAL	6648909	1122116

GN Statement - B (Part II)

**Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2007-08 - Proposed outlays
(From Public Sector Enterprises)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan	
		2007-12 Proposed outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	0	
	Agri.Research & Education	0	
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	0	
	Soil & Water Conservation	0	
	Animal Husbandry	0	
	Dairy Development	0	
	Fisheries	0	
	Forestry & Wild Life	0	
	Agri. Financial Institutions	0	
	Cooperation	0	
	Sub Total - I	0	0
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
	Special Program for Rural Development	0	0
	Land Reforms	0	
	Community Development & Panchayats	0	
	Sub Total - II	0	0
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES		
	HADP	0	
	WGDP	0	
	RSVY	0	
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0	
	Sub Total - III	0	0
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		
	Minor Irrigation	0	
	Command Area Development	0	
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	0	
	Sub Total - IV	0	0
V	ENERGY		
	Power	502390	84728
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0	
	Sub Total - V	502390	84728
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	0	0
	Village & Small Industries	0	
	Minerals	0	
	Sub Total - VI	0	0
VII	TRANSPORT		

1	2	3	4
	Ports & Lighthouses	0	
	Roads and Bridges	0	
	Road and Inland Water Transport	0	0
	Sub Total - VII	0	0
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS		
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		
	Scientific Research	0	
	Ecology & Environment	0	
	Sub Total - IX	0	0
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
	Secretariat Economic Services	0	
	Tourism	0	
	Surveys & Statistics	0	
	Weights & Measures	0	
	Civil Supplies	0	
	Sub Total - X	0	0
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION		
	General Education	0	
	Technical Education	0	
	Sports & Youth Services	0	
	Art & Culture	0	
	Medical	0	
	Public Health	0	
	Water Supply & Sanitation	120083	20259
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	5930	1000
	Urban Development	5930	1000
	Information & Publicity	0	
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	0	
	Labour & Labour Welfare	0	
	Social Security & Social Welfare	0	
	Nutrition	0	
	Other Social Services(to be specified)	0	
	Sub Total - XI	131943	22259
XII	GENERAL SERVICES		
	Stationery & Printing	0	
	Public Works	0	
	Sub Total - XII	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	634332	106987

GN Statement - B (Part III)

Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2007-08 - Proposed outlays (From Local Bodies)

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Proposed outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	0	0
	Agri.Research & Education	0	0
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	0	0
	Soil & Water Conservation	0	0
	Animal Husbandry	0	0
	Dairy Development	0	0
	Fisheries	0	0
	Forestry & Wild Life	0	0
	Agri. Financial Institutions Cooperation	0	0
	Sub Total - I	0	0
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
	Special Program for Rural Development	346312	58400
	Land Reforms	0	0
	Community Development & Panchayats	35995	6076
	Sub Total - II	382307	64476
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES		
	HADP	0	0
	WGDP	0	0
	RSVY	0	0
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0	0
	Sub Total - III	0	0
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		
	Minor Irrigation	0	0
	Command Area Development	0	0
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	0	0
	Sub Total - IV	0	0
V	ENERGY		
	Power	0	0
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0	0
	Sub Total - V	0	0
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	0	0
	Village & Small Industries	0	0
	Minerals	0	0
	Sub Total - VI	0	0
VII	TRANSPORT		

1	2	3	4
	Ports & Lighthouses	0	0
	Roads and Bridges	25499	4300
	Road and Inland Water Transport	0	0
	Sub Total - VII	25499	4300
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS		
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		
	Scientific Research	0	0
	Ecology & Environment	0	0
	Sub Total - IX	0	0
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
	Secretariat Economic Services	0	0
	Tourism	0	0
	Surveys & Statistics	0	0
	Weights & Measures	0	0
	Civil Supplies	0	0
	Sub Total - X	0	0
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION		
	General Education	0	0
	Technical Education	0	0
	Sports & Youth Services	0	0
	Art & Culture	0	0
	Medical	0	0
	Public Health	119	26
	Water Supply & Sanitation	11564	1950
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	356	60
	Urban Development	286656	48350
	Information & Publicity	0	0
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	0	0
	Labour & Labour Welfare	0	0
	Social Security & Social Welfare	0	0
	Nutrition	10259	1732
	Other Social Services(to be specified)	0	0
	Sub Total - XI	308953	52119
XII	GENERAL SERVICES		
	Stationery & Printing	0	0
	Public Works	0	0
	Sub Total - XII	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	716759	120896

GN Statement - C (Part I)

Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2007-08 - Proposed outlays (Rural Local Bodies)

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl.No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Proposed outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	0	
	Agri.Research & Education	0	
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	0	
	Soil & Water Conservation	0	
	Animal Husbandry	0	
	Dairy Development	0	
	Fisheries	0	
	Forestry & Wild Life	0	
	Agri. Financial Institutions	0	
	Cooperation	0	
	Sub Total - I	0	0
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
	Special Program for Rural Development	346312	58400
	Land Reforms	0	
	Community Development & Panchayats	35995	6076
	Sub Total - II	382307	64476
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES		
	HADP	0	
	WGDP	0	
	RSVY	0	
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0	
	Sub Total - III	0	0
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		
	Minor Irrigation	0	
	Command Area Development	0	
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	0	
	Sub Total - IV	0	0
V	ENERGY		
	Power	0	
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0	
	Sub Total - V	0	0
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	0	
	Village & Small Industries	0	
	Minerals	0	
	Sub Total - VI	0	0
VII	TRANSPORT		

1	2	3	4
	Ports & Lighthouses	0	
	Roads and Bridges	25499	4300
	Road and Inland Water Transport	0	
	Sub Total - VII	25499	4300
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS		
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		
	Scientific Research	0	
	Ecology & Environment	0	
	Sub Total - IX	0	0
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
	Secretariat Economic Services	0	0
	Tourism	0	
	Surveys & Statistics	0	
	Weights & Measures	0	
	Civil Supplies	0	
	Sub Total - X	0	0
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION		
	General Education	0	
	Technical Education	0	
	Sports & Youth Services	0	
	Art & Culture	0	
	Medical	0	
	Public Health	119	26
	Water Supply & Sanitation	0	0
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	0	
	Urban Development	19035	3210
	Information & Publicity	0	
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	0	
	Labour & Labour Welfare	0	
	Social Security & Social Welfare	0	
	Nutrition	0	
	Other Social Services(to be specified)	0	
	Sub Total - XI	19154	3237
XII	GENERAL SERVICES		
	Stationery & Printing	0	
	Public Works	0	
	Sub Total - XII	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	426960	72013

GN Statement - C (Part II)

Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2007-08 - Proposed outlays (Urban Local Bodies)

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl.No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Proposed outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	0	
	Agri. Research & Education	0	
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	0	
	Soil & Water Conservation	0	
	Animal Husbandry	0	
	Dairy Development	0	
	Fisheries	0	
	Forestry & Wild Life	0	
	Agri. Financial Institutions	0	
	Cooperation	0	
	Sub Total - I	0	0
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
	Special Program for Rural Development	0	
	Land Reforms	0	
	Community Development & Panchayats	0	
	Sub Total - II	0	0
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES	0	
	HADP	0	
	WGDP	0	
	RSVY	0	
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0	
	Sub Total - III	0	0
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		
	Minor Irrigation	0	
	Command Area Development	0	
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc. flood control	0	
	Sub Total - IV	0	0
V	ENERGY		
	Power	0	
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0	
	Sub Total - V	0	0
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	0	
	Village & Small Industries	0	
	Minerals	0	
	Sub Total - VI	0	0
VII	TRANSPORT		

1	2	3	4
	Ports & Lighthouses	0	
	Roads and Bridges	0	0
	Road and Inland Water Transport	0	
	Sub Total - VII	0	0
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS		
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		
	Scientific Research	0	
	Ecology & Environment	0	
	Sub Total - IX	0	0
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
	Secretariat Economic Services	0	
	Tourism	0	
	Surveys & Statistics	0	
	Weights & Measures	0	
	Civil Supplies	0	
	Sub Total - X	0	0
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION		
	General Education	0	0
	Technical Education	0	
	Sports & Youth Services	0	
	Art & Culture	0	
	Medical	0	
	Public Health	0	
	Water Supply & Sanitation	11564	1950
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	356	60
	Urban Development	267621	45140
	Information & Publicity	0	
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	0	
	Labour & Labour Welfare	0	
	Social Security & Social Welfare	0	
	Nutrition	10259	1732
	Other Social Services(to be specified)	0	
	Sub Total - XI	289799	48883
XII	GENERAL SERVICES		
	Stationery & Printing	0	
	Public Works	0	
	Sub Total - XII	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	289799	48883

GN Statement - C (Part III)

Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2007-08 - Proposed outlays (Total of Rural Local Bodies & Urban Local Bodies)

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl.No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Proposed outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	0	0
	Agri. Research & Education	0	0
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	0	0
	Soil & Water Conservation	0	0
	Animal Husbandry	0	0
	Dairy Development	0	0
	Fisheries	0	0
	Forestry & Wild Life	0	0
	Agri. Financial Institutions	0	0
	Cooperation	0	0
	Sub Total - I	0	0
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
	Special Program for Rural Development	346312	58400
	Land Reforms	0	0
	Community Development & Panchayats	35995	6076
	Sub Total - II	382307	64476
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES		
	HADP	0	0
	WGDP	0	0
	RSVY	0	0
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0	0
	Sub Total - III	0	0
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		
	Minor Irrigation	0	0
	Command Area Development	0	0
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc. flood control	0	0
	Sub Total - IV	0	0
V	ENERGY		
	Power	0	0
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0	0
	Sub Total - V	0	0
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	0	0
	Village & Small Industries	0	0
	Minerals	0	0
	Sub Total - VI	0	0
VII	TRANSPORT		

	1	2	3	4
		Ports & Lighthouses	0	0
		Roads and Bridges	25499	4300
		Road and Inland Water Transport	0	0
		Sub Total - VII	25499	4300
VIII		COMMUNICATIONS		
IX		SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		
		Scientific Research	0	0
		Ecology & Environment	0	0
		Sub Total - IX	0	0
X		GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
		Secretariat Economic Services	0	0
		Tourism	0	0
		Surveys & Statistics	0	0
		Weights & Measures	0	0
		Civil Supplies	0	0
		Sub Total - X	0	0
XI		SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION		
		General Education	0	0
		Technical Education	0	0
		Sports & Youth Services	0	0
		Art & Culture	0	0
		Medical	0	0
		Public Health	119	26
		Water Supply & Sanitation	11564	1950
		Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	356	60
		Urban Development	286656	48350
		Information & Publicity	0	0
		Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	0	0
		Labour & Labour Welfare	0	0
		Social Security & Social Welfare	0	0
		Nutrition	10259	1732
		Other Social Services(to be specified)	0	0
		Sub Total - XI	308953	52119
XII		GENERAL SERVICES		
		Stationery & Printing	0	0
		Public Works	0	0
		Sub Total - XII	0	0
		GRAND TOTAL	716759	120896

Proposed Outlay on Continuing and New Schemes
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 - Proposed outlays (schemewise)

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development (Schemewise)	Implementing Agency	Tenth Plan - 2002 - 2007 - Projected outlay at 2001 - 02 Prices			Cumulative Expenditure from 2002-03 to 2005-06 (Actual)			Annual Plan 2006-07						Tenth Plan - 2002 - 2007 - Anticipated Expenditure			Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 - Proposed Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)												
			State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises / Local Bodies	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Agreed Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Annual Plan (2007-08)								
										Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes				Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	(col.6+12)	(col.7+13)	(col.8+14)	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES																														
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	State Govt.	135000	124522	10478	41440.60	40618.76	821.84	9725.08	9449.28	275.80	11180.95	10905.15	275.80	52621.55	51523.91	1097.64	77132	46279	30853	13016	12866	150							
	Agri.Research & Education	State Govt.	35000	26450	8550	19257.94	19001.66	256.28	9795.74	9689.44	106.30	11233.08	11126.78	106.30	30491.02	30128.44	362.58	72492	43495	28997	12233	12133	100							
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	State Govt.	1455	985	470	48.59	26.43	22.16	473.30	0.02	473.28	488.81	15.53	473.28	537.40	41.96	495.44	889	533	356	150	0	150							
	Soil & Water Conservation	State Govt.	43760	13625	30135	19530.11	19425.15	104.96	8795.27	8666.82	128.45	16710.32	16581.87	128.45	36240.43	36007.02	233.41	67781	40668	27112	11438	11338	100							
	Animal Husbandry	State Govt.	10000	8925	1075	4327.50	3708.57	618.93	2149.15	1923.85	225.30	2497.15	2271.85	225.30	6824.65	5980.42	844.23	14798	8879	5919	2497	2297	200							
	Dairy Development	State Govt.	5000	0	5000	449.08	173.58	275.50	322.94	175.00	147.94	207.50	59.56	147.94	656.58	233.14	423.44	1926	1156	770	325	225	100							
	Fisheries	State Govt.	20400	9500	10900	10935.75	10697.29	238.46	4113.53	3978.31	135.22	3401.96	3266.74	135.22	14337.71	13964.03	373.68	27839	16703	11136	4698	4598	100							
	Forestry & Wild Life	State Govt.	134810	37470	97340	47932.92	45020.35	2912.57	17393.05	16536.85	856.20	18502.01	17645.81	856.20	66434.93	62666.16	3768.77	109642	65785	43857	18502	18022	480							
	Agri. Financial Institutions	State Govt.	3550	3550	0	2080	2080	0	700	700	0	0	0	0	2080	2080	0	4219	2532	1688	712	712	0							
	Cooperation	State Govt.	4230	4230	0	44539	44169	370	2508	2474	34	2532	2498	34	47070	46667	404	15003	9002	6001	2532	2482	50							
	Sub Total - I		393205	229257	163948	190541	184921	5621	55976	53593	2382	66754	64372	2382	257295	249292	8003	391721	235032	156688	66103	64673	1430							
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT																														
	Special Program for Rural Development	State Govt./PSE/LB	350000	327000	23000	228186	227275	912	108619	108583	36	89119	89083	36	317305	316357	948	702963	421778	281185	118625	118425	200							
	Land Reforms	State Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	Community Development & Panchayats	State Govt./LB	60000	60000	0	64602	64602	0	42220	42100	120	34342	34222	120	98944	98824	120	250192	150115	100077	42220	42020	200							
	Sub Total - II		410000	387000	23000	292788	291876	912	150839	150683	156	123461	123305	156	416249	415181	1068	953155	571893	381262	160845	160445	400							
III SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES																														
	HADP	State Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	3550	3550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	WGDP	State Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	1704	1704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	RSVY	State Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	State Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	5254	5254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	Sub Total - III		0	0	0	0	0	0	5254	5254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL																														
	Minor Irrigation	State Govt.	50000	3800	46200	30788	30788	0	10976	10757	219	14037	13818	219	44824	44606	219	71923	43154	28769	12137	11937	200							
	Command Area Development	State Govt.	17500	11100	6400	7599	7599	0	2147	2147	0	2794	2794	0	10393	10393	0	15111	9067	6044	2550	2550	0							
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	State Govt.	170000	85300	84700	87227	78101	9126	39898	39573	325	29047	28722	325	116274	106823	9451	260741	156444	104296	44000	43700	300							
	Sub Total - IV		237500	100200	137300	125613	116487	9126	53022	52478	544	45878	45334	544	171491	161821	9670	347775	208665	139110	58687	58187	500							
V ENERGY																														
	Power	State Govt./PSE	800000	52338	747662	513981	513662	320	100724	100424	300	186239	185939	300	700220	699601	620	753511	452107	301405	127155	127075	80							
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	State Govt.	2965	0	2965	1350	1195	155	76	30	46	157	111	46	1508	1306	201	978	587	391	165	145	20							
	Sub Total - V		802965	52338	750627	515332	514857	475	100800	100454	346	186396	186050	346	701728	700907	821	754489	452693	301796	127320	127220	100							
VI INDUSTRY & MINERALS																														
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	State Govt./PSE	20000	20000	0	38570	38063	507	11331	10960	372	5864	5492	372	44434	43555	879	77037	46222	30815	13000	12770	230							
	Village & Small Industries	State Govt.	35000	28330	6670	94976	93344	1632	38490	38141	349	27764	27415	349	122739	120759	1981	254649	152789	101860	42972	42772	200							
	Minerals	State Govt.	500	0	500	77	3	74	88	14	75	72	-3	75	149	0	148	533	320	213	90	70	20							
	Sub Total - VI		55500	48330	7170	133623	131410	2213	49909	49114	795	33699	32904	795	167322	164314	3008	332219	199332	132888	56062	55612	450							
VII TRANSPORT																														
	Ports & Lighthouses	State Govt./State	3000	0	3000	18	18	0	850	850	0	2500	2500	0	2518	2518	0	9665	5799	3866	1631	1631								
	Roads and Bridges	State Govt./PSE/LB	600000	37865	562135	331000	325510	5490	243573	241002	2571	176007	173436	2571	507007	498946	8061	1474531	884718	589812	248827	247827	1000							
	Road and Inland Water Transport	State Govt.	70000	0	70000	5427	5381	45	20375	20314	61	20386	20325	61	25813	25706	107	121067	72640	48427	20430	20380	50							
	Sub Total - VII		673000	37865	635135	336445	330910	5535	264798	262166	2632	198893	196261	2632	535338	527171	8167	1605263	963158	642105	270888	269838	1050							
VIII COMMUNICATIONS																														

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &																								
IX	ENVIRONMENT																								
	Scientific Research	State Govt.	4735	972	3763	948	857	91	229	175	55	303	249	55	1251	1106	146	1393	836	557	235	185	50		
	Ecology & Environment	State Govt.	11305	0	11305	310	185	125	1186	1158	28	404	376	28	713	561	152	7111	4267	2844	1200	1180	20		
	Sub Total - IX		16040	972	15068	1258	1042	216	1415	1333	82	707	625	82	1965	1667	298	8504	5102	3401	1435	1365	70		
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES																								
	Secretariat Economic Services	State Govt./L.B	4000	654	3346	20079	19839	240	10515	9475	1040	8155	7115	1040	28234	26953	1280	49126	29476	19650	8290	8230	60		
	Tourism	State Govt.	10200	0	10200	5685	5253	432	2770	1987	783	3466	2683	783	9151	7936	1215	17896	10738	7159	3020	2850	170		
	Surveys & Statistics	State Govt.	1000	952	48	186	125	62	82	49	33	82	49	33	268	174	94	510	306	204	86	46	40		
	Weights & Measures	State Govt.	0	0	0	22	22	0	25	0	25	25	0	25	47	22	25	59	36	24	10	0	10		
	Civil Supplies	State Govt.	2360	1027	1333	418	353	65	204	33	171	204	33	171	623	387	236	1304	782	521	220	70	150		
	Sub Total - X		17560	2633	14927	26391	25592	799	13597	11545	2051	11932	9881	2051	38323	35473	2850	68895	41337	27558	11626	11196	430		
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION																								
	General Education	State Govt./L.B	150000	758	149242	105322	100759	4563	50658	49668	991	57482	56491	991	162804	157251	5553	339224	203534	135690	57244	55944	1300		
	Technical Education	State Govt.	4900	200	4700	6909	6101	808	4421	4312	109	4498	4389	109	11407	10490	917	22975	13785	9190	3877	3277	600		
	Sports & Youth Services	State Govt.	10285	6065	4220	4137	847	3290	1900	989	911	1898	987	911	6034	1834	4201	11319	6791	4527	1910	1410	500		
	Art & Culture	State Govt.	8240	500	7740	4760	4255	506	1292	1094	198	1101	903	198	5861	5157	704	7674	4604	3070	1295	1095	200		
	Medical	State Govt.	70000	24691	45309	88557	85227	3330	46565	45767	798	37067	36269	798	125624	121497	4128	191959	115175	76783	32393	31943	450		
	Public Health	State Govt.																100148	60089	40059	16900	16850	50		
	Water Supply & Sanitation	Govt./PSE/LB	480000	335286	144714	354726	354726	0	57357	56149	1209	88989	87780	1209	443715	442506	1209	410845	246507	164338	69330	67330	2000		
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	Govt./PSE	100000	97385	2615	99154	99152	2	10140	10006	134	15390	15256	134	114544	114407	136	72593	43556	29037	12250	12200	50		
	Urban Development	Govt./PSE/LB	237500	163752	73748	219881	219053	827	85260	82662	2598	82345	79747	2598	302225	298800	3425	545138	327083	218055	91992	90742	1250		
	Information & Publicity	State Govt.	2155	0	2155	505	151	355	182	13	169	283	114	169	788	265	523	1179	708	472	199	99	100		
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	State Govt.	188200	129886	58314	112681	111059	1622	47872	46715	1157	60742	59584	1157	173423	170644	2779	306963	184178	122785	51800	50900	900		
	Labour & Labour Welfare	State Govt.	4075	0	4075	16549	15259	1290	13188	12794	394	12791	12397	394	29339	27656	1684	92053	55232	36821	15534	15344	190		
	Social Security & Social Welfare	State Govt.	20000	13941	6059	125248	124276	972	97565	97324	242	97030	96788	242	222277	221064	1213	601985	361191	240794	101585	101085	500		
	Nutrition	State Govt.	40000	40000	0	192343	192030	313	78055	77753	303	83854	83551	303	276198	275582	616	486922	292153	194769	82168	82068	100		
	Other Social Services(to be specified)	State Govt.	50000	50000	0	22524	20172	2353	50217	50057	160	13198	13038	160	35723	33210	2513	309962	185977	123985	52306	50496	1810		
	Sub Total - XI		1365355	862464	502891	1353297	1333068	20229	544672	535302	9370	556665	547295	9370	1909962	1880362	29600	3500337	2100562	1400375	590783	580783	10000		
XII	GENERAL SERVICES																								
	Stationery & Printing	State Govt.	700	0	700	207	76	131	193	0	193	193	0	193	400	76	324	1244	747	498	210	80	130		
	Public Works	State Govt.	28175	26013	2162	24433	23881	552	9525	8622	902	8876	7974	902	33309	31855	1454	35799	21479	14319	6041	5541	500		
	Sub Total - XII		28875	26013	2862	24639	23957	683	9718	8622	1096	9070	7974	1096	33709	31931	1778	37043	22226	14817	6251	5621	630		
	GRAND TOTAL		4000000	1747072	2252928	2999927	2954119	45808	1250000	1230546	19454	1233454	1214000	19454	4233381	4168120	65262	8000000	4800000	3200000	1350000	1334940	15060		

Physical Targets and Achievements
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan - (2002-07)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan 2002-07 - Anticipated Achievement (Col.4+5)	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005- 06) Actual Achievement	Anticipated Achievement	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2007-08 Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1) Agriculture and Allied Activities								
A) AREA								
a) Rice	L.Ha.	22.00	17.38	21.70	18.24	21.70	21.70	
b) Millets	L.Ha.	11.00	8.63	10.50	9.00	10.50	10.50	
c) Pulses	L.Ha.	10.00	5.99	7.50	6.29	7.50	7.50	
Total area - Foodgrains		43.00	31.99	39.70	33.53	39.70	39.70	
d) Cotton	L.Ha.	3.00	1.11	2.00	1.29	2.00	2.00	
e) Sugarcane	L.Ha.	3.00	2.55	3.30	2.70	3.30	3.30	
f) Oilseeds	L.Ha.	12.00	7.05	10.00	7.64	10.00	10.00	
B) PRODUCTION								
(a) Rice	Lakh Tonnes	91.04	45.00	78.10	51.62	80.29	78.44	
(b) Millets	Lakh Tonnes	11.84	8.65	13.65	9.65	16.38	14.19	
(c) Pulses	Lakh Tonnes	3.50	2.24	3.60	2.51	4.32	3.54	
Total-(1)Prdn.of Foodgrains	Lakh Tonnes	106.38	55.89	95.35	63.78	100.99	96.17	
Commercial Crops								
(d) Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	18.08	10.10	17.00	11.48	20.40	17.68	
(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh Tonnes	40.59	26.08	39.60	28.78	47.52	41.18	
(f) Cotton (Lint)	Lakh Bales	8.60	1.53	3.80	1.98	4.56	3.95	
C) PRODUCTIVITY			0.00					
(a) Rice	Kg/ha	4140.00	2550.75	3599.08	2760.42	3700.00	3614.75	
(b) Millets	Kg/ha	1080.00	1000.25	1300.00	1060.20	1560.00	1351.43	
(c) Pulses	Kg/ha	350.00	373.25	480.00	394.60	576.00	472.00	
Commercial Crops								
(d) Oilseeds	Kg/ha	2500.00	1422.50	1700.00	1478.00	2040.00	1768.00	
(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Kg/ha	6100.00	10127.25	12000.00	10501.80	14400.00	12478.79	
(f) Cotton (Lint)	Kg/ha	350.00	225.50	190.00	218.40	230.00	197.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2) Major Horticulture								
A) AREA								
a)Fruits	Lakh Ha.	2.79	2.35	2.75	2.43		2.75	
b)Vegetables	Lakh Ha.	2.79	2.02	2.50	2.12		2.50	
c)Spices	Lakh Ha.	2.13	1.49	1.66	1.53		1.66	
d)Flowers	Lakh Ha.	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.23		0.27	
e)Plantations	Lakh Ha.	2.78	2.41	2.64	2.46		2.64	
B) PRODUCTION								
a)Fruits	Lakh Tonnes	94.84	46.37	52.33	47.56		52.33	
b)Vegetables	Lakh Tonnes	90.88	56.48	73.60	59.91		73.60	
c)Spices and Condiments	Lakh Tonnes	5.28	7.48	9.96	7.97		9.96	
d)Flowers	Lakh Tonnes	2.39	1.74	2.30	1.85		2.30	
e)Plantations	Lakh Tonnes	11.61	8.02	9.24	8.26		9.24	
C) PRODUCTIVITY								
a)Fruits	Kg/Ha	22.84	18.67	19.10	18.75		19.10	
b)Vegetables	Kg/Ha	33.83	27.82	29.40	28.14		29.40	
c)Spices and Condiments	Kg/Ha	4.94	5.01	6.00	5.21		6.00	
d)Flowers	Kg/Ha	4.39	8.05	3.50	7.14		3.50	
e)Plantations	Kg/Ha	9.76	3.85	8.50	4.78		8.50	
(3) Production of Seeds								
(a) Cereals	tonnes.	18.40	15.33	18.45	15.96	21.07	21.07	
(b) Pulses	-do-	2.60	1.83	1.60	1.78	1.80	1.80	
(d) Cotton	-do-	0.38	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.25	
(e) Oil Seeds	-do-	15.80	4.22	4.50	4.27	4.57	4.57	
Total-(i)Prodn. of Seeds	'000	37.18	21.60	24.80	22.24	27.69	27.69	
(4)Distrbn.of Seeds								
(a) Cereals		18.40	15.33	18.45	15.96	21.07	21.07	
(b) Pulses	-do-	2.60	1.83	1.60	1.78	1.80	1.80	
(c) Oil Seeds	-do-	15.79	2.90	4.50	3.22	4.57	4.57	
(d) Cotton	-do-	0.38	2.31	0.25	1.90	0.25	0.25	
Total-(ii)	'000	36.79	21.83	24.80	22.42	27.69	27.69	
(5) Chemical Fertilizers								
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	LMT	27.00	15.34	5.50	20.84	5.50	5.50	
(ii) Phospatic (P)	-do-	12.00	6.68	2.36	9.04	2.36	2.36	
(iii) Potassic (K)	-do-	10.65	7.30	2.29	9.59	2.29	2.29	
Total-Chemical Ferti.(NPK)	-do-	49.65	29.32	10.15	39.47	10.15	10.15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(6) No.of fertilisers samples drawn	000'No.	86.10	68.40	17.50	85.90	17.50	17.50	
(7) Production of BGA	000'MT	2.50	2.04	0.53	2.57	0.53	0.53	
(8) Distribution of BGA	000'MT	2.50	2.06	0.53	2.59	0.53	0.53	
(9) Distribution of micronutrients	000' MTs.	6.25	5.04	1.40	6.42	1.40	1.40	
(10) Plant Protection								
a)Food Crops Pests	Lakh Ha.	37.50	34.11	28.50	155.73	28.50	28.50	
b) Food Crop Diseases	Lakh Ha.	13.20	12.63	9.50	65.90	9.50	9.50	
c) Non-Food Crop Pests	Lakh Ha.	18.20	16.56	12.50	78.73	12.50	12.50	
d) Non-Food Diseases	Lakh Ha.	9.80	9.66	6.50	49.33	6.50	6.50	
e)Seed Treatment	Lakh Ha.	22.00	22.00	23.00	113.02	23.00	23.00	
(11) Seeds:								
(i)Seed Certification-								
Area registered underseed certification	'000 Ha.	185.00	144.25	38.00	182.25	197.50	38.50	
Quantity of seed certified	000'MT	234.00	187.40	50.50	237.90	312.50	60.50	
(ii)Seed Testing -								
No.of seed sample tested	'000 Nos.	303.00	210.20	70.00	280.20	297.50	58.50	
(iii)Seed Inspection-								
No. of inspection made in seed selling					0.00		58.50	
points	-do-	108.00	86.69	23.00	109.69	125.00	34.50	
(iv)Persons trained	-do-	135.00	110.13	29.00	139.13	157.50	30.50	
(12) Animal Husbandry & Dairy Products								
(i) Milk	'000 Tonnes	6000.00	4937.00	5600.00	5069.00		5712.00	
(ii) Eggs	Million Nos.	5200.00	2908.00	6529.00	4432.00		6651.00	
(iii) Meat *	Lakh Kgs.	54.00	64.00	93.00	79.73		91.00	
* Based on Meat production from registered slaughter houses only.								
(13) Fisheries								
(i) Fish Production-								
(a)Inland	'000 Tonnes	600.00	418.36	167.00	585.36	766.00	377.00	
(b) Marine	- do -	1950.00	1442.00	376.00	1818.00	1872.00	183.59	
Total	- do -	2550.00	1914.85	543.00	2457.85	2638.00	560.59	
(ii) Fish Seed Produced-								
(a)Early Fry	Million Nos.	3500.00	590.32	156.05	746.37	1575.00	315.00	
iii) floating cages	numbers	500	500	0	500	500	100	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
iv) fresh water prawn culture								
No. of farmers benefitted	numbers	250	0			250	50	
iv) ornamental fish culture	numbers	200	0			250	50	
(14) Forestry								
(i) Tree Planting under TAP in degraded forest Areas	000 Ha	179.63	134.38	45.25	179.63	113.00	51.50	
(ii) Tree Planting under Special Area Programme								
(a) HADP	000 Ha	1.73	1.48	0.25	1.73	1.25	0.25	
(b) WGDP	000 Ha	4.90	4.30	0.60	4.90	3.00	0.60	
(iii) Raising of Plantation in Tribal Areas*	000 Ha							
(iv) Plantation under Wasteland Development Programme	000 Ha	12.56	9.68	2.88	12.56	7.50	1.50	
(v) Minor Forest Produce Plantation	000 Ha	0.52	0.41	0.11	0.52	0.55	0.11	
(vi) Teak Plantation	000 Ha	13.90	10.62	3.28	13.90	13.16	3.16	
* since the plantation are being raised in the Reserve Forests areas , it cannot be secreted exclusively for tribals								
(15) Cooperation (Cumulative Target & Acmt)	Rs. in Crores							
1. Short term Agricultural Loan		7500.00	3750.42	3750.42	7500.84		1360.00	
2. Medium Term Agri. Loan		625.00	304.15	70.00	374.15		100.00	
3. Issue of Jewel Loans		28000.00	21436.04	6000.00	27436.04		6420.00	
4. Issue of non-farm sector loan		1450.00	566.03	532.00	1098.03		410.00	
5. Long term loan - agrl. Loan		1430.00	545.05	200.00	745.05		150.00	
6. Marketing arl. Produce		4125.00	1084.29	875.00	1959.29		860.00	
9. Distribution of chemical fertilizers		1650.00	1093.14	242.00	1335.14		340.00	
10. Retail sale of consumer goods		13340.00	10363.72	2880.00	13243.72		3000.00	
(16) Irrigation								
Major and Medium Irrigation	'000 Ha.	9.38	5.44	1.50	6.94		1.30	
Minor Irrigation	'000 Ha.	9.02	6.00	2.35	8.35		3.40	
CCA less than 2000 ha.								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SMIP & DCR Schemes	'000 Ha.		2.20	0.50	2.70		0.55	
(17) Rural Development								
Centrally Sponsored Scheme								
i) Self-Help Groups formed	No. of Groups	215000	234898	25000	259898	215000	25000	
ii) SHGs-Economic assistance provided	No. of Groups		274894					
iii) Families benefited	No.					2700010		
iv) Individuals assisted	No.					20533		
v) EDP Training for women	Members	114000	116395	22000	138395	114000	22000	
vi) Training to rural youth to take up self-employment	No. of Groups	10000		10000	10000	10000	10000	
Mandays Generated								
1. SGRY	lakh mandays	Target not fixed	167.76		167.76		200.00	
IAY								
i) New houses	No.	154090	159393	49850	209243		5500	
ii) IAY kutchha houses	No.	78970	82037	11078	93115		12000	
MPLAD	No.		19046	3605	22651			
PMGSY	Km.	4811	3992	849	4841		1000	
Bio-gas	No.	10000	6500	1500	8000		1650	
Chullah	No.							
State Schemes								
MLACDS	No. of works	60000	99592	35092	134604			
Annithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam	No. of works		5000.00	5000.00	5000.00		6000.00	
Community Development								
Central Rural Sanitation Programme - Total Sanitation	Nos.	4035125	2173529	2173529	2173529			
(18) Power Development								
Generation								
Installed Capacity	MW	538.80	351.00	34.00	385.00		155.00	
Hydro Schemes	MW	247.80	152.50	34.00	186.50		155.00	
GTPP Schemes	MW	291.00	198.50	--	198.50		--	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural Electrification								
Villages electrified								
Pumpsets energised	Nos. in Lakhs	200000.00	130023.00	15788.00	145811.00		40000.00	
Huts electrified	nos.	200000	137181	8096	145277		Target not fixed	
Transmission & Distribution								
Sub-stations	nos.	315	213	22	235		70.00	
EHT Lines	Ckt.kms	4000.00	2910.00	318.00	3228.00		900.00	
* State Sector 538.8 MW central Sector 1464 MW, Private Sector 406 MW								
(19) Small & Rural Industries								
SSI Units Registration (Pmt)	Nos.	165000	95427	33000	128427		In view of (MSME) Act from 2.10.2006	
Handicraft Units	Nos.	25000	19781	5500	25281			
Cottage Industrial units	Nos.	25000	31410	8800	40210			
Production of Coir yarn	Mtons.	18000	9714	3281	12995		3000	
Production of Coir items	Mtons.	12100	5322	2804	8126		2500	
Rozgar Yojana Scheme	Nos.	100000	92122	27000	119122		27000	
Women EDP	Nos.	100000	111140		111140		0	
New Anna Marumalarchi Thittam	No. of Blocks	385	313	72	385		35	
Handlooms & Textiles								
1. House- cum- Workshed Scheme	No. of Houses - cum - Worksheds	5000	557	138	695		200	
2. Workshed Scheme	No. of Worksheds	10000	18071	3706	21777		3000	
3. Co-operatives Handloom Weavers Savings & Security Scheme	No. of Weavers (Enrolled)	25000	29147	7000	36147		5000	
4. Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme	No. of weavers enrolles (cumulative)	0	117220	75000	192220		5000	
5. Free Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme	a) No. of Sarees supplied (Units in crore)		4	2	5		2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	b) No. of dhoties supplied (Units in crore)	-	3	2	5		2	
6. Health Insurance Scheme -	No. of Weavers enrolled (Cumulative)		130000	70000	200000		5000	
Sericulture								
Area Mulberry	In Acres	5000.00	18098.00	7926.00	26648.00	50000.00	10000.00	
DFLS Consumption	In Lakh DFLs	514.00	241.48	125.00	393.48	1340.00	135.00	
Cocoon Production	In M.T.	26040.00	14455.30	7650.00	22105.30	84660.00	8370.00	
Raw Silk Production	In Mt	3420.00	1957.00	1080.00	3037.00	12460.00	1200.00	
Additional Employment Generation	No. of persons	25000	90490	39630	133240	250000	50000	
(20) Transport								
Purchase of New Buses by State Transport Undertakings	Nos.	10000	5174	2230	7404	10000	2000	
2041.00.001 JA Special initiatives in e.governance in Transport Department				21.83			100.00	
Non-Conventional Energy Sources								
Modified IREP	District			29 *			30	(14 sanctioned in 2005-06 and 15 proposed in 2006-07)
(21) Roads and Bridges								
STATE HIGHWAYS								
Roads	km	1000.00	121.60	14.40	136.00	8965.00	2000.00	
Bridges	Nos	85	31	2	33	23	20	
CRIDP- SH								
Roads	km		898.39	1077.36	1975.75			
Bridges	Nos		1	2	3			
MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS								
Roads	km	1000.00	123.40	82.51	205.91	6410.00	1950.00	
Bridges	Nos					25		
CRIDP- MDR								
Roads	km		1073.16	1212.36	2285.52			
Bridges	Nos							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OTHER DISTRICT ROADS								
Roads	km	7747.00	20.00	20.20	40.20	10550.00		
Bridges	Nos	299	2		2	80		
CRIDP- ODR								
Roads	km		5240.39	1856.11	7096.50			
Bridges	Nos		30	23	53			
CRIDP- SCP								
Roads	km			349.64	349.64			
Bridges	Nos							
OTHER ROADS								
Roads			5.20		5.20	40.00		
Bridges				1.00	1.00			
Construction of bridges on Unbridged Crossings on Other District Roads								
Bridges	Nos.		146	2	148	208		2
ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR BYPASSES								
	Nos.					10		
SPECIAL BRIDGES SCHEME								
	Nos.		1.00		1.00			
REHABILITATION OF DISTRESSED BRIDGES								
	Nos.		88	3	91	390		4
Central Road Fund								
Roads	Km		2188.20	224.98	2413.18	2500.00	326.60	
Bridges	Nos.		77		77	25	15	
Improvement to accident prone spots	Nos.		66		66			
BYPASSES, RADIAL ROADS AND RING ROADS								
Radial Roads	Km		2.28		2.28			
Bypasses	Nos.		4	1	5	63		1
Ring Roads	Nos.							1
INDUSTRIAL ROADS								
Roads	Km		3.52		3.52			
E & I								
Roads	Km		15.80	8.30	24.10	100.00		
Bridges	Nos.					5		1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
e. ODR - Bus routes			3077.39		3077.39			
f. CMDP traffic and transport								
Roads	Km		82.55	211.40	293.95	375.00	60.00	
Bridges/ Structures	Nos.		26	70	96	33	10	
g.TNUDP								
Roads	Km					148.87	10.00	
Roads and bridges under NABARD								
Roads	Km					7500.00	31.20	
Bridges	Nos.					500	150	
WGDP								
Roads	Km		24.20	16.36	40.56	25.00	40.56	
Bridges	Nos		3	5	8		8	
Improvement of Roads with loan assistance from HUDCO/ TUFIDCO								
Roads	Km		34.40		34.40			
Bridges	Nos			1	1			
Improvements to Corporation of bus route roads with financial assistance from Chennai Corporation	Km		80.70		80.70			
NABARD AND RURAL ROADS								
OTHER DISTRICT ROADS								
Roads	Km	4742.30	3236.89	1092.30	4329.19	80.35	80.35	
Bridges	Nos	412	336	10	346	7	7	
Rural roads								
Roads	Km	3470.35	2810.13	215.35	3025.48	9000.00	700.00	
Bridges	Nos	95	69	5	74	18	13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CRIDP- Panchayat and Union Roads								
Roads	Km	1460.00	489.75	936.80	1426.55	34.50	34.50	
Bridges	Nos	1			0	1	1	
NABARD assisted Rural Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads								
Roads	Km	600.00		400.00	400.00	840.00	840.00	
Bridges	Nos.	6				6	6	
Construction of bridges under Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP) with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank	Nos	5				5	5	
E & I (RR)								
Roads		5.30	5.30		5.30			
Bridges		2.00	2.00		2.00			
PROJECTS WING								
HUDCO 61 Bridges	Nos	61	40	17	57	4	4	
Delta Bridges on MDRs	Nos	48	22	20	42	4	4	
Sugarcane Roads with NABARD assistance	Km		637.00		637.00			
ROB/RUB HUDCO	Nos	36	4	7	11			
106 Bridges	Nos		27		27			
TNUDP								
Roads	Km		2.40	5.00	7.40			
Grade Separators	Nos.					4		
ROB/ RUB	Nos.					9		
Pedestrian subways	Nos.					3		
Railway Over Bridges on SH and MDR	Nos.		7	1	8			
Madurai Radial roads- Phase I								
Roads	Km		125.06		125.06			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bridges	Nos.		1	1	2			
CRIDP- Madurai Radial Roads	Km					123.00	30.00	
TNRSP								
Upgradation	Km	732.00				732.00		
Maintenance	Km	2600.00	440.45	491.86	932.31	1067.69	158.69	
Institutional Development								
Road Safety	Nos	60				240	50	
TOTAL								
(22) Elementary Education								
Total Enrolment (Average per year)								
1. Class I to V (Age 6-11)	Pupil in lakhs	63.00	62.57	53.00	57.79	70.00	65.00	
2. Class V I to VIII (Age 11-14)	Pupil in lakhs	39.00	35.06	31.00	33.03	43.00	41.00	
(23) Secondary Education								
Total Enrolment (Average per year)								
1. Class IX to X (Age 14-16)	Pupil in lakhs	16.62	16.45	16.78	16.62	17.61	16.90	
2. Class XI to XII (Age 16-18)	Pupil in lakhs	9.19	9.01	9.36	9.19	9.71	9.48	
(24) Health and Family Welfare								
General:								
a) Hospitals & Dispensaries	Nos.	3500	2779	2779	2779			
b) Beds-	Nos.	50000	46784	46784	46784			
(c) Bed population ratio:		1:1200	1:1320	1:1350	1:1350			
(d) Nurses & Doctor ratio		2:1	2:1	2:1	2:1			
(e) Doctor Population ratio		1:1500	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000			
Public Health:								
(a) Upgradation of Primary Health Centres	Nos.	-	82	-	82		30	
(b) Construction of HSCs			98	-	98		234	
(c) Speciality medical camps	Nos.		475.00		475.00			
Persons benefited	Nos in lakh							
(d) Mobile health service	Units		817.00	25.00	842.00		25.00	
Persons benefited	Nos.							
(e) Level of institutional deliveries	%	95.00	96.00	96.00	96.00		96.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(f) Low birth weight babies (less than 2.5 kg)	%	15.00	10.30	10.30	10.30		10.30	
(g) Higher order births (more than two living children)	%	19.00	17.80	16.00	16.00		16.00	
h) Immunization T.T.M.	lakh nos.		50.99	12.49	63.48		12.44	
D.P.T.	lakh nos.		47.46	11.35	58.71		11.31	
Polio	lakh nos.		47.51	11.35	58.86		11.31	
B.C.G.	lakh nos.		47.86	11.35	59.21		11.31	
Measles	lakh nos.		47.06	11.35	58.41		11.31	
i) Maternity and Child Health FST (Large) supplied	lakh nos.		29.95	12.49	42.44		12.49	
FST (small) supplied	lakh nos.		55.25	32.33	87.58		32.33	
Vitamin A Dose I	lakh nos.		137.66	61.44	199.10		61.44	
Vitamin A Dose II	lakh nos.		170.52	61.44	231.96		61.44	
j) Prevention of Food Adulteration - Food Samples	Nos.		20420	5666	26086		9072	
k) Lifting of water samples	Nos.		11382	2400	13782		2400	
l) School Health Programme - Schools covered	Nos.		27643	40308	67951		40308	
m) M.P.H.W. (F) Trg. Course Trainees	Nos.		470	--	470		300	
n) Regional H&FW, Egmore & Madurai - Trainees	Nos.		15710	4804	20514		24057	
(f) Training and Employment of multi-purpose workers - Trainees trained	Nos.		209	300	509		300	
(25) Social Welfare								
i) Child Welfare:								
(a) Creches - centres	Nos.	100.00	106	106	106	530	106	
Beneficiaries - children	Nos.	2000.00	13825	2650	16475	13250	2650	
ii) Women Welfare :								
(a) Trng.-Cum-Production Centres	Nos.	-	4	4	4	4	4	
Beneficiaries - Women	Nos.		45030	65	45095	325	65	
(b) Hostels for working Women	Nos.	-	8	8	8	8	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Beneficiaries	Nos.	-	1752	415	2167	2075	415	
iii)Welfare of Handicapped:								
(a)Scholarships - Childrem Benefited	Nos.	-	13700	-	13700		-	
(b)Supply of prosthetic aids								
PH persons benefited	Nos.		31657	7865	39522		7865	
iv) Welfare of								
Destitutes & Poor:								
(a)Fincl. Assistance to Women Beneficiaries	Nos.	63000.00	47405	12600	60005		12600	
(b)Children-Beneficiaries.	Nos.		22000	5500	27500		5700	
(c)Old-age Pension Beneficiaries	In lakh		46.73	11.72	58.45		11.72	
Nutrition								
(a)ICDS-Projects Beneficiaries -	Nos.		434	434	434		434	
Supplementary feeding:								
0-36 months children	Nos.		2242140	655206	2897346			
Mid-day meals:								
2-4 years children	Nos.		3526711	1071437	4598148			
PN and AN mohers	Nos.		1703294	499620	2202914			
OAP	Nos.		200844	43476	244320			
(26) Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes								
I. Education								
1) Pre-Matric Education Incentives								
(a) Scholarships and stipends	students in lakhs	138.95	8.72	2.46	11.18		2.46	
b) Scholarship and Book bank to children								
belonging to unclean occupation	in Lakhs		1.72	0.45	2.17		0.45	
2) Special Incentive Scheme								
a) SC Girl students studying in Std III to V	Nos. in lakhs	3.00	2.40	0.60	3.00		0.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b) SC Girl students studying in Std VI	Nos. in lakhs	1.50	1.20	0.30	1.50		0.30	
3) Supply of free bicycles to girl students	Nos. in lakhs	--	2.10	0.50	2.60		0.60	
4) Free education to students of SC/ST/	Nos. in lakhs	--	2.04	0.85	2.89		0.85	
SCC studying B.A., B.Sc, B.Com courses								
5) Coaching to SC/ ST candidates for	Nos.	10000	8000	2000	10000		2000	
Tamil Nadu Professional courses							2000	
entrance exams								
6) CM merit award to students	Nos.	10000	8000	2000	10000			
for pursuing college studies								
7) Hostels								
(a) Hostels Started	Nos.	36	35	5	40		--	
(b) Hostel Buildings (constructed)	Nos.	411	490	145	635		100	
2. Health, Housing & Other Schemes								
1) Drinking water wells								
S.C.	Nos.	500	330	30	360		32	
S.T.	Nos.	300	108	20	128		20	
2) House sites	Lakh Nos.	1.00	0.42	0.13	0.55		0.13	
3) Construction of Community Halls	Nos.	20	10	2	12		4	

**Statement Regarding Externally Aided Projects
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08**

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name, nature & location of the Project with Project code and name of the external funding agency	Date of Sanction / date of Commencement of Work	Terminal Date of disbursement of external aid:	Estimated cost	Pattern of Funding	Tenth Plan (2002-07) (at 2001-02 Prices)	Cumulative Expenditure from (2002-03 to 2005-06) at current prices	Annual Plan 2006-07		Proposed Outlay	
			(a) Original (b) Revised	(a) Original (b) Revised (Latest)	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CONTINUING SCHEMES										
1	Road Sector Project IBRD Loan No.4706-IN	31.10.03	a. 31.3.09	2160	a. 490	a. 350	a.109.71	a.126.05	a. 75.77	a. 324.69	a.136.11
					b.1670	b.1192	b.284.99	b.429.59	b.258.25	b.1106.59	b.463.89
					d.2160	d.1542	d.394.70	d.555.64	d.334.02	d.1431.28	d.600.00
2	Technical Assistance for Economic Reforms Project IDA Credit N045-IN	1.10.03	a.31.12.05	5.6	a.1.12	a.1.12	a.0.39	a.0.75	a.0.31	a.0.44	a.0.39
			b. 31.12.07		b.4.48	b.4.48	b.1.44	b.2.98	b.1.24	b.1.78	b.1.55
					d.5.60	d.5.60	d.1.83	d.3.73	d.1.55	d.2.22	d.1.94
3	Technical Education Quality Improvement Project IDA Credit 3718-IN	20.1.03	30.6.2008	96.16	a.19.23	a.18.12	a. 5.10	a. 7.64	a. 7.64	a. 6.48	a. 6.48
					b.76.93	b.72.46	b.20.47	b.30.55	b.30.55	b.25.92	b.25.92
					d.96.16	d.90.58	d.25.57	d.38.19	d.38.19	d.32.40	d.32.40
4	Health Systems Project IDA Credit 4018-IN	31.1.05	30.9.2010	a.597.15	a. 94.21	a. 45.38	a. 6.98	a. 27.20	a. 20.64	a. 66.59	a. 33.88
					b.502.94	b.242.25	b.37.28	b.145.18	b.110.21	b.355.45	b.180.85
					d.597.15	d.287.63	d.44.26	d.172.38	d.130.85	d.422.04	d.214.73
5*	Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project IDA Credit 4103-IN	30.9.05	30.9.2011	717.12	a.121.78	a. 33.96	a.0.61	a. 27.52	a. 7.42	a.113.99	a. 22.41
					b.541.22	b.150.94	b.1.57	b.122.34	b.32.98	b.506.57	b. 99.62
					c. 54.12	c. 15.10	c.0.00	c. 12.24	c. 3.30	c. 50.68	c. 9.97
					d.717.12	d.200.00	d.2.18	d.162.10	d.43.70	d.671.24	d.132.00

6	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project - IDA Credit											
	4054-IN	12.5.05	30.4.2008	2602.17	a. 749.42	a.214.32	a. 0.83	a.110.30	a.104.58	a. 634.38	a. 151.70	
					b.1852.75	b.529.85	b.35.50	b.272.69	b.258.55	b.1568.33	b.375.05	
					d.2602.17	d.744.17	d.36.33	d.382.99	d.363.13	d.2202.71	d.526.75	
7	Tsunami Emergency Assistance-Asian	1.6.05	31.10.2008	625.31	625.31	564.09	8.26	346.89	350.81	266.24	223.25	
8@	Urban Development Project-III (IBRD Loan)	17.10.05	30.9.2010	1884.22	a. 364.69	a. 52.99	a. 0.00	a. 26.87	a. 32.62	a. 326.62	a. 37.47	
	4798-IN				b.1302.45	b.189.28	b.28.12	b. 95.96	b.116.53	b.1166.48	b.133.84	
					c. 173.66	c. 25.23	c. 0.00	c. 12.79	c. 15.53	c. 155.53	c. 17.84	
					d. 43.42	d. 6.32	d. 0.00	d. 3.20	d. 3.90	d. 38.89	d. 4.47	
					e.1884.22	e.273.82	e.28.12	e.138.82	e.168.58	d.1687.52	e.193.62	
9	Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme International Fund for Agricultural Development				.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	662-IN	6.10.05	31.10.2013	66	66	15	Nil	10	10	56	10	
				US\$	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
				1,50,00000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II Japan Bank for International Cooperation ID-P-162	1.4.05	31.3.2013	13,545 M.Yen	a.158.34	a. 47.55	a.16.38	a. 28.30	a. 28.29	a.112.65	a. 32.16	
	NEW SCHEME			567.42	b.409.08	b.122.84	b.46.00	b. 73.12	b. 73.08	b.291.02	b. 83.07	
					d.667.42	d.170.39	d.62.38	d.101.42	d.101.37	d.403.67	d.115.23	
11	Hydrology-II	5.4.06	4.4.2011	25.27	a. 4.62		Nil	a.0.34	a.0.34	a. 4.28	a.1.04	
					b.20.65			b.1.50	b.1.50	b.19.15	b.4.67	
					d.25.27			d.1.84	d.1.84	d.23.43	d.5.71	
12	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration &	1.4.2007	31.3.2013	2523.79	a. 249.70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	a. 208.08	a. 19.79	
					b.2162.61					b.1802.18	b.171.38	
					c. 111.48					c. 92.90	c. 8.83	
					d.2523.79					d.2103.16	d.200.00	
*In serial No.5 a. State Government b. World Bank(IDA),c. Local Communities d. Total												
@In Serial No.8 a. State Government, b. World Bank(IBARD),c. Other Banks and Capital Markets d. Sub-Project Beneficiaries e. Total												
In Serial No. 7 State Government contribution and Donor Contribution are not separately indicated.												
In Serial No.9, the Project agreement has not yet been signed.												
# In Serial No.12 Negotiation completed. The Project agreement has to be signed: a. State Government b. World Bank (IBRD &IDA) c. Farmer's contribution d. Total												

Bharat Nirman Programmes
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 - Proposed Outlays

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Items/ Programme	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan - 2006-07		Eleventh Five Year Plan - 2007-12	
			Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2007-08
					Proposed Outlay	Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Irrigation	5700.24	54400.00	54400.00	-	-
2	Rural Drinking Water Supply	52071.00	53157.00	55000.00	280000.00	60000.00
3	Rural Roads	20252.00	73702.35	73702.35	-	-
4	Rural Housing	13025.30	13847.26	13847.26	-	-
5	Rural Electrification	0.00	6400.00	6400.00	-	-
6	Rural Telephone connectivity				-	-
	Total	91048.54	201506.61	203349.61	280000.00	60000.00

Note: There is no additionality in resources through Bharat Nirman in Tamil Nadu

Centrally Sponsored Schemes
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CSS - Full funding by centre															
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					.									
B0100010	Programme for Integrated Development of Cashewnut	100				0.00		0.00	15.00					0.00	
B0100021	Integrated Farming in Coconut holding for productivity improvement	100				60.00		569.46	1035.35					600.00	
B0100037	Integrated Creals Development Programme in Course Creals (ICDP Course Creals) accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP) under Technology Mission on Maize	100				0.02		3.20	8.25					3.20	
B0100059	Pesticides Testing Laboratories	100				0.01		0.01	14.49					0.01	
B0100060	Setting up of Bio Control Laboratories under Integrated Pest Management	100				0.00		0.00	11.82					0.00	
B0100061	Training under human resource development in Horticulture	100				0.00		0.00	6.71					0.00	
B0100062	Demonstration of newly developed agricultural equipment	100				0.03		0.03	7.62					0.01	
B0114006	Scheme for implimentation of Project on Development of Costal Saline and Sand Dune.	100				0.03		0.03	35.44					0.01	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B0114008	Assistance to small and marginal farmers for implementation of various schemes including infrastructure building - Controlled by Director of Agriculture	100				0.00		0.00	-44.94					0.00	
B0114009	Development of Jatropha Plantations	100				0.02		34.84	82.31					0.03	
	Sub Total -1					60.11		607.57	1172.05					603.26	
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing														
B0300002	Strengthening of seed testing laboratories	100				0.00		0.00	16.42					0.00	
B0300003	Implementation of Market-Led Extension Programme under Market Research and Information Network Scheme	100				0.00		0.00	22.50					0.00	
	Sub Total -2					0.00		0.00	38.92					0.00	
	Animal Husbandry														
B0500003	Scheme for Integrated Piggery Development	100				0.00		0.00	76.73					0.00	
B0500005	Cross breeding of Cattle with exotic Dairy breeds and improvement of buffaloes using frozen semen technique outside operation flood areas	100				0.01		0.00	13.49					0.01	
B0500006	Establishment of National Demonstration Unit and Organisation of Workshop and Organisation of Training to Breeders Farms	100				0.01		0.00	0.00					0.01	
B0500011	Quinquennial Livestock Census	100				4.83		4.83	746.36					0.02	
B0500012	National Programme for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	100				0.00		0.00	1.09					0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B0500013	Strengthening of Laboratory facilities in Central Laboratories	100				0.00		0.00	34.65					0.00	
B0500014	Foot and mouth disease control	100				0.04		0.05	73.06					0.05	
B0500015	Deduct - Recoveries of Over payments - Animal Husbandry	100				0.00		0.00	-38.13					0.00	
	Sub Total -3					4.89		4.88	907.25					0.09	
	Dairy Development														
B0600002	Strengthening of Laboratory facilities in Central Laboratories	100				0.00		0.00	34.65					0.00	
	Sub Total -4					0.00		0.00	34.65					0.00	
	Fisheries														
B0700001	Development of Statistics	100				4.84		4.84	31.52					5.00	
B0700002	Tamil Nadu Fishermen Group Insurance	100				0.02		0.02	21.16					0.02	
B0700006	Establishment of Chinese Hatchery	100				0.01		0.01	0.01					0.01	
B0700008	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure for inland fish marketing	100				500.00		500.00	500.00					500.00	
B0700009	Construction of Training Centres	100				0.00		0.00	1.23					0.00	
	Sub Total -5					504.87		504.87	553.92					505.03	
	Forestry & Wild Life														
B0800001	Tiger Reserve Scheme	100				75.00		85.71	435.35					60.00	
B0800002	Conservation and Management of Mangroves	100				100.00		74.54	548.72					176.00	
B0800003	Scheme for the Development of Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary	100				6.50		6.88	29.20					10.70	
B0800004	Scheme for the Establishment of Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve	100				10.00		88.88	157.94					98.00	
B0800005	Scheme for the Development of Pulicat Lake Bird and Marine Development	100				5.00		5.00	20.40					7.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B0800006	Project Elephant Anamalai and Mudumalai	100				100.00		110.28	499.98	.			168.00		
B0800007	Raising of Minor Forest Produce including Medical Plants	100				0.01		0.01	14.63	.			0.01		
B0800008	Development of Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary	100				3.00		7.20	21.23	.			11.44		
B0800009	Scheme for the Development of Grizzled Squirrel Wild Life Sanctuary	100				17.00		30.00	99.02	.			20.00		
B0800010	Development of Karikily Sanctuary	100				5.60		6.01	22.02	.			9.35		
B0800013	Scheme for the Development of Muthumalai National Park	100				9.00		13.50	35.70	.			10.40		
B0800014	Scheme for development of Indira Gandhi Wild Life Sanctuary	100				30.00		30.00	128.20	.			33.00		
B0800015	Implementation of Forest Fire Control Methods	100				0.00		0.00	83.45	.			0.00		
B0800016	Scheme for development of Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary	100				5.00		4.50	14.60	.			5.00		
B0800017	Scheme for Development of Udaya-Marthanda- Puram birds sanctuary	100				5.00		6.45	18.12	.			10.00		
B0800020	Action Plan for Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve	100				55.00		51.07	153.60	.			60.00		
B0800028	Setting up of Mukkuruthu Sanctuary (THAR)	100				7.00		8.01	32.40	.			8.00		
B0800029	Development of Guindy National Park	100				9.50		13.45	53.31	.			16.00		
B0800036	Project on Development of Shelter Belt along the coast of Tamilnadu	100				0.01		0.01	60.98	.			0.01		
B0800037	Development Koonthagulam Bird Sanctuary	100				0.01		3.25	3.25	.			0.01		
B0800038	Eco development around the protected areas of Vallanad Black Buck Sanctuary	100				6.00		12.00	27.84	.			7.00		

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B0800039	Eco-Development of Karivetti Birds Sanctuary	100				7.00		5.40	16.46					7.00	
B0800040	Scheme for Development of Vellode Birds Sanctuary	100				6.00		5.15	14.45					6.00	
B0800041	Scheme for the development of Kanyakumari wild life sanctuary	100				17.50		19.20	54.93					19.20	
B0800042	Conservation and Management of Point Calimere Wetlands Complex in Tamil Nadu	100				85.00		45.55	177.03					93.00	
	Sub Total -6					564.13		632.05	2722.81					835.12	
	Cooperation														
B1000002	Assistance to weaker section Co-operatives	100				0.00		0.00	17.26					0.00	
B1000009	Assistance to co-operative societies for construction of Godowns under public distribution system scheme	100				0.00		0.00	19.22					0.00	
B1000010	Loans for co-operative societies for construction of Godowns under public distribution system scheme	100				0.00		0.00	20.16					0.00	
	Sub Total - 7					0.00		0.00	56.64					0.00	
	Special Program for Rural Development														
B1100004	Scheme for conducting Training Programme for Panchayat Raj Functionaries	100				0.01		0.00	14.73					0.00	
	Sub Total - 8					0.01		0.00	14.73					0.00	
	Land Reforms														
B1200001	Pilot Project on Computerisation of Land Records	100				0.03		0.00	830.06					0.00	
B1200002	Cost of Land for Accommodation of Districts Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum Buildings	100				0.00		0.00	18.45					0.00	
	Sub Total - 9					0.03		0.00	848.51					0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Community Development & Panchayats														
B1300001	Instalation of Bio-gas plants	100				145.84		215.83	618.79					225.05	
B1300002	National Project on demonstration of improved chulas programme	100				1.59		0.55	91.81					0.74	
	Sub Total - 10					147.43		216.38	710.60					225.79	
	Major & Medium Irrigation Inc.flood control														
B1600010	Improvement to Manjalneer Channel	100				186.00		231.91	231.91					0.01	
	Sub Total - 11					186.00		231.91	231.91					0.01	
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy														
B1800001	Renewable Energy Project and Research and Development Project	100				0.01		0.00	1.50					0.00	
	Sub Total - 12					0.01		0.00	1.50					0.00	
	Other Industries (other than VSI)														
B1900018	Assistance to TIDCO for development of export infrasturcture	100				0.00		0.00	250.00					0.00	
	Sub Total - 13					0.00		0.00	250.00					0.00	
	Village & Small Industries														
B2000001	Setting up of Nucleus Cells	100				41.38		43.62	449.97					48.00	
B2000002	Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Schemes Central Thrift Fund	100				660.00		371.55	1886.05					400.00	
B2000003	Welfare package scheme for handloom weavers	100				0.01		109.19	473.12					0.01	
B2000005	Schemes for implementation of Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana	100				170.00		229.50	693.01					230.00	
B2000006	Project package scheme for setting up of handloom development centre	100				0.00		0.00	0.32					0.00	
B2000014	Establishment of Enforcement Machinery	100				94.67		94.70	340.38					103.08	
B2000016	Construction of Work Shed	100				660.00		660.00	1534.24					660.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B2000021	Assistance to SIDCO towards infrastructure development in Industrial Estates	100				0.00		0.00	100.00					0.00	
B2000023	Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme for Handloom Weavers	100				40.00		19.02	38.04					0.01	
B2000025	Assistance to SIDCO towards infrastructure development in Industrial Estates	100				0.00		0.00	100.00					0.00	
	Sub Total - 14					1666.06		1527.58	5615.13					1441.10	
	Roads and Bridges														
B2400002	Formation of Roads	100				0.10		0.10	0.10					0.10	
B2400003	Time use Survey	100				22.22		0.00	127.46					0.00	
B2400005	Improvement of roads in Kancheepuram City under Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme	100				0.09		449.41	899.39					45.79	
	Sub Total - 15					22.41		449.51	1026.95					45.89	
	Scientific Research														
B2600001	Renewable Energy Project and Research and Development Project	100				0.00		0.00	1.75					0.00	
	Sub Total - 16					0.00		0.00	1.75					0.00	
	Ecology & Environment														
B2700004	Scheme for implementation of Water Quality Monitoring Programme	100				0.01		0.01	0.01					0.01	
B2700006	Environmental improvements of river Cauvery under the National river action plan	100				0.01		0.01	0.95					0.01	
B2700007	Scheme for Implementation of Chennai City Water Ways Project under NRCP	100				0.01		0.01	2000.01					0.01	
B2700008	Pollution Control Test wing	100				0.00		0.00	0.00					0.00	
	Sub Total - 17					0.03		0.03	2000.97					0.03	
	Secretariat Economic Services														

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B2800001	Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Landless Labourers Monitoring Cell in Secretariat	100				31.33		0.00	47.86					0.00	
B2800003	Secretariat Cell - DANIDA Project	100				0.00		0.00	13.33					0.00	
B2800005	Research study on food for work programme under the control of Director of Evaluation and Applied Research	100				0.00		0.00	20.01					0.00	
Sub Total - 18						31.33		0.00	81.20					0.00	
Tourism															
B2900004	Integrated Development of Vellore Fort	100				0.01		0.00	0.00					0.00	
B2900019	Development of Nature and Trails	100				0.01		0.00	2.30					0.00	
B2900020	Promotion of Eco-Tourism in Kurusadai Island	100				0.01		0.00	9.45					0.00	
B2900021	Construction of wayside amenities at Thiruthani, Chengalpattu District	100				0.00		0.00	24.85					0.00	
B2900023	Tourism - Setting up of Ecotourism bird centre at Rameshwaram	100				1500.03		5500.00	5577.00					6000.00	
B2900025	Tourist Development in Manjalar watershed project under WGDP	100				0.00		0.00	5.40					0.00	
B2900026	Construction of Toilet Block at Melmaruvathur Temple Complex	100				0.00		0.00	7.88					0.00	
B2900028	Construction of Tourist Complex Krishnagiri executed by CPWD Chennai	100				0.00		0.00	3.54					0.00	
B2900030	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Courtrallam	100				0.00		0.00	4.30					0.00	
B2900039	Information of Tourist centers through CD ROM	100				0.00		0.00	0.80					0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B2900041	Erection of signages in Mamallapuram in Tamil Nadu	100				0.00		0.00	5.92					0.00	
	Sub Total - 19					1500.06		5500.00	5641.44					6000.00	
	Surveys & Statistics														
B3000001	Agricultural Census	100				18.11		36.18	174.31					92.44	
B3000002	Crop estimation Survey on fruits & Vegetables and other Minor crops	100				28.49		27.20	105.89					23.59	
B3000003	Setting up of Nodal Centre for Manpower Employment	100				18.63		26.20	63.43					27.71	
B3000005	Census of Irrigation Schemes - Plan	100				32.10		0.00	140.96					0.00	
B3000008	Conducting of Pilot study for Local level development	100				0.00		0.00	1.45					0.00	
	Sub Total - 20					97.33		89.58	486.04					143.74	
	Civil Supplies														
B3100001	Consumer Protection schemes to promote awareness among consumers in rural areas - launching of Jagiriti Shivir Yojana	100				0.00		0.00	2.00					0.00	
B3103001	One time Financial Assistance for 100% Disposal of pending cases in District Fora	100				0.00		0.00	7.13					0.00	
	Sub Total - 21					0.00		0.00	9.13					0.00	
	General Education														
B3200001	New Education Policy - Operation Black Board Scheme	100				0.00		0.00	1881.12					0.00	
B3200005	Setting up of District Institute of Education and Training in Tamil Nadu	100				1450.93		1450.93	6707.84					1974.87	
B3200006	Improvement of Science Education in High / Higher Secondary Schools	100				0.01		0.00	0.06					0.00	
B3200007	Integrated Education for the Handicapped Children in Rural Areas	100				0.01		0.00	1.18					0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B3200008	Environmental Orientation to School Education	100				0.01		0.00	0.00					0.00	
B3200012	Encouragement for Sanskrit Education in Secondary Schools	100				2.99		2.99	18.15					2.99	
B3200013	Assistance to eminent Sanskrit Scholars in indigent circumstances	100				0.01		0.00	27.25					0.00	
B3200015	Youth Parliament Competition in High/Higher Secondary School	100				0.01		0.00	0.00					0.00	
B3200019	Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education	100				0.01		0.00	6.74					0.00	
B3200021	College of Teacher Education and Institute of Advanced Study in Education	100				0.00		0.00	236.26					0.00	
B3200022	Modernisation of Madrasa Education	100				0.01		7.38	8.10					0.72	
B3200023	National Policy on Education District Institute of Education Training Buildings	100				196.22		0.00	58.04					0.00	
B3200024	Schemes under the Area Incentive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities	100				0.00		0.00	72.81					0.00	
	Sub Total - 22					1650.21		1461.30	9017.55					1978.58	
	Technical Education														
B3300001	Development of Post Graduate Courses and Research Works in the Government Engineering Colleges	100				0.00		0.00	19.91					0.00	
	Sub Total - 23					0.00		0.00	19.91					0.00	
	Sports & Youth Services														
B3500001	Assistance to the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu	100				0.01		0.01	81.31					0.01	
	Sub Total - 24					0.01		0.01	81.31					0.01	
	Medical														

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B3600004	Establishment of State Ophthalmic Cell	100				5.03		0.00	4.34					5.20	
B3600010	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	100				7.40		0.00	21.68					11.40	
B3600011	National AIDS Control Programme	100				0.00		0.00	5.00					0.00	
B3600012	Upgradation of Post Graduate Department in Government Siddha Medical College	100				42.02		42.02	188.54					0.00	
B3600015	Training Centres for Para-Medical Workers for Leprosy	100				0.01		0.00	15.00					0.00	
B3600016	Strengthening of State Drug testing lab.	100				0.00		0.00	50.27					0.00	
B3600019	State Drug Testing Laboratory	100				25.00		25.00	83.66					0.00	
B3600020	Government Unani Medical Colleges	100				2.05		2.05	13.99					0.00	
B3600021	Government Siddha Medical Colleges	100				4.14		4.14	6.44					0.00	
B3600024	Establishment of Nursing Schools	100				36.00		164.89	222.66					149.00	
B3600025	Establishment of Nursing School.	100				16.61		16.61	54.02					21.12	
B3600026	Setting up of Cobalt Therapy Unit in Government Hospitals	100				0.00		0.00	200.00					0.00	
B3600030	National Diabetes Programme	100				0.00		0.00	-0.15					0.00	
B3600031	Improving and strengthening of Government Homoeopathy Medical College	100				2.08		2.08	7.39					0.00	
B3600032	Supply of essential drugs to State Rural and Backward area Dispensaries	100				85.50		85.50	146.00					0.00	
B3600037	Construction of Government Homeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam, Madurai	100				0.01		0.00	0.00					0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Central share	State share	Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share				Central share	State share			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B3600038	Construction of Building for Government Sidha Medical College, Chennai	100				0.01		0.00	0.00					0.00	
B3600040	Deduct - Recoveries of Over Payments - Government Unani Medical Colleges	100				0.01		0.00	54.94					0.00	
B3601B01	Improvement of District Headquarters Hospital	100				534.29		622.64	1792.79					9.71	
B3601G11	Development of oncology wing in Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College Hospital under National Cancer control Programme	100				0.00		0.00	200.00					0.00	
B3601G12	Strengthening of Government Pharmacy Assistance to Tampcol	100				0.01		0.00	17.08					0.00	
B3601G14	Strengthening of Government Yoga and Naturapathy College	100				1.08		1.08	1.08					0.00	
B3602B02	Setting up of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy wings in District Allopathy Hospitals	100				119.03		119.03	199.57					0.00	
B3602001	State Pharmacy of Indian systems of medicine and Homoeopathy - Drugs quality control	100				0.00		0.00	20.00					0.00	
B3603B03	Establishment of Speciality Clinic of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy in Taluk Hospitals	100				465.02		465.02	1547.19					0.00	
	Sub Total - 25					1345.30		1550.06	4851.49					196.43	
	Public Health														
B3701000	Family Welfare	100				0.00		0.00	0.00					0.00	
B3701001	Urban Family Welfare Centres	100				115.59		125.50	2115.95					136.53	
B3701003	Direction and Administration for CSSM and Sub Centres	100				13456.76		14279.85	53603.92					15262.74	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B3701004	District Family Welfare Bureau	100				660.54		689.58	2832.81					739.91	
B3701005	State Family Welfare Bureau	100				135.55		317.89	789.15					166.03	
B3701006	Regional Family Welfare Training Centres	100				68.95		70.69	279.73					118.07	
B3701007	Motor Vehicles for Family Welfare Programmes	100				0.00		0.00	5.96					0.00	
B3701008	Training of personnel in family welfare	100				144.16		12.90	325.67					0.01	
B3701009	Medical termination of Pregnancy wing on the State Family Welfare Bureau converted Contraceptive.	100				8.22		8.22	1090.54					0.00	
B3701011	Buildings (Rural)	100				0.00		0.00	-0.22					0.00	
B3701014	Scheme of Prophylax against Nutritional Anemia	100				650.00		650.00	2705.32					650.00	
B3701015	State Secretariat Cell	100				5.23		5.23	14.99					0.00	
B3701016	Mass Education	100				16.28		16.28	339.33					0.00	
B3701017	Compensation for Tubectomy, Vasectomy, IUD etc.,	100				1146.60		1162.60	5689.76					1189.90	
B3701020	Maternity Centres under Tribal Areas	100				69.81		79.07	285.03					94.94	
B3701024	Contribution to Tamil Nadu Family Welfare Miscellaneous Purpose Fund	100				45.00		45.00	163.86					0.00	
B3701026	National Component - Reproductive and Child Health Project	100				0.10		169.70	2858.60					0.00	
B3701027	District / Sub Project Reproductive and Child Health Project	100				0.31		0.00	820.54					0.00	
B3701028	Strengthening of Immunization Project	100				43.21		18.68	110.14					12.02	
B3701029	Implementation of Logistic Development Project under World Bank Assisted India Population Project VIII	100				0.01		0.01	750.01					0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Central share	State share	Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share				Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B3701030	BCC, Training, HMIS support to Medical colleges in RCH - Phase II	100				0.03		0.02	4.72					0.00	
B3701031	Mother, Infant, Adolescent Health FW and Population Stalrisation, in RCH Phase II	100				0.18		0.01	4546.69					0.00	
B3701032	Urban Health Services in RCH - Phase II	100				0.01		0.01	0.01					0.00	
B3701033	Outreach RCH, RTI/STI clinics in RCH - Phase II	100				0.11		0.12	349.19					0.00	
B3701034	Infrastructure Strengthening BMW, PMU in RCH - Phase II	100				4.12		50.16	113.16					39.38	
B3701035	Construction and Maintenance of Primary Health care Institutions in RCH Phase II	100				0.02		0.02	0.02					0.00	
B3701037	Urban Family Welfare Centers run by Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations	100				1300.00		1300.00	2882.17					1300.00	
B3701038	Conventional Contraceptives	100				450.00		450.00	1453.59					450.00	
B3701039	Grants to Voluntary Health Institutions for bed maintenance	100				33.00		33.00	73.33					33.00	
B3702001	Leprosy control units	100				0.00		0.00	51.88					0.00	
B3702002	Prevention and Control of Goitre	100				1.72		6.83	18.08					7.99	
B3702003	In Service Training and Man Power Development under 'DANIDA' Project	100				0.00		0.00	161.82					0.00	
B3702004	Prevention and Control of Diseases	100				113.28		132.50	484.63					144.37	
B3702005	Monitoring and Evaluation under 'DANIDA' Project	100				0.00		0.00	906.66					0.00	
B3702006	Communication component under 'DANIDA' Project	100				0.00		0.00	213.30					0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B3702007	Project Organisation by State and District level establishment under 'DANIDA' Project	100				0.00		0.00	46.86					0.00	
B3702009	Improvement of drug supplies under 'DANIDA' project	100				0.00		0.00	302.50					0.00	
B3702010	Construction of Community supported Health Centres under 'DANIDA' Project	100				0.00		0.00	24.74					0.00	
B3702011	Construction Cell under 'DANIDA' Project	100				0.00		0.00	13.15					0.00	
B3702013	National Programme for Control of Blindness	100				149.73		162.58	1911.52					188.11	
B3702015	District Mental Health Programme	100				90.97		90.97	295.62					0.00	
B3702016	Elimanitation of Emphatic Filariasis	100				0.00		0.00	151.68					0.00	
B3702020	Supply of essential drugs to State Rural and Backward area Dispensaries	100				0.00		0.00	58.49					0.00	
B3702021	Setting up of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy wings in District Allopathy Hospitals	100				0.00		0.00	28.00					0.00	
B3702022	Establishment of Speciality Clinic of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy in Taluk Hospitals	100				0.00		0.00	18.00					0.00	
B3704001	Prorata Establishment, Machinery and Equipment Charges transferred from "2059. Public Works"	100				0.00		0.00	-0.44					0.00	
B3704002	Health Sub Centres in Adi Dravidar Colonies	100				2364.79		2441.20	9672.36					2659.86	
B3704004	Assistance to Local Bodies and Voluntary Health Institutions - I.U.D.	100				1.50		1.50	6.97					0.00	
B3704006	Establishment of Drug Testing Laboratory	100				0.00		0.00	-9.49					0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B3704007	Supply of Home Remedies Kit to rural areas	100				0.00		0.00	8.04					0.00	
	Sub Total - 26					21075.78		22320.12	98568.34					23192.86	
	Water Supply & Sanitation														
B3800001	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	100				2500.01		0.01	4849.21					0.01	
B3800002	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for SC/ST habitations	100				0.01		0.01	796.81					0.01	
B3800003	Grants to TNWS&DB towards Telecost charges on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes	100				0.00		0.00	5.70					0.00	
	Sub Total - 27					2500.02		0.02	5651.72					0.02	
	Urban Development														
B4000002	Capital Grant to Kancheepuram Municipality for providing additional walls/Generator for Head works and improvement of Distribution Networks	100				0.00		0.00	100.00					0.00	
	Sub Total - 28					0.00		0.00	100.00					0.00	
	Information & Publicity														
B4103003	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Virudhunagar	100				0.00		0.00	2.78					0.00	
B4103008	Assistance to Touch Screen	100				0.00		0.00	11.75					0.00	
	Sub Total - 29					0.00		0.00	14.53					0.00	
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs														
B4200001	Educational concession to S.Cs and S.Ts	100				6200.00		9129.28	32343.35					8339.10	
B4200002	Government of India Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Students	100				51.61		51.61	177.04					51.61	
B4200004	Award of Research Fellowship	100				0.00		0.00	1.97					0.00	
B4200005	Upgrading of Merit of Scheduled Castes Students	100				12.50		12.50	22.23					0.04	
B4200006	Upgrading the Merits of Scheduled Tribes Studnets	100				0.18		0.18	1.53					0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B4200008	Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes in the Integrated Development Programme Blocks under Special Component Plan	100				5200.00		5200.00	25419.04				5200.00		
B4200010	Construction of hostels and Tribal residential schools	100				160.00		160.00	600.46				0.00		
B4200011	Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribes in IRDP Blocks under Tribal Sub-Plan	100				290.99		290.99	1896.91				200.00		
B4200012	Development of primitive Tribes(Funds released by the GOI under Art.275(i) of the Constitution of India	100				251.00		251.00	1615.54				100.00		
B4200013	Post-Matric scholarships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of BC and MW	100				250.00		250.00	1082.04				200.00		
B4200014	Post-Matric scholarships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of MBC and DNCs	100				150.00		1200.00	1654.69				1200.00		
	Sub Total - 30					12566.28		16545.56	64814.80				15290.75		
	Labour & Labour Welfare					.									
B4300001	Setting up of Special Cells for Physically Handicapped in Employment Exchanges	100				25.09		29.94	111.11				33.30		
B4300005	Strengthening the Factories Inspectorate in Tamil Nadu	100				11.08		0.00	0.00				0.00		
	Sub Total - 31					36.17		29.94	111.11				33.30		
	Social Security & Social Welfare					.									
B4400001	Integrated Child Development Scheme	100				8.79		0.00	9204.00				9.23		
B4400002	Special Nutrition programme Training of Integrated Child Development Scheme	100				0.00		0.00	32.58				0.00		
B4400010	Establishment of Pilot Project for Rehabilitation Services to handicapped	100				29.45		29.45	145.44				32.22		

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B4400011	Contribution of Monitoring Cell under the Administrative Control of Commissioner of Labour	100				0.00		0.00	4.70					0.00	
B4400012	Social Security and Welfare of Rural Women	100				0.00		0.00	1.30					0.00	
B4400013	National Programme for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	100				0.01		0.00	379.37					0.01	
B4400014	Integrated Women and Empowerment Programme - IWEP	100				1.12		0.00	337.44					1.16	
B4400015	Provision of food grains to pregnant and lactating Women and adoloscent girls under ICDS	100				0.00		0.00	209.40					0.00	
	Sub Total - 32					39.37		29.45	10314.23					42.62	
	Nutrition														
B4501000	Under social inputs programme	100				0.00		0.00	0.00					0.00	
B4501002	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (Phase-III) Service SIDA Blocks	100				16213.80		16096.48	55462.14					16680.34	
B4501005	Integrated Child Development Service Scheme	100				25.01		327.75	360.38					364.68	
B4501006	Special Nutrition programme Training of Integrated Child Development Scheme	100				8.37		7.03	18.52					9.27	
B4501007	Provision of food grains to pregnant and lactating Women and adoloscent girls under ICDS	100				410.00		250.00	996.50					250.00	
	Sub Total - 33					16657.18		16681.26	56837.54					17304.29	
	Other Social Services(to be specified)														
B4600011	Jails - Modernisation of Prisons	100				0.00		0.00	0.01					0.00	
B4600012	Fast Track Courts	100				545.79		0.00	0.00					0.00	
	Sub Total - 34					545.79		0.00	0.01					0.00	
	Public Works														

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B4800005	Add - Percentage charges for Machinery and Equipment transferred from Major Head 2059. Public Works	100				0.00		0.00	-0.01				0.00		
	Sub Total - 35					0.00		0.00	-0.01				0.00		
	Total of CSS - Full funding by centre					61200.81		68382.08	272788.63				67838.92		
CSS - Shared between Centre and State															
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture														
D0100001	Integrated Cereals Development Programme - In Rice based cropping system areas	90	10			472.58	52.51	503.87	1570.19	174.47			445.19	49.47	
D0100002	Integrated cereals Development in Coarse Cereals (ICDP Coarse Cereal) Accelerated Maize Development Programme under Technology Mission on Maize	75	25			23.07	7.69	49.15	107.28	35.76			37.28	12.43	
D0100006	Intensive Cotton Development Programme	75	25			282.76	94.25	311.48	934.48	311.49			277.50	92.50	
D0100007	Production and Distribution of Dwarf and-Tall hybrid Coconut Seedlings	50	50			12.90	12.90	18.60	48.72	48.72			10.55	10.55	
D0100009	Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System -Areas Controlled by Director of Sugar.	90	10			80.33	8.93	130.22	208.86	23.21			118.62	13.18	
D0100010	Improvement of Crop Statistics	50	50			19.31	19.31	37.88	75.31	75.31			20.98	20.98	
D0100011	Pulses Programme under Integrated Scheme of Oil Seeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize - National Pulses Development Project.	50	50			323.99	323.99	647.98	730.10	730.10			339.12	339.12	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D0100013	Oil Seeds Production Programme	75	25			956.68	318.89	1505.21	3394.41	1131.47			1216.63	405.54	
D0100017	Schemes on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System areas controlled by CE(AE)	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	28.56	3.17			0.00	0.00	
D0100019	Scheme for Drip Irrigation and Drip Demonstration for Horticultural Crops *	90	10			0.02	0.00	0.02	1770.14	196.68			0.01	0.00	
D0100020	Integrated Cereals Development Programme - Rice	90	10			174.20	19.36	196.39	617.63	68.63			176.72	19.64	
D0100021	Intensive Cotten Development Programme	75	25			62.26	20.75	83.84	300.97	100.32			60.00	20.00	
D0100022	Integrated Cereals Development in Coarse Cereals (ICDP Coarse Cereal) Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)	75	25			7.70	2.57	16.39	36.27	12.09			12.80	4.27	
D0100024	Oil Palm Development Programme	75	25			55.31	18.44	108.04	213.74	71.25			109.33	36.44	
D0100025	Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for implementation of various schemes including Infrastructures-Building controlled by Director of Agriculture	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	10.50	10.50			0.00	0.00	
D0100028	Integrated Cashewnut Development Programme	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	553.43	61.49			0.00	0.00	
D0100029	Integrated Tropical and Aridzone Fruits Development Programme	90	10			0.01	0.00	0.00	609.87	67.76			0.00	0.00	
D0100030	Integrated Spices Development Programme	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	458.63	50.96			0.00	0.00	
D0100031	Scheme for the Development of Root and Tuber Crops.	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	472.82	52.54			0.00	0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D0100032	Scheme for the Development of Medicinal Aromatic Plants	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	116.60	12.96			0.00	0.00	
D0100033	Cocoa Development Programme	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	33.27	3.70			0.00	0.00	
D0100034	Scheme for Development of Mushroom Cultivation	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	24.06	2.67			0.00	0.00	
D0100036	Implementation of the Scheme on Commercial Floriculture	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	338.03	37.56			0.00	0.00	
D0100038	Sugarcane based cropping system areas - Controlled by Director of Agriculture	90	10			27.75	3.08	41.55	76.13	8.46			38.88	4.32	
D0100041	Scheme for control of Eriophid Mite in Coconut Trees	90	10			0.01	0.00	0.01	851.36	94.60			0.01	0.00	
D0100042	Scheme for Development of Plastics implemented by the Director of Horticulture and Plantation Crops	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	60.48	6.72			0.00	0.00	
D0100043	Special Component plan of development of Plastics	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	18.76	2.08			0.00	0.00	
D0100044	Innovative Programmes	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	72.40	72.40			0.01	0.01	
D0100045	Alkaline soil	90	10			45.00	5.00	0.01	50.72	5.64			0.01	0.00	
D0100046	Agricultural Mechanisation	90	10			225.00	25.00	250.00	520.99	57.89			270.00	30.00	
D0100047	River Vallay Project	90	10			0.02	0.00	0.02	455.69	50.63			0.02	0.00	
D0100048	Popularisation of leaf colour chart based Nitrogen Management in Rice under Macro Management mode	90	10			44.10	4.90	50.00	99.88	11.10			45.00	5.00	
D0100049	Sprinkler Irrigation under Micro Irrigation	90	10			0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00			0.01	0.00	
D0100053	Sugar beet Development Programme	90	10			4.50	0.50	5.00	7.38	0.82			0.02	0.00	
D0100054	Distribution of Coconut seedlings to female infants	50	50			0.01	0.01	62.50	68.01	68.01			31.25	31.25	
D0100055	Innovative Programme	90	10			59.86	6.65	593.31	533.98	59.33			217.62	24.18	
	Sub Total - 1					2877.35	944.72	4611.49	15469.64	3720.46	0.00	0.00	3427.53	1118.87	
	Agri.Research & Education														

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		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D0200001	Grants to Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University for establishment of carcass and by products utilisation centre	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	58.39	58.39			0.00	0.00	
D0200002	Assistance to State Poultry Farms	80	20			0.24	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	
D0200004	Schemes on Fisheries Training and extension	80	20			0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.01			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total -2					0.24	0.06	0.00	58.34	58.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing														
D0300002	Establishment of Uzhavar Sandaigal and Improvement and Development of existing regulated Market	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	12.88	12.88			0.00	0.00	
D0300003	Construction of Fertiliser control Laboratory at Dindigul	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	15.44	15.44			0.00	0.00	
D0300005	Construction of Rural godowns	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	-6.44	-0.72			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total -3					0.00	0.00	0.00	21.88	27.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Soil & Water Conservation														
D0400001	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas	90	10			1554.31	172.70	3738.70	9789.38	1087.71			6750.00	750.00	
D0400002	Execution of Soil Conservation Works in Kunda, Lower Bhavani and Vaigai Catchments	90	10			704.84	78.32	97.09	1301.32	144.59			112.50	12.50	
D0400004	Soil Testing Laboratory	90	10			4.14	0.46	76.20	163.10	18.12			1.11	0.12	
D0400005	Integrated Waste land Development Programme	90	10			180.00	20.00	200.00	732.41	81.38			180.00	20.00	
	Sub Total - 4					2443.28	271.48	4111.99	11986.21	1331.80	0.00	0.00	7043.61	782.62	
	Animal Husbandry														
D0500001	Vaccination of Cattle and Buffaloes in Selected Areas	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00			0.00	0.00	
D0500002	Animal Diseases Surveillance	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	7.26	7.26			0.00	0.00	
D0500003	Creation of disease free zone	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	28.18	28.18			0.00	0.00	

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		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D0500004	Canine Rabies control	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	26.56	26.56			0.00	0.00	
	Strengthening of Statistical Cell	50	50			20.65	20.65	45.25	100.05	100.05			26.98	26.98	
D0500006															
D0500007	Strengthening of activities for buck production	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.62	-1.62			0.00	0.00	
D0500008	Establishment of Fodder Bank	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	
D0500010	Strengthening of Rabbit Breeding Farm	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	
D0500011	Strengthening of Horse Breeding Unit	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	
D0500012	Assistance to TNPDC for Poultry Development by Small Marginal Farmers	50	50			18.01	18.01	31.23	916.83	916.83			16.90	16.90	
D0500013	Strengthening of activities for Buck Production	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.01	0.01	
D0500014	Strengthening of Horse Breeding Unit	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.01	0.01	
	Sub Total - 5					38.67	38.67	76.48	1117.26	1117.26	0.00	0.00	43.89	43.89	
	Dairy Development														
D0600003	Assistance to Co-operatives for implementation of the rehabilitation schemes	50	50			175.00	175.00	350.00	350.00	350.00			100.00	100.00	
	Sub Total - 6					175.00	175.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	
	Fisheries														
D0700004	Development of landing facilities	50	50			150.64	150.64	471.87	647.80	647.80			255.00	255.00	
D0700005	Relief scheme for Tamil Nadu marine fishermen during lean months	25	75			720.00	2160.00	2700.00	3062.39	9187.16			500.00	1500.00	
D0700006	Construction of mechanised fishing boats	50	50			180.00	180.00	300.00	547.95	547.95			160.00	160.00	
D0700008	Construction of Houses for Fishermen	50	50			370.00	370.00	765.30	1300.08	1300.08			800.00	800.00	
D0700009	Assistance to Fishermen for purchase of Diesel	50	50			225.00	225.00	100.00	507.08	507.08			30.00	30.00	
D0700010	Schemes on Fisheries Training on extension	80	20			0.00	0.00	0.00	34.00	8.50			0.00	0.00	

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		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D0700011	Construction of Rubble Mound Wall along the shore of North Chennai Coast	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	114.95	114.95			0.00	0.00	
D0700012	Establishment of Fish Farmer's Development Agency	75	25			0.01	0.00	0.01	25.44	8.48			0.01	0.00	
	Sub Total - 7					1645.65	3085.64	4337.18	6239.67	12321.98	0.00	0.00	1745.01	2745.00	
	Forestry & Wild Life														
D0800001	Scheme for the Rural Fuel Wood Plantation and Afforestation in Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	72.98	72.98			0.00	0.00	
D0800002	Setting up of 'THAR' Sanctuary in Nilgiris District	50	50			3.90	3.90	0.00	9.94	9.94			0.00	0.00	
D0800003	Development of Point Calimere Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50			7.75	7.75	0.00	32.76	32.76			0.00	0.00	
D0800004	Scheme for the Development of Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50			7.39	7.39	0.00	38.33	38.33			0.00	0.00	
D0800005	Tiger Reserve Scheme	50	50			71.44	71.44	0.00	101.71	101.71			0.00	0.00	
D0800008	Development of infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic interference	90	10			3.06	0.34	0.00	11.53	1.28			0.00	0.00	
D0800010	Improvements to Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	4.00	4.00			0.00	0.00	
D0800012	Scheme for the Development of Aanamalai Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50			3.39	3.39	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	
D0800013	Integrated Forest Protection	75	25			363.75	121.25	0.00	333.14	111.05			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 8					460.68	215.46	0.00	604.38	372.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Cooperation														
D1000002	Contribution towards the risk fund for Consumption of Loan risen to Weaker Sections of the Community	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.25			0.00	0.00	

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		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D1000003	Managerial Assistance to Women Co-operative whole sale stores	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.40	-1.40			0.00	0.00	
D1000008	Assistance to Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank for Strengthening of Agricultural Credit Contribution to Specific fund	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	
D1000010	Contribution to the Corpus Fund towards National Agricultural Insurance scheme	75	25			0.01	0.00	0.00	412.50	137.50			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 9					0.02	0.01	0.00	411.36	136.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Special Program for Rural Development														
D1102001	Training of Rural Youths in Self Employment	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05			0.00	0.00	
D1104001	S.G.SY. Monitoring Cell in the Directorate of Rural Development	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	8.35	8.35			0.00	0.00	
D1104003	State Institute of Rural Development	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	96.50	96.50			0.00	0.00	
D1104005	Strengthening of Block Administration - Implementation of Anti-Poverty Programme	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	738.56	738.56			0.00	0.00	
D1104008	Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 10					0.00	0.00	0.00	847.20	847.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Community Development & Panchayats														
D1300001	Total Sanitation Campaign	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	1815.46	1815.46			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 11	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	1815.46	1815.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Command Area Development														
D1500001	Command Area Development Programme in Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Command	50	50			131.10	131.10	196.46	1958.82	1958.82			60.00	60.00	
D1500002	CADP in Cauvery command	50	50			1054.88	1054.88	2135.00	5379.50	5379.50			1850.00	1850.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D1500004	Command Area Development Programme Monitoring Technical Cell, C.E.(A.E.)	50	50			16.07	16.07	20.00	50.29	50.29			10.00	10.00	
D1500007	CADP in Amaravathi Command	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	9.09			0.00	0.00	
D1500008	Execution of On Farm Development Works in Kodayar Chittar Pattan amkal Project under Command Area Development Programme	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	75.59	75.59			0.00	0.00	
D1500011	Execution of On farm development works in Tambiraparani river basin under CADP	50	50			301.39	301.39	559.00	1288.38	1288.38			150.00	150.00	
D1500012	Execution of On Farm Development Works in Periyar - Vaigai Project Command Areas	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	7.56	7.56			0.00	0.00	
D1500014	Execution of On Farm Development Works' on Thippair Command Area Development Programme	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	74.79	74.79			0.00	0.00	
D1500015	Implementation of Krishnagiri Reservoir Project under Command Area Development Programme	50	50			0.05	0.05	0.00	223.33	223.33			0.00	0.00	
D1500016	Implementation of Palar Porandalar Reservoir Project under Command Area Development Programme	50	50			39.85	39.85	53.36	430.52	430.52			0.00	0.00	
D1500017	Command Area Development Programme in Parambikulam - Aliyar Command Area	50	50			95.32	95.32	303.96	261.89	261.89			150.00	150.00	
D1500018	Command Area Development Programme in Nambiyar River Basin System	50	50			94.94	94.94	304.62	261.90	261.90			100.00	100.00	
D1500019	Command Area Development Programme in Patchaiyar River Basin system	50	50			93.67	93.67	206.25	200.88	200.88			100.00	100.00	

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		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D1500020	Command Area Development Programme in Manimuthar Irrigation System	50	50			164.65	164.65	338.62	339.15	339.15			325.00	325.00	
D1500021	Command Area Development Programme in Aanaimaduvu System	50	50			52.05	52.05	173.56	143.23	143.23			35.00	35.00	
D1500022	Command Area Development Programme in Chinnar Reservoir System	50	50			49.35	49.35	113.16	110.01	110.01			10.00	10.00	
D1500023	Command Area Development Programme in Maruthanathi System	50	50			53.98	53.98	184.18	147.53	147.53			10.00	10.00	
	Sub Total - 12					2147.27	2147.27	4588.17	10962.42	10962.42	0.00	0.00	2800.00	2800.00	
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control														
D1600002	Construction of Rubble Mound Wall along the shore of North Chennai Coast	75	25			0.00	0.00	0.00	8.55	2.85			0.00	0.00	
D1600003	PWD - Sea Erosion - Construction of groyne at Thoothukudi District	75	25			0.01	0.00	33.43	288.77	96.26			0.01	0.00	
D1600004	Repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies directly linked to Agriculture	75	25			396.75	132.25	1056.00	792.00	264.00			0.01	0.00	
	Sub Total - 13					396.76	132.25	1089.43	1089.32	363.11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	
	Power														
D1701001	Assistance for implementation of Rural Electrification Programme under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) Scheme.	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	461.23	461.23			0.00	0.00	
D1701002	Electrification of Remote Habitations	75	25			225.01	75.00	0.00	75.00	25.00			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 14					225.01	75.00	0.00	536.23	486.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy														
D1800001	Renewable Energy Project and Research and Development Project	50	50			39.00	39.00	150.50	138.25	138.25			152.50	152.50	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sub Total - 15					39.00	39.00	150.50	138.25	138.25	0.00	0.00	152.50	152.50	
	Village & Small Industries														
D2000002	Weavers Housing Scheme	50	50			25.00	25.00	50.00	82.21	82.21			25.00	25.00	
D2000005	Share Capital Assistance to Marketing Development Assistance-- Assistance to Co-operation Hand Loom Weavers Savings & Security Scheme.	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	182.51	182.51			0.00	0.00	
D2000009	Loans for implementation of project package for Handloom weavers	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	10.68	10.68			0.00	0.00	
D2000010	Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth	50	50			0.01	0.01	3400.00	3374.29	3374.29			2500.00	2500.00	
D2000011	Deendayal Hath Kargha Protsahan Yojana Scheme - Basic Inputs	75	25			892.51	297.50	1400.00	4623.55	1541.18			1050.00	350.00	
D2000014	Market Development Assistance	50	50			17.00	17.00	37.86	78.02	78.02			19.88	19.88	
D2000015	Entrepreneurial Development Institute	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00			0.00	0.00	
D2000016	Modernisation of Central Electrical Testing Lab, Kakkalur	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	45.37	45.37			0.01	0.01	
D2000017	Market Development -Share Capital Assistance	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.06	-3.06			0.00	0.00	
D2000082	Deendayal Hath Kargha Protsahan Yojana Scheme - Marketing Incentives - Rebate	75	25			5100.00	1700.00	10400.00	24951.55	8317.18			7800.00	2600.00	
D2000083	Implementation of Textile centre Infrastructure Development Scheme	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	250.01	250.01			0.01	0.01	
D2000084	Provision of Common Facilities for Small Industries Cluster Development Programme	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D2000085	Establishment of Hi-Tech Weaving Parks under Textile Centres infrastructure development Scheme	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	
	Sub Total - 16					6034.53	2039.53	15287.89	33620.13	13903.40	0.00	0.00	11394.90	5494.90	
	Roads and Bridges														
D2400001	City Traffic Improvement Works - Controlled by Chief Engineer Project -I	50	50			0.04	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04			0.04	0.04	
	Sub Total - 17					0.04	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	
	Ecology & Environment														
D2700004	Pollution Control Test Wing	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 18					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Services														
D2800001	Drought Prone Area Programme - Planning Cell in Secretariat	50	50			17.04	17.04	0.00	31.36	31.36			0.00	0.00	
D2800002	Monitoring Cell in the Secretariat for Integrated Rural Development Programme	50	50			1.18	1.18	0.00	2.18	2.18			0.00	0.00	
D2800004	Support for setting up of Urban Self Employment and Urban Wage Employment Programme	50	50			98.50	38.50	0.00	8.53	8.53			0.00	0.00	
D2800005	Expert Cell to assist the State Land Use Board	90	10			50.00	5.56	60.00	233.81	25.98			55.85	6.21	
D2800006	Staff to Monitor District Planning Cell	50	50			2.07	2.07	0.00	3.04	3.04			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 19					108.79	64.34	60.00	278.91	71.08	0.00	0.00	55.85	6.21	
	Tourism														
D2900002	Construction of Tourist Complex at Kumbakonam	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	3.94	3.94			0.00	0.00	
D2900003	Construction of Tourist Complex at Tirunelveli	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	7.34	7.34			0.00	0.00	
D2900005	Construction of Tourist Complex at Hosur	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	2.69			0.00	0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D2900006	Construction of Tourist Complex at Kancheepuram	50	50			200.00	200.00	200.00	540.36	540.36			275.00	275.00	
D2900008	Construction of Beach Cottage at Thiruchendur	85	15			0.00	0.00	0.00	14.69	2.59			0.00	0.00	
D2900010	Improvement of environments around Ekambareswarer Temple Kancheepuram.	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	11.75	11.75			0.00	0.00	
D2900011	Improvement of Environments at Tourist Spot - Renovation of Thanjavur Palace	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	10.78	10.78			0.00	0.00	
D2900012	Providing basic amenities in Tourist Centre	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	378.40	378.40			0.00	0.00	
D2900013	Assistant for development of Tourism infrastructure under the equity scheme	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	6.25			0.00	0.00	
D2900014	Wayside Amenities	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	4.69	4.69			0.00	0.00	
D2900015	Construction of Tourist Reception Centre	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	3.16	3.16			0.01	0.01	
D2900016	Government of India assistance Scheme	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	42.20	42.20			0.01	0.01	
D2900019	Development of Water Sports	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	2.76	2.76			0.01	0.01	
D2900020	Way Side Amenities	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	3.96	3.96			0.01	0.01	
D2900021	Construction of Tourist Reception centre at Tranquebar	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	1.75			0.00	0.00	
D2900022	Construction of visitors waiting hall at Poompohar	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50			0.00	0.00	
D2900023	Construction of Forest Lodge	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	8.04	8.04			0.01	0.01	
D2900024	Expansion and Upgradation of Existing Tourist facilities	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	11.01	11.01			0.01	0.01	
D2900025	Construction of walkway payment along the beach near Gandhi Mandapam and swimming pool at Kaniyakumari	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	6.25			0.00	0.00	
D2900027	Construction of view tower at Kaniyakumari	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	7.51	7.51			0.01	0.01	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D2900028	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Namakkal	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63	1.63			0.00	0.00	
D2900029	Construction of Tourist Complex at Kancheepuram	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.50			0.00	0.00	
D2900030	Construction of Tourist Complex at Yercad	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.88			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 20					200.05	200.05	200.07	1075.98	1063.88	0.00	0.00	275.04	275.04	
	Surveys & Statistics														
D3000001	Pilot Scheme for timely reporting of area and production of crops	50	50			37.44	37.44	64.88	128.68	128.68			34.06	34.06	
						37.44	37.44	64.88	128.68	128.68	0.00	0.00	34.06	34.06	
D3200005	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	7214.67	801.63			0.00	0.00	
D3200007	Computer Literacy and studies in Schools(CLASS)	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	333.00	333.00			0.00	0.00	
D3200009	Implementation of Teacher Education Programme in Tamil Nadu	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	5.25	5.25			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 21					0.01	0.01	0.00	7552.92	1139.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Technical Education														
D3300001	Joint Programme for Man power Training in Computer Services and Technology	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	5.52	5.52			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 22					0.00	0.00	0.00	5.52	5.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Art & Culture														
D3400001	Preparation of guides to records of Tamil Nadu archieives	75	25			8.94	2.98	9.33	36.14	12.05			0.00	0.00	
D3400002	Refurbishment of Amaravathi Gallery	50	50			25.00	25.00	50.00	28.50	28.50			6.25	6.25	
D3400003	Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	
D3400004	Schemes implemented with assistance from Archaeological Survey of India	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D3400005	Schemes implemented with assistance from National Archives of India	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	
D3400006	Construction/ Extension/ Renovation of Archives/Library Museum Building with assistance from National Archives of India	50	50			5.00	5.00	6.25	3.13	3.13			1.88	1.88	
D3400007	Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	
	Sub Total - 23	50	50			38.96	33.00	65.62	67.78	43.69	0.00	0.00	8.15	8.15	
	Sports & Youth Services														
D3500001	Expenditure on National Service Scheme in Universities and Colleges	50	50			330.39	330.39	660.77	1276.55	1276.55			383.28	383.28	
D3500002	National Service Schemes in Higher Secondary Schools	50	50			134.49	134.49	0.00	300.99	300.99			0.00	0.00	
D3500003	Grants to Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu for District Level Sports Stadium.	50	50			2.26	2.26	0.00	283.61	283.61			0.00	0.00	
D3504004	Payment to SDAT for the Construction of the Sports Stadia	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	59.31	59.31			0.01	0.01	
D3504005	Payment to SDAT for the Creation of the Infrastructure facilities in Stadia	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	50.01	50.01			0.01	0.01	
	Sub Total - 24					467.14	467.14	660.79	1970.46	1970.46	0.00	0.00	383.29	383.29	
	Medical														
D3600001	National T.B. Control Programme	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.01	0.01	
D3600002	Buildings-Primary Health Centres	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-0.25			0.00	0.00	
D3600003	Buildings (Hospitals and Dispensaries)	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.46	-1.46			0.00	0.00	
D3600009	Grants to Tamil Nadu State Illness assistance Society	50	50			250.00	250.00	500.00	300.00	300.00			250.00	250.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sub Total - 25					250.01	250.01	500.00	298.30	298.30	0.00	0.00	250.01	250.01	
	Public Health														
D3700002	Malaria Control Programme - Headquarters	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	6359.13	6359.13			0.00	0.00	
D3700003	Urban Malaria Eradication Scheme	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	57.19	57.19			0.00	0.00	
D3700004	National Filaria Control Programme	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	32.43	32.43			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 26					0.00	0.00	0.00	6448.75	6448.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Water Supply & Sanitation														
D3800004	Grants to TWAD Board for the Execution of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	50	50			101.48	101.48	300.00	2895.07	2895.07			0.01	0.01	
	Sub Total - 27					101.48	101.48	300.00	2895.07	2895.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)														
D3900001	Administration of Justice	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	181.76	181.76			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 28					0.00	0.00	0.00	181.76	181.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Urban Development														
D4000002	T.N. Urban Fin. and Infrastructure Dev. Corpn. Ltd. - Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	75	25			0.01	0.00	1974.44	5548.31	1849.44			0.00	0.00	
D4000003	TUFIDCO - Mega City Programme	75	25			0.00	0.00	21656.56	28842.26	9614.09			0.00	0.00	
D4000004	Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	869.12	869.12			0.00	0.00	
D4000006	Comprehensive Piped Water Supply scheme in Excess Flouride affected areas	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	88.50	88.50			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 29					0.01	0.00	23631.00	35348.20	12421.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Information & Publicity														
D4100001	Construction of way side facilities at Vattakkottai	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00			0.00	0.00	
D4100002	Construction of tower at Kanyakumari	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50			0.00	0.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D4100003	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Melmaruvathur	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	
	Sub Total - 30					0.01	0.01	0.01	5.51	5.51	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs														
D4200002	Construction of buildings for Government hostels for S.C.-Buildings	50	50			0.01	0.01	15902.32	11027.41	11027.41			1575.00	1575.00	
D4200004	Machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	50	50			15.95	15.95	31.28	64.95	64.95			16.16	16.16	
D4200005	Educational concessions	50	50			150.30	150.30	300.59	967.70	967.70			159.02	159.02	
D4200007	Coaching to SC/ST candidates for Tamil Nadu Professional Courses Entrance Exams	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	11.76	11.76			0.00	0.00	
D4200011	Establishment of Tribal Research Institute	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	30.70	30.70			0.00	0.00	
D4200013	Assistance to the People of SC/ST Community affected by riots	50	50			112.50	112.50	225.00	469.66	469.66			112.50	112.50	
D4200015	Assistance to Agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Caste coming into Co-operative fold	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.01	14.26	14.26			0.01	0.01	
D4200016	Construction of Hostel Building	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	198.84	198.84			0.00	0.00	
D4200017	Construction of Government Tribal Residential School in Tribal Areas	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	78.13	78.13			0.01	0.01	
D4200018	Pre-metric scholarship to other Backward Classes-Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department	50	50			91.38	91.38	1000.00	681.28	681.28			250.00	250.00	
D4200019	Pre-metric scholarship to other Backward Classes-MBC and Denotified Commission Welfare Department	50	50			66.38	66.38	1000.00	781.28	781.28			250.00	250.00	
	Sub Total - 31					436.51	436.51	18459.20	14325.94	14325.94	0.00	0.00	2362.69	2362.69	
	Labour & Labour Welfare														

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D4300009	Grants for Beedi Workers for 'Build your own House Scheme'	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	12.48	12.48			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 32					0.00	0.00	0.00	12.48	12.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Social Security & Social Welfare														
D4400003	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment	50	50			59.92	59.92	119.84	284.72	284.72			62.92	62.92	
D4400004	Creation of facilities for Development of Child Institution	50	50			1.46	1.46	2.92	2.04	2.04			1.54	1.54	
D4400005	Formation of Juvenile Justice Board under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	50	50			16.32	16.32	32.64	54.86	54.86			16.32	16.32	
D4400007	Special Programme for Women Weavers	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.01	0.01	
D4400009	Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped Persons in District	50	50			5.60	5.60	9.11	11.66	11.66			5.00	5.00	
	Sub Total - 33					83.30	83.30	164.51	353.28	353.28	0.00	0.00	85.77	85.77	
	Other Social Services(to be specified)														
D4600001	Modernisation of prisons	50	50			0.03	0.03	0.00	68.10	68.10			0.00	0.00	
D4600002	Strengthening of Revenue administration and updating of land records	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	125.00	125.00			0.00	0.00	
D4600004	Modernisation of Police	75	25			1054.31	351.44	0.00	4999.07	1666.36			0.00	0.00	
D4600007	Modernisation of Prisons - Executed by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation	50	50			353.09	353.09	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	
D4600008	Construction of Quarters to Prison Staff	50	50			0.01	0.01	0.00	62.50	62.50			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 34					1407.44	704.57	0.00	5254.67	1921.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Public Works														
D4800001	Modernisation of prisons	50	50			243.05	243.05	350.47	1943.92	1943.92			1.33	1.33	
D4800002	Buildings	50	50			86.59	86.59	102.48	1729.92	1729.92			41.00	41.00	

Scheme Code	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected		Annual Plan - 2006-07			Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated		Proposed Outlay				Remarks
		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated		Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan		
						Central share	State share		Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D4800003	Home Guards Welfare and Benevolent Fund	75	25			2.70	0.90	3.68	50.09	16.70			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 35					332.34	330.54	456.63	3723.92	3690.53	0.00	0.00	42.33	42.33	
	Total of CSS - Shared between Centre and State					19946.94	11872.49	79165.91	165195.84	94929.82	0.00	0.00	30204.65	16685.35	
	Grand Total of CSS					81147.75	11872.49	147547.99	437984.47	94929.82	0.00	0.00	98043.57	16685.35	

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) - Financial Outlays *
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 : Proposals for TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Major Head/ Sub-Head / Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 - Proposed Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)			
	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual Expenditure under TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan (2007-08)	
						Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Crop Husbandry	135000	1400	102	707	1218	77132	771	13016	823
Soil & Water Conservation	43760	700	180	0	386	67781	678	11438	0
Animal Husbandry	10000	1500	99	300	508	14798	148	2497	300
Fisheries	20400	0	18	0	18	27839	278	4698	0
Forestry	134810	1700	137	282	1168	109642	1096	18502	282
Co-operation	4230	2000	430	487	1294	15003	150	2532	487
Rural Development	350000	2000	1521	5322	9630	702963	7030	118625	7084
Community Devpt.,	60000	700	796	0	796	250192	2502	42220	0
Village & Small Industries	35000	2700	260	385	2687	254649	2546	42972	596
Power	800000	1000	1111	1549	8367	753511	7535	127155	1058
Roads & Bridges	600000	7000	1752	2461	7884	1474531	14745	248827	3479
General Education	150000	4600	1467	1067	3164	339224	3392	57244	1063
Art and Culture	8240		3	5	13	7674	77	1295	5
Sports and Youth Services	10285		0	15	536	11319	113	1910	15
Medical and Public Health	70000	2000	287	1008	1804	292107	2921	49293	1341
Welf.of SC/ST/OBCs	188200	10400	817	1164	4151	306963	3070	51800	992
Lab. & Labour Welfare	4075	800	22	300	370	92053	921	15534	364
Water Supply & Sanitation	480000	1000	602	3471	6105	410845	4108	69330	2704
Social Welfare	20000	100	140	3441	4641	601985	6020	101585	3603
Nutrition	40000	800	360	0	360	486922	4869	82168	0
Housing	100000	800	44	0	79	72593	726	12250	0
Others including Planning, Development and Special Initiatives	736000		38	339	1171	1630276	16303	275109	447
Total	4000000	41200	10183	22304	56351	8000000	80000	1350000	24644

* Includes budget provisions under Minor Head 796 and estimated flows from other schemes

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) - Physical Targets and Achievements
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 : Proposals for TSP

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan (2006-07)		Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
			Target	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Horticulture	ST families	21000	3700	3700	4500	4500	19148	To be finalised	4500
2	Animal Husbandry	ST families	9000	2000	2357	3000	3000	112247		3000
3	Village Industries	ST families	4000	0	0	0	0	0		0
4	Sericulture	ST families	9000	60	127	60	60	497		60
5	Development of primitive and dispersed tribes	ST families	6000	50	94	500	500	6231		500
7	Soil Conservation	ST families	4200	800	880	1000	1000	4675		1000
8	Housing	ST families	2980		1318	1500	1500	8926		1500
9	Forestry	ST families	6350	1000	1132	2350	2350	10225		2350
10	Land Administration	ST families			1276					
11	Revenue Administration	ST families	4325	4325	8227					
12	Social Welfare	ST families	155	65	126	90	90	216		90
13	Rural Development	ST families	19000	3000	7564	7000	7000	28377		7000
	Total		86010	15000	26801	20000	20000	190542			20000

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) - I - Financial Outlays *
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 : Proposals for SCSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Sub-Head / Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 - Proposed Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)			
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual Expenditure under SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan (2007-08)	
							Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Crop Husbandry	135000	37500	1779	4416	11788	77132	15426	13016	2603
2	Soil and Water Conservation	43760	36000	504	1992	4152	67781	13556	11438	2288
3	Animal Husbandry	10000	1350	1060	2640	5112	14798	2960	2497	499
4	Dairy Development	5000	250				1926	385	325	65
5	Forest	134810	49000	2599	5243	16142	109642	21928	18502	3700
6	Co-operation	4230	1425	4347	5837	17775	15003	3001	2532	506
7	Fisheries	20400	0	225	828	1509	27839	5568	4698	940
8	Special Progm.for Rural Devpt.	350000	105000	27367	70963	164794	702963	140593	118625	23725
9	Community Development	60000	24500	3973	33347	48108	250192	50038	42220	8444
10	Power Development	800000	13300	20633	28771	130185	753511	150702	127155	25431
11	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2965	475				978	196	165	33
12	Village & Small Industries	35000	14250	5879	10885	17159	254649	50930	42972	8594
13	Roads & Bridges	600000	88000	34528	53036	168597	1474531	294906	248827	49765
14	General Education	150000	50000	18652	14579	48326	339224	67845	57244	11449
15	Sports & Youth Services.	10285	2500	184	277	10623	11319	2264	1910	382
16	Art & Culture	8240	1500	78	113	589	7674	1535	1295	259
17	Medical & Public Health	70000	25000	4800	12435	29239	292107	58421	49293	9859

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Sub-Head / Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 - Proposed Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)			
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual Expenditure under SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan (2007-08)	
							Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Water Supply and Sanitation	480000	112500	19144	15126	90909	410845	82169	69330	13866
19	Housing	100000	31250	802	634	7621	72593	14519	12250	2450
20	Urban Development	237500	56250	944	5433	28809	545138	109028	91992	18398
21	Welfare of SCs./STs/OBCs	188200	85400	13635	30379	71572	306963	61393	51800	10360
22	Labour and Employment	4075	0	42	2008	2110	92053	18411	15534	3107
23	Social Welfare	20000	8000	3456	12896	23645	601985	120397	101585	20317
24	Nutrition	40000	23750	6837	13051	36532	486922	97384	82168	16434
25	Others	490535	0		2289	5083	1082234	216447	182627	36525
	Total	4000000	767200	171467	327179	940379	8000000	1600000	1350000	270000

* Includes budget provisions under Minor Head 789 and estimated flows from other schemes

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) - II - Physical Targets and Achievements
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 : Proposals for SCSP

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan (2006-07)		Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
			Target	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Forest	SC families	100000	25000	25777	25000	25000	115774	To be finalised	25000
2	Rural Development (SGSY)	SC families	300000	70000	176218	100000	100000	519753		100000
3	Soil and Water Conservation	SC families	25000	8424	10134	9000	9000	190016		9000
4	Animal Husbandry	SC families	5000	--	-	-	-	11840		-
5	Industries and Commerce	SC families	12500	2500	2741	2500	2500	12830		2500
6	Co-operation	SC families	5000	--	-	-	-	17000		-
7	Sericulture	SC families	2500	500	550	500	500	2066		500
8	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	SC families	7500	62197	68704	81000	81000	471703		81000
9	Special Central Assistance and others	SC families	1417500	81754	167984	150000	150000	1149919		150000
10	Revenue Administration	SC families		117891	297233	225000	225000	522233		225000
11	Social Welfare			6734	10768	7000	7000	17768		7000
12	Land Administration			27796	27796			27796		
13	Land Reforms			216	216			216		
	Total	SC families	1875000	403012	788121	600000	600000	3058914		600000

Financial Outlays / Expenditure for Voluntary Sector
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 - Proposed outlays

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Tenth Plan (2002-2007) Projected Outlay	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan - 2006-07		Tenth Plan (2002-2007) Anticipated Expenditure	Eleventh Five Year Plan - 2007-12	
			Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2007-08
							Proposed Outlay	Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Grants to Voluntary Health Institutions in implementation of post partum programmes		68.82	0.01	70.79	289.48	0.06	0.01
2	Assistance to Voluntary Institutions for training to teaching the deaf		5.52	6.32	7.96	30.26	50.94	8.59
3	Starting of creches for children of working and ailing mothers	1088.00	24.16	30.75	30.75	204.86	132.13	30.75
4	Home for the aged owned by voluntary agencies	290.00	28.14	30.00	30.00	114.48	150.00	30.00
5	Halfway home for girls under vulnerable conditions		0.81	0.81	0.81	3.94	4.80	0.81
6	Health System Project - Ambulances services, Patient Counseling Services, Mobile Outreach Services, Mortuary van services, Accident prevention services, Private partnership programmes and Health insurance pilot			948.42	410.88	410.88	1368.92	1149.28
7	Family Counselling Centre	25.00	4.80	4.80	4.80	23.16	24.00	4.80
8	Service Home run by NGO		1.28	1.28	1.28	2.56	6.40	1.28
9	Scheme for promotion of awareness in children adoption		4.42	9.00	9.00	18.24	45.00	9.00

Women Component (WC) in the State Plan Programmes - I - Financial Outlays
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 : Proposals for Women Component

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 - Proposed Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)			
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expr. under WC	Anti. Expr. under WC	Anti. Expr. under WC	Eleventh Plan		Annual Plan	
								Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	General Education	Opening of Degree Courses in Government Colleges (Men and Women) and Development Schemes		.	2.32	23.85	56.25			9.05	9.05
		Free education for girls belonging to poor and middle class families studying in B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com., Courses		.	63.31	65.00	314.49			65.00	65.00
		Opening of Computer centre for the visually impaired students in Government colleges (Men and women)		.	2.00	6.20	50.59			4.30	4.30
		Starting of exclusive coaching centre for women to appear in All India Services and Central Services examination		.	10.00	10.00	43.00			10.00	10.00
II	Public Health	Grants to voluntary Health Institutions for the implementation of Post-Partum programme		.	0.01	0.01	51.04			0.01	0.01
		Expenditure met by the State Government over and above the rate prescribed by the Government of India tubectomy compensation to mothers		.		0.01	136.81			0	0
		Post-partum		.	324.87	373.69	1621.56			418.21	418.21

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		State Family Welfare Bureau			50.00	10.01	110.01			10	10
		TNIP - Maternal and Child Health - Headquarters staff and District programme			3325.83	3285.5	6611.33			4017.29	4017.29
		Grants to Local bodies for maintaining Health post	3000.00	3000.00	27.69	23.14	2284.73			26.42	26.42
		Post Partum centres - Other than the District Hospitals, medical College Hospitals and Chennai City Hospitals			849.86	1070.36	4175.95			1195.49	1195.49
		Immunisation of Pre-School Children with Triple Vaccine			18.69	21.51	73.36			9.39	9.39
		Improvement of the Sterilisation wards in Postpartum Centres in District Headquarters and Taluk Hospitals			0.01		25.49				
		Obstetric and new born care services				30	30.00			30	30
		Payment of compensation under tamil Nadu mothers acceptors sterilisation scheme			40.00		40.00				
		Financial Assistance to the female members for delivery of child / miscarriage under Cm's farmers social security scheme			2000.00		2000.00				
		Procurement through Tamil Nadu Medical Service Corporation for Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care Centres			3220.80		3222.30				
		Establishment of Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care Centres under Health Systems Project			0.00	2916.5	2916.50			1453.5	1453.5
		Rural Family Welfare Centres at Primary Health Centres					2904.61				

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III	Urban Development	Assistance to TNSCB for economic activities for Self Help Groups		.			30.00				
IV	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	Special incentive scheme to promote literacy among SC girls studying in standard 3-5	2650.00	2650.00	300.00	300	1537.45			300	300
		Special incentive scheme to promote literacy among SC girls studying 6th standard	2650.00	2650.00	300.00	300	1444.83			300	300
		Supply of free bicycle to all girl students belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/ Scheduled Converts Communities studying in Standard XI and XII in the Government/Government Aided Higher Secondary Schools	3500.00	3500.00	993.37	990.96	4454.30			1018.57	1018.57
		Free Education to the girl Students of SC/ST/SC Converts studying P.G.Courses	400.00	400.00	43.54	53	170.57			54.27	54.27
		Construction of buildings for Govt. girls' hostels		.			102.41				
		Conducting of tailoring centres for tribal women		.	5.86	11.76	21.84			13.15	13.15
		Free supply of sewing machine to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities		.	10.00	16	56.33			16	16
		Rewards - Incentive Scheme for MBC/ DNC girl students of standard I to VI	1500.00	1500.00	600.00	600	3000.53			600	600
		Free supply of bicycles to BC/ MBC and DNC girl students studying in Std.XI and XII in Govt. / Aided HSS.		.	1677.29	1534.11	6247.99			1500	1500
		Free supply of Sewing machine to Backward Classes		.	9.90	24	58.79			24	24

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
V	Social Welfare	Starting of Rehabilitation Home for the Adult Mentally retarded girls	75.00	75.00	18.83	20.5	65.26			20.5	20.5	
		Lumpsum provision for scheme to physically handicapped				0.01	0.01			0.01	0.01	
		Setting up of Reception Centre for adopting new born female babies	56.00	56.00	3.48	4.48	23.61			4.96	4.96	
		Creches for children of working and ailing mothers	262.00	262.00	24.16	30.75	194.80			30.75	30.75	
		Assistance to Scheme for Girls Child Welfare	5270.00	5270.00	10005.96	7500	25867.59			7500	7500	
			Issue of Saving Certificates for encouraging Widow remarriage	75.00	75.00	15.00	20	79.35			20	20
			Assistance to the School Children of poor widows	83.00	83.00	11.93	14.19	51.16			14.19	14.19
			Marriage advance to the daughters of poor widows	375.00	375.00	303.10	250	1051.38			230	230
			Marriage assistance for orphan girls	50.00	50.00	38.00	28	95.59			28	28
			Guidance Bureau for Women	174.00	174.00	28.40	41.11	154.25			53.29	53.29
		Continuance of higher studies by inmates of Service Homes and Government orphanages	20.00	20.00	0.83	1.36	3.16			1.36	1.36	
		Managerial Training for Field and Executive Staff	22.00	22.00	2.64	2.64	10.99			2.64	2.64	
		Service homes in districts	178.00	178.00	55.32	71.11	239.10			71.20	71.20	
		Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project (Mahalir Thittam)	9434.00	9434.00	2000.00	1638.12	9888.06			2400.00	2400.00	
		Setting up of Family Counselling Centres by Social Welfare Board	25.00	25.00	7.09	6.30	26.95			6.30	6.30	
		Setting up of Recreation Centres for Women	50.00	50.00	1.10	0.00	3.30			0.00	0.00	
		Conduct of Legal Literacy awareness Programme for Women	70.00	70.00			1.38					
		Work Centres and Production Units			7.50	0.00	15.00			0.00	0.00	

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Entrepreneur Development Training for women	166.95	166.95	166.95	88	421.90			100.00	100.00
		District Level Training cum marketing centres	38.00	38.00	166.95	88.00	429.40			100.00	100.00
		Grants to Tamil Nadu Corporation for Women Development for implementation of the Scheme to provide Free Gas connection to the newly married couple under poverty line	50.00	50.00	40.00	0.00	215.00			0.00	0.00
		Assistance to Vocational and Skill Training Programme			100.00	350.00	650.00			350.00	350.00
		Entrepreneur Development Training for weomen			200.00	87.50	541.95			87.50	87.50
		Assistance for formation of 25000 Self Help Groups			0.97	0.00	90.47			0.01	0.01
		Setting up of a cell for prevention of trafficking and combating commercial sexual exploitation of women and children			0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
		Scheme for Supply of Sewing Machines to Destitute Widows			121.00		568.71				
		World Bank aided Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project			4017.00		4633.62				
		Special programme for women weavers			0.01		0.01				
		Imparting Training to Self Help Groups			2331.91	1364.00	3695.91			2443.00	2443.00
		Cash Assistance to Pregnant Women below poverty line					-1.93				
		Running of Hostels			0.00	1.82	1.82			1.82	1.82
		Financial Assistance for Marriage of Girls below Poverty line under "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammayyar Ninaivu Thirumana Thittam"				5000.00	5000.00			5000.00	5000.00

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Assistance to Self Help groups for Youth				800.00	800.00			933.00	933.00
		Assistance to Female members for delivery of Child				1246.21	1246.21			0.00	0.00
		Assistance to Half Way Homes to the Girl Children	12.00	12.00	0.81	0.81	3.94			0.81	0.81
		Opening of Tailoring Centres	35.00	35.00	7.35		24.84				
		Scheme for Supply of Sewing Machines to Destitute Widows	112.65	27.88	27.88	121.00	261.53			126.50	126.50
		World Bank aided Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project	3.07			0	3.07				
		World Bank aided Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project	125	219.41	219.41	16290.25	16634.66			13284.79	13284.79
		Total Economic Development Project for Theni			55.00	0.00	165.58			0.00	0.00
		Widows, Handicapped and Old Age Pensioners' Free Ration Schemes			1503.00	1379.40	4311.94			1448.83	1448.83
		Tamil Nadu Government Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme	500.00	500.00	249.80	350	1290.05			350	350
		Tamilnadu Women's Development Project (Mahalir Thittam) under special component plan				400.00	400.00			600.00	600.00
		Imparting Training to Self Help Groups under special component plan				500.00	500.00			500.00	500.00
		Financial Assistance for Marriage of Girls below Poverty line under "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Thirumana Thittam" under special component plan				1000.00	1000.00			1000.00	1000.00
		Assistance to Self Help groups for Youth under special component plan				200.00	200.00			250.00	250.00

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Implementation of Annapurna Scheme Under Special Component Plan				110.60	110.60			110.60	110.60
		Assistance to Female members for delivery of Child Under Special Component Plan				311.55	311.55			0.00	0.00
		Widows, Handicapped and Old Age Pensioners' Free Ration Schemes				651.01	651.01			683.56	683.56
		Finacial Assistance for the marriage of children of the members under CM's farmers social security scheme			2500.00		2500.00				
		Training to SHGs			2331.91		2331.91				
	Nutrition	Feeding of Pregnant Women under Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R.Nutritious Meal Programme				0.13	0.13			0.13	0.13
		Lumpsum Provision to Anganwadi Workers and Noon Meal Organisers			548.93	450	998.93			480	480
VI	Crop Husbandry	Training of Farm Women in Agriculture with assistance from DANIDA Phase - II	100000	100000			553.67				
		Distribution of Coconut seedlings to female infants			4.92	31.25	68.00			31.25	31.25
VII	Special Programme for Rural Development	Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (40%)	13145.00		1148.95	1165.96	5014.31			1109.88	1109.88
		Development of women and children in rural areas under IRDP			9.68		9.68				
		Rural sanitary complex for Women					13894.12				
VIII	Community Development	Grants to local bodies for construction of quarters for women teachers			193.31		391.71				

**Women Component in the State Plan Programmes - II - Physical Targets and Achievements
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 : Proposals for WC**

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan (2006-07)		Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
			Target	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Nil

Information related to Industry Sector

Detailed note is given in the sectoral write up

Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2007-08 : Targets and Achievements in Roads & Bridges Sector

Length in kms and Rupees in lakh

No.	Items	Units	10th Plan Target		2002-03 Target		2002-03 Achievement		2003-04 Target		2003-04 Achievement		2004-05 Target		2004-05 Achievement		2005-06 Target		2005-06 Achievement		2006-07 Target		2006-07 Anticipated Achievement		11th Plan Target		2007-08 Target			
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
A	General Wing																													
1	STATE HIGHWAYS																													
i	Strengthening	km	200		4.8		4.8		3		3																			
ii	Widening to 2 lanes	km	800		40.8		40.8						74.8		14.8		58.2		58.2		118.11		14.4							
iii	Widening to 4 lanes			25445.00		151.44		395.58		471.83		3018.02		983.85		707.00		420.90		541.10		620.04		478.33		8965		2000	865.05	
v	Paved Shoulders																													
vi	Black topping																													
	Others- Bridges	Nos			10		6		18		8		33		16		22		1		2		2		23		459825.00	20		
2	CRIDP-SH																													
i	Roads	km															1984.11	20000.00	898.39	23828.07	1046	27500.00	1077.36	27500.00					31879.20	
i	Bridges	Nos															1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS																													
i	Strengthening	km	500						11		11		112.7		18.7		93.7		93.7		82.51		82.51							
ii	Widening to 2 lanes	km	500																											
iii	Widening to 4 lanes	km		22175.00		263.76		426.35		622.41		290.27		838.09		764.19		372.98		392.11		650.72		657.66		6410		1950	884.78	
v	Paved Shoulders	km																												
v	Bridges	km																							25		158550.00			
4	CRIDP-MDR																													
i	Roads	km															2339.55	20000.00	1073.16	22277.07	1199.65	26500.00	1212.36	26500.00					31581.60	
i	Bridges	Nos																												
5	OTHER DISTRICT ROADS																													
i	Roads	km	7700		5.2		5.2		4.5		5.8																			
i	Bridges	Nos	289	113824.00	2	373.31	2	253.47	93	134.46		204.56	6	176.97	9.2	222.51	6	204.12		180.87	20.2	518.65	59	605.30	10550			2707.01		
i	Black topping	km	47																											
6	CRIDP-ODR																													
i	Roads	km															8978.80	8141.62	25000.00	5240.39	26961.67	1634.7	20175.00	1856.11	20175.00				9650.70	
i	Bridges	Nos															30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30					148650.00
	Construction of bridges on Unbridged Crossings on Other District Roads	Nos												150	600.00	16	590.76	134	927.00	130	879.95	37	39.43	2	67.82	208		2	57.08	
7	CRIDP-SCP																													
i	Roads	km																												
i	Bridges	Nos																				5040.00	349.64	5040.00					7557.75	
8	OTHER ROADS																													
i	Roads	km	5.2	280.00	5.2	0.71	5.2	23.53		32.32		4.99		0.56		5.02		0.50		-3.83		120.05		53.16	40	450.00		250.01		
i	Bridges	Nos							2												1		1							
	SPECIAL BRIDGES SC	Nos				50.24		220.40		50.00		32.06	1	0.11	1	50.88		0.09				0.08		0.36					0.02	
	REHABILITATION OF DISTRESSED BRIDGES	Nos	314	47105.00	34	20.65	26	108.73	20	328.95	5	233.98	8	682.43	7	869.87	59	3644.38	50	1360.65	42	892.03	3	1006.59	390	30000.00	4	1305.94		
	Central Road Fund																													
	Widening and strength	km			587.81		295.19		386.88		404.18		821.32		817.22		1291.41		671.61		309.07		224.98		2500		328.6			
	Improvement to riding	km			71.82				89.94																					
	Improvement to accident prone spots	Nos			7397.00		7411.36		7500.00		7953.21		9500.00		13481.61		12500.00		10763.14		12500.00		3255.55		50000.00		7500.00			
	Bridges	Nos			31		30		1				49		47		13		5		12		12		25		15			
	Acquisition of land for bypasses	Nos	5	4500.00		0.01		207.88		0.01												0.01		10.01	10	20000.00		374.01		
	BYPASSES, RADIAL ROADS AND RING ROADS																													

S.No.	Items	Units	10th Plan Target		2002-03 Target		2002-03 Achievement		2003-04 Target		2003-04 Achievement		2004-05 Target		2004-05 Achievement		2005-06 Target		2005-06 Achievement		2006-07 Target		2006-07 Anticipated Achievement		11th Plan Target		2007-08 Target				
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
RADIAL ROADS																															
i	Roads	Km	121.8	12500.00		1602.72	2.14	94.11		1374.15	0.14	-126.63	3.43	400.00		0.96	3.43	200.00													
ii	Bridges	Nos	2				2				1														63	50000.00		100.00			
iii	BYPASSES	Nos	5								1																	1			
iv	RING ROADS	Nos																										1			
15 INDUSTRIAL ROADS																															
i	Roads	km		5000.00	3.52	0.43	3.52	0.17		41.47		12.36		0.43				0.35				0.35							0.03		
iii	Bridges	Nos							1																						
16 E & I																															
i	Roads	km																													
ii	Bridges	Nos		10000.00																449.98		0.09		449.41	100	6324.00	1	45.79			
iii	ROB	Nos																													
iv	TCIDS	km																	15.8		24.44		8.3								
17 ODR - Bus routes																															
		km								1661.16	7481.23	1416.43	6000.00	1416.23	7275.98																
18 CMDP traffic and transport																															
i	Roads	km																													
ii	Bridges / Structures	Nos							5000.00		1499.96	67.52	5000.00	53.94	2461.41	122.05	14800.00	28.61	6439.80	508.24	20000.00	211.4	10000.00	375	150000.00	60	30000.00				
19 TNUDP																															
i	Roads	km																							148.87	33000.00		10			
20 Roads and bridges under NABARD																															
	Roads	km																				4800.00		3998.70	7500	160800.00	31.2	6593.11			
	Bridges	nos																					500	150	150	150					
21 WGDP																															
i	Roads	km		8.2	62.25	8.2	51.81	5.6	64.36	5.6	42.15	7.2	0.16	7.2	52.52	3.2	50.10	3.2	43.63	16.36	102.90	16.36	80.55	250		40.56	22.45				
ii	Bridges	nos										2		2		1		1	5	5	5	5	5			8					
22 Improvement of Roads with loan assistance from HUDCO/ TUFIDCO																															
i	Roads	km		4507.25		598.08		1100.00		499.32		34.4	722.99	34.4	723.65	1	0.05		4.22		0.05		1	0.05				0.01			
ii	Bridges																														
23 Upgradation of IT Highways in Chennai City																															
									200.00				2000.00		6872.00		3000.01					0.02		0.02					0.02		
24 Providing Manned level crossing in lieu of Unmanned Level crossing																															
																													1331.00		
25 Improvements to Corporation of bus route roads with financial assistance from Chennai Corporation																															
											199.99		0.01		400.21		0.01														
26 Roads in industrial areas thro TNRIDC																															
																													5880.00	10000.00	10000.00
27 OTHER SCHEMES																															
			73852.21	2632.11	7287.73	8063.63	6477.77	6294.49	12250.67	14181.06	17898.75	355.99	23207.02																	28.05	
General wing (Total)																															
			314681.21	17061.88	17079.20	24984.59	27833.24	33221.10	55508.04	115301.56	111937.18	119984.11	128843.00	1278930.00	141402.61																
B NABARD AND RURAL ROADS																															
28 OTHER DISTRICT ROADS																															
i	Roads	km	4742.3	5085.70	500	9500.00	310	10000.00	1000	11885.80	809.7	14816.06	1000	9700.00	792.59	9098.43	1000	10000.00	1324.6	12040.47	1242.3	14090.00	1092.3	9460.00	80.35	1524.00	80.35	1524.00			

No.	Items	Units	10th Plan Target		2002-03 Target		2002-03 Achievement		2003-04 Target		2003-04 Achievement		2004-05 Target		2004-05 Achievement		2005-06 Target		2005-06 Achievement		2006-07 Target		2006-07 Anticipated Achievement		11th Plan Target		2007-08 Target	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
	ii. Bridges	Nos	412		150		125		125		116		100		83		20		12		17		10		7		7	
29	Rural roads																											
	i. Roads	km	3470.35	53850.00	1000	12350.30	1040.05	10760.00	825	12500.30	322.68	7173.00	800	8500.00	749.19	10360.00	630	10000.00	698.21	9692.57	215.35	10500.00	215.35	4170.00	9000	180770.00	700	21766.00
	ii. Bridges	Nos	95		25		13		20		21		21		15		21		20		8		5		18		13	
30	CRIDP- Panchayat and Union Roads																											
	i. Roads	km	1460	10000.00													10000.00	489.75	5459.00	971.3	4500.00	936.8	3800.00	34.5	700.00	34.5	700.00	
	ii. Bridges	Nos	1																	1			1		1		1	
31	NABARD assisted Rural Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads	km		9000.00																								
	i. Roads		600																		600	9000.00	400	6900.00	840	4300.00	840	4300.00
	ii. Bridges																											
12	Construction of bridges under Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP) with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank	Nos		1300.00															4.15		1300.00	670.00		3500.00		3500.00		3500.00
			5																					5		4		
13	E & I (RR)																											
	i. Roads	km	5.3						5.3	213.00	5.3	214.00																
	ii. Bridges	Nos	2						2		2																	
4	Other Schemes				322.26		350.14		437.75		218.95		325.31		176.15		2114.78		1460.83		1659.08							6800.00
	NABARD and Rural Roads Total			126335.79		22172.56		21319.14		25036.85		19421.95		18625.30		20534.28		32114.78		30526.82		37859.08		25000.00		190804.00		38600.00
5	PROJECTS WING																											
5	Rural roads marketing centres	km			6.35		12.28		0.08		0.08		0.08				1.38				0.39		0.39				0.39	
6	Roads in cyclone affected areas (Projects)	km			47.36		12.76		64.91		0.56		0.56		1.48		65.00		17.76		49.08		98.17				1.13	
7	HUDCO 61 Bridges	Nos			4507.25		14 46.48		9 2000.00		8 428.01		4 1500.00		4 759.73		25 1103.65		14 932.59		17 1003.84		17 770.64		4		4	280.10
8	Delta Bridges on MDRs	Nos											48		3		20		19		20	3035.58	20	2270.85	4		4	911.78
9	Sugarcane Roads with NABARD assistance	km					30				145		1400.00		289		2693.36		193		483.98		500.00		500.00		500.00	
10	ROB/ RUB- CMA	Nos											1000.00				165.00		2.99		5135.00		178.46				5010.00	
11	Bus route - CMA	km											100.00				0.01				0.01		0.01				0.01	
12	Missing links- CMA	km											500.00				0.01				0.01		0.01				0.01	
13	ROB/RUB HUDCO	Nos					359.89		4546.00		4802.22		4200.00		7203.87		5664.15		5382.44		7503.05		7	7227.15				15000.00
14	106 Bridges	Nos			21		21																					
15	TNUDP Roads	km																										
	Grade Separators				3828.17		2.4		1396.14		2273.00		973.21		1500.38		812.32		805.40		805.28		1750.71		5	1971.07	4	37000.00
	ROB/ RUB																											9

S.No.	Items	Units	10th Plan Target		2002-03 Target		2002-03 Achievement		2003-04 Target		2003-04 Achievement		2004-05 Target		2004-05 Achievement		2005-06 Target		2005-06 Achievement		2006-07 Target		2006-07 Anticipated Achievement		11th Plan Target		2007-08 Target																														
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial																													
iv	Pedestrian subways																									3																															
46	ICDP	km				0.09			9.58			0.09			257.97				0.07						0.07				0.03																												
47	Road works under the World Bank Project I	km				0.01			21.98			0.19			-0.90				0.06			4.45			0.05			-3.27	0.05	0.42		0.05																									
48	Railway Over Bridges on SH and MDR	Nos	53 nos	118003.00	6	3328.94	2	2070.91	39	1311.21	1	987.25			645.73	3	243.02	3	951.26	1	817.69	1	633.17	1	385.48			160000.00		1850.29																											
49	Madurai Radial roads-Phase I																																																								
i	Roads	km				5000.00			848.80			6755.00	76.5	4433.05	48.56	2	3368.16	48.56	1	1624.12			1	847.04			555.59			984.03	1	3156.32																									
ii	Bridges																															4180.12																									
50	CRIDP- Madurai Radial Roads	km																											2800.00			123		30																							
51	E&I								25.00			0.01			0.01				11.39			0.01						0.01																													
52	Other Schemes					17453.03			6964.97			3437.97			3849.99				3036.24			3348.47						8229.20			7.50			-499.86			7946.76																				
	Projects wing Total					118003.00			34169.20			11768.79			20388.46				15831.44			17271.30						14933.51			20525.59			11223.68			22895.15			16559.04			197000.00			36942.20											
D	Highways Research Station																																																								
53	Highway safety					2500.00			0.01						0.01				0.01										0.01																												
54	Technology Upgradation								9.62			8.10			2.50				2.40			8.89						-1.06	0.05				0.04			0.04			1100.00																		
	HRS TOTAL					2500.00			9.63			8.10			2.50				2.40			8.90						-1.06	0.06				0.05			0.04			1100.00				0.00														
E	TNRSP																																																								
55	TNRSP																																																								
ii	Upgradation	km		732																																																					
ii	Maintenance	km		2600																																																					
	Institutional Development																																																								
iii	Road Safety	Nos		60																																																					
	TNRSP Total					38480.00			11529.51			375.72			27248.86				1934.00			50379.22						15891.38						55422.32			22669.89			440.45		22669.89			491.86	56133.85			491.86	33401.00			367114.00			158.69	60000.00
	GRAND TOTAL					600000.00			84942.78			50550.95			97661.26				65023.03			119505.82						106866.15						223364.31			178357.57			236972.24			203903.08			2034948.00			276944.81								
	1350.05																																																								

Information related to Transport Sector
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan - 2007-08 : Continuing/new schemes - Transport Sector (State)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Scheme	Type of Scheme	Cost (Rs. Cr.)		Expendi. till March'05	Tenth Plan outlay (2007-07)	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Eleventh Plan Proposed Outlay	2007-08 Proposed Outlay
			Original/ Revised	Original/ Revised			Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	R.E.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
A. Continuing Schemes																		
	Total (A)			104149.02	129900.10	37919.94	32892.36	43383.21	35172.38	64728.26	36084.28	74472.90	74987.66	76580.16	76580.16	To be finalised	78877.56	
	State Sector			28668.02	37865.00	8257.18	6648.10	9090.97	9718.51	12202.90	12301.41	17142.88	17808.68	14164.69	14164.69		14589.63	
i)	Centrally Sponsored			1479.00	59000.00	3351.94	486.00	4770.39	550.00	645.77	443.00	1107.34	951.27	242.80	242.8		250.08	
ii)	Externally Aided			74002.00	33035.00	26310.72	25758.26	29521.85	24903.87	51879.59	23339.87	56222.68	56227.71	62172.67	62172.67		64037.85	
v)	Private Sector																	
B. New Schemes																		
	Total (B)			54436.21	573100.00	47022.80	1409.03	54477.98	16250.64	54989.55	36776.54	148424.08	183354.76	45517.47	45517.47		46882.99	
	State Sector			29494.03	288700.00	19198.91	216.00	21284.77	8389.58	25364.46	20888.45	96881.16	139170.16	2691.11	2691.11		2771.84	
i)	Centrally Sponsored																	
ii)	Externally Aided			24942.18	284400.00	27823.89	1193.03	33193.21	7861.06	29625.09	15888.09	51542.92	44184.60	42826.36	42826.36		44111.15	
v)	Private Sector																	
C. All Schemes																		
	Total (A) + (B)			158585.23	703000.10	84942.74	34301.39	97861.19	51423.02	119717.81	72860.82	222896.98	258342.42	122097.63	122097.63	125760.56		
	State Sector			58162.05	326565.00	27456.09	6864.10	30375.74	18108.09	37567.36	33189.86	114024.04	156978.84	16855.80	16855.8	17361.47		
	Centrally Sponsored			1479.00	59000.00	3351.94	486.00	4770.39	550.00	645.77	443.00	1107.34	951.27	242.80	242.8	250.08		
i)	Externally Aided			98944.18	317435.00	54134.61	26951.29	62715.06	32764.93	81504.68	39227.96	107765.60	100412.31	104999.03	104999.03	108149.00		
v)	Private Sector																	

Information related to Transport Sector
Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Pla 2007-08

State - Tamil Nadu

I. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Rural Roads)

(a) Physical

Population	Total No. of Habi. (2001 Census)	Total No. of Habitation connected up to	Tenth Plan Target	(Total No. of Habitations)												
				2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Eleventh Plan Target	2007-08 Target	
				Target	Achi.	Target	Achi.	Target	Achi.	Target	Achi.	Target	Achi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1500 & above																
1000-1500	10783	10633	150			113	98	2		20						
500-999	16513	15325	1188	No project sanctioned by the GOI		371	277	263	67	160						
250-499	17104	15957	1147			211	63	96		92						
Below 250	18519	16887	1632			212	62	101		126						
Total	62919	58802	4117			907	500	462	67	398						

(b) Financial

State/U.T.	Tenth Plan outlay	(Rs.in crore)											
		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Eleventh Plan	2007-08
		Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Ant. Exp.			Proposed Outlay	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Tamil Nadu				164.785	109.434	117.27	58.95	182.05			174.31		

(Rs. In lakh)

II. Road Maintenance

Year	Require ment	Actual Exp.
2006-2007		
2005-2006	253.555	awaited from districts
2004-2005	186.864	
2003-2004	143.47	
2002-2003	57.187	

