

Confidential



Draft Annual Plan

Tamil Nadu

2010-2011

Government of Tamil Nadu
State Planning Commission
Chennai

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1. Annual Plan 2010-11 - An Overview

1.1. The Annual Plan 2010-11 has been formulated in consonance with the broad objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan viz,

- i) To ensure steady growth with social justice
- ii) To safeguard livelihood of the people
- iii) To improve the quality of life of the rural and urban people

1.2. The Annual Plans for 2007-08 and 2008-09 – the first two years of the Eleventh Plan – have been well designed and implemented. To maintain this trend and to address the emerging economic challenges, the Annual Plan 2009-10 has been formulated with strategies to promote agriculture with emphasis on dry-land agriculture, widening and strengthening the industrial base of the state and improving human development indicators, with special emphasis on the rural development. The Annual Plan 2010-11 is being formulated in this backdrop. The Plan document gives a review of the progress made in the different sectors of the economy during 2009-10 and provides the developmental strategies along with the outlay for the different sectors for the year 2010-11, which is the penultimate year of the Eleventh Plan.

Tamil Nadu Economy

1.3. The Eleventh Five Year Plan of the state had targeted to achieve the growth rate of 9% for the economy in terms of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) with the targeted growth rates of 4% in agriculture, 9.2% in industries and 10.1% in services sectors. The services sector accounts for 60.6% of the GSDP at 1999-2000 prices followed by the industries sector (28.7%) and the agriculture sector (10.7%) during 2008-09.

1.4. In spite of the unseasonal rainfall followed by floods causing extensive damage to the crops, the overall GSDP has shown an increasing trend with an average growth rate of about 4.5% in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan period. The GSDP and the growth rates for these two years are given below:

Performance of the Economy during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (GSDP at 1999-2000 prices)

Sector	2007-08			2008-09			Eleventh Plan Target (2007-2012) (%)
	GSDP (Rs. in crore)	Share (%)	Growth Rate (%)	GSDP (Rs. in crore)	Share (%)	Growth Rate (%)	
Agriculture	24849	11.4	-7.10	24332	10.7	-2.08	4
Industry	64986	29.7	2.23	65641	28.7	1.01	9.2
Services	128703	58.9	8.17	138506	60.6	7.62	10.1
GSDP	218538	100	4.41	228479	100	4.55	9

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

1.5. The Per Capita Income (1999-2000 prices) for the state has reached Rs.30,652 during 2008-09 as compared to Rs.29,445 for the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 4.1%.

1.6. As far as the poverty is concerned, the Union Planning Commission has estimated that 145.62 lakh (22.5%) persons in the state were below the poverty line as per 61st round of the National Sample Survey (2004-05). The state has targeted to bring down the poverty ratio to 17% by the year 2012. The Poverty Alleviation Programmes implemented by the government in the

state have had significant effects in reducing poverty. Besides, Tamil Nadu government is providing rice at Rs. 1 per Kg through the Public Distribution System (PDS) to the people. The government also provides essential items like pulses, edible oil, rava, maida and grocery items at subsidiary rates through PDS. Such poverty alleviation measures by the government could significantly bring down the proportion of population below poverty line.

1.7. The state has envisaged creating 2 million additional jobs during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012). Successful implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the State has provided employment to substantial number of persons with 85% of the work force being women. 645 lakh persondays of employment was provided during 2007-08, while 1200 lakh persondays of employment was provided during 2008-09 under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Further, through the vibrant Self Help Group movement, employment opportunities provided to women. During 2008-09 alone about 25000 new Self Help Groups were formed. About 2.7 lakh employment opportunities were generated during 2007-08 and 2008-09 through various schemes in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. Recruitment in Government has been made to the extent of about 2.2 lakh during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Sectoral Performance

Agriculture

1.8. In spite of natural calamities during the recent past, the State has fared moderately well in agriculture. While foodgrains production is expected to increase to 106.48 LMT in 2009-10 from 91.11 LMT in 2008-09, the area has decreased from 39.63 lakh hectares to 37.28 lakh hectares in the corresponding years. Further, implementation of the schemes like Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project (IAMWARM), National Food Security Mission, National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP) has contributed for increasing agricultural production. Scientific methods of farming and technique like System of Rice Intensification have also brought about encouraging results in the State. Waiving of cooperative loans to the tune of Rs.5369.88 crore has reduced the debt burden of the farmers and encouraged farming activity. Free electricity to farmers' pumpsets, distribution of Government wastelands to landless agricultural labourer families after converting into cultivable lands, financial assistance extended under Agriculture Labour Welfare Board and Weather Based Crop Insurance schemes have brought succour to farmers.

Industry

1.9. Tamil Nadu is one of the industrially well developed states in the country. Tamil Nadu witnessed the growth of the new knowledge based industries such as Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) apart from consolidating its position in the automobile industry.

1.10. The current global economic slow down has adversely affected Tamil Nadu's manufacturing sub-sectors like textiles and garments, leather goods, automobiles & components. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) stood at 165.2 during 2008-09 exhibiting a meagre growth of 1.7% over 2007-08, but, of late, there is a sign of recovery. During the first six months of 2009-10, the IIP registered a growth of 4.5%.

1.11. In spite of this economic recession, the state has become one of the most favoured investment destinations for both domestic and foreign investment. Tamil Nadu ranked third among Indian States in terms of number of approved Special Economic Zones (SEZs). There are 91 SEZs in Tamil Nadu, of which 49 are notified SEZs.

1.12. Considering the importance of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises involving lesser capital investment and larger employment opportunities, the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy - 2008" has been announced to increase and develop such enterprises and is being effectively implemented.

Health

1.13. Tamil Nadu has taken significant steps in improving the health status and increasing access to health care services. Several measures have been taken to cater to the medical needs of the poor people. A pioneer scheme named "Kalaingar Insurance Scheme for Life Saving Treatments" enabling one crore poor and downtrodden families to receive the specialist treatment costing up to Rs. 1 lakh was launched in 2009.

1.14. The Eleventh Plan had contemplated to reduce the IMR from 37 in 2005 to 20 per 1,000 live births by 2012. As per the latest data available (SRS October 2009), the IMR has been reduced to 31 in 2008. The institutional deliveries have been on the rise and closer to 100%. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance scheme has improved the nutrition and health status of pregnant women and has a major impact on the increase in the institutional deliveries and on the reduction of IMR. The Tamil Nadu Health System Project and the schemes of State Health Society (National Rural Health Mission) are effectively implemented to reduce IMR further.

1.15. In the attempt to make the state malnutrition free, the state is sparing no efforts. In this endeavour, the State has reached a stage where the severely and moderately malnourished children put together constitute merely 1.77% in 2008-09.

Education

1.16. Education is an important component in the process of human development. Successful implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Activity Based Learning and Active Learning Methodology together with the schemes to provide text books, uniforms, mid day meals and bus transport at free of cost have improved enrolment and completion rates. The Net Enrolment Rate in 2008-09 was 99.43% at primary level and 98.67% at upper primary level. Further, against the target of the completion rate of 100% and 95% respectively at the primary and upper primary levels, the completion rate at primary level has increased from 86.55% in 2006-07 to 93.94% in 2008-09 and at upper primary level from 88.57% to 92.7% during the same period.

1.17. Equitable standard of School Education aims to provide quality, common education to all children in the State. This will be implemented in the State from 2010-11 by taking common syllabus and textbooks for classes I and VI alone. For all other classes, the new system would come into force from 2011-12.

Water Supply and Sanitation

1.18. In an attempt to provide clean drinking water to all by 2012, out of 92,689 habitations in Tamil Nadu, 82,554 habitations have been fully covered in terms of water supply by the end of March 2009, while the remaining 10,135 habitations are partially covered. Besides three Corporations, 45 Municipalities and 324 Town Panchayats have been provided with water supply as per norms. A 100 MLD capacity desalination plant at Minjur is nearing completion while another plant at Nemeli is being set up to bridge the demand supply gap in water supply in Chennai city.

1.19. Under-Ground Sewerage Schemes are taken up under the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP), Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP III), Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI & G) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

Roads

1.20. Tamil Nadu is in the forefront in the development of road infrastructure. 336 Bridges/ Culverts/ Structures and a road length of 7329.32 kms. have been completed during 2008-09. In 2009-10, works relating to 564 Bridges/ Culverts/ Structures and a Road length of 5812.64 kms. are being undertaken.

Energy

1.21. The total installed generation capacity of Tamil Nadu as on 30.04.2009 is 15,100 Mega Watts. While 95% of the villages have been provided electricity till March 2009, all the towns in the state are electrified. The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has played a significant role in the rural electrification. About 90,000 Below Poverty Line (BPL) service connections have been effected up to 31.10.2009. It is programmed to cover all the BPL households with service connection by December 2009.

Forest

1.22. The Eleventh Plan has envisaged creating forest and tree cover to the extent of 33% of the total geographical area of the state by 2012. As per the estimates of Forest Survey of India 2005, the forest and tree cover put together covered 22.04% of the total geographical area of the state.

1.23. For achieving the target, important flagship schemes like Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project, Comprehensive Wasteland Development Project are being implemented in the State for raising the Tree cover inside and outside the forest area. Under the Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) also, planting of trees is continued. Distribution of seedlings to small and marginal farmers and tree saplings to educational and other institutions is also continued.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

1.24. For the year 2010-11, out of the total outlay of Rs.19,000 crore, it is expected that an outlay of Rs.3610.00 crore and Rs. 198.00 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.

Development Imperatives

1.25. In the agriculture sector, it is proposed to increase the foodgrain production by increasing area under cultivation by developing the wastelands for profitable and sustainable agricultural operation, extending adequately the credit requirements of the farmers through Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies and Commercial Banks besides interest free loans through co-operatives for prompt repayers, ensuring quality seeds, promoting precision farming and SRI and strengthening post harvest technologies. Providing Social Security Net to farmers through Crop Insurance and enhancing the marketability of agricultural commodities and improving the price realization through alternate markets like terminal markets/Uzhavar Sandhai, setting up of Agricultural Export Zones and developing wholesale markets, Hi-tech productivity enhancement programme and Hi-tech horticulture including Micro Irrigation and fertigation are some of the other strategies to be implemented to enhance the returns to the farmers.

1.26. During this plan more emphasis is given to attract both foreign and domestic investments through transparent and pro-active policies and by establishing Special Economic Zones (SEZs). By developing appropriate training and skill development programmes, it is proposed to meet the growing demand for skilled labour of the Industries. The Micro-Medium and Small Industries will be developed as enunciated in the MSME Policy through infrastructure development, incentive schemes, technology development, subsidy schemes for units located in industrially backward areas, skill development, marketing support, deregulation and simplification, administrative reforms and rehabilitation of sick enterprises in the state.

1.27. For Human development, it is proposed to reach the unreached and provide them with access to quality health services both in rural and urban areas. Preventing and controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases and newly emerging diseases is another important activity that is proposed to be continued with greater vigour. Reduction of inter district disparities in attainment levels of the different health and educational indicators, enhancing the quality of education at all levels and reducing the gender gap are other strategies to be followed for further enhancing human development in the state.

Externally Aided Projects

Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

1.28. The Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project has been taking up road upgrade works, carrying out Enhanced Periodical Maintenance of roads, executing Institutional Strengthening and policy development works with the objective of improving the quality and sustainability of the state's core road network. Under the upgrade component, the upgrade of roads from Arcot to Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam to Tuticorin for a length of 724.64 Kms was taken up, of which 682.86 Km length of road works were completed up to 30.09.2009. Balance road works will be completed before 31.12.2009 except bye pass and ROBs. The works related to Construction of Ramanathapuram bypass, Kumbakonam bye pass and reconstruction of Tsunami affected bridge between Keelamanakudi and Melamanakudi villages are in progress. Under the Enhanced Periodical Maintenance of roads, a total length of 849 Kms of road works has already been completed and 117 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., are being carried out. The total Project cost is Rs.2160 crore, of which Rs.1670 crore is the loan component from the World Bank. Due to variations in upgrade works and foreign currency fluctuation, the anticipated final project cost is Rs. 2442.029 crore. Additional financing to the extent of Rs. 242 crore from World Bank has been submitted to the World Bank through the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The proposal is now under consideration of the World Bank. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs.494.70 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs.463.00 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 336.25 crore.

Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project

1.29. The Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from 2005, for a total cost of Rs.492.97 crore with a World Bank credit of Rs.412.65 crore. The main goal of the project is to improve the health outcomes of the people of Tamil Nadu, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. Project Activities include (i) Tribal Health Development (ii) Upgrade and Rationalization of Secondary Health Care Facilities (iii) Establishment of Health Systems Project Management Unit, (iv) Safe disposal of bio-medical waste, (vi) Establishment of Maternity wings in all CEmONC hospitals (vii) Training and Capacity Building etc., The project is due to be completed by March, 2010. A proposal at a cost of Rs. 572.62 crore has been sent to the World Bank for continuation of some of the activities already initiated by the project and for scaling up of some of the activities now implemented on pilot basis in a few districts. The World Bank is now examining the proposal.

1.30. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 121.52 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 240.97 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 192.94 crore.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III

1.31. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project -III is being implemented from 2005 with the goal to improve the delivery of urban services through enhancing the quality of urban infrastructure and strengthening the institutional and financial framework. The Project cost is Rs.1884.21 crore, of which the loan component from World Bank is Rs.1302.45 crore. The Project has been implemented by three implementing agencies. While the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited deals with the Water Supply Projects, Under Ground Sewerage Projects, Development of Roads and Bus stands, River Improvement works, the Commissioner of Municipal Administration engages in institutional strengthening and capacity building. The Traffic and Transportation sub-component of TNUDP-III is being implemented by Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority.

1.32. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 242.23 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 162.31 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 302.85 crore.

Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Vazhdhu Kaattuvom Project

1.33. Vazhdhu Kaattuvom Project is an empowerment and poverty alleviation Programme with emphasis on rural poverty. It is implemented with World Bank assistance with an outlay of Rs.717 crore for a period of 6 years. The Project is being implemented in 70 Backward Blocks in 15 Districts covering 2469 Village Panchayats from July 2006. Through this project, the principle of equity and inclusiveness is practised by providing a fair representation to all the disadvantaged sections of the community in the decision making process. 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, disabled and tribals and also link them with formal Banking institutions for credit. The Project is making special efforts to involve youth constructively in developmental activities and also to improve their employability by imparting skill training. A remarkable innovation in the project has been the transfer of experience gained by village level workers from one village to another and building training capacity at the village level itself. This social capital has been very useful while scaling up the project within a short period of time.

1.34. The effective and qualitative implementation of Vazhdhu Kaattuvom Project has come in for praise from the World Bank during successive supervisory missions. The mid term evaluation of the project has shown that the project has achieved exemplary results in the field and has surpassed the targets set in the appraisal documents. On the strength of this performance, an additional financing proposal seeking Rs.950 crore has been mooted to the World Bank by the State Government to expand the reach of the project. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 149.08 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs.162.42 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 184.14 crore.

Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project / Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities

1.35. Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) is being implemented with assistance from World Bank to repair damaged houses and provide for multi hazard resistant houses, reclaim agricultural lands, strengthen fisheries infrastructure, strengthen animal husbandry infrastructure, restore damaged public infrastructure. This project also supports strengthening institutional capacity of the State Government and other entities involved in the implementation of the project. The total project cost is Rs.1959 crore.

1.36. Based on the agreement reached between the Government of Tamil Nadu and the World Bank, the project now enters in the second phase of rehabilitations and economic recovery. In the second phase commencing from 13.08.2009, the scheme for reconstruction of multi-hazard disaster resistant housing in 11 coastal districts (except Chennai and Thiruvapur Districts) for vulnerable population, construction of evacuation routes and

signage evacuation shelters and installation of early warning systems are proposed to be taken up under the restructured programme.

1.37. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 109.14 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 100.00 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 400.00 crore.

Hydrology Project-II

1.38. The Hydrology Project-II is being implemented from April 2006 at a total project cost of Rs.25.27 crore with the World Bank assistance with the objective of extending and promoting sustained and effective use of Hydrological Information System by all potential users thereby contributing to productivity and cost effectiveness of water - related investments. The Hydrology Project-II is a vertical extension of the Hydrology Project-I. The main activities of the Hydrology Project-II are Institutional Strengthening and Vertical Extension. Under Institutional Strengthening, (i) Consolidation of Hydrology Project - I activities, (ii) Awareness raising, data Dissemination and knowledge sharing and (iii) Implementation Support are taken up. Under Vertical Extension, (i) Development of Hydrological Design Aids for all the River Basins in the state, (ii) Development of Decision Support System-Planning in Tamiraparani, Vaipar and Agniar River Basins and (iii) Purpose Driven Studies to address to specific hydrological problems as required are carried out.

1.39. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 1.86 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 5.68 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 4.80 crore.

Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project

1.40. Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project (IAMWARM) has been formulated with the objective of improving the irrigation service delivery and productivity of irrigated agriculture with effective Water Resources Management in a river basin/sub-basin framework in Tamil Nadu with the assistance of the World Bank. The Project Components include (i) Irrigation Systems modernization in a sub-basin framework (Water Resources Development), (ii) Agricultural Intensification and Diversification, (iii) Institutional Modernization for Irrigated Agriculture (Water Users Associations) and (iv) Water Resources Management.

1.41. The Project seeks to improve bulk water delivery through modernization of irrigation systems in about 63 selected sub-basins having an ayacut area of 6.17 lakh hectares. Under the Project, tank system modernization by restoring and repairing water bodies and improving canal irrigation system through repair and rehabilitation are proposed to be taken up in three phases. 55 sub basins having an ayacut area of 5.39 lakh ha. have been taken up for development during the period from 2007-08 to 2009-10. 871 tanks have been completed till 2008-09, while 674 tanks are in progress. 178 anicuts have been completed and 114 are in progress. 2140 kms of supply channels have been completed, while works in 909 kms are in progress. Further, the works relating to increase of farm water use efficiency through micro irrigation and support for farm mechanization efforts are taken by the Agricultural Engineering Department.

1.42. Based on improved bulk water delivery to irrigation systems, increase in productivity of agriculture related activities through improved agricultural intensification and diversification was programmed. The project also aims to improve production potential of livestock in the sub basins through delivery of veterinary services, green fodder development and improving knowledge of the farmers. Accordingly, veterinary units have been constructed, infertility camps conducted and fodder cultivation carried out.

1.43. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 267.58 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 408.47 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 468.14 crore.

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

1.44. This programme is being implemented from 2007 with a goal to build self-reliant coastal communities, resilient to shocks and able to manage their livelihood base in a sustainable manner. The project cost is Rs.283.71 crore with a loan component of Rs.130.25 crore from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Under Coastal area resource Management, (i) 100% household survey has been completed in all the Panchayats. Analysis of the target households is undertaken and the report will be obtained shortly, (ii) Participatory Resource Mapping has been completed in 64 Panchayats and Micro Plan in 41 Panchayats, (iii) Cluster level workshops on Fisheries Resource Management have been conducted. Under Employment Generation and Skill Training, (i) Structured survey of the Self Help Groups has been completed and identified weak Self Help Groups will be given training, (ii) The restructuring of Panchayat Level Federation is in progress and (iii) Formation of Fish Marketing Societies is under progress. Under Community based Sea Safety and Disaster Management, (i) exposure visit of school students to places of environmental importance are being organized, (ii) Awareness Creation of Environment is being carried out and (iii) Study on Sea Safety was entrusted to South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS). SIFFS presented the final report in July, 2009. Based on the suggestion given in the report for giving safety kits to all fishermen in the Project districts, Global Positioning System (GPS) will be provided on a pilot basis.

1.45. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 14.05 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 6.48 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 37.13 crore.

Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II

1.46. Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project is being implemented in the state of Tamil Nadu with active participation of people living in the villages abutting the degraded forests. Restoration of degraded forests through Joint Forest Management (JFM) based approach and poverty alleviation of forests dependents and rural poor through alternative employment are the major objectives of the Project. The Second Phase of the Project is being implemented with an outlay of Rs.567.42 crore. Under this programme, 800 villages abutting forests including 150 tribal villages have been brought under Joint Forest Management. Afforestation activities were carried out in 1,70,500 ha. of degraded forests along with creation of water harvesting facilities like check dams and percolation ponds. In addition, Buffer Zone activities in the form of income generation and community development

works were undertaken. Besides, 2919 Self Help Groups were formed with 40,503 women beneficiaries.

1.47. A state of the art Geomatic Centre has been established. Web based GIS is being established. GIS Technique is applied in planning and monitoring of forestry activities. Through Forestry extension centers seedlings / grafts are distributed at subsidized cost. The farmers and Self Help Group members are being trained in vermicasting and production of bio-fertilizers. Eco-education will be imparted to school children and youth. Research activities will focus on project related problems. Importance is given to research activities on agro-forestry, post harvest technology, application of bio-technology, etc.

1.48. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 115.91 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 34.45 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 21.25 crore.

Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project

1.49. Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project is being implemented to cater to the drinking water needs of 29.80 lakh population in the 3 Municipalities, 17 Town Panchayats and 6755 rural habitations in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts which have a high content of Fluoride in ground water. The Project cost is Rs.1928.80 crore. Under this Project, fluorosis mitigation is proposed to be taken up through three-pronged approach by engaging a Technical Support Organization for training to the doctors, schools teachers and Village Volunteers, Screening of school children and diet counseling. Capacity building to the local bodies in operation and maintenance of Water supply, rehabilitation and tariff collection is also proposed under this project.

1.50. A consortium led by M/S Nippon-Koie Co Ltd, Japan which is employed as Project Management Consultant (PMC) commenced the review of Detailed Project Report, preparation of pre qualification documents and bid schedule from 10/2008. To ensure early completion, the project has been divided into five packages. Action is being taken for the selection of the contractors for all packages under International Competitive Bidding. Pre qualification of contractors for 4 packages have been finalised and approval for this selection process has been obtained from Japan International Cooperation Agency. For one package pre-qualification of contractors is under progress. Tender schedule will be received from the pre qualified contractors and after evaluation of bids, work will commence before March, 2010.

1.51. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 10.45 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 190.38 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 392.96 crore.

Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project

1.52. The Tamil Urban Infrastructure Project (TNUIP) assisted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is being implemented from 2008. The total outlay of the project is Rs.345 crore. Under Ground Sewerage System is being undertaken in Chidambaram, Pattukottai and Rameswaram, under this project. The project is expected to be completed by 2013.

1.53. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 108.00 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 3.00 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 48.18 crore.

Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Project

1.54. 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. The project cost is Rs.500 crore. The project has been effected in 2008 and is expected to continue till 2013.

1.55. Works relating to (i) Underground sewerage system in Villupuram and Erode, (ii) Roads Storm Water Drain system in Tiruchy, (iii) Roads Storm Water Drain and Water Supply system in Panruti, (iii) Storm Water Drainage system Tirupur, (iv) Construction of ROB at Perambur and Kathivakkam-Cochrane Basin Road and Rangarajapuram and (v) RUB at Jones Road and RUBs at Monegar Choultry, Villivakkam Railway and Thyagappa Street, Korukkupet are under progress.

1.56. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 32.00 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 72.00 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 134.50 crore.

Chennai Metro Rail Project

1.57. The Chennai Metro Rail Project aims at providing Chennai with a fast, reliable, convenient, efficient, modern and affordable mode of public transport, as a lasting solution to the city's growing transport needs. The Project is implemented entirely in the public sector through joint equity participation by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) named "Chennai Metro Rail Limited" was incorporated on 03.12.2007 under the Companies Act for implementing the Project.

1.58. The Chennai Metro Rail Project envisages the creation of 2 corridors to a total length of 45 kms viz., (i) Washermanpet - Broadway - Chennai Central Station - Rippon Building - Tarapore Towers - Spencers - Gemini - Anna Salai - Saidapet - Guindy - Chennai Airport and (ii) Chennai Central - Vepery - Kilpauk Medical College - Aminjekarai - Shenoy Nagar - Anna Nagar East - Anna Nagar Thirumangalam - Koyambedu - CMBT along Inner Ring Road - Vadapalani - Ashok Nagar - SIDCO - Alandur - St. Thomas Mount. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 14,600 crore. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) has appointed Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) as the Prime Consultant (PC) for Phase-II of the project. A five member consortium led by Egis Rail S.A., France has been appointed as General Consultants. The administrative sanction for land acquisition has been issued. Basic design for the elevated stations and two typical designs for underground stations have been developed. Application for Pre Qualification has been invited for Rolling stock, design, manufacture and supply. Tenders for two elevated packages ECV-02 and ECV-03 have been invited. Application for Pre Qualification is under invitation for underground tunneling stations. It is proposed to complete all works for trial run of Chennai Metro Rail before April 2014.

1.59. The expenditure incurred in 2008-09 is Rs. 500.00 crore. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs. 600.00 crore and the outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs. 730.00 crore.

Allocation for the year 2010-11

1.60. The state's Eleventh Plan outlay was fixed at Rs.85344 crore. During 2007-08, the expenditure stood at Rs.14224.32 crore against the approved outlay of Rs.14000.00 crore. During 2008-09, the expenditure was Rs.16246.05 crore against the approved outlay of Rs.16000.00 crore. In 2009-10, it is anticipated that the outlay of Rs.17500 crore will be fully utilized. Totally, for the first three years of the Eleventh Plan Rs.47970.37 crore is expected to be utilised constituting 56.21%.

1.61. The outlay for the Annual Plan 2010-11 is proposed at Rs.19000 crore. This works out to 22.26% the Eleventh Plan outlay. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11 is 8.57% higher than the outlay for the year 2009-10.

1.62. For 2010-11, higher outlays have been considered for Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Energy, Industry and Minerals, Transport, Education, Health, Urban Development, 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 2010-11			
Sl. No.	Sectors	Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakh)	% to total outlay
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	159775	8.41
2	Rural Development	173768	9.15
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	79151	4.17
	Agriculture, Rural Development and Irrigation	412694	21.72
4	Energy	272428	14.34
5	Industry and Minerals (including I T)	79792	4.20
6	Transport	239829	12.62
	Power, Industry, Road and Transport	592049	31.16
7	Education including S & T	101994	5.37
8	Water Supply & Sanitation	102046	5.37
9	Housing & Urban Development	182271	9.59
10	Health	97568	5.14
11	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	101346	5.33
12	Social Welfare & Nutrition	254002	13.37
	Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Health, Welfare of SC, ST etc.,	839227	44.17
13	Other Sectors	56030	2.95
	Total	1900000	100.00

1.63. The Heads of Development-wise outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 are given in the Appendix.

Appendix
Draft Annual Plan - (2010- 11) - Proposed Outlay

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl. No.	Major / Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11
		Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES			
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	61555.85	61555.85	66919.80
	Agri. Research & Education	12139.48	12139.48	11494.18
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	852.21	0.11	923.21
	Soil & Water Conservation	9536.01	9536.01	9573.06
	Animal Husbandry	1578.98	1578.98	1597.51
	Dairy Development	2341.32	2341.32	2810.03
	Fisheries	10180.42	10180.42	11297.30
	Forestry & Wild Life	12766.62	12766.62	13864.70
	Agri. Financial Institutions	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Cooperation	35230.19	36082.29	41295.00
	Sub Total - I	146181.09	146181.09	159774.80
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
	Special Program for Rural Development	101246.65	112650.65	122060.69
	Land Reforms			
	Community Development & Panchayats	51120.46	51120.46	51706.83
	Sub Total - II	152367.11	163771.11	173767.52
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES *			
	HADP	4293.00		
	WGDP	2061.00		
	RSVY/ BRGF	11404.00		
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0.00		
	Sub Total - III	17758.00		
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL			
	Minor Irrigation	5889.00	5034.88	4123.25
	Command Area Development	1394.00	1846.01	1435.37
	Major & Medium Irrigation including Flood Control	71630.00	53157.60	73592.72
	Sub Total - IV	78913.00	60038.49	79151.34
V	ENERGY			
	Power	252570.08	274970.08	272162.20
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	187.03	187.03	266.25
	Sub Total - V	252757.11	275157.11	272428.45
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS			
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	33191.33	33157.86	35827.00
	Village & Small Industries	26408.13	26528.98	40723.28
	Minerals	87.06	87.06	41.43
	Sub Total - VI	59686.52	59773.90	76591.71
VII	TRANSPORT			
	Ports & Lighthouses	0.03	0.03	0.01
	Roads and Bridges	203276.68	203627.66	219345.90
	Road and Inland Water Transport	5544.19	5544.19	20482.80
	Sub Total - VII	208820.90	209171.88	239828.71
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS			
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT			
	Scientific Research	395.87	395.87	412.32
	Information Technology	2426.00	2426.00	3200.00
	Ecology & Environment	267.12	267.12	290.00
	Sub Total - IX	3088.99	3088.99	3902.32

Draft Annual Plan - (2010- 11) - Proposed Outlay

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major / Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11
		Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
	Secretariat Economic Services	554.44	787.90	683.84
	Tourism	3580.33	3810.23	3905.19
	Surveys & Statistics	70.83	70.83	84.45
	Weights & Measures	18.00	18.00	18.00
	Civil Supplies	4035.08	4035.08	4000.07
	Sub Total - X	8258.68	8722.04	8691.55
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION			
	General Education	84501.92	74531.92	92432.40
	Technical Education	4455.87	4455.87	4929.70
	Sports & Youth Services	2742.77	2742.77	2875.70
	Art and Culture	1981.07	1981.07	1343.66
	Medical & Public Health	89346.36	89390.36	97567.50
	Water Supply & Sanitation	91525.06	102456.26	102046.18
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	25657.14	25657.14	26988.42
	Urban Development	143573.33	143573.33	155282.49
	Information & Publicity	254.95	254.95	34.01
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	92525.64	93322.04	101345.60
	Labour & Labour Welfare	16975.96	16976.00	15409.36
	Social Security & Social Welfare	123533.75	123658.92	137697.51
	Nutrition	101846.53	101846.53	116304.47
	Other Social Services	26247.02	26247.02	4967.79
	Sub Total - XI	805167.37	807094.18	859224.79
XII	GENERAL SERVICES			
	Stationery & Printing	0.08	0.08	0.08
	Public Works	17001.15	17001.13	26638.73
	Sub Total - XII	17001.23	17001.21	26638.81
	GRAND TOTAL	1750000.00	1750000.00	1900000.00

* - Anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 and Proposed outlay for 2010-11 are included in the respective sectors

2. Agriculture and Rural Development

2.1. In Tamil Nadu, 50% of the labour force is being engaged in Agriculture and Allied activities for their livelihood contributing 10.7% of the state GSDP. The Eleventh Five Year Plan had targeted the GSDP from agriculture and allied sector to grow at 4% per annum, aiming to reverse a sharp deceleration in this sector during the Tenth Plan period. Though the first two years of the Eleventh plan had witnessed severe natural calamities, there has been an increasing trend in the growth rates in agriculture. Decline in area under cultivation and water resources, deterioration of soil health and scarcity of agricultural labourers have hindered the speedy growth in agricultural development.

2.2. The state is taking concerted efforts to attain sustainable agriculture development by bringing agriculture as a commercial venture by switching over from the present method of cultivation to adoption of new scientific method of cultivation like System of Rice Intensification, Pit method in sugarcane, new variety development programmes and Precision Farming.

Crop Husbandry

2.3. The Eleventh Plan has aimed to achieve food security through high production, moving from input driven agriculture to technology driven, focusing on rainfed crops and to achieve soil health security through soil health care. Out of Rs.2,886 crore earmarked for Crop Husbandry in the Eleventh Five year Plan, about half of the outlay has been spent in the first three years including the anticipated expenditure for 2009-10.

2.4. Under Agricultural and Allied Sector, a few flagship schemes like National Agricultural Development Programme, Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project, Agricultural Labour Welfare Board and Precision Farming that are multi-sectoral, multi-departmental schemes, are implemented in the state. Other few flagship schemes like Food Security Mission and Horticulture Development Mission are implemented with direct central financing. Crop Insurance scheme was allocated Rs.102 crore. However, in the first three years of the Eleventh Plan, the expenditure has far exceeded the outlay. This is mainly due to the compensation given to the farmers for drought during 2007-08 and flood during November 2008.

2.5. The Eleventh Plan had fixed the target for production and area for foodgrains at a moderate level of 113.80 LMT and 42.5 L.ha at the terminal year. For the individual crops, these targets were: Paddy 85.8 LMT and 22 L.ha, Millets 21 LMT and 10.5 L.ha, and Oil Seeds 20.40 LMT and 11.6 L.ha. Albeit the drought and the floods, the performance is satisfactory, though the targets could not be achieved.

2.6. Productivity of Paddy and Sugarcane is on the increasing trend and this may be due to the implementation of SRI technique and Pit method respectively. During 2007-09, totally 1.10 lakh farmers have been trained in SRI and demonstrations were conducted in 54,236 ha during the same period. The productivity performance of almost all horticultural crops is more than the target set. In case of pulses, cotton and oilseeds, the productivity performance needs to be pushed up.

2.7. The desirable Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) is around 25% for self pollinated crops like paddy, ragi, pulses, groundnut, gingelly etc, 35% for

cross pollinated crops such as cholam, cumbu and cotton and 100% for hybrids. The present seed replacement rate of all the crops is higher except pulses and oilseeds. The government is taking various steps to ensure availability of quality seeds to the farming community. As against the distribution target of 50.75 LMT for inorganic fertilizers, 36.75 LMT has been distributed during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. Similarly, 1.54 LMT of Blue Green Algae has been produced, as against the distribution target of 2.65 LMT, and distributed to the farmers during the same period.

2.8. During 2010-11, the procurement and distribution of paddy and millet seeds will be with an outlay of Rs.35.76 crore, Increasing the production of oilseeds (IPOS) with an outlay of Rs. 24.31 crore, Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM) Project with an outlay of Rs. 22.75 crore and Insurance scheme including National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) with an outlay of Rs.121 crore will be continued.

2.9. The **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** aims at increasing the production of rice and pulses additionally through increase in area and productivity. It is being implemented with Government of India's (GOI) 100% assistance. The programme is being implemented in five districts wherein the rice productivity is less than the state average viz., Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai and 12 potential pulse districts.

2.10. The **National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP)** was launched from 2007-08 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, dryland development, productivity enhancement programme etc., are promoted. The establishment of agri-clinic, automatic weather station and mini soil testing laboratories are also being taken up under this programme.

2.11. The **National Horticulture Mission** is implemented through cluster approach in 20 districts with focus on nine crops. The scheme will be continued during 2009-10 with a Central assistance of Rs.120 crore. The modern Micro Irrigation Schemes like drip and sprinkler irrigation are the ways for efficient use of surface as well as ground water resources. Under this scheme, 50% subsidy towards the installation of drip/ sprinkler system is provided. The scheme will be continued with full thrust during 2010-11. The Centrally sponsored schemes of National Mission on Medicinal Plants in Tamil Nadu, National Bamboo Mission in Tamil Nadu will also be continued during 2010-11.

2.12. Under **Increasing the Production of Oil Seeds (IPOS)** scheme, the multiplication of Certified Seeds of groundnut, gingelly, sunflower, castor and soyabean with an objective to procure and distribute quality oilseeds as per the SRR, besides providing latest technologies to increase the productivity is being undertaken.

2.13. The actual foodgrain production during 2007-08 and 2008-09 was 65.61 LMT and 91.11 LMT with 50.40 LMT and 64.61 LMT of rice alone. The anticipated achievement is 106.48 LMT during 2009-10. The target set for 2010-11 for foodgrain production is 112 LMT.

2.14. As against the production target of 228.36 LMT for Horticultural crops in the Eleventh Plan, 174.57 LMT and 175.80 LMT were produced during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. The likely production for 2009-10 will be 190.74 LMT. The target set for 2010-11 is 207.91 LMT for horticulture crops including 86.97 LMT for fruits and 98.3 LMT for vegetables.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.15. Under Crop Husbandry Sector, an amount of Rs. 496.95 crore and Rs.615.56 crore was spent during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. An amount of Rs.669.20 crore is proposed for the year 2010-11.

Soil and Water Conservation

2.16. 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 through distribution of wasteland to the landless labourers etc.

2.17. The flagship scheme '**Distribution of Wasteland to the landless labourers**' is being implemented under this sector by dovetailing the funds under various schemes. Under this, so far 2.10 lakh acres of wasteland have been distributed to 1.75 lakh farmers. Wherever land development is required, those lands are developed and made suitable for crop cultivation. So far 51,337 acres of land have been developed by which 31,440 farmers were benefited. To supplement irrigation and ground water recharge, 10,683 farm ponds have been created in the wastelands under this programme. Under the development of land parcels of '10 acre and above' in category I and II type of lands, out of 142 clusters over an extent of 2,609.23 acres, 102 clusters with an extent of 1,937.27 acres have been developed through distribution and planting of horticulture crops benefiting 2,053 farmers. Under '50 acre and above' parcels development, 42 land parcels having an extent of 2347.40 acres have been taken up for development benefiting 1,539 farmers. In the development of land parcels of '1000 acres and above' in Kavunji village, as corporate village under NADP-Precision Farming (2008-09), it is to be implemented by benefiting 508 small and marginal farmers. The programme of distribution of wasteland to landless agricultural labourers, soil conservation, rainwater harvesting schemes etc., will be continued during 2010-11.

2.18. Under **soil conservation programme**, an area of 30,422 ha is likely to be covered under River Valley Project (RVP) as against the target of 62,500 ha; in tribal area, an area of around 2,448 ha is likely to be covered as against the target of 3,500 ha. As against the Budget outlay of Rs.143.03 crore, only Rs.65.42 crore was spent during 2008-09 and Rs.95.36 crore is expected to be spent during 2009-10.

2.19. Under **Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water-bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM)**, during 2009-10, it is programmed to implement works such as micro irrigation, farm ponds, farm mechanization, pipe laying etc., in 38 sub basins at a cost of Rs.38.82 crore and the programme will be continued at a cost of Rs.47.78 crore.

2.20. Due to increased exploitation of ground water, **rainwater harvesting programmes** are being implemented for recharging the ground water. The programme is being implemented on watershed basis in such a way that the

modern technologies are adopted for improving the moisture regime of the watershed for increased land use. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.5 crore is likely to be spent towards implementation of rainwater harvesting and run off management works. During the year 2010-11, it is proposed to continue this programme with an outlay of Rs.18 crore.

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 HADP, WGDP, and Tribal Area Development and will be continued during 2010-11. About 2,730 structures are targeted to be created under these programmes.

2.22. The energy efficiency in the farm sector pumpsets is poor as the farmers are using inefficient pumpsets or using old pumpsets. It is proposed to replace the old inefficient electrical pumpsets with an aim of saving electricity by providing subsidy assistance with an amount of Rs.7.50 crore for 2010-11. Under restructured National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA), it is proposed to take up 500 watersheds in 22 districts with an outlay of Rs.2.10 crore.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.23. An amount of Rs.95.73 crore is proposed for Soil and Water Conservation Works for the year 2010-11.

Animal Husbandry

2.24. Livestock and livelihood are closely interconnected in rural households since time immemorial. The Eleventh Plan aims at increasing the crossbred cattle population through increase in the artificial insemination coverage, provide veterinary services and breeding support, increase the availability of green fodder, strengthening disease diagnostics, surveillance and monitoring activities. As against the target of 57.08 lakh tonnes of milk production for Eleventh Plan, it is expected that 56.36 lakh tonnes will be achieved during the first three years of the plan period. Similarly, as against the target production of 9,787 million eggs, it is expected to achieve 8,751 million eggs during the first three years. In case of meat including broiler, the target is 2.68 lakh tonnes, but the production is expected to be 3.55 lakh tonnes.

2.25. Under the Livestock Protection Programme, 16,500 camps are likely to be organized and 195 lakh animals are likely to be treated in the first three years of the Eleventh Plan.

2.26. With the sustained efforts of implementing various programmes with judicious utilization of animal and natural resources in an eco-balanced way, the estimated milk production which was 35.24 lakh tonnes during 1993-1994, has increased to 56.74 lakh tonnes during 2008-2009. During the same period, the estimated egg production has increased from 2,919 million numbers to 8,810 million numbers and the estimated meat production has increased from 412 lakh Kgs. to 420 lakh Kgs. This has led to a per capita availability of 235 grams of milk per day and 133 eggs per annum. With increased thrust to this sector, it will not only be capable of meeting the basic demands of the rapidly growing population, but also help in a comprehensive socio-economic transformation of rural people.

2.27. 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'. During these camps, Medical, Surgical, Gynaecological, infertility treatments, Artificial Insemination, Pregnancy verification, Castration, Deworming, Preventive vaccination etc. are being carried out, besides exhibitions of Animal Husbandry activities and Fodder cultivation. An amount of Rs.2.50 crore is likely to be spent during 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.2.31 crore is proposed for 2010-11.

2.28. The World Bank assisted **Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management project** 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. An amount of Rs.4.01 crore is likely to be spent during 2009-10. During the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs.5.62 crore has been provided for improving Livestock Fodder Management and for Capacity Building.

2.29. Under **National Agricultural Development Programme**, the schemes like Green fodder Development, Provision of Mobile Diagnostic Laboratories. Development of Small Ruminants, Identification and Traceability of Breedable Bovines, Provision of Chaff Cutters are being implemented during 2009-10 and will be continued during 2010-11 also.

2.30. 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. The programme will be continued during 2010-11.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.31. The Animal Husbandry programmes will be continued with a proposed outlay of Rs.15.98 crore for the Animal Husbandry sector during 2010-11.

Dairy Development

2.32. Dairy has vast options to generate employment and has helped in alleviating poverty in the rural belt. Dairying provides definite and regular income and employment to millions of rural families throughout the year, especially to women thereby improving the quality of their life. There are 17 District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions functioning in the state of Tamil Nadu covering 31 districts with an installed processing capacity of 19.42 lakh litres per day (LLPD). There are 36 Chilling Centres in the District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions with an installed chilling capacity of 13.55 LLPD. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited is the apex body of the 17 District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions. The Federation has four dairy plants in Chennai – one at Ambattur with a capacity of 4.00 LLPD, another at Madhavaram with a capacity of 2.00 LLPD and the third dairy at Sholinganallur with a capacity of 4.00 LLPD and the fourth dairy at Ambattur is engaged in the manufacture of value added milk products such as yoghurt, ice cream, khova, pro-biotic curd etc.

2.33. In the District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union, under the Milch Animal Breeding Programme, around 8 lakh milch animals in 5,053 Dairy Cooperatives Societies are being covered through 2,380 Artificial Insemination (A.I.) Centres. 2,182 AI centres are functioning as Mobile AI centres. 13.70 lakh Artificial Inseminations had been carried out and

4.66 lakh crossbred calves were born. The Government of Tamil Nadu have approved the project for establishment of 2 lakh litre handling capacity dairy and powder plant with a capacity of 20 MTs at Thiruvannamalai. An amount of Rs.25 crore is proposed for 2010-11 for this scheme.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.34. Totally an amount of Rs.28.10 crore is proposed for the Dairy Development Sector.

Fisheries

2.35. 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 fisherman.

2.36. 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 8.38 lakh, of which 2.81 lakh fishermen are actively engaged in fishing. At present, about 6,200 mechanised fishing crafts and 50,360 traditional crafts (18,727 vallams and 31,633 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.

2.37. The inland fisheries sector has about 3.71 lakh ha of water spread area. The Inland fisher population is about 2.16 lakhs. About 5,000 ha are being utilized for fresh water aquaculture. There are 8 fish seed production centres and 29 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.

2.38. The construction of Fishing Harbours at Colachel and Thengapattinam in Kanyakumari District has already been commenced and work is in progress. In respect of Fishing Harbour at Poompuhar in Nagapattinam District, preliminary studies have been completed; detailed project report is prepared and sent to Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries, Bangalore to revise the Techno Economic Feasibility Report. Construction of Fishing Harbours at Muttom and Rajakkamangalamuthurai in Kanniyakumari District under 'Build, Own, Operate and Transfer' (BOOT) system is being taken up and the work is in progress.

2.39. In respect of human resources development, a world class training Institute called 'Fisheries Institute of Technology and Training' has been established at Chennai with participation of major Corporate like TATA Group to impart skill upgrading training to fishers.

2.40. As against the target of 18.72 lakh tonnes and 7.66 lakh tonnes for Marine and Inland fish production during the first three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, it is expected to achieve 11.72 lakh tonnes and 5.30 lakh tonnes respectively.

2.41. 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. 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.

2.42. Under the **National Savings-cum-Relief Scheme for Marine Fishermen scheme**, as per Government of India norms, a sum of Rs.75/- per month shall be collected from the beneficiary fisherman for a period of 8 months in a year. The total sum of Rs.600/- thus collected will be matched with 50% contribution i.e. Rs.300/- each by the State and Central Governments. Thus, a sum of Rs.1200/- will be disbursed to the beneficiary during the four lean months. The scheme will be continued with an outlay of Rs.26.07 crore. A similar scheme for Fisherwomen is also being implemented with state own fund.

2.43. 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 have providing relief assistance of Rs.500/ per family during the ban period. Through relief measures, 1.42 lakh families have been benefited during 2009-10. The scheme will be continued with an amount of Rs.10.08 crore. The target set for the Inland and Marine fish production for 2010-11 is 1.86 lakh tonnes and 3.79 lakh tonnes respectively. It is also proposed to motorise 1000 traditional crafts during 2010-11.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.44. An amount of Rs.101.80 crore is expected to be spent under Fisheries sector during 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.112.97 crore is proposed for 2010-11.

Irrigation and Flood Control

2.45. 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 (62 million people living in 17 river basins). 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.

2.46. 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. The river basin planning for optimum utilization of water resources is particularly important for water starved Tamil Nadu state. Since a large percentage of consumptive use is through irrigation, irrigation water management is to be given the top priority. This task requires a strong institutional arrangement for effective implementation of the policies for better water management and participatory approach, which is being strongly advocated by the water experts.

2.47. Out of the total geographical area of 130.10 lakh hectares in the state, the net area sown is about 50.62 lakh hectares of which about 28.64 lakh hectares (56.5%) gets irrigation facilities, out of which surface water irrigation through canals accounts for 7.53 lakh hectares, tanks accounts

for 5.06 lakh hectares, ground water through wells and tube wells accounts for 15.94 lakh hectares.

Minor Irrigation

2.48. 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.

2.49. The **Hydrology Project Phase II** is implemented at a cost of Rs.25.27 crore for a period of 6 years from 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, development of Decision Support System (DSS). The Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project, Hydrology Project and Restoration and Deepening of tank schemes will continue to be implemented during 2010-11.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.50. An amount of Rs.50.35 crore is expected to be spent during 2009-10 and an amount of Rs. 41.23 crore is proposed for Minor Irrigation sector for the year 2010-11.

Command Area Development

2.51. 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 2007-08 and 2008-09. OFD works in Welington Reservoir project, Thirukovilur Anicut project, Guntar, Chinnar, Karuppanadhi reservoir project, Vaniyar Reservoir project and Kodiveri project are being newly taken up during the Eleventh Plan period and proposed to be continued during 2010-11.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.52. An amount of Rs.18.46 crore is expected to be spent during 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.14.35 crore is proposed for Command Area Development sector for the year 2010-11.

Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control

2.53. Under the Major and Medium Irrigation, IAMWARM Project, Restoration of Channels – systems – 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 three years of the Eleventh Plan.

2.54. During the year 2010-11, 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.

2.55. Under **Intralinking of river project**, following three links have been investigated into: 1) Cauvery-Agniar-South Vellar-Manimuthar-Vaigai-Gundar, 2) Tambiraparani-Karumeniar-Nambiar and 3) Pennaiyar-Cheygar. The proposal for intralinking of Pennaiyar River with Cheyyar River at a cost of Rs.174 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.

2.56. 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 2010-11. 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. An amount of Rs.2.00 crore is proposed for 2010-11. 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.20 crore. As a result of this work, it would be possible to store water up to the reservoir original capacity of 258 TMC.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.57. An amount of Rs.531.58 crore is expected to be spent during 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.735.93 crore is proposed for the Major, Medium Irrigation and Flood Control sector for the year 2010-11.

Other Agricultural Activities

Agricultural Research and Education

2.58. 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

2.59. 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.

2.60. Education: During 2007-08, two under graduate courses - B. Tech. (Agri. Business Management) and B.Tech.(Agricultural Information Technology) were introduced. A PG programme on M.Sc (Sugarcane Technology) was introduced under open distance learning (ODL) mode.

2.61. Extension: The extension activities under taken during 2006-07 were: training (2050), seminar (2051), field demonstration (167), on farm trails (446), mass media linkage (430) and print media (641) and other outreach activities (1578).

2.62. Technologies: During 2007, the following crop varieties were released namely:- Rice (CO R 48); Blackgram (VBN BG 5); Avarai (CO Gb 14); Groundnut (VRI Gn 6); Sapota (PKM Sa 5); Tapioca (CTCRI CO Tp 5); Panivaragu (CO PV 5); White long snake gourd (PLR SG 1); Jack (PLR J 2); and Bhendi Hybrid (A COBhH1). The farm implements such as power tiller operated slasher cum in-situ shredder, sugarcane detraser and a subsoiler attachment for stump removal were also developed. The management technologies for mass multiplication of bamboos, and other Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) technologies etc., were developed.

2.63. An amount of Rs.75.29 crore is likely to be spent by TNAU for the year 2009-10 and will continue to undertake the various research activities with an outlay of Rs.78.89 crore for 2010-11.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS)

2.64. During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan period, research on validating the research on Mineral Map of Tamil Nadu, development of vaccine against Coliform Mastitis, genetic upgrade of cattle and buffaloes, development of Vaccine for goat pox disease, development of lateral flow kit for the diagnosis of Bovine Brucellosis, production of bioactive compounds of pharmaceutical value from marine organisms were taken up. Also, the Ethno Veterinary Herbal Research Training Unit for Livestock Health Care at Thanjavur was established during 2007-08.

2.65. An amount of Rs.41.19 crore is likely to be spent by TANUVAS for the year 2009-10 and will continue to undertake the various research activities with an outlay of Rs.30.86 crore for 2010-11.

Department of Agriculture

2.66. An amount of Rs.4.91 crore is likely to be spent for distribution of micronutrient mixtures to the farmers by Department of Agriculture for the year 2009-10 and Rs.5.19 crore for 2010-11.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.67. Under Agricultural Research and Education sector, an amount of Rs.121.39 crore is expected to be spent for the year 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.114.94 crore is proposed for the year 2010-11.

Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control

2.68. 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, 108 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.

2.69. 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.

2.70. Under **National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP)**, Community Post-harvest Marketing Infrastructure like grading, sorting yards, smoke house, washing machines for vegetables and fruits, collection vehicles are being provided. The programme will be continued with an outlay of Rs.9.23 crore.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.71. An amount of Rs.9.23 crore is proposed for Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control sector for 2010-11.

Co-operation and Public Distribution System

Co-operatives

2.72. Co-operative societies have played 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 has been programmed to issue loans to the extent of Rs.2,500 crore under Short term, Rs.250.00 crore under Medium term and Rs.225 crore under long term during the year 2010-11.

2.73. The government has agreed to repay the loss arising out of the waiver of cooperative agricultural loans outstanding as on 31.03.2006 to the Cooperatives in five equal annual installments with 8% interest. The total outstanding amount as on 31.3.06 is Rs.5369.88 crore, of which Rs.3795.08 crore is to be paid in installments. Towards this, an amount of Rs.253.67 crore has been proposed for 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 cooperatives from 2009-10, for which, an amount of Rs.60 crore is proposed for 2010-11.

2.74. The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides assistance in the form of loan and subsidy. The State Government will sanction a matching subsidy. The project is being implemented in Theni, Thoothukudi, Salem, Erode, Madurai and Pudukkottai. The programme will be continued during 2010-11. An amount of Rs.9.97 crore is proposed for 2010-11 for this scheme.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.75. An amount of Rs.360.82 crore is expected to be spent during the year 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.412.95 crore is proposed for 2010-11.

Civil Supplies

2.76. 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.

2.77. Though the Government of India introduced the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in 1997, Tamil Nadu has continued to implement the Universal Public Distribution System. The Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu is unique since it covers all families and is based on the choice of the people. All cardholders who opt to buy rice from the Public Distribution System shops are given rice up to 20 Kg/month at a uniform rate of Rs.1/Kg. The state has the unique distribution of maintaining the price of rice at the lowest level in the country. To control the prices of essential commodities like pulses, oil etc., a special scheme as a temporary measure, supplying toor dhal, Urad dhal, fortified wheat flour and palmolein oil is being implemented.

2.78. Provision of free LPG connection and Gas stove to poor families, Assistance in the form of subsidy to the purchase of kerosene barrels and modern weighing machine to Cooperative Fair Price shops and Share capital assistance to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation are some of the schemes operated under this sector.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.79. An amount of Rs.40.35 crore is expected to be spent during 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.40 crore is proposed for Civil Supplies sector for the year 2010-11.

Rural Development

2.80. The objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan as proposed for the Rural Development Sector are (1) to enhance the quality of living by creating adequate and appropriate infrastructure with equitable access, (2) to provide increased livelihood opportunities, (3) to empower women and youth, (4) to strengthen grass root democracy and make the Panchayat Raj Institutions vibrant with adequate financial resource base. The state is well on track with these avowed objectives. The major policy shifts enunciated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan document continues to be reflected in the strategies proposed for utilising the outlay for 2010-11.

Performance in Rural Development Sector

2.81. Commensurate to the Eleventh Five Year Plan allocation of Rs.10241.28 crore for Rural Development Sector, the department has utilised an amount of Rs.4967.00 crore up to 2009-10 which is 48%. In 2010-11, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.1738 crore being the fourth year of the Five Year Plan.

2.82. An amount of Rs. 1523.67 crore was allotted for the Rural Development sector during 2009-10. Against this, an amount of Rs.1637.71 crore is expected to be utilized. In physical numbers 492 school sports centres and 2018 Community Sports Centre totalling 2510 Sports Centres were created under AGAMT, the flagship holistic programme of the state aimed at providing comprehensive development to all villages in a phased manner. 2389 Library buildings are also under construction and books and furniture provided for 1503 Libraries. 2049 villages were provided with additional street lights. This programme envisages dovetailing component at the village level with other departments. In this aspect, during the current year 420 works from Highways department, 35589 works from

Agriculture, 85338 works from Animal Husbandry, 1077 works from Agriculture Engineering, 922 works from TWAD Board, 929 works under SSA, 10007 works from Social Welfare, 14810 works from Electricity Board, 34 works from PWD were dovetailed and works are in progress. This dovetailing component has proved successful in bringing in holistic development to the 2510 villages taken up under AGAMT for the current year with more than 5.16 lakh numbers of works taken up. 34191 kutchha houses are proposed to be upgraded and 131416 new houses to be constructed. 16600 infrastructure assets are created under the Member of Legislative Assembly Community Development Scheme (MLACDS). Among the other shared schemes, the state provided revolving fund to 54099 SHGs and economic assistance to 6003 SHGs in rural areas under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) as a means of improving service delivery and alternative delivery mechanism.

Strengthening Grass root democracy

2.83. There are 12620 Village Panchayats in the state spread across 385 blocks in 32 districts with the creation of additional two districts for better administration. The number of Village Panchayats varies from district to district. The Nilgiris (35), Kanniyakumari (99), Theni (130) and Karur (158) are some of the districts with fewer Village Panchayats while Villupuram (1104), Tiruvannamalai (860), Vellore (753), Cuddalore (681) and Kancheepuram (648) are some of the districts with a large number of Village Panchayats.

2.84. 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.

2.85. The government had allocated Rs.1800.00 crore as the State Finance Commission grant for the Rural Local Bodies but the devolution has crossed Rs.2000 crore in 2009-10 which is expected to be at the same level in 2010-11 from the State Devolutionary Grants out of which 60% are expected to be provided to Village Panchayat, 32% to Panchayat Union and 8% to District Panchayats.

Strengthening Service Delivery Machinery

2.86. The efforts taken in 2009-10 to strengthen the Panchayats and to improve service delivery will continue in 2010-11 also. It is anticipated that these efforts will accelerate the pace of the development significantly by making the delivery mechanism more efficient and dynamic. It is seen that the state has devolved more funds to the Panchayats than the 30% prescribed as monitorable indicator. Apart from the efforts taken in strengthening grass root institutions of democracy and administrative machinery as enunciated above, the salient features and suggested outlay of programmes expected to continue in 2010-11 are given below.

2.87. The **Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT)** will continue to be the single major scheme providing for convergence of

resources of many field departments. This scheme provides untied funds of Rs.5.00 lakh to be used for filling infrastructural gaps and another Rs.15.00 lakh for stipulated items to the identified village panchayats. Rs.257.61 crore has been spent in the implementation of the scheme during the year 2009-10 with creation of nearly 2.43 lakh assets in 2510 villages. For the year 2010-11, nearly 2.5 lakh works are expected to be taken up in more than 2500 village panchayats.

2.88. As a focused area development scheme, the **Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)** is fully funded by the State Government. Under this scheme, 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. The allocation per Constituency was increased from Rs.1.20 crore to Rs.1.50 crore and finally to Rs. 1.70 crore from the year 2009-10 onwards. 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.

Central Schemes

2.89. The **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)** 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. In NREGS, the modification of the guidelines relating to rural schedule of rates, prescription of minimum registration in every village panchayats, providing additional fuel to the vehicles of Panchayat Unions and providing technical assistance for data maintenance, banning of works less than Rs.3 lakh value have resulted in utilization of Rs. 175.00 crore in 2009-10 utilising more than the outlay proposed with the average percentage of registration crossing 70% in ten districts and 45% in the other districts. Women continued to form a major work force in 2009-10 also contributing to nearly 85% of the total registered work force. More than 56% of the registered workforce belongs to SC/ST category. During 2010-11, an outlay of Rs. 250 crore has been proposed under the scheme.

2.90. The salient features of other centrally sponsored schemes, which will be continued in 2010-11, are detailed below.

2.91. 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. 10% of the scheme fund is allocated for the training component, 20% for the infrastructure component and 70% for revolving fund-cum-subsidy component. 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.

2.92. In 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 50.43 crore has been utilized for the implementation of this scheme with 6003 No. of SHGs provided with economic assistance. In 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 50.77 crore will be

provided along with a credit target of nearly Rs. 215 crore from lending institutions. The following initiatives are expected to improve the quality of utilization of funds and increase credit assistance in 2010-11.

- Encouraging SHGs to opt for major key activities around which suitable clusters can be created at district / block level thereby promoting activity based clusters.
- Providing infrastructural facilities for these clusters and activity based federations of SHGs.
- Availability of directory of reputed Training Institutions for facilitating the conduct of useful training programmes under SGSY.
- By promoting marketing opportunities for SHG products through a calendar of exhibitions at the District / Taluk level.

Total Sanitation Campaign

2.93. The **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)** project envisages a demand-driven approach with focus 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 house hold latrines and community complexes and 70:30 for school and anganwadi toilets.

2.94. With the continuance of the state level multi media campaign in 2009-10 to create awareness and change the mind-set of rural public, the state has utilised Rs.20.09 crore which is a significant increase over previous year. Since this is a demand driven scheme, an outlay of Rs.22.62 crore is suggested for 2010-11 also to meet the demand generation.

2.95. Giving fillip to the Total Sanitation Programme, 1783 Village Panchayats and 7 Panchayat Unions were selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Award during 2009-10 also vying closely with each other in promoting clean hygiene/good sanitary practices among the rural public. This award will continue in the year 2010-11 also. The state will continue its own award for maintaining sanitation and other special initiatives, innovative efforts taken in the village panchayat through the Uthamar Gandhi Award with a cash prize of Rs.5 lakh and a certificate.

2.96. The focused area development scheme of the Centre will continue in the year 2010-11 with same allocation of Rs.2.00 crore per year per MP constituency. The utilization for 2009-10 is expected to be only around Rs.45 crore only in view of the Parliament elections during this year. It is anticipated that Rs.114 crore will be allotted for works under **Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)** for 2010-11. There is no state share involved in this scheme.

2.97. From the year 2008-09 onwards the **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** road works have been taken up under the Bharat Nirman Phase-I and Phase-II programmes, which will continue to provide all weather roads to rural habitations with population of more than 1000 and population between 500 – 1000. 2409 works at a length of nearly 5000 kms have been taken up under this scheme in 2009-10 at a cost of Rs.1323 crore and will be completed.

2.98. The Centrally Sponsored **Bharat Nirman Programme** is to take up upgradation works targeted to provide all weather road connectivity to all habitations having population of 500 and above in hilly, desert & tribal

areas. Under Bharat Nirman Programme 805 kms of upgradation work has been completed at a cost of Rs.196 crore and will continue in 2009-10 with an anticipated outlay of nearly Rs.734 crore. The programme will continue in 2010-11 also.

2.99. The **Indira Awaaz Yojana** will continue in 2010-11 with the same objective of construction of free houses to SC/ST members, free bonded labours and non SC/ST rural poor living below poverty. 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 kutcha houses are taken up.

2.100. A maximum of 40% allocation is provided for Non SC/ST BPL rural households with a minimum of 60% allocation for SC/ST BPL households. A percentage is earmarked for minorities also. The unit cost of new house with the minimum plinth area of 20 sq. metres has been fixed at Rs.35,000 for ordinary soil and Rs.38,500 for difficult soil by the Government of India. The State Government provides an additional amount of Rs.20,000 for RCC roofing in addition to its state share. Additionally, Rs.2200 will be provided for the beneficiary to construct toilet using the total sanitation funds.

2.101. The total cost of an IAY house would continue to be Rs.55000/- and Rs.58500/- for ordinary soil and difficult soil respectively during 2010-11. A further subsidy of Rs.2200 out of Total Sanitation Funds is dovetailed to enable each beneficiary to construct a toilet in the IAY house.

2.102. New houses to the tune of 135265 have been constructed including spillover of previous year and 35369 kutcha houses upgraded during 2009-10. For 2010-11, it is anticipated that 70000 new houses will be constructed and at least 20000 kutcha houses upgraded. The State Government will continue to provide an additional amount of Rs.20000 per unit towards RCC roofing for new houses.

Alternate Delivery System

2.103. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan it has been proposed to introduce an alternative delivery system through the medium of SHGs/Community based institutions. In tune with the avowed objectives of the Eleventh Plan, 2.72 lakh rural SHGs and 1.19 lakh urban SHGs have been formed till 2009-10. A majority of the SHGs have been provided with basic training. Skill training has been provided to 75513 SHGs contributing towards improving service delivery. These SHGs have taken up activities like running of canteens, garbage collection and segregation of waste in rural areas, undertaking minor hand pump repairs and construction activities for public as well as private buildings. 1250 Panchayat level federations (PLF) have been restructured among the existing PLFs in 12618 village panchayats.

2.104. These efforts will continue in 2010-11 with capacity building exercises provided to all PLF office bearers on governance inputs. New livelihood schemes will be entrusted to the PLFs and PLFs certification made mandatory for processing SHG claims (of voluntary agencies).

2.105. An amount of Rs.125 lakh has been utilized for giving EDP training to the office bearers of SHGs to take up new livelihood activities through reputed institutions. In 2010-11 this exercise will continue with at least 5000 women undergoing EDP training.

2.106. Youth Self Help Groups will continue to be focussed in 2010-11 in tune with the Eleventh Plan objective to harness the youth power in rural villages under the aegis of SGSY scheme. At least 25000 youth will be trained for livelihoods during 2010-11. In addition to SGSY the Mahalir Thittam will also focus on Youth Self Help Groups for which separate allocation is provided.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

2.107. An outlay of Rs.1737.68 crore is proposed for Rural Development sector in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

3. Environment and Forests

Ecology and Environment

3.1. The survival and well being of any nation depends on sustainable social and economic progress that satisfies the needs and aspiration of the present without compromising the interest of future generations. Environmental conservation is an integral part of the socio-economic development. Several initiatives have been taken in the state for pollution abatement in the rivers and lakes besides promoting environmental consciousness among the school children and the public at large.

3.2. Environment is influenced by a variety of factors, hence environmental management is a complex issue. Tamil Nadu has prepared a 'State of Environment Report', which has broadly outlined the environmental issues in various sectors and possible approaches to tackle them. The key sectors in Tamil Nadu that are concerned with the environment are agriculture and horticulture, forests and wildlife, water resources, coastal and marine environment, energy, industrialization, urbanization and archaeology and tourism. The Department of Environment and the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board are the two agencies dealing with the Environmental concerns of the state.

Department of Environment

3.3. 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 at Chennai from 22.3.1996.

Environmental awareness programme

3.4. Wide publicity is given by the Department on World Environment Day, Ozone Day and on Bogi Day to promote environmental consciousness among the general public. The adverse impact caused by burning of plastic goods, tyres etc, on the day of Bogi are being taken to the public through awareness campaign, handbills, audio tapes etc., every year. Due to the concerted efforts of this department in association with TNPCB, Police Department and the Press, the level of air and noise pollution has been brought down to the tune of 20 to 25% in the last five years. To create environmental awareness among the school and college students, 1200 eco-clubs have been formed in all the districts of the state involving selected educational institutions and NGOs. Tamil Nadu has the distinction of launching eco-clubs in all the districts of the state with the State Government funds. Environmental exhibitions are conducted every year at District level through the Eco-clubs. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs.1,00,000/- per district is released for the activities of the Eco-clubs from 2007-08. Each District has got Eco-clubs in 40 to 50 schools.

National Green Corps (NGC)

3.5. Enthused by the success of school eco-clubs, 7500 school eco-clubs have been started in 250 schools in 30 districts under the National Green

Corps (NGC) programme. About 40 to 50 students are enrolled in each school under a teacher coordinator. Environmental awareness under this programme is organized through thematic campaigns, tree planting, competitions and eco-camps. The Department of Environment is functioning as the Nodal Agency of NGC.

3.6. To create awareness among the students and general public seminars and workshops are being conducted at a cost of Rs.2 lakh. This scheme will be continued during the year 2010-11 also and will be taken up as a regular activity during this plan period.

3.7. NGOs, Experts and individuals are honoured with environmental awards in recognition of their excellent contribution in the field of environment. The awards are distributed in the areas of Environmental Education, Environmental Management, Environmental Protection and Environmental Research during the World Environment Day celebration.

3.8. A detailed study on the impact of climate change in Tamil Nadu which will throw light on remedial measures to combat this issue has been taken up by the Centre for Climate Change and Adaptation Research, Anna University, Chennai.

3.9. The Department of Environment has already undertaken High Tide Line (HTL) demarcation from Pulicat Lake to Palar River Mouth through the Chief Naval Hydrographer, Dehradun at a cost of Rs. 50.00 lakh with World Bank assistance under **Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP)**. Demarcation of HTL for the remaining stretch of the coastline including tidal influenced water bodies from Palar River mouth to Thengapattinam in Kanyakumari district is being undertaken and the HTL reference points are being superimposed on Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) maps in 1:25000 scale and also on the village cadastral maps containing survey numbers in 1:5000 scale at a cost of Rs. 2.21 crore. The work is expected to be completed by 2009-10. In order to facilitate the coastal community to identify the HTL on ground, HTL stone pillars will be fixed along the coast wherever necessary at a cost of Rs.1.00 crore with World Bank assistance. The work is proposed to be completed during the year 2010-11. Preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, Coastal Vulnerability Maps & training modules is undertaken at a cost of Rs 4.92 crore and it is anticipated that it will be completed during the year 2009-10. It has been decided to undertake Bio-remediation of Selected Water Bodies in Chennai, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari Districts. It has been decided to undertake this component through Tamil Nadu Forest Department in respect of Pallikaranai swamp at a cost of Rs. 4.00 crore and will be completed in 2010-11. The concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) and coastal vulnerabilities being relatively new, it is important to develop awareness about the actual spirit of these plans among various stakeholders. Therefore, to develop suitable training modules for various stakeholders and also to create awareness among the coastal communities about the CRZ, importance and advantage of ICZMP and Vulnerability Maps, Rs.1.00 crore has been sanctioned. Training programmes at different levels will be taken up for the Panchayat leaders, officials of the government departments and the local bodies. Special awareness programme on CRZ/ICZMP will be conducted for better understanding of these concepts by the Coastal community and students of National Green Corps (NGC). The local academicians and NGO's will be involved in conducting workshops/ seminars/street plays/exhibitions, etc.

The work will be taken up on completion of preparation of training modules and will be completed by 2010-11.

3.10. In order to facilitate the smooth progress of the projects and for better co-ordination between the projects preparing consultants and other government departments, one technical cell at Chennai and two project co-ordination units at Nagapattinam and Thoothukudi have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 0.53 crore.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

3.11. 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.

3.12. 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 2010-11

3.13. The proposed allocation for the year 2010-11 for the sector 'Ecology and Environment' is Rs.2.90 crore.

Forestry and Wildlife

3.14. Forests are dynamic, diverse and integrated systems which have become all the more important today than ever before because of the realization that they alone are the solution to combat the impact of obnoxious gases, reduced yield in agriculture, increasing pollution levels, water shortages and rapid climate changes due to global warming that are being experienced.

3.15. Among various land uses, forestry is the most natural and sustainable one. Tamil Nadu has a great tradition of preserving its forest wealth and green cover for providing ecological security to its people. The forest eco-system of the state consists of a variety of flora and fauna representing remarkable bio diversity which is essential for environmental stability and food security. The forested uplands and watersheds in Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats play a major role in the protection of low land river valleys. Similarly they prevent soil erosion and act as real foster mother of agriculture.

3.16. Tamil Nadu has 22.04% of the geographical area under forest and tree cover as assessed by the Forest Survey of India. There is therefore, an urgent need to improve the forest / tree cover of the state.

3.17. Nearly half of the forest area is subjected to heavy degradation on account of biotic pressure. In order to restore the degraded forests and enhance the forest cover outside the Reserve Forest area, various schemes and programmes are being implemented. All development programmes

including afforestation, restoration, soil conservation, habit improvement works in various sanctuaries, intensive care towards protection of forest wealth, creation of awareness among the rural people are to be continued as hitherto before, in an effective manner.

Biodiversity conservation and Protected Areas management

3.18. 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 3 Biosphere Reserves viz. Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve and Agasthyar Malai Biosphere Reserve. Kalakkadu Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve was declared in 1988 as Project Tiger area. During 2007, the Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary and Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary were declared as two new project tiger areas. 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.

3.19. New programmes and projects are being drawn up in line with the National Forest Policy for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Most of the ongoing programmes are to be continued as these have shown tremendous impact on forest conservation and improved the eco-system health to a large extent.

3.20. 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 the raw materials for economic growth 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.

3.21. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.162.65 crore was spent under 'Forestry Sector'. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs.169.65 crore was incurred to implement various state and centrally sponsored schemes. An amount of Rs.127.67 crore has been budgeted for various forestry programmes during 2009-2010. It is expected that the entire amount would be spent.

3.22. Poverty leading to destruction of forests and destruction of forests leading to poverty constitute a vicious circle. Realising the immediate need to treat about 1,70,500 hectares of degraded forests in another 800 villages including 150 tribal villages, the **Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Phase-II** assisted by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (Now Japanese International Cooperation Agency - JICA) with an outlay of Rs.567.42 crore, is being implemented over a 8 years span up to 2012-2013. Up to 2008-09, it has been implemented at a cost of Rs.398.54 crore covering 1,70,500 ha. of degraded forests and 800 fringe villages including 150 tribal villages. During 2009-10, this scheme has been implemented at a cost of Rs. 62.57 crore with the financial assistance from JICA to carry out the maintenance works and village development works. Further, under this scheme, soil and moisture conservation work and nursery works for

afforestation, buffer zone activities are being carried out at a cost of Rs.23.70 crore from state fund.

3.23. The sixth year of JICA funded phase II of TAP will be implemented during 2010-11. Since all new afforestation activities have been already completed by 2008-09, only maintenance works and other allied works will be carried out during the year 2010-11. Mainly maintenance of areas already treated from 2005-06 to 2008-09 will be undertaken over an area of 140250 ha. Community development works, Income generation activities and SHG formation will be the major activities that are to be carried out. The redeployed and incremental staff management will also be continued.

3.24. 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 2009-10 benefiting 150 villages covering an extent of 31050 ha. As only soil and moisture conservation works and nurseries works are being carried out in 2009-10, planting and II year Buffer Zone activities will be implemented in 2010-11. Watersheds over an area of 31050 ha will be planted with economically useful species like tamarind, naval nelli, Iluppai, neem etc. Under Buffer Zone activities, poverty alleviation programmes, women SHGs etc., will be implemented besides Community Development works. Besides this, two other components viz., Watershed Management and Healthy Eco-System and Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management, which are part of the Tamil Nadu Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project will also be implemented during the year 2010-11.

3.25. In order to give protection to the community living in the coastal plains as well as to protect properties, stabilize sand dunes in the coastal areas and conserve moisture and to extend coastal cover, 4778 ha. of shelterbelt and 2162 ha. of mangrove plantations were raised in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu at an expenditure of Rs.23.97 crore under **Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP)** from 2005-06 to 2007-08. During 2008-2009, maintenance works were carried out at a cost of Rs.1.20 crore. Further shelterbelt plantations have been raised in private lands over an area of 900 ha. at a cost of Rs. 2.52 crore during 2008-09. During 2009-10, this scheme is being implemented at a cost of Rs.1.07 crore to carry out the maintenance works for the shelterbelts raised. During 2010-11, it is proposed to carry out the maintenance works for the shelterbelt plantation raised at a cost of Rs. 0.54 crore.

Increasing tree cover outside forests

Tree cultivation in private lands programme in Tamil Nadu

3.26. In order to encourage tree cultivation outside forests, this scheme was launched in the state in 2007-2008, and continued in 2008-2009. 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 by providing the needed pulpwood, matchwood, furniture wood etc. for future industrial needs. The increased tree cover will also provide the much-needed environmental balance for the villages in addition to support for rural development. Under tree planting programme which has been started during 2007-08 every year one crore trees have been planted in an extent of 11639 hectares at a cost of Rs.9.47 crore and in 10442 hectares at

a cost of Rs.9.43 crore during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. During 2009-2010, this scheme is being implemented at the cost of Rs.10.00 crore.

3.27. Enthused by the success of the programme of tree cultivation in private lands, it is proposed to plant seedlings of fast growing drought hardy, short rotation, profitable tree species in the coming years in a large scale. This scheme is so designed to help the small and marginal farmers. The scheme is expected not only to ensure increased income to the farmers but also to pave way for wood based entrepreneurship in the state and to cogenerate food and wood. The proposal is under examination.

Raising teak plantations on padugai lands

3.28. The objective of the scheme is to create timber resources in the state by planting teak on the canal banks and on padugais 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 6 years from 2008-2014 covering an area of 20700 ha. During 2008-2009 teak plantations were raised in 6186 ha. and maintenance works were carried out for the plantations raised earlier at a total cost of Rs. 6.06 crore. During 2009-10, this scheme is being implemented at a cost of Rs. 8.67 crore for raising teak plantations in 6900 ha. and to carry out maintenance works for the plantations raised earlier. It is proposed to raise teak plantations in 6900 ha. and to carry out maintenance works for the plantations raised earlier during 2010-11 at a cost of Rs.9.00 crore.

Increasing forest / tree cover inside forests

3.29. The Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented to improve and upgrade the ecological conditions exclusively in the Nilgiris district. During 2009-2010, this scheme is being implemented at a cost of Rs. 4.90 crore. During 2010-2011, it is proposed to implement this scheme at a cost of Rs. 5.00 crore.

3.30. The Western Ghat Development Programme aims at increasing the tree cover of the western ghat areas besides improving the eco-system of the Western Ghat hill forests. It is being implemented in Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Erode, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. During 2009-10, this scheme is implemented at a cost of Rs.4.87 crore. During 2010-2011, it is proposed to implement this scheme at a cost of Rs. 5.00 crore.

Biodiversity conservation

3.31. Biodiversity conservation has taken the centre stage in forest management. The Biodiversity conservation programme mainly deals with research and conservation of the rich bio-diversity in the forest areas. The pollinators and seed dispersers like birds, bats, beetles and butterflies found in the forest help in cross pollination and seed dispersal. Plants that offer food and shelter to them have to be studied in depth on their fruiting time, flowering time for same species and recorded periodically. Thus, it is important to work out a model for planting taking into consideration the calendar of fruiting, flowering etc., This project, thus will enhance the bio-diversity status of the Forest. This is due to the enhanced cross pollination in the eco-system by the enlarged and energized pollinators population and

the increased efficiency of the seed dispersers. Not only the number of species will increase but also their population will enlarge. Thus, intense cross pollination between the species will result in the inter-specific and intra-specific hybrids leading to Land race, Eco-types etc. This will ensure biodiversity enhancement and conservation. Nature conservation scheme is implemented to maintain and carry out conservation oriented works for improving wildlife habitat in the state. During 2008-09, this scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 0.28 crore. This scheme is being implemented at a cost of Rs.0.14 crore during 2009-2010. It is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 0.15 crore during 2010-11.

3.32. Forest research has provided new thrust to latest dimensions of forest activities, in areas of Tree Cultivation in Private Land, seed biology, medicinal plant conservation, Mechanised Food Processing (MFP) and post harvest technology etc.

3.33. State Forestry Research Institute, Kolapakkam and other Research centres in the state are adopting many innovative approaches for tree cultivation in private lands. Research activities were implemented at a cost of Rs. 2.05 crore during the year 2008-2009. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 2.05 crore have been provided for Research activities and the scheme is being continued. It is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.2.05 crore during 2010-11.

3.34. During the year 2009-2010, 39 schemes are proposed for implementation with an outlay of Rs.72.29 crore. These schemes are centrally sponsored ones with 100% central assistance.

3.35. In order to conserve and manage sustainably the Forest resources of Tamil Nadu and to meet the new and emerging needs of the state, "**Tamil Nadu Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project (TNSNRMP)**" was prepared. The Tamil Nadu Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project covers a whole gamut of activities which needs to be strengthened under Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project and also those which could not be tackled under TAP treating coastal areas, Tree Cultivation in Private Lands, Climate Change Mitigation etc.

3.36. The project report of "Tamil Nadu Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project" for an outlay of about Rs.635.62 crore for eight years period (2010-11 to 2017-18) has been approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu and sent to the Government of India.

3.37. The Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of External affairs; Union Planning Commission have concurred with the project. The concurrence of the project by the Department of Economic Affairs is awaited, for posing the project to funding agency, JICA. During 2010-11, it is proposed to implement the project at a cost of Rs. 121.21 crore.

Maintenance of Forests - 13th Finance Commission - Grants in aid

3.38. There has to be concentrated efforts to increase forest/tree cover as the same provide opportunities for livelihood support. Urban areas, which are characterised by pollution from vehicles, industries etc., need afforestation measures to reduce the carbon dioxide and other pollutants of air and also to mitigate the climate change problems. Awareness among the public in this regard has also to be developed. For increasing the forest/tree cover development and maintenance of forests, the following components are

proposed for grants-in-aid to be recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission. During 2010-11, it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.38.85 crore. The proposals for the year 2010-11 have been already sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu to Government of India.

Conservation of Wild Life and Habitat Management

3.39. Bio-diversity conservation includes wild life management. Generally, most of the wildlife schemes are 100% centrally sponsored. Emphasis should be given on conservation of wild life and habitat management through state schemes. The task of wildlife conservation can be achieved through effective implementation & enforcement of the existing conservation laws, adopting suitable habitat improvement measures and by involving all the legitimate stakeholders in the process of conservation. Hence, it is very essential to identify the biodiversity richness, its distribution, threats faced, proper analysis of the threats and to propose suitable strategies & action plans to conserve the wildlife and their habitat.

3.40. The state government also complements the efforts of the central government by supporting the schemes on Conservation of Wildlife schemes and habitat management.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

3.41. The proposed allocation for the year 2010-11 for the sector 'Forestry and Wildlife' is Rs.138.65 crore.

4. Industries and Minerals

Large Industries

4.1. Tamil Nadu being a leading state in industrialization and urbanization, it continues to attract huge investments. The government through its transparent, investor-friendly policies and proactive initiatives, intends to attract new investments through structured package of assistances and set up industries by development of Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones in different parts of the state for creation of employment opportunities.

4.2. According to the Advanced Provisional Estimates for 2008-09, the manufacturing sector contributed 20 per cent to Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (at constant prices) posting a growth rate of 2% compared to 2007-08. According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the total investments in Tamil Nadu grew by 38% from the previous year to reach Rs.5,84,561 crore by the end of the first quarter of 2009-10, in spite of the global slow down. During the first quarter of the current year (April - June 2009), the state attracted investment to the tune of Rs.20,936 crore against Rs.38,653 crore during the same period (April-June - 2008). A structured package of assistance has been proposed to attract new investments in the New Industrial Policy 2007. During the last three years, this package has attracted 32 projects with an investment of Rs.39,471 crore which would create employment opportunities for more than 2,14,192 persons. In Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), the state has a share of 13.53 % and is one of the top three states in attracting FDI.

Index of Industrial Production

4.3. During the first six months (April to Sep.) of year 2009-2010, Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a growth rate of 4.5% compared to the 4.8% during the same period in 2008-09. In the next six months (Oct.'09 to March '10), the industrial growth is expected to grow at a higher rate as the recessionary trend in the economy is declining as evident from the industrial growth rates for the months of August and September of 2009-10 posted 6.7% and 7% respectively from 1.9% recorded in July.

Index of Industrial Production (1999-2000 =100)								
Month	Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		General	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
April	144.2	152.1	165.1	169.9	141.1	144.7	160.7	165.4
May	148.1	152.5	168.8	171.9	138.3	132.4	163.3	165.0
June	137.5	148.2	171.8	185.0	129.0	138.3	164.0	176.5
July	188.3	145.4	175.7	180.7	140.3	143.1	170.4	173.7
August	138.5	143.8	172.2	184.5	133.0	138.6	164.9	176.0
Sept	136.4	147.4	174.3	186.7	126.5	134.6	165.6	177.2
Average								
Apr.- Sept.	148.8	148.2	171.3	179.7	134.7	138.6	164.8	172.3
Growth Rate (%) over the corresponding period of previous year								
Apr.- Sept.	2.6	-0.4	5.7	4.9	-0.1	2.9	4.8	4.5

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

4.4. For setting up industries in different parts of the state, Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones (SEZ's) are being developed at various places. At present 49 notified SEZs covering an area of 3972 hectares are in

the state. Administrative sanction orders have been issued for the development of industrial parks in Madurai district, Perundurai in Erode District and Cheyyar in Tiruvannamalai district. Further, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Cuddalore districts are also emerging as new growth centres in the state.

4.5. The automobile industry occupies an important place among the industries in Tamil Nadu. The state has emerged as a hub of automobile manufacturing. Chennai has emerged as India's largest automobile and auto components exporter in India. Tamil Nadu accounts for 35% of India's auto components production. Caterpillar, Robert Bosch, Lear, Suzuki, Daewoo, General Motors are some of the world leaders who have set up industries in Tamil Nadu.

4.6. In electronics hardware, Tamil Nadu has emerged as the largest manufacturing and exporting hub in India. Nokia, Motorola, Samsung, Dell computers, Flextronics, etc. are some of the Fortune 500 companies who have setup manufacturing facilities in Chennai. This industry has attracted investments to the tune of Rs.12,000 crore employing 40,000 workers. In the manufacture of Photo-Voltaic (PV) cells, Moser Baer is establishing a plant at Chennai at an investment of Rs.2000 crore.

4.7. Textile industry has become a sunrise sector in Tamil Nadu. It has a significant presence among the industries in Tamil Nadu as it provides the largest employment next to agriculture. The state has 18 co-operative spinning mills, 17 National Textile Corporation mills and 1854 private mills with a capacity of 18.92 million spindles providing employment to about 2.4 lakh persons. Tiruppur has emerged as an important center for knitted garments. There are around 4000 knitwear and garment units providing employment to 5 lakh persons.

4.8. Leather industry in Tamil Nadu accounts for 70% of tanning capacity in India and 6% of global leather requirement, 60% of national production, 36% of national exports employing 5 lakh persons, of which 60% comprises of women.

4.9. There are 41 sugar mills, of which, 16 are in co-operative sector, 3 in public sector and 22 in private sector. During 2008-09, all the mills have crushed 135.24 lakh Metric tonnes (LMT) of cane and have produced 13.32 LMT of white sugar.

Public Sector Undertakings

4.10. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) has been engaged in the setting up of industries, infrastructure projects and SEZ. Some of the projects completed through joint ventures are Tanflora Infrastructure Park, Tamil Nadu Road Development Company (TNRDC), Titan Industries Limited, Tamil Nadu Petroproducts, TIDEL Park, Mahindra World City, Ascendas IT Park, etc.

4.11. State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) has been a pioneer in developing industrial complexes in different parts of the state to help in making Tamil Nadu a hub for global manufacturing. It has developed 19 industrial complexes in 12 districts of Tamil Nadu and promotes sector specific SEZs.

4.12. 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 the enterprises, of which 90% goes to MSME Sector. During the year 2009-10, it is anticipated to incur an amount of Rs.1000 lakh. For the year 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.1000 lakh is proposed.

4.13. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd. (TNPL) is the largest bagasse based and second largest manufacturer of copier, printing and writing papers in the country. It proposes to increase the production capacity from 2.45 lakh tonnes per annum to 4.0 lakh tonnes per annum by June 2010.

4.14. In order to sensitise people on the policies and programmes of the government and to increase the awareness level of the people colour television sets are distributed to the households who do not possess such sets. The scheme was introduced on September 15, 2006. The scheme is being implemented in a very transparent manner.

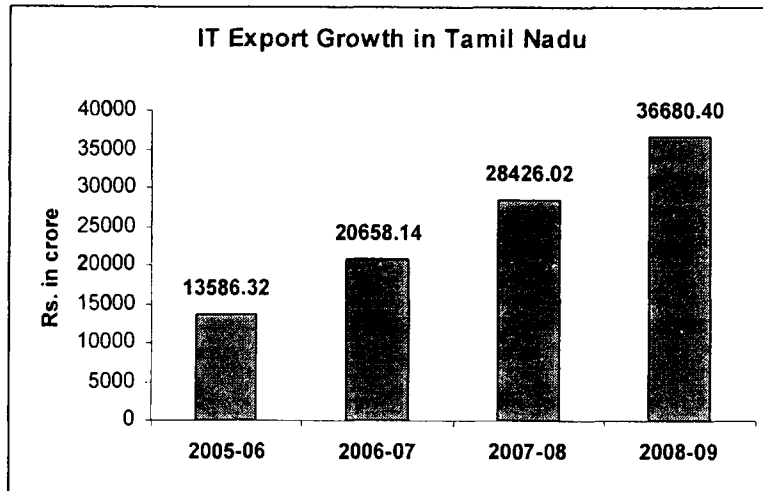
Plan Outlay 2010-11

4.15. The plan outlay for Large Industries for the year 2010-11 is Rs.358.27 crore.

Information Technology

4.16. The information technology (IT) industry has become the most robust industry in India and it is one of the key drivers of economic growth. The IT sector has emerged as a major global source of both growth and employment contributing substantially to increase in the GDP, employment and exports. The IT-ITES industry's contribution to the national GDP has increased from 5.5 per cent in 2007-08 to 5.8 percent in 2008-09. The total IT Software and Services sector has provided employment to 2.23 million in 2008-09 as against 2.01 million in 2007-08 recording a growth of 10.9%. The indirect employment attributed to this sector is estimated to be about 8 million.

4.17. Tamil Nadu has remained a favourite destination with its excellent infrastructure and a large talent pool, sustained cost competitiveness and enabling business environment have helped in the establishment as the preferred sourcing destination. The software industry has played a major role in the growth of IT industry. Tamil Nadu has over 1700 IT companies employing more than 2,85,000 professionals. The software exports from Tamil Nadu has showed 29% growth at Rs.366.8 billion in 2008-09 over Rs.284.3 billion in 2007-08 in spite of recessionary trend in the economy. The growth rate during 2007-08 was 37% over Rs.206.6 billion in 2006-07.



Source: Software Technology Parks of India

4.18. The state attracts large investments in Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) thereby providing employment opportunities to both technical and non-technical graduates. The following infrastructure facilities are available in Tamil Nadu for the establishment of IT industries:

- STPI & VSNL providing international leased circuits using Satellite including Internet
- VSNL in addition has brought huge international Optical Fibre Cable bandwidth
- Built up space by real estate builders and others are a plenty and cost effective compared to other states/ metros
- 1000 acres of developed land, exclusively for IT industry, at Siruseri
- Tidel Park in Chennai – 1.2 million sq. ft of space

4.19. Many IT-ITES Special Economic Zones have been established and Information Technology Parks are being promoted in Tier I and Tier II cities. The SEZ status has been accorded to Sholingallur near Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Hosur. IT parks have been proposed to be established in the important cities and the works are under progress. On completion of the IT parks, it is expected to provide both direct and indirect employment to large number of people.

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu

4.20. Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) is the nodal agency for promoting Information Technology industries in Tamil Nadu. It provides handholding support to IT entrepreneurs, promotes joint ventures in electronics, communication and information technology, develops infrastructure like IT parks and involves in various e-governance and computer education initiatives of the state. It has been associated with the implementation of certain projects such as Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN), State Data Centre, Free distribution of Colour Television sets and plays a major role in the creation of Information Technology Parks in the state.

4.21. Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN) has been set up to create a government network for the purpose of delivering G2G (Government to Government) and G2C (Government of Citizen) services. It links all the government departments to provide voice and data and video connectivity for improving the delivery of services to the citizens. It covers State Secretariat and five government complexes, seven Special offices at Chennai with all the district collectorates, revenue divisions, taluk offices and block offices. This network is of two-tier structure with Tier 1 connecting from the state to district level and Tier 2 from District headquarters to Revenue division, Taluk and Block level.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

4.22. An outlay of Rs.32.00 crore is proposed for the Information Technology sector for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

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

4.23. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) including Khadi and Village Industries forms an important segment of the national economy in terms of industrial production, exports and employment. India has 13.4 million MSMEs employing approximately 42 million people. This sector accounts for nearly 45% of the manufacturing output and 40% of the total exports of the country. In term of employment, this sector provides maximum opportunities for both self employment and jobs after agriculture. In Tamil Nadu, MSME sector constitutes over 95% of all industrial units, 40% of the manufacturing output and 35% of exports. It is estimated that there are approximately 5.6 lakh MSMEs employing around 40 lakh people. The MSME policy 2008 envisaged maximising investment, output, growth, employment and manufacturing competitiveness through infrastructure and human resources development in MSME sector.

4.24. The Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce is the nodal agency for the development of MSMEs in the state. It implements various programmes with emphasis on the development of MSMEs in the state. The MSME Policy 2008 envisaged direct catalytic subsidy support to MSMEs in general and 251 backward blocks notified in particular, in the form of capital subsidy, power tariff subsidy employment intensive subsidy, additional capital subsidy for promotion of cleaner and environment friendly technologies.

Technology Upgradation

4.25. A back ended interest subsidy is provided to MSMEs at the rate of 3% with a ceiling of Rs.10 lakh per enterprise over a period of 5 years on loans taken up to Rs.100 lakh for modernisation by induction of well established and improved technologies. During 2009-10, it is expected to spend Rs.0.50 crore. For the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 0.50 crore is proposed.

Value Added Tax

4.26. 100% subsidy is provided to MSMEs on the net Value Added Tax (VAT) paid by the MSME's for the first six years up to the value of investment made in plant and machinery. A sum of Rs.10.00 crore is anticipated to be spent during 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.10.00 crore is proposed.

Handlooms and Powerlooms

4.27. The Handloom industry is one of the largest economic activities in Tamil Nadu providing employment to about 6.08 lakh weavers. As against 4.13 lakh Handlooms in Tamil Nadu, 2.32 lakh handlooms are functioning in 1130 Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and the remaining 1.81 lakh looms are outside the Cooperative fold.

4.28. The Powerloom sector in Tamil Nadu has also been playing an important role in meeting the clothing needs of the people. There are 3.66 lakh registered Powerlooms in Tamil Nadu, providing employment to about 9.14 lakh workers. As far as Cooperative Sector is concerned, 164 Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies are functioning with around 42,566 Powerlooms in Tamil Nadu.

Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth

4.29. The State Government is providing financial assistance towards Rebate to promote the sale of handloom cloth by reducing the cost considerably so as to compete with powerloom and mill made cloths in the market. This scheme enables the primary weavers' cooperative societies and Co-optex in liquidating their stock. It is anticipated to spend a sum of Rs.40.00 crore during the year 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, an outlay of Rs. 60.00 crore is proposed.

4.30. The scheme of distributing Sarees and Dhoties to the poor people on the eve of Pongal festival provides continuous employment to about 15,000 handloom weavers and 25,000 powerloom weavers, apart from fulfilling the clothing needs of people in Tamil Nadu. The sarees and dhoties required for the scheme are being produced and supplied by the Handloom and Powerloom Weavers Cooperative Societies in the state.

4.31. An amount of Rs.98.80 crore is expected to be spent during the year 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.223.62 crore is proposed to produce and supply 159 lakh sarees and 159 lakh dhoties.

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)

4.32. The handloom cluster is a place, where there is a large-scale concentration of handlooms / weavers around 300-500 both within and outside the Co-operative fold engaged in the production. Under the Cluster Development Programme, financial assistance to the tune of Rs.60.00 lakh is being provided for various components such as Skill Upgradation, purchase of new looms and accessories, setting up of dyeing units, common facility centers, opening of showrooms, conducting of exhibition / fairs, publicity, providing of design inputs etc., for a period of 3 years. This programme aims to facilitate the overall development of handloom weavers located in the clusters to become self-reliant and competitive socio-economic units. It is anticipated that an amount of Rs.5.00 crore would be spent during the year 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.2.50 crore is proposed.

4.33. The **'Group Approach for development of handlooms under IHDS'** scheme is intended for the benefit of Handloom Weavers not covered under the Cluster Development Scheme to produce value added products to compete with the market trends. The components of Group Approach are Basic inputs, Skill Upgradation and Construction of Worksheds. It is anticipated that an amount of Rs.5.00 crore would be spent during the year 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.2.50 crore is proposed.

4.34. **Marketing Incentive under IHDS** is given on the sale of handloom products to maintain price competitiveness in the market. Handloom agencies are using the Marketing Incentive amount towards activities that would attract the consumers to improve sale of handloom goods. The assistance towards Marketing Incentive is available to the State Handloom Corporations, Apex Co-operative Societies, Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and National Handloom Organisations. It is anticipated that an amount of Rs.39.00 crore would be spent during the year 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.39.00 crore is proposed.

Sericulture

4.35. Tamil Nadu a traditionally silk producing state, ranks 4th in the country. Sericulture, an agro-based industrial activity, provides employment opportunities and periodical income to rural folk. The mulberry area of 10,064 acres during 2003-04 in the state has increased to 33,361 acres by 2008-09 and the production of raw-silk also increased from 285 MTs to 1411.30 MTs. During 2009-10, an area of 4,194 acres has been additionally planted till September 2009. An amount of Rs.4.75 crore is expected to be spent during the year 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.4.75 crore is proposed.

Khadi & Village Industries

4.36. Khadi and Village Industries Board was established in 1959 to promote, organize and to improve the Khadi and Village industries in rural areas. It aims to increase employment opportunities to the downtrodden people by producing marketable articles using local resources. There are 141 Rural Textile Centres, 45 Khadi sub centers and 10 Nepali loom centers employing over 20000 artisans comprising mostly women. Dhoties, shirting, towels, bed sheets, uniform cloth and other varieties are some of the major products produced from cotton khadi. The Board also produces khadi silk sarees with prices ranging from Rs.1800 to Rs. 25000 which evokes good demand from the public.

4.37. Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board established in 1995 aims to produce palm products and market them to generate additional income to the rural population. These palm products are marketed through 996 primary Palm Jaggery Co-operative Societies, 8 Palmgur Co-operative Federation and Tamil Nadu State Palmgur and Fibre Marketing Co-operative Federation.

Handicrafts

4.38. Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited is running its business under the trade name "POOMPUHAR". The Corporation is providing marketing assistance to craftsmen by selling their products through its 18 Poompuhar Sales Showrooms (15 showrooms within Tamil Nadu and 3 in other states at Bangaluru, Kolkata and New Delhi). Handicraft exhibitions are also conducted in various parts of the country and abroad in order to find additional marketing opportunities for the artisans. The important ongoing schemes of the Corporation are setting up of Urban Haat at Mamallapuram & Kanniyakumari and setting up of Craft Museum in Chennai.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

4.39. An outlay of Rs. 407.23 crore is proposed for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises sector for the year 2010-11.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries

4.40. India is richly endowed with minerals and has a very bright potential for the future. Coal, Iron, Bauxite and Silicon deposits are well known minerals in the country. Tamil Nadu has a rich source of minerals such as Lignite, Granite, Barytes, Bauxite, Gypsum and Limestone. Geology and Mining Department engages in investigation and evaluation of new mineral deposits occurring in the state adopting modern technologies and setting up of mineral based industries. It also conducts geo-technical studies in Nilgiris and Kodaikanal hills to ensure sustained development activities to preserve environment and ecology in the hill areas.

4.41. Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. (TAMIN) has been engaging in the exploitation, processing and marketing of granite, limestone and other minerals. It also exports polished granite slabs, building slabs, tiles, wall panels and monuments of various designs conformed to international standards.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

4.42. The Plan outlay for Mining and Metallurgical Industries for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 0.41 crore.

5. Energy

Power Development

5.1. Power development is one of the key drivers of economic development. It has been receiving sufficient priority ever since the planning process began in 1950. Expansion of capacity addition during the plan periods has led to the extensive use of electricity in all sectors of the economy.

5.2. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) has been authorised as the State Transmission Utility under section 172 of the Electricity Act 2003 by the Government of Tamil Nadu. It has a total installed capacity of 10214 MW as on 1.4.2009. It has 2.03 crore consumers with a consumption of 53,506 Million Units. The per capita consumption of Tamil Nadu is 1000 units as against the national average of 631 units. During the Eleventh Plan, it has been proposed to add a capacity addition of 7807 MW through the state, central, joint venture and private sector projects and to reduce the Transmission and Distribution (T & D) losses from 18% to 15%.

5.3. During 2008-09, an additional capacity of 92 MW has been added against the target of 95 MW. It is anticipated that during the year 2009-10 an additional capacity of 23 MW would be added to the Grid. During 2010-11, it is proposed to add another 1035 MW.

Transmission and Distribution

5.4. TNEB has an efficient network infrastructure for Transmission and Distribution of power. It has 1,63,833 kms. length of HT and EHT lines, 1202 substations and one State Load Dispatch Centre (LDC), at Chennai and 3 sub LDCs. During 2008-09, 73 substations against the target of 90 were established and EHT lines to the length of 1206 Ckt. Kms. against the target of 2160 Ckt. kms. were also established. It is anticipated to establish 90 substations and 3306 Ckt. kms. of EHT during 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, it is proposed to establish 90 substations and 300 Ckt kms. of EHT lines.

Rural Electrification

5.5. Rural Electrification intends to provide electrification of households, agricultural pumpsets, etc., in rural and remote areas. According to the new definition of village electrification, 95% of the villages have been electrified in Tamil Nadu. TNEB assessed 779 villages as de-electrified according to the new definition. During 2008-09, 35,145 agricultural pumpsets, 89902 huts and 172887 street lights have been electrified. It is anticipated that 20,000 agricultural pumpsets, 90,000 huts and 2 lakh street lights would be electrified during 2009-10. For the year, 2010-11, it is proposed to electrify 50,000 agricultural pumpsets and 90,000 huts and 2 lakh street lights.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

5.6. The proposed outlay for the year 2010-11 for the Power sector is Rs.2721.62 crore.

Renewable Energy Sources

5.7. Electricity generated from sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat is called renewable energy, as these sources can never be exhausted. Nowadays, renewable sources of energy have become important as electricity

generated from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, produce harmful emissions leading to global warming and climate change.

5.8. Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA), being the nodal agency of the Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing a slew of schemes to harness the huge potential in natural energy sources viz., solar, wind and bio-energy, the state is endowed. Tamil Nadu has achieved tremendous success in harnessing renewable energy for generation of grid quality power. As on 31.3.2009, it has an installed capacity of 4993 MW from renewable sources in the country's installed capacity of 14486 MW, which is about 34.5%. Hence, Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront and a trendsetter in producing power from Renewable Energy Sources.

5.9. The national goal of achieving 10% of the grid capacity from renewable energy sources by 2010 has already been surpassed by the state with an achievement of 22% in 2006 itself. The goal of the state is to maintain the share of grid-connected power from renewable energy at a level of 500 MW capacity additions per year. During 2007-08 and 2008-09 additional capacities of 381 MW and 431 MW have been added respectively. During 2007-08 and 2008-09, the total units generated from wind were 6092 and 6655 million units respectively, which is about 10% of the total grid consumption. Since 1986, the Ministry of Non Renewable Energy Sources has identified 41 sites in Tamil Nadu out of 69 wind prone zones as potential and viable for commercial projects. So far windmills have been established in 26 sites. Further, Micro-Survey of wind resources has been carried out in 27 Wind Monitoring Stations and found the potential as 6385 MW.

5.10. Bagasse based co-generation and bio-mass plants have an installed capacity of 613.35 MW with an exportable surplus power of 266 MW from co-generation alone.

Assistance to TEDA

5.11. TEDA has been organizing awareness campaigns in a sustained manner continuously for the past 8 years, which has shown a remarkable increase in the usage of renewable energy equipment. To carry further, it has proposed to launch a publicity campaign by organizing exhibitions and seminars in educational institutions, reputed private organizations, local bodies etc., printing pamphlets, hand bills and brochures for distribution to the public and releasing advertisement in the various newspapers about the various schemes of TEDA. For the year 2009-10, the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.187.02 lakh.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

5.12. An outlay of Rs.2.66 crore is proposed for Renewable Energy Sources sector for the year 2010-11.

6. Highways and Transport

Roads and Bridges

6.1. Tamil Nadu has a well-developed road network that connects urban centers, agricultural markets and rural habitations. It is also one of the reasons for attracting huge investments to the state. Though the present system contributes substantially to the development of a strong industrial base and for the development of the whole economy, it needs to be developed further to keep pace with the rapid industrialization and urbanization taking place.

6.2. Tamil Nadu has a more extensive road network than most of the Indian States. As on 31.3.2009, the total length of roads in the state is 1,94,087 Km., of which, 61,641 Km. is maintained by the Highways Department. The road density in the state is 149 km. per 100 square kilometer area as against the national average of 103 Km. In the past three years, 8827 Km. length of roads have been widened and 37153 Km length of roads have been strengthened.

Comprehensive Road Infrastructure Development Programme

6.3. The Comprehensive Road Infrastructure Development Programme (CRIDP) scheme contemplates road improvement and widening works 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.

6.4. During the first two years of the Eleventh Plan period i.e. between 2007-08 and 2008-09, while 2360 km length of State Highways has been widened to intermediate/Double/multi lane, 2650 Km length of Major District roads has been widened to intermediate/Double lane and 1320 Km length of Other District roads has been widened to intermediate lane. As on 31.03.09, the State Highways has 82% of its roads under double lane/multi lane.

State Highways

6.5. During 2008-09, widening and improvements to 1467 Km of road works and construction of 60 bridges/culverts have been completed. During 2009-10, it is expected to complete 1605 Km length of roads and 303 bridges/culverts including spill over works at an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 122.74 crore. During 2010-11, it is proposed that 1000 km length of roads and 166 bridges/culverts would be taken up at an outlay of Rs.385 crore.

Major District Roads

6.6. During 2008-09, road works for a length of 1476 Km and construction of 41 bridges/culvert have been completed. During 2009-10, it is anticipated to complete 1384 Km. length of roads and 193 bridges/culverts including spill over works at a cost of Rs.10.68 crore. During 2010-11, it is proposed to take up 1500 km length of roads and 120 bridges/culverts at an outlay of Rs.326.45 crore.

Other District Roads

6.7. During 2008-09, 1668 Km length of road works and construction of 68 bridges/culverts have been completed. During 2009-2010, it is expected to complete roads for a length of 1636 Km and 213 bridges/culverts including spill over works at a cost of Rs. 219.11 crore. During 2010-11, it is proposed to take up 1700 km length of roads and 120 bridges/culverts at an outlay of Rs. 236.49 crore.

District and Other Roads under Special Component Plan

6.8. During 2008-09, 853 Km length of roads and 23 bridge/culvert works have been completed. During 2009-10, it is anticipated that 850 Km length of roads and 40 Bridges/Culverts would be completed at a cost of Rs. 122.38 crore. During 2010-11, it is proposed to take up 1000 km length of roads and 50 bridges/culverts at an outlay of Rs.109 crore.

Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan (CMDP)

6.9. Under the scheme of Traffic and Transport Improvement in Chennai Metro area, improvements to 590 Km length of roads including construction of Grade Separators, Bridges, Centre Medians and Footpath at a cost of Rs. 825 crore has been taken up. Up to the year 2008-09, 237 Km length of road works and, 36 Bridges/centre median works have been completed. During the year 2009-10, spill over works of 236 Km length of roads, 6 bridges and 3 grade separators have been taken up. It is also anticipated to complete 175 Km length of road works and 2 bridge/structures during this year. During 2010-11, it is proposed to complete 61 Km length of spill over works.

Revamped Central Road fund

6.10. Under this scheme, 351.93 Km length of road work and 4 bridges have been completed during 2008-09. During 2009-10, spill over works of 773.44 Km length of road works and 19 bridge works have been taken up. Out of this it is anticipated to complete 360 Km length of road works and 2 bridges. During 2010-11, it is proposed to take up 415 Km length of road work and 10 bridges at a proposed outlay of Rs.120.32 crore.

Improvements to Major District Roads and Other District Roads

6.11. 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. During 2008-09, 8.80 Km length of roads and one bridge has been completed. Further, NABARD has approved a new proposal for improvement of 56 Quarry affected roads for a length of 259.70 Km at a cost of Rs.113.01 crore for which Administrative sanction has been issued on 12.10.09. These works will be taken up soon. During 2009-10, it is proposed to complete totally 40 Km length of roads and 3 bridge works including spill over works. During 2010-11, it is proposed to complete 39 Km length of roads at a cost of Rs.23.31 crore.

Rural Roads Improvement Scheme

6.12. Under this scheme, Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads are provided with B.T road connectivity to the habitations with a population between 500 and 1000 with NABARD Loan Assistance. During 2008-09, 619.46 Km length of roads and 19 bridges have been completed thereby

providing BT road connectivity to 510 habitations under this scheme. During 2009-10, spill over works have been taken up for execution of which it is proposed to complete 53 Km length of roads and 12 bridges. During 2010-11, 8 bridges would be taken up for construction at a cost of Rs.16 crore.

Bus route Roads Improvement Scheme

6.13. This scheme contemplates up-gradation of Bus Plying Rural Roads (Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads) with NABARD Loan Assistance benefiting villages having a population between 500 and 1000. Roads in which buses are plying presently or buses were plying for a period of at least three years are taken up for up-gradation under this scheme. During 2008-09, 159.60 Km length of roads and 4 bridges have been completed. During 2009-10, spill over works have been taken up for execution and it is proposed to complete 19 Km length of road works and 8 bridge works. During 2010-11, one bridge work would be taken up and completed at a cost of Rs.2 crore.

River bridges with NABARD loan assistance (Projects wing)

6.14. Under NABARD - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) Reconstruction/Construction of 48 bridges in Cauvery Delta Districts have been taken up for execution. So far 43 works have been completed and the balance works are proposed to be completed in 2009-10. Under RIDF, improvements to 83 sugarcane roads and reconstruction of 7 bridges have been taken up for execution. So far 5 bridges have been completed and balance works are proposed to be completed in 2009-10. Further, government has accorded sanction for construction of four major bridges across Cauvery, Kollidam and Vaigai rivers. The proposed outlay during 2010-11 is Rs.58 crore.

Construction of ROBs/RUBs

6.15. 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. So far totally 142 ROBs/RUBs have been sanctioned by the government of which 36 works have been completed. The balance works would be taken up soon. During 2009-10, it is anticipated to complete 13 ROBs/RUBs and 12 during 2010-11 and 16 Nos. during 2011-12 and the balance are to be spilled over to Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

6.16. Upgradation of roads from Arcot to Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam to Tuticorin has been taken up in four packages for a length of 724.64 km at a revised cost of Rs. 2442 crore of which the World Bank loan component is Rs.1912 crore and the remaining Rs. 530 crore is funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Of the 724.64 Km taken up for upgradation and improvement of quality of roads, 682.86 Km length of road works were completed up to 30.09.2009. Balance road works will be completed before 31.12.2009 except bye pass and ROBs.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP III)

6.17. Under the scheme implemented with World Bank assistance, 5 road works for a length of 36 km at a cost of Rs.145.00 crore in Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) have been sanctioned and taken up. 3 road works are in progress, one work tender is under scrutiny and for the remaining work land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities are in progress.

Construction of Bridges under Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP) with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank

6.18. Under this scheme, construction of 5 bridge works in the Tsunami affected Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Thiruvallur Districts and one road work in Cuddalore District have been taken up with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank. The Bridges are being constructed in vulnerable locations to serve the surrounding communities for overcoming any disaster in future. During the year 2009-10, it is anticipated to complete the 5 bridges at a cost of about of Rs.40 crore.

Road Infrastructure Development in Oragadam Industrial Park Area

6.19. To improve the road and bridge infrastructure in fast developing industries in Sriperumbudur area of Kancheepuram District, the government has sanctioned the following works at a cost of Rs. 300 crore.

- Widening Singaperumalkoil – Sriperumpudur road (SH-57) (24.60 Km) to four lane in the First Phase and widening Oragadam to Sriperumbudur road to six lane in Second Phase.
- Widening of Vandalur – Wallajabad road (SH-48) (33.40 Km) to four-lane.
- A Bye pass for Ponthur Village for a length of 2.39 Km in Singaperumalkoil – Sriperumbudur Road
- Construction of a Grade Separator (over bridge) at Oragadam junction
- Service road for 3 km on four sides of the junction at Oragadam

6.20. In the first phase, widening the roads to four lane and formation of bye pass to Ponthur village have been split into four packages and the same are under progress.

Extension of Rajiv Gandhi Salai (IT Expressway)

6.21. The government has issued orders for the extension of the IT Corridor from Siruseri to Mamallapuram as Phase II and has sanctioned Rs.70 crore for land acquisition. This project covers the stretch from Egattur to Pooncheri near Mamallapuram for a total length of 26.80 Km including two bye-passes at Padur-Kelambakkam and Thiruporur. The land acquisition is in progress.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

6.22. The proposed outlay for Roads and Bridges during 2010-11 is Rs.2193.46 crore.

Surface Transport

6.23. Road transport is the dominant mode of transport in the country. It carries 90% of passenger traffic and 50% of freight traffic in India. It is a prerequisite for sustained economic development. It is not only the key infrastructural input for the growth process but 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.

Motor Vehicle Maintenance Department

6.24. Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department (MVMD) is a service oriented department undertaking maintenance/ repairs of all government vehicles spread 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.

State Transport Undertakings

6.25. 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 31-3-2009, the state transport undertakings have a fleet strength of 20104 buses including 1958 spare buses. In the Eleventh Plan period, it was proposed to purchase 11,000 buses. During the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, 7349 new buses have been put on road and it is anticipated to purchase 3000 new buses during 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, it is proposed to purchase 3500 new buses. The STUs are supported with share capital assistance and short term loan assistance.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

6.26. An outlay of Rs. 204.83 crore is proposed for the Surface Transport Sector.

7. Social Services

Education and Sports

General Education

7.1. One of the important components of human development is education. Tamil Nadu has become a front runner in India in Educational development in respect of providing quality education, increasing enrolment, retention of school children, uniform standard of education, expanding the access to higher education to all at affordable cost, give equal opportunity to youth from socially and educationally backward class. Skilled and technologically capable labour force was created through successive Five Year Plans. According to 2001 census, the overall literacy rate was 73.45%, the female literacy rate 64.4% and the ratio of male literacy to female literacy was 1.29. The outlay for Education has been increased substantially to about Rs. 3649.61 crore for the Eleventh Plan 2007-12 from Rs. 3.82 crore in the First Five Year Plan.

7.2. The state had constituted Dr. Muthukumaran Committee in September 2006 to introduce a uniform standard of education (Samacheer Kalvi) up to class X in the state and the Committee submitted its report in July 2007. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the government on 26.08.2009 announced the implementation of Equitable Standard of School Education System (Samacheer Kalvi) in the state from the academic year 2010-11. The system will provide quality, common education to all children in the state and improve the skills. A common board of School education will be created, replacing the four existing boards - State Board, Matriculation, Anglo Indian and Oriental and will be called "State Board for School Education". Introduction of common syllabus and text books in classes I and VI alone will be taken up in 2010-11. For all other classes, the new system will come into force from 2011-12. The choice of medium of instruction will be in Tamil, English or other languages being taught now in the schools.

Elementary Education

7.3. The state is providing free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of 6-14. The State Government has taken concrete steps and series of initiatives to provide quality education for all. Several welfare schemes are implemented to encourage enrolment and attendance. Free supply of uniforms, text books and bus passes to children are also being implemented in Government and Aided schools.

7.4. In order to improve Elementary education, the state has aimed to achieve universal enrolment and retention with desirable quality with due concentration on the child's overall emotional, social and physical development along with cognitive skills. The state is also surging ahead to reach the un-reached and to ensure social inclusion. To improve the basic amenities in all schools and to bridge gender and social gaps in elementary education, appropriate steps are taken in the state.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

7.5. Tamil Nadu has recorded consistent progress in the implementation of various components under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), with the main

objective of increasing the enrolment and retention of children in the age group of 6-14 to 100%.

7.6. The Activity Based Learning methodology for primary classes is being implemented to improve the quality of education i.e. child centered, Task based and focuses on curiosity, creativity and self confidence. Active Learning Methodology is being implemented in all upper primary schools. Child development training for teachers, Development of Student Learning Materials including story cards and workbooks, and supply of science and mathematics kits for schools also being taken up.

7.7. In view of the successful implementation of SSA, the drop out rate has dropped to 1.23% in the primary and 1.90% in the upper primary levels in 2008-09. Infrastructure facilities such as buildings for Block Resource Centres, Cluster Resource Centres, Primary schools and Upper primary schools, and toilets and drinking water facilities are being provided. For the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme, a sum of Rs. 388.00 crore is proposed for the year 2010-11.

Teaching Quality Improvement Fund

7.8. To meet the expenditure on teaching materials like chalk pieces, duster, pointer, map etc. in all Government Panchayat Union Primary and Middle Schools, the scheme of teaching quality improvement fund is being implemented. An amount of Rs. 3.50 crore has been earmarked for the above items in the Eleventh Plan. A sum of Rs. 0.46 crore is anticipated to be spent during 2009-10 and Rs. 0.46 crore is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 for this scheme.

Welfare Schemes

7.9. The scheme of free supply of Text Books covers all children studying in Government and Aided Schools including self financing section in Aided schools and recognized Self-financing Institutions adopting the state syllabus. In 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 41.20 crore is the anticipated expenditure for this scheme. It is proposed to implement the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 43.26 crore for the year 2010-11.

7.10. 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. A sum of Rs. 57.86 crore is expected to be spent in 2009-10. It is proposed to implement the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 57.86 crore in 2010-11.

Secondary Education

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

7.12. In order to improve the quality of secondary education, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers and providing universal access to secondary education, the scheme for Universal Access and Quality at the Secondary stage (SUCCESS) is proposed to be implemented in the state with an outlay of Rs. 196.83 crore for the year 2010-11. Besides this, other programmes are also being implemented.

7.13. Standardized text books are supplied free of cost to students studying in standard I to XII in Government, Aided Schools and in 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.

7.14. 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 of NABARD.

7.15. A scheme for providing computers as reward to 1,000 top ranking Tamil medium students in the X standard public examination is implemented to motivate them in Computer Education and higher studies. Under the scheme for improving facilities for Teaching Science, science laboratory 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.

7.16. 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

7.17. Tamil Nadu has become a front runner in the field of Higher Education at the National Level, by making higher education more accessible to the economically weaker sections and rural students and to increase the skilled labour force. The aim of the state is to reach 25% gross enrolment ratio in higher education in 2020 from 11.23% in 2006-07.

7.18. Post-graduate girl students studying in Arts and Science 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. Opening degree courses in government colleges and other development works are undertaken by constructing additional classrooms and laboratories, providing toilets, sports facilities and approach roads, infrastructure facilities in the colleges.

Tamil Development

7.19. 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 yet other activities towards Tamil Development.

7.20. 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 available Tamil the medium of transaction in day to day activities in temples, educational institutions, business establishments and courts including the High Court.

7.21. Use of Tamil as the 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.

7.22. The schemes such as nationalization of books written by Tamil Scholars, and awards and prizes for implementation of official language scheme will be implemented. Digitalisation of Tamil literature will also be taken up.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.23. Totally, for the General Education sector including Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education and Tamil Development, an outlay of Rs.924.32 crore has been proposed for 2010-11.

Technical Education

7.24. Tamil Nadu was the first state to start degree level engineering courses in the country and is always in the forefront in Technical Education. Tamil Nadu stands first in terms of producing the maximum number of engineering graduates every year with the total number of 355 engineering and 341 polytechnic colleges. With a view to ensure better and effective monitoring of the Engineering colleges, 3 Technical universities are functioning at Coimbatore, Trichy and Tirunelveli, in addition to Anna University, Chennai. The availability of technical labour force in the state attracts more investment in manufacturing, IT and other sectors and creates employment opportunities.

7.25. The State aims to improve the educational freedom by obtaining Autonomous Status and accreditation for important courses in Engineering and Polytechnic Colleges. The state also strides towards improving institution-industry linkage and encouraging research in emerging areas.

7.26. Additional infrastructure facilities to keep pace with the increase of intake capacity in the existing branches and newly started courses in engineering and polytechnic colleges will be provided. To improve the quality of education and promoting academic independence, it is proposed to obtain autonomy for the Engineering and Polytechnic Colleges and accreditation for the undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the Colleges and hence the schemes for upgradation of facilities in the institutions will be taken up to obtain such accreditation and autonomous status. It is also proposed to modernize the laboratories and libraries in the colleges. Buildings and infrastructure facilities are being provided in a phased manner in these Universities.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.27. An outlay of Rs. 49.30 crore is proposed for Technical Education for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Sports and Youth Services

7.28. The state implements activities for sports, incentives and welfare measures for youth, provide excellent infrastructure and coaching facilities, conduct tournaments and channelise the enthusiasm of the youth in sports activities. The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu is the agency through which these activities are undertaken.

7.29. Organisation like NCC, NSS and Tamil Nadu Bharat Scouts and Guides promote qualities and ideals of selfless service, community service and provide leadership and good initiation in all walks of life among the

youth sports and adventure. 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

7.30. The Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University established in 2005 serves as an institution to higher learning in physical Education and sports education. There are 11 affiliated colleges under the academic control of this university. Building works are in progress to establish the university with all infrastructure facilities at Melakottaiyur Village in Chengalpet Taluk, Kancheepuram District.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.31. The outlay proposed for Sports and Youth services for the Annual Plan 2010-11 will be Rs. 28.76 crore.

Medical and Public Health

7.32. With the objective to provide effective tertiary care to all sections of the public and to increase the access and utilization of health services, along with providing high standard of medical education, the state has been implementing various programmes in the health field over the past years. The state has made a tremendous change in health care policies and strategies over the years with the effective architectural correction in the health delivery system at the primary, secondary and tertiary health care facilities. It has extended concerted efforts to the health sector by giving importance both in the preventive and curative health care services. A number of preventive measures have been taken for the welfare of poor people. The curative services have been strengthened by providing modern and sophisticated equipments 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 major health indicators such as life expectancy, child mortality, Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate.

Medical Education

7.33. At present 48 hospitals are functioning under the overall control of the Directorate of Medical Education. 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.

7.34. One Government Medical College at Dharmapuri which was announced in 2007-08 is now functioning and preliminary works are being started and the necessary lands have been identified for the construction of building for Government Medical Colleges at Villupuram, Thiruvavur, Sivagangai and Perambalur. Government of India has proposed to upgrade the Madurai Medical College hospital on par with All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of mega blood bank for Government General Hospital, Chennai and starting of Geriatric Care centre at Government Peripheral hospital, K.K.Nagar are proposed to implement under central assistance. The other programmes are construction of O.P. Block,

establishment of dialysis units in teaching hospitals, infrastructure improvement of teaching hospitals, strengthening the medical colleges, purchase of modern and high tech equipments for the hospitals construction of hostels for students etc.,

Medical and Rural Health Services

7.35. With the administrative control over 27 District Headquarters Hospitals, 154 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 Director of Medical and Rural Health Services render the health services to the people in Tamil Nadu. The Directorate is implementing various medical services programmes such as TB control, mental health, HIV, blood bank besides implementation of various schemes like Human Organ Transplantation Act and Private Clinical Establishment Regulation Act, Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, recognition of private hospitals etc.

Tamil Nadu State Illness Assistance Society

7.36. 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 like open heart surgery, kidney transplantation, skull opening, hip replacement, spinal cord surgeries etc. in accredited private hospitals through the District collectors from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund Scheme. The state has provided Grants-in-aid up to Rs.1.00 lakh to private hospitals. So far, 24 reputed hospitals have been selected and 473 children have been provided assistance for heart surgery. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Strengthening of Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New born Care centres (CEmONC)

7.37. In order to reduce the maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, 110 hospitals have been identified to provide emergency obstetric and new born care round the clock obstetric casualty, new born casualty, blood bank, operation theatre and ambulance services.

Strengthening of Accident and Emergency Care Facilities

7.38. Government of India has provided financial assistance to upgrade and strengthen the accident and emergency care facilities to 10 government hospitals which are situated in the National Highways. It has been further extended to four more government hospitals in 2009-10.

Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy

7.39. Siddha system is an indigenous medicine system of Tamil Nadu intertwining with the Tamil culture. Both the State and Central Government have taken all efforts to popularize the Indian System of Medicine (ISM). The Government and Private colleges for the Indian System of Medicine are coming up. Further, the state is taking all efforts to provide one ISM practitioner in every Primary Health Centre (PHC) in a phased manner. At present, the ISM practitioners are available in 479 PHCs.

7.40. Improving of hospitals, colleges and opening of ISM wings, setting up of Regional pharmacies, construction of residential quarters and additional buildings for conducting diploma courses in integrated pharmacy and

nursing therapy are some of the activities proposed to be taken up during 2010-11.

Public Health and Preventive Medicine

7.41. The state has 1533 Primary Health Centres and 8706 Health Sub-Centres with 4773 beds and 2893 doctors are on roll of Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine to provide primary health care to the community. This Directorate is responsible for implementing all the National and State Health Programmes. Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is also concerned with the prevention of diseases particularly vector borne diseases.

7.42. Under the **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme** Rs.1000/- p.m. for a total period of 6 months covering 3 months in ante-natal period and 3 months post-natal period is paid to the pregnant women for improving the nutrition and health status of pregnant women. This scheme has significant influence on the reduction of IMR and MMR. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.260 crore is proposed to benefit 4.33 lakh pregnant women under this scheme.

7.43. Under the **Universal Immunization Programme** around 12.5 lakh pregnant women and 11.5 lakh infants are being benefitted annually. This has drastically reduced the incidence of preventable diseases and almost controlled tuberculosis.

7.44. In order to provide comprehensive health check up, treatment and health education to the rural and urban people the **Varumun Kappom Thittam** is being implemented. The health check-up camps are conducted at the Health Sub Centres level, every week covering 5000 population. 11836 Varumun Kappom Thittam camps have been conducted as on March, 2010. Totally, 1.16 crore people were benefitted under Varumun Kappom Thittam. For the year 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 780.75 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

7.45. A special programme viz., **Ilam Sirar Irudhaya Padukappu Thittam (Heart Surgery programme for School children)** for screening of school children for Heart diseases and free heart surgery was launched in April 2008, by the Hon'ble Minister for Health on the commemoration of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's 85th birth anniversary. So far, 2396 school children were recommended for heart surgery. Three categories of heart surgeries are conducted and the payment is being made in 24 approved private hospitals.

7.46. Apart from the Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services and the Directorate Public Health and Preventive Medicine, the Directorate of Drugs control is functioning as the controlling and licensing authority for grant and renewal of licenses for manufacture and sale of medicines and cosmetics. 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

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

are functioning to provide sterilization services. Out of the total sterilisations in the State, 59.1% are performed in the Government Institutions.

7.48. Every year about 18 lakh persons develop Tuberculosis in India, while in Tamil Nadu it is about 1.4 lakh persons. Under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) using DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) strategy, nearly 5.5 lakh persons were examined during 2008-09 and diagnosed about 83000 TB patients. Of them 32599 persons had identified as new sputum positive patients and 85 percent persons have been cured.

7.49. The Tamil Nadu State Blindness Control is now functioning under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) with effect from April 2007. Nearly 6.50 lakh cataract operations were done and 20.03 lakh school children screened and free spectacles provided to 0.44 lakh poor children during 2008-09.

State Health Society

7.50. 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 the rural areas of the country. In Tamil Nadu it is being implemented with the view to bring architectural correction of the health system to enable it to effectively handle increased allocations and promote policies that strengthen public health management and service delivery.

7.51. The NRHM provides an overarching umbrella by the existing programme of Health and Family Welfare including Reproductive Child Health Project II and Vector Borne disease Control Programme. It aims to improve the health status of the people especially those who live in the rural areas. The vision is to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services, which is accountable and responsive to the needs of the people.

7.52. The core strategies of the mission include identification and selection of the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), decentralized planning, strengthening existing infrastructure in sub-centres, PHCs and Community Health Centres (CHCs), flexible financing, community participation and manpower development.

7.53. The major focus of NRHM is on reproductive and child health, coupled with family welfare, the National Programme for Control of Blindness and Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme will also be implemented through the State Health Society as part of NRHM. There is also a thrust towards control of vector borne diseases, especially newly emerging ones. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project will also be continued under the NRHM budget. Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe motherhood intervention under NRHM being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. An amount of Rs.75.22 crore is proposed for the implementation of the NRHM programmes.

Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project

7.54. In order to reform the existing health system and also to upgrade the public hospitals and primary health centres by providing the necessary inputs, the Health System Development Project supported by the World

Bank at a total cost of Rs. 492.97 crore was launched in 2005 for a five year period, encompassing activities such as civil works, provision of equipments, IEC, training, health management information system, infrastructure development, provision of specialised medical personnel, NGO supported activities, tribal health, health care waste management, public private partnership and so on. The project has constructed new buildings in 32 hospitals in 5 districts viz., Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Theni, Pudukottai and Kanyakumari. Construction works in hospitals in other districts will be completed by December 2009.

7.55. The project has established proper health care Waste Management System in all secondary, tertiary care hospitals, 130 tiny bedded Primary health centres and 8 Employees ESI hospitals.

7.56. Emergency management services are being implemented by Tamil Nadu Emergency Management Research Institute (TNEMRI) in the entire state from September 2008. Currently 198 ambulances are in operation in 23 districts. A toll free telephone number 108 is assigned to medical emergency service. An average of 2.8 trips was made by each ambulance every day.

7.57. A pioneer scheme called **Chief Minister's Insurance Scheme for Life Saving Treatment** has been launched in 2009 to ensure that one crore poor and downtrodden families who cannot afford costly treatment are able to get free treatment in government and private hospitals for serious ailments. Under this scheme, each beneficiary family is insured for availing free treatment up to Rs.1 lakh and government will bear the entire premium for this purpose.

Tamil Nadu AIDS Control Society

7.58. The civil society, non-governmental organizations and several partners have strengthened the hands of the government to ensure that the HIV epidemic is controlled effectively. The key activities of Tamil Nadu State Aids Control Society (TANSACS) include awareness programmes and social mobilization activities, targeted intervention programmes through NGOs, training and capacity building activities, STD/RTI care and also outreach service, condom promotion activities, blood safety and voluntary blood donation activities, voluntary counseling and testing centres to identify HIV affected and to provide counseling etc.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.59. The outlay proposed for Medical and Public Health sector for 2010-11 is Rs.975.68 crore.

Social Welfare and Nutrition

Women and Child Welfare

7.60. Considering the role of women and children, the state has been implementing variety of welfare programmes. As a result, Tamil Nadu retains its frontline position in the overall development of women and children.

7.61. Economically and socially empowered women become a strong and vigorous force for the removal of poverty and for the overall development of the society. The state has therefore given priorities to women welfare programmes. This has resulted in higher economic and social indicators for Women Development of the state.

7.62. 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

7.63. Major schemes like incentives to girl children, educational concessions, free education and special programmes including supply of free bicycles, free education to SCs/ STs and free education to girl students for studying higher education are implemented for the uplift of educational status of women and thereby encouraging women education at all levels and reducing the gender disparity.

7.64. **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity assistance scheme** is being implemented to take care of pregnant women. This provides cash assistance of Rs.6000/- for the pregnant woman from below poverty line families to compensate the loss of wages and nutritional supplementation to avoid low birth weight babies.

7.65. The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of women (TNCDW) implements **Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project** (Mahalir Thittam), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme and also Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), a major anti-poverty programme meant for self employment of rural poor. TNCDW has also been spearheading the SHG movement. It has brought out qualitative change in the lives of women. So far, nearly 4.06 lakh SHGs have been formed with 65.20 lakh women members with the total savings of Rs. 2321 crore. Credit rating target of Rs. 2400 crore has been fixed at the state level for 2009-10 and the focus would be on increasing credit linkages to SHGs particularly repeat loans.

7.66. In order to encourage SHGs and Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs), the government has instituted Manimegalai awards. Awards are presented to 5 best PLFs and 10 best SHGs at the state level, one PLF and three SHGs at the district level and the best SHGs at the block level is given a certificate. Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) has so far imparted skill training to 25000 youths through reputed industrial houses and institutions.

7.67. **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**, a major anti-poverty programme has been transferred to TNCDW from April, 2009 to bring about convergence and avoid duplication in schemes meant for SHGs. During 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 128.36 crore is provided under this scheme of which Rs. 32.09 crore (25%) is the state share. SGSY funds are being used to mainly provide revolving fund subsidy and assistance for economic activities of SHGs.

7.68. The main objective of the Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation Project (**Vazhndu Kattuvom Project**) is to empower the poorest and improve their livelihoods through developing and strengthening pro-poor local institutions at the village level, improving the capacity building of the poor and financing productive demand driven sub-project investments. The total outlay for the project is Rs.717 crore and it will be implemented in 2515 Village Panchayats in 70 backward blocks covering 15 districts. The target population of this project is the poor households, the most vulnerable sections including the physically challenged and the marginalised communities. The project supports formation of economic activity federation

around major livelihood programmes. It has facilitated access to employment and livelihood related formation by forging links between job training and skill building programmes. 45366 youth have been benefited from skill training through reputed institutions and corporate sector. So far 53 economic activity federations have been undertaken in the field of dairy, garment making, floriculture, coir making and piggery.

7.69. In order to increase the self-employment potential and to help the widows, destitute women, deserted wives and physically handicapped men and women below poverty line, sewing machines are supplied free of cost so as to earn for their livelihood. The scheme will be continued in 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs. 213.78 lakh.

7.70. The state has constituted the **Tamil Nadu Transgender Welfare Board** for transgender to rehabilitate and to achieve equality in the community and security in the society. The board has to look into the various problems, difficulties and inconveniences faced by them. The state has implemented various welfare schemes for the betterment of their lives.

7.71. To help financially poor parents in getting their daughter married and to promote the educational status of poor girls, under the **Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme** assistance of Rs.20,000/- per beneficiary for girls above 18 years is being given for their marriage. For 2010-11, an amount of Rs.160 crore is proposed for the benefit of 80,000 poor families. Under **Widow Re-Marriage Assistance Scheme**, an amount of Rs.45.25 lakh is proposed to benefit 166 widows during the year 2010-11. For the **Widows' Daughters Marriage Assistance Scheme** an amount of Rs. 586.54 lakh is proposed so as to benefit 3066 persons for 2010-11. With regard to orphan girls' marriage assistance scheme, an amount of Rs.105.90 lakh is proposed for the benefit of 273 orphan girls and for inter-caste marriage assistance scheme an amount of Rs.517.30 lakh is proposed to benefit 2550 couples for the year 2010-11.

7.72. Further for the welfare of women, **Family Counseling Centres** to get help to redress their grievances, seven service homes to accommodate destitute women in the age group of 18 to 40 in Chennai, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Salem, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Sivagangai and Working women hostels for helping women to find accommodation near their working place are being run.

Child Welfare

7.73. With the objectives of working for the overall development of the child in a harmonious environment and protecting children from all forms of neglect and abuse including child protection through institutional, non-institutional and outreach programmes, a number of welfare programmes for the children are implemented in the state.

7.74. 22 agencies have been licensed to cater to adoptions. The girl child protection scheme is implemented to promote family planning, eradicate female infanticide and discourage the preference for a male child. It ensures equal opportunity in education for girl children on par with male children. A monthly payment of Rs.150/- is made from the interest accrued from the deposit made under the scheme to take care of education of such girls from Std. I to X, apart from a terminal benefit from the deposit on the 20th year of deposit. 27 orphanages are run by the government for the welfare of the

destitute and orphan children in the state. There are totally 49 institutions for ensuring administration of juvenile justice, prevention and combating of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children and women and ensuring protection of children and women from significant harm.

7.75. Childline is a national 24-hour, free emergency telephone helpline and outreach service for children in need of care and protection. The Childline number 1098 is a toll free number that is common to all the cities of India. During the year 2008-09, BSNL, Chennai Telephone, Vodofone, Airtel, Aircel, Reliance communication and Tata Indicom have provided connectivity to 1098 free of cost. In Tamil Nadu Child line is operated in 10 cities and has provided shelter, medical services, repatriation, rescue, sponsorship and emotional support and guidance to the children in need.

7.76. Special initiatives have been undertaken towards addressing issues relating to prevention and control of Juvenile and social mal-adjustment, upgradation of facilities in child institutions and formation of Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees through Juvenile Guidance Bureau.

Welfare of the Disabled and the Aged

7.77. Tamil Nadu aims at creating a society where persons with disabilities and normal persons work together and accept as equal partners. The state policy for the Disabled gives the direction and focus to achieve the vision of mainstreaming the persons with disabilities to the society and improving their standard of living.

7.78. The state provides comprehensive rehabilitation services, which include early intervention of disabilities, provision of special education, vocational training, placement in jobs, assistance for self employment and free supply of appliances to improve their mobility with the ultimate objective of making the handicapped self-reliant and economically independent. Special education is provided to the disabled children through special schools. These children include the visually handicapped, hearing impaired, severely locomotor disabled and mentally challenged. Financial Assistance is given to severely disabled persons.

7.79. Financial assistance is also given for the normal persons marrying blind/ deaf and dumb and orthopaedically disabled. Hostel facilities are provided to the blind students through NGOs.

7.80. A separate welfare board for the disabled is functioning in the state to ensure the continuing government attention and assistance for the disabled and also to implement social security scheme for the disabled. More than one lakh persons are enrolled as members of the welfare board to receive benefits.

Social safety net for the aged

7.81. Old age pension schemes are being implemented in order to provide social security to old age pension/ physically handicapped/ destitute widows/ deserted wives and destitute agricultural labourers 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 (IGNOP) scheme and enlarged to include all persons above 65 years and people below poverty line. 8.50 lakh old age persons are benefited under old age pension (normal) scheme as on March 2009. In addition to this,

government has extended the pension scheme to unmarried poor women of aged 50 years and above from July 2008 and this benefited 10743 women. For 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 538.86 crore has been proposed for this scheme. The old age people have also given midday meals plus 2 Kgs of rice per head per month or 4 Kgs of rice per head per month for those who do not take meals at the Nutritious Meal Programme (NMP) centres supplied through fair price shops and dhoties/ sarees at the time of Pongal and Deepavali festivals.

7.82. The Annapurna scheme covers all the other elderly persons below poverty line who are not covered with under IGNOP scheme. Under this scheme 10 Kgs of rice per month supplied free of cost to the destitute / senior citizens.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.83. The outlay proposed for Women's Development and Child Rights and Welfare of the Disabled and the Aged under the Social Welfare sector for 2010-11 is Rs.1376.98 crore.

Nutrition

7.84. Nutritional status of the population has a vital role in overall socio economic development of the country. The state has been implementing well formulated plans and programmes 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 62.11% in November 2008. Severe malnutrition has been reduced from 0.21% in 2001 to 0.04% in November 2008. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down from 49 (2001) to 31 (2008) per 1,000 live births. With the aim of providing improved health and nutritional status, many nutritional and educational schemes are being implemented successfully.

7.85. The Children in the age groups of 6-24 months and 25-60 months, pregnant women and Lactating mothers, Adolescent girls and Old Age Pensioners are the beneficiaries of the **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)**. Out of 434 Projects, 385 are in rural areas, 47 are 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 totally 50,433 Centres functioning in Tamil Nadu benefiting 22.98 lakh children and 5.53 lakh mothers and old age pensioners. Under the new population norms, 2234 additional Anganwadi centres and 1772 mini Anganwadi centres will be opened during the current year. Then the beneficiaries need not walk more than one kilometer to avail the ICDS services. The government has also decided to upgrade the Anganwadi Centres into AWCs cum crèches for meeting the pressing needs for child day care, so as to give due attention to younger children in the farm and non farm areas. The efforts of modernizing the Anganwadi Centres to reduce the cooking time, to provide health food without Nutritious loss and smokeless atmosphere for the Children in the Anganwadi Centres are proposed to be continued.

7.86. **Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP)** is being implemented in the rural areas from 1st July 1982, in urban areas from 15th September, 1982. The scheme has been extended to the school students of 10-15 years of age from 15.9.1984, old age pensioners from 15.01.1983 and pregnant women from 06.02.1995 onwards. The prime objective of the scheme is eradication of severe malnutrition and to reduce the incidence of micronutrient deficiencies. The government has 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. In addition to the nutritious meal, one boiled egg was provided to the children and students in the age group of 2-15 years from 03-06-1989. From 15-07-2006, two boiled eggs were provided every week and from 15-07-2007, it has been enhanced to three boiled eggs per week on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday under Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. From 15.07.2008 onwards, the government has supplied Banana to the children who do not take egg to compensate the nutrition. At present 42,078 Nutritious Meal Centres are functioning in Tamil Nadu benefiting 56.41 lakh beneficiaries. To combat malnutrition, nutritious meal is cooked at the centre and served hot to the children during the lunchtime and each student is expected to derive 475.75 calories of energy and 15.34 grams of protein per day. Pre-school education is provided at the Child Centres through Non-formal and play-way methods. A sum of Rs.500/- per centre per annum has been allotted for this purpose. Giving priorities to convergence of services with allied departments and social mobilisation, Health and Medical Services such as immunization are being provided to all the children enrolled in the Child Welfare Centres through the Primary Health Centres. Health Awareness Programmes and referral services are being provided to the pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 0-5 years. The period for the free supply of food grains of 6 Kg per month to lactating mothers has been increased from 6 months to 12 months. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCS) will be set up on a pilot basis in Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC) in nutritionally backward districts, blocks and tribal areas for providing proper care and treatment of the severely malnourished children.

7.87. Through Information Education and Communication (IEC) component of the ICDS, positive behavioural changes in Health and Nutritional practices are brought out among individuals, families and the community and thereby facilitating reduction of malnutrition in the state.

7.88. Through the **Kishori Sakthi Yojana - Adolescent Girl Scheme**, awareness is being created to adolescent girls about legal, literacy level, health and hygienic aspects and occupational skills so as to shape them into better citizens.

7.89. The under-weighted adolescent girls in the age group of 11-15 years (weight less than 30 Kgs) and 15-19 years (weight less than 35 Kgs) are provided with 6 Kg. foodgrains free of cost under **Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)**. At present this programme is being implemented in Tiruvannamalai and Ramanathapuram Districts in Tamil Nadu.

National Programme of Mid-day Meals in Schools (NP-MDMS)

7.90. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education was launched in Tamil Nadu on 15.08.1995. Under this scheme, Government of India provide nutritional support to primary schools children studying in I to

V Std. @ 100 g per child/per day and the scheme has been extended to the upper primary children studying in VI to VIII Std. @ 150 g per child/per day of food grains for 220 school days in a year. The GOI have fixed the calorific value at 450 calories and 12 g of protein and 770 calories and 20 g of protein for the students studying in I to V Std. and VI to VIII Std. respectively. From 01-04-2008 onwards, the scheme has been extended to cover all the districts. At present, 31 lakh of children studying in I to V Std. and 18 lakh of VI to VIII Std. are benefitted under this scheme.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.91. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 1163.04 crore is proposed.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7.92. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified Communities and Minorities are the socially disadvantaged groups in our Society. Concerted efforts have been taken by the government to raise their social and economic status and to bring justice to the downtrodden and neglected communities.

7.93. Tamil Nadu has, as per Census 2001, a population of 1.19 crore SCs (Adi Dravidars) is constituting 19% and 0.07 crore of Scheduled Tribes is constituting 1.04% of the state's total population of 6.24 crore. Nearly 70% of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 85% of Scheduled Tribes are living in the rural areas. 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 of 73.5%. The sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes is 999, which is much higher than the general sex ratio 987 of the state. The sex ratio of STs is 980, which is lower than the general sex ratio.

7.94. With the aim of eradicating the socio-economic backwardness, lack of good education and asymmetrical structure of the Society, several welfare programmes are being implemented by the government in year by year for the faster socio-economic development of SC/ ST population. The Department of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare is looking after all the programmes and the schemes implemented for the benefit of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing Development Corporation (TAHDCO) is a State Government undertaking, constituted for promoting the economic development of SCs/ STs. The major ameliorative activities are broadly grouped as educational development, economic development and housing and other activities.

7.95. Education is a basic requisite for the empowerment of SCs/STs. Maximum efforts are being made to arrest the school drop-out rates and improve the enrolment and retention rates through provision of free education, free supply of uniform, bicycles etc., scholarships, incentives to girl students, basic infrastructure facilities to schools / hostels, upgradation of schools, construction of additional class rooms and lab buildings. Separate Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools and Tribal Residential Schools are functioning in the state. The state proposes to give thrust to improving enrolment and retention of SC/ST students up to the secondary level, especially for girls in order to bridge the literacy gap between SCs/STs and the general population. Further, the state also bestows attention on

improving the pass percentage at the 10th and 12th Std. examinations, improving performance in competitive examinations, and encouraging excellence among students. Necessary lab equipments to Adi Dravida High Schools, improving the communication skills of students especially in English and providing computers to facilitate e-learning are also provided during this year. For attaining these targets combined strategy of improving school infrastructure and upgrading quality of teaching, along with continued provision of various incentives and awards to retain students in school and motivate their academic performance are proposed to be adopted. 5.50 lakh students will be given Scholarships / concession under the scheme of Educational Concession and Higher Education Special Scholarship. Under the special incentive scheme, the incentives already provided to 60000 Girl Students studying in III to V Std and 30000 Girl students studying in VI std. will be continued in 2010-11 also. English Language Teaching Resource Centres are proposed to be established to train the teachers of ADW schools in modern language teaching techniques. It is also proposed to improve the computer skills of the students of this underprivileged section of the society. The Chief Minister Merit Award to students for pursuing college studies will be given to 9000 SC/ST students. Under the scheme of supply of Free Bicycles, 81000 girl and 73000 boy students will be benefited during 2010-11. Two sets (per student/per year) of free uniform are given every year to all students studying in Std. I to XII in Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare schools. Under the scheme of educational assistance to meritorious Adi Dravidar/ Tribal students to study in reputed schools, 640 students will be benefited during 2010-11. The infrastructure such as provision of drinking water, furniture etc. of the Government Tribal Residential (GTR) Schools will also be improved.

7.96. Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing Development Corporation (TAHDCO) provides financial assistance to these communities for undertaking economic development activities. Land Purchase Scheme, Special Individual Entrepreneur Scheme, Self-Employment Programme for Youth (SEPY) and assistance to self-help groups are some of the priority areas for economic development. Innovative training programmes are being conducted every year and tie up for placements with reputed institutions have been made. Financial assistance to candidates who have passed Civil Services Preliminary Examination prior to main examination will be continued during the year 2010-11 also.

7.97. Schemes of house site pattas, provision of basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, street lights, link roads, to the SC/ST habitations, provision of burial ground and pathway to burial ground and Community hall to all the adi-dravidar habitations will be continued. 12000 house site pattas will be issued during the year 2010-11. Pipelines are extended if over head tanks are available nearby and 105 drinking water works and construction of 10 Community Hall will be taken up this year.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

7.98. The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) both are being implemented to improve the status of the Adi-Dravidar and Tribals through various welfare Schemes by channelising 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. Originally, the Special Component Plan was introduced by the Planning Commission with two features viz. a) flow of

resources to the schemes that benefit individuals from these communities for improving their economic condition; and b) flow of resources to programmes that provides infrastructural facilities and services to these weaker sections. The objectives of the Special Component Plan were fine tuned while introducing the SCSP and TSP.

Welfare of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities

7.99. A major proportion of the population in Tamil Nadu belongs to other Backward Classes viz., Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. Various welfare programmes have been implemented for the educational, economic uplift and social advancement, integration of these socially and economically disadvantaged groups of BCs, MBCs and DNCs. The state has separate Directorates for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities and Minorities Welfare and also separate Commissions for Minorities and Backward Classes. The directorate of Minorities Welfare was established in 2007 to focus attention on the advancement of minorities 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.

7.100. Educational advancement of these communities has been given higher importance with major portion of the budget allocation being spent on education. Further, the reservation provided in education and employment paves the way for the people of Backward Classes to get admission in higher education and employment in Government Services. Educational advancement enables them to get employment and thereby helping to enhance their economic and social status. The educational advancement of the children of Piramalai Kallar Community is ensured through Kallar Reclamation Schools in Madurai, Theni and Dindigul Districts where the population of this community is predominant, Computer Training to children of these schools, Cash prizes awarded to students studying in these schools, provision of free textbooks, notebooks and uniform to these students. For the welfare of BCs, MBCs, Minorities and Denotified Communities, the schemes include construction and maintenance of hostels, provision of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships and stipends, rewards as incentives to reduce dropouts. Free education to BC and MBC/DNC students, free bicycles to 4,03,406 (Girls & Boys) belonging to BC, MBC and DNC students studying in XI and XII Std. Supply of uniform (2 sets (per student/per year) from 4th to 10th Std. students, provision of house sites as well as infrastructure facilities to all communities of the MBCs and DNCs who live in villages below poverty line. Boarding grant at the rate of Rs.200/-p.m. is given to students belonging to BCs/MBCs and DNCs.

7.101. The poor people belonging to BCs, MBCs and DNCs will be supplied 2334 sewing machines and 2800 iron boxes during 2010-11. 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. Training is provided in various fields. These schemes will be continued during 2010-11 also.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.102. The outlay proposed for 2010-11 is Rs.1013.46 crore.

Labour Welfare and Employment Services

7.103. The Labour and Employment Department is an administrative department under which the following Heads of Department viz. Labour, Employment, Training, Inspectorate of Factories, Director of Medical and rural Health Services (ESI) and Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited are functioning. Commissionerate of Labour looks after settlement of industrial disputes, enforcement of labour laws, minimum wages, and eradication of child labour and implementation of various schemes for organized and unorganized sector. The Inspectorate of Factories strives to improve health and safety in Factories. The Commissionerate of Employment and Training has two wings. The Employment Wing provides employment services through a network of Employment Exchanges. The Training Wing supervises technical training offered in Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Schools. The Overseas Manpower Corporation helps to find placements for workers willing to work overseas. The state intends to promote the welfare of the labour force both in organized and unorganized sectors with particular emphasis to the unorganized sectors.

7.104. To pay special attention to the problems of manual workers engaged in the respective employments and to provide speedy delivery of services, Grants to Welfare Boards for Unorganised Labour are being provided for meeting the expenditure on payment of pension, welfare schemes and administration of 15 boards. An expenditure of Rs.3000 lakh was expected to be incurred during 2009-10 and an outlay of Rs.3250 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

7.105. **Unemployment Assistance Scheme** is being implemented to the unemployed youth of the state, 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/ Post-graduates 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. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme as on 31.08.2009 is 3.37 lakh which includes 1.07 lakh SC/ ST beneficiaries. The anticipated expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs.40.78 crore. The proposed outlay for this scheme is Rs. 41.66 crore during 2010-11.

7.106. For **Modernisation of Government ITIs**, a sum of Rs.1.60 crore is likely to be spent during the year 2009-10 and a sum of Rs. 2.07 crore has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

7.107. A new **Government ITI at Nagalapuram** in Thoothukudi district was started with the trade of electrician, fitter and welder for a total cost of Rs.1.21 crore during 2008-09. A sum of Rs. 0.16 crore is expected to be spent during 2009-10 and a sum of Rs. 0.32 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

7.108. In order to alleviate the sufferings of the families of the workers died or injured due to accidents, **Accident Relief Scheme** is being implemented. The **Distress Relief Scheme** is proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11 with

an outlay of Rs. 23.57 crore and a sum of Rs. 0.78 crore is proposed for Accident Relief Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

7.109. Under the scheme of **Upgradation of ITIs into Centre 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, 19 government ITIs have been upgraded into Centres of Excellence. A sum of Rs. 4.60 crore is expected to be spent during 2009-10 and an outlay of Rs.6.05 crore is proposed for the year 2010-11 for Centre of Excellence.

7.110. The Centrally Sponsored (shared) Scheme **Rashtria Swasthya Bima Yojana** to benefit the workers in the unorganised sector belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category and their families is being implemented now. Government of India contributes 75% of the premium and the state 25%. To implement the scheme on pilot basis in Tirunelveli and Kancheepuram, the State Government spent a sum of Rs. 2.93 crore in the year 2008-09. The expenditure expected in 2009-10 is Rs. 2.93 crore and the same is proposed for 2010-11.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.111. A sum of Rs.154.09 crore is proposed for Labour Welfare and Employment services sector for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Urban Development, Housing and Water Supply

Urban Development

7.112. Tamil Nadu apart from being highly urbanised is also one of the most progressive states in the country. Major infrastructure initiatives are being implemented through the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III (TNUDP-III) and the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Several of these are under implementation and the visible improvements as a consequence of these efforts are already evident.

7.113. 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
- T.N. Water Supply and Drainage Board

7.114. 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.

7.115. There are 10 Municipal Corporations viz., Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, Erode, Tiruppur, Vellore and Thoothukudi. Nine Municipal Corporations (except Chennai) and 148 Municipalities including 49 Grade III Municipalities are under the administrative control of the Directorate of Municipal Administration.

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)

7.116. The Metropolitan demography, economy, transport, shelter, water supply and sewerage and other physical and social infrastructure including solid waste management, macro drainage environmental aspects have been examined in detail and policies and strategies for developments proposed in the **Second Master Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area**. It is a people friendly plan to meet the long term requirements of the citizens of the metropolis. The revised Development Regulations forming part of the Second Master Plan contain regulations, which are abreast of the modern developments and future requirements. It contains provision for reservation of minimum 10% of the site area for Low Income Group / Economically Weaker Section housing by the private developers also while developing layouts / flatted developments on lands with more than 1 hectare in extent. Transfer of Development Rights for the lands which are required for public purposes such as road widening, Metro Rail Project etc. is a new provision made in the Second Master Plan to enable both the government agencies and private land owners to get due benefits in the process of land acquisition. The plan provides opening up of large extent of areas for developments, which will be regulated through land use zoning. Densification of the city and the rest of the metropolitan area in a planned manner is also proposed by encouraging flatted developments. Provision for conservation of heritage buildings is yet another new provision made in the Development Regulations under Second Master Plan. The Second Master Plan will be continuously reviewed and appropriate corrective measures will be taken on the policies and strategies during the process of its implementation. For this purpose six sectoral committees have been constituted.

7.117. The **Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan** envisages ambitious projects, which will be posed for funding under JNNURM. For the year 2009-10, various departments / agencies have to implement infrastructure development projects at an estimated cost of about Rs.4300 crore. Since Second Master Plan has now been approved by the government and has come into force from 02.09.2008, the infrastructure plan to be implemented in the future years will be based on the Second Master Plan, in order to improve infrastructure levels and the livability of the people in Chennai Metropolitan Area.

7.118. With the Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase-I from Chennai Beach to Thirumailai Station covering a distance of 8.55 Km., Mass **Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase II** from Thirumailai to Velachery has also been functioning. MRTS Phase II Extension from Velachery to St. Thomas Mount to a distance of 5 Km. to complete a rail loop with the Chennai Beach – Tambaram Sub-urban line is approved 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. The Government of Tamil Nadu has provided a budgetary assistance of Rs.53.33 crore in 2009-10 towards this project. Also an outlay of Rs.80.00 crore is proposed for this project for the year 2010-11.

7.119. The prestigious **Metro Rail Project** has been taken up for implementation during the Eleventh Plan period. The total cost of the project is Rs. 14600 crore and will be implemented over a six year period. The state share for the project during the Eleventh plan period has been proposed at Rs.1000 crore. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), 'The Chennai Metro Rail Limited' (CMRL) was incorporated on 03.12.2007 in order to implement the project. Of the total cost, 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). CMRL has awarded its first tender on 13.2.2009 for the construction of elevated via duct from Koyambedu to Ashok Nagar for a length of 4.5 kms. to M/s. Soma Enterprise Limited, Hyderabad at a cost of Rs.199.20 crore. Physical works have commenced. In 2008-2009, a loan amount of Rs.500.00 crore has been provided to CMRL. The loan amount proposed for 2009-2010 & 2010-2011 to CMRL is Rs.100.00 crore and Rs.110.00 crore respectively. Further an amount of Rs.620.00 crore has been proposed as share capital assistance to CMRL for the year 2010-2011.

Municipalities and Corporations

7.120. 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) has 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. The Government of Tamil Nadu has provided a budgetary assistance of Rs. 41.30 crore in 2009-10 for TNUDP III under the control of Directorate of Municipal Administration and an amount of Rs.11.30 crore is proposed for the year 2010-11. Further, an amount of Rs. 71.95 crore has been proposed for the year 2010-11 for the works under TNUDP III executed by CMDA.

7.121. 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 own 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 slaughter houses, 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. An amount of Rs. 100 crore has been proposed as capital grant contribution to general fund under TNUDP III for the year 2010-11.

Town Panchayats

7.122. 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.

7.123. The “**Anaithu Peruratchi Anna Marumalarchi Thittam**” is being implemented with the objective of providing all basic infrastructure such as roads, drains, community hall etc. to all the 561 Town Panchayats in a span of four years commencing from the year 2007-2008. For the year 2009-2010 an amount of Rs.5.25 crore is expected to be spent under the Anna marumalarchi Thittam. Necessary provision has been proposed for the scheme under the head of development “Special Programme for Rural Development”.

7.124. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has been constructing storeyed tenements to rehouse the slum families and provide slum development works in Chennai and other towns under this programme. It has been proposed to construct 16,377 tenements in Chennai and other towns and to provide Urban Slum Improvement works for 32,000 families, besides Repairs and Renewal works for 29,753 tenements. Tenemental schemes, Reconstruction of Dilapidated tenements, Repairs and Renewal works for the slum tenements, Employment and training to urban slum youth etc are the works being taken up by TNSCB under **Twelfth Finance Commission Grants**. In the year 2009-2010 State Budgetary allocation for Rs.60.00 crore has been made for this scheme.

7.125. The **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** is a major infrastructure development initiative undertaken by the Government of India to improve essential infrastructure in the urban areas. In this state, Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore are the three Mission cities. Three schemes are taken up for infrastructure development and provision of basic services in urban areas viz., (i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) for the development of Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and the Municipalities in the Chennai Urban Agglomeration area, (ii) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for the development of all the ULBs other than those which are covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UI&G) and (iii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

7.126. Besides the above, the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Integrated Low cost sanitation Scheme (ILCS) are implemented in the town panchayats for urban poverty alleviation and sanitation for the economically weaker sections (EWS).

Solid Waste Management

7.127. The solid waste management projects are being taken up in all Corporations in the state. Under 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.255.00 crore has been sanctioned for modernization of Solid Waste Management System in the city. The government has accorded sanction for

the setting up of Integrated Solid Waste Management facilities at Kodinguyur Dumping Ground and Perungudi Dumping Ground. The work order has been issued for the public private participation project for solid waste management facility at the Perungudi and Kodinguyur dumping ground respectively. 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 2010-2011

7.128. The plan outlay for 2010-11 is proposed at Rs.1552.82 crore for the Urban Development sector.

Housing

7.129. Housing, besides being a very basic requirement for the urban settlers, also holds the key to accelerate the pace of development. Investments in housing, like any other industry, have a multiplier effect on income and employment. Housing also has a direct impact on the steel and cement, marble/ceramic tiles, electrical wiring, PVC pipes, and various types of fittings industry, which make a significant contribution to the national economy. 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. 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

7.130. 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.

7.131. During the year 2009-2010, Rs. 1.00 crore provision was given for **Capital programme of TNHB**. Under this capital programme, the new scheme for the construction 30 TNGRH flats in master plan complex at Villupuram at a cost of Rs. 2.85 crore has been sent to government to approve the scheme under priority and also another scheme of construction of 54 TNGRH flats at Perambalur, Trichy at a cost of Rs. 5.56 crore has been sent to government for sanction. To execute the above two schemes, provision of Rs. 4.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

7.132. During the year 2009-2010, the government has sanctioned and released an amount of Rs.1.00 crore for the **Improvement of Slum Tenements Constructed by the TNHB**. The above fund has been utilized

for attending the special repair works to slum tenements at Salem & Erode. To carry over the special repair works to all the flats, an amount of Rs. 1.10 crore is proposed for Salem & Erode for the year 2010-2011.

7.133. The activities of TNHB is being computerised in order to facilitate the general public to get access and collect the required details of the schemes implemented by TNHB and procedures to be followed to access various services offered by the TNHB. During the year 2009-10, Rs. 0.65 crore was sanctioned under the **Computerisation programme of TNHB** and released by the government. To provide additional Hardware and Software, Rs.0.74 crore is proposed for the year 2010-11.

7.134. It is proposed to reconstruct 1500 TNGRH flats & 2000 residential flats after demolishing the existing dilapidated TNGRH/ Board's rental quarters adopting new technology jointly with international reputed firms. So far 220 flats have been demolished and eviction of flats is nearing completion. After eviction, the demolition will be carried out and the new construction work will be taken up. Hence a provision of Rs10.00 crore is proposed for the **Reconstruction of 1500 TNGRH flats at Foreshore Estate** for the year 2010-11.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

7.135. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board is a pioneer institution for development and rehabilitation of urban slums. The following major housing schemes will be implemented under TNSCB:

7.136. The government has approved the programme of construction of tenements for **Resettlement of the Tsunami Affected Families** in Chennai and Thiruvallur and also to construct houses for the families living in Tsunami Vulnerable urban areas in Coastal Districts. These programmes are implemented out of the funds under Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project and Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package (RGRP). The work of construction of 11520 tenements to resettle Tsunami-hit slum families in the following places in Chennai under World Bank aided Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project has been in progress. As part of this programme the work of construction of tenements in Okkium Thoraipakkam and Marina will be completed at a cost of Rs.570.72 crore. During 2008-09, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has completed 2000 tenements and 3664 Tenements will be completed in 2010-11.

7.137. 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. The families living within 200 mtrs. of the seashore in Tsunami vulnerable areas in the Coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu will be provided with houses and infrastructure. It is programmed to construct 6,521 houses at a cost of Rs.253.04 crore under the **Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package II**. Among the lands handed over for 5271 houses, the construction of 949 houses has been completed, 2,973 houses are in progress and 1,343 houses will be commenced shortly. During 2010-11 Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board shall complete 2642 houses under this programme.

7.138. 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 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.1, 502.48 crore. The works under this programme is in progress and 2130 tenements completed so far. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board shall complete this programme in 2 years.

7.139. The government has ordered that the **Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the slum families squatting on the alignment of the elevated expressway** may be implemented by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and have designated Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board 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. Besides, the documentation of the project affected families and livelihood activities as pre and post resettlement will be taken up. The approximate total cost of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement component works out to Rs.296.00 crore and the enumeration of the project affected families is nearing completion. This programme will be completed in 2010-11.

7.140. The census 2001 reported that 20% of the urban population is living in slums. It revealed that the urban slums in 63 towns in Tamil Nadu where the population has exceeded 50,000 in 1991 in these 63 towns. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has proposed to cover 50% of the slum families living in 57 towns among them where the projected population exceeds 50000 during 2010-15. It is estimated that 1.56 lakh families (50%) living in the slums in these towns require housing at an outlay of Rs.4217.64 crore. A project report in this regard has been presented to the XIII Finance Commission during their recent visit to Chennai recently. It is proposed to implement the housing programme for the urban slum families in these towns during 2010-15, on receipt of **Grants from the XIII Finance Commission** of the Government of India.

7.141. 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. 19766 housing units were sanctioned during 2006-08, at the cost of Rs. 225.67 crore. In 2008-09, 15500 housing units at the cost of Rs. 2.49 crore were sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 66.20 crore is proposed for this scheme for the year 2010-2011.

Co-operative Housing Federation

7.142. 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. 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

7.143. 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 company is gradually increasing its construction activities each year. For the year 2010-2011, an amount of Rs. 5.50 crore is proposed as loan as well as capital programme to Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation for construction of houses to police personnel.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.144. The proposed allocation for the year 2010-11 for the sector 'Housing' is Rs.269.88 crore.

Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation

7.145. Water Supply, sewerage and sanitation are not only the basic necessities of life; they are also crucial for achieving the goal of "Health for All". 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 seasonal 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.

7.146. Successive Five Year Plans have been considering Water Security as one of the important objectives. Tamil Nadu has a drinking water demand of 18.00 tmc for the rural and of 33.40 tmc. for the urban population. The concerned urban local bodies provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for the urban areas in the state except Chennai Corporation Area. 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). The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) is entrusted with the responsibility of 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 (other than those in Chennai Metropolitan Area, Municipal Corporations and Special Grade Municipalities).

Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board

7.147. To bridge the demand-supply gap in water supply, especially during drought periods, the government has taken action to set up a 100 MLD capacity **Desalination Plant**, north of Chennai city in Kattupalli village near Minjur. The plant is being set up under the Design, Build, Own, and Operate and Transfer (DBOOT) format by M/s Chennai Water Desalination Ltd. (CWDL) with whom CMWSSB has entered into a Bulk Water Purchase Agreement. 96% of the works have been completed. The plant will be commissioned during this year. The Work of creating infrastructure for the conveyance of product water from Desalination Plant has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 93.00 crore and completed. 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. For setting up the desalination plant and the associated infrastructure such as pipelines, under ground storage tanks and pumping stations, the Government of India has approved the project for Rs.908.28 crore. The Government of India has sanctioned a grant of Rs.871.24 crore for this project on 02.01.2009. The Government of India has also released Rs.300.00 crore for this project in March 2009. International Competitive Bids have been invited for the construction of the plant, for appointing a Project Management Consultant and for creating required infrastructure to convey the treated water to the City distribution system such as pipelines, underground tanks and pumping stations. Tenders received and on finalisation of the tendering process, the works will commence during the current year and will be completed within 24 months.

7.148. The CMWSSB is implementing various **Projects under JNNURM to Improve Water Supply and Sewerage Systems** in Chennai City and adjacent urban areas within the Chennai Metropolitan Area. 28 projects with a combined estimated cost of Rs. 2032.00 crore have been approved by the Govt. of India under JNNURM.

7.149. To treat the water received under the Krishna Water Supply Scheme, construction of a **530 MLD Capacity Water Treatment Plant at Chembarambakkam** near Chennai and transmission line, was sanctioned by the government during August 1996 with an estimated cost of Rs.296 crore. The construction of the plant has been completed. The Hon'ble Chief Minister on 19.7.2007 inaugurated this plant. This plant is the second largest Water Treatment Plant in India. On commissioning of this plant it is possible to draw water from Chembarambakkam Lake depending upon the storage in various reservoirs and in accordance with the requirement for city water supply.

7.150. In order to ensure equitable distribution with adequate pressure, CMWSSB has taken up **Improvements to water supply system in Chennai city** by up-grading 4 existing Water Distribution Stations viz., Kilpauk, Anna Poonga, Southern Headwork's & Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar and strengthening of 5 distribution systems viz., Kilpauk, Anna Poonga, Southern Headworks, Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar and Triplicane and allied improvement works under JNNURM at an estimated cost of Rs.337.48 crore. All the works related to water distribution station at Southern Head works have been completed. Remaining works are under progress and will be completed by the end of year 2010.

7.151. The government has taken up the work for **Providing Water Supply and sewerage Infrastructure along Rajiv Gandhi Salai - Information Technology Corridor** (Old Mahabalipuram Road) at an estimated cost of Rs.41.77 crore. At present the water requirement of the consumers along this road is estimated to be around 20 MLD. In the beginning, the water will be drawn from the Veeranam Main at Kelambakkam and will be distributed to the consumers along the Rajiv Gandhi Salai. However, on completion of the desalination plant at Nemmeli, water will be supplied from the desalination plant. Further, the Sewage generated from this area will be collected and conveyed to the existing sewage treatment plant at Perungudi and the two new STPs proposed at Sholinganallur and Navalur under this project.

7.152. It is imperative to create adequate sewage treatment capacity to meet the future requirement of the Chennai city and the surrounding area. With this objective, the government has taken action for **Construction of an Additional Sewage Treatment Plant of 60 MLD Capacity at Perungudi** at a revised estimated cost of Rs.61.19 crore. The Work is under progress and all the works are programmed to be completed in 24 months.

7.153. Approval has been accorded for **Construction of additional Sewage Treatment Plant of 54mld capacity at Nesapakkam** at a revised estimate cost of Rs.58.87 crore. The work will be taken up during this year and will be completed within 24 months.

7.154. 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 Ayanavaram, Vyasarpadi, Nammalwarpet, Padmanabha Nagar, Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar, Dhimmamy Dharga, Jawahar Nagar, Melpattadai and Langs Garden and expansion of sewage pumping stations viz., Villivakkam Phase-I, Thiruvanmiyur, Besant Nagar-II, Seethammal Colony, Foreshore Estate and Grems Road have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.22.16 crore under Chennai City River Conservation Project (CCRCP). On completion of these works, the capacity of interceptor main and pumping station will be increased and will be able to handle the expected sewage flow in the year 2021.

7.155. The works are under progress for providing **Water Supply Schemes for Adjacent Urban Areas** of Porur Town Panchayat, Maduravoyal Municipality, and Avadi Municipality under JNNURM funds. It has been proposed to take up the work of providing water supply schemes to Ullagaram-Puzhuthivakkam Municipality, Nerkundram Panchayat, Thiruvottiyur Municipality, Alandur Municipality and Ambattur Municipality under JNNURM funds during current year. It has also been proposed to provide water supply schemes to Thiruverkadu, Tambaram, Pallavaram and Pammal. It has also been proposed to take up the work of providing water supply schemes to 41 Urban Local Bodies.

7.156. Providing **Under Ground Sewerage Schemes for Adjacent Urban Areas** of Thiruvottiyur Municipality, Ambattur (Phase-2) Municipality, Pallavaram Municipality and Madhavaram Municipality have been taken up under TNUDP-III funds. Similarly sewerage scheme for Avadi Municipality, Ambattur (Phase-3) Municipality and Maduravoyal Municipality has been taken under JNNURM funds and all the works are under progress. It has been proposed to take up the work of providing sewerage scheme to Ullagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality, Porur Town Panchayat and Tambaram Municipality under JNNURM funds during current year. It has also been proposed to provide sewerage scheme to Kathivakkam Municipality under TNUDP III funds. CMWSS Board has also proposed to take up the work of providing comprehensive sewerage schemes for another 45 Urban Local Bodies (5 Municipalities, 17 Town Panchayats, 22 Village Panchayats and 1 Cantonment Board) surrounding Chennai City in phased manner. Under Ground Sewerage Schemes for Thirumazhisai, Perungudi, Madambakkam, Sembakkam, Chitlapakkam Peerkanaranai, Perungalathur and Pallikarnai Town Panchayats have been approved at a total estimated cost of Rs.312.03 crore. These works will be taken up during the current year.

7.157. An amount of Rs.175.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2010-11 as state assistance including the share capital assistance to CMWSSB for taking up the above schemes.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

7.158. **Rural Water Supply schemes** are being implemented with state funds under Minimum Needs Programme and central funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme. An allocation of Rs.480.00 crore has been made under MNP and Rs.247.93 crore under NRDWP during 2009-10. As on 01.04.2009, there are 92689 habitations, of which 82554 habitations are fully covered and 10135 habitations are partially covered. During 2009-10, it is programmed to provide protected water supply to the 8000 partially covered rural habitations. During 2009-10, it is also programmed to complete 30 combined water supply schemes to benefit a population of 35,40,582 at an estimated cost of Rs.9118.53 crore. The Government of India recently modified the rural water supply guidelines and emphasized a paradigm shift from the existing habitation coverage into population coverage. In order to ascertain the population coverage, a household survey has to be conducted during 2009-10. In future, the coverage of population in rural habitations will be based on this survey. During the year 2010-11, based on the household survey, it is proposed to provide water supply to the uncovered population of 6000 rural habitations.

7.159. **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 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development fund for small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) -III and Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Water Supply improvement schemes will be completed in 50 urban towns at an estimated cost of Rs.451.51 crore. During 2010-11, it has been programmed to provide water supply to 48 towns.

7.160. **Under Ground Sewerage Schemes** are under implementation in Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Mamallapuram, Pudukottai, Thiruvarur, Chinnamanur, Tuticorin, MM Nagar, Namakkal, Cuddalore, Udhamandalam, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Thiruvallur, and Perambalur. It has been proposed to complete the following 2 UGSS during 2009-10: (a) Maraimalainagar Municipality and (b) UGSS to Udhamandalam Municipality. It has been proposed to complete 8 Under Ground Sewerage Schemes in Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Pudukottai, Villupuram, Ramanathapuram, Chinnamanur, Sivagangai and Namakkal Towns.

7.161. To provide permanent safe and sustainable water supply for all the towns and rural habitations in 10 coastal Districts affected by Tsunami, 40 schemes were taken up comprising 36 Water Supply programme and 4 Recharge Structures under **Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP)** with Asian Development Bank (ADB) Assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.78.87 crore. Out of 40 schemes, 37 schemes (33 WSS and 4 recharge structures) have been completed. So far Rs.75.27 crore has been incurred as expenditure. It is programmed to complete the balance 3 works before October 2009. Under the Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project with World Bank Assistance, Rs.30.00 crore has been allotted for providing sanitation facilities to 73 permanent shelters (16 packages) in Town

Panchayat and Municipal areas in six coastal Districts. Out of 16 packages, works were completed in five packages and an expenditure of Rs.8.64 crore incurred so far. 3 packages will be completed before March 2010. Under Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project, Sanitation works in 7 packages with World Bank assistance will be completed during 2010-11.

7.162. Under the **Maintenance of Combined Water Supply Schemes (CWSS)**, TWAD maintained 474 Nos. CWSS for the benefit of 5 Corporations, 51 Municipalities, 256 Town Panchayats, 21,023 Rural Habitations, 420 Industries/ Institutions and benefited 228 lakh population.

7.163. During 2009-10, 184 Nos. of **Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)** works in 63 CWSS at a cost of Rs. 8.25 crore are taken up. They are programmed to be completed by December 2009.

7.164. During 2009-10, 4 Nos. of **Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) works** are taken up at a cost of Rs. 7.00 crore. Estimate preparations for these works are under progress. During 2010-11, 17 Nos. of SCADA works are proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs.24.60 crore. Estimate preparation for these works is under progress. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.7 crore has been proposed for SCADA.

7.165. In order to solve the drinking water problem in Ramanathapuram district, the **Ramanathapuram CWSS** scheme has been formulated to benefit 5 Municipalities, 11 Town Panchayats and 3163 rural habitations in 18 Panchayat unions of Ramanathapuram, wayside habitations of Sivagangai and Pudukottai Districts with a total present population of 15,75,682 at an estimated cost of Rs 616.00 crore. The scheme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 11.6.09. So far, water supply was effected to 5 Municipalities, 11 town panchayats and 2169 rural habitations.

7.166. **Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project** will cater to the drinking water needs of 3 Municipalities, 17 Town Panchayats and 6755 rural habitations in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts, benefiting the present population of 29.80 lakh. River Cauvery flowing at Hogenakkal, has been chosen as a source for this water supply project. The fieldwork of the project is expected to be commenced by March 2010 and completed by December 2012. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 392.96 crore has been proposed for the above scheme.

7.167. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 3.00 crore has been proposed for the Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan (CMDP) as share capital participants to CMA for sewage facilities in Chennai Region. Further, an amount of Rs. 30.00 crore has been proposed for the scheme for Artificial Ground Water recharge structures for the year 2010-11.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

7.168. An amount of Rs. 1020.46 crore has been proposed for the Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation sector for the year 2010-11.

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 encourages research, in new areas such as biotechnology, nano-technology etc.

8.2. The 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, Adoption of Young Student Scientists Scheme, 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, In-service Training Programme, Creation of Scientific Awareness etc. are some of the schemes implemented through the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology. A sum of Rs.1.09 crore has been spent in 2009-10 and an outlay of Rs.1.13 crore is proposed to implement the various schemes in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

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 sum of Rs.1.87 crore was spent during 2009-10 and an outlay of Rs. 2.04 crore is proposed to implement the various programmes during 2010-11.

Science City

8.5. About 60 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

etc., has 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, popularisation of science etc. are implemented by the Science City. The Science Festivals are being organised with the aim of enhancing the popularity of science. It is designed to increase public awareness of science and present scientific results in a popular and appealing way through scientific exhibits by schools, colleges and renounced organisation, demonstrations by faculty, scientific, film shows interactive sessions, competitions etc. A sum of Rs.1.00 crore has been spent during 2009-10. A sum of Rs.0.96 crore is proposed for Science City for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

8.6. An outlay of Rs. 4.12 crore is proposed for Scientific Services and Research sector for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Art & Culture

8.7. Art and Culture represent the Zenith of mental and emotional evolution of mankind. They donate the aesthetic dimension of progress. Science and Art are complementary and they contribute mutually to enhance each other. Tamil Nadu being a land of ancient temples and their related architectural features and sculptures, maintains the classical tradition in paintings, dance and music. These fine arts play an important role in the life of people.

8.8. The state has been taking various steps to propagate our ancient traditional arts, protect, spread and create awareness about them among the people. The department of Art and Culture plays the role of patronizing and popularizing various forms of art and artists. The native art forms of Tamil Nadu are also disseminated 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 Bala Bhavan.

8.9. Archaeology helps in understanding the evolution of mankind over a period of time. The Archaeology department is carrying out excavations at the historically important places and valuable antiquities have been unearthed and preserved in archaeological site Museums situated in various districts of the state. The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Centre is functioning under Archaeology Department and located at Madras University campus.

8.10. Of all national assets, Archives are the most precious. They are the gift of one generation to another. 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. The Museums are a treasure house of our national heritage. Museums enable people to explore the different collections of objects for inspiration, learning and enjoyment. The Chennai Museum is famous for its rich collection of South Indian Bronzses, pre-historic and proto-historic antiquities particularly those of Robert Bruce Foote collections and Adichanallur megalithic collections and Buddhist, Jain and Hindu

sculptures. 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 2010-11

8.12. An outlay of Rs.13.44 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 in respect of Art & Culture sector.

Tourism

8.13. Tourism is vital in view of its significance in terms of foreign exchange and employment potential. Tourism promotes national integration, tolerance and understanding of different cultures. Tamil Nadu is having abundant tourist wealth such as hill stations, sandy beaches, mammoth monuments, timeless temples, fabulous wild life, scintillating sculptures and reverberating rural life. It has picturesque spots, continuing heritage, cultural confluence and aesthetic magnificence.

8.14. Tamil Nadu received 626.18 lakh domestic tourists and 20.40 lakh foreign tourists in 2008 with growth rate of 24% and 16% respectively over the previous year. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism were Rs.6236 crore in Tamil Nadu achieving an increase of 15% in 2008.

8.15. The average length of stay of a tourist in Tamil Nadu is 4 to 5 days in the case of domestic tourist and 7 days in the case of a foreign tourist. A foreign tourist spends Rs.4,396/- per day and a domestic tourist Rs.1,422/-. A day - visitor spends Rs.540/- per day. Among the foreign tourists 23% stay in Star Hotels, 44% in Budget Hotels and 13% in Guest and Rest Houses. The corresponding figures for domestic tourists are 10%, 49% and 14% respectively.

8.16. The state aims to make Tamil Nadu the top destination in India for attracting domestic and foreign tourists by increasing the number of tourist arrivals, the length of stay and the average spending by foreign as well as domestic tourists per day.

8.17. Tamil Nadu Tourism has embarked upon a novel programme called "*Virunthinar Potruthum! Virunthinar Potruthum!!*" for tourist friendly culture among stakeholders in the state. Special publicity campaigns, showcasing tourist wealth of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporations (TTDC) rail cum road tour packages and hotels were conducted at Bangalore, Kolkata, Lucknow, New Delhi, Hyderabad and Jaipur. It attracted considerable tourists to Tamil Nadu. Such campaigns will be continued to other places.

8.18. Electronic / Print Media would be used for Massive Publicity, familiarization tours for tour operators, travel writers and tourist crew from India and abroad will be conducted periodically.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

8.19. An outlay of Rs.39.05 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 to implement various schemes for the development in Tourism sector.

Public Works - Buildings

8.20. Modernisation of Secretariat, Construction of Office of the Director General of Police, construction of District Administration Offices such as

Taluk office, Revenue Divisional Office etc., Works under ETRP with assistance from World Bank, Renovation and improvement of Heritage Buildings under Heritage Conservation as recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission are amongst the works taken up in this sector.

Plan Outlay for 2010-11

8.21. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.170.01 crore is expected to be spent and an amount of Rs.266.39 crore is proposed for 2010-11 towards construction of New Secretariat Building, Language Development Building, Director General of Police Building and other Revenue Department Buildings.

Statements

Draft Annual Plan - (2010-11) - Proposed Outlays

Si. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure @	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed Outlay
				Annual Plan 2009-10 Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	288590	49695.11	61555.85	61555.85	66919.80
	Agri.Research & Education	57760	17278.22	12139.48	12139.48	11494.18
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	23580	0.00	852.21	0.11	923.21
	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	6541.64	9536.01	9536.01	9573.06
	Animal Husbandry	45870	4132.84	1578.98	1578.98	1597.51
	Dairy Development	4370	3914.10	2341.32	2341.32	2810.03
	Fisheries	55770	7081.98	10180.42	10180.42	11297.30
	Forestry & Wild Life	128500	16965.25	12766.62	12766.62	13864.70
	Agri. Financial Institutions	500	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Cooperation	113900	39090.89	35230.19	36082.29	41295.00
	Sub Total - I	783157	144700.03	146181.09	146181.09	159774.80
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Special Program for Rural Development	669168	128498.69	101246.65	112650.65	122060.69
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats	354960	49506.83	51120.46	51120.46	51706.83
	Sub Total - II	1024128	178005.52	152367.11	163771.11	173767.52
III	SPECIAL AREAS 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	8461.55	5889.00	5034.88	4123.25
	Command Area Development	14800	1948.79	1394.00	1846.01	1435.37
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	234136	38411.92	71630.00	53157.60	73592.72
	Sub Total - IV	331336	48822.26	78913.00	60038.49	79151.34
V	ENERGY					
	Power	1071120	251453.50	252570.08	274970.08	272162.20
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	3210	140.53	187.03	187.03	266.25
	Sub Total - V	1074330	251594.03	252757.11	275157.11	272428.45
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	134658	36143.91	33191.33	33157.86	35827.00
	Village & Small Industries	236570	20722.89	26408.13	26528.98	40723.28
	Minerals	370	39.93	87.06	87.06	41.43
	Sub Total - VI	371598	56906.73	59686.52	59773.90	76591.71

Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure @	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses	8485	1399.84	0.03	0.03	0.01
	Roads and Bridges	1058760	211915.05	203276.68	203627.66	219345.90
	Road and Inland Water Transport	97450	33306.72	5544.19	5544.19	20482.80
	Sub Total - VII	1164695	246621.61	208820.90	209171.88	239828.71
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS					
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
	Scientific Research	2580	754.60	395.87	395.87	412.32
	Information Technology#	--	--	2426.00	2426.00	3200.00
	Ecology & Environment	12079	383.89	267.12	267.12	290.00
	Sub Total - IX	14659	1138.49	3088.99	3088.99	3902.32
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
	Secretariat Economic Services	1930	1159.97	554.44	787.90	683.84
	Tourism	17495	3722.65	3580.33	3810.23	3905.19
	Surveys & Statistics	550	100.63	70.83	70.83	84.45
	Weights & Measures	0	0.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
	Civil Supplies	8440	7083.00	4035.08	4035.08	4000.07
	Sub Total - X	28415	12066.25	8258.68	8722.04	8691.55
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION					
	General Education	314900	56884.12	84501.92	74531.92	92432.40
	Technical Education	24160	131.26	4455.87	4455.87	4929.70
	Sports & Youth Services	12371	2209.27	2742.77	2742.77	2875.70
	Art & Culture	13530	1132.38	1981.07	1981.07	1343.66
	Medical & Public Health	273000	62485.16	89346.36	89390.36	97567.50
	Water Supply & Sanitation	755535	79072.34	91525.06	102456.26	102046.18
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	204524	14592.74	25657.14	25657.14	26988.42
	Urban Development	611063	124307.31	143573.33	143573.33	155282.49
	Information & Publicity	1060	58.77	254.95	254.95	34.01
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	75339.47	92525.64	93322.04	101345.60
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	17757.72	16975.96	16976.00	15409.36
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	125533.99	123533.75	123658.92	137697.51
	Nutrition	579160	72497.03	101846.53	101846.53	116304.47
	Other Social Services	11662	42053.41	26247.02	26247.02	4967.79
	Sub Total - XI	3673204	674054.97	805167.37	807094.18	859224.79
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing	50	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08
	Public Works	68828	10695.44	17001.15	17001.13	26638.73
	Sub Total - XII	68878	10695.44	17001.23	17001.21	26638.81
	GRAND TOTAL	8534400	1624605.33	1750000.00	1750000.00	1900000.00

* - Included in the respective sectors except for agreed outlay 2009-10

- The outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the expenditure for 2008-09 in respect of Information Technology have been included in other Industries sector. @-Provisional

GN Statement - B (Part I)						
Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (From State Budget)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	Annual Plan 2009-10		(Rs. in lakh)
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	288590	49695.11	61555.85	61555.85	66919.80
	Agri.Research & Education	48760	16778.22	11639.48	11639.48	11494.17
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	23580	0.00	852.21	0.11	923.21
	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	6541.64	9536.01	9536.01	9573.06
	Animal Husbandry	44170	4132.84	1078.98	1078.98	1097.51
	Dairy Development	4370	3914.10	2341.32	2341.32	2810.03
	Fisheries	55770	7081.98	10180.42	10180.42	11297.30
	Forestry & Wild Life	128500	16965.25	12766.62	12766.62	13864.70
	Agri. Financial Institutions	500	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Cooperation	113900	39090.89	35230.19	36082.29	41295.00
	Sub Total - I	772457	144200.03	145181.09	145181.09	159274.79
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Special Program for Rural Development	306039	107013.33	78478.41	89882.41	113638.69
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats	303892	48715.08	50111.09	50111.09	51206.83
	Sub Total - II	609931	155728.41	128589.50	139993.50	164845.52
III	SPECIAL AREAS 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	8461.55	5889.00	5034.88	4123.25
	Command Area Development	14800	1948.79	1394.00	1846.01	1435.37
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	234136	38411.92	71630.00	53157.60	73592.72
	Sub Total - IV	331336	48822.26	78913.00	60038.49	79151.34
V	ENERGY					
	Power	359857	35475.97	10070.08	32470.08	10068.13
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	3210	140.53	187.03	187.03	266.25
	Sub Total - V	363067	35616.50	10257.11	32657.11	10334.38
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	129658	35143.91	32191.33	32157.86	34827.00
	Village & Small Industries	236570	20722.89	26408.13	26528.98	40723.28
	Minerals	370	39.93	87.06	87.06	41.43
	Sub Total - VI	366598	55906.73	58686.52	58773.90	75591.71

GN Statement - B (Part I)						
Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (From State Budget)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	Annual Plan 2009-10		(Rs. in lakh)
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses	8485	1399.84	0.03	0.03	0.01
	Roads and Bridges	1040451	211754.41	203276.65	203627.63	219345.88
	Road and Inland Water Transport	97450	33306.72	5544.19	5544.19	20482.80
	Sub Total - VII	1146386	246460.97	208820.87	209171.85	239828.69
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS					
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
	Scientific Research	2580	754.60	395.87	395.87	412.32
	Information Technology	--	--	2426.00	2426.00	3200.00
	Ecology & Environment	12079	383.89	267.12	267.12	290.00
	Sub Total - IX	14659	1138.49	3088.99	3088.99	3902.32
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
	Secretariat Economic Services	1930	1159.97	554.44	787.90	683.84
	Tourism	17495	3722.65	3080.33	3310.23	3905.19
	Surveys & Statistics	550	100.63	70.83	70.83	84.45
	Weights & Measures		0.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
	Civil Supplies	8440	7083.00	4035.08	4035.08	4000.07
	Sub Total - X	28415	12066.25	7758.68	8222.04	8691.55
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION					
	General Education	314900	56884.12	84501.92	74531.92	92432.40
	Technical Education	20760	131.26	3955.87	3955.87	4929.70
	Sports & Youth Services	12371	2209.27	2742.77	2742.77	2875.70
	Art & Culture	13530	1132.28	1981.07	1981.07	1343.66
	Medical & Public Health	272889	62487.83	89324.27	89368.27	97541.76
	Water Supply & Sanitation	514415	57186.02	90025.05	100956.25	99546.18
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	187884	14092.74	24957.14	24957.14	25888.42
	Urban Development	312287	95734.28	115358.32	115358.32	155282.40
	Information & Publicity	1060	58.77	254.95	254.95	34.01
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	75339.47	92525.64	93322.04	101345.60
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	17757.72	16975.96	16976.00	15409.36
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	125533.99	123533.75	123658.92	137697.51
	Nutrition	566958	70891.25	99605.89	99805.89	114204.49
	Other Social Services	11662	42053.41	26247.02	26247.02	4967.79
	Sub Total - XI	3100955	621472.51	771989.62	774116.43	853498.98
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing	50	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08
	Public Works	68828	10695.44	17001.15	17001.13	26638.73
	Sub Total - XII	68878	10695.44	17001.23	17001.21	26638.81
	GRAND TOTAL	6802682	1332107.59	1448044.61	1448244.61	1621758.09
	@- Provisional					

GN Statement - B (Part II)						
Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (From PSE's)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
				Annual Plan 2009-10 Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri. Research & Education	9000	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.01
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing					
	Soil & Water Conservation					
	Animal Husbandry	1700	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
	Dairy Development					
	Fisheries					
	Forestry & Wild Life					
	Agri. Financial Institutions					
	Cooperation					
	Sub Total - I	10700	500.00	1000.00	1000.00	500.01
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Special Program for Rural Development	35500	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats					
	Sub Total - II	35500	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
III	SPECIAL AREAS 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	215977.53	242500.00	242500.00	262094.07
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy					
	Sub Total - V	711263	215977.53	242500.00	242500.00	262094.07
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	5000	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
	Village & Small Industries					
	Minerals					
	Sub Total - VI	5000	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

GN Statement - B (Part II)						
Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (From PSE's)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
				Annual Plan 2009-10 Agreed Outlay	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			500.00	500.00	
	Surveys & Statistics					
	Weights & Measures					
	Civil Supplies					
	Sub Total - X			500.00	500.00	
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION					
	General Education					
	Technical Education	3400		500.00	500.00	
	Sports & Youth Services					
	Art & Culture					
	Medical & Public Health					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	219940	17124.14	1000.00	1000.00	500.00
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	16640	500.00	700.00	700.00	1100.00
	Urban Development					
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition					
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI	239980	17624.14	2200.00	2200.00	1600.00
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	1002443	235101.67	247700.00	247700.00	265694.00
	@- Provisional					

GN Statement - B (Part III)						
Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (From Local Bodies)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
				Annual Plan 2009-10 Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri. Research & Education					
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & 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	21485.36	22268.24	22268.24	7922.00
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats	51068	791.75	1009.37	1009.37	500
	Sub Total - II	378697	22277.11	23277.61	23277.61	8422.00
III	SPECIAL AREAS 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 - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (From Local Bodies)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	(Rs. In lakh)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
				Annual Plan 2009-10 Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses					
	Roads and Bridges	18309	160.64	0.03	0.03	0.02
	Road and Inland Water Transport					
	Sub Total - VII	18309	160.64	0.03	0.03	0.02
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	111	17.33	22.09	22.09	25.74
	Water Supply & Sanitation	21180	4762.18	500.01	500.01	2000.00
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)					
	Urban Development	298776	28573.03	28215.01	28215.01	0.09
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition	12202	1605.78	2240.64	2040.64	2099.98
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI	332269	34958.32	30977.75	30777.75	4125.81
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	729275	57396.07	54255.39	54055.39	12547.83
	@- Provisional					

Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (Rural Local Bodies)

S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	(Rs. In lakh)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
				Annual Plan 2009-10 Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri. Research & Education					
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & 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	21485.36	22268.24	22268.24	7922.00
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats	51068	791.75	1009.37	1009.37	500.00
	Sub Total - II	378697	22277.11	23277.61	23277.61	8422.00
III	SPECIAL AREAS 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					

Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (Rural Local Bodies)

S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
				Annual Plan 2009-10		
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses					
	Roads and Bridges	18309	160.64	0.03	0.03	0.02
	Road and Inland Water Transport					
	Sub Total - VII	18309	160.64	0.03	0.03	0.02
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	111	17.33	22.09	22.09	25.74
	Water Supply & Sanitation					
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)					
	Urban Development					
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition					
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI	111	17.33	22.09	22.09	25.74
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	397117	22455.08	23299.73	23299.73	8447.76
	@- Provisional					

GN Statement - C (Part II)

Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (Urban Local Bodies)

						(Rs. in lakh)
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri. Research & Education					
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & 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					
	Sub Total - II					
III	SPECIAL AREAS 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 II)						
Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (Urban Local Bodies)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	Annual Plan 2009-10		(Rs. in lakh)
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
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					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	21180	4762.18	500.01	500.01	2000.00
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)					
	Urban Development	298776	28573.03	28215.01	28215.01	0.09
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition	12202	1605.78	2240.64	2040.64	2099.98
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI	332158	34940.99	30955.66	30755.66	4100.07
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	332158	34940.99	30955.66	30755.66	4100.07
	@- Provisional					

GN Statement - C (Part III)						
Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (Total Rural Local Bodies & Urban Local Bodies)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed
				Annual Plan 2009-10 Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture					
	Agri. Research & Education					
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & 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	21485.36	22268.24	22268.24	7922.00
	Land Reforms					
	Community Development & Panchayats	51068	791.75	1009.37	1009.37	500.00
	Sub Total - II	378697	22277.11	23277.61	23277.61	8422.00
III	SPECIAL AREAS 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 - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlay (Total Rural Local Bodies & Urban Local Bodies)						
S. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development 1	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected 2	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure@ 3	(Rs. in lakh)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed 6
				Annual Plan 2009-10 Agreed Outlay 4	Anticipated Expenditure 5	
VII	TRANSPORT					
	Ports & Lighthouses					
	Roads and Bridges	18309	160.64	0.03	0.03	0.02
	Road and Inland Water Transport					
	Sub Total - VII	18309	160.64	0.03	0.03	0.02
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	111	17.33	22.09	22.09	25.74
	Water Supply & Sanitation	21180	4762.18	500.01	500.01	2000.00
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)					
	Urban Development	298776	28573.03	28215.01	28215.01	0.09
	Information & Publicity					
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs					
	Labour & Labour Welfare					
	Social Security & Social Welfare					
	Nutrition	12202	1605.78	2240.64	2040.64	2099.98
	Other Social Services					
	Sub Total - XI	332269	34958.32	30977.75	30777.75	4125.81
XII	GENERAL SERVICES					
	Stationery & Printing					
	Public Works					
	Sub Total - XII					
	GRAND TOTAL	729275	57396.07	54255.39	54055.39	12547.83
	@- Provisional					

Draft Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed Outlays on Continuing and New Schemes

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Govt./PSEs/Local Bodies	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) - Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices			Annual Plan 2008-09			Annual Plan - 2009-10						Annual Plan (2010-11)		
			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	17
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES																
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	State Govt.	288590	71191	217399	49695.11	32099.37	17595.74	61555.85	42030.84	19525.01	61555.85	42030.84	19525.01	66919.80	60357.34	6562.46
	Agri.Research & Education	State Govt.	57760	36339	21421	17278.22	15340.38	1937.84	12139.48	12093.98	45.50	12139.48	12093.98	45.50	11494.18	9053.99	2440.19
	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	State Govt.	23580	100	23480	0.00	0.00	0.00	852.21	852.16	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.05	923.21	3.92	919.29
	Soil & Water Conservation	State Govt.	64317	30417	33900	6541.64	5455.92	1085.72	9536.01	9536.01	0.00	9536.01	9536.01	0.00	9573.06	7685.14	1887.92
	Animal Husbandry	State Govt.	45870	4752	41118	4132.84	3820.44	312.40	1578.98	1531.47	47.51	1578.98	1531.47	47.51	1597.51	616.51	981.00
	Dairy Development	State Govt.	4370	0.00	4370	3914.10	2617.10	1297.00	2341.32	2341.32	0.00	2341.32	2341.32	0.00	2810.03	110.02	2700.01
	Fisheries	State Govt.	55770	18654	37116	7081.98	6829.01	252.97	10180.42	6357.08	3823.34	10180.42	6357.08	3823.34	11297.30	8886.45	2410.85
	Forestry & Wild Life	State Govt.	128500	127500	1000	16965.25	16215.34	749.91	12766.62	12321.37	445.25	12766.62	12321.37	445.25	13864.70	13756.80	107.90
	Agri. Financial Institutions	State Govt.	500	500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Cooperation	State Govt.	113900	113555	345	39090.89	35534.91	3555.98	35230.19	35055.27	174.92	36082.29	35907.37	174.92	41295.00	41169.92	125.08
	Sub Total - I		783157	403008	380149	144700.03	117912.47	26787.56	146181.09	122119.51	24061.58	146181.09	122119.51	24061.58	159774.80	141640.10	18134.70
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT																
	Special Program for Rural Development	State Govt./PSE/LB	669168	601543	67625	128498.69	91374.46	37124.23	101246.65	82746.65	18500.00	112650.65	94150.65	18500.00	122060.69	109725.44	12335.25
	Land Reforms	State Govt.															
	Community Development & Panchayats	State Govt./LB	354960	354960	0	49506.83	40868.13	8638.70	51120.46	51120.46	0.00	51120.46	51120.46	0.00	51706.83	43068.83	8638.00
	Sub Total - II		1024128	956503	67625	178005.52	132242.59	45762.93	152367.11	133867.11	18500.00	163771.11	145271.11	18500.00	173767.52	152794.27	20973.25
III	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES *																
	HADP	State Govt.							4293.00	4293.00							
	WGDP	State Govt.							2061.00	2061.00							
	RSVY/BRGF	State Govt.							11404.00	11404.00							
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	State Govt.															
	Sub Total - III								17758.00	17758.00							
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL																
	Minor Irrigation	State Govt.	82400	38979	43421	8461.55	7962.24	499.31	5889.00	5501.00	388.00	5034.88	4646.88	388.00	4123.25	1950.49	2172.76
	Command Area Development	State Govt.	14800	4800	10000	1948.79	1948.79	0.00	1394.00	291.46	1102.54	1846.01	743.47	1102.54	1435.37	885.37	550.00

Sl. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) - Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices			Annual Plan 2008-09			Annual Plan - 2009-10						Annual Plan (2010-11)			
			State Govt./PSEs/Local Bodies	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	17	
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc flood control	State Govt.	234136	64500	169636	38411.92	17821.53	20590.39	71630.00	60629.59	11000.41	53157.60	42157.19	11000.41	73592.72	50273.39	23319.33	
	Sub Total - IV		331336	108279	223057	48822.26	27732.56	21089.70	78913.00	66422.05	12490.95	60038.49	47547.54	12490.95	79151.34	53109.25	26042.09	
V	ENERGY																	
	Power	State Govt./PSE	1071120	811120	260000	251453.50	251426.50	27.00	252570.08	252555.08	15.00	274970.08	274955.08	15.00	272162.20	256098.48	16063.72	
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	State Govt.	3210	2425	785	140.53	65.13	75.40	187.03	102.03	85.00	187.03	102.03	85.00	266.25	201.14	65.11	
	Sub Total - V		1074330	813545	260785	251594.03	251491.63	102.40	252757.11	252657.11	100.00	275157.11	275057.11	100.00	272428.45	256299.62	16128.83	
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS																	
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	State Govt./PSE	134658	124658	10000	36143.91	13405.06	22738.85	33191.33	31933.52	1257.81	33157.86	31900.05	1257.81	35827.00	33166.41	2660.59	
	Village & Small Industries	State Govt.	236570	214358	22212	20722.89	6086.60	14636.29	26408.13	26339.12	69.01	26528.98	26459.97	69.01	40723.28	36899.70	3823.58	
	Minerals	State Govt.	370	207	163	39.93	0.00	39.93	87.06	59.86	27.20	87.06	59.86	27.20	41.43	23.18	18.25	
	Sub Total - VI		371598	339223	32375	56906.73	19491.66	37415.07	59686.52	58332.50	1354.02	59773.90	58419.88	1354.02	76591.71	70089.29	6502.42	
VII	TRANSPORT																	
	Ports & Lighthouses	State Govt.	8485	8485	0.00	1399.84	1399.84	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	
	Roads and Bridges	State Govt./PSE/LB	1058760	979460	79300	211915.05	208120.25	3794.80	203276.68	188276.68	15000.00	203627.66	188627.66	15000.00	219345.90	202917.12	16428.78	
	Road and Inland Water Transport	State Govt.	97450	29140	68310	33306.72	33251.43	55.29	5544.19	5544.19	0.00	5544.19	5544.19	0.00	20482.80	6124.87	14357.93	
	Sub Total - VII		1164695	1017085	147610	246621.61	242771.52	3850.09	208820.90	193820.90	15000.00	209171.88	194171.88	15000.00	239828.71	209042.00	30786.71	
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS																	
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT																	
	Scientific Research	State Govt.	2580	1189	1391	754.60	643.10	111.50	395.87	277.87	118.00	395.87	277.87	118.00	412.32	190.02	222.30	
	Information Technology								2426.00	2426.00	0.00	2426.00	2426.00	0.00	3200.00	3200.00	0.00	
	Ecology & Environment	State Govt.	12079	11921	158	383.89	88.39	295.50	267.12	232.12	35.00	267.12	232.12	35.00	290.00	286.21	3.79	
	Sub Total - IX		14659	13110	1549	1138.49	731.49	407.00	3088.99	2935.99	153.00	3088.99	2935.99	153.00	3902.32	3676.23	226.09	
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES																	
	Secretariat Economic Services	State Govt./LB	1930	1389	541	1159.97	394.47	765.50	554.44	514.44	40.00	787.90	747.90	40.00	683.84	492.15	191.69	
	Tourism	State Govt.	17495	16995	500	3722.65	2542.63	1180.02	3580.33	3375.33	205.00	3810.23	3605.23	205.00	3905.19	3793.58	111.61	
	Surveys & Statistics	State Govt.	550	300	250	100.83	50.63	50.00	70.83	20.83	50.00	70.83	20.83	50.00	84.45	46.06	38.39	
	Weights & Measures	State Govt.				0.00		0.00	18.00		18.00	18.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.00		
	Civil Supplies	State Govt.	8440	6190	2250	7083.00	3050.00	4033.00	4035.08	4000.06	35.02	4035.08	4000.06	35.02	4000.07	2933.70	1066.37	
	Sub Total - X		28415	24874	3541	12066.25	6037.73	6028.52	8258.68	7910.66	348.02	8722.04	8374.02	348.02	8691.55	7283.49	1408.06	

Sl. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) - Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices			Annual Plan 2008-09			Annual Plan - 2009-10						Annual Plan (2010-11)			
			State Govt./PSEs/Local Bodies	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	17	
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION																	
	General Education	State Govt./LB	314900	245274	69626	56884.12	29392.10	27492.02	84501.92	82746.94	1754.98	74531.92	72776.94	1754.98	92432.40	71995.12	20437.28	
	Technical Education	State Govt.	24160	10737	13423	131.26	31.26	100.00	4455.87	501.09	3954.78	4455.87	501.09	3954.78	4929.70	2190.82	2738.88	
	Sports & Youth Services	State Govt.	12371	10530	3000	2209.27	1475.27	734.00	2742.77	2248.77	494.00	2742.77	2248.77	494.00	2875.70	2178.34	697.36	
	Art & Culture	State Govt.	13530	10674	1697	1132.38	915.67	216.71	1981.07	1786.72	194.35	1981.07	1786.72	194.35	1343.66	1175.13	168.53	
	Medical & Public Health	State Govt.	273000	213954	59046	62485.16	55971.28	6513.88	89346.36	71174.56	18171.80	89390.36	71218.56	18171.80	97567.50	76465.04	21102.46	
	Water Supply & Sanitation	State Govt./PSE/LB	755535	636281	119254	79072.34	52738.64	26333.70	91525.06	90135.00	1390.06	102456.26	101066.20	1390.06	102046.18	85939.16	16107.02	
	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	State Govt./PSE	204524	204524	0.00	14592.74	13705.95	886.79	25657.14	15374.39	10282.75	25657.14	15374.39	10282.75	26988.42	26988.42	0.00	
	Urban Development	State Govt./PSE/LB	611063	316368	294695	124307.31	109646.56	14660.75	143573.33	122521.82	21051.51	143573.33	122521.82	21051.51	155282.49	80395.00	74887.49	
	Information & Publicity	State Govt.	1060	100	960	58.77	8.77	50.00	254.95	34.05	220.90	254.95	34.05	220.90	34.01	3.21	30.80	
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	State Govt.	356959	322635	34324	75339.47	71207.55	4131.92	92525.64	91893.16	632.48	93322.04	92689.56	632.48	101345.60	91600.54	9745.06	
	Labour & Labour Welfare	State Govt.	80320	68589	11731	17757.72	17049.53	708.19	16975.96	16686.18	289.78	16976.00	16686.22	289.78	15409.36	13158.77	2250.59	
	Social Security & Social Welfare	State Govt.	434960	429677	5283	125533.99	124904.85	629.14	123533.75	122681.04	852.71	123658.92	122806.21	852.71	137697.51	136025.04	1672.47	
	Nutrition	State Govt.	579160	551371	27789	72497.03	72223.03	274.00	101846.53	83974.27	17872.26	101846.53	83974.27	17872.26	116304.47	110724.00	5580.47	
	Other Social Services	State Govt.	11662	11662	0.00	42053.41	40602.54	1450.87	26247.02	1745.16	24501.86	26247.02	1745.16	24501.86	4967.79	4967.79	0.00	
	Sub Total - XI		3673204	3032376	640828	674054.97	589873.00	84181.97	805167.37	703503.15	101664.22	807094.18	705429.96	101664.22	859224.79	703806.38	155418.41	
XII	GENERAL SERVICES																	
	Stationery & Printing	State Govt.	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	
	Public Works	State Govt.	68828	3500	65328	10695.44	10090.44	605.00	17001.15	16687.70	313.45	17001.13	16687.68	313.45	26638.73	1354.62	25284.11	
	Sub Total - XII		68878	3500	65378	10695.44	10090.44	605.00	17001.23	16687.78	313.45	17001.21	16687.76	313.45	26638.81	1354.70	25284.11	
	GRAND TOTAL		8534400	6711503	1822897	1624605.33	1398375.09	226230.24	1750000.00	1576014.76	173985.24	1750000.00	1576014.76	173985.24	1900000.00	1599095.33	300904.67	
	@- provisional, * - included in the respective sectors																	

Physical Targets and Achievements
Draft Annual Plan - 2010-11

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Achievement	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1) Agriculture and Allied Activities						
A) Area						
a) Rice	L.ha.	22	20.72	21.5	20.71	21.5
b) Millets	L.ha.	10.5	10.64	12	8.56	12
c) Pulses	L.ha.	10	8.27	12	8.01	12
Total area - Foodgrains		42.5	39.63	45.5	37.28	45.5
d) Cotton	L.ha.	2	1.12	1.5	1.13	1.5
e) Sugarcane	L.ha.	3.8	3.14	3.5	3.05	3.5
f) Oilseeds	L.ha.	11.6	7.23	10	6.95	10
B) Production						
(a) Rice	Lakh Tonnes	85.8	64.61	81.7	79.87	82
(b) Millets	Lakh Tonnes	21	21.95	21.6	21.4	22
(c) Pulses	Lakh Tonnes	7	4.55	7.2	5.21	8
Total-(1)Prdn.of Foodgrains	Lakh Tonnes	113.8	91.11	110.5	106.48	112
Commercial Crops						
(d) Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	20.4	13.01	17.5	13.91	18
(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh Tonnes	47.52	39.25	47.25	41.18	48
(f) Cotton (Lint)	Lakh Bales	6	2.56	4	3.06	4.5
C) Productivity						
(a) Rice	Kg/ha	3900	3118	3800	3856.59	3814
(b) Millets	Kg/ha	2000	2063	1800	2500	1833
(c) Pulses	Kg/ha	700	550	600	650.44	667
Commercial Crops						
(d) Oilseeds	Kg/ha	1759	1799	1750	2001.44	1800
(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Kg/ha	12505	12500	13500	13501.64	13714
(f) Cotton (Lint)	Kg/ha	510	229	267	270.8	300
Major Horticulture Crops						
A) Area						
a)Fruits	Lakh ha.	4.15	3.04	3.47	3.3	3.6
b)Vegetables	Lakh ha.	3.74	2.64	3.12	2.86	3.12
c)Spices	Lakh ha.	2.3	1.52	1.84	1.64	1.79
d)Flowers	Lakh ha.	0.4	0.28	0.32	0.3	0.33
e)Plantations	Lakh ha.	3.8	2.51	3.04	2.72	2.96
f) Medicinal plants	Lakh ha.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.11
B) Production						
a)Fruits	Lakh Tonnes	92.35	73.54	89.46	79.79	86.97
b)Vegetables	Lakh Tonnes	104.38	83.12	94.76	90.18	98.3
c)Spices and Condiments	Lakh Tonnes	12.78	8.02	10.34	8.7	9.48
d)Flowers	Lakh Tonnes	3.2	2.27	2.54	2.46	2.68
e)Plantations	Lakh Tonnes	15.47	8.66	10.2	9.4	10.25
e) Medicinal plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.21	0.23
C) Productivity						
a)Fruits	Tonnes/ha	22.24	24.21	25.85	26.01	27.02
b)Vegetables	Tonnes/ha	27.93	32	33.8	35	36
c)Spices and Condiments	Tonnes/ha	5.56	5.25	5.8	6	6.5
d)Flowers	Tonnes/ha	8	8.21	8.7	9.1	9.1
e)Plantations	Tonnes/ha	4.08	3.46	3.65	3.8	3.81
Production of Seeds						
(a) Cereals	000 tonnes.	21.07	18.74	18.45	18.45	18.45
(b) Pulses	-do-	1.8	1.42	4.5	4.5	4.5
(d) Cotton	-do-	0.25	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.18
(e) Oil Seeds	-do-	4.57	3.34	6.34	6.34	6.5
Total	-do-	27.69	23.62	29.47	29.47	29.63

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Achievement	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Distribution of Seeds						
(a) Cereals	000 tonnes.	21.07	16.61	18.45	18.45	18.45
(b) Pulses	-do-	1.8	1.46	4.5	4.5	4.5
(c) Oil Seeds	-do-	4.57	3.15	6.34	6.34	6.5
(d) Cotton	-do-	0.25	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.18
Total	-do-	27.69	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7
Chemical Fertilizers						
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	LMT	27.5	6.46	6.75	6.75	7
(ii) Phosphatic (P)	-do-	11.8	2.54	3.75	3.3	3.75
(iii) Potassic (K)	-do-	11.45	3.63	4.5	3.7	4
Total-Chemical Ferti.(NPK)	-do-	50.75	12.63	15	13.75	14.75
No.of fertiliser samples drawn	000'No.	87.5	15.99	17.5	17.5	17.5
Production of Blue Gram Area (BGA)	000'MT	2.65	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.53
Distribution of BGA	000'MT	2.65	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.53
Distribution of micronutrients	000' MTs.	7	1.31	1.4	1.4	1.4
Plant Protection						
a) Food Crop Pests	Lakh ha.	28.5	24.67	30	30	30
b) Food Crop Diseases	Lakh ha.	9.5	17.49	10	10	10
c) Non-Food Crop Pests	Lakh ha.	12.5	11.95	8	8	8
d) Non-Food Crop Diseases	Lakh ha.	6.5	6.78	4	4	4
e) Seed Treatment	Lakh ha.	23	31.42	60.5	32	60.5
Seeds:						
(i) Seed Certification-						
Area registered under seed certification	000 ha.	197.5	42.56	43	43	44.5
Quantity of seed certified	000'MT	312.5	67.29	82	82	84
(ii) Seed Testing -						
No.of seed sample tested	000 Nos.	297.5	68.21	75	75	75.5
(iii) Seed Inspection-						
No. of inspections made in seed selling points	-do-	125	51.34	65	65	66
(iv) Persons trained	-do-	157	34.55	34.5	34.5	35
(2) Animal Husbandry & Dairy Products						
(i) Milk	000 MT	5708	5674	5649	5700	5678
(ii) Eggs	Million Nos.	9787	8810	9048	9050	9410
(iii) Meat (registered slaughter houses only)	Lakh Kgs.	268	420	247	440	257
(3) Fisheries						
(i) Fish Production-						
(a) Inland	000 Tonnes	765.57	180	185.1	185.1	185.6
(b) Marine	- do -	1872	400	378.5	378.5	379
Total	- do -	2637.57	580	563.6	563.6	564.6
(ii) Fish Seed Produced-						
(a) Early Fry	Million Nos.	1575	360	360	360	360
(4) Forest						
Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (Phase II)	ha.	Not fixed	51500	31050	31050	31050
	Villages	Not fixed	230	150	150	150
Forestry Programme including communication under Hill area Development Programme	ha.	Not fixed	140	586	586	Not fixed
Teak Plantations	ha.	Not fixed	6186	6900	6900	6900
Minor Forest Produce	ha.	Not fixed	115	98	98	98

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Achievement	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maintenance of Forests - Grants in aid recommended by the 12th Finance Commission	ha.	Not fixed	150	150	150	Not fixed
(5) Rural Development						
IAY						
i) New houses	No.	250000	68509	70000	135265	70000
ii) IAY kutcha houses	No.	55000	17951	16000	35369	20000
State Schemes						
MLACDS	No. of works	Not fixed	33157	33157	243393	physical nos. will vary depending upon the works taken up
Annithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam	No. of works	Not fixed	87617	87617		
Community Development						
Central Rural Sanitation Programme -Total Sanitation	Nos.	Not fixed	307690	307690	Not Available	Demand driven
(6) Cooperation						
1. Short term Agricultural Loan	Rs. in Crore	4566.79	1570.99	1650	2000	2500
2. Medium Term Agrl. Loan	Rs. in Crore	300	114.2	200	200	250
3. Issue of Jewel Loans	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	12420.52	7790	7790	8580
4. Issue of non-farm sector loan	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	191.24	530	530	590
5. Long term loan -Agrl. Loan	Rs. in Crore	1000	45.47	225	225	225
6. Marketing Agrl. Produce	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	867.02	960	960	1010
9. Distribution of chemical fertilizers	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	606.64	413	413	455
10. Retail sale of consumer goods	Rs. in Crore	Not fixed	2931.12	3650	3650	4050
(7) Irrigation						
Major and Medium Irrigation	'000 ha.	Not fixed	3.48	4	4	4
Minor Irrigation	'000 ha.	Not fixed	4.83	5	5	5
SMIP & DCR Schemes CCA less than 2000 ha.	'000 ha.	Not fixed	48	63	63	63
(8) Power Development						
Generation						
Capacity Addition	MW	3270	92	33	33	1035
Rural Electrification						
Pumpsets energised	Nos.	200000	13525	40000	40000	40000
Huts electrified	Nos	200000	47346	Not fixed	90000	Not fixed
Transmission & Distribution						
Sub-stations	nos.	300	73	90	90	90
EHT Lines	Circuit kms	40000	1500	1500	3306.00	3000.00
(9) Small & Rural Industries						
MSME Registered	Nos.	140000	27209	33000	32049	-
Handicraft Units	Nos.	40000	5149	5610	475	-
Cottage Industrial units	Nos.	27500	7716	8160	716	-
Production of Coir yarn	M Tons.	22250	2253	4350	3500	4350
Production of Coir items	M Tons.	12500	2500	3150	2000	3150
Handlooms & Textiles						
1. Co-operatives Handloom Weavers Savings & Security Scheme Weavers Enrolled	cumulative Nos.	Not fixed	80031	80000	80000	85000
2. Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme weavers enrolled	Nos. cumulative	Not fixed	239120	252220	239120	250000

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Achievement	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Free Distribution of Sarees	nos in lakh	820	153.15	164	159	159
4. Free Distribution of Dhooties	nos in lakh	820	152.15	164	159	159
5. Health Insurance Scheme Weavers enrolled	No. Cumulative	Not fixed	289023	300000	289023	300000
Sericulture						
Area Mulberry	In Acres	25000	10000	7500	7500	7500
Disease Free Layings	In Lakh	514	153	180	130	140
Consumption (OFLs)						
Cocoon Production	In M.T.	12000	10500	11500	8500	9100
Raw Silk Production	In Mt	1500	1411	1650	1200	1300
Additional Employment Generation	No. of persons	Not fixed	50185	50000	37500	37500
(10) Transport						
Purchase of New Buses by State Transport Undertakings	No.	11000	3185	2000	3000	3500
(11) Roads and Bridges						
a) Roads	Km	Not fixed	5973.12	4667.35	6098.07	5934.00
b) Bridges/Culverts	Nos.	Not fixed	351	384	565	541
c) ROB/RUB	Nos.	Not fixed	17	6	13	12
(12) Elementary Education						
Total Enrolment						
1. Class I to V (Age 6-11)	Pupil in lakhs	70	62.97	63.40	62	65.00
2. Class VI to VIII (Age 11-14)	Pupil in lakhs	43	36.95	37.00	40	43.00
Completion Rate						
1. Primary	%	100	93.94	96	96	100.00
2. Upper Primary	%	95	92.70	94	94	95.00
(13) Secondary Education						
Total Enrolment						
1. Class IX to X (Age 14-16)	Pupil in lakhs	17.61	18.60	19.37	19.37	19.50
2. Class XI to XII (Age 16-18)	Pupil in lakhs	9.71	11.49	11.84	11.84	11.90
(14) Health and Family Welfare						
General:						
a) Hospitals & Dispensaries	Nos.	3500	2784	2784	2784	2784
b) Beds-	Nos.	55000	53501	53501	53501	53501
(c) Bed population ratio:	Ratio	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
(e) Doctor Population ratio	Ratio	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000
Public Health:						
(a) Upgradation of Primary Health Centres	Nos.	260	75	50	50	50
(b) Speciality medical camps	Nos.	22500	4500	4500	4500	4500
Persons benefited	Nos in lakh	Not fixed	35.56	35.56	35.56	35.56
(d) Mobile health service	Units	100	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
(e) Level of institutional deliveries	%	100	100	100	100	100
(f) Low birth weight babies (less than 2.5kg)	%	<9	<9	<9	<9	<9
(g) Higher order births (more than two living children)	%	10.00	12	12	12	12
h) Immunization T.T.M.	lakh nos.	61.29	12.36	12.20	12.20	12.20
D.P.T.	lakh nos.	55.72	11.24	11.09	11.09	11.09
Polio	lakh nos.	55.72	11.24	11.09	11.09	11.09
B.C.G.	lakh nos.	55.72	11.24	11.09	11.09	11.09
Measles	lakh nos.	55.72	11.24	11.09	11.09	11.09

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Achievement	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	8	7
i) Maternity and Child Health FST (Large) supplied	lakh nos.	58.85	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
FST (small) supplied	lakh nos.		11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
Vitamin A Dose I	lakh nos.	258.9	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Vitamin A Dose II	lakh nos.	258.9	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
j) Prevention of Food Adulteration - Food Samples	Nos.	49920	9984	10176	10176	10176
k) Lifting of water samples	Nos.	12000	4691	2400	2400	2400
l) School Health Programme - Schools covered	Nos.	201450	40308	40308	40308	40308
m) M.P.H.W. (F) Trg. Course Trainees	Nos.	1500	300	300	300	300
n) Regional H&FW, Egmore & Madurai - Trainees	Nos.	4382	8646	8646	8646	8646
(o) Training and Employment of multi-purpose workers -						
Trainees trained	Nos.	1500	300	300	300	300
(15) Social Welfare						
i) Child Welfare:						
(a) Creches - centres	Nos.	530	85	85	85	85
Beneficiaries - children	Nos.	13250	1750	2075	2075	2075
ii) Women Welfare :						
(a) Trng.-Cum-Production centres	Nos.	4	3	3	3	3
Beneficiaries - Women	Nos.	6000	57	65	65	65
(b) Hostels for working Women	Nos.	8	8	8	8	8
Beneficiaries	Nos.	2075	308	415	415	415
iii) Welfare of Handicapped:						
Supply of prosthetic aids						
PH persons benefited	Nos.	80000	4160	9964	9964	9964
iv) Welfare of Destitutes & Poor:						
		65000	18468	20127	20127	20127
(a) Fincl. Assistance to Women Beneficiaries	Nos.	300000	93505	77440	146037	150487
(b) Children-Beneficiaries.	Nos.		49266	49300	49300	49300
(c) Old-age Pension Beneficiaries	In lakh	55.00	17.24	Not fixed	20.52	
(16) Nutrition						
ICDS-Projects	Nos.	Not fixed	434	434	434	434
Beneficiaries :						
Supplementary feeding:						
6-36 months children	Nos.	Not fixed	1177228	1177228	1177228	1177228
Mid-day meals:						
37-60 months children	Nos.	Not fixed	678375	678375	678375	678375
PN and AN mothers	Nos.	Not fixed	522996	522996	522996	522996
OAP	Nos.	Not fixed	29561	29561	29561	29561
(17) Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes						
i. Education						
1) Pre-Matric Education Incentives						
Scholarships and stipends	Students in lakhs	2.98	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
2) Special Incentive Scheme						
a) SC Girl students studying in Std. III to V	Nos. in lakhs	3.00	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60

Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Achievement	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b) SC Girl students studying in Std. VI	Nos.in lakhs	1.50	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
3a) Supply of free bicycles to girl students	Nos.in lakhs	3.00	0.71	0.81	0.81	0.81
3b) Supply of free bicycles to boys students	Nos.in lakhs	3.05	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.73
4) CM Merit awards to students for pursuing college studies	Nos.	26000	8000	8500	8500	9000
5) Hostels						
Hostels started	Nos	100	25	25	25	25
ii. Health, Housing & Other Scheme						
1) Drinking water wells						
S.C.	Nos	420	62	82	82	82
S.T.	Nos		20	20	20	20
2) House sites	Nos.	63000	11660	12000	12000	12000
3) Construction of Community Halls	Nos	40	10	10	10	10
(18) Tourism						
Tourist arrivals	lakhs	718.36	646.66	672.95	672.95	739.97

Statement Regarding Externally Aided Projects

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	Estimated cost	Pattern of Funding	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (at 2006-07 Prices)	Annual Plan (2008-09) Pre Actual	Annual Plan 2009-10		(Rs. in Crore)	
			(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	Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed Outlay
											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	31.10.03	a.31.3.09	2160	a.490.00	a. 324.69	a. 98.94	a.138.23	a.103.00	a. 67.25	
			b.31.3.10		b.1670.00	b.1106.59	b.395.76	b.552.93	b.360.00	b.269.00	
					d.2160.00	d.1431.28	d.494.70	d.691.16	d.463.00	d.336.25	
2	Health Systems Project World Bank IDA Credit 4018-IN	25.1.05	30.9.2010	a.597.15	a. 94.21	a. 66.59	a. 18.23	a. 41.78	a. 36.15	a. 28.94	
				b.492.97	b.502.94	b.355.45	b.103.29	b.236.77	b.204.82	b.164.00	
				d.597.15	d.422.04	d.121.52	d.278.55	d.240.97	d.192.94		
3	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II Japan International Cooperation Agency ID-P-162	31.3.05	31.3.2013	567.42	a.113.48	a. 80.73	a. 23.18	a.12.51	a. 6.89	a. 4.25	
				b.453.94	b.322.94	b. 92.73	b. 50.06	b.27.56	b. 17.00		
				d.567.42	d.403.67	d.115.91	d. 62.57	d. 34.45	d. 21.25		
4	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project - World Bank IDA Credit 4054-	12.5.05	a.30.04.08	a.2602.17	a.470.87	a.634.38	a.30.56	a.135.32	a.28.00	a.096.00	
			b.31.12.11	b.1959.09	b.1488.22	b.1568.33	b. 78.58	b.347.96	b.72.00	b.304.00	
				d.1959.09	d.2202.71	d. 109.14	d.483.28	d.100.00	d.400.00		
5	Tsunami Emergency Assistance-Asian	12.5.05	a. 31.10.08	629.64	629.64	266.24	70.50	40.62	40.62	0.00	
			b. 31.10.09								
6*	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III World Bank IBRD Loan 4798-IN	17.10.05	a.30.9.10	1884.21	a. 364.69	a. 326.62	a.46.02	a. 58.84	a. 30.84	a. 57.54	
					b.1302.45	b.1166.49	b.169.56	b.216.79	b.113.61	b.212.00	
					c. 173.66	c. 155.53	c.21.80	c. 27.87	c. 14.61	c. 27.26	
					b.31.03.12	d. 43.41	d. 38.88	d.4.84	d. 6.20	d. 3.25	d. 6.05
					e.1884.21	e.1687.52	e.242.23	e.309.70	e.162.31	e.302.85	
7*	Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Vazhndhu Kaatuvom Project World Bank IDA Credit 4103-IN	24.10.05	30.9.2011	717.1	a.121.77	a.113.98	a. 25.34	a. 27.61	a. 27.61	a. 31.30	
					b.541.21	b.506.60	b.111.81	b.121.82	b.121.82	b.138.11	
					c. 54.12	c. 50.66	c. 11.93	c. 12.99	c. 12.99	c. 14.73	
					d.717.10	d.671.24	d.149.08	d.162.42	d.162.42	d.184.14	

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	Estimated cost	Pattern of Funding	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (at 2006-07 Prices)	Annual Plan (2008-09) Pre Actual	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed Outlay
								Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
			(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
8	Hydrology-II - World Bank IBRD Credit - 4749-IN	5.4.06	30.06.2012	25.27	a. 4.62 b.20.65 d.25.27	a. 4.28 b.19.15 d.23.43	a.0.33 b.1.53 d.1.86	a.1.00 b.4.57 d.5.57	a.1.02 b.4.66 d.5.68	a.0.86 b.3.94 d.4.80
9 @	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. 0.75 b. 6.13 c.5.06 d.2.11 e.14.05	a. 1.27 b. 10.20 c. 8.42 d. 3.51 e.23.40	a. 0.35 b. 2.83 c. 2.33 d. 0.97 e. 6.48	a. 2.00 b.16.19 c. 13.38 d. 5.56 e.37.13
10 #	IAMWARM Project World Bank - IBRD and IDA Credit - 4846 IN and 4255-IN	9.4.2007	31.3.2013	2547	a. 252.00 b.2182.50 c. 112.50 d.2547.00	a. 208.08 b.1802.18 c. 92.90 d.2103.16	a. 26.76 b. 230.12 c. 10.70 d. 267.58	a. 53.35 b.458.82 c. 21.34 d.533.51	a. 40.85 b.351.28 c.16.34 d.408.47	a.46.81 b.402.60 c.18.73 d.468.14
11	JICA assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Projects IDP -196	10.3.2008	30.6.2013	344.7	a. 44.66 b.300.04 d.344.70	0.00	a.14.04 b.93.96 d.108.00	a. 9.10 b. 60.90 d. 70.00	a. 0.39 b. 2.61 d.3.00	a. 6.26 b. 41.92 d. 48.18
12 *	JICA assisted Hogenakkal Water Supply Project IDP-195, IDP-204	10.3.2008	28.07.2017	a.1334.00 b.1928.80	a. 307.48 b.1585.60 c. 35.72 d.1928.80	0.00	a.1.67 b.8.57 c.0.21 d.10.45	a. 32.00 b.164.00 c. 4.00 d.200.00	a. 30.46 b.156.11 c. 3.81 d.190.38	a.62.87 b.322.23 c.07.86 d.392.96
13	KfW assisted Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu 1425319E	9.7.2008	30.6.2013	500	500	0.00	32.00	100.00	72.00	134.50
14	JICA assisted Chennai Metro Rail Project IDP-197	Dec.2007	Sept. 2014	a.14600.00 b.15436.50	a.2905.40 b.8671.97 c.3859.13 d.15436.50	0.00	a.101.95 b.296.10 c.101.95 d.500.00	a.50.00 b.500.00 c.50.00 d.600.00	a.600.00 d.600.00	a.730.00 d.730.00
New schemes of Annual plan 2010-2011 - Nil										
*In serial No.7 and 12, a. State Government b. World Bank(IDA)/JICA, c. Local Communities d. Total										
@In Serial No.6 and 9 a. State Government, b. World Bank(IBRD)/IFAD, c. Other Banks and Capital Markets d. Beneficiaries contribution e. Total										
In Serial No.5 and 13, State Government contribution and Donor Contribution are not separately indicated.										
# In Serial No.10 a. State Government b. World Bank (IBRD & IDA) c. Farmer's contribution d. Total										

Annex IV						
Annual Plan (2010-11) - Bharat Nirman Programmes - Proposed Outlays						
Si. No.	Name of Items/ Programme	Eleventh Plan 2007- 12	Annual Plan 2008-09	Annual Plan - 2009-10		(Rs. in lakh)
		Projected Outlay	Actual Expenditure@	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Irrigation			NA		
2	Rural Drinking Water Supply	280000	74800	74782	74782	75000
3	Rural Housing			NA		
4	Rural Electrification	45500	12907	2500	62522	31400
5	Rural Telephone connectivity			NA		
6	Rural Roads (Upgraded)	103500	2117	27794	25125	73400
	@ - Provisional					

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
	Central share	State share	Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
			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%)												
01. Crop Husbandry												
Integrated Farming in Coconut holding for productivity improvement	100				44.14		150.01		150.01		150.01	
Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals (ICDP Coarse Cereals) Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP) under Technology Mission on Maize	100				1.50		3.00		3.00		3.00	
Production and Distribution of quality seeds	100				204.17		200.00		2400.00		200.00	
Pesticide Testing Laboratories	100				0.00		0.01		0.01		0.01	
Demonstration of newly developed agricultural equipment	100				11.50		150.01		31.00		34.00	
Development of Jatropha Plantations	100				0.00		0.02		0.02		0.02	
Strengthening of seed testing laboratories	100				0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
Scheme for National Project on Development and use of Bio-fertilisers Organisation of training	100				187.52		6.73		85.76		0.13	
Computerisation of Agricultural Department under AGRISNET	100				0.00		0.02		0.02		0.02	
Agricultural Census	100				30.33		32.68		32.45		28.74	
Estimation survey on fruits, vegetables and minor crops - Agricultural census	100				13.33		51.4		12.3		30.39	
Improvement of Crop Statistics	100				47.99		106.47		105.75		117.63	
B01 Total					540.5		700.37		2820.34		563.97	
02. Agri. Research & Education												

(Rs. in lakh)												
Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
	Central share	State share	Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
			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
Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanisation through training, testing and Demonstration.	100				10.98							
B02 Total					10.98							
Construction of Agricultural Seed Godowns	100				20.53		0.01		0.01		0.01	
03.Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing												
B03 Total					20.53		0.01		0.01		0.01	
05. Animal Husbandry												
Establishment of Rinder pest Squad under Rinder pest eradication programme	100				0.00		0.10		11.35		0.10	
Foot and mouth disease control	100				0.00		0.03		5.00		0.06	
Conduct of 18th Quinquennial Livestock Census	100				1004.01		0.01		359.29		3.02	
B05 Total					1004.01		0.14		375.64		3.18	
06. Dairy Development												
Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non-operation Flood area	100				255.03		109.96		275.39		217.79	
B06 Total					255.03		109.96		275.39		217.79	
07. Fisheries												
Development of Statistics	100				8.06		9.27		3.98		3.52	
B07 Total					8.06		9.27		3.98		3.52	
08. Forest												
Tiger Reserve Scheme	100				358.91		1133.06		1817.29		1999.01	
Conservation and Management of Mangroves	100				125.08		326.02		679.32		747.25	
Scheme for the Development of Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary	100				13.70		14.19		20.95		22.95	
Scheme for the Establishment of Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve	100				137.59		107.00		313.43		3447.44	
Scheme for the Development of Pulicat Lake Bird and Marine Development	100				17.29		15.00		17.00		18.00	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Project Elephant Anamalai and Mudumalai	100				267.02		302.84		248.92		273.81	
Development of Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary	100				20.10		13.53		24.05		26.46	
Scheme for the Development of Grizzled Squirrel Wild Life Sanctuary	100				70.63		52.72		47.25		51.98	
Development of Karikily Sanctuary	100				11.32		10.67		16.39		18.03	
Scheme for development of Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary	100				9.68		7.56		16.38		18.02	
Scheme for Development of Udaya-Marthanda- Puram birds sanctuary	100				15.50		13.97		19.48		21.43	
Action Plan for Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve	100				36.07		55.00		123.63		135.99	
Setting up of Mukkuruthu Sanctuary (THAR)	100				14.80		16.28		28.95		31.85	
Development of Guindy National Park	100				24.85		27.33		33.20		36.50	
Development Koonthagulam Bird Sanctuary	100				16.40		14.96		16.62		18.28	
Eco development around the protected areas of Vallanad Black Buck Sanctuary	100				21.25		20.07		23.30		25.63	
Eco-Development of Karivetti Birds Sanctuary	100				10.48		8.44		15.58		17.14	
Scheme for Development of Vellode Birds Sanctuary	100				14.69		13.07		19.98		21.98	
Scheme for the development of Kanyakumari wild life sanctuary	100				39.19		43.12		47.35		52.08	
Conservation and Management of Point Calimere Wetlands Complex in Tamil Nadu	100				47.20		64.90		57.23		62.95	
Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement(EAP) Project Scheme	100				0.00		0.01		0.01		0.00	
Scheme for Development of Chithrangudi Bird Sanctuary	100				14.02		12.54		13.20		14.52	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Scheme for Development of Melaselvanoor and Keelaselvanoor Bird Sanctuary	100				9.72		8.80		13.21		14.53	
Conservation and Management of Agasthiarmalar Biosphere Reserve	100				104.38		105.34		63.10		69.41	
Scheme for Development of Kanjirakulam Bird Sanctuary	100				4.57		12.65		13.40		14.74	
B08 Total					1404.44		2399.07		3689.22		7159.98	
12. Land Reforms												
Pilot Project on Computerisation of Land Records	100				10.83		0.04		0.04		0.04	
B12 Total					10.83		0.04		0.04		0.04	
13. Community Development												
Installation of Bio-gas plants	100				109.54		192.44		197.38		204.77	
National Project on demonstration of improved chulas programme	100				1.74		3.75		4.56		4.56	
B13 Total					111.28		196.19		201.94		209.33	
20. Villages and Small Industries												
Setting up of Nucleus Cells	100				52.22		68.53		69.60		62.40	
Schemes for implementation of Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana	100				230.01		230.01		3.54		0.01	
Establishment of Enforcement Machinery	100				88.33		168.02		110.94		167.76	
B20 Total					370.56		466.56		184.08		230.17	
24. Roads and Bridges												
Improvement of roads in Kancheepuram City under Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme	100				127.48		0.01		0.01		0.01	
Construction / Reconstruction of Bridges and Improvement of Roads under Inter State Connectivity Scheme	100				1352.38		2233.85		1331.06		2117.19	
Schemes for Improvement of crop statistics	100						60.34		60.34		0.01	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
B24 Total					1479.86		2294.2		1391.41		2117.21	
27. Ecology & Environment												
Environmental improvements of river Cauvery under the National river action plan	100				4.40		0.00		0.00		0.00	
B27 Total					4.40		0.00		0.00		0.00	
28. Secretariat Economic Services												
Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Landless Labourers Monitoring Cell in Secretariat	100				31.84		36.53		36.53		0.01	
Remote sensing /Geographic Information System under Hill Area Development Programme	100				50.50		50.50		50.50		0.01	
B28 Total					82.34		87.03		87.03		0.02	
29. Tourism												
Tourism-Setting up of Eco-Tourism Bird Centre at Rameshwaram	100				1500.00		1500.03		12000.03		6000.03	
B29 Total					1500.00		1500.03		12000.03		6000.03	
30. Economics advice and Statistics												
Agricultural Census	100				30.33		32.68		32.45		28.74	
Crop estimation Survey on fruits & Vegetables and other Minor crops	100				13.33		51.40		12.30		30.39	
Setting up of Nodal Centre for Manpower Employment	100				22.33		32.58		32.87		33.55	
Census of Irrigation Schemes - Plan	100				29.05		79.20		79.20		0.01	
Pilot scheme for timely reporting of area and production of crop	100				77.78		106.47		105.75		117.63	
B30 Total					172.82		302.33		262.57		210.32	
31. Civil Supplies												
Consumer Awareness Programme	100				29.00		0.01		0.01		0.01	
Tamilnadu State Society for Consumer Protection and Empowerment	100				27.60		0.01		0.01		0.01	

(Rs. in lakh)												
Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
B31 Total					56.6		0.02		0.02		0.02	
32. General Education												
Setting up of District Institute of Education and Training in Tamil Nadu	100				2446.63		3619.39		3619.39		3841.84	
Integrated Education for the Handicapped Children in Rural Areas	100				188.83		188.83		188.83		220.00	
Encouragement for Sanskrit Education in Secondary Schools	100				2.51		2.51		2.51		2.51	
Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education	100				0.00		12.22		12.22		12.22	
National Merit Scholarship scheme	100				0.00		0.02		0.01		0.01	
B32 Total					2637.97		3822.97		3822.96		4076.58	
36. Medical												
Establishment of State Ophthalmic Cell	100				5.74		8.83		10.15		7.94	
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	100				13.15		18.91		21.75		23.92	
Government Unani Medical Colleges	100				20.00		0.02		0.02		0.02	
Government Siddha Medical Colleges	100				50.00		0.03		0.03		0.03	
Buildings	100				0.00		0.02		0.02		0.02	
Establishment of Nursing School.	100				28.44		40.92		47.08		14.19	
Improvement of District Headquarters Hospital	100				48.15		8.69		6.69		0.01	
Improvement of District Medical College Hospital	100				0.81		4.13		4.75		4.35	
Strengthening of Government Yoga and Naturapathy College	100				0.61		0.02		0.02		0.02	
Development and Upgradation of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Institutions/Colleges	100				85.00		0.00		0.09		0.01	
Construction of Government Yoga and Naturopathy Medical college	100				50.01		0.01		0.01		0.01	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Setting up of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy wings in District Allopathy Hospitals	100				294.02		0.05		0.05		0.01	
B36 Total					595.93		81.63		90.66		50.53	
37. Public Health												
Urban Family Welfare Centres - Run by State Government	100				178.09		214.06		214.06		170.02	
Direction and Administration for CSSM and Sub Centres	100				18992.62		22638.27		20450.24		22675.57	
District Family Welfare Bureau	100				735.33		1058.04		1058.04		1026.91	
State Family Welfare Bureau	100				190.60		222.82		222.82		208.50	
Regional Family Welfare Training Centres	100				87.12		101.47		105.86		101.97	
Training of personnel in family welfare	100				66.60		82.25		127.70		102.29	
Medical termination of Pregnancy wing of the State Family Welfare Bureau	100				9.65		16.98		16.98		9.91	
Scheme of Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anemia	100				473.46		500.00		500.00		500.00	
State Secretariat Cell	100				3.48		9.33		7.75		8.40	
Off-set press	100				18.87		26.81		26.81		20.83	
Compensation for Tubectomy, Vasectomy, IUD etc.,	100				1770.81		2967.40		2967.40		2847.55	
Maternity Centres under Tribal Areas	100				103.04		130.12		105.97		102.12	
Contribution to Tamil Nadu Family Welfare Miscellaneous Purpose Fund	100				99.18		80.00		80.00		80.00	
National Component - Reproductive and Child Health Project	100				21.19		353.21		353.21		31.44	
Strengthening of Immunization Project	100				0.00		0.03		0.03		0.00	
Urban Family Welfare Centers run by Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations	100				1300.00		1300.00		1300.00		1378.00	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Conventional Contraceptives	100				302.66		250.00		250.00		300.00	
Grants to Voluntary Health Institutions for bed maintenance	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
Prevention and Control of Goitre	100				5.86		7.75		5.93		5.77	
Prevention and Control of Diseases	100				185.67		221.46		227.79		260.48	
National Programme for Control of Blindness	100				242.51		288.35		306.90		298.12	
District Mental Health Programme	100				242.90		192.96		207.54		194.23	
Health Sub Centres in Adi Dravidar Colonies	100				3363.23		3989.53		3872.12		4418.36	
Assistance to Local Bodies and Voluntary Health Institutions - I.U.D.	100				0.71		1.50		1.50		1.50	
B37 Total					28393.58		34652.35		32408.65		34741.98	
42. Welfare of SCs,STs and OBCs												
Educational concession to S.Cs and S.Ts	100				1964.35		2656.35		2656.35		2656.35	
Government of India Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Students	100				54.20		23.52		23.52		23.52	
Upgrading of Merit of Scheduled Castes Students	100				0.04		0.04		0.04		0.04	
Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan	100				5200.00		5200.00		5200.00		5200.00	
Development of Primitive Tribal Group	100				673.08		673.08		673.08		673.08	
Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribes in IRDP Blocks under Tribal Sub-Plan	100				381.04		530.00		530.00		530.00	
Development of primitive Tribes Funds released by the GOI under Art.275(i) of the Constitution of India	100				216.70		331.74		331.74		331.74	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Post-Matric scholarships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of BC and MW	100				459.72		250.00		666.00		666.00	
Post-Matric scholarships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of MBC and DNCs	100				459.73		250.00		666.00		250.00	
Scholarship to Students belonging to Minority Communities	100				1129.66		1241.90		2837.63		1910.00	
Construction of Girls Hostels for SC/ST Students	100				277.41		500.00		500.00		500.00	
B42 Total					10815.93		11656.63		14084.36		12740.73	
43. Labour and Labour Welfare												
Setting up of Special Cells for Physically Handicapped in Employment Exchanges	100				34.60		36.38		29.84		36.98	
Testing and Certification of Skill Workers in Informal Sector	100				0.00		0.04		0.04		0.04	
B43 Total					34.6		36.42		29.88		37.02	
44. Social Welfare												
Pilot Projects to Combat trafficking and commercial sex exploitation of girl and children under Government of India Scheme	100				0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01	
Establishment of Pilot Project for Rehabilitation Services to handicapped	100				39.06		51.52		51.52		51.52	
National Programme for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	100				0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
Integrated Women and Empowerment Programme - IWEP	100				0.02		0.02		0.02		0.01	
Kishori Shakti Yojana	100				476.39		477.39		477.40		477.40	
B44 Total					515.48		528.95		528.95		528.95	
45. Nutrition												
Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (Phase-III)	100				17078.49		33591.94		23040.97		27352.67	
National Programme of nutritional Support to Primary Education	100				2095.26		1512.70		2629.90		1994.36	

(Rs. in lakh)												
Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Special Nutrition programme Training of Integrated Child Development Scheme	100				13.19		16.42		12.82		18.85	
Provision of food grains to pregnant and lactating Women and adolescent girls under ICDS	100				155.99		250.00		250.00		250.00	
National Programme of nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid day Meal Scheme) - Construction of Kitchen cum Store	100				2282.40		0.01		860.40		886.21	
B45 Total					21625.33		35371.07		26794.09		30502.09	
46. Other Social and Community Services												
Fast Track Courts	100				890.76		1006.82		1006.82		0.01	
B46 Total					890.76		1006.82		1006.82		0.01	
Shared between Centre and State												
01. Crop Husbandry												
Inegrated Cereals Development Programme - In Rice based cropping system areas	90	10			887.85	98.65	874.98	97.22	794.62	88.29	814.50	90.50
Integrated cereals Development in Coarse Cereals (ICDP Coarse Cereal) Accelerated Maize Development Programme under Technology Mission on Maize	75	25			40.66	13.55	45.75	15.25	43.38	14.46	47.40	15.80
Intensive Cotton Development Programme	75	25			290.87	96.96	300.00	100.00	306.98	102.33	0.00	0.00
Production and Distribution of Dwarf and-Tall hybrid Coconut Seedlings	50	50			36.54	36.54	36.52	36.52	62.15	62.15	42.87	42.87
Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System -Areas - Controlled by Director of Agriculture.	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00

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			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Pulses Development Programme under Integrated Scheme of Oil Seeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize	75	25			478.73	159.58	606.08	202.03	560.81	186.94	497.00	159.97
Oil Seeds Production Programme	75	25			862.12	287.37	1270.93	423.64	1001.23	333.74	794.14	264.72
Integrated Cereals Development Programme - Rice	90	10			355.08	39.45	303.30	33.70	340.50	37.83	349.20	38.80
Intensive Cotton Development Programme	75	25			78.61	26.20	75.01	25.00	69.00	23.00	75.00	25.00
Oil Palm Development Programme	75	25			49.94	16.65	77.06	25.69	116.91	38.97	114.68	38.23
Sugarcane based cropping system areas - Controlled by Director of Agriculture	90	10			1.84	0.20	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Scheme for control of Eriophid Mite in Coconut Trees	50	50			57.58	57.58	369.36	369.36	369.36	369.36	352.42	352.42
Agricultural Mechanisation	90	10			89.51	9.95	900.00	100.00	3426.71	380.75	1800.00	200.00
Sugar beet Development Programme	90	10			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Innovative Programme	90	10			399.12	44.35	304.99	33.89	57.11	6.35	0.00	0.00
State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	90	10			70.13	7.79	168.48	18.72	168.48	18.72	207.00	23.00
Distribution of Farm Machineries to Women Self Help Groups	90	10			81.09	9.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
D01 Total					3779.67	903.83	5332.56	1481.03	7317.34	1662.9	5094.26	1251.31
D02 Research and Education												
Assistance to State Poultry Farms	80	20			88.63	22.16	0.03	0.01	27.20	6.80	0.04	0.01
D02 Total					88.63	22.16	0.03	0.01	27.2	6.8	0.04	0.01
D04 Soil & Water Conservation												
National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas	90	10			900.00	100.00	2700.00	300.00	900.00	100.00	1890.00	300.00
Execution of Soil Conservation Works in Kunda, Lower Bhavani and Vaigai Catchments	90	10			958.97	106.55	1108.16	123.13	1338.77	148.75	1472.64	163.63
Soil Testing Laboratory	90	10			9.54	1.06	5.48	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Integrated Waste land Development Programme	90	10			0.00	0.00	270.00	30.00	1211.40	134.60	0.01	0.00
D04 Total					1868.51	207.61	4083.64	453.74	3450.17	383.35	3362.65	463.63

(Rs. in lakh)												
* Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
D05 Animal Husbandry												
Creation of disease free zone	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Strengthening of Statistical Cell	50	50			14.82	14.82	20.32	20.32	31.87	31.87	33.74	33.74
Assistance to States for the control of Animal Disease.	75	25			921.12	307.04	25.79	8.60	921.12	307.04	134.56	44.72
Construction of Poultry Farms at Kattupakkam	80	20			22.28	5.57	0.01	0.00	27.20	6.80	0.01	0.01
Construction of poultry farms at Chettinadu in Sivagangai district and Orathanadu in Thanjavur District	80	20			66.35	16.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
D05 Total					1024.57	344.02	46.13	28.93	980.19	345.71	168.34	78.48
D07 Fisheries												
Development of landing facilities	50	50			122.19	122.19	1000.00	1000.00	530.20	530.20	500.00	500.00
Relief scheme for Tamil Nadu marine fishermen during lean months	25	25			451.96	451.96	522.26	522.26	621.75	621.75	650.00	650.00
Construction of mechanised fishing boats	50	50			50.00	50.00	150.00	150.00	300.00	300.00	450.00	450.00
Construction of Houses for Fishermen	50	50			0.01	0.01	512.62	512.62	523.75	523.75	523.75	523.75
Assistance to Fishermen for purchase of Diesel	100	0			0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D07 Total					624.16	624.16	2684.88	2184.88	1975.7	1975.7	2123.75	2123.75
D08 Forestry and Wild Life												
Setting up of 'THAR' Sanctuary in Nilgiris District	50	50			4.48	4.48	5.22	5.22	7.98	7.98	8.62	8.61
Development of Point Calimere Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50			13.70	13.70	13.53	13.53	19.83	19.83	21.81	21.80
Scheme for the Development of Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50			0.82	0.82	0.69	0.69	0.90	0.90	1.07	1.06
Tiger Reserve Scheme	50	50			148.52	148.52	72.08	72.08	495.28	495.28	150.00	150.00
Development of infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic interference	50	50			2.05	2.05	10.26	10.26	3.01	3.01	3.03	3.02
Improvements to Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur	50	50			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	13.00	13.00	33.00	33.00

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Integrated Forest Protection	75	25			294.44	98.15	300.00	100.00	1163.47	387.82	750.00	150.00
Development of Kurumpatti Zoological Park	50	50			49.51	49.51	0.00	0.00	28.43	28.43	31.27	31.27
D08 Total					513.52	317.23	401.79	201.79	1731.9	956.25	998.8	398.76
D15 Command Area development												
CADP in Cauvery command	50	50			1879.04	1879.04	721.56	721.56	127.79	127.79	0.00	0.00
Command Area Development Programme Monitoring Technical Cell, C.E (A.E.)	50	50			18.16	18.16	21.80	21.80	26.28	26.28	31.45	31.45
Execution of On farm development works in Tambiraparani river basin under CADP	50	50			15.02	15.02						
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Gadana and Ramanadhi Irrigation System.	50	50			16.96	16.96						
Command Area Development Programme in Nambiyar River Basin System	50	50			10.64	10.64						
Command Area Development Programme in Patchaiyar River Basin system	50	50			11.37	11.37						
Command Area Development Programme in Manimuthar Irrigation System	50	50			41.84	41.84						
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Wellington Reservoir Command Area	50	50									50.00	50.00
Execution of On Farm Development Works in Tirukoilur Anaicut Project under Command Area and Water Management Programme	50	50					38.85	38.85	38.85	38.85	35.00	35.00

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakh)												
	Pattern of Funding	Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)				Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
		Central share	State share	Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Guntur, Chinnar, Karuppanathi Reservoir Project	50	50					111.56	111.56	111.56	111.56	112.00	112.00	
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Vaniyar Reservoir Project	50	50					23.33	23.33	23.33	23.33	20.00	20.00	
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Ichambadi Anicut Project	50	50			0.00	0.00	19.53	19.53	19.53	19.53	0.01	0.01	
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Kodiveri Anicut Project	50	50			0.00	0.00	38.21	38.21	38.21	38.21	38.00	38.00	
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme - Wellington Reservoir Project and execution of On Farm Development Works.	50	50			124.96	124.96	224.66	224.66	288.55	288.55	200.00	200.00	
Execution of On Farm Development Works in Thirukovilur Anicut Project under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme	50	50			88.00	88.00	139.60	139.60	279.75	279.75	250.00	250.00	
Execution of On Farm Development Works in Guntur, Chinnar, Karuppanathi Reservoir Project under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme.	50	50			277.28	277.28	247.30	247.30	370.79	370.79	300.00	300.00	
Execution of On Farm Development Works in Vaniyar Reservoir Project Under Command Area Development and Water Management.	50	50			86.18	86.18	81.50	81.50	255.49	255.49	1212.45	1212.45	

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Execution of On Farm Development Works in Ichambadi Anicut Project under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme	50	50			43.57	43.57	33.90	33.90	144.10	144.10	0.01	0.01
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Kodiveri Anicut Project.	50	50			84.71	84.71	144.20	144.20	292.89	292.89	186.45	186.45
D15 Total					2697.73	2697.73	1846.00	1846.00	2017.12	2017.12	2435.37	2435.37
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			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	37.71	37.71	0.02	0.02
Cluster Development Programme under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	75	25			334.00	166.00	750.00	250.00	750.00	250.00	750.00	250.00
Group approach for Development of Handlooms under Integrated Handloom Development Schemes	75	25			229.23	76.41	750.00	250.00	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
D20 Total					4463.23	4142.41	5400.02	4400.02	5437.71	4437.71	5400.02	4400.02
D28 Secretariat Economic Services												
Drought Prone Area Programme - Planning Cell in Secretariat	50	50			2103.00	2103.00	21.54	21.54	2154.00	2154.00	2154.00	2154.00
Monitoring Cell in the Secretariat for Integrated Rural Development Programme	50	50			1.88	1.88	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16
Support for setting up of Urban Self Employment and Urban Wage Employment Programme	50	50			47.77	47.77	207.77	207.77	207.77	207.77	207.77	207.77

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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			632.91	458.31	538.19	389.73	538.19	389.73	538.19	389.73
National Service Schemes in Higher Secondary Schools	58	42			156.11	113.04	186.52	135.07	204.79	148.29	186.52	135.07
D35 Total					789.02	571.35	724.71	524.8	742.98	538.02	724.71	524.8
D36 Medical												
Grants to Tamil Nadu State Illness assistance Society	90	10			450.00	50.00	450.00	50.00	450.00	50.00	450.00	50.00
D36 Total					450.00	50.00	450.00	50.00	450.00	50.00	450.00	50.00
D38 Water supply and sanitation												
Grants to TWAD Board for the Execution of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	50	50			9.75	9.75	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D38 Total					9.75	9.75	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D39 Housing												
Administration of Justice	50	50			2.50	2.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
D39 Total					2.50	2.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
D42 Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs												
Construction of buildings for Government hostels for S.C.-Buildings	50	50			733.89	733.89	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	50	50			52.75	52.75	24.90	24.90	24.95	24.95	24.95	24.95
Educational concessions	50	50			61.02	61.02	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50
Assistance to the People of SC/ST Community affected by riots	50	50			77.15	77.15	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			18.00	2.00	18.00	2.00	18.00	2.00	18.00	2.00
Pre-metric scholarship to other Backward Classes-Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department	50	50			50.00	50.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan (2007 -12)		Annual Plan - (2008-09)		Annual Plan - (2009-10)				Annual Plan - (2010-11)	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure@		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		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
Modernisation of Police	75	25			7498.12	2499.37	3148.43	1049.48	4096.43	1365.48	356.25	118.75
Modernisation of Prisons - Executed by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation	75	25			1040.21	346.74	0.01	0.00	335.48	111.83	335.48	111.83
D46 Total					8538.35	2846.13	3148.5	1049.51	4431.93	1477.33	691.79	230.61
D48 Public Works												
Modernisation of prisons	75	25			278.45	92.82	127.39	42.46	207.12	69.04	0.03	0.01
Buildings- Administration of justice	50	50			45.19	45.19	89.70	89.70	303.66	303.66	3862.35	3862.35
Buildings-Social security and welfare	50	50			1.19	1.19	0.00	0.00	5.82	5.82	0.01	0.01
D48 Total					324.83	139.2	217.09	132.16	516.6	378.52	3862.39	3862.37
@- Provisional												

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) - I

Annual Plan - 2010-11 - 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 2008-09 Actual Expenditure under TSP@	Annural Plan 2009-10				Annural Plan 2010-11	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to 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	1986.92	61556	616	61556	1815.92	66920	736
2	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	707	286.33	9536	95	9536	279.29	9573	105
3	Animal Husbandry	45870	505	65.67	1579	16	1579	95.90	1598	18
4	Fisheries	55770	613	0.00	10180	102	10180	143.67	11297	124
5	Forestry	128500	1414	2269.25	12767	128	12767	1937.62	13865	153
6	Co-operation	113900	1253	90.00	35230	352	36082	545.76	41295	454
7	Rural Development	669168	7361	3828.93	101247	1013	112651	6290.60	122061	1343
8	Community Devpt.,	354960	3905	665.00	51120	511	51120	2457.55	51707	569
9	Industries and Commerce, Village & Small Industries	236570	2602	5.29	26408	264	26529	256.26	40723	448
10	Power	1071120	11782	3037.50	252570	2526	274970	3787.50	272162	2994
11	Roads & Bridges	1058760	11646	2276.83	203277	2033	203628	1993.83	219346	2413
12	General Education	314900	3464	396.70	84502	845	74532	1655.68	92432	1017
13	Art and Culture	13530	149	0.00	1981	20	1981	2.55	1344	15
14	Sports and Youth Services	12371	136	1.19	2743	27	2743	12.66	2876	32
15	Medical and Public Health	273000	3003	1172.60	89346	894	89390	1855.70	97568	1073
16	Welf.of SC/ST/OBCs	356959	3927	1860.11	92526	925	93322	2513.03	101346	1990
17	Lab & Labour Welfare	80320	884	0.00	16976	170	16976	405.23	15409	170
18	Water Supply & Sanitation	755535	8311	46.99	91525	915	102456	859.74	102046	1123
19	Social Welfare	434960	4785	283.18	123534	1236	123659	5767.89	137698	1515
20	Nutrition	579160	6371	2094.31	101847	1019	101847	2910.71	116304	1279
21	Housing	204524	2250	0.00	25657	257	25657	0.00	26988	297
22	Urban Development	611063	6722	133.42	143573	1436	143573	118.71	155282	120
23	Others	810553	8916	199.48	210320	2104	173266	302.76	200160	1812
	Total	8534400	93880	20699.70	1750000	17504	1750000	36008.56	1900000	19800

Note : includes Budget provisions under minor head 796 and estimated flow from other schemes, @ - Provisional

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) - II

Annual Plan - 2010-11 Physical Targets and Achievements : Proposals for TSP

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2008-09	Annual Plan (2009-10)		Annual Plan 2010-11
			Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	Persons	Not Fixed	10345	Not Available		10345
2	Animal Husbandry	Families		3000			3000
3	Soil & Water Conservation	Farmers		2943			2943
4	Forestry and Wild life	Families		5252			5252
5	Rural Development	Families		9716			9716
6	Industries and Minerals(Handloom Textiles)	Persons		328000			328000
7	Transprot Roads and Bridges	Villages		78			78
8	General Education	Students		104376			104376
9	Medical and Public Health	Persons		80446			80446
10	Welfare of SC/STs.	Families		122			122
11	Social Welfare	OAPs		31625			31625
		Families		98			98
12	Nutrition	Children		148402			148402
13	Labour & Employment	Youth	117	117			

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) - I

Annual Plan - 2010-11 - 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 2008-09 @	Annual Plan 2009-10				Annual Plan 2010-11	
		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	6456.04	61556	11696	61556	11834.00	66920	10545
2	Soil and Water Conservation	64317	12542	431.33	9536	1812	9536	2653.00	9573	2663
3	Animal Husbandry	45870	8945	1395.42	1579	300	1579	1360.00	1598	105
4	Forest	128500	25058	3398.00	12767	2426	12767	2486.00	13865	2700
5	Co-operation	113900	22211	210.95	35230	6694	36082	6913.00	41295	4000
6	Fisheries	55770	10875	0.00	10180	1934	10180	1365.00	11297	1515
7	Special Prog.m. for Rural Devpt.	669168	130488	71853.99	101247	19237	112651	39841.00	122061	43169
8	Community Development	354960	69217	5648.76	51120	9713	51120	17422.00	51707	7622
9	Power Development	1071120	208868	11154.90	252570	47988	274970	48014.00	272162	47524
10	Industries and Commerce	41463	8085	0.00	33191	6306	33158	273.00	35827	218
11	Village and Small Industries	236570	46131	6472.20	26408	5018	26529	4224.00	40723	6900
12	Roads & Bridges	1058760	206458	44239.11	203277	38623	203628	37468.00	219346	38360
13	General Education	314900	61406	14773.84	84502	16055	74532	20989.94	92432	25389
14	Sports & Youth Services.	12371	2412	21.79	2743	521	2743	231.00	2876	242
15	Art & Culture	13530	2638	0.00	1981	376	1981	64.00	1344	43
16	Medical & Public Health	273000	53235	17038.33	89346	16976	89390	13939.00	97568	16936
17	Water Supply and Sanitation	755535	147329	24624.76	91525	17390	102456	16160.00	102046	16095
18	Housing	204524	39882	72.55	25657	4875	25657	0.00	26988	1819
19	Urban Development	611063	119157	5628.60	143573	27279	143573	4529.00	155282	9096
20	Welfare of SCs./STs/OBCs	356959	69607	58022.61	92526	17580	93322	58004.35	101346	62991
21	Labour and Employment	80320	15662	2799.78	16976	3225	16976	2132.00	15409	2495
22	Social Welfare	434960	84817	42465.85	123534	23471	123659	57122.44	137698	36207
23	Nutrition	579160	112936	28116.72	101847	19350	101847	25662.60	116304	15533
24	Others	769090	155631	509.85	177129	33655	140108	427.00	164333	8833
	Total	8534400	1669865	345335.38	1750000	332500	1750000	373114.33	1900000	361000

Note : includes Budget provisions under minor head 789 and estimated flow from other schemes, @ - Provisional

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) - II

Annual Plan - 2010-11 Physical Targets and Achievements : Proposals for SCSP

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan (2008-09)	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11
			Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		persons		247745			247745
		farmers		19646			19646
1	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	members of Coop.		60184			60184
2	Soil & Water Conservation	Farmers		11875			11875
3	Animal Husbandry	Families		4464			4464
4	Forestry and Wildlife	Families		30153			30153
5	Rural Development	Families		150881			150881
		Families		869			869
6	Community Development	Persons		9301			9301
		Pumpsets		362			362
7	Energy-Power	Families(Huts)		14046			14046
		Persons		9840148			9840148
8	Industries and Minerals	Families	Not Fixed	506		Not Available	506
9	Transport Roads and Bridges	Villages		459			459
		Students		1601511			1601511
10	General Education	Schools		220			220
		Patients		38478			38478
11	Medical and Public Health	Mothers		189673			189673
12	Water supply and sanitation	Families		3871			3871
		Families		156578			156578
13	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Students		426259			426259
		OAPs		421607			421607
		Persons		43677			43677
14	Social Welfare	Families		27030			27030
15	Nutrition	Persons		1475347			1475347
16	Labour and Employment	Youths		83780			83780
17	Industries and minerals	Candidates		2470			2470

Draft Annual Plan - 2010-11 - Proposed outlays

Financial Outlays / Expenditure for Voluntary Sector

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Expenditure @	Annual Plan - 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11
		Projected Outlay		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 handicaped children		159.76	159.76	159.76	159.76
	@ - Provisional, NA-Not Available					

Women Component in the State Plan Programmes - I - Financial Outlays

Draft Annual Plan - 2010-11 : Proposals for WC

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Major Head /Sub-Head	Eleventh Plan 2007-12		Annual Plan 2008-09@	Annual Plan (2009-10)				Annual Plan 2010-11	
	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
			Actual Expenditure under WC	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			1492.01	3558.01	3558.01	3558.01	3558.01	3914.01	3914.01
Animal Husbandry			6.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fisheries			1262.74	1432.12	1432.12	1432.12	1432.12	1956.48	1956.48
Rural Development			23643.49	22543.06	16017.22	22543.06	16017.22	30076.70	22030.68
Village and Small Industries			322.30	395.00	395.00	395.00	395.00	500.00	500.00
General Education			18848.51	24223.26	24223.26	24223.26	24223.26	28557.20	28557.20
Technical Education		Not Available	183.27	242.90	242.90	242.90	242.90	229.90	229.90
Public Health			40887.38	28238.01	28238.01	28238.01	28238.01	26220.03	26220.03
Welfare of SCs,STs and OBCs			10483.80	8764.21	8764.21	8764.21	8764.21	10558.93	10558.93
Labour and Labour Welfare			38.21	80.44	80.44	80.44	80.44	72.32	72.32
Social Welfare			69962.84	53320.40	53320.40	53320.40	53320.40	69460.38	69460.38
Nutrition			1175.75	921.02	921.02	921.02	921.02	1030.30	1030.30
Public Works			14.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
@-Provisional									

Women Component in the State Plan Programmes - II - Physical Targets and Achievements

Draft Annual Plan - 2010-11 : Proposals for WC

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-2008)	Annual Plan (2008-09)	Annual Plan (2009-10)		Annual Plan (2010-11)
			Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not Fixed							

Overview on Industrial Environment in Tamil Nadu

- The State Government is keen on improving the State's competitiveness in the growth of industrial sectors and has also resolved to rejuvenate the traditional industries. Maximising investment, output growth, employment and manufacturing competitiveness through infrastructure and human resources development in industries and services sectors are the broad objectives of the industrial policy.
- The back ended state capital subsidy and electricity tax exemption for promoting employment, stamp duty exemption upto 50% on lease or purchase of land facilities, establishment of environment protection systems are some of important features of the new industrial policy.

Industrial Growth

- As per Annual Survey of Industries 2005-06, there are 15.03 lakh industries providing employment to 47.25 lakh persons with total value added worth of Rs.8576 crore.
- The contribution of industrial sector is 29 percent to Tamil Nadu Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (at constant prices) as per the Advanced Provisional Estimates for 2008-09.
- According to the CMIE (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy) report, the total investments in Tamil Nadu grew by 38% from the previous year to Rs.5,84,561 crore by the end of the first quarter of the current year (2009-10), in spite of the global slow down.
- In Foreign Direct Investments, (FDIs) the state has a share of 13.53% and one of the top three states in attracting FDI. Thus, the State has emerged as a front-runner in attracting a large number of domestic and foreign investments.
- Tamil Nadu has many export-driven industries like Textiles & Garments, Leather Goods, Automobiles & Components, Electronic Hardware, etc., besides Software & BPO. It accounts for 12.53 percent of India's exports.

Infrastructure

- Tamil Nadu is endowed with relatively better infrastructure among Indian states. Tamil Nadu, apart from being an industrialized and urbanized state has a well-developed road network that connects urban centers, agricultural markets and rural habitations.
- The State has developed several industrial parks/ estates that have helped in boosting industrialisation. Also, the Government is making systematic efforts to encourage private sector participation the infrastructural development.
- It has an installed generation capacity of 15100 MW (as on 30.4.2009)

Single Window Clearance

- A common application form has been designed for the pre-project statutory approvals and infrastructure support.
- Investors have to file the application form to Guidance Bureau for the single window clearance
- The time frame prescribed by the Government for issue of the approval is 30 days from the date of submission of the application to Guidance Bureau.

New initiatives for improvement of investment climate

With the objective of improving the investment climate, the following measures have been proposed by the Government as part of the Industrial Policy 2007:

- Electronic filing of annual returns with various Government departments and agencies will be introduced for industries with a common portal to reduce the paper work and multiple inspection of factories. A scheme of filing of VAT returns has also been introduced by Government as a long term measure for reducing paperwork for industry.
- Enactment of a Business Facilitation Act would be considered for giving Single Window Committees, at State and District level, formal authority and clear time for each approval.

Target and Achievements in Roads & Bridges Sector

(Length in Kms/Rs in Lakhs)

S.No	Items	Units	11th Plan Target		2008-09				2009-2010				2010-11		
			Physical	Financial	Target		Achievement		Target		Anticipated Achie.		Targets		
					Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
A	General Wing														
1	STATE HIGHWAYS														
i	Strengthening	km	11037.00	372562.00	2311.43	93847.76	2185.53	121476.16	1904.23	122227.41	1637.20	128356.36	1440.00	116587.10	
ii	Widening to 2 lanes	km													
iii	Widening to 4 lanes														
iv	Paved Shoulders														
v	Black topping														
vi	Others- Bridges	Nos													130.00
2	MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS														
i	Strengthening	km	17633.08	477043.00	3582.00	92472.64	4995.93	101096.90	4453.80	82585.56	3988.60	95977.05	4239.50	110733.16	
ii	Widening to 2 lanes	km													
iii	Widening to 4 lanes	km													
iv	Paved Shoulders														
v	Bridges on unbridged crossings	km	27.00	285.00	2.00	59.40	2.00	20.93	0.00	37.58	0.00	45.00	0.00	0.12	
3	Bypasses/Ring Roads/Radial roads	km	876.00	191650.00	437.04	88725.08	157.20	32838.38	245.84	85097.32	184.84	66027.69	53.00	97237.20	
4	Railway Overbridges on SH/ MDR		0.00	10550.00	5.00	3300.29	0.00	1185.58	3.00	4250.98	3.00	2200.00	8.00	6406.73	
5	Missing Bridges on SH/MDR														
6	Rehabilitation of bridges	Nos.	50.00	6570.00	24.00	1112.76	10.00	784.07	10.00	763.19	10.00	1078.00	6.00	754.00	
7	Research & Development														
8	Highways Safety	Nos.	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	27.28	0.00	21.04	0.00	21.03	0.00	21.01	
9	Technology Upgradation														
10	Others														

Information related to Transport Sector

Draft Annual Plan - 2010-11

State : Tamil Nadu

I. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Rural Roads)

(a) Physical

Population	2001 Census	Connected up to 31.03.2002	Total No. of Habitations					
			11th Plan	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
			Target	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1500 & above								
1000-1500	10783	10633	43	25	7	7	5	1
500-999	16513	15325	636		98	19	10	39
250-499	17104	15957	957		30			407
Below 250	18519	16887	1277		50			910
Total	62919	58802	2913	25	185	26	15	1357

(b) Financial (Rs. in lakh)

State/U.T.	Eleventh Plan	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
	Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed
Tamil Nadu	46675	46564	12575	85899	132300	100000

II. Road Maintenance

Year	Requirement	Actual/ Anticipated Exp.
2010-11	303.6	103.6
2009-10	303.6	103.6
2008-09	303.6	103.6
11th Plan	1518.0	

Information related to Transport Sector

Draft Annual Plan - 2010-11 : Continuing/ New schemes - Transport Sector (State)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Scheme	Type of Scheme	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Commissioning date	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		2008-09		2009-10		200-11 Proposed Outlay
					Original/ Revised	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Actural Exp.@	Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A	Continuing Schemes										
	Total (A)				1186783.00		266674.66	300151.03	270176.69	247660.09	249188.70
i)		State Sector			1017085.00		209934.56	242771.52	193820.90	194171.88	209042.00
ii)		Centrally Sponsored					582.22	1479.86	2294.2	1331.07	2117.2
		TCIDS									
iii)		Externally Aided			169698.00		56157.88	55899.65	74061.59	52157.14	38029.50
iv)		Private Sector									
B	New Schemes										
	Total (B)				147610		34277.00	3850.09	15000.00	15000.00	30786.71
i)		State Sector			147610		34277	3850.09	15000.00	15000.00	30786.71
ii)		Centrally Sponsored									
iii)		Externally Aided									
iv)		Private Sector									
	All Schemes										
C	Total (A)+(B)				1334393.00		300951.66	304001.12	285176.69	262660.09	279975.41
i)		State Sector			1164695.00		244211.56	246621.61	208820.90	209171.88	239828.71
ii)		Centrally Sponsored					582.22	1479.86	2294.20	1331.07	2117.20
iii)		Externally Aided			169698.00		56157.88	55899.65	74061.59	52157.14	38029.50
iv)		Private Sector									
	@- Provisional										

