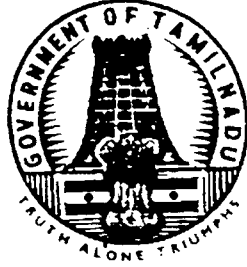


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Draft Annual Plan

Tamil Nadu

2011-2012

Government of Tamil Nadu
State Planning Commission
Chennai

Government of India

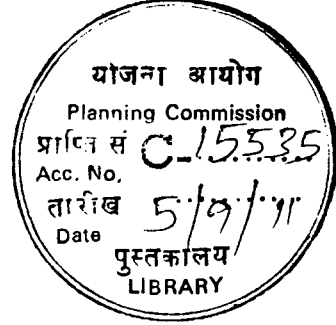
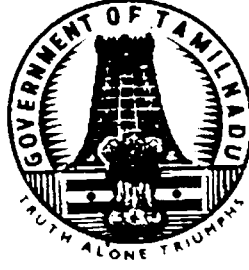
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Draft Annual Plan

Tamil Nadu

2011-2012

Government of Tamil Nadu
State Planning Commission
Chennai

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1. Annual Plan 2011-12 - An Overview

1.1. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) was formulated with the broad objectives of ensuring steady and sustainable economic growth coupled with social justice, safeguard the livelihoods of people, and to improve the quality of life of the urban and rural population. Accordingly, the Annual Plans from 2007-08 to 2010-11 were evolved within the Five Year Plan framework.

1.2. However, the near normal production in Agriculture during 2007-08 over the extraordinarily bountiful previous year along with low growth in the industry sector yielded poor growth of the State's economy. Low overall growth persisted during the following year, 2008-09, partly due to the rapidly developing global slowdown which peaked in this period and led to negative growth in the industry sector. Industrial recovery in the next year recovered a high growth rate of 8.96 per cent. Because of the robust Services sector, the reduced growth of the first two years of the Plan have been recovered although agriculture grew slowly despite several normal rainfall years and industry could not sustain high growth levels. A variety of subsidies and a substantial increase in social welfare benefits mark this period during which inflationary impacts on food prices seriously affected people's welfare.

1.3. The Government has identified priorities in tackling the imbalance between rural and urban amenities, poor health indicators among the urban poor, and the physical quality of life of people. A boost to growth is planned by focusing on the infrastructure and power needs of industry and on revitalizing agriculture through modern technology and the efficient use of resources. It is in this backdrop of achieving a higher growth trajectory that the Annual Plan 2011-12 is formulated for a proposed outlay of Rs.23,000 crores.

State Economy

1.4. The State had set itself a target of 9% economic growth with 4% growth rate in agriculture, 9.2% in industries and 10.1% in services sectors during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012). During the first two years of the Plan from 2007 to 2009, the state achieved moderate growth rates of 5.91% and 5.77% mainly on account of a growing Services sector. With 2.08% growth in Agriculture and 8.70% in Industry, the year 2009-10 yielded 8.96% growth in the State's economy. A further rise in the Services sector in 2010-11, enabled overall growth of 11.30% despite low levels of 1.98% in Agriculture and 6.78% in Industry. The Gross State Domestic Product and growth rates of the state for the first four years of the Eleventh Plan period are displayed in the following table:

**Performance of the Economy from 2007-08 to 2010-11
(GSDP at 2004-05 prices)**

Sector	GSDP (Rs crores)				Growth Rate (%)				4 year Average Growth Rate (%)
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (AE)	2010-11 (AEP)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Agriculture	29978	29543	30156	30753	-4.63	-1.45	2.08	1.98	-0.54
Industry	90010	89360	97137	103721	3.20	-0.72	8.70	6.78	4.43
Services	182223	200751	221004	253169	9.32	10.17	10.09	14.55	11.02
GSDP	302211	319654	348297	387643	5.91	5.77	8.96	11.30	7.96

1.5. The economy of the State is dominated by the Services Sector, accounting for 65% of the GSDP followed by Industry (27%) and Agriculture (8%). Among the Services sector during the period 2007-11, Communications posted a robust growth of 17.9% which was followed by Banking and Insurance, Real Estate and Business services with 16.8%. About 40 per cent of the State's workforce is employed in the Services sector.

1.6. Per capita income (2004-05 prices) for Tamil Nadu has rose to Rs.46,823 in 2009-10 from Rs.40,969 in 2007-08 registering an average growth rate of 6.91% for this period.

Agriculture

1.7. Agriculture remains an important sector as it provides livelihoods to about 40 per cent of the population. The Eleventh Plan aimed at increasing foodgrains production to 115 LMT from an area of 42 lakh hectares in 2011-12. Actual foodgrain production during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 were 65.82 LMT, 71.01 LMT, 75.05 LMT and 85.35 LMT (anticipated) respectively which shows steady increases in production volumes to recover the sharp reduction in the first year of the Plan. However, growth levels continue to be poor and well below the target set for the State. Hence, it is proposed to revitalize this sector by rapidly expanding the adoption of resource-conserving technologies of micro-irrigation and innovative technologies such as SRI techniques in paddy, Precision farming in horticulture crops, Pit method in sugarcane, Foliar spraying in pulses and by gearing up the State's extension services to work proactively with farmers. These measures are expected to raise crop productivity and thereby achieve the target set for the Eleventh Plan.

Industry

1.8. Tamil Nadu is one of the most favoured investment destinations due to its abundant skilled manpower, adequate availability of physical and social infrastructure and the proactive policies of the State Government. According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian

Economy (CMIE), the outstanding investments in Tamil Nadu as at March 2011 was Rs. 7.75 lakh crores, registering a growth rate of 12% over the same period last year. In the Manufacturing sector alone, the state attracted investments of Rs. 1,65,476 crores as at March 2011. The Annual Survey of Industries for the year 2008-09, Tamil Nadu ranks 'First' among Indian states in terms of number of factories and number of persons employed in the registered manufacturing sector and ranks 'Third' in terms of total invested capital, Gross Industrial Output and Net Value Addition.

1.9. Exports from Tamil Nadu grew 4 per cent in 2009-10 over 2008-09. Within the southern region, Tamil Nadu recorded the highest export performance with a share of 41 per cent.

Employment

1.10. The Eleventh Plan expected to create two million employment opportunities over the Plan period (2007-2012). According to the Employment and Unemployment Survey done by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the year 2009-10, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR) are high in Tamil Nadu with 44.6% and 42.0% respectively as against 35.9% and 32.5% recorded at the national level.

Poverty

1.11. The Eleventh Plan targeted to reduce the poverty ratio in the State from 22.5% in 2004-05 to 17% in 2012. As per the revised Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty ratio was 28.9% in 2004-05. The state assigns substantial outlays to Poverty Alleviation Programmes. Priority is given for infrastructure schemes so that employment generation is made sustainable. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Tamil Nadu Women Development Project (Self Help Groups), Vazhndhu Kattuvom Project, Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam, Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing Development Corporation (THADCO), Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS), Total Sanitation Campaign and Backward Regions Grant Fund schemes have together created substantial employment opportunities thereby reducing poverty.

Literacy

1.12. As against the target of achieving 90% literacy during the Eleventh Plan, the literacy rate in 2011 was 80.33% but which is still above the national level of 74.04%. Male & female literacy rates are 86.81% and 73.86% respectively. Besides, the Eleventh Plan had set a target of increasing completion rates at the primary and upper primary level to 100% and 95% respectively. The completion rate at Primary level, has increased to 97.36% in 2010-11 from 86.55% in 2006-07 and at upper Primary level to 93.35% from 88.57% during the same period.

1.13. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented for achieving Universal Elementary Education. Tamil Nadu has recorded consistent progress in the implementation of various components under SSA. Access to both primary and upper primary levels has been ensured for all. Innovative methodologies namely Activity Based Learning (ABL) in primary classes and Active Learning Methodology (ALM) in the upper primary classes have been introduced in schools. Text books, uniforms, mid day meals and bus transport are provided free of cost to students to sustain and increase enrolment. The state has been able to reduce the number of out-of-school children considerably over the years. During 2007-08 to 2009-10, 1.76 lakh out-of-school children have been mainstreamed at appropriate levels.

Health

1.14. High priority has been accorded to the health sector in the Eleventh Plan. The extension of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services has provided welfare of the people. As against the Eleventh Plan target of reducing the IMR from 37 in 2005 to 20 per 1,000 live births by 2012, the IMR has been reduced to 35 in 2007 and further to 28 in 2009 whereas the IMR of All India was 50 in 2009. The institutional deliveries have been on the rise and closer to 100%. Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Cash Benefit scheme being implemented for improving nutrition and health status of pregnant women, is bound to have a major impact on the reduction of IMR. The Tamil Nadu Health System Project and the National Rural Health Mission are effectively implemented to reduce IMR further. The State had also set a target to reduce MMR to 45 per lakh live births during the Eleventh Plan. The MMR in Tamil Nadu has come down to 81 per lakh Live Births (State HMIS, 2010-11) in 2010-11 from 142 in 2001. Also, with regard to Total Fertility Rate (TFR), the State has achieved 1.7 in 2008, well below the replacement level as against the Eleventh Plan target of 1.8. A new Public Health Insurance Scheme will be launched shortly to achieve the objective of universal health care.

Nutrition

1.15. Based on the guidelines of Government of India, the State fixed a target of reducing the prevalence of malnutrition among children of 0-3 years to 18.4% in the Eleventh Plan, which is half of 36.7% estimated as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1998-99. According to NFHS 2005-06, the malnutrition among children has come down to 33.4%. The State has estimated that the severely malnourished and moderately malnourished put together constituted merely 2.18% in 2007 and this has further reduced to 1.65% in 2010. To combat malnutrition among the children, the number of eggs supplied in the noon meal centres has been increased from three to five a week. For those students who do not consume eggs, bananas are supplied for all the five days.

Energy

1.16. The installed capacity in Tamil Nadu during 2010-11 is 10,237MW. There is a peak time gap of 1600 MW which is expected to be bridged by capacity addition and corrective measures. The percapita consumption in Tamil Nadu is 1040 units. The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), aims at providing 100% electrification to rural households in rural areas by 2012. During 2009-10, service connections have been given to 2.17 lakh BPL households and the remaining 1.05 lakh households will be covered in the subsequent year.

Water Supply

1.17. The Eleventh Plan set a target of providing clean drinking water to all by 2012. In rural areas, 86,679 habitations out of 93,699 habitations in Tamil Nadu have been fully covered (40 lpcd and above) with provision of drinking water facilities by the end of May 2011. The remaining 7,020 habitations are partially covered (10 to 39 lpcd) habitations. For urban areas, the Government have been implementing various schemes such as, Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), JNNURM, UIDSSMT, TNUDP-III and Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project- III to augment water supply. The works are in various stages of implementation. During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan, 3 out of 10 Corporations, 46 out of 148 Municipalities, 312 out of 561 Town panchayats have been provided with safe drinking water supply.

1.18. The Eleventh Plan also planned to provide underground sewerage system to all urban local bodies. For this purpose, Under Ground Sewerage Scheme (UGSS) works have been taken up in urban local bodies under National River Conservation Programme (NRCP), TNUDP-III, Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of the JNNURM and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and the works are under various stages of completion.

Rural Development

1.19. The Eleventh Plan aims to provide in every Village Panchayat, one pucca electrified school building, one library with adequate books, a sports centre with facilities, connectivity to the main road, one safe drinking water source, street lights and internet connectivity by 2012. Under "Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam and other programmes, basic amenities like link roads, street lights, drinking water, drainage, libraries, ponds, playgrounds, burial grounds have been provided in all 12,618 village panchayats over the past five years. Telephone connectivity has been provided to all the Village panchayats of the state (except for 36 Village panchayats having terrain related difficulties)

Forest

1.20. The Eleventh Plan envisaged to increasing forest cover to 33% of the States' geographical area. For achieving this, important flagship schemes like Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project and tree cultivation in private lands are being implemented in the State for raising the tree cover inside and outside the forest area respectively.

Financial Performance

1.21. In the first four years, the total state plan expenditure has been Rs. 68401 crore, which is 80% of the total plan outlay of Rs. 85,344 crore.

Plan Performance - Financial

Plan Period	Outlay (Rs crores)	Share,of XI Plan Outlay	Utilisation (Rs crores)
2007-08	14000	16.40	14224
2008-09	16000	18.75	16275
2009-10	17500	20.51	17834
2010-11	20068	23.51	20068 *
2011-12 (Proposed)	23000	26.95%	
Total	90568	106.12%	68401
XI Plan allocation	85344		(Four years only) 80% of XI Plan Outlay

* Anticipated)

Externally Aided Projects

Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

1.22. The Project aims to improve the quality and sustainability of the State's core road network. Under this project, road upgrading works, enhanced Periodical Maintenance of roads, Institutional Strengthening and policy development works are being taken up. Out of 723.781 km roads taken up for upgradation 699.57 km of road works were completed upto 31.03.2010 inclusive of 12 bye-passes and 11 ROBs and the balance road works will be completed by this current year. The construction of Kumbakonam bypass work is in progress. Reconstruction of Tsunami affected bridge between Keezhamanakudi and Melamanakudi village is in progress, and is scheduled to be completed by September 2011. Under the Enhanced Periodical Maintenance of roads, a total length of 953.9 Kms of road works has already been completed and 78.99 Kms of road works are in progress. Under Institutional strengthening, works like developing Road Accident Data Management system, conducting Road User Satisfaction Survey, Establishing Road Management System, etc., have been carried out. The World Bank appreciated the performance of the TNRSP, because (i) the time duration for the journey on the roads developed by Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project has been reduced by 40% against the target of reducing 20%, (ii) 100% utilisation of funds and (iii) the accident rate has been reduced to 10 for every 10,000 vehicles registered against the target of 14 fixed by the world bank. The good results have led to extension of the World Bank

programme's time limit for completion of all works to March 2012 and an additional loan of Rs 232 crores.

1.23. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 135.12 crore. The outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs. 284.55 crore.

Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project

1.24. The objective of the Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project 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 Non-Communicable Diseases like cervical cancer Cardio Vascular Diseases (iii) Improved management and quality of care at hospitals and (iv) Enhanced efficiency in public sector. An additional amount of Rs. 627.72 crore has been sanctioned for TNHSP.

1.25. The major achievements include (i) Mobile outreach health services started in 12 Tribal districts (ii) Sickle Cell Anemia intervention started in 2 NGO hospitals (iii) Tribal Health counselors appointed in 30 health institutions in Tribal areas (iv) IEC activities (v) 135 hospitals taken up for provision of additional buildings (vi) Equipment for new buildings for 5 districts (vii) Bio Medical Waste Management system established on a pilot basis in 11 hospitals in 2 districts (viii) Maternity wings in all CEmONC hospitals were strengthened (ix) Poison treatment centres established in 34 hospitals (x) Public-Private Partnership cell established (xi) CEmONC centres established in 80 secondary care hospitals (xii) Counseling services in 185 secondary care hospitals.

1.26. The expenditure incurred up to 31.3.2010 was Rs. 463.07 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 169.67 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs. 157.21 crore.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III

1.27. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project -III is being implemented from 17.10.2005 with the objectives of (i) developing Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) as a financial intermediary to provide financing for infrastructure to ULB on a sustainable basis (ii) strengthening urban reforms and consolidate the achievements under TNUDF-II in institutional strengthening and capacity building and (iii) providing a grant to the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) to take up traffic and transportation sub-projects like road widening, ROBs and RUBs in the CMDA area. The Project consists of two components, an Institutional Development Component (IDC) and an Urban Investment Component (UIC). The IDC provides the Technical Assistance (TA) and training needed to build capacity to further the devolution process. The Institutional Development Component is to be utilized for (i) Capacity Building of Municipal staff through continuing training programs enhancing demand responsive managerial and technical capabilities at the ULB level (2) Utilisation of Information and communication

technology, expanding e-governance and networking of municipal functions (3) Establishment of a Debt Monitoring Cell (DMC) in the CMA for maintaining up to date information on ULB finances (4) Technical Assistance to ULBs for project preparation and supervision (Project Preparation Facility) and (5) Project Management including Incremental Operating Costs, strengthening the municipal monitoring framework, performance benchmarking, increasing transparency and accountability. The Urban Investment Component finances part of the ULBs urban infrastructure pipeline over the next five years through a line of credit and capital grants to the TNUDF and a grant for the development of urban roads and related components in the Greater Chennai Metropolitan Area through the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority. The expenditure incurred upto 31.3.2010 was Rs. 548.53 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 288.58 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs. 378.45 crore.

Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction(Vazhndhu Kaatuvom) Project

1.28. "Vazhndhu Kaatuvom" Project is being implemented to empower the poor and improve their livelihood through (i) Developing and strengthening pro-poor local institutions/groups (including village panchayats) (ii) Enhancing skills and capacities of the poor and (iii) Financing productive demand-driven sub project investments. The Project covers 2509 villages in 70 blocks and is being implemented in 4 phases. In Vazhndhu Kaattuvom Project, the target population is identified by the community themselves through the process of Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP). After identifying the target poor, Community Organisations like Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) and Social Audit Committees (SACs) are formed. The project funds are directly transferred to the VPRCs, which implement the project activities at the village level. The project has succeeded in forming vibrant SHGs among left out women, and also link them with formal Banking institutions for credit. 11,783 SHGs have been formed among women and youth. 6,144 SHGs have been formed among the disabled. 31,489 SHGs have been affiliated to the VPRCs.

1.29. An amount of Rs. 60.68 crore has been disbursed as Revolving Fund to 10,741 SHGs (82% of the eligible new SHGs) and 1,322 SHGs are given second dose of credit to the tune of Rs. 14.73 crore. 46,356 youths have been imparted skill training through reputed institutions and Corporates and 37,831 youths have been gainfully employed after training. In addition 16,130 youths are undergoing skill training. 66 Economic Activity Federations with a cumulative membership of 2,757 persons have been formed. Dairy, Garment units, Floriculture, Brick making, and Piggery are some of the activities taken up by the federations. Community Professional Learning and Training Centers (CPLTC) provide a platform for community members to share their learning and experience and are meant to facilitate community learning. World Bank approved an additional Financing of

Rs.950 crore to expand the Project to 50 new backward Blocks. The expenditure upto 31.3.2010 was Rs. 388.52 crores. Anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 141.70 crores and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs. 218.45 crores.

Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) / Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities (VRCC)

130. The World Bank under Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project initially sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1852.74 crore for taking up various rehabilitation and reconstruction measures. However, in order to revive livelihoods and promote recovery in Tsunami-affected areas in the short term and to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to a range of natural hazards such as cyclone, storm surge, flood, tsunami etc. over the longer term the original ETRP was restructured and a new project Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities was formed for which agreement was signed on 13.8.2009 with the World Bank.

131. 4,058 ready built tenements in Semmencherry and 468 ready built tenements in Thazankuppam were purchased and allotted to beneficiaries. In Tiruvottiyur, all 3,616 tenements have been structurally completed. Under Marina Scheme, 1,652 temporary shelters have been completed. 8175.35 Hectares of sandcast agricultural lands and 669 Hectares of Horticultural lands have been reclaimed. Equipments and furniture have been provided to veterinary institutions and training imparted to 10,000 beneficiaries in District Veterinary Extension Centres. Coastal shelterbelt plantation in 4,778.06 hectares, 2,162 hectares of Mangrove Plantation in coastal villages and shelterbelt plantation in 900 hectares of Private lands were raised.

132. The expenditure incurred upto 31.03.2010 was Rs.420.52 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 80.12 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs. 300.00 crore.

Hydrology Project-II

1.33. The Hydrology Project Phase - II is a vertical extension of Hydrology Project Phase-I and the objectives are to extend and promote the sustained and effective use of the "Hydrological Information System" by all potential users concerned with Water Resources Planning and Management, both Public and Private thereby contributing to productivity and cost effectiveness of water - related investments in the State. The programmes completed in the financial Year 2010-11 are (i) Procurement of satellite imageries (Cartosat-I), Image processing software (ERDAS), GIS software (Arc GIS) for the development of the topography of the three DSS basins (Tamiraparani, Vaippar and Agniar) has been completed (ii) Village maps for the three DSS (Development of Decision Support System) basins has been procured from Survey and Settlement Dept. for the delineation of GIS based Ayacut maps under tanks and river/canal sluices

(iii) Construction of the alternate piezometers (107 Nos) to replace the defunct piezometers to monitor the ground water level across the state has been completed (iv) Awareness raising programmes on conservation of water have been conducted (v) Orders have been placed for the procurement of Digital toposheets on Survey of India for the development of DSS (vi) Orders have been placed for the procurement of satellite imageries (Cartosat-II & LISS IV) on NRSC for the delineation of GIS based Ayacut maps under tanks and river/canal sluices and (vi) Model building for the Decision Support System has commenced. The expenditure incurred upto 31.3.2010 was Rs. 7.31 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs.5.78 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs. 9.76 crore.

Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project (IAMWARM)

1.34. The IAMWARM project aims to improve the service delivery of irrigation systems and productivity of irrigated agriculture with effective integrated water resources management in a sub-basin framework. The project seeks to improve bulk water delivery through modernisation of irrigation systems in about 63 selected sub-basins having an ayacut area of 6.17 lakh hectares. Activities involve tank system modernisation by restoring & repairing water bodies and improving canal irrigation system through repair and rehabilitation proposed to be taken up in a phased manner. In the first three phases (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2010-11), 55 sub basins having an ayacut of 538855.47 ha were selected for implementation. In phase four (2011-12), 5 sub basins having an ayacut of 76996.34 ha. were selected for implementation. The expenditure incurred upto 31.03.2010 was Rs. 657.84 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 193.50 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs. 164.76 crore.

Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme (PTSLP) for the Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu

1.35. Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) is the nodal agency for implementing the IFAD assisted PTSLP. The objective of PTSLP is to build self-reliant coastal communities, which are able to manage their livelihoods in a sustainable manner. The Project is being implemented in the State at a total outlay of Rs.298.57 crore over a period of 8 years in 114 coastal Panchayats in Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Kanniyakumari districts. The Project envisages the development of community infrastructure, formation of Fish Marketing Societies (FMS), development of Micro enterprises, capacity building of SHGs, skill training for youth and creating awareness on disaster preparedness for coastal school students. The expenditure incurred upto 31.03.2010 was Rs. 8.20 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 17.59 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs.19.35 crore.

Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II

1.36. Restoration of degraded forests through Joint Forest Management (JFM) based approach and poverty alleviation of forest dependents and rural poor through alternative employment are the major objectives of the Project. The Second Phase of the Project is being implemented from 2005-06 with an outlay of Rs. 567.42 crores. The main strategy is to treat the degraded forest area through Joint Forest Management with citizen participation and on integrated watershed basis. Another aim is to improve the quality of life of people living in Forest fringe villages including tribal. The major achievements are as follows (i) 1.77 lakh hectares of degraded forests have been restored (ii) 800 interface villages including 150 tribal villages have benefited (iii) In order to improve the productivity of the forests close to the tribal settlements, afforestation works over an extent of 15,000 ha. have been undertaken along with socio-economic development activities to uplift the living condition of the tribals (iv) Socio-economic upliftment and emancipation of women through Self Help Groups (SHGs) get high priority in Income Generation Activities in the programme villages under Buffer Zone Activities and (v) Geographical Information System (GIS), Forestry Extension, Forestry Research, Infrastructure improvement and Human Resources Development, have been given thrust in the project. The expenditure incurred upto 31.03.2010 was Rs. 438.98 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 27.14 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs. 29.85 crore.

Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project

1.37. The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project with loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) with the aim to supply safe and potable drinking water to the people of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts. This Project will cover 3 Municipalities, 17 Town Panchayats and 6,755 rural habitations in 18 Panchayat Unions. M/s. Nippon Koei Co. Ltd. Japan has been employed as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for this Project and the Consultancy firm has commenced work in 3rd October 2008. The expenditure incurred upto 31.3.2010 was Rs. 40.08 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 98.48 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs. 167.04 crore.

JICA Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project

1.38. The objective of the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project (TNUIP) is to provide safe and reliable water supply and sewerage services in Urban Local Bodies by providing long-term financial assistance to ULBs through TNUDF in order to construct and improve water supply and sewerage facilities, thereby contributing to improvement of living conditions of local residents in the concerned areas. With this project, it is expected to secure a consistency with development policy, sector plan, national/regional development plans

and demand of target group and the recipient country. The total project cost is 9824 million Japanese Yen (about Rs. 344.70 crore), of which the JBIC line of credit is 8551 million Japanese Yen (about Rs.300.04 crore). The expenditure incurred upto 31.03.2010 was Rs.40.28 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs.34.85 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs.71.82 crores.

KFW Assisted Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Project

1.39. The objective of the KfW assisted Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Project is to improve the living conditions of the residents in urban areas by constructing and improving water supply, sewerage and other urban facilities. 14 sub projects for carrying out the above activities have been proposed, out of which 7 are under implementation and the remaining 7 are approved by the Empowered Committee. The expenditure incurred upto 31.3.2010 was Rs.82.95 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs.84.55 crore and the outlay proposed for 2011-12 is Rs.109.50 crore.

Metro Rail Project

1.40. The Chennai Metro Rail Project has been taken up with an aim to providing Chennai with a fast, reliable, convenient, efficient, modern and affordable mode of public transport during the Eleventh Plan period. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), 'The Chennai Metro Rail Limited' (CMRL) was launched in order to implement the project. The Government of Tamil Nadu had approved the two initial corridors viz., the Corridor-1 with a length of 23.1 kms from Washermanpet to Airport and Corridor-2 with a length of 22.0 kms from Chennai Central to St.Thomas Mount. Tentatively, Phase-1 of the project is programmed for completion during the financial year 2014-2015 at a cost of about Rs. 14000.00 crore. Of this, the Central and State Governments together are expected to contribute about 41%. The balance will be met by a loan granted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The State share for the project during the Eleventh plan period has been proposed at Rs. 1000.00 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 177.00 crore.

Priorities and focus areas in 2011-12

1.41. In order to progress towards the objectives of promoting economic prosperity and employment generation it is proposed to adopt structured sector specific strategies to create an enabling environment to achieve the goal of accelerated development with inclusive growth. In this context, the state will prepare a **'Vision 2025 Document for Tamil Nadu'** to identify and remove the bottlenecks in development, prioritise critical infrastructure projects and work assiduously to place the State of Tamil Nadu at the forefront of development and make Numero Uno in the country. Special attention will be paid to the development of the primary sector encompassing

agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. The Agriculture sector will be revitalised with a crop specific strategy for increasing the production of paddy, pulses, sugarcane, cotton, etc. Efforts will be made to shift the cropping pattern towards high value crops while ensuring adequate level of food production. Forward and backward linkages will be strengthened with large scale promotion of agro processing industries with farmers' participation and also by augmenting supply of quality inputs, marketing facilities, godowns and cold storage facilities. Irrigation infrastructure will be strengthened. Measures will be taken to interlink the rivers in the State for enhancing the irrigation capacity. With the aim of eliminating poverty completely, family based interventions will be strategised through convergence of various schemes and socio-economic development will be monitored till the poor people cross the poverty line.

1.42. Top priority will be given to make the State a power surplus one by reforming the energy sector and expeditious completion of power generation schemes under implementation. A long term power strategy will be drawn up for establishing projects by matching the creation of additional capacity to growth in demand so as to ensure uninterrupted quality power to industry. Efforts will be made for improving efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution, controlling the T&D losses by preventing power theft and segregating the industrial, domestic and agricultural feeders to improve the quality of power supply. Among short term measures, efforts will be taken to improve the efficiency of its own generating stations and maximise the wind power evacuation besides controlling technical and commercial loss. As a credible alternative, additional power generation through renewable sources of energy like wind, solar and biomass will be given special priority. A separate Policy for promotion of renewable energy will be brought out. The endeavour of the Government will be to attract top industrial houses for investment in key sectors like automobile and auto parts, IT, ITES, textiles, leather, and engineering goods. This approach will make the State a hub for the auto manufacturing sector. Special emphasis will be given to newly emerging sectors like bio-technology, nano-technology and pharmaceuticals. IT parks in second tier cities will be promoted aggressively for doubling the growth of the IT industry.

1.43. For strengthening physical infrastructure Public Private Partnership will be promoted. All the State Highways will be converted into at least two lane roads and Major District Roads will be converted into intermediate lane roads. Every village with a population of more than 500 will have a black topped road and other habitations will have an all weather road. A special scheme will be implemented to improve water supply, sewerage and waste water management, solid waste management, roads and streets in Chennai and its suburban areas. A special Urban Development Mission will be launched for the

development of basic amenities in all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats in the State.

1.44. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) in rural areas will be improved by providing safe drinking water, sanitation, round the clock health facilities, quality education, all weather roads, etc. Infrastructure of urban standards will be created in the villages. A new Public Health Insurance Scheme will be launched to achieve the objective of universal health care. Special attention will be given to the improvement of infrastructure in the Primary Health Centres and Government Hospitals. Medical tourism will be promoted in a big way by setting up medi-cities supported with research facilities under Public Private Partnership. Efforts will be taken to strengthen the infrastructure and improve the key education related indicators like reducing the drop-out rate, increasing enrolment ratio etc.

1.45. For the socio-economic development of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Programmes for skill training, entrepreneurship development, etc., will be implemented enabling them to avail the benefits in upcoming sectors like IT and ITES. It is necessary to create a congenial environment for the students in the hostels in order to improve their performance.

Outlay for the year 2011-12

1.46. The outlay for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is proposed at Rs. 23,000 crore. This works out to be 26.95% of the Eleventh Plan outlay. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2011-12 is 14.61% higher than the outlay for the year 2010-11.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

1.47. For the year 2011-12, out of the total outlay of Rs. 23000 crore, it is expected that an outlay of Rs. 4545.94 crore and Rs.239.80 crore would flow towards the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) respectively.

1.48. For 2011-12, higher outlays have been considered for Agriculture and Allied Activities, Urban Development, Energy, Transport, Education, Health, Water Supply, Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs and Social Welfare & Nutrition. The following table gives the sector-wise allocation of outlays for the Annual Plan 2010-11 along with the sectoral shares in the total outlay.

Sector-wise Outlays for the Annual Plan 2011-12			
S.No.	Sectors	Proposed Outlay (Rs. crores)	% to total outlay
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	2046.11	8.90
2	Rural Development	2361.47	10.27
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	704.23	3.06
	Agriculture, Rural Development and Irrigation	5111.81	22.23
4	1.49. Energy	2068.21	8.99
5	Industry and Minerals (including IT)	334.93	1.46
6	Transport	2356.32	10.24
	Power, Industry, Road and Transport	4759.46	20.69
7	Education including S & T	1895.77	8.24
8	Water Supply & Sanitation	1055.58	4.59
9	Housing & Urban Development	2272.00	9.88
10	Health	1496.68	6.51
11	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	1034.41	4.50
12	Social Welfare & Nutrition	3712.47	16.14
	Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Health, Welfare of SC, ST etc.,	11466.91	49.86
13	Other Sectors	1661.82	7.23
	Total	23000.00	100

1.50. The Heads of Development-wise outlays for the Annual Plan 2011-12 are given in the Appendix.

Appendix				
Draft Annual Plan - (2011- 12) - Proposed Outlay				
Sl. No.	Major / Minor Heads of Developemnt	(Rs. in lakh)		
		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
		Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	3	4	5
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES			
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	68989.78	68989.78	88006.00
	Agri.Research & Education	11904.53	11904.53	15330.00
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	5140.62	5140.62	28700.00
	Soil & Water Conservation	10291.35	10291.35	26558.00
	Animal Husbandry	1185.18	1185.18	1777.00
	Dairy Development	310.03	310.03	2333.00
	Fisheries	8092.07	8092.07	11135.00
	Forestry & Wild Life	15388.14	15388.14	12755.00
	Agri. Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cooperation	53696.34	53696.34	18017.00
	Sub Total - I	174998.04	174998.04	204611.00
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
	Special Program for Rural Development	274343.77	274343.77	224450.00
	Land Reforms			
	Community Development & Panchayats	31630.28	31630.28	11697.00
	Sub Total - II	305974.05	305974.05	236147.00
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES *			
	HADP	4293.00		
	WGDP	2061.00		
	RSVY	11404.00		
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0.00		
	Sub Total - III *	17758.00		
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL			
	Minor Irrigation	4554.78	4554.78	12587.00
	Command Area Development	2103.49	2103.49	2467.00
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	47974.77	47974.77	55369.00
	Sub Total - IV	54633.04	54633.04	70423.00
V	ENERGY			
	Power	272162.20	272162.20	206637.00
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	263.28	263.28	184.00
	Sub Total - V	272425.48	272425.48	206821.00
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS			
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	25458.01	25458.01	2300.00
	Village & Small Industries	22381.44	22381.44	29363.00
	Minerals	108.52	108.52	54.00
	Sub Total - VI	47947.97	47947.97	31717.00

Sl. No	Major / Minor Heads of Developemnt	(Rs. in lakh)		
		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	3	4	5
VI	TRANSPORT			
	Ports & Lighthouses	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Roads and Bridges	170462.29	170462.29	208865.00
	Road and Inland Water Transport	20558.38	20558.38	26767.00
	Sub Total - VII	191020.67	191020.67	235632.01
VII	COMMUNICATIONS			
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT			
	Scientific Research	541.69	541.69	481.00
	Information Technology	3985.93	3985.93	1776.00
	Ecology & Environment	331.38	331.38	418.00
	Sub Total - IX	4859.00	4859.00	2675.00
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
	Secretariat Economic Services	752.63	752.63	553.00
	Tourism	2273.04	2273.04	2105.00
	Surveys & Statistics	685.24	685.24	644.00
	Weights & Measures	27.41	27.41	5.00
	Civil Supplies	3159.00	3159.00	125000.00
	Sub Total - X	6897.32	6897.32	128307.00
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION			
	General Education	94636.90	94636.90	179004.00
	Technical Education	7925.15	7925.15	8266.00
	Sports & Youth Services	2186.56	2186.56	1628.00
	Art & Culture	622.67	622.67	198.00
	Medical & Public Health	144025.20	144025.20	149668.00
	Water Supply & Sanitation	87602.23	87602.23	105558.00
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	10412.00	10412.00	2139.00
	Urban Development	125253.07	125253.07	225061.00
	Information & Publicity	334.66	334.66	1151.00
	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	100892.43	100892.43	103441.00
	Labour & Labour Welfare	16693.99	16693.99	21951.00
	Social Security & Social Welfare	151401.59	151401.59	190098.00
	Nutrition	153146.76	153146.76	181149.00
	Other Social Services(to be specified)	29540.76	29540.76	3544.00
	Sub Total - XI	924673.97	924673.97	1172856.00
XI	GENERAL SERVICES			
	Stationery & Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Public Works	5612.46	5612.46	10811.00
	Sub Total - XII	5612.46	5612.46	10811.00
	GRAND TOTAL	2006800.00	2006800.00	2300000.00

2. Agriculture and Rural Development

2.1. Agriculture sector in India is one of the most important sectors of the economy in achieving food security and providing employment to millions of people in the country. Though the share of Agriculture in GDP has gradually declined, it is essential to strengthen the sector to ensure inclusive growth.

2.2. The share of agriculture in Tamil Nadu economy has declined to 8.78 % in 2009-10 from 13.0% in 2005-06. Even though the share of the sector has declined over the years, it remains the largest employer (40 %) in the economy. The Eleventh Five Year Plan had targeted 4% growth per annum by aiming to reverse the sharp deceleration in this sector during the Tenth Plan period and set for itself the ambitious target of 9% economic growth rate with 4% in Agriculture and allied sectors. The first two years were marked by negative growth rates in Agriculture with falling productivity reflecting monsoon variations for different regions. A revival has occurred with a low, positive growth levels of about 2.0 per cent . During 2010-11, the agricultural sector achieved the growth rate of 1.98% (AEP).

Crop Husbandry

2.3. The overall objective is to achieve a quantum jump in the production of the target crops at a relatively cheaper unit cost and ensure a higher net return to the farmers while ensuring soil health, resource conservation, strategic implementation of technologies and better post harvest and marketing practices

2.4. The Eleventh Plan had fixed the target for production and area for food grains at a moderate level of 113.80 LMT and 42 L.ha respectively in the terminal year. As against the target of 113.80 LMT of food grains, the State is likely to achieve 85.35 LMT in 2010-11 in which Rice alone accounted for 73% (62.53 LMT). During the first two years (2007-09), this sector recorded negative growth due to the Nisa cyclone in 2007-08 and late onset of monsoon in 2008-09. An ambitious target of foodgrains production of 115 LMT has been fixed for 2011-12 with paddy 85.5 LMT, Millet 23.5 LMT and pulses 6.00 LMT. In 2009-10, the agricultural economy revived with the positive growth of 2.08%. During 2010-11, most of the Districts received normal rainfall in both the South West and North East monsoons and the agricultural production is expected to post a moderate growth.

2.5. Under Agricultural and Allied Sectors, a slew of flagship schemes such as National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP), Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project (IAMWARM), Agricultural Labourer's Welfare Board and Precision Farming are implemented in the State. Other flagship schemes like National Food Security Mission, Macro Management Mode and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) are centrally sponsored schemes implemented in the State.

2.6. During the year 2011-12, paddy and millet seeds will be procured and distributed. Similarly, ongoing schemes like Increasing the Production of Oilseeds (IPOS). Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM) Project and Insurance scheme including National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) will be continued during the year 2011-12.

2.7. The **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** aims at increasing the production and area of rice and pulses. It is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented in five districts wherein the rice productivity is less than the state average viz., Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai. The pulses programme under NFSM is also being implemented in all the districts of the State.

2.8. The **National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP)** was launched in the year 2007-08 as an additional central assistance scheme to increase public investment in agriculture, to reduce yield gap and maximize the returns to the farmers. Under this programme, the precision farming technology, System of Rice Intensification, dry land development, productivity enhancement programme etc., are promoted. Agri-clinics, automatic weather stations and mini-soil testing laboratories are also established under this programme.

2.9. The **National Horticulture Mission** is implemented through cluster approach in 22 districts with focus on nine crops and will continue during the year 2011-12 with a central assistance of Rs.130 crore. For the efficient use of surface as well as ground water resources, modern micro-irrigation schemes like drip and sprinkler irrigation are used. Under this scheme, 65% subsidy towards the installation of drip/ sprinkler system is provided. The centrally sponsored (cent percent) **National Mission on Medicinal Plants** in Tamil Nadu has been proposed to be implemented at a project cost of Rs.53.81 crore. The **National Bamboo Mission** aims to increase the area and productivity of bamboo. An amount of Rs.54 lakh proposed for this scheme.

2.10. Under **Increasing the Production of Oil Seeds (IPOS)** scheme, the multiplication of certified seeds of groundnut, gingelly, sunflower, castor and soyabean are being taken up during the year 2011-12. The main objective of this scheme is to procure and distribute quality oilseeds as per the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR), besides providing latest technologies to increase the productivity.

2.11. **National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)** is implemented in all the districts since 2000 with an aim to provide insurance coverage to the crop cultivation in the event of damage due to natural calamities, pest and diseases. Recently, Modified NAIS on pilot basis is being implemented in three districts viz:- Sivaganga, Namakkal and Cuddalore. **Weather Based Crop Insurance** scheme is also being implemented in Tamil Nadu on pilot basis from kharif 2008

onwards. The scheme mainly covers the risk of deficit and excess rainfall and is compulsory for loanee and optional for Non-loanee farmers.

2.12. **The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers-Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Scheme, 2006**, provides financial assistance for education, marriage and old age pension. Under this scheme, 173 lakh persons belonging to 76 lakh families have been enrolled.

2.13. The Agricultural **mechanization (NADP)** programme is being implemented with an aim of popularizing the agricultural machinery among the farmers.

2.14. Support to State Extension Programme (**Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)**) is being implemented with financial assistance from Central and State Governments with coordinated efforts of agricultural and allied departments. The scheme aims to strengthen the joint efforts of research and extension by bringing innovative approaches in technology dissemination.

2.15. The distribution of micronutrient mixtures to the farmers will be continued during the year 2010-11 by Agriculture Department.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

2.16. Under Crop Husbandry Sector, during the year 2010-11 a sum of Rs.689.90 crore is expected to be spent. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 880.06 crore is proposed.

Soil and Water Conservation

2.17. The Eleventh Plan aims to conserve the moisture and its storage in the soil profile and to prevent soil erosion with retention of fertile top soil and other essential nutrients. The State is likely to achieve the objective through the implementation of various schemes like rainwater harvesting, soil conservation schemes, reclamation of wasteland etc.

2.18. The River Valley Project is being implemented in the inter-state river valley catchments of Tamil Nadu with the aim of prevention of soil loss, reduce siltation, prevention of land degradation and improvement of land capability and moisture regime in the watersheds. It is a programme to cover an area of 12,403 ha and to construct 1,970 soil and water conservation structures. During 2010-11, works have been completed in an area of 14,057 ha and 2358 structures have been constructed.

2.19. Under **Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water-bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM)**, the programme is being implemented from the year 2007-08 to cover 63 sub-basins. During the year 2010-11, works such as micro irrigation, farm ponds, farm mechanization, pipe laying etc., are implemented in 45 sub-basins.

2.20. Due to increased exploitation of ground water, rainwater harvesting **programmes** are being implemented in the State for

recharging the ground water. During the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs.5 crore is likely to be spent.

2.21. The soil conservation works are carried out with an objective to restore and maintain the ecology of the special areas on watershed basis under Hill area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), and Tribal Area Development Programme. Nearly 2,730 structures are targeted to be constructed. The energy efficiency of pump sets in the farm sector is poor as the farmers are using inefficient or old pumpsets. Thus, it is proposed to replace the old inefficient electrical pumpsets with energy efficient pump sets with an aim of saving.

2.22. Under the restructured National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), it is proposed to take up 500 watersheds in 22 districts.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

2.23. Under Soil and Water Conservation Sector, during the year 2010-11 a sum of Rs.102.91 crore is expected to be spent. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 265.58 crore is proposed.

Animal Husbandry

2.24. Livestock sector helps in augmenting farm family income, narrowing down the protein gap, providing draught power and manure for crop cultivation. The Eleventh Plan aims at increasing the crossbred cattle population through increase in the artificial insemination coverage through veterinary services. As against the target of 57.08 lakh tonnes of milk production for the Eleventh Plan, it is expected that 57.40 lakh tonnes would be achieved during the first four years of the plan. Similarly, as against the target production of 9,787 million eggs, it is expected to achieve 9,722 million eggs during the same period. This has led to the **availability of per capita of 236 grams of milk per day and 162 eggs per annum in the state.** In the case of meat including broiler, the target has been achieved with 4.50 lakh tones as against 2.68 lakh tones.

2.25. To render service to the farmers in remote villages where veterinary institutions are inadequate, the medical camps are being carried out under 'Livestock Protection Programme'. Under the Livestock Protection Programme, 22,000 camps were organised during 2007-11.

2.26. The World Bank assisted **Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management project** (IAMWARM) involving various departments is being implemented with an aim to improve the productivity per unit of water in agriculture and allied activities and enhance the farm income ultimately for an amount of Rs.5.43 crore during the year 2010-11. Thrust is being given to improve livestock fodder management and for capacity building during 2011-12.

2.27. Under **National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP)**, during the year 2010-11, the schemes such as green fodder development, provision of mobile diagnostic laboratories, development of small ruminants, identification and traceability of breedable bovines, provision of chaff cutters are implemented.

2.28. The development of infrastructure facilities of Veterinary Institutions will reduce the animal diseases and thereby increase the overall productivity. The infrastructure is being developed with assistance from NABARD Rural Infrastructure Development Fund and State fund.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

2.29. Under Animal Husbandry Sector, during the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs.11.85 crore is expected to be spent. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 17.77 crore is proposed.

Dairy Development

2.30. India is the largest milk producing country in the World, in which Tamil Nadu is one of the frontline State in milk production. Dairying provides regular income and employment to millions of rural families throughout the year. The milk producers in the State under the co-operative sector generate income to the tune of Rs.398.20 lakh daily for the supply of milk to milk societies indicate the importance of this sector in the rural economy. There are 17 District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions functioning in the State with an installed processing capacity of 19.42 lakh litres per day (LLPD). There are 8246 Milk Producer's Societies and 36 Chilling Centres in the State.

2.31. In the District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union, under the Milch Animal Breeding Programme, around 9.50 lakh milch animals in 5,304 Dairy Co-operatives Societies are covered through 2,600 Artificial Insemination (A.I.) centres. Out of 2,600 A.I centres, 2,394 centres are functioning as Mobile AI centres. Nearly, 14.80 lakh Artificial Inseminations had been carried out and 4.88 lakh crossbred calves were born.

2.32. The Government of Tamil Nadu have approved the project for establishment of 2 lakh litre milk per day and 20 MTs producing capacity of milk powder with NABARD assistance at Thiruvannamalai.

Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12

2.33. Under Dairy Development Sector, during the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs.3.10 crore is expected to be spent. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 23.33 crore is proposed.

Fisheries

2.34. The prime objective of this sector is to judiciously balance and enhance fish production with sustained conservation of resources as well as to improve the socio-economic standards of the fishermen.

2.35. Tamil Nadu is one of the important coastal states having a coastline of 1076 kms. There are 13 coastal districts and 591 fishing villages with a total marine fisher population of about 8.61 lakh, of which 2.60 lakh fishermen are actively engaged in fishing. At present, about 6,200 mechanised fishing crafts and 49,904 traditional crafts (18,912 vallams and 30,992 catamarans) are engaged in marine fishing. The State has the potential to emerge as a major exporter of marine products. Towards stock enhancement of marine inshore resources, 14 artificial reefs have already been set up and another 4 are under progress.

2.36. The inland fisheries sector has about 3.71 lakh ha of water spread area and the Inland fishers population is about 2.17 lakhs. About 6,000 ha are being utilized for fresh water aquaculture. There are eight fish seed production centres and twenty nine fish seed rearing centres with a capacity to produce 2,750 lakh of early fry annually. The total brackish water area available for aquaculture production is 56,000 ha. Apart from that shrimp culture is being undertaken in 6,066 ha.

2.37. The construction of Fishing Harbours at Colachel and Thengapattinam in Kanyakumari District is in progress. The construction of two fish landing centres at Nagoor and Annankoil is being taken up. For the construction of ten fish landing centres under Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme, an amount of Rs.49.97 crore was sanctioned. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.19.56 crore to Chennai Port Trust towards modernizing the Chennai Fishing Harbour.

2.38. During the first 3 years (2007-2010) of the Eleventh Plan, it is expected to achieve 11.72 lakh tonnes and 5.30 lakh tonnes of Marine and Inland fish production respectively as against the target of 18.72 lakh tonnes and 7.66 lakh tonnes.

2.39. Under **IAMWARM** scheme, aqua culture in farm ponds and irrigation tanks, fish seed rearing in cages, ornamental fish culture, supply of fishing implements, setting up of fish kiosk for fish marketing are being taken up. The World Bank have approved implementation of fisheries activities in twenty four basins in the third phase at a total estimated cost of Rs.269.37 lakh. Under **NADP**, programmes like fish culture in check dams, river ranching as a measure of conservation of endangered/endemic species as well as to enhance fish production, repair and renovation of existing fish seed farms, cage culture, setting up of cold storage cum chill room are being taken up.

2.40. Under the **National Savings-cum-Relief Scheme for Marine Fishermen scheme**, as per the revised Government of India norms, the disbursement has been revised to three months of the lean period. The beneficiary has to contribute Rs.600/- @ Rs.70/- per month for the first eight months and Rs.40/- for the ninth month. The total sum of Rs. 1200/- thus collected will be matched with 50% contribution

i.e. Rs.600/- each by the Central and State Government. Thus, a sum of Rs.1800/- will be disbursed to the beneficiary during the three lean months. The scheme will be continued during 2011-12. A similar scheme for Fisherwomen is also being implemented with State own fund.

2.41. To conserve the fishery resources, during the fish breeding season, the government imposed fishing ban every year from April 15 to May 29 in the East Coast region and June 15 to July 29 in the West Coast. To alleviate the suffering of the poor crew/labourers who are actually involved in fishing activities and lost their livelihood due to ban, the government are providing relief assistance of Rs.2000/ per family during the ban period from current season. Through relief measures, 1.60 lakh families have been benefited during the year 2010-11.

2.42. The target set for the Inland and Marine fish production for the year 2011-12 is 1.86 lakh tonnes and 3.79 lakh tonnes respectively. It is also proposed to motorise 1000 traditional crafts during the year 2011-12.

Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12

2.43. Under Fisheries Sector, during the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs.80.92 crore is expected to be spent. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs.111.35 crore is proposed.

Irrigation and Flood Control

2.44. Water is a serious limiting factor affecting production and productivity in Tamil Nadu. The available surface water potential has been almost fully exploited. Tamil Nadu covers 4% of the geographical area (130.1 lakh ha) and caters to 7% of the population of the country. There are about 76 major reservoirs, 39 thousand tanks and 3.7 million wells in the State. More than 95% of the surface water potential and 85% of groundwater potential have been put into use.

2.45. The total water potential of the State including ground water is 47,230 MCM (1668 TMC) with 24,160 MCM (853 TMC) of surface water potential including the contribution (7391 MCM or 261 TMC) from the neighbouring states, viz., Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Out of the total geographical area of 130.10 lakh hectares in the State, the net area sown is about 50.43 lakh hectares of which about 29.31 lakh hectares (58%) gets irrigation facilities, out of which surface water irrigation through canals accounts for 7.65 lakh hectares, tanks accounts for 5.40 lakh hectares, ground water through wells and tube wells accounts for 16.14 lakh hectares.

Minor Irrigation

2.46. The important sources of Minor Irrigation, i.e., tanks, wells and tube wells, contribute significantly to irrigated agriculture in Tamil Nadu. Tanks and wells extend irrigation support to an extent of 21 lakh ha.. The State Government has been taking concerted efforts to

augment and manage these resources to make them sustainable in the long run through several schemes. The important schemes include Hydrology Project II, Modernisation of Tanks with the loan assistance from NABARD. IAMWARM Project is another important component in this sector.

2.47. The **Hydrology Project Phase II** is implemented at a cost of Rs.25.47 crore for a period of 6 years from the year 2006 with World Bank assistance. The objective of this project is to develop Hydrological Design aids for groundwater, surface water and water quality for all the river basins and Decision Support System (DSS). The Irrigated Agriculture Modernization, Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project, Hydrology Project, Restoration and Deepening of tank schemes will continue to be implemented during the year 2011-12.

Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12

2.48. Under Minor Irrigation Sector, during the year 2010-11 a sum of Rs.45.55 crore is expected to be spent. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 125.87 crore is proposed.

Command Area Development

2.49. Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADP) has been implemented in the State with the aim to improve water use efficiency in canal irrigated areas. The On-Farm Development (OFD) Works in Tambiraparani, Gadana and Ramanadhi, Nambiyar, Patchaiyar, Anaimaduvu, Chinnar and Marudhanathi system river basins works are completed during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09. OFD works in Wellington reservoir project, Thirukovilur Anicut project, Guntar, Chinnar, Karuppanadhi reservoir project, Vaniyar reservoir project and Kodiveri project are taken up during the Eleventh Plan period.

Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12

2.50. An amount of Rs.21.03 crore is expected to be spent during the year 2010-11 and a sum of Rs.24.67 crore is proposed for the year 2011-12.

Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control

2.51. Strengthening the irrigation infrastructure is the most important prerequisites for sustainable growth of agriculture sector. Therefore the State is focus on irrigation infrastructure development. Under the Major and Medium Irrigation, schemes like IAMWARM project, restoration of channels, systems, and canals are taken up. Desilting, widening and strengthening works under ETRP with assistance from World Bank are also undertaken. Though only the feasibility study on Intra-linking of River Project was anticipated, considerable work on this project has also been carried out during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan.

2.52. During the year 2011-12, World Bank assisted IAMWARM project, Hydrology Project, NABARD assisted renovation of tanks and restoration of channel projects, improvement of Veeranam tank, Mallattar anicut and Vaigai reservoir schemes will be continued.

2.53. Under **Intralinking of river project**, following three links have been proposed 1) Cauvery-Agniar-South Vellar-Manimuthar-Vaigai-Gundar, 2) Tambiraparani-Karumeniar-Nambiar and 3) Pennaiyar-Cheyyar. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned RS.369.00 crore for Tambiraparani-Karumeniar-Nambiar link project and Rs.165.00 crore for construction of Kattalai Barrage across Cauvery as part of the Cauvery – Gundar link during 2008-2009 in anticipation of funds from the Government of India under the Accelerated irrigation benefit programme. The proposal for intralinking of Pennaiyar River with Cheyyar River at a cost of Rs.174.00 crore has been sent to GOI seeking financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. Detailed Project Report for the following works are under the consideration of the government for seeking assistance from GOI under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) viz., Excavation of new link canal from Kattalai Barrage to Manimuthar in Sivagangai District and excavation of new link canal from Manimuthar to Gundar river.

2.54. Renovation of existing irrigation channels, tanks and strengthening of dam, Rehabilitation of Kalingarayan channel in Erode district and Grand Anicut canal and modernization of Kallapperambur Eri with loan assistance from NABARD under RIDF-XIII will be continued during the year 2011-12. Formation of a reservoir across Malattar River near Bathalapalli village in Gudiyatham Taluk, Vellore District at an estimated cost of Rs.29.55 crore is being taken up. Rehabilitation work is being carried out to strengthen the embankment of the Wellington reservoir in the Thittakudi Taluk of Cuddalore district at an estimated cost of Rs.29 crore which will store water up to the reservoir original capacity of 2.58 TMC.

Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12

2.55. A sum of Rs.479.75 crore is expected to be spent during the year 2010-11. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs.553.69 crore is proposed.

Other Agricultural Activities

Agricultural Research and Education

2.56. To keep pace with the development process, triggering continuous flow of new technology is a prerequisite to suit the fast changing developmental scenario. In this context, agricultural research and education are very much essential for sustained agricultural development. There is also an imperative need to enhance agriculture and livestock productivity, profitability and sustainability coupled with quality. This requires continuous flow of technology.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

2.57. The outcome of the plan schemes is exhibited in the form of number of students passing from the University, release of improved crop varieties, production technologies and farm implements produced and dissemination of technologies either at the farm level or trainings conducted at the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) centres through 15 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and 5 Plant Clinic Centres.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS)

2.58. During the first four years of the Eleventh Plan period, research on validating the research on Mineral Map of Tamil Nadu, Monenchymal stem cell therapy in induced mice skin burn wounds, recombinant vaccine for laptospira, development of recombinant vaccine for laptospira, development of recombinant fusion protein vaccine for Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis, preparation of Dietetic frozen bifid yoghurt, formulation of sugar free ice cream, draught performance of Umblachery breed of cattle in their home tract.

Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12

2.59. Under Agricultural Research and Education sector, an amount of Rs.119.05 crore is expected to be spent for the year 2010-11 and an amount of Rs.153.30 crore is proposed for the year 2011-12.

Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control

2.60. Agricultural marketing in the State, as in other parts of the country, is highly unorganized. Since farmers lack appropriate training in post-harvest handling, a significant percentage of the produce is lost by the time they reach the nearest market. The losses in the marketing chain have been estimated at around 10 percent for food grains and in excess of 30 percent for fruits and vegetables. In Tamil Nadu, there are 277 regulated markets, 15 check posts, 144 rural godowns and 108 grading centres functioning under the 21 Market Committees. The prime objective is to help the farmers in marketing their agricultural produce in a fair manner and to ensure remunerative returns to them.

2.61. Most of the physical targets envisaged under marketing sectors such as strengthening of regulated marketing, establishment of terminal markets, creation of integrated cold storage facilities (Uzhavar Sandhai) and training the farmers on post harvest management and good agricultural practices have been achieved through the marketing funds.

2.62. Under **National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP)**, Community Post-harvest Marketing Infrastructure like grading, sorting yards, smoke houses, washing machines for vegetables and fruits, collection vehicles are being provided.

Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12

2.63. A sum of Rs.51.40 crore is expected to be spent during the year 2010-11. An amount of Rs.287 crore is proposed for Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control sector for 2011-12.

Co-operation and Public Distribution System

Co-operatives

2.64. Co-operative societies play an important role in the economy especially in sectors such as agricultural credit, distribution of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, storage and marketing of agricultural produce, dairies, fisheries etc. There are 4,522 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks at the village level, providing short term and medium term credit facilities to the agriculturists. The waiver of agricultural loans by the government has provided the much-needed relief to the farmers whose debt burden was becoming increasingly difficult to discharge. It is proposed to issue loans to the extent of Rs.2,500 crore under short term, Rs.300.00 crore under medium term and Rs.225 crore under long term during the year 2011-12.

2.65. The government has agreed to repay the loss arising out of the waiver of co-operative agricultural loans outstanding as on 31.03.2006 to the co-operatives in five equal annual installments with 8% interest. The total outstanding amount as on 31.3.06 was Rs.5369.88 crore, of which Rs.3795.08 crore is to be paid in installments. The scheme comes to an end in the year 2010-11. The government has issued orders to provide crop loans at 7% interest to the farmers and agreed to reimburse the interest loss at 2% to co-operatives from the year 2008-09. Zero rate of interest for ***prompt repayment*** in respect of crop loan is implemented in the year 2010-11.

2.66. The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides assistance in the form of loan and subsidy to Cooperative Institutions and the State government sanctions a matching subsidy. The aim of the scheme is to achieve area based development rather than society based development. It also aims at improving the infrastructural facilities for the cooperatives in the entire area. The project is being implemented in Theni, Thoothukudi, Salem, Erode, Madurai and Pudukkottai. The programme will be continued during 2011-12.

Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12

2.67. A sum of Rs.536.96 crore is expected to be spent during the year 2010-11. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs.180.17 crore is proposed.

Civil Supplies

2.68. Universal food security is the core objective of food policy of the State. The policy of the State government is to ensure adequate supply

of essential commodities of acceptable quality at an affordable price to the general public, particularly the poor. The State is keen to ensure that the benefits of the Public Distribution System (PDS) reach the poorest of the poor.

2.69. The State of Tamil Nadu has continued to implement the **Universal Public Distribution System** even though the Government of India introduced the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the year 1997. The Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu is unique as it covers all families and is based on the choice of the people. All cardholders who opt to buy rice from the the Public Distribution System shops are given rice up to 20 Kg/month free of cost with effect from 1.6.2011. To control the prices of essential commodities like pulses, oil etc., as a temporary measure, a special scheme to supply toor dhal, Urad dhal, fortified wheat flour and palmolein oil is being implemented. Apart from this, a packet containing 10 items of spices and condiments is also supplied at a subsidised rate.

2.70. The State will be improved by introducing technological innovations in family card management, tracking movement of stocks, monitoring allotment and distribution of essential commodities to control diversions. A 'Price Stabilisation Fund' with a corpus of Rs.50 crores will be constituted immediately to extend interest-free financial support to the co-operatives for market intervention to procure select commodities showing abnormal price rise and sell them through co-operative outlets at cost price to the public. As a long term measure to control prices of essential commodities, this Government will take up intensive measures to increase production and productivity of commodities facing demand supply mismatch. All the existing welfare schemes will be integrated with biometry based unique identification system to improve the delivery of Government services.

Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12

2.71. A sum of Rs.31.59 crore is expected to be spent during the year 2010-11. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs.1250.00 crore is proposed.

Rural Development

2.72. Tamil Nadu is one of the leading states for Rural Development initiatives. The State is well on track in achieving the monitorable indicators prescribed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan such as (1) Providing basic infrastructure facility to Village panchayats, (2) Providing wage employment to atleast 30% of households registered under NREGS, (3) Linking Self Help Group members to credit assistance, (4) Formation of at least one PLF in all panchayats, (5) Increased fund flow to Village Panchayats by atleast 30 % and (6) Capacity building for elected local body leaders.

2.73. From the performance in the last 4 years, the objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the Rural Development sector viz., (1) enhancing the quality of living by creating adequate and appropriate infrastructure with equitable access, (2) providing increased livelihood opportunities (3) empowering women and youth (4) strengthening grass-root democracy by making the Panchayat Raj institutions vibrant with adequate financial resource base, will be achieved by the end of the plan period.

Performance of Rural Development Sector in 2010-11

2.74. In tune with the first objective of creating adequate infrastructure, 44504 works have been taken up which include school sports centers, community sports centers, Libraries, additional street lights, road works, desilting of ponds, provision of additional drinking water sources under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT) programme and dovetailing funds through departments such as Highways department, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Engineering, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Sarva Shiksha Abiyan, Social Welfare, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Public Works Department etc. Apart from these, 461 numbers of road works have been taken up with the NABARD Assistance, 30327 houses have been completed under Indira Awaaz Yojana and 102030 houses have been constructed under the Tamil Nadu housing scheme with a unit cost of Rs. 75,000 during 2010-11. Among the other shared schemes, 25433 SHGs have been formed, revolving fund to 28960 SHGs has been provided and economic assistance to 9422 SHGs in rural areas under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) as a means of improving service delivery and alternative delivery mechanism has been given. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 3059.74 crore has been utilized through the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj department in the Rural Development Sector.

Strengthening Grassroots Democracy

2.75. Grass root democracy has found a permanent niche in this State with elections being regularly conducted to the Rural Local Bodies and Urban Local Bodies. 12,620 Village Panchayat Presidents are elected directly to the Village Panchayats and 385 Panchayat Chairpersons are elected indirectly to the Panchayat Unions. 30 District Chairpersons are also elected indirectly to the District Rural Local Bodies. Special reservation is provided for persons belonging to SC, ST communities and women. With the infusion of untied funds and additional resources to all Village Panchayats, the number of village panchayats in different categories of income range has shown an upward escalation. A minimum of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided to each Village Panchayat, irrespective of its size and population to ensure that even the weaker Village Panchayats have sufficient income to enable them to discharge their functions effectively. All these measures including additional devolution have reduced the

disparity in the income of the Village Panchayat and empowered the weaker Village Panchayats towards self-sustenance.

2.76. During 2010-11, the State has devolved 10% of its total tax revenue to Local bodies through different programmes for strengthening rural infrastructure and also untied funds for the local bodies. The State Devolutionary Grants will be in the ratio of 58:42 between rural and urban local bodies and among the Village Panchayats, Panchayat unions and District Panchayats at 60:32:8.

2.77. **Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT)** is a scheme for providing basic infrastructure in the village panchayats, implemented in phases over the 5 year period from 2006-07 to 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.2548.83 crore.

2.78. Under **the Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)** the State Government has enhanced the allocation to Rs.1:75 crore for each assembly constituency from 2010-11. Each MLA proposes the list of works that should be executed in his constituency from among the list of priority and non priority items of work with the administrative sanction of the District Collector. Out of the total allocation, 50% is earmarked for priority works specified by government and the remaining 50%, for the works of the MLA's choice within the list of works specified.

2.79. **Solar Powered Green Housing Scheme** - The housing scheme introduced during 2010-11 at a cost of Rs. 75,000 per unit will be replaced by the "Solar powered Green Housing Scheme" with a plinth area of 300 sq.ft and a unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakh from 2011-12.

Centrally sponsored Schemes

2.80. The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS)** guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work. The village panchayat issues job card to every individual registered. Removing bottlenecks in scheme guidelines have resulted in better utilization of scheme funds. Women continued to form a major work force contributing to nearly 85% of the total registered work force. More than 56% of the registered workforce belongs to SC/ST category. Tamil Nadu has been appreciated by the apex judiciary and media in the country for the successful implementation of the scheme. The Union Government has also awarded 3 districts in 2009 and 2 districts in 2010 for achievements made under the scheme.

2.81. The **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)** continues to be a major economic empowerment scheme for the rural poor, by organizing them into Self Help Group (SHGs), providing them with skill development, training and helping them to get credit linkage with financial institutions and providing infrastructure/marketing support for the products produced by them. The rural poor being organized into SHGs, after the first grading, are provided with a revolving fund of

Rs. 25,000 (bank loan of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000 as subsidy). After the second grading, the successful groups are provided with economic assistance, the maximum eligible subsidy being 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. In 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 63 crore has been utilized for the implementation of this scheme with 9422 SHGs provided with economic assistance. The quantum of support to SHGs will be enhanced in 2011-12 with increased subsidy component for taking up economic activities.

2.82. The demand driven **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)** project focuses on awareness building and meeting the demand with alternate delivery mechanisms. The funding is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 80:20 for information, education and communication (IEC) activities, 60:20:20 for individual household latrines and community complexes and 70:30 for school and anganwadi toilets. During 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 74.40 crore has been spent. Giving fillip to the Total Sanitation Programme, Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions were selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Award for promoting clean hygiene/good sanitary practices among the rural public. The state will continue to give an award for maintaining sanitation and other special initiatives and for innovative efforts taken in the village panchayat through the Uthamar Gandhi Award with a cash prize of Rs. 5 lakh and a certificate.

2.83. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) basically a scheme for improvement of roads has been included under **Bharat Nirman Programme** (Road Component) Phase-I and Phase-II programmes, which will continue to provide all weather roads to rural habitations with population of more than 1000 and between 500 – 1000 population. 3178 Km have been taken up under this scheme in 2010-11 at a cost of Rs. 664.91 crore. For the year 2011-12 it is proposed to take up 2031.50 Km road works and to provide all weather roads to villages with 500 + population.

2.84. The **Indira Awaaz Yojana** will continue in 2011-12 with the same objective of construction of free houses to SC/ST members, free bonded labourers and non-SC/ST rural poor living below poverty line. 3% is earmarked for physically handicapped persons. This scheme is funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Under this scheme both new houses and upgradation of old kutchha houses are taken up. The unit cost of a new house with the minimum plinth area of 20 sq. metres has been fixed at Rs. 35,000 earlier by GOI, now raised to Rs. 45,000 for ordinary soil and Rs. 48,500 for difficult terrain. The state provides additional funds for RCC roofing increasing the unit cost per house above the GOI norm. Further a subsidy of Rs.2,200 is dovetailed from Sanitation funds to construct a toilet in the IAY houses. New houses to the tune of 30,327 have been constructed including spillover of previous year during 2010-11 incurring an expenditure of Rs.510.72 crore.

2.85. The **Backward Regions Grant Fund** programme aims at strengthening and providing professional support to the local bodies for improved service delivery and redressal of regional imbalances. This scheme consists of two components viz., capacity building fund and development grant and implemented in 6 backward districts. An amount of Rs.26.54 crore has been expended under the scheme during the year 2010-11. The scheme will continue in 2011-12 also.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

2.86. An amount of Rs. 2361.47 crore is proposed for the Rural Development Sector for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. Environment and Forests

Ecology and Environment

3.1. Environment conservation is an integral part of Economic development. Keeping the objectives of environmental conservation, abatement of pollution and the importance of sustainable development, various environmental schemes are being implemented.

Department of Environment

3.2. The Department of Environment was created in the year 1995 as the nodal Department for dealing with Environmental Management of the State. The Department is entrusted with the implementation of major projects like pollution abatement in Cauvery System, Pollution abatement in Chennai City waterways, National Lake Conservation Programme and all aspects of Environment other than those dealt with by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. The Directorate started functioning in Chennai from 22.3.1996.

Environmental awareness:

3.3. Enthused by the success of school eco-clubs, 7500 school eco-clubs have been started all over the Tamil Nadu under the National Green Corps (NGC) programme with the financial assistance from Government of India. About 40 to 50 students are enrolled in each school under a teacher coordinator. The Department of Environment is functioning as the Nodal Agency of NGC. The Government of India have released a grant of Rs. 2500/- per school every year. State level steering committee and district level monitoring committees have been formed to monitor the implementation of this programme.

3.4. Environmental awareness is done through Eco-clubs and National Green Corps. With a view to help students to know about their immediate environment and to make them understand the reasons for environmental degradation and to sensitise the students in finding out possible solution for various problems relating to environment, environmental awareness competitions in districts are conducted among the members of eco-clubs/National Green Corps.

3.5. A three day awareness campaign is organized by the Department of Environment throughout Chennai City to create awareness about the ill effects of burning of tyres, plastics and other materials on the eve of Bhogi by requesting the public to refrain from burning tyres etc., The Eco-clubs throughout the State are also organizing similar campaigns in their areas every year. Because of this campaign, there has been significant reduction in the burning of plastics and tyres in the urban areas.

3.6. The department conducts environmental awareness camps for the students who participated in the environmental awareness competitions and teacher coordinators for three days. The students

are exposed to various environmental problems through awareness camps. The activity included visits to polluted hotspots and to areas abounding with wildlife and forest growth for a first hand experience.

3.7. The State Government have instituted environment awards to honour the best Non-Governmental Organisations, experts and individuals in recognition of their excellent contribution in the areas of Environmental Education, Environmental Management, Environmental Protection and Environmental Research.

3.8. To create awareness among the students and general public, seminars and workshops are conducted at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakh. This scheme will be continued during the year 2011-12 also and will be taken up as a regular activity during this plan period.

3.9. An Environmental Information System (ENVIS) centre has been commissioned in the Department of Environment under the World Bank supported project called Environment Management Capacity Building Technical Assistant Project (EMCB-TAP) of Government of India. This ENVIS centre provides web based database on State of Environment and related issues and answers environmental related queries for the policy makers and the user groups.

3.10. The preparation of State of Environment (SoE) Report was undertaken at a cost of Rs.12.50 lakh with financial assistance from the Government of India. A SoE Atlas, SoE Photo Catalogues, Video film on State of Environment and an interactive website have been prepared.

3.11. During 2009-10, the Government has established an Environment Protection and Renewable Energy Development Fund to implement schemes for the protection of the environment and promotion of clean energy. An amount of Rs.10 crore has been earmarked for the above fund. The Fund will be utilised for promotional, project-based activities, activities of greening of Tamil Nadu through planting of trees outside the forest areas, the initiatives and interventions in the field of renewable energy and prevention of environmental degradation. The Fund will be operated under the guidance and control of an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. In its meeting held on 04-08-2010, it was decided to implement the following schemes: (1) Presentation of State Level Awards for the work of excellence and greening awareness creation (2) Promoting organic farming through demonstrated activities in selected areas by the Agriculture Department and (3) Urban areas and other areas which are under the control of Revenue Department may be considered for block Planting by the Forest Department.

3.12. A massive drive will be launched to clean up the villages and towns. Action will be taken for the use of plastic carry bags and recycling of plastics.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board:

3.13. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) was constituted in the year 1982 in pursuance of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The objective of TNPCB is to control, prevent and abate pollution of streams, wells, land and atmosphere in the state to protect the environment from any degradation by effective monitoring and implementation of pollution control legislations.

3.14. The TNPCB is implementing the Pollution Control Legislations and Rules and Notifications framed therein. In discharging the duties entrusted to it, the Board investigates, collects and disseminates data relating to water, air and land pollution, lays down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions. The field Officers of the Board periodically inspect every industry under their jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures provided to treat the effluent and gaseous emissions. The TNPCB implements its programmes with its own resources.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

3.15. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs.4.18 crore is proposed.

Forestry and Wildlife

3.16. Forests play an important role in the economy as it not only protects the environment through assimilation of carbon-dioxide emissions but also provides livelihood for millions of people. The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages the Forest and Tree cover of 33.33 % of the Geographical area of the State. Tamil Nadu has a moderate forest area of 22,877 sq kms, which is about 18% of the geographical area. The Forest and Tree cover constitute 22% of total geographical area. Tamil Nadu has a rich tradition of forest management, forest protection practices, legislations and policies. The State's Forest policy envisages Ecological stabilization, protection of forests, wildlife conservation, conserving genetic resources, maintenance of natural forest, enhancing forest productivity, enrichment of the forests water resources and increasing the forest and tree cover. The unique geographic location of the State enables it to host a wide range of forest biomass across the breadth and length of the State. The forests and vegetation types in the Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and the coastal plains are unique and have evolved over millions of years.

3.17. Protection of forests will help to conserve our rich biodiversity, promote wildlife and ensure the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers. The promotion of tree cover outside forest areas will help to increase green cover, provide raw materials for industries and control pollution. The combination of these two approaches will make Tamil Nadu the foremost State in our country in nature conservation and economic development.

3.18. Due to anthropogenic impact and exclusive biotic pressures a sizeable chunk of the forests have undergone heterogenic changes in their structure and composition. Poverty leading to destruction of forests and destruction of forests leading to poverty constitute a vicious circle. Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (Phase-I) was implemented from the year 1997-98 to 2004-05 with the financial support from Japanese International Cooperation Agency - JICA). Under this project, 4.8 lakh hectares of degraded forests were restored in 27 districts.

3.19. Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Phase-II assisted by JICA is being implemented from 2005-06 and will be completed by the year 2012-13 in which about 1,77,500 hectares of degraded forests in 800 villages including 150 tribal villages would be restored with an outlay of Rs. 567.42 crore. Since all new afforestation activities were completed by the year 2008-09, only maintenance works and other allied works were carried out during the year 2010-11.

Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Phase-II (State funded)

3.20. In order to continue and consolidate the gains of the Project and sustain the momentum of the activities, the State Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 23.70 crore for the year 2009-10 benefiting 150 villages covering an extent of 31050 hectares. As only soil and moisture conservation works and nurseries works have been carried out in the year 2009-10, planting and II year Buffer Zone activities are being implemented in the year 2010-11. Watersheds over an area of 31050 hectares are being planted with economically useful species. Under buffer zone activities, poverty alleviation programmes, women SHGs etc., are being implemented besides community development works. Besides this, in order to consolidate the gains of phase-I and Phase-II of TAP, a new project called Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project (TNBCG project) supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will be operational for eight years from the year 2011-12 to the year 2018-19.

State schemes

Increasing tree cover outside forests

3.21. In order to encourage tree cultivation outside forests, the scheme "Tree cultivation in private lands programme in Tamil Nadu" was launched in the State in the year 2007-2008. This programme involves planting tree seedlings in the holdings of small and marginal farmers as inter crops, alley crops in vacant fields, thus covering the waste lands in their holdings. This scheme not only ensures increased income to farmers but also paves way for wood based entrepreneurship in the State.

3.22. The objective of the scheme is to create timber resources in the State by planting teak on the canal banks and on padugai to increase tree cover outside the Reserve Forests and to prevent soil erosion in the canal banks. Hence, it has been proposed to raise teak plantations

on canal banks and Padugais of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Trichy, Madurai, Dindigul, Sivaganga, and Villupuram districts at a total cost of Rs.35.31 crore for a period of six years from the year 2008-2014 covering an area of 20700 hectares. During the year 2010-11, teak plantations of 6900 ha are being raised and maintenance works are being carried out for earlier plantations for an amount of Rs.10.22 crore.

3.23. The Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented to improve and upgrade the ecological conditions exclusively in the Nilgiris district. During the year 2010-2011, the anticipated expenditure for increasing forest / tree cover inside forests is Rs.4.95 crore.

3.24. The Western Ghat Development Programme aims at increasing the tree cover of the Western Ghat areas besides improving the ecosystem of the hill forests. It is being implemented in Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Erode, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.

3.25. Forest management in Tamil Nadu is mainly conservation focused. Biodiversity conservation has taken the centre stage in forest management. The State has set aside 4578 sq. kms under the network of protected areas in 10 sanctuaries, 5 national parks and 12 bird sanctuaries. Tamil Nadu also has 9 zoos for wildlife conservation. The State is also the home to three Biosphere Reserves viz. Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve and Agasthyar Malai Biosphere Reserve. There are three Tiger Reserves in Tamil Nadu viz. Kalakkadu Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Anamalai Tiger Reserve and Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. Two new wildlife sanctuaries viz., Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary and Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary have been constituted during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The protected areas in the State are mainly managed for conservation of biodiversity, education, recreation, historical importance, unique landscapes and seascapes.

3.26. To protect the forest wealth of Tamil Nadu, The Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project shall be implemented at an estimated total cost of Rs.686 crore with the financial assistance from Japan International Co-operation Agency.

Shared schemes

3.27. The Integrated Forest Protection scheme implemented by the Forest Department is shared between Government of India and the State in the ratio of 75:25. This scheme aims at protecting the forest resource by strengthening protection measures to control forest fires. Demarcation of forest boundaries to prevent encroachment by construction of cairns, carrying out fire protection works, improvement of roads, provision of better communication facilities are some of the works being undertaken. With a view to make the Integrated Forest Protection Scheme broader based, the government of

India has revised and renamed this scheme as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme. Four new components have been added in the existing scheme which are as follows:

- Protection and Conservation of Sacred Groves;
- Conservation and Restoration of Unique Vegetation & Ecosystems;
- Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive species;
- Preparedness for Meeting Challenges of Bamboo Flowering and improving management of bamboo forests.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

3.28. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs.127.55 crore is proposed.

4. Industries and Minerals

Large Industries

4.1. Tamil Nadu is one of the most industrialized state in the country and a favoured destination for investors. The state with its progressive policies, packages and development of infrastructure facilitates rapid industrialization. The industrial sector contributes about 27 percent to the overall GSDP. In terms of manufacturing output, it ranks third next only to Maharashtra and Gujarat. The state ranks first in terms of number of factories (26122) and employment (17.74 lakh) in the registered manufacturing sector. It is in the forefront of establishing Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks for the development of industries. The State has been flourishing in automobiles, electronics, information technology, textiles, garments, etc. Special emphasis will be laid on the newly emerging sectors like biotechnology, nano-technology and pharmaceuticals.

4.2. In 2010-11, the growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) due to the industries sector is 6.8 percent. According to the Advanced Provisional Estimates for 2010-11, the manufacturing sector contributed 18.9% to Tamil Nadu GSDP (constant prices) posting a growth rate of 8.1% percent compared to the previous year 2009-10.

Investments

4.3. According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy reports, the State has continued to be an attractive investment destination as the outstanding investment stands at Rs.7,75,371 crore as of March 2011 as against Rs.6,92,994 crore during the same period last year registering a growth rate of 12 percent.

4.4. In terms of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), the State ranks sixth at the national level with investments worth of Rs.19,807 crore from January 1997 to November 2010 which is about 5.3 percent of FDI received in India.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

4.5. During the year 2010-11 (April to March), Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a growth rate of 7.1 percent compared to 9.6 percent during the same period last year.

Index of Industrial Production (Base Year 1999-2000)

Month	Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		General	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Apr Mar	146.5	153.2	191.5	208.2	134.7	129.2	181.1	194.0
Growth Rate	-0.3	4.6	11.2	8.7	1.1	-4.1	9.6	7.1

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

4.6. **Special Economic Zones (SEZ)** are being developed at various places with quality infrastructure to attract investments for industries with international competitiveness and generate employment. The state stands third in terms of number of SEZs approved by Government of India. Currently, 57 SEZs have been notified and formal approvals have been granted for 70 SEZs. Out of 57 SEZs notified, 19 have become operational. Administrative sanction has been accorded for the development of new industrial parks in Madurai district, Perundurai in Erode district and Cheyyar in Tiruvannamalai district. Industrially backward districts such as Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli and Cuddalore etc., are also emerging as new growth centres in the state.

4.7. Automobile industry plays a crucial role in the state economy as the State has emerged as the largest automotive manufacturer in India with a total output of Rs.46610 crore and gross value addition of Rs.7558 crore, thus creating more employment opportunities in this sector. Major auto giants viz., Ford, Hyundai, Honda, Ashok Leyland, TVS, etc., have established their manufacturing base in Tamil Nadu. The state accounts for 32% of India's auto components production.

4.8. Tamil Nadu is a major manufacturer of electronic hardware. It has attracted leading projects from global companies like, Dell, Motorola, Samsung, Nokia, Moser Baer, etc. Of the top 5 global Electronics Manufacturing Service firms, Foxconn, Flextronics and Sanmina have based their units near Chennai. The State is also a leading exporter of electronics.

4.9. In Textile industry, the State is a leading manufacturer of textiles with a share of 20.55 percent and 22.08 percent in terms of total output and gross value added respectively at the national level. The state is a leading producer of hosiery goods which accounts for 29.14 percent of the output at the national level. The textile and hosiery sectors are the second major provider of employment next to agriculture in the State. The major textile centres are Coimbatore and Tirappur. Karur, Madurai and Rajapalayam are other textile centres in the state. Chennai is known for the export of woven garments and Tirappur for knitwear exports.

4.10. Sugar Industry plays a vital role in the economic development of the state. It provides large scale direct employment to several thousands and indirect employment to several lakh of farmers and agricultural labourers in the rural areas. During the year 2009-10, sugar mills produced 11.92 lakh metric tonnes of sugar. Co-generation plants are being setup in the sugar mills to make them more profitable.

Public Sector Undertakings

4.11. **Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO)** has been engaged in the promotion of industries through development of infrastructure and special economic zones in collaboration with

private sectors. It has set up projects in various sectors viz., textiles, chemicals, pharmacy, information technology, bio-technology, agro industries, etc. Some of the renowned projects completed are TIDEL Park, Mahindra World City, Ascendas IT Park, IT Expressway, Tanflora Infrastructure Park, TICEL Biopark, etc.

4.12. **State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu(SIPCOT)** has been a pioneer in developing industrial complexes especially in backward areas by upgrading its infrastructure facilities to attract more investors. SIPCOT has drawn both multi-national and domestic investors to set up firms in different parts of the state so as to make Tamil Nadu a hub for global manufacturing.

4.13. **Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd (TIIC)** provides financial assistance for setting up of new industrial units and for expansion/modernization/ diversification of existing industries in Tamil Nadu. It offers financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies for purchase of land, machinery and construction of buildings. It provides capital subsidy to manufacturing enterprises, of which 90 percent goes to MSME Sector.

4.14. **Tamil Nadu News Print and Papers Limited(TNPL)** is the largest paper mill in India with an installed capacity of 2.45 lakh tonnes per annum in 2009-10. It manufactures newsprint and printing and writing paper using bagasse as the primary raw material. Tamil Nadu is the leading state in paper production with a share of 10.9 percent and 14.3 percent in terms of total output and gross value added respectively. During the year 2009-10, 50394 metric tonnes of printing and writing paper were exported during the year 2009-10, which is an increase of 50.6% over the previous year.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

4.15. An outlay of Rs.23.00 crore is proposed for the Industries sector during the year 2011-12.

Information Technology

4.16. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector plays a vital role in the Indian Economy. It is one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy and has placed the country on the Global stage. The sector not only contributes to better governance and efficiency, but also acts as a catalyst for growth in sectors such as automobiles, real estate, tourism, railways and banking. The Indian software and services industry's contribution to the national GDP is estimated to be 6.1% in 2009-10 as against 6.0% in 2008-09. The Information Technology - Information Technology Enabled Service (IT-ITES) sector has provided 2.29 million employment directly and 8.2 million employment indirectly in 2009-10.

4.17. Tamil Nadu continues to remain as a favored destination in spite of the global slow down due to its inherent advantages such as availability of skilled manpower, highly productive workers, conducive business environment and progressive policies of the government. The

state has 1751 IT units employing more than 3 lakh persons directly. Due to the global slow-down, IT exports from Tamil Nadu recorded a marginal growth as the exports in 2009-10 was Rs.36,765 crores as against Rs.36,680 crores in 2008-09. Among the Tier-II cities, Coimbatore recorded the highest growth in 2009-10 as its export performance soared to Rs.710 crore as against Rs.373 crore in 2008-09.

Contribution of ICT sector to GSDP

Year	GSDP due to ICT sector (in crore)	GSDP (in crore)	Share of ICT sector (%)	Growth Rate of ICT sector (%)
2004-05	14477	219234	6.6	--
2005-06	18213	248442	7.3	25.8
2006-07	22039	285335	7.7	21.0
2007-08	25800	302211	8.5	17.1
2008-09	29281	319654	9.2	13.5
2009-10	33670	348297	9.7	15.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

4.18. The contribution of ICT sector to the state GSDP has steadily grown to 9.7% in 2009-10 from 6.6% in 2004-05.

4.19. The state has been promoting Special Economic Zones (SEZ) for IT-ITES services in Tier-I and Tier-II cities. The state has 29 notified SEZ's in which Chennai & Coimbatore account for 19 & 5 respectively. Out of 29 notified SEZs, 10 became operational with 76 units. IT parks in second tier cities will be promoted aggressively for doubling the growth of the IT industry. BPO's in the rural areas will be strengthened for promoting the decentralised growth of the IT industry. Total exports from these SEZs was Rs.8,152 crore in 2009-10 and provided employment to 77,176 persons both directly and indirectly.

4.20. Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT) is a State Public Sector Enterprise serving as a nodal agency to promote IT related activities such as establishing IT SEZs in Tier-II cities, procurement of hardware and software development and implementation of major turn key IT projects of the government. It has already established the Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN) for providing connectivity to last mile offices in the state. It also involves in other projects such as establishment of a new State Data Centre for running all e-Governance applications at a cost of Rs.55 crore.

4.21. TNSWAN is a state wide area network which became operational since 1.12.2007. It provides connectivity to all government departments in transmitting voice, video and data services for improving the service delivery to the citizens. The Vertical Network of TNSWAN has already been established and the process of providing horizontal connectivity to some of the key departments is being undertaken. It is expected that the connectivity to last mile Offices of

these departments would enable them to roll out G2C (Government to Citizen) and G2G (Government to Government) services.

4.22. Tamil Nadu was ranked as one of the leading states in terms of e-Readiness Index of the country. Tamil Nadu e-governance Authority (TNeGA) is an autonomous society has been created as State Nodal Agency for all e-Governance initiatives to build institutional network of Governance to promote, popularize, conceptualize and implement e-Governance programmes.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

4.23. An outlay of Rs.17.76 crore is proposed for Information Technology sector for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Village & Small Industries)

4.24. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is a vibrant sector in the Indian Economy, in terms of employment, industrial production and exports. The sector accounts for 45% of the manufacturing output and 40% of the total exports of the country. According to the 4th All India MSME Census conducted in 2006-07, this sector has been estimated to employ about 59 million persons in over 26 million units. The sector is known for its employment opportunities for both self-employed and job next only to agriculture sector. Tamil Nadu has 2.6 million units employing over 6.2 million persons. Out of the 2.6 million units, registered units account only 9%. Manufacturing and business enterprises account for 37.14% and 62.86% respectively. In terms of employment, registered and unregistered units account for 23% and 77% respectively. Manufacturing and business enterprises account for 64.33% and 35.67% respectively in providing employment. The contribution of MSME manufacturing is estimated to be 10% to the state GSDP and recorded a growth rate of 8.5% in 2010-11.

4.25. The Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce is the nodal agency for implementing various schemes laying emphasis on the development of micro, small and medium enterprises in the state. District Industries Centres (DIC) function in 30 districts and the office of the Regional Joint Director in Chennai provide help to the prospective entrepreneurs for developing and sustaining the MSME units. During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan, i.e. 2007-10, the state has created over 4.0 lakh employment opportunities in the MSME sector.

4.26. A backended interest subsidy at the rate of 3% with the maximum ceiling of Rs.10 lakh/ enterprise over a period of 5 years on loans obtained upto Rs.1 crore for **technology upgradation**, national equity fund scheme, ISO certification, registration of patents and intellectual property rights and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust Scheme. 100% subsidy on the net value of **Value Added Tax (VAT)** paid by MSME enterprises for first 6 years upto the value of investment made in plant and machinery.

Handloom and Textile

4.27. The Handloom and Textile sector in Tamil Nadu contribute significantly in terms of employment, generation, industrial output and exports. Kancheepuram Silk Sarees, Bhavani Carpet, Madurai Sungadi Sarees, Salem Silk Dhoties, etc. are some of the universally recognized textile products from the state for the excellent craftsmanship and uniqueness. The state has a share of nearly 30% of the total textile production in the country. The state has 1931 spinning mills out of 3102 spinning mills in the country. During 2009-10, the state produced 40% of the national production of 4150 million kgs. The state has 4-15 lakh handlooms out of 34.86 lakh handlooms in the country and provides employment to 6.08 lakh weavers. The state has a share of 12.30% in terms of handloom production in the country. The state has 4.46 lakh power looms employing 11.16 lakh persons. In terms of power loom production, the State has a share of 20% at the national level.

4.28. The state is implementing the **rebate on sale of handloom cloth**, a subsidy scheme which enables the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in liquidating their stock and safeguarding the handloom industry from the onslaught of the Mill and Powerloom sector. The scheme of **free distribution of Sarees and Dhoties** to the rural and urban poor on the eve of Pongal festival is being implemented continuously. This scheme provides employment to 13,000 handloom weavers of 230 Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and 35,000 powerloom workers of 133 powerloom weavers co-operative societies apart from fulfilling the clothing needs of nearly 3.18 crore rural and urban poor in the state.

4.29. During the XI - Plan, to safeguard the interest of the handloom weavers and to develop the handloom industry, the Government of India, have introduced **Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)** scheme from 2007-08. This scheme has four major components which are: (i) Cluster Development Programmes, (ii) Group Approach for Development of handlooms, (iii) Assistance for Handloom Organisations and (iv) Assistance for innovative Ideas and Publicity, Monitoring, Supervision, Training and Evaluation of scheme. Under the cluster development programme, clusters of handlooms ranging from 300-500 are formed and Rs.60 lakh assistance is provided for each cluster for a period of three years for skill upgradation, purchase of new looms and accessories, setting up of dyeing units, common facility centers, opening of show-rooms, conducting exhibition, etc.

4.30. Group Approach for development of Handlooms is being implemented for the benefit of Handloom weavers not covered under cluster programme in which a group of 10 to 100 weavers forming groups in the form of SHG's, a primary weavers co-operative society or other independent weavers. A sum of Rs.5.26 lakhs for each group is provided for purchasing basic inputs, skill upgradation and

construction of worksheds. Marketing Incentive is provided at 10% of the average sales turnover of the last 3 years for encouraging the sale of handloom fabrics.

Sericulture

4.31. India is the second largest producer of silk in the world with an annual silk production of 16500 metric tonnes, after China, which accounts for 87% of the world production. Tamil Nadu occupies fourth position in the country's silk production with 1400 metric tonnes. There are 25,000 farmers practising sericulture with 35,551 acres of mulberry cultivation. Further, this sector provides employment to 1,87,500 persons.

Khadi and Village Industries

4.32. Khadi and Village Industries was formed in 1960 with the basic objectives of developing the Khadi and Village Industries creating employment opportunities, production of marketable articles by using locally available raw materials and assisting the rural poor to attain self-reliance. The board has 141 Rural Textile Centres, 45 sub-centres and 10 Nepali loom centers employing over 20000 artisans including 12,500 women. Manufacture of Khadi and Polyester yarn and cloth is one of the major activities of the board by providing employment opportunities for rural artisans.

4.33. Tamil Nadu Palm Product Development Board was formed in 1995 with the intention of uplifting the livelihood of the poor artisans engaged in Palm Industry which has the potential to generate large scale employment opportunities with minimum investment, by using the raw material from the Palmyrah trees.

Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. (TNHDC)

4.34. TNHDC Ltd was established in 1973 with objectives of marketing handicrafts, skills upgrading of artisans, improving quality and productivity of products and encouraging innovative designs. The Corporation markets its products under the trade name "POOMPUHAR" through its all-India network of 18 showrooms spread within as well as outside Tamil Nadu. The Corporation conducts exhibitions at various places and through its network of showrooms, sells products produced by the artisans.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

4.35. An outlay of Rs.293.63 crore is proposed for the MSME sector for the year 2011-12.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries

4.36. Tamil Nadu is one of the leading states in the resource of Lignite, Garnet, Magnesite, Quartz, Feldspar, Clay, Limestone, Bauxite, Graphite and Granite. The Department of Geology and Mining is involved in investigation and evaluation of new minerals by adopting modern technologies and setting up of mineral based

industries. TAMIN, a state public sector enterprise has been engaging in the exploitation, procuring and marketing of granite, limestone and other minerals.

Plan outlay for 2011-12

4.37. The plan outlay for Mining and Metallurgical industries for the year 2011-12 is Rs.0.54 crore.

5. Energy

Power Development

5.1. Power sector plays a vital role in Indian Economy. As the Indian Economy witnessing higher growth trajectory, it becomes imperative to augment additional capacities for the booming manufacturing, service and agricultural sectors.

5.2. Power sector in Tamil Nadu is on the threshold of change with large state and private power generation projects in various stages of execution. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) was authorized as the State Transmission Utility under section 172 of the Electricity Act, 2003 with the objectives of generation, transmission and distribution of quality power to the consumers. As on 31.3.2011, TNEB has a total installed capacity of 10237 MW which includes State (5677 MW), Central share (2861 MW) and Independent Power Producers (1699 MW) with 2.24 crore consumers. The per capita consumption in Tamil Nadu is 1040 units in 2010-11 as against 1080 units in 2009-10. Recently, TNEB has been reorganized by the establishment of a holding company, by the name TNEB Ltd. and two subsidiary companies, namely Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Ltd. (TANTRANSCO) and Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO) to carry out functions of generation, transmission and distribution of power in Tamil Nadu. Eleventh Plan had proposed to add a capacity addition of 7807 MW and reduce the Transmission and Distribution losses from 18% to 15%. During 2011-12, an additional capacity of 3235 MW is likely to be added through the State and Central Sector projects. The Government of India allotted two coal blocks Gare pelma Sector II coal block in Chattisgarh and Mandakini B coal block in Orissa to meet the shortfall of 2 million tonnes of coal for the generation of power for the thermal power stations.

5.3. The TNEB has a **Transmission and Distribution** network of 1343 substations of various voltage categories and 1.69 lakh ckt. kms. of Extra High Tension (EHT) lines. During 2010-11, it was proposed to establish 90 substations and 300 ckt. kms. of EHT lines. For the year, 2011-12, it is proposed to establish 60 substations and 300 ckt kms. of EHT lines. The Transmission and Distribution (T & D) and the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses have been estimated at 18% and 19.3% respectively considering the units generated, the units sold out, revenue realized and by computing the consumption of agricultural and hut services. TNEB has been taking efforts to reduce the Transmission and Distribution loss below 15% by bringing High Tension, Low Tension ratio by introducing high voltage distribution system with small capacity transformers, erection of new substations and Extra High Tension link lines and installation of Low Tension fixed capacitors, strengthening of distribution lines, etc.

5.4. **Rural Electrification** is the process of bringing electrical power to the rural and remote areas. The state of Tamil Nadu had been declared 100% electrified in 1987 as all the inhabited villages have been electrified. But, due to the new definition of rural electrification, the achievement in rural electrification has been fixed at 95% as the state has identified 779 villages as de-electrified.

5.5. Under the **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**, the state has obtained sanction for schemes in respect of 26 districts for an amount of Rs.447.41 crore towards 100% electrification of rural households by 2012. During 2009-10, 2.17 lakh BPL service connections have been given and the remaining 1.05 lakh households will be covered in the subsequent year.

5.6. The State has been undertaking **energy conservation** measures. As of now, Government have launched a scheme to replace energy inefficient incandescent lamps with energy efficient Compact Fluorescent lamps (CFL) in the state, which saves 80% of energy consumption. Further, the state owned TANGEDCO (Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation) is in the process of replacing the old agricultural pumpsets with energy efficient ones in five years that would lead to savings of about 800 MW. These energy saving schemes are cost effective and low energy consuming. Thus they help to reduce the energy deficit.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

5.7. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 2066.37 crore is proposed.

Renewable Energy Sources

5.8. Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) is the nodal agency to promote the use of new and renewable sources of energy and to implement renewable projects in Tamil Nadu. The state has been in the forefront of harnessing renewable energy for generation of grid quality power. As on 31.3.2011, the state has an installed capacity of 6730 MW that represents 36% of the country's renewable energy installed capacity. Wind, co-generation, biomass and small hydro generation constitute 5887 MW, 560 MW, 189 MW and 89 MW respectively. During 2009-10, 9562.85 million units of electricity was generated which is almost 13.12% of grid consumption.

5.9. The total installed capacity of 6730 MW, which constitutes 40% of the TNEB's grid capacity, is much higher than the target set by the Government of India to be achieved by 2012. TNEB is taking efforts to establish co-generation plants in 14 Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills for a capacity of 213 MW. Under the Generation based Incentive Scheme of Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy (MNRE), 6 MW capacity private power projects are under implementation.

5.10. TEDA has been taking promotional activities such as facilitation of wind power development by undertaking wind resource assessment, setting up of demonstration wind farms, encouraging investment through attractive power purchase policies, organising awareness

programmes on the use of renewable energy and energy conservation and energy efficiency, undertaking biomass assessment studies and encouraging private sector investment in biomass power projects and facilitating setting up of Grid Interactive Solar Power Plants.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

5.11. An outlay of Rs.1.84 crore is proposed for Renewable Energy Sources sector for the year 2011-12.

6. Highways and Transport

Roads and Bridges

6.1. Roads play an important role for the growth of agriculture, industries and trade. It also plays a major role in aiding inclusive growth, which is one of the initiatives of the Government. India ranks second in the world in road network with 3.4 million kms of road. Tamil Nadu has an efficient road network with a total length of 1,99,040 kms, of which, 61674 kms is maintained by the Highways department. The road density in the State is 153 km per 100 sq.km area as against the national average of 103 km. In the past four years, 10280 km of roads have been widened, roads for a length of 57,787 km have been improved/ renewed and 1046 bridges and 3809 culverts have been constructed.

6.2. **Comprehensive Road Infrastructure Development Programme (CRIDP)** aims to improve and widen roads under highways in a massive scale with huge outlay to a tune of Rs.1000 crore per year. Under this scheme, widening of all single lane State Highways to double lane, widening of single lane Major District roads progressively to intermediate lane and widening of important Other District roads from single lane are being taken up. During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan period, nearly 10000 km length of roads have been widened, 9730 kms of roads have been improved and 196 bridges have been constructed under this scheme.

6.3. Under **State Highways** during 2010-11, 1400 km length of roads and 130 bridges/ culverts are expected to be completed at an anticipated cost of Rs.658 crore. During 2011-12, it is proposed to take up 1100 km length of roads and 150 bridges/culverts.

6.4. Under **Major District Roads** during 2010-11, 1384 km length of roads and 193 bridges/culverts are expected to be completed at an anticipated cost of Rs.449 crore. During 2011-12, it is proposed to lay 1100 km length of roads and build 80 bridges/culverts.

6.5. Under **Other District Roads** during 2010-11, 1500 km of roads and 130 bridges/culverts are expected to be completed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 350.44 crores. During 2011-12, it is proposed to take up 1300 km length of roads and 70 bridges/culverts.

6.5. For improvement to roads connecting Adi Dravida habitations under Schedule Caste Sub Plan, it is expected to spend Rs.137 crore during 2010-11 for completion of 900 km length of roads and 46 bridges/ culverts. During 2011-12, it is proposed to lay 1100 km length of roads and build 40 bridges/ culverts.

6.7. To improve the road infrastructure in and around Chennai, construction of grade separators and bridges, construction of centre medians and footpaths, improvement of road works, etc., has been taken up by **Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan (CMDP)** at a cost of Rs.825 crore. Upto 2009-10, 385 km length of road works, one

grade separator, construction of centre medians and footpaths and rehabilitation of subway have been completed at a cost of Rs.412 crore. It is expected to complete the balance of 88 km length of road works and 3 river bridges during the period 2010-11. For the year 2011-12, it is proposed to take up one river bridge, three grade separators and one ROB.

6.8. Under **Revamped Central Road fund**, during 2010-11, a sum of Rs.250 crore is expected to be incurred for completion of 400 km length of road works and 11 bridge works. During 2011-12, road works of length 400 km of and 5 bridge works have been proposed.

Improvements to Major District Roads and Other District Roads

6.9. Under this scheme, improvements to Other District Roads/ Major District Roads and Construction of bridges have been taken up with NABARD loan assistance for the benefit of rural sector. It is expected to complete 450 km length of roads during the year 2010-11. It is proposed to take up road works of length 62.93 km for the year 2011-12

6.10. Spillover works of construction of 48 bridges in Government roads were taken up during 2009-10 and 21 bridges were completed during that period. Of the remaining 27 bridges, 25 bridges are expected to be completed during 2010-11. It is proposed to take up 2 bridge works at a cost of Rs.7.79 crore for the year 2011-12

6.11. Construction of bridges in State Highways, Major District roads and Other District roads has been taken up under NABARD assistance. It is expected to complete 80 bridges during 2010-11. It is proposed to take up construction of 66 bridges for the year 2011-12.

6.12. Under **River bridges with NABARD RIDF (Rural Infrastructure Development Fund)**, loan assistance, Reconstruction/Construction of 56 bridges in Cauvery Delta Districts were taken up for execution. So far 47 works have been completed. Construction of 6 bridge works is expected to be completed during 2010-11. For the year 2011-12, it is proposed to take up 3 major bridge works.

6.13. The **construction of Road Over/ Under Bridges** in lieu of existing level crossings on Government roads are undertaken on priority basis when Train Vehicle Units (TVU) exceed one Lakh per day. The State Government and Ministry of Railways share the cost equally for construction of Railway Over/ Under Bridges including approach and service roads. During 2010-11, it is expected to complete 14 ROBs/RUBs. It is programmed to take up the 21 ROB/RUBs during 2011-12.

6.14. **Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project** is being implemented with the assistance of World Bank at a cost of Rs.2442 crore, of which, Rs.1903 crore is the World Bank loan component and Rs.539 crore is to be borne by Government of Tamil Nadu. Upgradation of roads, construction of new bye-passes and ROBs from Arcot to Tiruvarur and

Nagapattinam to Tuticorin were taken up in six packages for a length of 723.81 kms. Of the 723.81 kms taken up for up gradation and improvement of quality of roads, 699.57 Km length of road works have been completed upto 2009-10. Of the balance works, 18.58 km, by-passes and ROBs are expected to be completed during 2010-11. For the year 2011-12, it is proposed to take up road upgradation and maintenance works of length 296 kms and construction of bye-passes.

6.15. To improve the road infrastructure in fast developing industrial areas such as Sriperumbudur in Kancheepuram District, the Government has sanctioned **Road Infrastructure Development in Oragadam Industrial Park Area** with the following packages at a cost of Rs.300 crore.

- Singaperumalkoil – Sriperumpudur road (upto Oragadam)
- (SH-57)–12.60 km
- Singaperumalkoil – Sriperumpudur road (SH-57) – 12.00 km
- Vandalur – Wallajabad road (upto Oragadam) (SH-48) – 16.80 km
- Vandalur – Wallajabad road (SH-48) -16.80 km

6.16. In the first and second phases, it is expected to complete 15 km length of roads out of the total length of 24.60 km during 2010-11. Of the 33.80 km length of roads in the third & fourth phase, it is expected to complete 27.50 km during 2010-11. For the year 2011-12, it is proposed to complete the spillover works including construction of a grade separator.

6.17. In the second phase of **Rajiv Gandhi Salai IT Expressway (Extension)**, it is programmed to construct six lane road for a distance of 26.80 km from Siruseri to Mamallapuram including by-passes. The Government have sanctioned Rs.70 crore for land acquisition. After the completion of land acquisition, roads works for the second phase will be taken up.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

6.18. The proposed outlay for Roads and Bridges during 2011-12 is Rs.2088.65 crore.

Surface Transport

6.19. Road transport has a dominant role in India's transportation sector with a share of nearly 5% in India's GDP. It carries 90% of passenger traffic and 50% of freight traffic in India. It is one of the key infrastructural inputs for sustained economic development and also plays a significant role in promoting national integration. The transport system also plays an important role in promoting the development of the backward regions and integrating them with the mainstream economy by opening them to trade and investment.

6.20. Tamil Nadu **Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department (MVMD)** is a service oriented department undertaking maintenance/repairs of all Government vehicles spread all over the State. It is

responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of about 10,000 vehicles. There are 20 Government automobile workshops in the district headquarters throughout the State and one Service Station at Secretariat for this purpose. There are three offices for the Regional Deputy Director, one each at Chennai, Salem and Madurai working for an effective supervision and functioning of the works at these workshops. It is also operating two Consumer Bunks at the Secretariat and one each at Thanjavur, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Dharmapuri, Cuddalore and Nagercoil for the supply of fuel and other lubricants to the State Government vehicles in and around those places.

6.21. The State Transport Undertakings have been consistently bagging national awards in achieving the best physical parameters such as fleet utilization, kilometer efficiency, occupancy ratio and fuel efficiency. As on 31-3-2011, the state transport undertakings have a fleet strength of 21146 buses including 1958 spare buses. During eleventh plan period, it was proposed to purchase 11,000 buses and during the first three years of the plan period, 10349 buses have been put on road. During the period 2010-11 and 2011-12, it is proposed to purchase 3000 new buses each year with financial assistance from State Government and Transport Development Finance Corporation.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

6.22. An outlay of Rs.267.67 crore is proposed for the Surface Transport Sector for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

7. Social Services

Education and Sports

7.1. Education is a basic human right that increases the economic, social and political opportunities in the process of human development. It provides knowledge, skills and income-earning opportunities.

7.2. Due to the progressive policies and innovative schemes implemented, Tamil Nadu has been at the forefront state in education. The State has recorded a literacy rate of 80.33% as per 2011 Population Census in which male and female literacy are 86.81% and 73.86% respectively.

7.3. One of the main objectives of the Government is to provide free and quality school Education to all children. In order to improve the key education related indicators like reducing the dropout rate, increasing enrolment ratio etc., more focus will be shown to strengthen the infrastructure facilities.

Elementary Education

7.4. The primary education assumes much significance because this is a crucial stage for the children. 80 per cent of the brain and cognitive development occurs in the early formative stage. Keeping this in view, the Government have been giving top priority for universalisation of primary education. The policy for universalisation of elementary education in Tamil Nadu envisaged the enrolment of all children in the age group of 6-14. Several welfare schemes such as free supply of uniforms, textbooks and bus passes to children are being implemented to encourage enrolment and attendance.

7.5. The **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented for achieving universalisation of elementary education. The State has recorded consistent progress in the implementation of various components under SSA.

7.6. The State has been implementing an innovative method called Activity Based Learning (ABL) from 2001 in all the Primary schools. ABL is a child centered and task based method that focuses on curiosity, creativity, collaboration and self-confidence. This method won appreciation from other states and abroad.

7.7. Active Learning Methodology (ALM) being implemented in VI, VII and VIII classes in all schools, is a process in which students themselves engage in self-study, group study, mind mapping, presentation and discussion and their teacher playing the role of a facilitator. The major thrust is to support the sure-footed emergence of the life long learner, through active engagement of the student in constructing knowledge. The new curricular and pedagogic changes have been enthusiastically received, accepted by the teachers, learners and parents.

7.8. The Net Enrolment Rates (NER) and Completion Rates (CR) have increased. Repetition Rate (RR) and Dropout Rate (DR) have dropped very much due to successful implementation of SSA. Net Enrolment Rate has increased to 99.60% in the primary and 98.84% in the upper primary during the year 2010-11. Completion Rate reached 97.36% and 93.35% for primary and upper primary respectively. Repetition Rate and Dropout rate under primary decreased to 1.65% and 1.00% respectively. The same is 4.85% and 1.79% in respect of upper primary.

7.9. Out of school children have been enrolled in Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) Centres by adopting Residential Bridge Courses, Non-Residential Bridge Courses, Special Residential Bridge Courses and Summer Camps for the purpose of mainstreaming. The performance of each child is assessed and remedial coaching is provided to the needy children. According to their age and achievement level, all children enrolled in AIE Centres are mainstreamed in regular schools. During 2009-10 and 2010-11, 55374 and 49945 out of school students respectively have been enrolled.

7.10. During the period 2007-2011, 443 new Primary schools have been opened, 2294 Primary schools upgraded into Upper Primary schools and 7653 teachers have been appointed. During the same period, 6090 additional classrooms and 8581 toilets have been constructed. Also, 437 drinking water facilities have been provided to schools. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 658.41 crore is proposed.

Welfare Schemes

7.11. The scheme of **free supply of Text Books** covers all children studying in the Government and Aided Schools including self-financing section in Aided schools and recognized Self-financing Institutions adopting the state syllabus.

7.12. For the welfare of the students studying in Primary and Middle schools, the state has introduced **free supply of uniforms** to the students enrolled in the noon meal scheme from 1985-86.

Secondary Education

7.13. The state aims at universalisation of access to Secondary Education, improvement of quality at secondary stage and ensuring quality education to all girls and boys. In order to realize this, the state is opening new secondary schools in needy areas, increasing the enrolment in secondary education, improving infrastructure facilities, improving the skills of the teachers and developing language fluency and communication skills.

7.14. In order to improve the quality of secondary education and providing universal access to secondary education, the Centrally sponsored scheme called Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is proposed to be implemented. The scheme envisages that all secondary school age children would be in schools by 2017 and all

secondary school completing children will have access to higher secondary classes by 2020. It also ensure students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality. It will facilitate to provide free secondary education to students of the age group 14-18 years. Expenditure sharing pattern will be in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and State.

7.15. Standardized text books are supplied free of cost to students studying in standard I to XII in Government, Aided Schools and the self financing schools in the state in Tamil Medium. Higher secondary class students are provided with free bicycles as an incentive to continue their education. The infrastructure facilities such as construction of classrooms, laboratories, toilets, drinking water, electrification and compound wall are being provided to the needy high schools and higher secondary schools under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund from NABARD.

7.16. All the +1 and +2 students in Government and Government aided schools will be given free Laptop computers from 15th September, 2011. 9.12 lakh students will benefit during 2011-12. Under the scheme for improving facilities for teaching science, science laboratories are established and the necessary equipments are provided to needy high and higher secondary schools. Language teaching laboratories are being established to develop English speaking skills of students and to get better employment opportunities.

7.17. Special attention in the form of teacher training, special coaching and counselling for students to improve their performance is being given in Educationally Backward Districts such as Dharmapuri, Villupuram, Erode, Perambalur, Salem, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Cuddalore.

Higher Education

7.18. Tamil Nadu has established itself as a model to other states in the field of Higher Education by making higher education more accessible to the economically weaker sections and rural students and to increase the skilled labour force.

Collegiate Education/ Legal Education

7.19. At present (2009-10), there are 578 Arts and Science Colleges, 645 Colleges of Education, 10 Physical Education colleges, 10 Oriental colleges, 9 University colleges and 2 Schools of Social Works in the State. In these colleges, about 7.78 lakh students are pursuing their studies. Of these, 4.05 lakh (52.06%) are girl students. There are seven Government Law Colleges in the State. At present, both Government and Aided College students are getting free education for under Graduate courses. In respect of PG courses, students studying in Government Arts Colleges are getting free education. Post-graduate girl students studying in Arts and Science colleges in Aided Colleges and belonging to poor and middle class families irrespective of the

community, whose parent's annual income is less than Rs. 50,000, are given free education under EVR Nagammai scheme. Starting new degree courses in government colleges and other development works are undertaken.

Tamil Development

7.20. Tamil is one of the few living classical languages. Providing financial assistance for the publication of Tamil books, for the aged Tamil Scholars and Tamil Stalwarts. Awarding prizes for best Tamil books, nationalisation of books by famous Tamil scholars, translation of the best literary works of India and other countries into Tamil and translation of Tamil literary works into Hindi are the other activities undertaken towards Tamil Development. The state aims at enriching Tamil language to cope with the technological changes, improving the use of Tamil as the administrative language in government offices and making Tamil the medium of transaction in day to day activities in temples, educational institutions, business establishments and courts including the High Court. Use of Tamil as official language in government offices will be strengthened through an intensive inspection drives at the district and sub district level. An e-book containing the standardized Tamil forms to enable government officers to adopt a uniform set of official forms only in Tamil, will be made available on the computer for easy downloading.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

7.21. For the General Education sector including Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education and Tamil Development, an outlay of Rs. 1790.04 crore is proposed for 2011-12.

Technical Education

7.22. The economic growth of a country depends directly on human resource development, of which technical education is an important component. The availability of technical labour force attracts investments in manufacturing, Information Technology and other sectors, which creates employment opportunities.

7.23. The State has the largest intake capacity in the Country in Engineering and Polytechnic Education. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the graduates of the technical institutions in Tamil Nadu have shown outstanding performance in the industry, both in India and abroad.

7.24. After allowing the opening of Self-Financing Engineering Colleges in 1984, there has been an exponential growth and at present there are 491 Engineering Colleges and 449 Polytechnic Colleges in the State. About 1.62 lakh and 1.18 lakh students are studying in Engineering and Polytechnic Colleges respectively at present.

Plan outlay for 2011-12

7.25. An outlay of Rs. 82.66 crore is proposed for Technical Education for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Sports and Youth Services

7.26. The state implements activities for sports, incentives and welfare measures for youth, provides excellent infrastructure and coaching facilities, conducts tournaments and channelises the enthusiasm of the youth in sports activities. The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu is the nodal agency for undertaking these activities in the state.

7.27. Organisations such as National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Tamil Nadu Bharat Scouts and Guides promote qualities and ideals of selfless service, community service and provide leadership among the youth. The state attempts to identify talented sports persons and make them fit to participate successfully in national and international competitions.

Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University

7.28. Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University established in 2005 serves as an institution to higher learning in physical Education and sports education. Building works are in progress to establish the university with all infrastructure facilities at Melakottaiyur Village in Chengalpet Taluk, Kancheepuram District.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

7.29. The outlay proposed for Sports and Youth Services for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is Rs. 16.28 crore.

Medical and Public Health

7.30. 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 and curative services. The State has made a tremendous efforts in health care policies, programmes and strategies over the years with effective architectural correction in the health delivery system at the primary, secondary and tertiary health care facilities. A number of preventive measures has been taken for the welfare of poor people. The curative services have been strengthened by providing modern and sophisticated equipment to the Government hospitals. For producing skilled human resources, a number of medical, para medical institutions including Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) have been established. As a result, the State has registered significant progress in health indicators such as life expectancy, birth rate, death rate, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).

7.31. The foremost objective of the Eleventh Plan is not only to provide quality medical facilities to every citizen in the state, and also

to provide medical facilities of the highest order, keeping pace with rapid technological developments in the field of the medicine.

Medical Education

7.32. At present 48 hospitals are functioning under the overall control of this Directorate. Apart from the government medical, para medical colleges, there has been a growth of self-financing institutions offering courses in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, physiotherapy, nursing, and occupational therapy. Efforts have been taken to open new medical colleges and para medical colleges in uncovered districts in the state. New Government medical colleges hospitals have been approved at six district headquarters viz. Dharmapuri, Villupuram, Tiruvarur, Sivagangai, Perambular and Tiruvannamalai. Construction of new buildings, upgrading the infrastructure, manpower, curriculum and teaching methodologies as well as facilities for students are undertaken in the existing medical and para medical colleges. It provides effective tertiary care to all sections of the public by way of introducing modern medical techniques and technologies in Government teaching hospitals. For effective disposal of hospital wastes, the Bio Medical Waste Management system has been introduced in all the Hospitals. Cobalt therapy units have been installed in 10 teaching hospitals. Educational concession is provided to the SC/ST students studying in Government medical and para medical colleges and free education to first generation graduates is also introduced in the year 2010-11.

Medical and Rural Health Services

7.33. With the administrative control over 29 District Headquarters Hospitals, 152 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, 80 Non-Taluk Hospitals, 11 Government Dispensaries and 11 mobile units, 7 women and children hospitals, 2 TB hospitals, 2 TB clinics and 7 leprosy hospitals, the Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services render health services to the people in Tamil Nadu. The Directorate is implementing various medical services programmes such as TB control, mental health, HIV and blood bank, apart from administering various acts like Human Organ Transplantation Act, Private Clinical Establishment Regulation Act, Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, recognition of private hospitals and providing financial assistance to the State Illness Society.

7.34. The **Tamil Nadu State Illness Assistance Society** provides financial assistance to the poor patients below poverty line for undergoing life saving surgical treatment in specified categories. Under this programme three types of activities have been undertaken. Firstly, revolving fund fixed to 14 Govt. Medical College hospitals for purchase of consumables/ accessories for surgery/treatment to the BPL people. Secondly, enhancement of revolving fund fixed to the Districts due to the influx of large number of applications received from the public. Thirdly, funds allotted to the children who have

undergone surgery under the scheme of Ilam Sirar Irudhaya Aruvai Sikichai.

7.35. In order to reduce the maternal and infant mortality/morbidity, 125 hospitals have been identified to strengthen **Emergency Obstetric and New born care (CEmONC)** round the clock including obstetric casualty, blood bank, operation theatre and ambulance services.

7.36. Under **Accident and Emergency Care Facilities** the Government of India proposes to strengthen the Government Hospitals, which are located in the National Highways covering the entire Golden Quadrilateral of north-south and east-west corridors. Accordingly, funds were allotted to develop the Trauma Care Centres in the Government Headquarters hospitals located in Golden Quadrilateral Golden corridors. Construction of building works are in progress.

Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy

7.37. In Tamil Nadu, special importance has been given to the Siddha system, which is an indigenous medicine system of our State, which is intertwined with Tamil culture. Both the State and Central Government have taken many efforts to popularize these systems using a multi-pronged approach consisting of education, research and documentation of old documents as well as making these systems of medicine accessible to the people at the lowest level. The effort of the Government has also focused on production, standardization, and quality control of herbs and drugs, so as to improve the accessibility of these systems of medicine. The new schemes viz., construction of ladies hostel for Yoga and Naturopathy Medical College and purchase of bus for Siddha Medical College have been undertaken during 2010-11. With a view to developing the traditional system of Indian medicines and Homeopathy a University of Indian medicine and Homeopathy will be established in Kanyakumari district covering existing six government colleges of Indian medicine and Homeopathy along with 26 similar private colleges.

Public Health and Preventive Medicine

7.38. Primary Health Centres are the cornerstone of rural health care. The Primary Health Centres (PHC) and their Health Sub-Centres are providing an integrated curative and preventive health care to the rural population. The state has 1589 Primary Health Centres and 8706 Health Sub-Centres with 4773 beds and 2893 doctors on roll of Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine to provide primary health care to the community. All the Primary Health Centres have been provided with round the clock delivery care services. Delivery conducted in PHCs during 2009-10 was 2.98 lakhs which is 3 times more than in 2006-07. 50 PHCs were upgraded in the year 2008 -09, 40 PHCs are proposed to be upgraded during the year 2010-11 and 50 new PHCs will be created under National Rural

Health Mission (NRHM) funds. Dental clinics have been opened for dental care screening in 32 PHCs to provide appropriate quality dental health to the rural people. This programme was extended to cover another 43 PHCs during 2009. This Directorate is responsible for implementing the entire National and State Health Programmes and is also concerned with the prevention of diseases particularly vector borne diseases.

7.39. A major flagship scheme, **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Cash Benefit Scheme** mainly for improving the nutrition and health status of pregnant women, is bound to have a major impact on the rapid reduction of MMR and IMR. Under the scheme, financial assistance of Rs.12000/- is given for pregnant mothers of below poverty line and the amount will be distributed in three instalments i.e. Rs.4000/- in ante natal period, Rs.4000/- in post natal period and Rs.4000/- after three months of delivery.

7.40. Under the **Universal Immunisation Programme** around 12 lakh pregnant women and 11 lakh infants are being benefited annually. This has drastically reduced the incidence of preventable diseases and almost controlled tuberculosis.

7.41. The **Varumun Kappom Thittam** is an innovative and popular scheme to provide comprehensive health check up, treatment and health education to the rural and urban people. The health check up camps are conducted at the Health Sub Centres level, every week covering 5000 population. During 2009- 2010, 4500 camps were completed and 4.1 crore people have been benefited under Varumun Kappom Thittam.

7.42. A special programme viz., **Ilam sirar Irudaya Padukappu Thittam (Heart Surgery Programme for School Children)** for screening of school children for heart diseases and free heart surgery was launched in 2008. So far, 1927 school children were recommended for heart surgery. These children are being referred to 25 accredited hospitals and Government hospitals.

7.43. The Directorate of Drugs control is functioning as the controlling authority for grant and renewal of licenses for manufacture and sale of medicines and cosmetics. 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. 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.

Family Welfare

7.44. At present, there are 110 post-partum centres functioning in government hospitals in Tamil Nadu to improve the health of mothers and children through maternal and child health and family welfare and 108 urban family welfare centres are rendering outreach services to the urban population. In the rural areas, 382 rural family welfare

centres are functioning to provide sterilisation services. Out of the total sterilisations in the State, 60.9% is performed in Government Institutions.

State Health Society

7.45. The **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** has been launched in April 2005, with a view to bring about dynamic improvement in the health system and health status of the people especially those who live in rural areas of the country. In Tamil Nadu, NRHM is being implemented with a view to carrying out necessary architectural correction in the health care delivery system and improving the quality of life of our citizens. The mission aims at increasing public expenditure on health and reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure. Decentralization and district management of health programmes as well as community participation and ownership of assets are part of the mission's strategies to improve the efficiency and accountability of health service delivery system. The mission also attempts to build convergence with the other determinants of good health viz, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. It lays emphasis on mainstreaming the Indian Systems of Medicine to facilitate health care. The NRHM further aims to provide an overarching umbrella to the existing programme of Health and Family Welfare including Reproductive Child Health Project II, Vector Borne disease Control Programmes, Control of Blindness Revised National Tuberculosis control, Leprosy Eradication, Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control and Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. It aims to improve the health status of the people especially those who live in the rural areas.

7.46. The State has been providing a wide range of Reproductive and Child Health Services including institutional delivery, emergency obstetric care, safe abortions, family planning services and adolescent health services in the rural areas and small urban towns. This will result in a significant and sustained fall in the major RCH indicators such as MMR and IMR. With a view to further reducing Infant Mortality Rate and save all newborn babies, a new 'Emergency Critical Care Scheme' for children upto the age of one year through approved private and government hospitals is proposed. Further the State Health Society has decided to intensify the neonatal care and referral services in the State by establishing/strengthening Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU) in the districts in a phased manner. New initiatives are being implemented under Government of India Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) during 2010-2011. Screening of neonates, infants and children with disability has been done and training is imparted to the health-care providers. Patient Welfare Societies have been constituted in all the PHCs, District Headquarters Hospitals and Taluk/Non-Taluk Hospitals to provide patient amenities and bridging service gaps. Annual maintenance grant of Rs.1.00 lakh is allotted for each PHC for providing Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn

Care (BEmONC) services. Untied funds are being provided to meet the day to day maintenance.

7.47. The newly modified **School Health Programme** has been introduced to facilitate the healthy growth and development of school going children. It provides additional inputs on health education, lifestyle modification and adolescent counseling to the students of the middle school classes in Govt./Govt aided schools. Under the programme, training is imparted to the teachers in ten districts and printing of School Health Card is under progress.

7.48. **Kannoli Kappom Thittam** was introduced to screen middle school children for refractive errors and provide them with corrective spectacles. During 2009-10, 30.05 lakh school children were screened and 1.61 lakh spectacles were issued.

Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project

7.49. The Health System Development Project supported by the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.492.97 crore, launched in 2005 for a five year period, has made a significant impact on the health status of the people of Tamil Nadu. This Project has extended with an additional financial assistance of Rs.627.72 crore for a period of 3 years from October 2010 to September 2013. The objective of the project is to improve the effectiveness of service delivery and easy access to utilization of maternal and neo natal care services in public sector hospitals at district and sub- district levels. The project encompasses activities such as establishment of higher maternity referral institutions at selected medical college hospitals, tribal health, Non communicable disease prevention and control, provision of equipment, training, health management information system, infrastructure development, provision of specialised medical personnel, NGO supported activities, health care waste management, public-private partnership etc., 108-ambulance service is being implemented by the State Government with Central assistance to provide emergency healthcare. All the hospitals in the districts have been taken up for improvement with provision of buildings, equipment, infrastructure and staff.

7.50. A new Public Health Insurance Scheme is proposed by the Government to achieve the objects of Universal Health Coverage throughout the state by terminating the existing health insurance scheme.

Tamil Nadu AIDS Control Society (TANSACS)

7.51. Tamil Nadu has the unique distinction of bringing a consistent decline in the HIV prevalence in the State. This has been made possible due to concerted efforts of all the stakeholders in the State. The civil society, non Governmental organizations and several partners have strengthened the hands of the Government to ensure that the epidemic is controlled effectively. 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 services, condom promotion activities, blood safety and voluntary blood donation activities, voluntary counseling and testing centres to identify HIV affected and to provide counseling etc.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

7.52. The outlay proposed for Medical and Public Health for 2011-12 is Rs.1496.68 crore.

Social Welfare

Women and Child Welfare

7.53. Tamil Nadu is one of the frontline States in the overall development of women, and Children. The State has been implementing a slew of innovative Schemes for the welfare of women and children.

Women's welfare

7.54. Women constitute one of the most important target groups for the provision of social welfare services. It is well known that women who are empowered economically and socially become a strong and vigorous force for the removal of poverty and for the overall development of the society. Due to the implementation of various schemes the state has achieved higher economic and social indicators for Women. The State further aims at promoting socio economic empowerment of women especially through formation of self- help groups and to make women to get aware of their rights and protect them from any form of exploitation.

Programmes

7.55. Major programmes such as incentives to girl children, educational concessions, free education, supply of free bicycles and free education at post graduate level are being implemented for the uplift of educational status of woman and reducing the gender disparity.

7.56. Towards this, **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Cash assistance scheme** provides cash assistance of Rs.6000/- and this has been enhanced to Rs.12000/- for the pregnant woman from below poverty line families to compensate the loss of wages and nutritional supplementation to avoid low birth weight babies.

7.57. The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of women (TNCDW) implements **Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project** (Mahalir Thittam) which includes formation of self help groups, training to self help groups, organizing competitions among self help groups, assistance to self help groups for youth and incentives to Panchayat Level Federation. The Self Help Group movement, which was started in a small way in Dharmapuri District in the year 1989, has now become a very vibrant movement spreading across all

districts of the State targeting poor families and underprivileged women living on the fringes of society. Under Mahalir Thittam nearly 4.86 lakh SHGs have been formed with 76.67 lakh women members with the total savings of Rs.2773 crore. Credit rating target of Rs.3700 crore has been fixed at the state level for 2010-11 and the focus would be on increasing the adequate credit flow to the SHGs.

7.58. In order to encourage well-functioning SHGs and Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs), the Government have instituted Manimegalai awards at state and district levels. Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) has imparted skill training to 25000 youths through reputed industrial institutions during 2010-11. In order to strengthen unity and team spirit, cultural competitions are organized.

7.59. **World Bank Aided Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project (Vazhndu Kattuvom Project)** is an empowerment and poverty alleviation programme being implemented with World Bank assistance with an outlay of Rs.717 crore for a period of 6 years. The Project covers 2509 Village Panchayats in 70 backward blocks in 16 districts. The Project is being implemented in 4 phases. The fourth phase has commenced from 2009 and covers 712 Village Panchayats in 20 blocks in 16 districts.

7.60. The target population of this project are the poor households, the most vulnerable sections including the physically challenged and the marginalised communities. Under this project, SHGs are formed, affiliated and linked to banks for adequate capacity building. 46356 youths have been imparted skill training and 37831 youths have got gainful employment. 66 economic activity federations have so far been undertaken in the field of dairy, garment units, floriculture, brick making and piggery.

7.61. In order to increase the self-employment potential and also to help them to earn their livelihood, sewing machines are supplied free of cost to widows, destitute women, deserted wives and physically handicapped men and women belonging to below poverty line. The scheme will be continued in 2011-12.

7.62. In view to help the poor parents for their daughter's marriage and encourage the educational status the Government have issued orders on 16.05.2011 to grant 4 grams gold in addition to the marriage financial assistance Rs.25,000/- for non-graduates and the marriage assistance has been enhanced to Rs.50,000/- along with 4 grams gold for graduate/ diploma candidates for one girl per family of below poverty line.

7.63. There are 6 family counseling centres run by NGOs through Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board. The objective of the family counseling centres is to provide counseling to preserve the basic social unit of a family. It helps women who approach the centre to redress

their grievances relating to dowry harassment, cases of alcoholism and other problematic issues.

7.64. Seven service homes to accommodate destitute women in the age group of 18 to 40 are being run in Chennai, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Salem, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Sivagangai. These service homes provide accommodation, food, secondary education and vocational training to the inmates free of cost. Besides these, the women inmates are allowed to keep their children in the homes and the children are provided with educational facilities.

Child Welfare

7.65. Nurturing the children who are the tender seedlings of the social field is necessary. The children need great attention and support. Keeping these needs in mind, the State accorded highest priority to the programmes for child development, education, health and nutrition. These schemes are covered under the respective sectoral chapters. The objectives for the child development during the Eleventh Plan are to work for the overall development of the child in a harmonious environment and to protect children from all forms of neglect and abuse including child protection through institutional, non-institutional and outreach programmes.

7.66. There are 22 Non-Governmental Adoption Agencies to cater to in-country adoptions. Out of these, 9 agencies have been licensed by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) to handle inter country adoptions. Awareness has been created among Public / NGOs to start adoption centres where no adoption units are available. Awareness programmes have been conducted among public in order to remove various doubts, fears and stigmas about adoption.

7.57. In order to uplift the status of girl children below poverty line and to curb female infanticide, promote family planning, discourage the preference for a male child and also ensure equal opportunity in education for girl children on par with male children, the Government have been implementing **Sivagami Ammaiya Ninaivu Girl Child Protection Scheme** in which an initial deposit of Rs.22,200/- for one girl child or Rs.15,200/- each for 2 girl children are made by the Government with the Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. The above deposit is renewed at the end of every 5th year, and on completion of the 20th year, the amount deposited along with interest will be given to the girl child who appears for the 10th Standard Public Examination. The matured amount will help the girl child to pursue her higher education and to utilize for her marriage expenses. In addition, an annual incentive of Rs.1800/- is given to the girl child every year in March from the 6th year of the deposit to meet educational expenses of the child.

7.58. There are 27 orphanages run by the government for the welfare of the destitute and orphan children in the state. These orphanages provide food, shelter, clothing, education and health care free of cost

to the inmates. Besides, grants in aid are sanctioned to voluntary organizations towards maintenance of the children in need of care and protection. The feeding grant of Rs.225/- provided to inmates is increased to Rs.450/- with effect from October 2009.

Child Protection

7.69. With the objectives of monitoring the Child Welfare related Programmes and to ensure maintaining minimum standard of services to the Child Institutions run by NGOs, awareness Programmes have been conducted. 12547 Village level watchdog committees have been created for the prevention of trafficking woman and children, modernisation of childcare institution, maintenance of proper hygiene in children residing in observation homes, children homes and special homes. Child Welfare Committees have been constituted to deal with cases relating to neglected/destitute children. Child line is a toll free No.1098 being operated in 10 cities in the state to provide outreach services for children in need of care and protection.

7.70. The Juvenile Guidance Bureau studies the psychological problems of the inmates of Observation / Children / Special Homes and furnishes its reports to the respective competent authorities. Based on the reports, special initiatives have been undertaken towards addressing the prime concern of the state for combating trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women. The ongoing programmes and new programmes viz., prevention and control of Juvenile and social mal-adjustment, provision of infrastructural facilities to the child institutions educational assistance to the orphan/destitute and formation of Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees will be continued for the year 2011-12.

Welfare of the Differently Abled and the Aged Rehabilitation of the Differently Abled

7.71. The State Policy for the Differently Abled persons focuses on the special needs of differently abled woman and children and it also provides for a mechanism for promotion and protection of their rights and methods for ensuring equal opportunities for their full participation in social life. Special education is provided to the differently abled children in special schools. State Level Sports Meet is conducted to showcase their skills and abilities in various fields of Arts and Sports. Financial assistance is given to the reputed NGOs for maintaining special institutions for mentally retarded. Financial assistance is also given for the normal persons marrying blind/deaf and dumb and orthopaedically disabled. Hostel facilities have been provided to the blind students through NGOs. A separate welfare board for differently abled has been formed to provide assistance for the disabled and to also implement social security scheme for them. More than one lakh persons has been enrolled as members of the Welfare Board to receive benefits. A new revised programme of **Vazhi kattum Thittam** for disabled persons is also being implemented in all districts.

Social safety net for the aged

7.72. Old Age Pension schemes are being implemented in order to provide a social security to old age persons/physically handicapped /destitute widows/ deserted wives/ destitute agricultural labourers and unmarried women of age 50 and above who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives. In November 2007, the National Old Age Pension scheme was rechristened as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme and extended to include all persons above 65 years and people below poverty line. Sarees and dhotis are distributed to the old age pensioners at the time of pongal and deepavali. As per the G.O.issued on 17.05.2011 the monthly financial assistance has been enhanced from Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/- and the monthly free quota of Rice for the destitute / senior citizens has also been increased to 35 kgs under Annapurna Scheme.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

7.73. The outlay proposed for Women's Welfare, Child Welfare and Welfare of the Differently Abled, Disabled and the Aged under the Social Welfare sector for 2011-12 is Rs.1900.98 crore.

Nutrition

7.74. Nutritional status is one of the prominent indicators for the overall well being of the population and human resources development. The State has been implementing innovative schemes for providing food security and improving the nutritional status of its citizens, especially women and children. There have been significant improvements in the overall nutritional and health status of the population in Tamil Nadu. The percentage of nutritionally normal children has improved from 55.70% in 2001 to 64.04% and severe malnutrition has been reduced from 0.21% in 2001 to 0.03% in November 2010. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down from 49 (2001) to 28 (2009) per 1,000 live births.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

7.75. The Children in the age group of 6-36 months and 37 to 60 months, pregnant women and Lactating mothers, Adolescent girls and Old Age Pensioners are the beneficiaries of the scheme.

7.76. Out of 434 Projects (Blocks), 385 are in rural areas, 47 in urban areas and 2 in Tribal areas. As per the revised norms, there must be one Anganwadi centre for a population of 400-800 in rural and urban areas and 300-800 in Tribal areas and there must be one Mini Anganwadi Centre in uncovered area having population of 150-400 in rural and urban areas and 150-300 in Tribal areas. At present, there are 49499 Anganwadi centres and 4940 Mini Anganwadi Centres. Totally 54,439 Centres are functioning in Tamil Nadu. Based on the revised population norms, 2234 Anganwadi centres and 1772 mini Anganwadi centres have been functioning in Tamil Nadu. Due to the opening of these new centers, the beneficiaries need not walk more than one kilometer to avail the ICDS services. Pregnant and lactating

mothers from several sections of the society are provided with nutritious food, besides health education in Child Centres.

7.77. In order to maintain "SMOKE FREE KITCHEN" and also to save cooking time, to provide healthy food without nutrient loss and smokeless atmosphere for the children, the Angawadi Centres are modernized with a provision of Gas connection, modern cooking vessels and electrification. So far, 7940 Anganwadi Centres have been modernized.

7.78. Information Education and Communication (IEC) is an important in- built component in ICDS. It aims at improving maternal and child care practices, encouraging community participation and motivating community to support ICDS services. The ultimate objective of IEC is to bring about positive behavioral change in Health and Nutritional practices among individuals, family and community and thereby facilitate reduction of malnutrition in the state.

7.79. The **Kishori Sakthi Yojana (KSY) – Adolescent Girl** Scheme is being implemented exclusively for the benefit of adolescent girls to create awareness about their legal rights, literacy level, health, hygienic aspects and occupational skills and shape them into better citizens. Every year, on an average, 4 lakh Adolescent girls are benefited.

7.80. The **Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)** is being implemented in Tamil Nadu on a pilot basis in Thiruvannamalai and Ramanathapuram Districts. 6 Kilograms of free rice per month is provided to all the adolescent girls in the age group of 11-15 years who weigh less than 30 Kgs and those girls who weigh less than 35 Kgs in the age group of 15-19 years.

7.81. **Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP)** is being implemented in the state. The scheme has been extended to school students of 10-15 years of age, old age pensioners and pregnant women. The prime objective of the scheme is to eradicate severe malnutrition and reduce the incidence of micronutrient deficiencies. The Government have provided one boiled egg to all the centres for the children in the age group of 1 to 2 years on Wednesday every week along with weaning food. From 15.09.2010, five boiled eggs are provided in a week along with nutritious food, taking into consideration the present day protein and calorific needs of the children. The Government have been supplying banana to the children who do not take egg to compensate the nutrition.

7.82. At present 42,824 Child Welfare Centres, 40,075 School Centres in rural areas and 2,749 Centres in urban areas are functioning in Tamil Nadu. To combat mal-nutrition, nutritious meal is cooked at the centre and served hot to the children during the lunch time and each student is expected to derive 475.75 calories of energy and 15.34 grams of protein per day. In order to control and prevent iron deficiency / Anemia, iodised salt is used in the preparation of meals.

With a view to eradicate the disease of Goiter, Iron and Iodine enriched salt is used in all districts.

7.83. **National Programme of Mid-day Meals in Schools (NP-MDMS)** has been implemented in all the districts. Government of India is supplying the entire quantity of quality rice required for the children studying in I to V Std @ 100g and children studying in VI to VIII Std. @ 150g. per child/per day of for 220 school days in a year. The GOI have fixed the calorific value at 450 calories and 12g of protein and 700 calories and 20g of protein for the students studying in I to V Std. and VI to VIII Std. respectively. At present, 36 lakhs and 19 lakhs of children studying in I to V Std. and VI to VIII Std. respectively are benefited.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

7.84. The outlay proposed for the Nutrition sector for 2011-12 is Rs.1811.49 crore.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7.85. The state has given emphasis for improving the quality of life of the socially disadvantaged groups viz., Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified Communities and Minorities. Several steps have been taken up for framing appropriate policies and formulating many progressive schemes for achieving the objective of ensuring the speedy socio-economic development of the SCs and STs.

Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department

7.86. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population together constitute 20.04% (SC-19% & ST-1.04%) of the State total population of 6.24 crore (as per Census 2001). Nearly 70% of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 85% of Scheduled Tribes (STs) are living in the rural areas. In the whole country, Tamil Nadu stands in the 6th place among the States having the highest percentage of Adi Dravidars population. The literacy level of the Adi Dravidars is only 63.2% and that of Tribal is 41.5%, which is much lower, compared to the State overall literacy level, which is 73.5% (Source: Census 2001). The pass percentage in X std. in ADTW Schools has improved from 77% (2006-07) to 81% (2009-10) and XII Std. from 65% (2006-07) to 76% (2009-10). Socially disadvantaged groups SCs/STs need a constant special focus for their socio economic development.

7.87. The major ameliorative activities are educational development, economic development, housing and other schemes, Special Component Plan programmes and Tribal Sub-Plan programmes. The Directorate of Adi-Dravidar Welfare and Tribal Welfare are looking after all the programmes and the schemes implemented for the benefit of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. TAHDCO is a

State Government undertaking, constituted for promoting the economic development of SCs/ STs.

Education

7.88. Education occupies a prime place for the upliftment of SCs/STs. Nearly 70% of the total allocation has been utilised on educational advancement. At present 1073 Adi Dravidar Welfare (ADW) Schools and 294 Tribal Welfare Schools and 2 Ekalavya Model residential schools are run by this department. Totally, 2,10,354 and 40,608 children are studying in ADW and GTR Schools respectively. Efforts are being made to arrest the school drop-out 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 class rooms and lab buildings. The state also bestows attention to improving the communication skills of students especially in English and providing computers to facilitate e-learning.

7.89. Under the scheme of Educational Concession and Higher Education Special Scholarship 8.10 lakh students are covered. Under special incentive scheme, a sum of Rs.50/- and Rs.100/- are provided to students studying III to V std. and VI std. respectively. 1.2 lakh girl children studying in III to VI Std. are being covered during 2010-11. Further, 25 new hostels are proposed to be constructed this year. The Chief Minister Merit Award of Rs.1500/- per annum is given to students who secure high marks in +2 examination to continue their higher studies. 3500 SC/ST students are covered every year. Under the supply of Free Bicycles, 83,000 girl students and 71,000 boy students are covered. Two sets (per student/per year) of free uniform are given every year to all students studying in Std. I to XII in AD&TW schools. Under the scheme of educational assistance to meritorious Adi Dravidar/ Tribal Welfare students to study in reputed schools, 600 students will be benefited during 2011-12.

Economic Development

7.90. Financial assistance is offered to the SC/ST communities through TAHDCO for undertaking economic activities viz., (i) financial assistance in the form of subsidy, revolving fund and term loan for self employment ventures, (ii) vocational Job-oriented skill Training/ EDP & Knitwear/ Fast Track Power Supply and (iii) basic infrastructure facilities for the SC/ST students. These schemes will be implemented for enabling them to avail the benefits in upcoming sectors like Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology and Enabled Services (ITES). 2.52 lakh persons were benefitted under the TAHDCO developmental schemes from 2007-08 to 2009-10.

Housing and Other Activities

7.91. Infrastructure facilities like connectivity to main road, drainage, street light, drinking water, electricity, and other basic requirements (provision of burial ground, pathway to burial ground and Community

hall) to the acquired sites and house site pattas have already been distributed to families of SC/ST people. 12100 housesite pattas are proposed to be issued and 45 drinking water works and construction of 10 Community Hall are also proposed to be taken up for the year 2011-12.

Puthirai Vannar Welfare Board

7.92. On the line of the Scavengers Welfare Board, a separate **“Puthirai Vannar Welfare Board”** has been constituted on 15.10.2009 to achieve socio-economic and educational development of this minuscule sub group of the Scheduled Caste Community.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

7.93. The Government desires to improve the status of the Adi-Dravidar and Tribals through various welfare Schemes under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) implemented since 1980-81 and 1976-77 respectively. The basic objective of both these Sub-Plans is to channelise the flow of Plan outlays and benefits from the general sectors for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms.

Welfare of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities

7.94. Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in protecting the interests of the socially and economically disadvantaged groups viz., Backward Classes (BC), Most Backward Classes (MBC)/ Denotified Communities (DNC) and Minorities. The state has been implementing various welfare programmes for their educational, economic upliftment and social advancement and integration with the society. Reservation of posts in Government services and for admission in educational institutions at all levels also ameliorates the poor living conditions of these classes of people. For the effective implementation of these schemes the Commissionerate of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities and Minorities Welfare are functioning separately. The State Minorities Commission has been constituted to advise the Government on various measures necessary to safeguard the interests of religious and linguistic minorities. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission has been constituted as per the direction of Supreme Court of India to examine and to make recommendations on the request relating to inclusion and exclusion from the list of BCs / MBCs, so as to periodically revise the list of BCs, MBCs in the State. Tamil Nadu Backward classes Economic Development Corporation Ltd., (TABCEDCO), provides loans to the individuals, groups, and societies belonging to the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities at subsidized interest rate for their economic uplift.

7.95. For the educational advancement, social emancipation and economic upliftment of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes,

Denotified Communities and Minorities, various initiatives have been undertaken and these may be grouped under Education, Economic Development and Housing and other activities.

Education

7.96. At present, 260 Kallar Reclamation Schools with students strength of 42679 are functioning in the districts of Madurai, Theni and Dindigul where the population of this community is predominant. Kallar schools have been improved to bring them on par with the general schools. The pass percentage in X std. has improved from 78.60% (2006-07) to 83% (2009-10) and XII Std. from 78.60% (2006-07) to 82% (2009-10). Computer Training is also imparted to the students studying in high schools and higher secondary schools. Cash prizes have been awarded to students studying in these schools to score high marks in 10th and 12th Std. Free textbooks and note books are provided to these students.

7.97. Provision of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, stipends and rewards are being given to 4.63 lakh students to promote higher education among BCs, MBCs and DNCs, to reduce dropouts. Free education and free bicycles are being given to 4.0 lakh students (Girls & Boys) belonging to BC, MBC and DNC studying in XI and XII Std. Educational assistance is being given to 600 meritorious students belonging to BC/Minorities, MBC/DNC studying in reputed schools. Uniforms (2 sets-per student/per year) are supplied students from 4th to 10th Std. 1207 hostels are functioning in the state under the control of BC,MBC/DNC to benefit 72,702 students. Boarding grant at the rate of Rs.200/-p.m. is given to students belonging to BCs/MBCs and DNCs.

Economic Development

7.98. Under Economic Development, supply of 2333 sewing machines and 3500 iron boxes are proposed to be distributed to the poor people belonging to BCs, MBCs and DNCs during 2011-12. Job-oriented training courses are also imparted to BC, MBC & DNC youths to enable them to start income generating activities either through wage employment or self-employment elsewhere in the State. Special training is being given for the students of BCs, MBCs and DNCs to appear for Indian Civil services Examination. All the above schemes will be continued during the year 2011-12.

Housing and Other Activities

7.99. House sites and other infrastructural facilities are being provided to families belonging to below poverty line.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

7.100. The outlay proposed for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for 2011-12 is Rs.1034.41 crore.

Labour Welfare and Employment Services

7.101. The Labour policy of the Government envisages maintenance of cordial labour-management relations, strict enforcement of labour laws to ensure better working and living conditions of labour, social security, human rights and employment. This approach of the government towards the maintenance of the peaceful industrial relations effectively combines the need for rapid industrial development of the state with an abiding concern for the well being of the workforce. The government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing schemes to improve the living conditions of the workers in Un-organised sectors. The state has constituted several Welfare Boards to implement the schemes for the workers in un-organised sectors.

7.102. **Unemployment Assistance Scheme** is being implemented in the state to the unemployed youth who remain on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for over five years. Unemployment Assistance is granted at the rate of Rs. 150/-, Rs. 200/- and Rs. 300/- per month in the case of SSLC, Higher Secondary passed candidates and for Graduates/ Postgraduates for a continuous period of three years or till they complete the age of 45 years in the case of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe and 40 years in the case of others subject to certain conditions that they remain on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for over five years. Unemployment allowance to unemployed physically handicapped/ Hearing impaired/ mentally retarded registered in employment exchange is also given separately. The employment exchanges have been computerized enabling online registration and renewal.

7.103.30 Government Industrial Training Institutes have been upgraded through Public - Private Partnership (PPP) scheme from the year 2007. Fashion Technology, Spinning Technician, Textile Mechatronics and Marine Engine Fitter trades were started in ITIs.

7.104. In order to make unemployed youth employable by imparting suitable skill training, the scheme **Skill Development Programme** for unemployed youth was introduced in Tamil Nadu. In the last three years (2008-11), 1,26,094 candidates were trained, tested and certified and many of them were placed in private industries and a few were motivated to take self-employment too.

7.105. Under the scheme of **Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence**, main thrust is given to provide appropriate infrastructure, equipment, updated syllabi and introduction of new trades during the Eleventh Plan period. This scheme will cater to the skill requirement of the industries in the particular areas by organizing multi skilled courses on modular pattern. The expenditure is shared between Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. In Tamil Nadu, so far, 17 Government ITIs have been upgraded into Centres of Excellence. There is high demand in the industries for successful trainees. 100% placement recorded in all the ITIs.

7.106. In order to alleviate the sufferings of the families of the workers who died or were injured due to accidents, **Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme** are being implemented. Under **Accident Relief Scheme**, a sum of Rs. 15,000/- is granted to the families of artisans in villages including workers engaged in 44 categories of notified employment who die while they are on their job. During 2010-11, 374 persons were benefited. Under **Distress Relief Scheme** a sum of Rs. 10,000/- is given as grant by the Government of India, to the households below the poverty line, on the death of the primary breadwinner. During 2010-11, 16082 persons were benefited.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

7.107. A sum of Rs. 219.51 crore is proposed for Labour Welfare and Employment Services sector for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Urban Development, Housing and Water Supply

Urban Development

7.108. Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized State in the country. As per the Census 2001, 44% of the population is in urban areas. It is expected that by the dawn of the next century more than 50% of the population will be living in urban areas. So, the pressure for urban infrastructure viz., roads, housing, water supply, sanitation and sewerage will increase manifold. To overcome the shortages in urban infrastructure the Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing a slew of schemes viz., Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III (TNUUDP-III), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), etc. Due to the implementation of the above mentioned schemes, visible improvements have been made. Further, a special scheme will be formulated and implemented to improve water supply, sewerage, and waste water management, solid waste management, roads and streets in Chennai and its suburban areas. A special Urban Development Mission will be launched for the development of basic amenities in all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats in the State.

7.109. The various agencies which deal with Urban Development in the State either directly or through the Urban Local Bodies are as follows:

- Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)
- Municipal Corporations/Municipalities/Commissioner of Municipal Administration
- Town Panchayats / Directorate of Town Panchayat
- Directorate of Town and Country Planning
- Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board
- Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

7.110. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, and the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, and the Director of Public Health also play crucial roles in the sector as part of their overall responsibilities in the State.

7.111. There are Ten Municipal Corporations viz., Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, Erode, Tiruppur, Vellore and Thoothukudi. Nine Municipal Corporations (except Chennai) and 150 Municipalities, including 12 third grade municipalities are under the administrative control of the Directorate of Municipal Administration.

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)

7.112. Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority was formed in the year 1974 for comprehensive planning to tackle the Metropolitan problems of Chennai. The CMDA prepared the first Master Plan and played a major role in the planning and development of the Metropolitan area through the line departments / agencies. The second Master Plan prepared by the CMDA has come into force since 2.09.2008. To implement the second Master Plan six sectorwise committees have been formed to prioritize the policies, strategies and the action plans to advise the Departments / Agencies on their implementation. The Second Master Plan envisages the conservation of Heritage buildings in the Metropolitan area. In CMDA, Detailed Development Plans for 57 planning units, which are micro level plans prepared for land use regulation and development of an area have been prepared.

7.113. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan envisages ambitious projects viz., Improvement of micro and macro storm water drainage networks, Solid waste management, construction of Railway over bridges and under bridges, conservation of Heritage buildings, Basic Services etc., which are being implemented under JNNURM.

7.114. The Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase-I and Phase II from Chennai Beach to Velachery Station covering a distance of 19.72 Km., has been functioning. MRTS Phase II Extension from Velachery to St. Thomas Mount covering a distance of 5 Km. has been approved to complete a rail loop with the Chennai Beach – Tambaram Sub-urban line to implement it as a material modification to the on-going MRTS Phase II project adopting the cost sharing formula of 2:1 ratio between GoTN and GOI respectively. The project commenced in April 2008 and is expected to be completed by December 2012.

7.115. The Chennai Metro Rail Project has been taken up for implementation during the Eleventh Plan period. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), 'The Chennai Metro Rail Limited' (CMRL) was launched in order to implement the project. The Government of Tamil Nadu had approved the two initial corridors viz., the Corridor-1 with a length of 23.0 kms from Washermanpet to Airport and Corridor-2 with a length of 22.0 kms from Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount.

Tentatively, Phase-1 of the project is programmed for completion during the financial year 2014-2015 at a cost of about Rs.14000.00 crore. Of this, the Central and State Governments together are expected to contribute about 41%. The balance will be met by a loan granted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The State share for the project during the Eleventh plan period has been proposed for Rs.1000.00 crore.

7.116. Traffic congestion continues to pose a major challenge to administration in Chennai and other cities. Hence, the Mono Rail Project will be implemented in Chennai to integrate with the existing transport system. In the first phase, 111 kilometers will be covered under this project and eventually it will cover 300 kilometers in a phased manner. Investigations will also be undertaken for introducing monorail system in other corporations like Coimbatore, Madurai and Trichy to decongest the traffic.

Municipalities and Corporations

7.117. Under Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III (TNUDP – III), City Development Plans have been drawn up for Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli Corporations and adjoining Municipalities. To upgrade infrastructure in the Grade III Municipal towns, in view of their potential, preparation of Comprehensive City Development Plans (CDPs) have been taken up by the Directorate of Municipal Administration through Consultants. The 49 Grade III Municipal towns under seven administrative regions have been grouped into five on geographical basis and the preparation of CDPs has been entrusted to five consultants. The draft final reports for 39 towns and the final reports for 10 towns have been prepared. This is the first time a systematic attempt is being made to study the existing situation and plan for the future infrastructure requirements for the ULBs.

7.118. Provision of Roads and Storm Water Drains, Under Ground Sewerage Systems, Water Supply Schemes, Streetlights, and Civic amenities like modern bus stands are some of the Infrastructure Development activities that will be carried out by the Municipalities and Corporations. The source of funds for these projects would be JNNURM, UIDSSMT, TNUDP-III, as well as funds of the Urban Local bodies. In order to enhance health care facilities, construction / improvement of maternity centres has also been envisaged. Further, construction of modern slaughterhouses, installation of gasifier crematoria and improvement of burial grounds in municipalities will be taken up. Besides, other administrative improvements in terms of improving transparency in governance, creation of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) will be taken up. Communication facilities and access to the Internet will also be improved.

Town Panchayats

7.119. There are 559 town panchayats in the State. The town panchayats take up projects relating to water supply, street lights, solid waste management, health and sanitation, roads, storm water drains, culverts, construction of school buildings within the jurisdiction, with a combination of Central and State funds as well as their own funds.

7.120. The “Anaithu Peruratchi Anna Marumalarchi Thittam” is being implemented in the State with the objective of providing all basic infrastructures such as roads, drains, community hall etc. to all the town panchayats in a span of four years commencing from the year 2007-2008. During the year 2010-2011, has been implemented in 140 town panchayats.

7.121. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) has been constructing multi storeyed tenements to rehouse the slum families and provide slum development works in Chennai and other towns under this programme. From its inception, the TNSCB has constructed 77,627 flatted tenements upto the year 2006. Further, it has completed the construction of 27,373-flatted tenements from 2006 to 2010 totaling to 1.05 lakh flatted tenements. Moreover, construction works for 19,277-flatted tenements is under progress. Besides, TNSCB has also carried out repairs and renewal works for 21,470 tenements at a cost of Rs.23.16 crore in Chennai and other towns. The work of construction / reconstruction of 9711 tenements and other slum development works have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 250.00 crore in Chennai and other towns under Twelfth Finance Commission Grants.

7.122. The solid waste management projects are being taken up in all Corporations in the State. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the solid waste management projects are being taken up at Madurai Corporation with a sanctioned amount of Rs. 74.29 crore and at Coimbatore Corporation with a sanctioned amount of Rs.96.51 crore. Similarly under JNNURM in Chennai Corporation Rs.255.32 crore has been sanctioned for modernization of Solid Waste Management System in the city. The government has also accorded sanction for the setting up of Integrated Solid Waste Management facilities at Kodinguyur and Perungudi Dumping Ground at a cost of Rs.190 crore. The main components are modernization of transfer stations and purchase of equipments. The work for construction of a modern transfer station at Saidapet and construction of compound walls at the Kodinguyur and Perungudi Dumping Grounds will be completed soon. The solid waste management programme in town panchayats will emphasize on segregation of waste at source of generation, waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting of the organic waste. Household composting will be encouraged in all the town panchayats. Awareness, training and technical support will be provided to the households by the ULB.

Plan outlay for 2011-2012

7.123. The plan outlay for 2011-12 is proposed at Rs.2250.61 crore for the Urban Development sector.

Housing

7.124. Housing is a basic need of human being. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing a slew of schemes to achieve the ambitious goal of providing "A House for Each Family". Due to the population growth and migration towards urban centers, the demand for housing is on the increase day by day. Housing sector plays an important role in the State economy as the investments in housing have a multiplier effect on income and employment. In order to improve the quality of life in urban areas, it is of critical significance that the housing stock is improved through urban renewal, in situ slum improvement, and development of new housing stock in existing cities as well as new townships. When the demand for housing in Tamil Nadu is projected, the Census of India has observed that in 2001, out of the total housing shortage of 6.95 lakh units, nearly 5.97 lakh units were in the urban areas, accounting for about 85% of the shortage in housing. By the year 2012, the total housing demand is estimated at 26.27 lakh units, with the average annual demand working out to roughly 2 lakh each year. So, the policy includes facilitating the provision of adequate houses, house sites, financial assistance and cost effective and environment friendly technologies to all categories of people.

7.125. In Chennai city, families living on river embankments will be provided with safe and modern houses.

7.126. Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation (TNPHC) and Public Works Department (PWD) are the major Housing delivery agencies in Tamil Nadu in public sector. Of these, Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation (TNPHC) and PWD (Public Works Department) are providing housing for their own employees.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB)

7.127. The Board caters to the housing needs of people in different income groups such as Economically Weaker Sections, Low Income Group, Middle Income Group and High Income Groups. Since its inception, TNHB has constructed about 4.00 lakh dwelling units out of which 2,89,500 units have been constructed for Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group sections.

7.128. The dilapidated 1112 TNGRHS flats at Foreshore Estate have been demolished. The Government has appointed the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) as consultant for preparing the redevelopment of the scheme at the Foreshore Estate. The conceptual plan prepared by the TNUIFSL has been approved by the Government in principle and construction of

more than 3000 TNGRHS Flats at the estimated cost of Rs.911.26 crore is being contemplated.

7.129. The existing 446 flats under TNGRHS at Thirumanagalam and Shenoyanagar at Chennai are very old and require special repair works at a huge cost. Hence it is proposed to demolish all such flats and reconstruct new flats with more acceptable Floor Space Index (FSI). A proposal to construct 892 TNGRHS Flats at Thirumanagalam and Shenoyanagar at Chennai at a cost of Rs.180.43 crore has been sent to Government for approval.

7.130. The existing 1642 flats under TNGRHS at Coimbatore are also very old and require special repair works at a huge cost. Hence, it is proposed to demolish all such flats and reconstruct new flats with more acceptable Floor Space Index (FSI). A proposal to construct 2000 TNGRHS flats at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.430.53 crore has been sent to Government for approval.

7.131. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has proposed an amount of Rs.1522.22 crore under the scheme 'Capital Programme of TNHB' for the year 2011-12 for taking up the above works.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB)

7.132. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, established in the year 1970, is a pioneer institution for development and rehabilitation of urban slums. The following major housing schemes are being implemented under TNSCB:

7.133. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has taken up individual housing schemes under different programmes like Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation package. To ensure holistic development and economic upliftment of the poor, the TNSCB has spearheaded community development activity in the slums, under which it imparts vocational training and livelihood support for youth and women. It is programmed to construct 78,258 tenements at a cost of Rs.2846.24 crore during the period 2006-11. As part of this programme the construction of 28,973 tenements has been completed and 18219 tenements are in progress and that of the remaining 31066 tenements will commence shortly.

7.134. An ambitious programme to rehouse / resettle all the remaining slum families living in objectionable and unobjectionable locations in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore in self-contained tenements with required infrastructure has been drawn up and proposed to make the mega cities, slum-free by the year 2013. This massive construction programme has been taken up under the Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the centrally shared "Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission" funded by the Government of India, State Government and beneficiary contribution in the ratio 50:40:10. Under this scheme, 35,270 tenements are to be constructed as "integrated townships" in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore at a total cost of Rs.1504.04 crore. Till date 6,288 tenements have been

completed and the rest of the work shall be completed within two years. During the year 2011-12, it is programmed to construct 10380 tenements at a cost of Rs.312.00 crore. .

7.135.The government has ordered that the rehabilitation and resettlement of the slum families squatting on the alignment of the elevated expressway. This may be implemented by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board which has been designated as the nodal agency for this Rehabilitation and Resettlement component on behalf of Tamil Nadu Government. It is programmed to construct 7400 tenements / houses at a cost of Rs.296.00 crore. The enumeration of the project-affected families has been completed. The entry permission for land required for this project has been obtained. The construction work will be taken up during the year 2011-12.

7.136.The XIII Finance Commission of the Government of India has recommended State Specific Grants to the tune of Rs.300 crore for urban slum development in Tamil Nadu during the period 2010-15 to undertake construction, reconstruction and repairs of slum tenements in urban areas.

7.137.During the year 2011-12, it is proposed to construct 3500 tenements to resettle Tsunami-hit slum families at a cost of Rs.192.50 crore at Foreshore Estate in Chennai under the State funds.

7.138.The families living within 200 meters of the seashore in Tsunami vulnerable areas in the coastal district of Tamil Nadu are provided with houses and infrastructure. It is programmed to construct 6521 houses at a cost of Rs.253.04 crore under the Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package II. Land has been acquired for the construction of 5558 houses. Till date 4698 houses have been constructed and the remaining houses will be completed in the year 2011-12.

7.139.The basic objective of the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The scheme will apply to all cities\towns, excepting cities\towns covered under JNNURM. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach. For the Mission period 2005-12, the Government of India have sanctioned 84 projects a total cost of Rs.515.88 crore, involving the additional Central Assistance of Rs. 350.69 crore.

Co-operative Housing Federation

7.140.Through 1034 Primary Co-operative Housing Societies, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, Chennai, the apex body serves the urban and rural public in providing shelter by way of housing loans. Over the years, with the help of the Co-operative Housing Societies and the Federation, 11,64, 434 families have been

provided with affordable shelter. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to issue loans amounting to Rs.200 crore per year for construction of houses with 12000 houses per year.

Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Limited

7.141. The Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to raising the level of satisfaction in housing for police personnel decided to construct houses for policemen and police officers and issued orders in 1981 for the constitution of company under Companies Act 1956. The target for construction of quarters for Police, Prison and Fire and Rescue Services Department was 2000 houses and the anticipated achievement is 3286 houses for the year 2010-11. Similarly, the proposed target for the year 2011-12 is 3000 houses. Under the Modernization of Police Force (MPF) scheme, during the year 2009-2010, the government has allocated Rs.37.24 crore as Central and State share, out of which 8.48 crore was received directly from GOI and has been remitted back to State government account. These schemes under MPF for the year 2009-10 have been earmarked for the year 2010-11. Similarly, for the year 2010-11, the government has allocated Rs.33.65 crore out of which Rs.32.26 crore was received directly from GOI and has been remitted back to State government account and proposed for the year 2011-12.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

7.142. The proposed allocation for the year 2011-12 for the sector 'Housing' is Rs.21.39 crore.

Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation

7.143 Providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity to the people of the State is the prime and consistent endeavor of the Government. Due to the rapid development of manufacturing and service sectors, the demand for water increases sharply. Hence, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been taking concerted efforts in tackling the ever increasing demand. Increased sanitation coverage is directly linked to improvement of health status. Water supply is perhaps the most important basic need that has to be provided with reliability, sustainability and affordability. In a water-starved state like Tamil Nadu which depends largely on monsoon rainfall, the provision of drinking water to the population acquires even more significance. With the need to improve the quality of life, water supply coupled with sanitation is essential in order to facilitate the citizens to lead a healthy and productive life.

7.144 The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) is the nodal agency for the project investigation, formulation and execution of large water supply projects at the instance of the concerned urban local body or the government, in respect of urban local bodies except Chennai Municipal Corporation. In Chennai Corporation Area and in other urban local bodies within the Chennai

Metropolitan Area, this responsibility is with the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB).

Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board

7.145. The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) provides services directly to nearly 52.5 lakh people in Chennai and some urban nodes adjacent to the city. The operational area covers 174 sq.km of Chennai city and 7.88 sq.km of its surrounding areas. As on May 2011, the Board provides 780 MLD of water to the population. The per capita water supply rate is 133 lpcd.

7.146. To bridge the demand-supply gap in water supply, especially during drought periods, the government had taken action to set up a 100 MLD capacity Desalination Plant, north of Chennai city in Kattupalli village near Minjur. The construction of Plant has been completed and commercial operation of the Plant commenced on 25-07-2010. In order to address the growing drinking water requirements of the Chennai City, which is expanding rapidly, another 100 MLD capacity desalination plant is being set up at Nemmeli on East Coast Road. This plant is being implemented with financial assistance from the Government of India. The project work has been divided into two packages. The first package, comprising of the work of construction of plant and its operation and maintenance for 7 years, has been awarded at a cost of Rs.1033.68 crore and the other package relating to the work of pipeline and associated infrastructure to convey the water to the city, has been awarded at a cost of Rs.122.50 crore. Considering the special nature of work, the Board has appointed a project management consultant to supervise the construction of work of the Plant at a cost of Rs.13.46 crore. The construction work was inaugurated and is scheduled to be completed by December 2011.

7.147. The CMWSSB is also implementing various projects under JNNURM to Improve Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in Chennai City and adjacent urban areas within the Chennai Metropolitan Area. Twenty eight projects with a combined estimated cost of Rs.2032.00 crore have been approved by the Government of India under JNNURM.

7.148. To keep pace with the growing needs, CMWSS Board has taken up certain Improvement Works in the City Sewerage System. The work of strengthening sewer system in certain parts of Chennai Metropolitan Areas have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.22.16 crore under Chennai City River Conservation Project (CCRCP). Out of ten works, eight works are in progress and will be completed in eighteen months.

7.149. Madurai underground Sewerage Scheme has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs.165.00 crore to prevent pollution of Vaigai river in Madurai. The work has been divided into six packages and three packages has been entrusted to CMWSSB.

7.150. Kumbakonam Underground Sewerage Scheme has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.50.60 crore. The work is in progress and will be completed soon.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

7.151. Rural Water Supply schemes are being implemented with State funds under Minimum Needs Programme and central funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The Government of India has issued modified guidelines under the NRDWP to provide drinking water security to every household in Rural India. To achieve the above goals a State Level Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) was formed in Tamil Nadu in 2009 for the effective implementation of works under the NRDWP, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India. The Government of India modified the rural water supply guidelines and emphasized a paradigm shift from the existing habitation coverage into household coverage.

7.152. During the year 2011-12, based on household survey, it is proposed to provide water supply to the uncovered population of 6000 rural habitations. As on May 2011, there are 93699 habitations, of which 86679 habitations are fully covered (40 LPCD & above) and 7020 habitations are partially covered (10 to 39 LPCD).

7.153. The Combined Water Supply Schemes are being implemented where more than one Local Body, either rural or urban with a common source of water supply is involved. During the year 2010-11, out of 52 schemes taken up for implementation, 30 schemes will be completed soon covering 3 Municipalities, 22 Town Panchayats and 3083 rural habitations benefiting a total population of 24.64 lakh at an estimated cost of Rs. 446.22 crore. Out of this, four schemes have been completed as on 30.09.2010.

7.154. Urban Water Supply Schemes are being implemented with the fund tie up by both Government of India and the State Government under various heads such as JNNURM, Urban Infrastructure Development fund for small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), TNUDP - III and MNP. During the year 2010-2011, Water Supply improvement schemes to seventy seven towns have been taken up of which fifty urban towns will be completed soon at an estimated cost of Rs.183.83 crore. During the year 2011-12, it has been programmed to provide water supply to thirty towns.

7.155. In Under Ground Sewerage Schemes, thirty schemes were taken up by TWAD Board and five were completed. During the year 2010-2011, the schemes in MM Nagar, Chinnamanur, Ramanathapuram, Tiruvannamalai and Nammakal were taken up and will be completed soon. It is proposed to complete the schemes in Villupuram, Mamallapuram, Pudukottai, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Virudhunagar, and Perambalur during 2011-2012.

7.156. During 2010-2011, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) works have been taken up in the State at a cost of

Rs.14.11 crore by TWAD Board, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Directorate of Municipal Administration.

7.157. Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project has been launched to meet the drinking water needs of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts. River Cauvery flowing at Hogenakkal, has been chosen as a source for this water supply project. The work has commenced and it is expected to effect water supply by December 2012.

7.158. Under National Lake Conservation Programme, shared scheme, Kodaikkanal lake conservation project was taken up by TWAD Board. This commenced during March 2008 and in progress.

7.159. Under National River Conservation Programme, shared scheme, under ground sewerage schemes are being implemented in Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Myladuthurai, Tiruchi- Srirangam and Karur-Inam Muniplaities.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

7.160. For the year 2011-2012, a sum of Rs.1055.58 crore is proposed for the Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation sector.

8. Other Sectors

Scientific Services and Research

8.1. Science and Technology is a vital tool for stimulating and strengthening the economic and social development. There is an urgent need to focus on enlarging the scientific manpower, strengthening the science and technology infrastructure and converting this potential into reality and pushing the state into the knowledge era. Hence, Technological advances should be effectively harnessed for successful and sustainable development. The state aims to bring about strong scientific temper among the people and to improve the quality of manpower. It seeks to encourage research, in new areas such as biotechnology, nano-technology etc.

8.2. Three autonomous bodies viz. Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology, Science City and Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre undertake various activities to promote science and technology at state level. In addition, they support and coordinate fundamental and applied research programmes in universities, other scientific bodies and non-governmental organizations and create awareness among public, students and researchers in the field of industry, agriculture, health, environment, energy and other sectors. These institutions help to make the public scientifically literate.

Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology

8.3. Student Project Scheme, Science and Technology Project, Adoption of Young Student Scientists Programme, Young Scientists Fellowship Scheme, Partial financial assistance for the conduct of Seminar/ Symposia/ Workshop, Popularization of Science Activities, Assistance for S&T Publication, Travel Grant, Tamil Nadu Scientist Award, Dissemination of Innovative Technology, Creation of Scientific Awareness etc. are some of the schemes implemented through the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology.

Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre

8.4. The Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre organizes science and technology based temporary exhibitions, conducting workshops, seminars, lectures, short-term courses in astronomy and astronomy camps and competitions like quiz, essay, elocution, drawing, maths talent search contest, etc. The Centre has been popularizing Science and Technology among the common people in general and students in particular. The B.M. Birla Planetarium was strengthened with provision of three portable Planetariums and provision of Mirror Dome and Plasma Screen. Efforts have been taken to establish Regional Science Centre at Coimbatore and District Science Centres at Vellore and Madurai. A facility on 3-D Science Movie, has been introduced at Anna Science Centre, Tiruchirappalli.

Science City

8.5. About 69 educational and research institutions belonging to both state and centre like Anna University, Indian Institute of Technology, Central Leather Research Institute and Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre have been declared as 'Science City'. Various programs connected to the development of Science and Technology such as setting up of Information System, networking of libraries within Science City, and the popularisation of Science are implemented by the Science Cities. Science Festivals are being organised to enhance the popularity of science by increasing public awareness of science and to present scientific results in a popular and appealing way through scientific exhibits by schools, colleges and renowned organizations, demonstrations by faculty, scientific and film shows, interactive sessions, competitions, etc.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

8.6. An outlay of Rs. 4.81 crore is approved for Scientific Services and Research sector for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Art & Culture

8.7. The Indian Art and Culture is a collage that reflects the uniqueness and diversity of the country in all spheres and yet demonstrates an underlying commonality that binds its peoples together. Each region of the country and the states displays its own distinctive features in the different forms of art and cultural styles and are evidence of the vitality of these communities.

8.8. The state has been taking various steps to propagate our ancient traditional arts and create awareness among the people. The department of Art and Culture engages in the popularization and dissemination of various forms of art and artists through various institutions including the colleges of music, fine arts and sculpture, the Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nadaka Mandram, Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai kuzhu and Tamil Nadu Jawahar Balar Bhavan.

8.9. Anna Centenary Library at Kotturpuram, Chennai was constructed as a World Class Library, having books in various languages, art, literature and culture. The Library is equipped with an automated management system to ensure effective service to the readers. 12 lakh titles of books, e-books and e-journals are available in the library for the needs of the readers and researchers.

8.10. The Archaeology department undertakes excavations at the historically important places and valuable antiquities have been unearthed and preserved in archaeological Museums situated in various districts of the state. Among the national assets, archives are the most precious gift. The government and other records are preserved on scientific lines in the State Archives. The Archival Library houses a rare collection of 2.30 lakh books. The district record centres at six districts collect and preserve records at district level. District

Gazetteers of Tamil Nadu are being prepared and published by the Tamil Nadu Archives.

8.11. Museums are a treasure house of our national heritage. The Chennai Museum is famous for its rich collection of South Indian Bronzes, pre-historic and proto-historic antiquities. Rich collections of rare zoological and botanical specimens are also available. The Bronze gallery consisting of very rare collection is a major attraction for foreign tourists. Apart from the Chennai Museum, there are 20 district museums in the state.

Plan outlay for 2011-12

8.12. An outlay of Rs. 1.98 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2011-12 in respect of Art & Culture sector.

Tourism

8.13. Tamil Nadu has been attracting tourists both from foreign countries and other Indian States. The Central and the State Governments have been investing resources for the development of tourism. As a result, during 2009, tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings were 804.06 lakh and Rs. 6796 crore respectively.

8.14. Giving special focus on novel initiatives like medical tourism, eco-tourism, rural tourism, adventure tourism and 'Virunthinar Potruthum' (care for guests), Tamil Nadu ranks first in the country in medical tourism as well as foreign tourists and third in attracting domestic tourists in India. The state aims at making Tamil Nadu the topmost attractive tourist destination at the international level by increasing the number of tourist arrival, the length of stay and the average spending.

8.15. Tamil Nadu Tourism has embarked upon a novel programme of called Special publicity campaigns to showcase to tourists the culture and diversity of Tamil Nadu. Shows to advertise Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation's (TTDC) rail cum road tour packages have been conducted at Bangalore, Kolkata, Lucknow, New Delhi, Hyderabad and Jaipur, which attracted considerable tourists to Tamil Nadu. Such campaigns will now be extended to other places.

8.16. Aggressive promotion and marketing campaigns through Electronic / Print Media will be used for Massive Publicity and familiarization of tours.

Plan Outlay for 2011-12

8.17. An outlay of Rs. 21.05 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2011-12 to implement various schemes for the development in Tourism sector.

Statements

Draft Annual Plan - (2011-12) - Proposed Outlays

(Rs. in lakh)							
Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11		2007-11	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	288590	84771	68990	68990	220661	88006
	Agri.Research & Education	57760	18523	11905	11905	58829	15330
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing	23580	350	5141	5141	5493	28700
	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	2722	10291	10291	29405	26558
	Animal Husbandry	45870	2690	1185	1185	10646	1777
	Dairy Development	4370	799	310	310	6595	2333
	Fisheries	55770	8494	8092	8092	31920	11135
	Forestry & Wild Life	128500	14960	15388	15388	63579	12755
	Agri. Financial Institutions	500	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooperation	113900	36943	53696	53696	180175	18017
	Sub Total - I	783157	170252	174998	174998	607303	204611
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
	Special Program for Rural Development	669168	136184	274344	274344	635594	224450
	Land Reforms						
	Community Development & Panchayats	354960	54043	31630	31630	177190	11697
	Sub Total - II	1024128	190227	305974	305974	812784	236147
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES*						
	HADP		4438	4293	4293		
	WGDP		2061	2061	2061		
	RSVY/BRGF		6209	11404	11404		
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))						
	Sub Total - III *		12708	17758	17758		
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
	Minor Irrigation	82400	2000	4555	4555	23330	12587
	Command Area Development	14800	1930	2103	2103	8287	2467
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	234136	64425	47975	47975	179380	55369
	Sub Total - IV	331336	68355	54633	54633	210997	70423
V	ENERGY						
	Power	1071120	277662	272162	272162	1011430	206637
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	3210	166	263	263	859	184
	Sub Total - V	1074330	277828	272425	272425	1012290	206821
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	134658	32570	25458	25458	123547	2300

Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11		2007-11	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Village & Small Industries	236570	27616	22381	22381	109637	29363
	Minerals	370	75	109	109	286	54
	Sub Total - VI	371598	60261	47948	47948	233470	31717
VII	TRANSPORT						
	Ports & Lighthouses	8485	2262	0	0	6954	0
	Roads and Bridges	1058760	199428	170462	170462	801759	208865
	Road and Inland Water Transport	97450	27908	20558	20558	101225	26767
	Sub Total - VII	1164695	229598	191020	191020	909938	235632
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS						
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
	Scientific Research	2580	447	542	542	2155	481
	Information Technology#	--	1676	3986	3986	--	1776
	Ecology & Environment	12079	307	331	331	1317	418
	Sub Total - IX	14659	2430	4859	4859	3471	2675
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
	Secretariat Economic Services	1930	534	753	753	3857	553
	Tourism	17495	3161	2273	2273	11625	2105
	Surveys & Statistics	550	66	685	685	940	644
	Weights & Measures	0	0	27	27	27	5
	Civil Supplies	8440	5195	3159	3159	33080	125000
	Sub Total - X	28415	8956	6897	6897	49530	128307
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION						
	General Education	314900	72602	94637	94637	285231	179004
	Technical Education	24160	3906	7925	7925	12843	8266
	Sports & Youth Services	12371	2083	2187	2187	8836	1628
	Art & Culture	13530	3223	623	623	6031	198
	Medical & Public Health	273000	110450	144025	144025	362198	149668
	Water Supply & Sanitation	755535	63978	87602	87602	293060	105558
	Housing	204524	15881	10412	10412	55833	2139
	Urban Development	611063	119122	125253	125253	438521	225061
	Information & Publicity	1060	108	335	335	693	1151
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	90947	100892	100892	334943	103441
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	17761	16694	16694	65966	21951
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	137957	151402	151402	522134	190098
	Nutrition	579160	92675	153147	153147	414800	181149
	Other Social Services	11662	1938	29541	29541	108786	3544
	Sub Total - XI	3673204	732631	924675	924675	2909876	1172856
XII	GENERAL SERVICES						
	Stationery & Printing	50	0	0	0	74	0
	Public Works	68828	30104	5612	5612	54235	10811
	Sub Total - XII	68878	30104	5612	5612	54308	10811
	GRAND TOTAL	8534400	1783350	2006800	2006800	6840094	2300000

* - Included in the respective sectors for Eleventh Plan and 2011-12

- The outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and anticipated expenditure of 2007-11 in respect of Informator Technology have been included in Other Industries sector.

GN Statement - B (Part I)

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlays (From State Budget)

S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11		(Rs. in lakh)
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	288590	84771.39	68989.78	68989.78	88006.00
	Agri.Research & Education	57760	13117.17	11904.53	11904.53	15330.00
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing	23580	350.00	5140.62	5140.62	28700.00
	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	2722.46	10291.35	10291.35	26558.00
	Animal Husbandry	45870	2189.90	1185.18	1185.18	1777.00
	Dairy Development	4370	799.00	310.03	310.03	2333.00
	Fisheries	55770	8494.35	8092.07	8092.07	11135.00
	Forestry & Wild Life	128500	14960.46	15388.14	15388.14	12755.00
	Agri. Financial Institutions	500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cooperation	113900	36943.41	53696.34	53696.34	18017.00
	Sub Total - I	783157	164348.14	174998.04	174998.04	204611.00
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Special Program for Rural Development	341539	48403.11	92851.77	92851.77	163527.00
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats	303892	49188.24	22505.28	22505.28	6602.00
	Sub Total - II	645431	97591.35	115357.05	115357.05	170129.00
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES					
	HADP			4293.00		
	WGDP			2061.00		
	RSVY/BRGF			11404.00		
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))					
	Sub Total - III			17758.00		
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
	Minor Irrigation	82400	1999.73	4554.78	4554.78	12587.00
	Command Area Development	14800	1929.83	2103.49	2103.49	2467.00
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	234136	64424.75	47974.77	47974.77	55369.00
	Sub Total - IV	331336	68354.31	54633.04	54633.04	70423.00
V	ENERGY					
	Power	359857	187196.40	181696.81	181696.81	60000.09
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	3210	166.33	263.28	263.28	184.00
	Sub Total - V	363067	187362.73	181960.09	181960.09	60184.09
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Other industries (other than iron)	133658	25040.71	24458.01	24458.01	1300.00
	Village & Small Industries	236570	27615.78	22381.44	22381.44	29363.00
	Minerals	370	74.80	108.52	108.52	54.00
	Sub Total - VI	370598	52731.29	46947.97	46947.97	30717.00

GN Statement - B (Part I)						
Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlays (From State Budget)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11		(Rs. in lakh)
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses	8485	2261.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Roads and Bridges	1040451	195896.46	166972.29	166972.29	208365.00
	Road and inland water Transport	97450	27907.85	20558.38	20558.38	26767.00
	Sub Total - VII	1146386	226065.87	187530.67	187530.67	235132.00
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS					
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
	Scientific Research	2580	447.16	541.69	541.69	481.00
	Information Technology	--	--	3985.93	3985.93	1776.00
	Ecology & Environment	12079	307.06	331.38	331.38	418.00
	Sub Total - IX	14659	754.22	4859.00	4859.00	2675.00
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
	Secretariat Economic Services	1930	443.60	241.63	139.63	392.00
	Tourism	17495	3161.02	2273.04	2273.04	2105.00
	Surveys & Statistics	550	66.36	685.24	685.24	644.00
	Weights & Measures		0.00	27.41	27.41	5.00
	Civil Supplies	8440	5195.00	3159.00	3159.00	125000.00
	Sub Total - X	28415	8865.98	6386.32	6284.32	128146.00
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION					
	General Education	314900	67193.15	89636.90	89636.90	173904.00
	Technical Education	24160	3906.46	7925.15	7925.15	8266.00
	Sports & Youth Services	12371	2082.63	2186.56	2186.56	1628.00
	Art & Culture	13530	3222.60	622.67	622.67	198.00
	Medical & Public Health	273000	110450.48	144025.20	144025.20	149668.00
	Public Health		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Water Supply & Sanitation	514415	59752.75	77602.23	77602.23	94950.00
	Housing	187884	15180.66	10412.00	10412.00	2139.00
	Urban Development	312287	19301.32	8253.07	8253.07	138398.00
	Information & Publicity	1060	107.98	334.66	334.66	1151.00
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	90946.84	100892.43	100892.43	103441.00
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	17761.48	16693.99	16693.99	21951.00
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	137957.47	151401.59	151401.59	190098.00
	Nutrition	579160	92674.85	153146.76	153146.76	181149.00
	Other Social Services	11662	1937.88	29540.76	29540.76	3544.00
	Sub Total - XI	3116668	622476.55	792673.97	792673.97	1070485.00
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Public Works	68828	30104.31	5612.46	5612.46	10811.00
	Sub Total - XII	68878	30104.31	5612.46	5612.46	10811.00
	GRAND TOTAL	6868595	1458654.75	1588716.61	1570856.61	1983313.00

GN Statement - B (Part II)

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (From PSE's)

S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Annual Plan 2010-11 Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri. Research & Education		5406.16			
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing					
	Soil & Water Conservation					
	Animal Husbandry		500.00			
	Dairy Development					
	Fisheries					
	Forestry & Wild Life					
	Agri. Financial Institutions					
	Cooperation					
	Sub Total - I		5906.16			
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Special Program for Rural Development					
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats					
	Sub Total - II					
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES					
	HADP					
	WGDP					
	RSVY/BRGF					
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))					
	Sub Total - III					
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
	Minor Irrigation					
	Command Area Development					
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control					
	Sub Total - IV					
V	ENERGY					
	Power	711263	267611.79	90465.39	90465.39	146636.91
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy					
	Sub Total - V	711263	267611.79	90465.39	90465.39	146636.91
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	1000	7529.18	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
	Village & Small Industries					
	Minerals					
	Sub Total - VI	1000	7529.18	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

GN Statement - B (Part II)

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (From PSE's)

S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Annual Plan 2010-11	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses					
	Roads and Bridges					
	Road and Inland Water Transport					
	Sub Total - VII					
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS					
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
	Scientific Research					
	Information Technology					
	Ecology & Environment					
	Sub Total - IX					
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
	Secretariat Economic Services					
	Tourism					
	Surveys & Statistics					
	Weights & Measures					
	Civil Supplies					
	Sub Total - X					
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION					
	General Education					
	Technical Education					
	Sports & Youth Services					
	Art & Culture					
	Medical & Public Health					
	Public Health					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	219940	4224.80			.
	Housing	16640	700.00			0.00
	Urban Development		500.00			
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition					
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI	236580	5424.80			0.00
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	948843	286471.93	91465.39	91465.39	147636.9

GN Statement - B (Part III)

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (From Local Bodies)

S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Annual Plan 2010-11 Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri.Research & Education					
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing					
	Soil & Water Conservation					
	Animal Husbandry					
	Dairy Development					
	Fisheries					
	Forestry & Wild Life					
	Agri. Financial Institutions					
	Cooperation					
	Sub Total - I					
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Special Program for Rural Development	327629	87781	181492	181492	60923
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats	51068	4855	9125	9125	5095
	Sub Total - II	378697	92636	190617	190617	66018
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES					
	HADP					
	WGDP					
	RSVY/BRGF					
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))					
	Sub Total - III					
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
	Minor Irrigation					
	Command Area Development					
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control					
	Sub Total - IV					
V	ENERGY					
	Power					
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy					
	Sub Total - V					
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Other Industries (other than VSI)					
	Village & Small Industries					
	Minerals					
	Sub Total - VI					

GN Statement - B (Part III)						
Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (From Local Bodies)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Annual Plan 2010-11		
0	1	2	3	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	4
				5	6	
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses					
	Roads and Bridges	18309	3532	3490	3490	500
	Road and inland water Transport					
	Sub Total - VII	18309	3532	3490	3490	500
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS					
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
	Scientific Research					
	Information Technology					
	Ecology & Environment					
	Sub Total - IX					
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
	Secretariat Economic Services		90	511	613	161
	Tourism					
	Surveys & Statistics					
	Weights & Measures					
	Civil Supplies					
	Sub Total - X		90	511	613	161
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION					
	General Education		5409	5000	5000	5100
	Technical Education					
	Sports & Youth Services					
	Art & Culture					
	Medical & Public Health					
	Public Health					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	21180		10000	10000	10608
	Housing					
	Urban Development	298776	99321	117000	117000	86663
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition					
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI	319956	104730	132000	132000	102371
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	716962	200987	326618	326720	169050

GN Statement - C (Part I)

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (Rural Local Bodies)

S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Annual Plan 2010-11		
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri.Research & Education					
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing					
	Soil & Water Conservation					
	Animal Husbandry					
	Dairy Development					
	Fisheries					
	Forestry & Wild Life					
	Agri. Financial Institutions					
	Cooperation					
	Sub Total - I					
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Special Program for Rural Development	327629	87781.32	181491.68	181491.68	60923.00
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats	51068	3409.71	3340.83	3340.83	3810.00
	Sub Total - II	378697	91191.03	184832.51	184832.51	64733.00
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES					
	HADP					
	WGDP					
	RSVY/BRGF					
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))					
	Sub Total - III					
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
	Minor Irrigation					
	Command Area Development					
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control					
	Sub Total - IV					
V	ENERGY					
	Power					
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy					
	Sub Total - V					
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Other Industries (other than VSI)					
	Village & Small Industries					
	Minerals					
	Sub Total - VI					

GN Statement - C (Part I)						
Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (Rural Local Bodies)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Annual Plan 2010-11		
0	1	2	3	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	4
				5		6
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses					
	Roads and Bridges	18309	1872.63	1605.01	1605.01	88.00
	Road and Inland Water Transport					
	Sub Total - VII	18309	1872.63	1605.01	1605.01	88.00
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS					
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
	Scientific Research					
	Information Technology					
	Ecology & Environment					
	Sub Total - IX					
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
	Secretariat Economic Services					
	Tourism					
	Surveys & Statistics					
	Weights & Measures					
	Civil Supplies					
	Sub Total - X					
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION					
	General Education		5408.76	5000.00	5000.00	5100.00
	Technical Education					
	Sports & Youth Services					
	Art & Culture					
	Medical & Public Health					
	Public Health					
	Water Supply & Sanitation					
	Housing					
	Urban Development					
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition					
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI		5408.76	5000.00	5000.00	5100.00
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	397006	98472.42	191437.52	191437.52	69921.00

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (Urban Local Bodies)

S. No.	Major Heals / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11		(Rs. in lakh)
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri.Research & Education					
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing					
	Soil & Water Conservation					
	Animal Husbandry					
	Dairy Development					
	Fisheries					
	Forestry & Wild Life					
	Agri. Financial Institutions					
	Cooperation					
	Sub Total - I					
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Special Program for Rural Development					
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats		1445.01	5784.09	5784.09	1285.00
	Sub Total - II		1445.01	5784.09	5784.09	1285.00
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES					
	HADP					
	WGDP					
	RSVY/BRGF					
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))					
	Sub Total - III					
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
	Minor Irrigation					
	Command Area Development					
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood contro					
	Sub Total - IV					
V	ENERGY					
	Power					
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy					
	Sub Total - V					
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Other Industries (other than VSI)					
	Village & Small Industries					
	Minerals					
	Sub Total - VI					

GN Statement - C (Part II)

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (Urban Local Bodies)

						(Rs. in lakh)
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11 Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan 2010-11 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses					
	Roads and Bridges		1658.91	1885.34	1885.34	412.00
	Road and Inland Water Transport					
	Sub Total - VII		1658.91	1885.34	1885.34	412.00
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS					
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
	Scientific Research					
	Information Technology					
	Ecology & Environment					
	Sub Total - IX					
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
	Secretariat Economic Services		89.82	510.77	612.77	161.00
	Tourism					
	Surveys & Statistics					
	Weights & Measures					
	Civil Supplies					
	Sub Total - X		89.82	510.77	612.77	161.00
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION					
	General Education					
	Technical Education					
	Sports & Youth Services					
	Art & Culture					
	Medical & Public Health					
	Public Health					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	21180	0.00	10000.00	10000.00	10608.00
	Housing					
	Urban Development	298776	99321.32	117000.00	117000.00	86663.00
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition					
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI	319956	99321.32	127000.00	127000.00	97271.00
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	319956	102515.06	135180.20	135282.20	99129.00

GN Statement - C (Part III)

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (Total Rural Local Bodies & Urban Local Bodies)

S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Annual Plan 2010-11		
0	1	2	3	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri.Research & Education					
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing					
	Soil & Water Conservation					
	• Animal Husbandry					
	Dairy Development					
	Fisheries					
	Forestry & Wild Life					
	Agri. Financial Institutions					
	Cooperation					
	Sub Total - I					
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Special Program for Rural Development	327629	87781	181492	181492	60923
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats	51068	4855	9125	9125	5095
	Sub Total - II	378697	92636	190617	190617	66018
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES					
	HADP					
	WGDP					
	RSVY/BRGF					
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))					
	Sub Total - III					
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
	Minor Irrigation					
	Command Area Development					
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control					
	Sub Total - IV					
V	ENERGY					
	Power					
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy					
	Sub Total - V					
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Other Industries (other than VSI)					
	Village & Small Industries					
	Minerals					
	Sub Total - VI					

GN Statement - C (Part III)

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlay (Total Rural Local Bodies & Urban Local Bodies)

(Rs. in lakh)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses					
	Roads and Bridges	18309	3532	3490	3490	500
	Road and Inland Water Transport					
	Sub Total - VII	18309	3532	3490	3490	500
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS					
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
	Scientific Research					
	Information Technology					
	Ecology & Environment					
	Sub Total - IX					
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
	Secretariat Economic Services		90	511	613	161
	Tourism					
	Surveys & Statistics					
	Weights & Measures					
	Civil Supplies					
	Sub Total - X		90	511	613	161
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION					
	General Education		5409	5000	5000	5100
	Technical Education					
	Sports & Youth Services					
	Art & Culture					
	Medical & Public Health					
	Public Health					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	21180	0	10000	10000	10608
	Housing					
	Urban Development	298776	99321	117000	117000	86663
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition					
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI	319956	104730	132000	132000	102371
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	716962	200987	326618	326720	169050

Draft Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed Outlays on Continuing and New Schemes

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) - Projected Outlay at 2006-07			Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan - 2010-11						Annual Plan (2011-12)		
		Total	Cont. Schemes	New Schemes	Actual Expenditure			Agreed Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Proposed Outlay		
					Total	Cont. Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Cont. Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Cont. Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Cont. Schemes	New Schemes
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES															
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	288590	71191	217399	84771	65246	19525	68990	68234	756	68990	68234	756	88006	81443	6563
	Agri. Research & Education	57760	36339	21421	18523	18478	46	11905	11811	93	11905	11811	93	15330	12890	2440
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	23580	100	23480	350	350	0	5141	5141	0	5141	5141	0	28700	122	28578
	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	30417	33900	2722	2722	0	10291	7476	2815	10291	7476	2815	26558	24670	1888
	Animal Husbandry	45870	4752	41118	2690	2642	48	1185	1124	61	1185	1124	61	1777	1677	100
	Dairy Development	4370	0	4370	799	799	0	310	185	125	310	185	125	2333	2208	125
	Fisheries	55770	18654	37116	8494	4671	3823	8092	4032	4060	8092	4032	4060	11135	8724	2411
	Forestry & Wild Life	128500	127500	1000	14960	14515	445	15388	14858	530	15388	14858	530	12755	12289	466
	Agri. Financial Institutions	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0
	Cooperation	113900	113555	345	36943	36768	175	53696	50865	2831	53696	50865	2831	18017	14206	3811
	Sub Total - I	783157	403008	380149	170254	146193	24062	174998	163726	11272	174998	163726	11272	204611	158229	46382
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT															
	Special Program for Rural Development	669168	601543	67625	136184	117684	18500	274344	94190	180154	274344	94190	180154	224450	44297	180153
	Land Reforms															
	Community Development & Panchayats	354960	354960		54043	54043	0	31630	31630		31630	31630		11697	3059	8638
	Sub Total - II	1024128	956503	67625	190227	171727	18500	305974	125821	180154	305974	125821	180154	236147	47356	188791
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES															
	HADP				4438			4293	4293		4293	4293				
	WGDP				2061			2061	2061		2061	2061				
	RSVY/BRGF				6209			11404	11404		11404	11404				
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))															
	Sub Total - III				12708			17758	17758		17758	17758				
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL															

Sl. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) - Projected Outlay at 2006-07			Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan - 2010-11						Annual Plan (2011-12)		
		Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Actual Expenditure			Agreed Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Proposed Outlay		
					Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Minor Irrigation	82400	38979	43421	2000	1612	388	4555	4483	72	4555	4483	72	12587	5954	6633
	Command Area Development	14800	4800	10000	1930	827	1103	2103	1532	572	2103	1532	572	2467	1917	550
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	234136	64500	169636	64425	53424	11000	47975	24024	23950	47975	24024	23950	55369	32050	23319
	Sub Total - IV	331336	108279	223057	68354	55863	12491	54633	30039	24594	54633	30039	24594	70423	39921	30502
V	ENERGY															
	Power	1071120	811120	260000	277662	277647	15	272162	263513	8649	272162	263513	8649	206637	190573	16064
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	3210	2425	785	166	81	85	263	218	45	263	218	45	184	139	45
	Sub Total - V	1074330	813545	260785	277828	277728	100	272425	263731	8694	272425	263731	8694	206821	190712	16109
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS															
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	134658	124658	10000	32570	31312	1258	25458	21423	4035	25458	21423	4035	2300	1300	1000
	Village & Small Industries	236570	214358	22212	27616	27547	69	22381	21722	660	22381	21722	660	29363	26606	2757
	Minerals	370	207	163	75	48	27	109	106	3	109	106	3	54	48	6
	Sub Total - VI	371598	339223	32375	60260	58906	1354	47948	43250	4698	47948	43250	4698	31717	27954	3763
VII	TRANSPORT															
	Ports & Lighthouses	8485	8485	0	2262	2262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Roads and Bridges	1058760	979460	79300	199428	184428	15000	170462	170462	0	170462	170462	0	208865	193221	15644
	Road and Inland Water Transport	97450	29140	68310	27908	27908	0	20558	7956	12602	20558	7956	12602	26767	8004	18763
	Sub Total - VII	1164695	1017085	147610	229598	214598	15000	191021	178418	12602	191021	178418	12602	235632	201225	34407
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS															
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT															
	Scientific Research	2580	1189	1391	447	329	118	542	431	111	542	431	111	481	222	259
	Information Technology				1676	1676	0	3986	3986	0	3986	3986	0	1776	1776	0
	Ecology & Environment	12079	11921	158	307	272	35	331	120	212	331	120	212	418	418	0
	Sub Total - IX	14659	13110	1549	2430	2277	153	4859	4536	323	4859	4536	323	2675	2416	259
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES															
	Secretariat Economic Services	1930	1389	541	534	494	40	753	359	394	753	359	394	553	398	155

Sl. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Projected Outlay at 2006-07			Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan - 2010-11						Annual Plan (2011-12)		
		Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Actual Expenditure			Agreed Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Proposed Outlay		
					Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Tourism	17495	16995	500	3161	2956	205	2273	2073	200	2273	2073	200	2105	1905	200
	Surveys & Statistics	550	300	250	66	16	50	685	645	40	685	645	40	644	644	0
	Weights & Measures				0	0	0	27	12	16	27	12	16	5	5	0
	Civil Supplies	8440	6190	2250	5195	5160	35	3159	3099	60	3159	3099	60	125000	0	125000
	Sub Total - X	28415	24874	3541	8956	8626	330	6897	6188	710	6897	6188	710	128307	2952	125355
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION															
	General Education	314900	245274	69626	72602	70829	1773	94637	93205	1432	94637	93205	1432	179004	86373	92631
	Technical Education	24160	10737	13423	3906	-30	3936	7925	7781	144	7925	7781	144	8266	3674	4592
	Sports & Youth Services	12371	10530	3000	2083	1589	494	2187	948	1239	2187	948	1239	1628	1162	466
	Art & Culture	13530	10674	1697	3223	3028	194	623	426	197	623	426	197	198	3	195
	Medical & Public Health	273000	213954	59046	110450	92279	18172	144025	143426	599	144025	143426	599	149668	117297	32371
	Public Health							0	0		0	0				
	Water Supply & Sanitation	755535	636281	119254	63978	62587	1390	87602	86986	616	87602	86986	616	105558	88897	16661
	Housing	204524	204524	0	15881	5598	10283	10412	9906	506	10412	9906	506	2139	1867	272
	Urban Development	611063	316368	294695	119122	98071	21052	125253	123458	1795	125253	123458	1795	225061	116522	108539
	Information & Publicity	1060	100	960	108	0	108	335	301	34	335	301	34	1151	1111	40
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	322635	34324	90947	90314	632	100892	98842	2051	100892	98842	2051	103441	93494	9947
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	68589	11731	17761	17454	308	16694	14764	1930	16694	14764	1930	21951	18745	3206
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	429677	5283	137957	137105	853	151402	151238	164	151402	151238	164	190098	187789	2309
	Nutrition	579160	551371	27789	92675	74803	17872	153147	146938	6208	153147	146938	6208	181149	172457	8692
	Other Social Services	11662	11662	0	1938	0	1938	29541	25987	3553	29541	25987	3553	3544	3534	10
	Sub Total - XI	3673204	3032376	640828	732631	653626	79005	924674	904206	20468	924674	904206	20468	1172856	892925	279931
XII	GENERAL SERVICES															
	Stationery & Printing	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Works	68828	3500	65328	30104	29791	313	5612	5156	457	5612	5156	457	10811	550	10261
	Sub Total - XII	68878	3500	65378	30104	29791	313	5612	5156	457	5612	5156	457	10811	550	10261
	GRAND TOTAL	8534400	6711503	1822897	1783352	1619336	151308	2006800	1742830	263970	2006800	1742830	263970	2300000	1564240	735760

Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture and Allied Activities							
A) Area							
a) Rice	L.ha.	22.00	21.50	18.46	21.50	20.16	22.00
b) Millets	L.ha.	10.50	12.00	6.52	12.00	8.00	10.00
c) Pulses	L.ha.	10.00	12.00	5.36	12.00	8.32	10.00
Total area - Foodgrains		42.50	45.50	30.34	45.50	36.48	42.00
d) Cotton	L.ha.	2.00	1.50	1.04	1.50	1.53	1.50
e) Sugarcane	L.ha.	3.80	3.50	2.93	3.50	3.98	3.50
f) Oilseeds	L.ha.	11.60	10.00	4.95	10.00	8.20	10.00
B) Production							
(a) Rice	Lakh Tonnes	85.80	81.70	56.65	82.00	62.53	85.50
(b) Millets	Lakh Tonnes	21.00	21.60	16.36	23.00	19.15	23.50
(c) Pulses	Lakh Tonnes	7.00	7.20	2.04	7.50	3.67	6.00
Total-(1)Prdn.of Foodgrains	Lakh Tonnes	113.80	110.50	75.05	112.00	85.35	115.00
Commercial Crops							
(d) Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	20.40	17.50	9.45	18.00	16.25	18.00
(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh Tonnes	47.52	47.25	29.75	48.00	47.25	48.00
(f) Cotton (Lint)	Lakh Bales	6.00	4.00	2.75	4.50	3.42	4.00
C) Productivity							
(a) Rice	Kg/ha	3900	3800	3071	3814	3102	3900
(b) Millets	Kg/ha	2000	1800	2473	1833	2394	2000
(c) Pulses	Kg/ha	700	600	381	667	441	700
Commercial Crops							
(d) Oilseeds	Kg/ha	1759	1750	1911.00	1800	1625.00	1759
(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Kg/ha	12505	13500	10100.00	13714	11871.86	12505
(f) Cotton (Lint)	Kg/ha	510	267	368.00	300	223.53	510
Major Horticulture Crops							
A) Area							
a)Fruits	Lakh ha.	4.15	3.47	3.90	3.60	2.70	2.80
b)Vegetables	Lakh ha.	3.74	3.12	2.24	3.12	2.80	2.80
c)Spices	Lakh ha.	2.30	1.84	1.44	1.79	1.30	1.30
d)Flowers	Lakh ha.	0.40	0.32	0.16	0.33	0.18	0.20
e)Plantations	Lakh ha.	3.80	3.04	2.20	2.96	2.30	2.50
f) Medicinal plants	Lakh ha.	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.07
B) Production							
a)Fruits	Lakh Tonnes	92.35	89.46	75.00	86.97	78.46	80.00
b)Vegetables	Lakh Tonnes	104.38	94.76	80.00	98.30	83.00	85.00
c)Spices and Condiments	Lakh Tonnes	12.78	10.34	8.00	9.48	8.20	8.50
d)Flowers	Lakh Tonnes	3.20	2.54	2.00	2.68	2.10	2.20
e)Plantations	Lakh Tonnes	15.47	10.20	8.50	10.25	8.70	9.00
f) Medicinal plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.18	0.13	0.10	0.23	0.15	0.18
C) Productivity							
a)Fruits	Tonnes/ha	22.24	25.85	22.00	27.02	23.00	24.00
b)Vegetables	Tonnes/ha	27.93	33.80	28.00	36.00	30.00	32.00
c)Spices and Condiments	Tonnes/ha	5.56	5.80	5.10	6.50	5.30	5.50
d)Flowers	Tonnes/ha	8.00	8.70	7.70	9.10	7.50	8.00
e)Plantations	Tonnes/ha	4.08	3.65	3.46	3.81	3.20	3.30
Production of Seeds							
(a) Cereals	000 tonnes.	21.07	18.45	19.54	18.45	18.45	18.45
(b) Pulses	-do-	1.80	4.50	1.71	4.50	3.99	4.50

Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
(d) Cotton	-do-	0.25	0.18	0.1	0.18	0.18	0.18
(e) Oil Seeds	-do-	4.57	6.38	3.67	6.5	6.38	6.5
Total	-do-	27.69	29.51	25.02	29.63	29.00	29.63
Distribution of Seeds							
(a) Cereals	000 tonnes.	21.07	18.45	18.92	18.45	18.45	18.45
(b) Pulses	-do-	1.80	4.50	1.67	3.99	4.50	4.50
(c) Oil Seeds	-do-	4.57	6.37	3.67	6.38	6.50	6.50
(d) Cotton	-do-	0.25	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.18
Total	-do-	27.69	29.5	24.37	29.00	29.63	29.63
Chemical Fertilizers							
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	LMT	27.50	6.75	6.25	5.60	6.29	5.60
(ii) Phospatic (P)	-do-	11.8	3.75	2.64	2.4	3.81	2.4
(iii) Potassic (K)	-do-	11.45	4.5	3.25	2.55	3.25	2.55
Total-Chemical Ferti.(NPK)	-do-	50.75	15	12.14	10.55	13.35	10.55
No.of fertiliser samples drawn	000'No.	87.5	17.5	18.08	17.5	17.5	17.5
Production of Blue Green Algae (BGA)	000'MT	2.65	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
Distribution of BGA	000'MT	2.65	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
Distribution of micronutrients	000' MTs.	7.00	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Plant Protection							
a)Food Crop Pests	Lakh ha.	28.50	30.00	32.60	30.00	30.00	30.00
b) Food Crop Diseases	Lakh ha.	9.50	10.00	12.40	10.00	10.00	10.00
c) Non-Food Crop Pests	Lakh ha.	12.50	8.00	8.50	8.00	8.00	8.00
d) Non-Food Crop Diseases	Lakh ha.	6.50	4.00	5.70	4.00	4.00	4.00
e)Seed Treatment	Lakh ha.	23.00	60.00	30.22	60.00	35.00	60.50
Seeds:							
(i)Seed Certification-							
Area registered under seed certification	000 ha.	197.50	43.00	46.95	44.50	47.20	48.00
Quantity of seed certified	000'MT	312.50	82.00	79.47	84.00	84.63	86.00
(ii)Seed Testing -							
No.of seed sample tested	'000 Nos.	297.50	75.00	77.05	75.00	75.00	80.00
(iii)Seed Inspection-							
No. of inspections made in seed selling points	-do-	125.00	65.00	59.73	66.00	66.00	67.00
(iv)Persons trained	-do-	157.00	34.50	38.82	35.00	38.00	38.50
Animal Husbandry & Dairy Products							
(i) Milk	000 MT	5708	5649	5778	5678	5778	5708
(ii) Eggs	Million Nos.	9787	9048	10848	9410	10848	9787
(iii) Meat (registered slaughter houses only)	Lakh Kgs.	268	247	440	257	450	268
Fisheries							
(i) Fish Production-							
(a)Inland	'000 Tonnes	765.57	185.1	185.1	185.6	1856	1860
(b) Marine	- do -	1872.00	378.5	378.5	379.0	3790	3800
Total	- do -	2637.57	563.6	563.6	564.6	5646	5660
(ii) Fish Seed Produced-							
(a)Early Fry	Million Nos.	1575	360	360	360	360	365
Forest							
Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project(Phase II)	ha.	Not fixed	0	0	31050	31050	

Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
Forestry Programme including communication under Hill area Development Programme	ha.	Not fixed	586	586	144	144	150
Teak Plantations	ha.	Not fixed	6900	6900	6900	6900	
Minor Forest Produce	ha.	Not fixed	98	98	0	0	
Maintenance of Forests - Grants in aid recommended by the 12th Finance Commission	ha.	Not fixed	150	150	150	150	
Scheme for community waste land development programme	Seedlings in crore	Not fixed	1	1	1.30	1.26	1.26
consolidation of forest	Nos	Not fixed	333	333	333	333	333
Rural Development							
IAY							
i) New houses	No.	250000	134014	134014	102939	102939	
ii) IAY kutchha houses	No.	55000	16000		20000		
State Schemes							
MLACDS	No.of works	Not fixed	22651	22375	physical nos.will vary depending upon the works takenup	20479	
Annithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam	No.of works	Not fixed	87617			28000	
Community Development							
Central Rural Sanitation Programme -Total Sanitation	Nos.	Not fixed	534765	534765	955122	900000	500000
Cooperation							
1. Short term Agricultural Loan	Rs. in Crore	4566.79	1650.00	2169.48	2500.00	2500.00	2600.00
2. Medium Term Agrl. Loan	Rs. in Crore	300.00	200.00	142.80	250.00	250.00	300.00
3. Issue of Jewel Loans	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	7790.00	17594.97	8580.00	23140.00	9000.00
4. Issue of non-farm sector loan	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	530.00	223.21	590.00	707.00	600.00
5. Long term loan -Agrl. Loan	Rs. in Crore	1000.00	225.00	2.84	225.00	50.00	225.00
6. Marketing Agrl. Produce	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	960.00	724.18	1010.00	387.53	2165.00
9. Distribution of chemical fertilizers	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	413.00	620.53	455.00	517.08	850.00
10. Retail sale of consumer goods	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	3650.00	3441.16	4050.00	1858.00	4500.00
Power Development							
Generation							
Capacity Addition	MW		33	0	19	6.5	2069.5
Transmission & Distribution							
Sub-stations	nos.		90.00	78.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
5HT Lines	Circuit kms		3306.00	3509.50	3057.30	3057.00	3000.00
HT Lines	Circuit kms		3000.00	2808.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
LT Lines	Circuit kms		10000.00	9241.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00
Distribution Transformers	Nos.		12000.00	5994.00	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00
Rural Electrification							
Agri. Pumpsets merged	Nos.		40000	28640	100000	29000	100000
Pumps electrified	Nos		Not fixed	258848	Not fixed	260000	35000

Physical Targets and Achievements							
Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
Street Lights	Nos.		Not fixed	67284	Not fixed	58000	Not fixed
Creation of Infrastructure in Electrified Villages	Nos.		11943	2907	9036	9036	Not fixed
Providing access of electricity to Rural Households	Nos		1523009	370700	1152309	1152309	Not fixed
Electrification of Unelectrified BPL Households	Nos.		295469	190128	41483	41483	Not fixed
Small & Rural Industries							
MSME Registered	Nos.		33000	41799	40000	22498	45000
Handicraft Units	Nos.		5610	5829	7000	3684	9000
Cottage Industrial units	Nos.		8160	8281	10000	5236	15000
Production of Coir yarn	M Tons.		4350	4150	4250	4200	4300
Production of Coir items	M Tons.		3150	2750	3000	2500	2750
Handlooms & Textiles							
Co-operatives Handloom Weavers Savings & Security Scheme Weavers Enrolled	No. of Weavers (cumulative)	0	0	78937	0	0	0
Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme weavers enrolled	No. of Weavers (cumulative)	0	245000	245000	250000	250000	255000
Health Insurance Scheme	No. of Weavers (cumulative)	0	320000	319023	320000	320000	320000
Free Distribution of Sarees supplied	No. of Sarees (Units in lakhs)	0	159.00	158.96	159.00	159.00	159.00
Free Distribution of Dhoties supplied	No. of Dhoties (Units in lakhs)		159.00	158.64	159.00	159.00	159.00
Co-operatives Handloom Weavers Family Pension Scheme	No. of nominees benefited	0	0.00	1244	0.00	1244	1244
Co-operatives Handloom Weavers Old Age Pension Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	0	0.00	15872	0.00	15872	15872
Sericulture							
Area Mulberry	In Acres	50000	7500.00	8031	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00
Silkworm Seed Consumption (Disease Free Layings Consumption (DFLs))	In Lakh	1295	180.00	131.25	140.00	140	140.00
Cocoon Production	In M.Tonnes	81943	11500	8588	9100	9100	9100
Raw Silk Production	In Mt.	12050	1650.00	1233.00	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00
Employment Generation	No.of persons	250000	37500.00	40155.00	37500.00	37500	37500.00
Transport							
Purchase of New Buses by State Transport Undertakings	No.		3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Roads and Bridges							
a) Roads	Km		5944	4461	5559	5911	5214
b) Bridges/Culverts	Nos.		557	566	572	574	428

Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
c)ROB/RUB	Nos.		14	5	14	13	21
Elementary Education							
Total Enrolment							
1. Class I to V (Age 6-11)	Pupil in lakhs	70	63.40	62	65	62.60	63
2. Class VI to VIII (Age 11-14)	Pupil in lakhs	43	37	37.35	43	38.00	40
Completion Rate							
1. Primary	%	100	96	97.03	100.00	100	100
2. Upper Primary	%	95	94	93.04	95.00	95	100
Secondary Education							
Total Enrolment							
1. Class IX to X (Age 14-16)	Pupil in lakhs	17.61	19.37	18.58	19.5	18.76	20.19
2. Class XI to XII (Age 16-18)	Pupil in lakhs	9.71	11.84	11.1	11.9	11.68	14.5
Health and Family Welfare							
General:							
a) Hospitals & Dispensaries	Nos.	3500	2784	2784	2784	2784	2784
b) Beds-	Nos.	55000	53501	53501	53501	53501	53501
(c) Bed population ratio:	Ratio	1:1350	1:1350	1:1350	1:1350	1:1350	1:1350
(d) Nurses & Doctor ratio	Ratio	2:1	2:1	2:1	2:1	2:1	2:1
(e) Doctor Population ratio	Ratio	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000
Public Health:							
a) Upgradation of Primary Health Centres	Nos.	260	50	40	50	40	88
b) Speciality medical camps	Nos.	22500	4500	4500	4500	2619	4500
Persons benefited	Nos in lakh	Not fixed	35.56	40.46	35.56	16.37	40.56
d) Mobile health service	Units	100	100	11.00	100	11	11
e) Level of institutional deliveries	%	100	100	100	100	100	100
f) Low birth weight babies (less than 2.5kg)	%	<9		<9		<9	
g) Higher order births (more than two living children)	%	10.00		12		12	
h) Immunization T.T.M.	lakh nos.	61.29	12.13	12.09	12.06	12.06	12.06
D.P.T.	lakh nos.	55.72	11.03	11.06	10.97	10.97	10.97
Polio	lakh nos.	55.72	11.03	11.06	10.97	10.97	10.97
B.C.G.	lakh nos.	55.72	11.03	10.94	10.97	10.97	10.97
Measles	lakh nos.	55.72	11.03	10.93	10.97	10.97	10.97
i) Maternity and Child Health FST (Large) supplied	lakh nos.	58.85	12.13	8.01	12.13	12.06	12.06
FST (small) supplied	lakh nos.		26.88	12.32	26.88	26.88	26.88
Vitamin A Dose I	lakh nos.	258.9	67.21	51.45	67.21	42.7	68.51
Vitamin A Dose II	lakh nos.	258.9	67.21	53.25	67.21	42.7	68.51
j) Prevention of food adulteration - Food Samples	Nos.	49920	10032	5762	10080	9072	13440
k) Lifting of water samples	Nos.	12000	2400		2400		
l) School Health Programme - schools covered	Nos.	201450	40308	40308	40308	40308	40308
m) M.P.H.W. (F) Trg. Course trainees	Nos.	1500	300	233	300	300	300
n) Regional H&FW, Egmore & Madurai - Trainees	Nos.	4382	8646	8646	8646	8646	8646

Physical Targets and Achievements							
Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
(o) Training and Employment of multi-purpose workers -							
Trainees trained	Nos.	1500	300	300	300	300	300
Social Welfare							
i) Child Welfare:							
(a) Creches - centres	Nos.	530	85		85		
Beneficiaries - children	Nos.	13250	2075		2075		
ii) Women Welfare :							
(a) Trng.-Cum-Production centres	Nos.	4	3	3	3	3	4
Beneficiaries - Women	Nos.	6000	65	50	65	50	50
(b) Hostels for working Women	Nos.	8	8	8	8	8	8
Beneficiaries	Nos.	2075	415	415	415	415	415
iii) Welfare of Handicapped:							
Supply of prosthetic aids							
PH persons benefited	Nos.	80000	9964	13700	13700	13700	13700
iv) Welfare of							
Destitutes & Poor:		65000	20127	20127	20127	20127	20127
(a) Fincl. Assistance to							
Women Beneficiaries	Nos.	300000	77440	77440	77440	77440	77440
(b) Children-Beneficiaries.	Nos.		49300	49300	49300	49300	49300
(c) Old-age Pension							
Beneficiaries	In lakh	55.00		17.24		17.24	
Nutrition							
ICDS-Projects	Nos.			434		434	
Beneficiaries :							
Supplementary feeding:							
6-36 months children	Nos.			1218527		1277923	
Mid-day meals:							
37-60 months children	Nos.			666580		1123145	
PN and AN mothers	Nos.			538582		531113	
OAP	Nos.			24667		23719	
Welfare of Schednled Castes & Scheduled Tribes							
1) Education							
Scholarships and stipends	Students in lakhs	2.98					
Prematric (State)				1.31		1.32	1.34
Prematric (GOI) (UCO)				0.70		0.71	0.72
Postmatric (State Spl. Postmatric)				0.61		0.62	0.62
Postmatric (GOI)				5.08		5.3	5.18
Higher Edu.Spl.Scholarships				0.23		0.3	0.24
Total				7.93		8.1	8.10
2) Special Incentive Scheme							
a) SC Girl students studying in Std.III to V	Nos.in lakhs	3.00	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.80
b) SC Girl students studying in Std.VI	Nos.in lakhs	1.50	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40
3a) Supply of free bicycles to girl students	Nos.in lakhs	3.00	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.83

Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
3b) Supply of free bicycles to boys students	Nos.in lakhs	3.05	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.71
4) CM Merit awards to students for pursuing college studies	Nos.	26000	6000	3332	3500	3500	3500
5) Hostels							
Hostels started	Nos	100	25	0	25	25	25
ii. Health, Housing & Other Scheme							
1) Drinking water wells							
S.C.	Nos	420	82	43	45	45	45
S.T.	Nos		20	20	0		
2) House sites	Nos.	63000	12100	6871	12100	12100	12100
3) Construction of Community Halls	Nos	40	10	10	10	10	10
Tourism							
Tourist arrivals	lakhs	718.36	672.95	804.06	739.97	836.05	850.95

Statement Regarding Externally Aided Projects

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	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (at 2006-07 Prices)	Annual Plan (2009-10) Pre Actual expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
			(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	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CONTINUING SCHEMES									
1	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project World Bank/IBRD Loan No.4706-IN	31.10.2003	a.31.3.09 b.31.3.12	2160	a. 490.00 b.1670.00 d.2160.00	a. 324.69 b.1106.59 d.1431.28	a. 83.93 b.288.61 d.372.54	a.138.30 b.463.00 d.601.30	a.31.08 b.104.04 d.135.12	a. 32.85 b.109.96 d.142.81
2	Health Systems Project World Bank IDA Credit 4018-IN	25.1.2005	30.9.2010	a.597.15 b.492.97	a. 58.10 b.434.87 d.492.97	a. 66.59 b.355.45 d.422.04	a.33.73 b.183.18 d.216.91	a. 24.32 b.178.33 d.202.65	a. 8.96 b.65.73 d.74.69	a. 0 b.0 d.0
3	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Japan International Cooperation Agency ID-P-162	31.3.2005	31.3.2013	567.42	a.113.48 b.453.94 d.567.42	a. 80.73 b.322.94 d.403.67	a. 28.05 b. 34.23 d.62.28	a.6.25 b.25.00 d. 31.25	a. 5.43 b 21.71 d. 27.14	a. 5.97 b. 23.88 d. 29.85
4	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project - World Bank IDA Credit 4054-IN	12.5.2005	a.30.09.2008 b.31.12.2011	a.2602.17 b.1959.09	b.1959.09 d.1959.09	a. 634.38 b.1568.33 d.2202.71	a.0.00 b. 112.63 d. 112.63	a.0.00 b.163.00 d.163.00	a.0.00 b.80.12 d.80.12	a.0.00 b.300.00 d.300.00
5@	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III World Bank IBRD Loan 4798-IN	17.10.2005	a.30.9.2010 b.31.03.2012	1993.41	a. 432.40 b.1377.01 c. 184.00 d.1993.41	a. 326.62 b.1166.49 c. 155.53 d. 38.88	a.11.47 b.169.61 c.15.95 d.181.08	a. 67.60 b.212.00 c. 27.65 d.307.25	a. 63.49 b.199.12 c 25.97 d. 288.58	a. 83.26 b.261.13 c. 34.06 d.378.45
6*	Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Vazhdhu Kaatuvom Project World Bank IDA Credit 4103-IN	24.10.2005	30.09.2011	717.1	a.121.77 b.541.21 c. 54.12 d.717.10	a.113.98 b.506.60 c. 50.66 d.671.24	a.32.19 b.142.01 c.15.15 d.189.35	a. 22.21 b.98.00 c. 10.45 d.130.66	a. 23.07 b.101.77 c. 10.86 d.135.70	a. 29.48 b.130.08 c. 13.88 d.173.44
7	Hydrology-II - World Bank IBRD Credit - 4749-IN	5.04.2006	30.06.2012	25.27	a. 4.62 b.20.65 d.25.27	a. 4.28 b.19.15 d.23.43	a.0.48 b.2.02 d.2.50	a.0.86 b.3.94 d.4.80	a.1.04 b.4.74 d.5.78	a.1.76 b.8.00 d.9.76
8@	Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme IFAD Credit- 662-IN	1.4.2007	31.3.2015	283.71	a. 14.19 b.124.83 c.102.14 d. 42.55 e. 283.71	a. 2.79 b. 24.42 c. 20.35 d. 8.44 e. 56.00	a. 0.53 b. 4.66 c. 0.00 d.0.00 e.5.19	a. 1.84 b. 16.19 c. 13.25 d. 5.52 e.36.80	a. 0.88 b. 7.74 c. 6.33 d. 2.64 e. 17.59	a. 0.97 b.8.51 c. 6.97 d. 2.90 e.19.35

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	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (at 2006-07 Prices)	Annual Plan (2009-10) Pre Actual expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
								Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	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
9#	IAMWARM Project World Bank - IBRD and IDA Credit - 4846 IN and 4255-IN	9.4.2007	31.3.2013	2547	a. 252.00 b.2183.00 c. 112.00 d.2547.00	a. 208.08 b.1802.18 c. 92.90 d.2103.16	a.33.78 b.304.00 c.0.00 d.337.78	a. 23.88 b.205.34 c. 9.55 d.238.77	a. 19.35 b.166.41 c.7.74 d.193.50	a.16.48 b.141.69 c.6.59 d.164.76
10	JICA assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Projects IDP -196	10.3.2008	30.6.2013	344.66	a. 21.40 b.300.00 c.23.26 d.344.66	0	a.0.05 b.20.10 c.0.00 d.20.15	a. 0.00 b. 41.92 c.0.00 d. 41.92	a. 0.00 b. 34.85 c.0.00 d.34.85	a. 0.00 b. 71.82 c.0.00 d. 71.82
11	JICA assisted Hogenakkal * Water Supply Project IDP-195, IDP-204	01.04.2008	31.07.2017	a.1334.00 b.1928.80	a. 307.48 b.1585.60 c. 35.72 d.1928.80	0	a.13.98 b.28.33 c.0.00 d.42.31	a. 51.51 b.264.00 c. 6.44 d.321.95	a. 15.76 b 80.75 c. 1.97 d.98.48	a.26.73 b.136.97 c.3.34 d.167.04
12	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu KfW German Development Bank 1425319E	9.7.2008	31.07.2013	500	500	0	b.52.08	b.135	b.84.55	b.109.5
13	Additional Funding for Health Systems Project World Bank IDA Credit 4756 - IN	6.8.2010	30.9.2013	627.72	a. 62.77 b.564.95 c. 0.00 d.627.72	0	a.0.00 b.0.00 c.0.00 d.0.00	a. 0.00 b.0.00 c. 0.00 d.0.00	a. 9.50 b. 85.48 c. 0.00 d.94.98	a.15.72 b.141.49 c.0.00 d.157.21
14	Additional Funding for Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project from the World Bank IBRD Credit 7865	11.08.2010	31.3.2012	265.73	a. 29.79 b.235.94 c. 0.00 d.265.73	0	a.0.00 b.0.00 c.0.00 d.0.00	a. 0.00 b.0.00 c. 0.00 d.0.00	a. 7.91 b.64.02 c. 0.00 d.71.93	a.15.59 b.126.15 c.0.00 d.141.74
NEW PROJECTS										
15	Additional funding for Vazhdhu Kaattuvom Project								b.6.00 d.6.00	b.45.00 d.45.00
16	Tamil Nadu Sustainable Natural Resources									b.22.66 d.22.66

*In serial No.6 and 11, a. State Government b. World Bank(IDA)/JICA, c. Local Communities d. Total

@ In Serial No.5 and 8 a. State Government, b. World Bank(IBRD)/IFAD, c. Other Banks and Capital Markets d. Beneficiaries contribution e. Total

In Serial No.12, State Government contribution and Donor Contribution are not separately indicated.

In Serial No.9 a. State Government b. World Bank (IBRD & IDA) c. Farmer's contribution d. Total

Annual Plan (2011-12) - Bharat Nirman Programmes - Proposed Outlays

Sl. No.	Name of Items/ Programme	Eleventh Plan 2007- 12 Projected Outlay	Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan - 2010-11		(Rs. in lakh)
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Irrigation			Nil		
2	Rural Drinking Water Supply	280000	37267.00	31691.00	31941.67	31691.00
3	Rural Roads	190253	43626		66491	57790
4	Rural Housing	282765.89	79405.85	46322.33	46322.33	46322.33
5	Rural Electrification	33000	23180.21	20585.5	20586.5	8440.44
6	Rural Telephone connectivity			Nil		

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -		Annual Plan - (2009-10)		Annual Plan - (2010-11)				Annual Plan - (2011-	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	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
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (100%)												
CROP HUSBANDRY												
Integrated Farming in Coconut holding for productivity improvement	100				139.40		150.00		284.00		262.51	
Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Course Cereals (ICDP Course Cereals) Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP) under Technology Mission on Maize	100				1.82		0.51		1.66		3.00	
Production and Distribution of quality seeds	100				2023.75		0.03		2950.05		200.01	
Pesticides Testing Laboratories	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
Demonstration of newly developed agricultural equipment	100				20.32		34.00		32.39		34.00	
Development of Jatropha Plantations	100				0.00		0.02		0.00		0.02	
Strengthening of seed testing laboratories	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.00	
Scheme for National Project on Development and use of Bio-fertilisers organisation of training	100				39.03		0.13		0.13		0.13	
Computerisation of Agricultural Department under AGRISNET	100				0.00		0.02		0.00		529.00	
Agricultural Census	100				23.03		26.55		67.1		113.54	
Improvement of Crop Statistics	100				51.14		67.41		52.49		54.37	
National Bamboo Mission	100				120		140.13		140.13		150	
National Mission on Medicinal Plants	100				300		127		127		1300	
Conducting training to farmers in the field of agricultural mechanisation	100				52.59		69		68.38		70.6	
TOTAL					2771.08		614.82		3723.33		2717.19	
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY												
Establishment of Rinder pest Squad under Rinder pest eradication programme	100				11.19		0.09		15.19		0.09	
Schemes on National Bull Production Programme	100				0.00		0.01		0.01		0.01	

1	Funding		Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Establishment of National Demonstration Unit and Organisation of Workshop and Organisation of Training to Breeders Farms	100						0.01		0.01		0.01	
Quinquennial Livestock Census	100				324.96		0.03		179.00		0.03	
Foot and mouth disease control	100				5.02		0.06		5.03		0.06	
TOTAL					341.17		0.20		199.24		0.20	
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT												
Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non-operation Flood area	100				0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Implementation of Intensive Dairy Development Project	100				275.40		154.03		153.03		64.76	
TOTAL					275.40		154.03		153.03		64.76	
FISHERIES												
Development of Statistics	100				9.55		9.92		10.31		10.31	
Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure for inland fish marketing	100				0.00		0.01		0.01		0.01	
Assistance to fishermen for purchase of HSD	100				0.00		300.00		500.00		500.00	
TOTAL					9.55		309.93		510.32		510.32	
FORESTS												
Tiger Reserve Scheme	100				243.98		234.05		423.08		465.39	
Conservation and Management of Mangroves	100				118.83		358.62		303.79		334.17	
Scheme for the Development of Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary	100				20.95		22.95		12.26		13.49	
Scheme for the Establishment of Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve	100				159.96		360.43		287.96		396.47	
Scheme for the Development of Pulicat Lake Bird and Marine Development	100				17		18		10.6		11.66	
Project Elephant Anamalai and Mudumalai	100				253.15		273.81		230.14		253.15	
Development of Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary	100				24.02		26.46		11.4		12.54	
Scheme for the Development of Grizzled Squirrel Wild Life Sanctuary	100				52.98		51.98		31.66		35.93	
Development of Karikily Sanctuary	100				16.41		18.03		7.44		8.18	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -		Annual Plan - (2009-10)		Annual Plan - (2010-11)				Annual Plan - (2011-	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	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
Scheme for development of Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary	100				16.38		18.02		9.12		10.03	
Scheme for Development of Udaya-Marthanda- Puram birds sanctuary	100				19.48		21.43		14.55		16.01	
Action Plan for Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve	100				105.6		135.99		135.99		103.73	
Setting up of Mukkuruthu Sanctuary (THAR)	100				28.95		31.85		15.67		17.24	
Development of Guindy National Park	100				33.26		36.5		25.37		27.91	
Development Koonthagulam Bird Sanctuary	100				16.61		18.28		10.45		11.5	
Eco development around the protected areas of Vallanad Black Buck Sanctuary	100				23.32		25.63		21.96		24.16	
Eco-Development of Karivetti Birds Sanctuary	100				15.58		17.14		8.85		9.74	
Scheme for Development of Vellode Birds Sanctuary	100				19.98		21.98		9.1		10.01	
Scheme for the development of Kanyakumari wild life sanctuary	100				44.14		52.08		30.04		33.04	
Conservation and Management of Point Calimere Wetlands Complex in Tamil Nadu	100				34.34		62.95		53.73		59.1	
Scheme for Development of Chithrangudi Bird Sanctuary	100				13.19		14.52		11.43		12.57	
Scheme for Development of Melaselvanoor and Keelaselvanoor Bird Sanctuary	100				13.2		14.53		10.27		11.3	
Conservation and Management of Agasthiarmalar Biosphere Reserve	100				48.06		69.41		84		92.4	
Scheme for Development of Kanjirakulam Bird Sanctuary	100				12.39		14.74		11.05		12.16	
Conservation and Management of Kazhuveli wet lands	100				75.14		78.13		78.13		64.9	
Conservation and Management of Pallikaranai Wet lands	100				10.06		75.91		43.23		64.93	

1	Funding		Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Development of Sathyamangalam Wild life sanctuary	100				21.83		39.58		20.45		22.5	
Thirupudaimaruthur Birds sanctuary	100				8.46		9.31		9.31		9.7	
Project Elephant Creation of elephant rehabilitation and rescue center	100				0		0		125.45		138	
Dev of Point Calimere Wild life sanctuary	100				0		43.61		21.66		23.83	
Accelerated programme of restoration and regeneration of forest cover	100				0		0		39		0.01	
Implementation of integrated dev.of wildlife habitats	100				0		357.5		325.0		357.5	
TOTAL					1467.25		2523.42		2432.14		2663.25	
LAND REFORMS												
Pilot Project on Computerisation of Land Records												
Cost of Land for Accommodation of Districts Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum Buildings												
TOTAL												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT												
Installation of Bio-gas plants	100				62.00		120.00		120.00		126.00	
TOTAL												
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES												
Setting up of Nucleus Cells	100				55.43		69.80		43.39		72.29	
Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)	100				0		21.14		21.14		0	
Schemes for implementation of Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana	100				3.54		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Establishment of Enforcement Machinery	100				97.58		93.85		134.39		240.91	
TOTAL					101.12		114.99		155.53		240.91	
ROADS AND BRIDGES												
Improvement of roads in Kancheepuram City under Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme	100				0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -		Annual Plan - (2009-10)		Annual Plan - (2010-11)				Annual Plan - (2011-	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	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
Construction / Reconstruction of Bridges and Improvement of Roads under Inter State Connectivity Scheme	100				1170.86		1617.19		815.70		1000.02	
Schemes for Improvement of crop statistics	101											
TOTAL					1170.87		1617.20		815.71		1000.03	
ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT												
Environmental improvements of river Cauvery under the National river action plan	100				0		0		0.1			
TOTAL					0.00		0.00		0.10		0.00	
SECRETARIAT - ECONOMIC SERVICES												
Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Landless Labourers Monitoring Cell in Secretariat	100				36.53							
Type study to Evaluvate the value of output of Crops	100											
Conducting Type Studies on State Income Estimates - Improvement of State Domestic Project and Capital Formation	100											
Remote sensing / Geographic Information System under Hill Area Developmenmt Programme	100				50							
TOTAL					86.53		0.00		0.00		0.00	
ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS												
Agricultural Census	100				23.03		26.55		67.1		113.54	
Crop estimation Survey on fruits & Vegetables and other Minor crops	100				15.83		20.96		38.3		41.03	
Setting up of Nodal Centre for Manpower Employment	100				24.12		29.23		32.87		33.55	
Pilot scheme for timely reporting of area and production of crop	50:50/ 100%				91.47		109.85		105.75		117.63	
TOTAL					154.45		186.59		244.02		305.75	
TOURISM												
Integrated Development of Vellore Fort	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	

1	Funding		Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Development of Nature and Trails	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
Promotion of Eco-Tourism in Kurusadai Island	100						0.01				0.01	
Tourism-Setting up of Eco-Tourism Bird Centre at Rameshwaram					2351.88		2000.00		3500.00		3500.00	
TOTAL					2351.88		2000.03		3500.00		3500.03	
GENERAL EDUCATION												
Setting up of District Institute of Education and Training in Tamil Nadu	100				2909.84		3693.68		4368.21		5391.85	
Improvement of Science Education in High / Higher Secondary Schools	100				0		0.01		0		0.01	
Integrated Education for the Handicapped Children in Rural Areas	100				41.94		188.83		0		250	
Environmental Orientation to School Education	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
Encouragement for Sanskrit Education in Secondary Schools	100				2.51		2.51		0.00		2.80	
Assistance to eminent Sanskrit Scholars in indigent circumstances	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 level	100				11.40		12.04		3.00		15.00	
Youth Parliament Competition in High / Higher Secondary School	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education	100				11.40		12.04		3.00		15.00	
TOTAL					2977.09		3909.14		4374.21		5674.69	
SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES												
Upgradation of Existing Polytechnics							3983.00		3807.00		1576.00	
TOTAL					0.00		3983.00		3807.00		1576.00	
MEDICAL												
Establishment of State Ophthalmic Cell	100				8.09		6.29		6.75		6.98	
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	100				18.75		15.07		22.96		24.27	
Government Unani Medical Colleges	100				0.48		1.00		1.00		1.00	
Government Siddha Medical Colleges	100				4.00		2.00		2.00		2.00	
Buildings												
Establishment of Nursing School.	100				31.44		58.41		59.25		68.08	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -		Annual Plan - (2009-10)		Annual Plan - (2010-11)				Annual Plan - (2011-	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	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
Improvement of District Headquarters Hospital					5.55		9.05		15.54		18.51	
Improvement of District Medical College Hospital	100				1.16		0.72		0.72		0.72	
Strengthening of Government Yoga and Naturapathy College	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.00	
Construction of Government Yoga and Naturopathy Medical college	100				19.70		10.40		10.40		1.00	
Setting up of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy wings in District Allopathy Hospitals	100				0.00		128.06		128.06		0.06	
Construction of Accident and Emergency Ward	100				0.00		0.00		275.00		2130.00	
TOTAL	100				89.17		231.01		521.68		2252.62	
PUBLIC HEALTH												
Urban Family Welfare Centres - Run by State Government	100				179.56		205.13		219.78		235.74	
Direction and Administration for CSSM and Sub Centres	100				21928.88		23696.88		25448.66		29245.14	
District Family Welfare Bureau	100				949.65		942.84		1197.34		1281.41	
State Family Welfare Bureau	100				205.09		208.07		236.02		252.51	
Regional Family Welfare Training Centres	100				118.57		106.03		129.26		147.10	
Training of personnel in family welfare	100				91.58		70.98		141.17		120.87	
Medical termination of Pregnancy wing of the State Family Welfare Bureau	100				11.47		9.03		10.61		11.34	
Scheme of Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anemia	100				609.36		500.00		650.00		500.00	
State Secretariat Cell	100				5.95		7.61		7.61		7.61	
Off-set press	100				18.72		21.07		24.52		25.98	
Compensation for Tubectomy, Vasectomy, IUD etc.,	100				2454.85		2965.05		2879.55		2655.55	
Maternity Centres under Tribal Areas	100				123.70		104.38		128.01		138.63	
Contribution to Tamil Nadu Family Welfare Miscellaneous Purpose Fund	100				56.48		80.00		45.00		45.00	

	Funding		Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	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
National Component - Reproductive and Child Health Project	100				345.02		31.44		31.44		0.00	
Urban Family Welfare Centers run by Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations	100				1300.00		1300.00		2171.30		1708.30	
Conventional Contraceptives	100				138.54		300.00		300.00		300.00	
Grants to Voluntary Health Institutions for bed maintenance	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.00	
Prevention and Control of Goitre	100				9.17		6.08		3.49		1.61	
Prevention and Control of Diseases	100				263.36		271.26		302.97		351.17	
National Programme for Control of Blindness	100				327.15		311.32		371.28		401.03	
District Mental Health Programme	100				129.30		159.74		172.28		168.20	
Health Sub Centres in Adi Dravidar Colonies	100				3853.67		4630.58		4775.23		5588.84	
Assistance to Local Bodies and Voluntary Health Institutions - I.U.D.	100				0.33		1.50		1.00		1.00	
TOTAL					33120.40		35929.00		39246.52		43187.03	
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION												
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	100				0		0.01		0		0.01	
Rural Water Supply Scheme under Swajaldhara Programme implemented by TWAD Board	100				0		0.01		0		0.01	
TOTAL					0.00		0.02		0.00		0.02	
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES												
Educational concession to S.Cs and S.Ts	100				5328.07		5217.82		6598.92		7804.40	
Government of India Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Students	100				51.05		54.42		54.42		55.00	
Upgrading of Merit of Scheduled Castes Students	100				0.00		0.04		0.04		0.04	
Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan	100				6585.70		5200.00		5200.00		5200.00	
Development of Primitive Tribal Group	100				0.00		800.00		800.00		800.00	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -		Annual Plan - (2009-10)		Annual Plan - (2010-11)				Annual Plan - (2011-	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	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
Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribes in IRDP Blocks under Tribal Sub-Plan	100				252.00		600.00		600.00		600.00	
Development of primitive Tribes Funds released by the GOI under Art.275(i) of the Constitution of India	100				457.04		900.00		900.00		900.00	
Post-Matric scholarships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of BC and MW	100				665.88		700.00		887.16		700.00	
Post-Matric scholarships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of MBC and DNCs	100				666.00		992.00		992.00		680.00	
Scholarship to Students belonging to Minority Communities	100				1683.57		1960.25		1960.25		1960.25	
Construction of Girls Hostels for SC/ST Students	100				250.00		500.00		500.00		500.00	
Provision of Infrastructure facility to Adi Dravidar Welfare Hostels.	100				6.25		0.01		0.01		0.01	
TOTAL					15945.56		16924.54		18492.80		19199.70	
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE												
Setting up of Special Cells for Physically Handicapped in Employment Exchanges	100				30.62							
Testing and Certification of Skill Workers in Informal Sector	100				0.00		0.04		0.00		0.04	
TOTAL					30.62	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	
SOCIAL WELFARE												
Pilot Projects to Combat trafficking and commercial sex exploitation of girl and children under Government of India Scheme	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
Establishment of Pilot Project for Rehabilitation Services to handicapped	100				41.84		45.17		55.35		57.56	
National Programme for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	100				0.00		0.01		0.01		0.01	
Integrated Women and Empowerment Programme - IWEP	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
Kishori Shakti Yojana	100				477.39		477.40		477.40		477.40	

1	Funding		Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme	100						1181.25		1181.25		1240.31	
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	100						8950.00		8950.00		9397.50	
Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme under Special Component Plan	100						393.75		393.75		413.44	
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme under Special Component Plan	100						3150.00		3150.00		3307.50	
TOTAL					519.23		14197.60		14207.76		14893.74	
NUTRITION												
Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (Phase-III)	100				23533.58		27124.82		26705.65		27458.05	
National Programme of nutritional Support to Primary Education	100				1965.67		2377.52		2622.38		523.52	
Special Nutrition programme Training of Integrated Child Development Scheme	100				18.09		19.21		0.09		0.09	
Provision of food grains to pregnant and lactating Women and adolescent girls under ICDS	100				147.93		250.00		250.00		250.00	
National Programme of nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid day Meal Scheme) - Construction of Kitchen cum Store	100				0.00		0.01		0.01			
TOTAL					25665.27		29771.56		29578.13		28231.66	
SHARED SCHEMES												
CROP HUSBANDRY												
Integrated Cereals Development Programme - In Rice based cropping system areas	90	10			798.62	88.74	814.50	90.50	896.86	99.65	915.75	101.75
Integrated cereals Development in Coarse Cereals (ICDP Coarse Cereal) Accelerated Maize Development Programme under Technology Mission on Maize	75	25			55.35	18.45	61.28	20.43	64.52	21.50	61.88	20.53

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -		Annual Plan - (2009-10)		Annual Plan - (2010-11)				Annual Plan - (2011-	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	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
Intensive Cotton Development Programme	75	25			301.44	100.35	375.00	125.00	375.00	125.00	375.00	125.00
Production and Distribution of Dwarf and-Tall hybrid Coconut Seedlings	50	50			39.78	39.78	35.66	35.66	72.52	72.52	48.75	48.75
Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System -Areas - Controlled by Director of Agriculture.	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Pulses Development Programme under Integrated Scheme of Oil Seeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize	75	25			441.26	147.08	598.90	199.64	59.19	19.74	0.03	0.01
Oil Seeds Production Programme	75	25			717.38	239.13	792.95	264.32	772.52	257.51	803.45	267.82
Integrated Cereals Development Programme - Rice	90	10			338.46	37.61	271.80	30.20	281.26	31.25	304.20	33.80
Intensive Cotton Development Programme	75	25			53.84	17.95	75.00	25.00	75.00	25.00	75.00	25.00
Oil Palm Development Programme	75	25			190.02	63.34	403.69	134.57	471.83	157.28	476.57	158.07
Sugarcane based cropping system areas - Controlled by Director of Agriculture	90	10			0.07	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Agricultural Mechanisation	90	10			891.32	99.04	900.00	100.00	2225.19	247.24	2336.40	259.60
Popularisation of leaf colour chart based Nitrogen Management in Rice under Macro Management mode	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Distribution of Coconut seedlings to female infants	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Innovative Programme	90	10			56.42	6.27	180.71	20.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	90	10			1431.99	162.07	3436.63	187.20	3436.63	343.67	3780.29	343.67
Distribution of Farm Machineries to Women Self Help Groups	90	10			0.47	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
TOTAL					5316.42	1019.87	7946.12	1232.70	8730.52	1400.37	9177.32	1384.19
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION												
Assistance to State Poultry Farms	80	20			10.11	0.01	0.06	0.01	5.03	0.01	0.07	0.01
TOTAL					10.11	0.01	0.06	0.01	5.03	0.01	0.07	0.01
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION												
National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas	90	10			427.53	47.51	295.06	32.79	295.06	32.79	3645.00	405.00

1	Funding		Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Execution of Soil Conservation Works in Kunda, Lower Bhavani and Vaigai Catchments	90	10			1338.76	148.75	1867.63	207.51	1516.99	168.55	1668.24	185.36
Integrated Waste land Development Programme	92	8			1516.65	137.88	3000.00	300.00	2000.00	200.00	2000.00	200.00
Integrated Watershed Management Programme	90	10			33.93	0.00	7632.00	848.00	7632.00	848.00	20700.00	2300.00
TOTAL					3316.87	334.14	12794.69	1388.30	11444.05	1249.34	28013.24	3090.36
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY												
Strengthening of Statistical Cell	50	50			23.90	23.91	29.39	29.40	37.98	37.98	50.16	50.16
Assistance to States for the control of Animal Disease.	75	25			1006.36	332.05	119.58	39.86	2173.50	724.50	2173.50	724.50
Strengthening of activities for Buck Production	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Strengthening of Horse Breeding Unit	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Construction of Poultry Farms at Kattupakkam	80	20			50.24	12.56	0.01	0.01	14.26	3.57	0.01	0.01
Setting up of State Veterianary Council					1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction of Poultry sheds at Dist.Livestock Far, Abishekapatti in Tirunelveli Dist.	80	20			0.00	0.00	34.00	0.00	34.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Assistance to Poultry farms	80	20			10.11	0.00	0.06	0.00	5.03	0.00	0.07	0.00
Construction of poultry farms at Chettinadu in Sivagangai district and Orathanadu in Thanjavur District	80	20			10.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
TOTAL					1101.86	369.77	186.06	69.29	2267.79	766.08	2223.77	774.69
FISHERIES												
Development of landing facilities	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.51	23.97	0.02	0.00
Relief scheme for Tamil Nadu marine fishermen during lean months	25	75			619.97	1859.97	650.00	1950.00	650.00	1950.00	550.00	1650.00
Construction of mechanised fishing boats	50	50			150.00	150.00	150.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	300.00	300.00
Assistance to Fishermen for purchase of Diesel	100	0			0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
Establishment of Fish Farmer's Development Agency	75	25			100.00	33.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -		Annual Plan - (2009-10)		Annual Plan - (2010-11)				Annual Plan - (2011-	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	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
Schemes on Fisheries Training and extension	80	20			20.68	5.17	17.18	4.45	17.18	4.45	0.01	0.00
TOTAL					890.65	2048.14	1117.19	2029.45	1318.70	2053.42	1350.04	1950.00
FORESTS												
Setting up of 'THAR' Sanctuary in Nilgiris District	50				5.46	5.46	8.46	8.46	7.26	7.26	11.97	11.98
Development of Point Calimere Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50			30.3	30.33	21.81	21.81				
Scheme for the Development of Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50			0.91	0.91	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.01	1.49	1.49
Tiger Reserve Scheme	50	50			312.23	312.23	265.32	265.32	276.29	276.29	312.77	312.77
Development of infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic interference	50	50			2.53	2.53	2.69	2.69	2.94	2.94	3.63	3.63
Integrated Forest Protection	75	25			373.24	124.41	300	100	244.95	81.65	1030.98	343.66
Development of Kurumpatti Zoological Park	50	50			28.43	28.43	31.27	31.27	31.27	31.27	34.4	34.39
TOTAL					753.10	504.30	630.59	430.59	563.72	400.42	1395.24	707.92
COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT												
CADP in Cauvery command	50	50			210.26	210.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Command Area Development Programme Monitoring Technical Cell, C.E.(A.E.)	50	50			31.11	31.11	30.76	30.76	42.50	39.50	50.07	50.07
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Wellington Reservoir Command Area	50	50			324.68	286.79	363.31	318.91	347.75	309.75	571.62	533.05
Execution of On Farm Development Works in Tirukoilur Anaicut Project under Command Area and Water Management Programme	50	50			297.48	261.81	386.44	385.37	402.85	358.85	408.36	381.69
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Guntur, Chinnar, Karuppanathi Reservoir Project	50	50			450.05	401.27	552.87	390.60	408.14	362.94	570.04	528.62
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Vaniyar Reservoir Project	50	50			246.12	217.04	60.48	60.47	54.82	54.82	0.00	0.00

1	Funding		Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Ichambadi Anicut Project	50	50			138.75	121.55	88.94	88.93	35.96	35.96	0.00	0.00
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Kodiveri Anicut Project	50	50			336.13	295.22	373.90	346.86	366.55	324.55	525.37	499.26
TOTAL					2034.58	1825.05	1856.70	1621.90	1658.57	1486.37	2125.46	1992.69
D20 VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES												
Deendayal Hath Kargha Protsahan Yojana Scheme - Basic Inputs, Infrastructure, Design Input, Publicities, Handloom Organisation and M.I. - Rebate	50	50				75.42	0.04	0.04				
Market Development Assistance	50	50			43.41	43.41	0.00	44.60	47.75	47.75	52.55	52.55
Cluster Development Programme under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	75	25			277.49	212.81	500.00	500.00	500.00	250.00	500.00	250.00
Group approach for Development of Handlooms under Integrated Handloom Development Schemes	75	25			357.94	100.25	500.00	500.00	750.00	250.00	750.00	250.00
Marketing Incentive under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	50	50			3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00
TOTAL					4578.84	4331.89	4900.04	4944.64	5197.75	4447.75	5202.55	4452.55
ROADS AND BRIDGES												
Economic Importance Schemes	50	50			67.50	412.32	1088.00	0.00	275.00	1167.52	2089.80	1089.82
TOTAL					67.50	412.32	1088.00	0.00	275.00	1167.52	2089.80	1089.82
TOURISM												
Providing Basic Amenities in Tourist Centres	50	50			100.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
TOTAL					100.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
D32 GENERAL EDUCATION												
Computer Literacy and studies in Schools(CLASS)	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Information and Communication Technology at Schools - ICT at Schools	75	25			1000.00	340.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	340.00	0.00	0.01
TOTAL					1000.00	340.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	340.00	0.00	0.03
SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES												

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -		Annual Plan - (2009-10)		Annual Plan - (2010-11)				Annual Plan - (2011-	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	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
Expenditure on National Service Scheme in Universities and Colleges	58	42			419.93	299.95	493.81	352.65	756.49	540.35	756.49	540.35
National Service Schemes in Higher Secondary Schools	58	42			187.59	134.00	182.55	139.04	193.10	139.04	193.10	140.00
TOTAL					607.52	433.95	676.36	491.69	949.59	679.39	949.59	680.35
MEDICAL												
Grants to Tamil Nadu State Illness assistance Society	90	10				500.00		500.00		700.00		1000.00
TOTAL												
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION												
Grants to TWAD Board for the Execution of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	50	50					0.01				0.01	
TOTAL					0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
D39 HOUSING												
Administration of Justice	50	50			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
TOTAL					10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES												
SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER												
BACKWARD CLASSES												
Construction of buildings for Government hostels for S.C.- Buildings	50	50					275.00	275.00	275.00	275.00		0.01
Machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	50	50			24.17	24.17	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40
Educational concessions	50	50			388.92			301.20	1205.58			0.01
Assistance to the People of SC/ST Community affected by riots	50	50			87.94	87.94	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
Assistance to Agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Caste coming into Co-operative fold	90	10				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01
Construction of Government Tribal Residential School in Tribal Areas	50	50			270.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Pre-metric scholarship to other Backward Classes-Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department	50	50			320.00	320.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Pre-metric scholarship to other Backward Classes-Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department	75	25			794.15	262.14	871.46	290.48	2089.96	689.76	2100.00	700.00

1	Funding		Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated		Proposed Outlay	
	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pre-metric scholarship to other Backward Classes-MBC and Denotified Commission Welfare Department	50	50			160.00	160.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Construction of MBC and Denotified Students Hostel	50	50			136.25	136.25	189.00	189.00	189.00	189.00	0.01	0.01
TOTAL					2181.43	990.50	2125.36	1845.60	4549.44	1943.66	2889.91	1489.95
D44 SOCIAL WELFARE												
Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment	50	50			148.42	20.91	133.09	44.36	130.09	149.25	139.50	46.50
Formation of Juvenile Justice Board under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	50	50			6.91	20.76	114.87	213.30	114.87	213.30	100.72	187.04
Modernisation of Child Care Institutions (Homes)	50	50			0.00	56.92	0.00	0.01	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.01
TOTAL					155.33	98.59	247.96	257.67	244.96	432.55	240.22	233.55
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE												
Upgradation of Government Industrial Training Institutes as Centre of Excellence	75	25			523.29	360.42	396.99	132.33	396.99	132.33	23.85	7.96
Centre of Excellence in existing Industrial Training Institutes	75	25			425.70	141.19	430.27	143.43	430.27	143.43	142.15	43.39
Grants to the Overseas Manpower Corporation for Orientation cum Training Programame for the Indian Overseas workers	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
TOTAL					948.99	501.61	827.30	275.80	827.26	275.76	166.04	51.39
OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES												
Modernisation of prisons	75	25			1040.03	346.68	81.38	27.13	66.83	22.26	66.83	22.26
Modernisation of Police	75	25			2004.52	594.63			998.77			
TOTAL					3044.55	941.31	81.38	27.13	1065.60	22.26	66.83	22.26
PUBLIC WORKS												
Modernisation of prisons	75	25			186.08	62.03	99.30	33.10	99.30	33.10	0.75	0.25
Buildings- Administration of justice	50	50			117.38	117.38	822.06	822.06	822.06	301.76	301.76	
Buildings-Social security and welfare	50	50			9.35	9.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL					312.81	188.76	921.36	855.16	921.36	334.86	302.51	0.25

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) - I

Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Financial Outlays : Proposals for TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Sub-Head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)		Annual Plan 2009-10	Annural Plan 2010-11				Annural Plan 2011-12	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual Expenditure under TSP	Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
					Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Crop Husbandry	288590	3174	2134.62	68990	736	68990	2293.77	88006	939
2	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	707	320.08	10291	156	10291	280.20	26558	403
3	Animal Husbandry	45870	505	71.51	1185	18	1185		1777	27
4	Fisheries	55770	613		8092	124	8092	214.00	11135	171
5	Forestry	128500	1414	1434.03	15388	153	15388	2099.10	12755	127
6	Co-operation	113900	1253	90.00	53696	454	53696	800.00	18017	152
7	Rural Development	669168	7361	2986.42	274344	2380	274344	7638.54	224450	2000
8	Community Devpt.,	354960	3905	601.68	31630	569	31630	2510.00	11697	210
9	Industries and Commerce, Village & Small Industries	236570	2602	21.58	51039	448	51039	137.00	33439	294
10	Power	1071120	11782		272162	2994	272162	1386.00	206637	2273
11	Roads & Bridges	1058760	11646	2144.11	170462	2413	170462	2167.00	208865	2957
12	General Education	314900	3464	119.81	94637	1017	94637	1806.00	179004	1924
13	Art and Culture	13530	149		623	15	623		198	5
14	Sports and Youth Services	12371	136		2187	32	2187		1628	24
15	Medical and Public Health	273000	3003	4551.36	144025	1073	144025	3039.00	149668	1115
16	Welf.of SC/ST/OBCs	356959	3927	2923.17	100892	1990	100892	1495.53	103441	2040
17	Lab.& Labour Welfare	80320	884	44.80	16694	170	16694	461.00	21951	224
18	Water Supply & Sanitation	755535	8311	902.97	87602	1123	87602	1179.00	105558	1353
19	Social Welfare	434960	4785	53.69	151402	1515	151402	7526.86	190098	1902
20	Nutrition	579160	6371	1203.02	153147	1279	153147	2841.00	181149	1513
21	Housing	204524	2250		10412	297	10412	2000.00	2139	61
22	Urban Development	611063	6722	118.71	125253	120	125253	126.00	225061	216
23	Others	810553	8916	166.64	162647	1812	162647		296769	4050
	Total	8534400	93880	19888.20	2006800	20888	2006800	40000.00	2300000	23980

Note : includes Budget provisions under minor head 796 and estimated flow from other schemes

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) - II

Annual Plan - 2011-12 Physical Targets and Achievements : Proposals for TSP

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit (in Nos.)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan (2010-11)		Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievemen	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	Farmers Persons	Not Fixed	4870 10000	Not Available		4870 10000
2	Animal Husbandry	Families		13165			13165
3	Soil & Water Conservation	Farmers		1697			1697
4	Forestry and Wild life	Families		6897			6897
5	Rural Development	Families		10970			10970
6	Industries and Minerals(Handloom Textiles)	Families/ Persons		140/13			140/13
7	Transport Roads and Bridges	Villages		78			78
8	General Education	Students		296			296
9	Medical and Public Health	Mothers Persons Patients		6784 6810 86721			6784 6810 86721
10	Water supply and sanitation	Villages		34			34
11	Welfare of SC/STs.	Families		49321			49321
12	Social Welfare	OAPs Families		39706 135			39706 135
13	Nutrition	Children Mothers		43968 9709			43968 9709
14	Labour & Employment	Youth		117			117

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) - I
Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Financial Outlays : Proposals for SCSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Sub-Head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)		Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan 2010-11				Annual Plan 2011-12	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual Expenditure under SCSP	Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
					Total Outlay	of which flow to SCSP	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	288590	56275	12448.09	68990	21516.21	68990	22480.01	88006	22900
2	Soil and Water Conservation	64317	12542	1823.98	10291	1100.00	10291	1643.20	26558	2700
3	Animal Husbandry	45870	8945	1045.67	1185	72.21	1185	694.61	1777	89
4	Forest	128500	25058	2868.07	15388		15388	2281.00	12755	
5	Co-operation	113900	22211	1290.74	53696	4025.00	53696	5800.00	143017	29000
6	Fisheries	55770	10875		8092		8092	1164.00	11135	
7	Special Prog.m.for Rural Devpt.	669168	130488	54559.66	274344	109058.83	274344	32390.79	224450	52610
8	Community Development	354960	69217	7093.56	31630		31630	14700.00	11697	
9	Power Development	1071120	208868	13725.14	272162	8594.21	272162	14567.21	206637	71594
10	Industries and Commerce	41463	8085	6438.04	28658	15000.00	28658	6614.00	2300	
11	Village and Small Industries	236570	46131		22381	6400.00	22381		29363	6400
12	Roads & Bridges	1058760	206458	39485.85	170462	13385.00	170462	22049.00	208865	31000
13	General Education	314900	61406	27588.17	94637	25196.40	94637	29399.12	179004	46705
14	Technical Education				7925	30.00	7925			
15	Medical & Public Health	273000	53235	26786.09	144025	25003.01	144025	34003.01	149668	34003
16	Water Supply and Sanitation	755535	147329	16514.77	87602	15134.00	87602	15834.00	105558	15064
17	Housing	204524	39882		10412	2000.00	10412	87000.00	2139	400
18	Urban Development	611063	119157	11515.71	125253	5200.00	125253	7142.00	225061	9600
19	Welfare of SCs./STs/OBCs	356959	69607	66732.37	100892	47165.13	100892	45541.95	103441	49990
20	Labour and Employment	80320	15662	1918.28	16694	3651.97	16694	4661.88	21951	5469
21	Social Welfare	434960	84817	47276.86	151402	56299.13	151402	59592.95	190098	49586
22	Nutrition	579160	112936	20934.45	153147	19740.80	153147	16513.77	181149	23940
23	Others	794991	160681	381.23	157532	4211.60	157532		175371	3544
	Total	8534400	1669865	360426.73	2006800.00	382783.50	2006800.00	424072.50	2300000.00	454594.00

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) - II
Annual Plan - 2011-12 Physical Targets and Achievements : Proposals for SCSP

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit (in Nos.)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan (2009-10)	Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	persons farmers members of Coop.	Not Fixed	267647 15771 83361	Not Available		247745 19646 60184
2	Soil & Water Conservation	Farmers		11891			11875
3	Animal Husbandry	Families		78578			4464
4	Forestry and Wildlife	Families		33043			30153
5	Rural Development	Families		205742			150881
6	Community Development	Families Persons		869 17083			869 9301
7	Energy	Pumpsets Families(Huts)		217 8551			362 14046
8	Industries and Minerals	Persons Families		1371886 143			9840148 506
9	Transport Roads and Bridge	Villages		305			459
10	General Education	Students Schools		3303031 --			1601511 220
11	Medical and Public Health	Patients Mothers Persons		44697 123936 124416			38478 189673
12	Water supply and sanitation	Families		951			3871
13	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Families Students		1047636 ---			156578 426259
14	Social Welfare	OAPs Persons Families		467155 48976 43279			421607 43677 27030
15	Nutrition	Children Mothers		667864 174828			667900 174850
16	Labour and Employment	Youths		53046			83780

Draft Annual Plan - 2011-12 - Proposed outlays

Financial Outlays / Expenditure for Voluntary Sector

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan - 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
		Projected Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Public-Private Partnership under Health Systems Project	Not Available	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.01
2	Grants to voluntary Health Institutions for the implementation of Post-Partum programme		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
3	Regulation of Public and Private Hospitals under Health Systems Project		150.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
4	Starting of Rehabilitation Home for the Adult Mentally retarded girls		19.98	19.98	19.98	19.98
5	Assistance to Reputed NGO's for Special Institutions for Mentally Retarded		646.19	646.19	646.19	646.19
6	Scheme for Promotion of Awareness in Children Adoption		19.79	14.00	14.00	14.00
7	Modernisation of Child Care Institutions (Homes)		40.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Home for aged owned by voluntary agencies		65.00	67.00	67.00	67.00
9	Assistance to Half Way Homes to the Girl Children		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
10	Assistance to non governmental organisation for schools for mentally handicapped children		159.76	159.76	159.76	159.76

Women Component in the State Plan Programmes - I - Financial Outlays
Draft Annual Plan - 2011-12 : Proposals for WC

(Rs. in lakh)

Major Head /Sub-Head	Eleventh Plan 2007-12		Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan (2010-11)				Annual Plan 2011-12	
	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
				Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Crop Husbandry			1585	3558	3558	3558	3558	3558	3558
Fisheries			1987	1815	1815	1815	1815	1815	1815
Rural Development			4020	15000	15000	15000	15000	29861	29861
General Education			23053	39420	39420	39420	39420	48206	48206
Technical Education			274	274	274	274	274	407	407
Medical and Public Health		Not Available	46473	36000	36000	36000	36000	43722	43722
Welfare of SCs,STs and OBCs			8892	9606	9606	9606	9606	12959	12959
Labour and Labour Welfare								66	66
Social Welfare			85365	71205	71205	78325	78325	89150	89150
Nutrition			1040	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066
Civil Supplies								125000	125000

Women Component in the State Plan Programmes - II - Physical Targets and Achievements
Draft Annual Plan - 2011-12 : Proposals for Women Component

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-	Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan (2010-11)		Annual Plan (2011-12)
			Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievemen	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not Fixed							

Overview on Industrial Environment in Tamil Nadu

- The State Government has been focusing on stimulating industrial development and attracting foreign direct investments. The attempt will now be to revitalize the industry sector by seeking to consolidate the existing industrial base and investment attractiveness, facilitate new manufacturing capacity, initiate measures to mitigate global impacts, introduce systematic planning to meet the challenges and opportunities of globalization and in the newly opening areas.
- The State envisages maximizing investment, output growth, employment and manufacturing competitiveness through existing infrastructure, targeted infrastructure improvements, and human resources development in industries and services sectors.
- The State aims to enhance competitiveness of the Micro, Small and Medium Industries sector, sustain their annual growth rate of over 10 percent and to support their further generation of direct and indirect employment opportunities. The state provides back-ended capital subsidy, incentive schemes, infrastructure development, and support for technology upgradation, skill development and marketing.
- The State has emerged as a major hub for manufacturing and sunrise industries viz., automobile, auto-components, electronic hardware and software. Parallel to this, the State has promoted the sustained growth and modernization of traditional industries such as textiles, garment, leather, and sugar. The State intends to focus on the promotion of frontier, high-technology industries of semi-conductors, electronic hardware and nanotechnology.

Industrial Growth

- There are 26,122 registered factories employing to 17.74 lakh persons with total value addition of goods worth Rs.39,713,50 crores.
- The State has a vibrant MSME sector with 26 lakh units employing 62 lakh persons that contribute 10% to the State's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (constant prices) from Manufacturing during 2010-1.
- The industrial sector contributes 26.8 per cent to the State's GSDP (at constant prices) with a growth rate of 6.8 per cent during 2010-11.
- The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) estimates that the State continues to be an attractive investment destination with outstanding investment at Rs.7,75,371 crore as of March 2010 as against Rs.6,92,994 crore during the same period in the last year, thereby registering a growth of 12 per cent

- In terms of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), the State ranks sixth at the national level with investments worth Rs.198,07 crore from January 1997 to November 2010 which is about 5.3 percent of total FDI received in India.
- A “Study on the state of Indian States” carried out by *India Today* ranked Tamil Nadu as third in composite ranking next to Himachal Pradesh and Punjab based on their performance across a range of parameters like healthcare, infrastructure, governance, investment climate.
- Tamil Nadu has many export-driven industries like Textiles & Garments, Leather Goods, Engineering goods, Software and Electronic hardware that leverage the port and airport infrastructure of the State.

Infrastructure

- Tamil Nadu has a well-developed road network connecting urban centers, agricultural markets and rural habitations and supports its highly industrialized and urbanized character.
- Several industrial parks/estates and special economic zones have been developed to boost industrialization. The Government is also taking systematic efforts to encourage private sector participation in infrastructure development.

Single Window Clearance

- A common application form has been designed to meet information requirements for obtaining nine pre-project statutory approvals and for infrastructure support.
- Investors are invited to file an Application form with the Guidance Bureau for Single Window Clearance which is then scrutinized by the statutory agencies who, thereafter, authorize the investing company to commence construction of the project.
- The Government has prescribed a time-frame of thirty days for the issue of approval from the date of submission of Application to the Guidance Bureau.

New initiatives for improvement of investment climate

- Enactment of a Business Facilitation Act has been submitted for the consent of the President of India which is expected to help improve the investment attractiveness of the State for investors.

Target and Achievements in Roads & Bridges Sector

(Length in Kms/(Rs. in lakh))

S.No	Items	Units	11th Plan Target		2009-2010				2010-11				2011-12	
			Physical	Financial	Target		Achievement		Targets		Anticipated Achie.		Targets	
					Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	STATE HIGHWAYS													
i	Strengthening	km	13167.00	372562.00	1500.65	122536.87	1344.49	106124.16	1809.46	103069.78	1860.50	114798.39	1651.60	96619.57
ii	Widening to 2 lanes	km												
iii	Widening to 4 lanes													
iv	Paved Shoulders													
v	Black topping													
vi	Others- Bridges	Nos												
2	MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS													
i	Strengthening	km	18063.08	476858.00	4443.80	82613.12	3116.30	93541.88	3750.00	105719.14	4050.00	122571.53	3562.93	124229.36
ii	Widening to 2 lanes	km												
iii	Widening to 4 lanes	km												
iv	Paved Shoulders													
v	Bridges on unbridged crossings	km												
3 i	Bypasses/Ring Roads/Radial roads	km	257.00	147120.00	22.84	34853.08	8.84	24946.87	24.00	46512.42	17.00	74623.32	7.00	34837.60
ii	Bridges		33.00		8.00		2.00		12.00		10.00		2.00	
4	Railway Overbridges on SH/MDR		71.00	55550.00	14.00	44250.98	5.00	19173.10	14.00	64998.53	13.00	34835.03	21.00	80506.33
5	Missing Bridges on SH/MDR													
6	Rehabilitation of bridges	Nos.	50.00	6570.00	10.00	763.19	10.00	870.10	6.00	754.33	7.00	829.65	2.00	121.28
7	Research & Development													
8	Highways Safety	Nos.		100.00		21.04		21.03		21.01		21.01		21.01
9	Technology Upgradation													
10	Others													

Information related to Transport Sector

Draft Annual Plan - 2011-12

State : Tamil Nadu

I. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Rural Roads)

(a) Physical

Population	Total No. of Habitations (2001 Census)	Total No. of Habitations Connected up to 31.03.2002	Total No. of Habitations					
			11th Plan	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
			Target	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1000 and above	10783	10547	6	2	2	2	3	2
500-999	16513	15096	-	-	3	-	8	-
250-499	17104	15910	-	-	-	-	6	-
Below 250	18519	16882	-	-	-	-	6	-
Total	62919	58435	6	2	5	2	23	2

(b) Financial (Rs. in lakh)

State/U.T.	Eleventh Plan	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
	Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
Tamil Nadu	-	-	51483.32	-	87730	57790

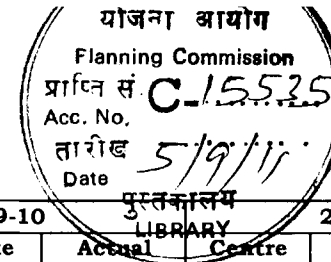
II. Road Maintenance

Year	Requirement	Actual/ Anticipated Exp.
2011-12	908.79	-
2010-11	336.8	-
2009-10	233.92	-
2008-09	164.28	-
2007-08	102.91	-
11th Plan	1746.69	-

Information related to Transport Sector

Draft Annual Plan - 2011-12 : Continuing/ New schemes - Transport Sector (State)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Scheme	Type of Scheme	Cost (Rs. Cr.) Original/ Revised	Commissioning date Original/ Revised	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		2009-10		2010-11		(Rs. in lakh) 2011-12 Proposed
					Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Actual Exp.	Outlay	Anti Exp.	Outlay
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	Continuing Schemes										
	Total (A)				1186783.00		283996.19	254039.14	220064.69	200079.35	230225.69
i)		State Sector			1017085.00		209934.60	214973.90	178418.47	178418.47	201225.00
ii)		Centrally Sponsored						1170.86	1617.19	815.7	1000.02
		TCIDS									
iii)		Externally Aided			169698.00		74061.59	37894.38	40029.03	20845.18	28000.67
iv)		Private Sector									
B	New Schemes										
	Total (B)				147610		34277.00	15000.00	12602.20	12602.20	34407.00
i)		State Sector			147610		34277	15000.00	12602.20	12602.20	34407.00
ii)		Centrally Sponsored									
iii)		Externally Aided									
iv)		Private Sector									
	All Schemes										
C	Total (A)+(B)				1334393.00		318273.19	269039.14	232666.89	212681.55	264632.69
i)		State Sector			1164695.00		244211.60	229973.90	191020.67	191020.67	235632.00
ii)		Centrally Sponsored					0.00	1170.86	1617.19	815.70	1000.02
iii)		Externally Aided			169698.00		74061.59	37894.38	40029.03	20845.18	28000.67
iv)		Private Sector									



Information on flagship Programmes

Appendix C
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programmes	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			Proposed	
		Centre Share Released	State Share Released	Actual Expenditure	Centre Share Released	State Share Released	Actual Expenditure	Centre Share Released	State Share Released	Actual Expenditure	Centre Share Released	State Share Released	Expenditure	Centre Share	State Share
1	National Rural Employment Gaurantee Scheme	51629	5729	51642	140127	19198	100514	137119	22665	176227	116656	25000	172059		33600
2	Indira Awas Yojna	14424.69	21253.8	35678.44	20192.94	20432.8	40625.73	39452.29	39953.6	79405.85	28999.88	11250	15624.45	34741.77	11580.60
3	National Rural Health Mission	647.53	0	441.28	749.39	58.03	676.69	741.09	95.02	718.79	294.93	39.95	204.6	755.08	115.87
4	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	53125.10	23861.90	65572.30	45414.50	24960.70	84761.00	48366.00	31551.00	78157.50	62465.00	29278.10	52301.80	66000.00	66000.00
5	Mid Day Meal Scheme														
6	Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	96394.08	10781.29	45390.93	81374.94	26424.21	105252.05	73770.27	49698.50	71034.36	9382.97	10053.34	30933.25	122462.62	66944.68
7	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna	7102.5	--	10912.84	8868.3	--	13844.78	52000	--	43625.6	10262.8	--	10522.31	57789.92	3116.02
8	National Social Assistance Programme	18479.19	31427.8	29554.75	32070.19	44563	39057.25	28618	47842.4	46531.07	40693.4	66862.78	32455.36	387365.67	71049.5
9	Integrated Child Development Scheme	19877.51		23056.76	24246.72		28745.60	31943.49		37686.72	18805.48		69.99 (upto Oct'10)		28705.45
10	National Rural Drinking Water Supply	19090	52000	74874	28782	55516	82396	31795.07	52300	82265	15845	34050	28480	31691	32555
11	National Hotriculture Mission	8536.82	1506.49	10396.6	9688	1709.64	8784.14	6180	1090.59	11854.98	4000	475	3897.55	11900	2100
12	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	Nil													
13	Rajiv Gandhi Gram vidyuti Karan Yojana			10077.1	599.77		599.77	15414.77		15414.77	16985.46		16985.46	3770.22	
14	Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme			1893.08			3707			11925			61440	85300	
15	Total Sanitation Campaign	2243.15	2367.98	7827.84	1997.19	969.19	4477.41	6166.18	2215.73	7905.25	3796.64	0	0	not finalised	