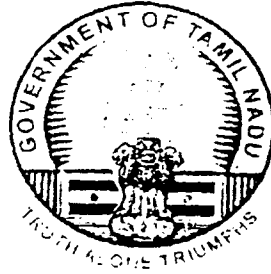


**Confidential**



# **Draft Annual Plan**

## **Tamil Nadu**

### **2006-07**

**Government of Tamil Nadu  
State Planning Commission  
Chennai**

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# **1 Approach and Strategy for the Annual Plan 2006-07**

## **1.1 Objective**

**1.1.1** The Tenth Plan (2002-07) of the State of Tamil Nadu was formulated within the broad framework and objectives of the National Plan. In keeping with its position as one of the most socially and economically progressive states in the country, the State is committed to the objective of achieving economic growth within a framework of social justice.

## **1.2 Tenth Plan Targets and Achievements**

**1.2.1** The Tenth Plan aims at achieving economic growth of 8% per annum at constant prices. However, three consecutive years of drought pulled down the growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors. There was a steep fall in the growth of Agriculture and Allied activities by (-) 23.71% in 2002-03. There was only a marginal improvement in 2003-04, when the growth was (-) 2.76%. The situation improved in 2004-05 with a growth of 15.88%. The average growth rate in the first three years of the Tenth Plan period was 5.1% at constant prices. In fact, the GSDP grew at 8.04%, 8.61% and 12.15% at current prices and 3.03%, 3.55% and 8.73% at constant prices during 2002-03 R.E., 2003-04 Q.E. and 2004-05 A.E respectively.

**1.2.2** An investment requirement at Rs. 2,62,502 crore was projected for the Tenth Plan, with Rs. 40,000 crore as the State Sector outlay, Rs. 48,000 crore as Central Sector outlay and the remaining Rs. 1,74,502 crore was to be met from Private and Foreign Direct Investments. Only 75% of Rs.40,000 crore of State Sector outlay, i.e. Rs.29852.66 crore, has been budgeted during the period from 2002-03 to 2005-06.

**1.2.3** The per capita income for the State in the year 2001-02 was Rs. 12484 at 1993-94 prices. Thereafter, it increased steadily to Rs.12696 in 2002-03, to Rs.12976 in 2003-04 (Q.E.) and to Rs.13999 in 2004-05 (A.E.) registering an increased growth of 1.7%, 2.21% and 7.88% respectively in comparison with the previous year.

**1.2.4** The Tenth Plan envisaged widening of the tax-base and improvement in tax collections. The Government of Tamil Nadu's own tax revenue in 2004-05 was Rs.19357.04 crore, an increase of 21.40% over 2003-04. The own tax revenue for the year 2005-06 up to February'06 was Rs.20893.00 crore.

**1.2.5** It was aimed to have universalisation of education until Class V by the year 2005, with special emphasis on education for girls and disadvantaged groups, 100% retention of all enrolled children till the age of 14 by 2007 and 100% access to a school within a kilometer by 2007. While attempting to raise the literacy rate from 73.5% in 2001 to 80% in 2007, the State has increased the Net Enrolment Rate (NER), decreased the drop out rates and enrolled out of school children in formal schools by effectively implementing schemes like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. An increase of 5.38% in the NER for all children has been achieved in 2004-05, over the 93% NER in 2002-03. The gender ratio for NER is nearing 1.00. The primary class dropout rate has come down to 6% in the year 2004-05. Likewise, the dropout rate in upper primary schools has been reduced to 8.64% in the year 2004-05. 1112 Elementary Schools, 2106 Middle Schools, 295 High Schools and 335 Higher Secondary Schools are available in the State.

**1.2.6** The gender gap and disparities in wages, health, education is to be reduced by 50% by 2007. Considering the Gender Development Index (GDI) as an indicator in this direction, the GDI (2001) for Tamil Nadu is 0.654 as against the all-India value of 0.560 (HDR 2002). As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2004, the rural Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for females is 44 per 1000 live births, whereas it is 30 per 1000 live births in urban areas. For males, the rural and urban IMRs are 46 and 39 per thousand live births respectively. With regard

to the Crude Death Rate (CDR), it is 6.4 for females, against 7.6 for males. The sex ratio in Tamil Nadu in 2001 was 987/1000 as against 974/1000 in 1991. In regard to female literacy, the rate in Tamil Nadu increased from 27% in 1971 to 40% in 1981, 51% in 1991 and 64.55% in 2001. The State Government is implementing several programmes for the rehabilitation and welfare of widows, destitutes and deserted women by providing either direct assistance like pension, supply of sewing machines, assistance for marriage and indirect assistance in the form of training in vocational courses. The other programmes under implementation are creches, balwadies, training-cum-production centres for women and institutional services for needy women.

**1.2.7** The decadal population growth rate was to be reduced from 11.2% to 7% by 2011. Tamil Nadu is the forerunner in the implementation of Family Welfare programmes in the country. The family welfare programme is implemented as a people's programme, involving the active co-operation and participation of the community at large. The main aim of the programme is to bring down the fertility rate through improving maternal and child health care.

**1.2.8** In order to increase and stabilize the forest area cover to 25% of total geographical area by 2012, the State has been making efforts by encouraging tree cultivation in and outside reserved forest areas. According to the State of Forest Report (SFR) 2003, the forest cover and tree cover constitute 17.59% and 3.84% of the total geographical area of the State.

**1.2.9** The provision of drinking water to all habitations is a major priority of the State. As on 1.4.2004, there were 81787 rural habitations, of which 35727 were fully covered, 36777 were partially covered while 9283 habitations were not covered. The objective of the Government is to provide all uncovered rural habitations with the minimum norm of 40 lpcd within the current Plan period.

**1.2.10** To provide all weather roads to all habitations with populations of 500 and above by 2007, the State has implemented the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Out of 1825 number of unconnected habitations with populations of 500-

999, a total of 1431 habitations could be covered so far. Out of 577 unconnected habitations having 1000 and above population, 562 have been covered.

**1.2.11** Tamil Nadu aims to be the top ranking manufactured goods exporter in India by the year 2008. Efforts are to be initiated to achieve this target.

**1.2.12** The Government of Tamil Nadu aims at providing access to electricity, a trunk road, telephone and Internet connectivity, a school and clean water and sanitation in all villages by the year 2010. In this regard, all revenue villages in Tamil Nadu have been fully covered under Village Public Telephones (VPT). About 5099 villages consisting of 15,01,077 rural households in Tamil Nadu which are yet to be electrified as per the new definition of rural electrification are to be taken up for provision of electricity. Tamil Nadu is one of the best performing States in the country in Rural Sanitation. The State has established 1417 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), including 69 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and 8682 Health Sub Centres, fulfilling the respective norms, i.e., 1 PHC per 30,000 population in the plains and 20,000 population in hill areas, 1 CHC per one lakh population and 1 Health Sub Centre per 5000 population in the plains and 3000 population in the hill areas. The new Government in 2006 has ordered the appointment of doctors and nurses in the PHCs and CHCs for effective delivery of health care services.

**1.2.13** With the aim of making the State the leading player in the field of Information Technology in India, Tamil Nadu has emerged as one of the major exporters of software in India. A sound industrial base and infrastructure, world-class health care, top grade educational institutions and outstanding human resources have made Tamil Nadu a highly favoured destination for Information Technology related activities.

### **1.3 Tenth Plan Performance**

**1.3.1** The Tenth Plan (2002-2007) outlay for the State was finalised at Rs.40,000 crore. The Annual Plan outlay for the first year of the Tenth Five Year Plan viz.2002-03 was fixed at Rs.5,752 crore, while it was stepped up to

Rs.7,000 crore in 2003-04. The State Plan outlay for 2004-05 was Rs.8001 crore, which represented an increase of 14.3% over the approved outlay for 2003-04. The outlay for 2005-06 was Rs.9,100 crore, an increase of 13.74% over the outlay for the previous year. The Annual Plan outlay has been steadily increasing during the Tenth Plan period. The Annual Plan outlay for the year 2006-07 has now been fixed at Rs. 12,500 crore. The Plan performance during first four years of the Tenth Plan period is given in the following table. Deflating the outlays to the 2001-02 prices, there is a gap in achieving the total outlay of the Tenth Plan.

#### Tenth Plan outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure at 2001-02 prices	Expenditure at 2001-02 prices (%)
2002-03	575152.98	584105.47	563264.68	97.93
2003-04	700013.16	708830.95	662582.68	94.65
2004-05	800100.00	828431.15	730538.93	91.31
2005-06	910000.00	967584.54	812618.24	89.30
Per cent to Tenth Plan outlay	74.63%	77.22%	69.23%	

#### 1.4 Outlay for the Annual Plan 2006-07

**1.4.1** As against the Tenth Plan outlay of Rs.40,000 crore, the State could budget Rs. 29,852.66 crore during the first four years of the Tenth Plan (2002-2006). Considering the resource position, the outlay proposed for the year 2006-07, which is the last year of the Tenth Plan period, is Rs. 12,500 crore.

**1.4.2** There has been a significant transformation in the structure of the economy over a period of time, with a noticeable shift in the share of various sectors of the economy. The relative shares of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the GSDP during the year 2004-05 were 13.96%, 30.00% and 56.04%, as compared to 51.98%, 17.59% and 30.42% in 1960-61. The spectacular growth of the services sector, which can be termed as the pace setter of the economy, can be attributed to the growth in skill intensive and high



value added services like software, communications, trade, banking, financial services etc. The increasing share of the services sector in the economy provides stability to the growth process in the economy and boosts foreign exchange earnings and strengthens technical manpower available in the state. The Annual Plan 2006-07 has given primary importance for the sustainable growth of the agricultural sector and the rural economy, while at the same time continuing to facilitate growth in industry and services sectors.

**1.4.3** The Plan accords priority to the capital restructuring of cooperative financial institutions so as to protect the interests of farmers, providing livelihood options to the agricultural labourers. The Plan has adequate provision for improving agricultural production through fresh credit for agricultural operations. A special mention has to be made regarding Government's decision to waive both the principal and the interest of outstanding loans given to farmers by the agriculture cooperative credit societies in the State. Further, fresh loans are also being provided to farmer to take up farming activities in the new season. The release of water from Mettur dam for the kuruvai crop on June 12, 2006 marks a refreshing beginning of a new era for agriculture in Tamil Nadu. It is further proposed to strengthen the agricultural sector through modern technology, watershed management and extending irrigation facilities to new areas.

**1.4.4** On the industries front, the Plan provides resources for the development of the large, medium small and tiny industries. Infrastructure development is another sector for which the Plan has adequate provision of resources. Poverty reduction is yet another area to which the Plan gives particular attention. The new Government has implemented a scheme of supplying 30 kg. of rice per month for every poor household at Rs.2 per kg through the Public Distribution System (PDS). This will ensure not only food security but also remove malnutrition among people living below the poverty line. Further, the Government has ordered the supply of 2 eggs per week to school children through the Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme in schools. By this, it is expected to improve the nutritional level of school children. The Plan also pays adequate attention to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

through a coherent Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The education of boys and girls belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is a particularly important area of focus. The Annual Plan provides for measures to improve the facilities for education for these vulnerable groups.

## **1.5 Externally Aided Projects**

### *Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project*

**1.5.1** Subsequent to the strategic options study in 1995, the World Bank came forward to render Technical loan assistance (in Loan No.4114 IN) to prepare a feasibility report for 3238 km of State Government Roads and Detailed Engineering Design. The Technical Assistance loan was Rs. 30.60 crore (US \$ 6.8 million) for the Project preparation phase.

**1.5.2** After appraisal of the project in March, 2003, the Loan agreement and Project agreement were signed with the World Bank on 28.8.2003 in Loan No.4706 for implementation phase. The cost of the Project is Rs.2160 crore (US \$ 450 million) of which Rs.1670 crore (US \$ 348 million) is World Bank share.

**1.5.3** The three components of the Project are:

- Upgradation of 750 Km of Roads.
- Maintenance of 2000 km of Roads and Road safety.
- Institutional Strengthening.

### *Technical assistance for Economic Reforms Project*

**1.5.4** The World Bank with the agreement of Government of India carried out a Country Procurement Assessment with a view to improve transparency, efficiency, accountability of the system of procurements. Tamil Nadu was one of the three States taken up for the detailed study.

**1.5.5** The study report submitted by the Team of World Bank officials was examined in detail and detailed discussions were taken with the team members. The World Bank team proposed a multi point action plan. The important salient points of the action plan are:

- Creation of Procurement Cell
- Draft, circulate, finalize, publish a set of Standard Bid and Contract Documents
- Revise Finance, Public Works and Account Codes and other manuals
- Phasing out of reservation/preferences to SSIs/ PSUs
- Procurement of Consultant and other professional services in the Act and Rules
- Review of Act and Rules
- Training Institutions and Training courses, etc.

**1.5.6** As implementation of the above suggestions such as revision of Data Bank; revision of Acts and Rules, Standardization of Bid Documents can be executed only on the basis of an extensive study of the present practices and procedures in various Departments, a Sub Project Implementation programme has been taken up with Technical Assistance of the World Bank for US \$ 1.14 million (approximately Rs.5.6 crore).

*Tamil Nadu Technical/Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project*

**1.5.7** The Project aims to support the production of high quality technical professionals through reforms in the technical/engineering education system in order to raise the productivity and competitiveness of the Indian Economy. Tamil Nadu is one of the States selected for implementing the Project. The cost of the Project is Rs.63.21 crore and revised as Rs. 96.16 crore. The opening date of the Project is 8.7.2004 and the closing date is 30.6.2008. The important components of the Project are (i) Institutional Development through Competitive Funding, (ii) Networking of Institutions for Quality Enhancement and Resource Sharing and (iii) Enhancing Quality and Research Services to Community and Economy. In the year 2004-2005, out of Rs.5.38 crore sanctioned, an amount of Rs.4.30 crore has been incurred for construction of buildings, purchase of

computers, equipments, books, etc. The proposed allocation for the year 2006-2007 is Rs.38.19 crore.

*Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project*

**1.5.8** The World Bank funded Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project is being implemented since January,2005. The Project agreement was signed on 5th January,2005. The Project aims to improve the effectiveness of the health care system, both public and private in the State, through: (i) increased access to and utilization of health services, particularly by poor, disadvantaged and tribal groups, (ii) development of effective interventions to address key health challenges including non-communicable diseases; (iii) improved oversight and management of the health care system (both public and private), and (iv) increased effectiveness of public sector hospital services. The cost of this project is Rs.597 crore. The opening date of the Project is 31.1.2005 and the closing date is 30.9.2010. The Project period is for 5 years. The proposed allocation for 2006-2007 is Rs.170.30 crore.

*Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project*

**1.5.9** The project aims to strengthen the efforts of the Government of Tamil Nadu to reduce the incidence of rural poverty. As part of preparatory activities, a grant of Rs.2.18 crore has been sanctioned under PHRD Grant for taking various studies for the preparation of the Project.

**1.5.10** Further a grant of Rs.2.68 crore has been sanctioned as JSDF Grant for preparation and implementation of pilots to test the approaches and take lessons learnt and to complement the project implementation.

**1.5.11** The Project covers around 3,50,000 target families in 2300 Gram Panchayats comprising 12,185 habitations in 70 backward blocks spread over 15 districts, in two phases, the first phase covering 7 districts (Theni, Tiruvarur, Coimbatore, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Salem and Namakkal) and 8 districts in the second phase (Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Tuticorin). The following activities have been taken up under this Project:

- District Pudhu Vazhvu Societies have been registered.
- Communication activities have been commenced.
- Identification of target poor through participatory methods is in process.

The cost of the Project is about Rs.717.12 crore (US \$ 159 million). The opening date of the project is 30.9.2005 and the closing date is 30.9.2011. The allocation for 2006-2007 is Rs.162.10 crore.

*Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III*

**1.5.12** The objective of the project is to improve the delivery of urban services by enhancing the quality of urban infrastructure and strengthening the institutional and financial framework. The proposed repeater project would build on and consolidate the achievements of TNUDP-II, continuing to improve urban infrastructure services in Tamil Nadu in a sustainable manner. The two main objectives are:

- to strengthen and deepen the empowerment of Urban Local Bodies;
- to mobilize resources on a sustainable basis for urban infrastructure investments.

**1.5.13** The Project consists of two complementary components, an Institutional Development component and an Urban Investment component. The Institutional Development component provides support for management improvements and institutional changes, including provision of goods, technical assistance, workshops and staff training to support the implementation and sustainability of urban policy reforms, organizational performance and urban services delivery. The Commissioner of Municipal Administration is the nodal officer for Institutional Development. The Urban Investment component aims at developing sustainable urban investment such as water supply, waste water collection, solid waste management, storm water drains, roads and common facilities such as transportation networks, and sanitation facilities, based on demand driven investment plans developed by Urban Local Bodies. The Urban

Investment component includes support to the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund, which provides grant and loan financing to Urban Local Bodies. The CMDA would act as nodal agency for the implementation of road and transportation sector schemes around Chennai.

**1.5.14** The cost of the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III is Rs.1884.21 crore (US \$ 434 M). The opening date of the project is 14.09.2005 and the closing date of the project is 31.12.2011. The allocation for the year 2006-2007 is Rs.153.82 crore.

*Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project*

**1.5.15** Under the World Bank Assisted Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project, activities such as Housing Reconstruction, Restoration of Livelihood, Public Buildings and Public Works along with Technical Assistance and Training and Implementation Support are proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs.143.59 crore (US \$ 423 Million).

**1.5.16** The objective of the Project is to assist the Government of Tamil Nadu to restore livelihood and promote economic recovery of the people in the Tsunami affected areas. The Period of the project is three years ie. upto 30.4.2008. An amount of Rs.601.71 crore has been proposed for 2006-2007.

*Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project*

**1.5.17** The Asian Development Bank came forward to assist restoration of livelihood of the Tsunami affected poor, rehabilitation of tsunami damaged roads and bridges, ports and harbours, restoration of water supply and sanitation, rehabilitation/ upgradation of municipal and rural infrastructure and capacity building and implementation assistance at a cost of US \$ 143.75 M. (Rupees 629.63 crore). The main objective of the Project is to support the efforts of the State Government to accelerate economic growth and poverty alleviation in the Tsunami affected areas of the State by assisting in the restoration of livelihoods, especially the poor, and complementary rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged public infrastructure. Of the assistance of US \$ 143.75 M, US \$ 76.20

million is grant and US \$ 67.55 million is loan. The period of the Project is three years i.e. upto 31.10.2008. The allocation for 2006-2007 is Rs.335.06 crore.

*Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme for The Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu*

**1.5.18** The International Fund for Agricultural Development has come forward to assist the Tsunami affected people in selected villages of Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tiruvallur and Kanyakumari Districts at a cost of Rs.66 crore (US \$ 1,50,00,000). The programme shall benefit the coastal dwellers of the above selected villages including the coastal fisher folk using beach launchcraft, labourers employed in fisheries and agricultural sectors.

**1.5.19** The goal of the programme is to build self-reliant coastal communities, resilient to shocks and able to manage their livelihood base in a sustainable manner. This programme also aims to develop viable enterprises and resource management systems, owned and operated by poor men and women in the above villages and supported by community and other appropriate institutions. The Agreement has been signed on 6.10.2005 at Rome, Italy. The allocation for the year 2006-2007 is Rs.10 crore.

*Japan Bank For International Cooperation Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II*

**1.5.20** The ecological restoration and biological upgradation of degraded forests is to be achieved through joint forest management and on a watershed basis through the project. The Project will cover 800 interface villages and 1775 sq.kms of degraded forests will be restored.

**1.5.21** The aims of the Project are:

- To restore the ecological equilibrium of the forest watersheds and adjacent villages of Tamil Nadu
- To improve the quality of life of inhabitants through reforestation water conservation and sustained community action
- To ensure livelihood security for the forest dependents and other weaker sections through alternate employment generations and asset creations

- To green the urban areas in Tamil Nadu, etc.
- The cost of the Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II is Rs.567.42 crore. JBIC's contribution is Rs.409.08 crore and the State Government's contribution is Rs.158.34 crore. The duration of the Project is from 1.4.2005 to 31.3.2013. The allocation for the year 2006-2007 is Rs.81.31 crore.

## **1.6 Development Imperatives for 2006-2007**

**1.6.1** The development agenda for 2006-07 will focus on the following areas:

- Stability in agricultural production and increase in agricultural production in a sustainable manner to meet the food requirement of the population and also to meet the raw material needs of agro based industries, thereby also increasing employment opportunities to the rural population.
- Rejuvenation of agricultural marketing facilities for farmers by revival of the *Uzhavar Sandais* so that farmers can get remunerative prices for their produces.
- Encouragement of intensive integrated farming systems, pursuing a massive wasteland development programme and promotion of comprehensive watershed development activities, water management through micro irrigation systems, organic farming and soil health improvement interventions.
- Restoration of the storage capacities of the tank irrigation system in the State through major and medium irrigation schemes and integration with irrigated agriculture modernization and water resources management.
- Capital restructuring of cooperative financial institutions so that the farmers of the state, who have suffered as a result of successive



droughts and natural calamities like floods and the tsunami, can avail benefits of credit to improve their productivity.

- Strengthening the implementation of poverty alleviation schemes aimed at income generation and employment creation for the rural and urban poor.
- Assuring food security to households below the poverty line by providing subsidized rice through the Public Distribution System.
- Rapid and comprehensive improvement in rural and urban infrastructure especially in respect of water supply and sanitation, roads and transportation.
- Improvements in public services delivery, including by widening e governance services.

• • • • • • • • Ensuring an investor friendly climate in the State so as to attract . . . . . investments in the manufacturing and services sector and concurrently, provision of adequate encouragement to the small, medium and tiny industrial sector in the State.

## 1.7 Sector-wise outlay

1.7.1 The following table gives the sector-wise allocation of outlay for the Annual Plan 2006-07.

**Sector-wise Outlays for the Annual Plan 2006-07**

Sl.No	Sectors	Annual Plan 2006-07 Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakh)	% to total outlay
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	58521.58	4.68
2	Rural Development	152224.81	12.18
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	52693.64	4.22
	<b>Agriculture, Rural Development and Irrigation</b>	<b>263440.03</b>	<b>21.08</b>

4	Energy	143138.13	11.45
5	Industry and Minerals	41249.36	3.30
6	Transport	250418.56	20.03
	<b>Power, Industry, Road and Transport</b>	<b>434806.05</b>	<b>34.78</b>
7	Education including S & T	57312.92	4.59
8	Water Supply & Sanitation	55403.57	4.43
9	Housing & Urban Development	125800.84	10.06
10	Health	48202.44	3.86
11	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	50467.24	4.04
12	Social Welfare & Nutrition	179377.80	14.35
	<b>Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Health, Welfare of SC, ST etc.,</b>	<b>516564.81</b>	<b>41.33</b>
13	Other Sectors	35189.11	2.82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1250000.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

1.7.2 The Head of Development wise outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2006-2007 is given in Statement I.

## 2 Sectoral Profile

### 2.1 Agriculture

2.1.1 Tamil Nadu is an agrarian economy with a geographical area of 130 lakh ha. Tamil Nadu has 7% of the country's population but it has only 4% of land area and 3% of water resources of the country. Of the total Gross Cropped Area only 47% of the area is under irrigated condition. Around 52% of the area is under dryland farming. The fallow lands have increased from 17.6 lakh ha. in the 50's to 24.35 lakh ha in 2001-02 and it is hovering around 25 lakh ha in the recent years. The Gross Cropped Area which was 70.20 lakh ha (including area under Horticulture crops) during 1995-96 has come down to 63.38 lakh ha. in 2000-01 which further reduced to 58.89 lakh ha in 2004-05. The reasons attributed for the increase in fallow lands and reduction of gross cropped area are: urbanization and industrialisation, inadequate water availability and depletion of ground water, failure of monsoon rains, uncertainty in release of water in Cauvery and rising cost of cultivation, scarcity of agricultural labour and uneconomic returns.

2.1.2 The Land Use pattern in Tamil Nadu for the past 15 years is indicated below:

	<b>Classification</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
1	Forest	21.6	21.4	21.34	21.3	21.31	21.2	21.22
2	Barren and unculturable land	5.1	4.9	4.76	4.77	4.78	5.09	5.09
3	Land put to non-agricultural uses	18.2	19.1	19.86	19.98	20.12	21.1	21.5
4	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	1.2	1.3	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.14	1.14
5	Cultivable waste	2.9	3.5	3.52	3.87	3.89	3.79	3.74
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	2.3	2.2	2.55	2.71	2.77	2.83	2.9
7	Current fallow	12.7	12.9	11.34	10.26	15.02	9.54	6.92

8	Other fallow	10.5	11.3	12.28	14.09	14.91	18.6	17.04
9	Net Area Sown	55.8	53.5	53.03	51.72	45.9	46.9	50.97
10	Area sown more than once	10.5	9.3	10.35	10.54	6.01	6.27	7.92
11	Gross cropped area	66.3	62.7	63.38	62.29	51.91	53.2	58.89
12	Cropping intensity	118.9	117.3	119.5	120.3	113.1	113	119
13	Total (geographical) area	130.2	130	129.9	129.9	129.9	130	130.3

**2.1.3** The State had aimed at achieving 4% growth rate in Agricultural production during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The task becomes difficult in view of the following constraints.

- Erratic and inadequate monsoons leading to severe drought situation;
- Depletion of ground water;
- Uncertainty in release of water from Mettur reservoir;
- Deterioration of soil health;
- Increase in fallow lands.

**2.1.4** The Agricultural performance during the past years is given below:

Crop	2000-01	2001-02	Tenth Plan			
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Forecast)
<b>Area coverage (L.Ha.)</b>						
Paddy	20.80	20.60	15.17	13.97	18.73	21.63
Millets	7.33	7.06	7.12	9.03	8.24	10.12
Pulses	6.88	6.85	5.63	5.37	5.90	6.88
<i>Total foodgrains</i>	<b>35.01</b>	<b>34.51</b>	<b>27.92</b>	<b>28.37</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>38.63</b>
Cotton	1.69	1.64	0.76	0.98	1.29	1.41
Sugarcane	3.15	3.21	2.61	1.92	2.22	3.44
Oilseeds	8.39	7.80	5.93	6.96	7.15	8.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.24</b>	<b>47.16</b>	<b>37.22</b>	<b>38.23</b>	<b>43.53</b>	<b>51.64</b>
<b>Production (L.MT.)</b>						

Paddy	73.66	65.84	35.77	32.23	50.62	61.27
Millets	9.38	8.34	6.84	8.88	8.68	10.18
Pulses	3.13	2.71	2.00	2.01	2.16	2.69
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>86.17</b>	<b>76.89</b>	<b>44.61</b>	<b>43.12</b>	<b>61.46</b>	<b>74.14</b>
Cotton	3.16	2.30	0.84	1.27	1.86	2.13
Sugarcane	33.18	32.61	24.16	17.66	24.46	38.03
Oilseeds	14.41	13.12	7.60	9.64	10.61	12.56
<b>Productivity (Kg/Ha)</b>						
Paddy	3541	3196	2359	2308	2703	2833
Millets	1284	1181	959	983	1053	1006
Pulses	454	395	356	374	367	391
<i>Total foodgrains</i>	<b>2461</b>	<b>2228</b>	<b>1597</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>1919</b>
Cotton	316	238	188	213	244	257
Sugarcane	10525	10155	9244	9192	11018	11055
Oilseeds	1717	1684	1282	1385	1484	1539

*Crop Prospects for 2006-07:*

**2.1.5** The torrential rain received in four spells in the North East Monsoon during 2005, though caused floods and damaged the crops to the tune of 4.91 L.Ha. had largely helped to recharge the ground water besides increase in storage position in the reservoirs and tanks to a comfortable level. A favourable agricultural year is anticipated during 2006-07 in view of:

- Release of water from the Mettur reservoir on the scheduled date 12th June 2006 for Kuruvai cultivation in delta districts.
- Waiver of the farm loans to the tune of around Rs.7000 crore.
- Allocation and release of Rs.1000 crore for extending crop loans for kuruvai as 1st installment.
- Comfortable storage in the major reservoirs.

**2.1.6** The enthusiasm among the farmers and the above favourable conditions are the backdrop for the target for the area and production of agricultural crops for the year 2006-07, which is proposed as below:

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Area (L.Ha.)</b>	<b>Production (L.MT)</b>
Paddy	21.70	78.10
Millets	10.50	13.65
Pulses	7.50	3.60
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>39.70</b>	<b>95.35</b>
Oilseeds	10.00	17.00
Cotton (L.Bales)	2.00	3.80
Sugarcane (Gur)	3.30	39.60

**2.1.7** To achieve the above goal, the following strategies are proposed during 2006-07.

*Strategies and Programmes for 2006-07*

- Conduct of intensive pre-season campaign for one month each for Kharif and Rabi prior to peak sowing season to provide technologies.
- Bringing every piece of cultivable land under cultivation and to bring considerable area of fallow lands under cultivation.
- Timely stocking and distribution of quality inputs and special thrust to achieve enhanced SRR.
- Bringing more area under contract farming to ensure remunerative prices.
- Involving Tamil Nadu Women in Agri Business and Extension (TANWABE) groups in extension activities, seed production and distribution and seedlings production.
- Involving select TANWABE groups to establish Biocontrol Agents Production centres, Mini Soil Testing Laboratories and owning agricultural machineries for hiring activities.
- Effective use of Information and Communication technology in Agriculture for speedy transfer of information like technology, weather forecast, Market trend and assistance extended to farmers through various Government schemes.
- Promotion of Jatropha and establishing proper linkage with the industrial entrepreneurs.

- Formation of more Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) and federating them upto State Level. Involving them in extension and planning activities.
- Implementation of programmes under Rainfed Mission by establishing Model Water Conservation Park at Annapannai, establishment of Rainfed Academy, establishment of Nuclear watersheds and training programmes.
- Intensifying crop diversification activities.
- Promotion of micro irrigation in large extent under coconut, pulses, groundnut, oilpalm and horticultural crops.
- Special programmes for coconut development and assistance to farmers for area expansion and productivity increase.

*Major Schemes*

**2.1.8** The following major programmes will be implemented for extending assistance to the farmers to get higher production.

*State Schemes:*

Sl.No.	Scheme / Component	Programme for 2006-07
1.	Production and Distribution of Quality seeds (MT)	
	a) Paddy	17000
	b) Millets	400
	c) Pulses	1600
	d) Oilseeds	4500
	e) Cotton	250
2.	Production and distribution of Green Manure seeds (MT)	250
3.	Bio fertilisers (MT)	1400
4.	Micro Nutrients (MT)	1400
5.	Production and distribution of quality coconut seedlings (L. Nos.)	
	a) Tail	6.41

	b) Tall x Dwarf	4.10
	c) Dwarf x Tall	0.30
6.	Distribution of Pleurotus kits for composting of farm waste	2000 kits
7.	Training on Vermicompost Production	5000 farmers

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme*

**2.1.9** Under Centrally Sponsored schemes, crop oriented development programmes are proposed to be implemented by providing subsidy to the farmers to enable them to adopt latest technologies. In each scheme, the assistance is extended for production and distribution of seeds, distribution of biofertilisers, micro nutrient mixtures, gypsum in case of groundnut and pulses, bio pesticides, weedicides, Plant Protection equipments, drip and sprinkler sets, demonstration on latest technologies, farmers training etc.

**Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

SI No.	Scheme / Component	Financial Outlay for 2006-07 (Rs. in lakh)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Macro Management Mode Schemes</b>	
1.	Cereal Development Programme	459.150
2.	Sugarcane Development Programme	32.310
3.	Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilisers	95.200
4.	Innovative schemes	
	a) Farmers Interest Group	60.000
	b) Tamil Nadu Women in Agri Business and Extension	291.790
	c) Demonstration on Drip fertigation in sugarcane	119.460
	d) Promotion of sugarbeet	5.000
<b>II</b>	<b>Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)</b>	
1.	Oilseeds	1111.378
2.	Pulses	603.399
3.	Oil Palm	450.307
4.	Maize	66.000
<b>III</b>	<b>Integrated Cotton Development Programme under Mini Mission II</b>	419.817
<b>IV</b>	<b>Coconut Development Board Scheme</b>	286.00



**2.1.10** Schemes such as Multiplication and distribution of paddy, millets and pulses, preparation and distribution of Micronutrients, Intensive Cotton Development, Coconut Development Programme, Farmers' Training Centre are being implemented with State funds. Some of the major Centrally sponsored schemes which are being implemented are Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice, Millet, and Oilseed Production Programme, Pulses Development Programme, Intensive Cotton Development Programme, etc.

*Horticulture*

**2.1.11** Tamil Nadu is one of the leading horticulture States in India contributing 7.6 per cent to the National Horticultural production with 5.4 per cent of the national level area. Tamil Nadu has been blessed with diversified agro-climatic conditions, suitable for a wide range of horticulture crops like fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, flowers and medicinal plants.

**2.1.12** A large extent of wastelands and under-utilized lands are available in the State for horticulture development. Tamil Nadu has a long coastal belt of 1000 km. suitable for crops like cashew, coconut, tropical orchids etc. The southern part of Tamil Nadu has the potential for growing off-season mangoes and grapes.

**2.1.13** A lot of awareness has been created among the farmers of Tamil Nadu about cultivation of high value horticulture crops. It is aimed to achieve 8 per cent annual growth rate during X Five-Year Plan in the horticultural sector and doubling the production at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan period i.e. 2011-12.

(Area: Lakh Ha., Production: Lakh MT., Productivity: MT/Ha.)

Sl. No.	Crops	2004-05 (Actual)			2005-06 (Provisional)			2006-07 (Estimated)		
		Area	Prodn.	Pvty.	Area	Prodn.	Pvty.	Area	Prodn.	Pvty.
1	Fruits	2.36	44.99	19.06	2.55	48.56	19.07	2.75	52.43	19.07
2	Vegetables	2.15	63.08	29.34	2.32	68	29.33	2.5	73.32	29.33
3	Spices	1.43	8.05	5.63	1.54	8.58	5.64	1.66	9.37	5.64

4	Plantation Crops	2.36	8.08	3.42	2.49	8.3	3.23	2.64	8.54	3.23
5	Flowers	0.23	1.87	8.13	0.25	2.02	8.11	0.27	2.19	8.11
6	Medicinal Plants	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.06	0.11	2.00	0.06	0.12	2.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>126.17</b>	<b>14.71</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>135.57</b>	<b>14.77</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>145.97</b>	<b>14.77</b>

#### *Policy Focus for 2006-07*

- Thrust on Hi-Tech Horticulture and precision farming.
- Expansion of area under micro-irrigation and fertigation.
- Stabilizing the area of water loving crops and expanding the area under dry land crops with a focus on effective water management.
- Strengthening the system of production of pedigree and hybrid planting materials in both public and private sectors.
- Promotion of Organic farming with focus on export market.
- Promotion of Agri Export Zones (AEZ) for specified crops.
- Building up of Public and Private Partnership.
- Promotion of Contract / Corporate farming.
- Empowerment of farmers with special focus on farmwomen.
- Effective transfer of technologies by tour-cum-training to farmers.
- E-Governance and Human Resources Development through effective training for extension officers.
- Linkage with Agro Processing Industries.
- Post harvest management and reduction of post harvest losses.

**2.1.14** Recognizing the fact that horticulture would be the growth engine of Agriculture, the State has set up a **Mission for Horticulture Development in Tamil Nadu**, to give impetus for cultivation, processing for value addition and marketing of vegetable, fruits and flowers in the State. Thirteen districts have been selected for the implementation of National Horticulture Mission, viz.

Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Cuddalore, Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Tiruchirapalli, Sivagangai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram. Further, a detailed proposal has also been sent to Govt. of India for extending the above project in the following five districts. viz. The Nilgiris, Pudukkottai, Perambalur, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar.

**2.1.15** The mission aims at improving production through balanced nutrition management, evolving suitable mechanism for regulating the production of quality planting materials and giving impetus to need based research, establishing adequate infrastructure for post harvest management especially preservation and marketing, encouraging active involvement of Farmers' Associations in adoption of modern technological practices. The Tamil Nadu Horticulture Development Agency (TANHODA) will act as a special purpose vehicle for implementing National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation Project of Govt. of India and Govt. of Tamil Nadu schemes and programmes.

**2.1.16** Horticulture development is taken up through programmes such as Integrated Horticulture Development scheme (IHDS)(proposed outlay of Rs.876.54 lakh), Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) )(proposed outlay of Rs.40 lakh), Western Ghats Development (WGDP) )(proposed outlay of Rs.150 lakh) and Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) )(proposed outlay of Rs.275 lakh). Besides, Integrated Programme for Development of Cashew, Integrated Programme for Development of Fruits, Integrated Programme for Development of Spices, and Integrated Programme for Development of Vegetables including Root and Tuber crops, Integrated programme for Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Development of Cocoa, Floriculture, Mushroom cultivation are being implemented as State and Centre shared schemes.

**2.1.17** The Tamil Nadu Precision Farming Project was sanctioned with an outlay of Rs.992.95 lakh for implementation in 7 more districts in Tamil Nadu viz:- Theni, Vellore, Erode, Madurai, Thirunelveli, Kancheepuram, and Thiruvallur. 105 ha will be covered in each district and a total of 735 ha will be cultivated.

**2.1.18** As against the outlay of Rs. 32214.9 lakh for Crop Husbandry sector for 2005-06, an amount of Rs.16121.16 lakh is expected to be spent. An amount of Rs. 11213.83 lakh is proposed for 2006-07. Of this, an amount of Rs.2715.99 lakh and Rs.462.54 lakh is set apart for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan respectively.

**2.1.19** *Agricultural Research and Education* is an essential prerequisite for agricultural development. The new research paradigm will revolve around sustainability of biophysical resources, conservation of biodiversity, strengthening of infrastructure, development of novel products of international standards, perfect bio-security measures to curb economically important pest and diseases. In this transformation process, the role of Research Institutions like the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Science University is very crucial.

**2.1.20** The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has been constantly orienting its activities on agricultural education, research and extension towards the goal of maintaining the tempo of self sufficiency in food production and exploring the agricultural potential of the State for export of agricultural produce and thus improves the Rural Tamil Nadu.

**2.1.21** Research work in 2006-07 will be focused on the following lines:

- To develop rice hybrids with acceptable grain quality with in built resistance for biotic and abiotic stress.
- Development of hybrids on various vegetable crops with superior consumer preference.
- Cotton hybrids with resistance to bollworm.
- Maize hybrids with downy mildew resistance.
- Sunflower hybrids with high oil content and sunflower necrosis virus disease.
- Drought and mosaic resistant green gram, black gram.

- In Horticulture and Forestry, work will be concentrated to identify and multiply suitable fruit, timber, and non-timber species for growing in wastelands since wasteland constitutes major area of arable land.
- Medicinal plants will be given special attention. In addition to standardization of cultural techniques for important medicinal plants, the identification and extraction of alkaloids and secondary metabolites will be taken up.
- Standardization of agro techniques for growing biofuel-yielding trees like jatropha, sweet sorghum, sugarbeet, pongam etc, and development of technique for efficient extraction of oils from such crops.
- Developing alternative cropping strategies for various agro-climatic zones of Tamil Nadu.
- Developing suitable strategies for doubling the crop yields in the State.
- Developing Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for horticulture crops.
- Drip fertigation for widely spaced crops like coconut, sugarcane, banana, cotton, maize and other horticulture crops.
- Promotion of organic farming in agricultural and horticulture crops for export and also for domestic market.
- Maximising the rice yield in rainfed areas, documentation of low cost and no cost agro technologies of dry tracts.
- Possibilities for redistributing wastelands to rural landless labour and their implications for income and employment.
- Designing policies for effective provision of cheaper credit for agriculture sector.
- TNAU will coordinate the preparation of 'Strategic Research and Extension Plan' (SREP) in 9 districts of the State.

**2.1.22** The main mandate of the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS) is to impart education in different branches of Veterinary, Animal Sciences and Fisheries Sciences, prosecution of research and undertake extension. The research findings of this University have a direct bearing on the farmers and enable them to enhance their production and income. Research encompasses cattle, buffaloes, pigs, sheep and goat, poultry, pet animals and fish and various aspects of management, nutrition, diagnosis, prevention and control of diseases, production of diagnostic kits and vaccines and development of products from livestock and fishes.

**2.1.23** As against the outlay of Rs. 5045.27 lakh for 2005-06 for the Agricultural Research sector, an amount of Rs.6191.9 lakh is expected to be spent. An amount of Rs. 10465.41 lakh is proposed for 2006-07.

*Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control*

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

**2.1.25** There are 273 Regulated Markets, 15 Sub-Markets, 16 Check posts, 108 Rural Godowns and 108 Grading centres functioning under 20 Market Committees. Competitive and remunerative prices are ensured for the produce sold by the farmers through closed tender system in the Regulated Markets. 40 agricultural commodities like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, turmeric etc have been notified. To help the producers to get better price for the produce according to their grades, 96 Commercial Grading Centres, 11 Kapas Grading Centres and 1 Tobacco Grading Centre are functioning in the Regulated Markets.

**2.1.26** The strategy of the Agricultural Marketing and the measures taken are as follows:

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

*Measures taken*

*Infrastructure Creation*

**2.1.27** Required infrastructure like transaction sheds, input shops, godowns, office cum godowns, payment counters, rest sheds, drinking water facility, sanitary facilities etc are being created in the regulated markets year by year in a phased manner to enhance the facilities to farmers and traders which will ensure better marketability of agricultural produce. During the year 2005– 2006, Rs.

16.14 crore has been spent towards creation of above such infrastructures in the regulated markets.

#### *Post harvest management*

**2.1.28** In Tamil Nadu there are about 133 cold storage units with a combined capacity of 1.00 lakh MT. Taking into account the present production of fruits and vegetables and projected future production it is estimated that the State would be requiring cold storage units with capacity of another one lakh MT in the next five years. This department has identified 15 potential places in the State and proposals sent to Government to establish integrated cold chain at a total cost of Rs.41.95 crore through Public Private Participation mode with financial assistance from National Horticulture Board and RIDF.

#### *Construction of Drying Yards in the Villages*

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

**2.1.30** Locating suitable site in villages for putting up drying yards takes longer time and hence it is considered that mechanical or solar driers can be installed in villages for drying commodities like chillies, pulses, cereals etc. On a trial basis solar driers have been installed in Surandai and Naduvayal villages of Thirunelveli District at a total cost of Rs.19.00 lakh under World Bank sponsored programme. Based on the response it is proposed to install solar driers in some more needy villages.

#### *Product specific markets*

**2.1.31** At Madurai, a market complex is being established exclusively for paddy at a total cost of Rs.12.60 crore. This market complex will cater to the marketing needs of paddy growing farmers and traders. In this market complex 314 shops have been built out of which 143 shops for paddy, 54 shops for input shops, 100 shops for flower and 17 shops for providing facilities like office, post office, telephone exchange, canteen, cooperative store have been allotted. So far



127 shops to paddy merchants and 44 shops to input merchants have been handed over. Action is underway to hand over the remaining shops.

**2.1.32** Another Market Complex for Turmeric at a total cost of Rs.36.32 Crore is to be established near Erode town. A mega wholesale market for fruits and vegetables at a total cost of Rs. 245.20 lakh is being established at Oddanchatram of Dindigul district.

*Agricultural Production And Marketing Information Centre*

**2.1.33** Market intelligence plays a vital role in marketing of agricultural produce. If information on commodity prices in various markets, demand in various markets etc. were made available, the farmers could plan in advance the crops to cultivate and decide the market to sell their produce in order to get better returns. Taking this objective into consideration, Agricultural Production and Marketing Information Centre has been established in fourteen Regulated Markets at a cost of Rs.45.00 lakh. Based on the success and usefulness of the facility to the farmers, this scheme will be further expanded.

**2.1.34** The above centres will have Internet facility and electronic display board. The daily price and arrivals that prevail in different regulated markets will be transmitted to all information centres which will be displayed in the electronic display boards for the benefit of farmers and traders.

*Agro food processing*

**2.1.35** Food Processing Industries provide vital link between farm and industry which accelerates overall agricultural growth, adding value to the produce, generating employment opportunities and ensuring assured income to the farmers. While in India, only 2% of the total horticultural produce is processed in developing countries like Philippines, Brazil it is in the range of 50% and 70%. Considering the rising demand for good quality processed products, there is an urgent need to enhance capacities for value added and processed products in our country. At present, value addition is estimated at 7% of the total production and within next 5 years, there is a need to increase value addition to 20% and processing at 7% in order to reduce the post harvest wastage and to gain

advantage in both domestic and international markets. Tamil Nadu with varied agro climatic zones can produce almost all the commodities and thus there is vast scope for setting up of Food Processing Industries in Tamil Nadu. In view of this the Department of Agricultural marketing & Agri business is actively taking the following measures to popularize food processing in the state.

**2.1.36** This department is acting as State Nodal Agency of Ministry of Food Processing industries, Govt. of India from July 2002. Project proposals for setting up new food industries and expansion and modernisation are scrutinized, recommended and forwarded to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for subsidy. So far 359 proposals received from food processing industries for grant have been recommended to the Ministry. The Ministry has cleared 152 proposals and sanctioned grant to the tune of Rs.31.20 Crore. In total 207 proposals are under the consideration of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India.

**2.1.37** Further a Directory of Food Processing Industries in the State has been prepared. A data bank on area and production of various agricultural commodities including fruits and vegetables, wholesale markets etc. is maintained in this department. These particulars are given to the entrepreneur, who intends to establish Food Processing industries in the state.

#### *Food Park*

**2.1.38** Food Parks with common processing facilities enable small entrepreneur, small-scale industries and even farmers to take up food processing without much capital investment. A Food Park in private sector at Aruppukottai has already been established with assistance from MFPI, GOI.

**2.1.39** Another Food Park at a total cost of Rs.13.00 Crore with assistance from the MFPI is proposed at Nilakkottai Industrial Estate of Dindigul District as a Joint venture of Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TANSAMB) and State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT).

**2.1.40** Maagrita Exports Ltd. the service provider of AEZ Mango has taken possession of 8.58 acres of land in the Food Park and created facilities like pack

house, fruits and vegetables dehydration unit and fruit processing unit at a cost of Rs.16.00 Crore.

**2.1.41** The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has sanctioned a grant of Rs.3.25 crore for the above Food Park as grant. Private consultant has been appointed to establish cold storage, aseptic packing and spray drying unit as common facility.

*Food Processing Training Institute At Salem*

**2.1.42** It is considered essential to upgrade the skills of the employees currently working in food processing industry mostly in unorganised sector. It is proposed to establish a Food Processing Training Institute at Salem at a total cost of Rs.1.98 crore with assistance from MFPI, GOI. The proposal has been sent to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, GOI for sanction of grant and order is awaited.

*Agri Export Zones*

**2.1.43** In a competitive Global Trade Scenario, with a view to provide remunerative returns to the farming community in a sustained manner, efforts are made to provide improved access to the produce / products of the Agriculture, Horticulture and allied sectors in the global market by setting up of Agri Export Zones. The concept of AEZ attempts to take a comprehensive look at a particular Agriculture / Horticulture produce located in contiguous area for the purpose of developing and sourcing the raw materials, their processing, packing, leading to final exports.

**2.1.44** An Agri Export Zone has been established exclusively for cut flowers at Hosur in Dharmapuri district at a project cost of Rs.24.85 crore. TANFLORA, a Joint venture company of TIDCO provides infrastructure facilities like common processing unit, common marketing and leasing the lands for floriculture units. All infrastructure works have been completed and export has commenced from this zone.

**2.1.45** Agri Export Zone for flowers in The Nilgiris is being established with participation from a private entrepreneur at a project cost of Rs. 15.89 crore.

Infrastructure facilities like cold storage, refrigerated vans, common marketing facility, etc., would be created very soon.

**2.1.46** Another Agri Export Zone exclusively for mango has been established in Theni district with private sector participation at a project cost of Rs.24.60 crore covering the districts of Theni, Dindigul, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari. Facilities like pack house, fruits and vegetables dehydration unit, fruit processing unit etc have been created in the Food Park at Nilakottai.

**2.1.47** It is proposed to establish an Agri Export Zone exclusively for cashew at Cuddalore district with private sector participation at a project cost of Rs. 10.36 crore. Another Agri Export Zone exclusively for banana in Tiruchirappalli District with private sector participation at a project cost of Rs. 10.00 crore is proposed to be established. Necessary proposals have been sent through Government of Tamil Nadu to Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Agency (APEDA) for approval for these AEZs.

**2.1.48** Further proposals to establish AEZ for Grapes at Theni, Turmeric at Erode, Medicinal Plants at Tuticorin District, Onion at Coimbatore and Dindigul Districts are under consideration.

**2.1.49** Unavailability of market intelligence to the farmers is a major reason for wide differences in the prices realized by the farmers in different markets. Therefore it is proposed to provide necessary market intelligence service to the farmers along with production strategy through TNAU.

**2.1.50** During 2006-07, it is proposed to set up Terminal Market Complex for fruits, vegetables, and other perishable in selected metro regions of Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai. It is also proposed to create a export marketing complex and cold storage facilities for export quality grapes in Odaipatti in Theni District.

#### *Seed Certification*

**2.1.51** Seeds are the basic input for increasing agricultural productivity. Quality seed, forms the basis to produce quality output. For protecting the

farming community, a strong seed certification programme and a quality control mechanism are a must.

**2.1.52** The following strategy is enunciated during the Tenth Plan Period under Seed Certification:

- Increasing the production of certified seed to maintain the quality of produce.
- The GOI formulated 'National Seeds Policy 2002'. To fulfill the aims and objectives of National Seed Policy 2002 and to safeguard the interest of Tamil Nadu farming community it is the need of the hour to evolve 'Exclusive Seed Policy' for Tamil Nadu. Exclusive Seed Policy for Tamil Nadu will lead to increased certified seed production and more intensive seed quality control measures to protect the interests of the farming community.
- Improving the storage facilities to preserve the guard samples for a long period.
- Ensuring quality of certified seed distribution among the farming community by strengthening the seed inspection wing of the department.

**2.1.53** The Department of Seed Certification is implementing activities such as Seed Certification, Seed Inspection, Seed Testing and Training in order to make available quality seeds to the farming community. An area of 36,240 ha was registered under seed certification as against the target of 37,500 ha. Similarly, 55,215 number of seed samples were tested as against the target of 65,000 seed samples during 2005-06.

**2.1.54** As against the outlay of Rs.19.26 lakh for Agriculture Marketing sector for 2005-06, an amount of Rs.18.23 lakh is expected to be spent. An amount of Rs.493.30 lakh is proposed for 2006-07.

### *Soil and Water Conservation*

**2.1.55** In a predominantly agricultural system, the objective of improving the productivity, profitability and prosperity of the farmers and achieving agricultural development on an ecologically sustainable basis can be attained only when conservation, development and management of the land and water resources are assured. The strategy in this regard are as follows:

- Conservation, upgradation and utilisation of natural endowments like land, water, vegetation, animal and human resources in a harmonious and integrated manner.
- Minimising the risk and uncertainty involved in dry land agriculture by water security for improving the productivity of agricultural crops and conserving the basic resources of soil and water in selected watersheds.
- Augmenting the water resources for drinking water purposes for the human population and cattle both by surface storage and by groundwater storage.
- To maintain the beneficial relationship between land and water cycle by arresting soil erosion and harvesting water to improve the production of the dry land agriculture.
- To promote social forestry and horticultural activity on all suitable lands.

**2.1.56** The Watershed approach has been found useful in helping to reduce degradation, expedite the process of development and in the conservation of land, water and vegetation in an integrated manner. With the average annual rainfall of 976.6 mm as only source of water, in the absence of any perennial source of water and in the backdrop of having exhausted almost all irrigation potential in the State, the strategies available for sustainable water management are:

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

**2.1.57** Soil Conservation schemes are implemented with the main objective of preventing degradation of dry land, rain water in-situ harvesting, improving the productivity and utilizing them profitably on a sustained basis. Soil and Water conservation works such as contour bunding, check dams, contour ploughing, deep ploughing, farm forestry, afforestation etc. in plains and bench terracing, contour stone wall etc in hills are taken up under these schemes. Major soil conservation schemes implemented in the State are Soil conservation in Hills and plains, WGDP, HADP, Soil Conservation in Tribal Areas, Soil and Water Conservation in Vaigai River Valley Catchments, Soil Conservation Works in the Catchment Area of Kundah and Lower Bhavani River Valley Project and Soil and Water Conservation Scheme in Mettur Stanely Reservoir.

**2.1.58** The Government of Tamil Nadu announced a massive Wasteland Development Programme during 2001-02 to reclaim 20 lakh ha over a period of 5 years. This programme has two component viz:- 1) Participatory Watershed Development ( in patta lands of the farmers) and Development of Government wasteland by Corporate Houses, Small Companies, Cooperatives, SHGs and Federation of SHGs etc., The progress made under the programme are:

Year	Target (Ha.)	Acht (Ha.)	No.of beneficiaries	No. of watershed	Financial Acht. (Rs. in lakh)
<b>Patta Wasteland</b>					

2002-03 to 2005-06	2,25,000	1,70,646	1,18,176	1985	8,082.40
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**2.1.59** A total extent of 1073.12.0 ha of Government wastelands was leased out during 2002-03 to 2005-06. Under Centrally Sponsored National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) as against the target of 1.56 lakh ha to covered, an area of 1.17 lakhs ha was covered during 2002-03 to 2005-06.

**2.1.60** *Soil Testing-* There are 19 Soil Testing Laboratories and 16 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories functioning in the State with an annual analyzing capacity of 7.30 lakhs and 2.20 lakhs of soil samples respectively. There are 14 Fertilizer Control Labs (FCL) with an annual analysing capacity of 17820 samples and 9 Pesticides Testing Laboratories with an annual capacity of 16236 samples which is the highest capacity compared to any other State in the country. This serves as an evidence for the importance given to quality control of both fertilizers and pesticides by the State.

**2.1.61** As against the outlay of Rs.7055.93 lakh for Soil Conservation and Soil Testing Sector for 2005-06, an amount of Rs.4601.86 lakh is expected to be spent. An amount of Rs.9072.88 lakh is proposed for 2006-07. Of this, the proposed outlay for Special Component Plan is Rs.1814.58 lakh.

## **2.2 Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries**

**2.2.1** Livestock and livelihood are closely interconnected in rural households since time immemorial. The livestock sector contributes significantly in generating employment opportunities especially self-employment and increasing the income of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers besides providing food security. With a total population of 249.42 lakh livestock and 365.91 lakh poultry, Government, through the Animal Husbandry Department is required to play a major role in providing veterinary health care and in improving the genetic potential of livestock and poultry reared in the State.



### *Strategies for Animal husbandry Sector*

**2.2.2** It is estimated that only 20-25% of the cattle are in the category of cross bred/graded stock. Therefore, measures for increasing coverage of artificial insemination to increase crossbred population along with reduction of unproductive local stock becomes necessary. Hence the future policy has to aim at:

- Evolving high yielding animals by utilizing the latest technology.
- Reducing the number of unproductive animals.
- Increasing feed and fodder resources.
- Since cross-breeding has resulted in exotic blood levels in excess of recommended levels, back-proposing is advocated with recognized breeds like *Tharparkar* or *Gir*.

**2.2.3** The strategy will be prevention of further encroachments in grazing lands, development of drought resistant / salt resistant fodder crops, establishment of legume pastures/ silvipastures, rotational grazing, pastures management, establishment of Village level seed and Fodder Banks, Forage Grid, liberal / low interest credit facilities, effective utilisation of crops residues such as urea enrichment, treatment of sugarcane bagasse, jowar, paddy straw, village level mixing units etc and utilisation of tree fodder, agro-forestry on private land and motivating farmers on establishment and management of pasture.

**2.2.4** Veterinary Health Service and breeding facilities are provided within the reach and at the doorstep of the farmers in the villages under the Livestock Protection Scheme. A National Programme for Cattle and Buffalo breeding which aims at providing the quality of livestock and conservation and indigenous breeds is being implemented with GOI funding. The Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Agency has been set up to spearhead the implementation of this project.

**2.2.5** With the sustained efforts of Government in 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 metric tones

during 1993-1994, has increased to 54.74 lakh metric tones during 2003-2004. During the same period, the estimated egg production has increased from 2919 million numbers to 6223 million numbers. The meat production in registered Slaughter Houses has increased from 41.82 million kgs. to 46.67 million kgs (119 million kgs of meat and broilers produced during 2005-06). This has led to a per capita availability of 234 grams of milk per day and 97 number eggs per annum. With increased thrust to this sector, it will not only be capable of meeting basic demands of the rapidly growing population but it will also help in comprehensive socio-economic transformation of rural people.

**2.2.6** An amount of Rs.2337.86 lakh is proposed for the Animal Husbandry sector. Of this, the outlays proposed for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.448.40 lakh and Rs.188.13 lakh respectively.

#### *Dairy Development*

**2.2.7** Milk trade has become a cottage industry providing employment opportunity in rural areas, particularly to the women folk thereby supplementing the family income. There are 17 District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union (DCMPU) functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu covering 30 Districts with an installed processing capacity of 19.46 lpd. There are 39 Chilling Centres in District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union with installed chilling capacity of 13.23 lpd respectively. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited is an apex body of 17 District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union. The Federation has four dairy plants in Chennai, one at Ambattur with a capacity of 4.00 lakh litres per day, another at Madhavaram with a capacity of 2.00 lakh litres per day and the third dairy at Sholinganallur with a capacity of 4.00 lakh litres per day. The fourth at Ambattur is the dairy producing with products like Buttermilk, Icecream, Mysorepa, Yoghurt, Khova, Gulabjamun, Curd and Lassi.

**2.2.8** About 14.54 lakh cows and 1.95 lakh buffaloes are under the Co-operative fold and they are provided with a breeding cover through artificial insemination by using frozen semen. The producer members are supplied with cattle feed and fodder for their animals. Health cover through mobile veterinary

units and vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease and Filariasis diseases are also provided. The Artificial Insemination facilities are made available in 2355 A.I centres, 4579 Dairy Cooperative Societies are covered under Animal Health Programme.

**2.2.9** The average milk procurement in the DCMPUs is 17.26 l/ld (as on 31.03.2004). The District Union, local and Chennai market consumes 17-18 lakh litres of milk daily. Government has recently increased the procurement price of milk by a rupee per litre without affecting a corresponding increase in the sale price.

**2.2.10** As against the outlay of Rs. 59.50 lakh for Dairy Development sector for 2005-06, an amount of Rs.59.50 lakh is expected to be spent. An amount of Rs.322.94 lakh is proposed for the year 2006-07.

*Fisheries.*

**2.2.11** Fisheries has been recognised as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap animal protein. It is an instrument of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country.

**2.2.12** With a 1076 km long coastline (13% of country's coastline), 0.19 million sq km of EEZ (9.4% of India's EEZ) and a continental shelf of about 41,412 sq km, Tamil Nadu is a leading State both in culture and capture fisheries. As against the total fishery potential of 0.965 million tonnes from both inland and marine resources of Tamil Nadu, the present level of fish production is 0.475 million tonnes, which is about 49.5 % of the total potential. The marine fisheries potential of the State is estimated at 0.719 million tonnes (0.369 million tonnes from less than 50 m. depth and 0.35 million tonnes beyond 50 m. depth) as against the all India potential of 3.934 million tonnes. Of the East Coast States, Tamil Nadu handles the maximum catch, followed by West Bengal. The export of marine products from the State during 2001-02 amounted to 58483 MT valued at Rs.20164 million. Of the total brackish water aquaculture area of about 55,907 ha. only about 8000 ha is actually under aquaculture production. The inland

fisheries sector has about 3.71 lakh ha of water spread comprising of reservoirs (52,000 ha), short seasonal irrigation tank (1,58,100 ha), tanks (72,690 ha) and ponds (32,000 ha). The inland fishermen population is about 1.97 lakh of which 0.60 lakh are active fishermen.

**2.2.13** The marine fish production has increased from 0.57 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 3.08 lakh tonnes during 2004-05. Similarly, Inland fish production has increased from 0.36 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 0.87 lakh tonnes in 2004-05. At present there are 8 fish seed production centers and 29 fish seed rearing centers located in various places with a capacity to produce 2750 lakhs of early fry.

**2.2.14** The State has a fishermen population of about 7.37 lakhs of which 2.80 lakhs fishermen are actively engaged in fishing from 591 fishing villages. There are 1244 primary fishermen cooperative societies which includes 329 inland fishermen / fisher women cooperatives. Presently, there are 13,064 mechanised fishing boats (upto 31.1.2006) and about 50,700 traditional crafts of which 20,000 crafts have been motorized.

**2.2.15** "Fisheries Development Mission" has been constituted in the State to enhance the production of fish and sustain the productivity of fishermen, fish farmers and fishing industry, sustain livelihoods and generate further employment for coastal and rural poor, improve the socio-economic condition of the traditional fishermen and fish farmers, protect the interest of the traditional fishing communities and improve the technology and asset-base of the traditional fisher folk and augment fish production for both domestic and export markets. The following are the strategies adopted for marine and inland fisheries:

*Marine*

- Provision of assistance for the purchase of suitable non-trawlers.
- Augmenting marine fish production in the inshore areas by stock enhancement (sea ranching) and establishing artificial reefs along the coast.

- Uplifting the socio-economic conditions of fisher folk by implementing welfare programmes.
- Promoting sustainable eco friendly coastal farming.
- Creation of infrastructure facilities, shore facilities for hygienic handling of fishes.
- Creating awareness about code of conduct responsible for Fisheries.
- Dissemination of information on potential fishing zones for exploitation by coastal fishermen.

*Inland*

- To generate income and employment opportunities to fishermen, fish farmers etc.
- .Diversifying the .present culture .system in the .aquaculture scenario . . by introducing technically feasible, economically viable, eco friendly and socially acceptable culture systems such as cage culture, fresh water prawn culture, sewage fed fish culture, integrated fish farming etc.
- Encouraging and transferring the technology of sewage fed fisheries for productive purposes.
- Popularizing integrated aquaculture for rational utilization of land and water.
- Introducing measures to protect the bio-diversity.
- Developing recreational fisheries in upland water bodies to boost tourism and employment opportunities.

**2.2.16** An outlay of Rs.3434.18 lakh for Fisheries sector is proposed for the year 2006-07. Of this, an amount of Rs. 658.85 lakh is proposed for Special Component Plan.

## **2.3 Environment and Forest**

### *Environment*

**2.3.1** The important goals/ objectives for the State's Tenth Plan are protection of environment and reduction of waste at source besides enforcement and monitoring, conservation and enhancement of life support systems like land, water, forests, bio-diversity, ocean and the atmosphere.

**2.3.2** The activities for protection of environment are outlined below.

- The National River Conservation Programme of abatement of Pollution in 5 Polluted stretches of River Cauvery in Tamil Nadu, Tiruchi, Erode, Bhavani, Kumarapalayam and Pallipalayam at an over all project cost of Rs. 3627.75 lakh is being implemented since 1996-97. This is a centrally sponsored programme.
- The Chennai City River Conservation Project is implemented to intercept sewage outfalls joining the Chennai City Waterways viz. Coovam, Buckingham Canal, Adyar, Otteri Nullah, Captain Cotton Canal and Mambalam drain. The project is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, being implemented since 2001 at an estimated cost of Rs.49152 lakh.
- The National Lake Conservation Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for environmental upgradation through bioremediation of Ooty and Kodaikanal Lakes. This is undertaken at a total cost of Rs.688 lakh.
- The National River Conservation Programme for seven new towns is also implemented at a cost of Rs.828 lakh for cleaning river Cauvery, Vaigai and Tamiraparani along the seven towns namely Tiruchy-Srirangam, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Karur, Mayiladuthurai, Madurai and Tirunelveli.
- Palar River Conservation at Ambur - A novel project, the first of its kind in the State has been prepared for Ambur Municipality for

diluting the treated Industrial effluent containing high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with treated domestic wastewater at an estimated cost of Rs.25 crore.

- In order to strengthen environmental consciousness among students, a National Green Corps has been launched in 4500 schools, located in all districts and action has already been taken to enhance the schools from 4500 to 7500 in the State during 2006-07.
- Environmental Awareness is being created through Eco-clubs of selected schools. It is also proposed to conduct Environmental Awareness camps for the students of Govt. / Local Body / Aided schools.
- An Environmental Information System Centre has been commissioned in the Department of Environment under the World Bank supported project called Environmental Management Capacity Building Technical Assistant Project of Government of India.
- The Department of Environment has been identified as a State Node for the Environmental Information System.
- A State of Environment Report is also prepared for Tamil Nadu with financial assistance from Government of India.

*The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board:*

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

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

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

*Plan Outlay:*

**2.3.6** The tenth five-year plan outlay for the Ecology and Environment sector was fixed at Rs. 11305 lakh. Against this, the expenditure incurred for Environment sector is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure incurred / (Rs. in lakh)</b>
2002-03	50.82
2003-04	75.71
2004-05	0.00
2005-06	590.53

During 2006 –07, the proposed outlay is Rs.1181.98 lakh.

*Forest*

**2.3.7** The life and well being of a Nation depends on its sustainable development. It is a process of social and economic betterment that satisfies the needs and values of all interest groups without foreclosing future options. To this end, it is necessary to ensure that the demand on the environment from which we derive our sustenance, does not exceed its carrying capacity for the present as well as future generations. This conservation is a pre-requisite for sustainable development.

*Extent of Forests*

**2.3.8** The Forest Department is the custodian of 22,870 sq.kms. of forest land, which constitute 17.584% of the geographical area as against 33.33% required under National Forest Policy, 1988. Nearly half of the forest area is subjected to heavy degradation on account of biotic pressure. Various schemes and programmes of Government are aimed at restoring the degraded forest and expanding forests outside the Reserve Forest area.



*Forest Policy*

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

**2.3.10** Forests in Tamil Nadu are being managed with the following main objectives:

- . . . . . • Increasing substantially the forest/tree cover in the State; . . . . .
- Ensuring environmental stability and restoration of ecological balance;
- Conservation of bio-diversity for the benefit of present and future generation;
- Mitigating floods and droughts and also retarding siltation of reservoirs by checking soil erosion and denudation in catchment areas of rivers, lakes and reservoirs;
- Meeting the genuine requirement of fuel, fodder, non-wood forest produce and small timber to the extent possible on a sustainable basis (through Joint Forest Management);
- Extension of improved forest technology to farmers for creating alternative sources of forest produce outside the Reserved Forests;
- Improving the habitat for all living being including micro organisms, insects, birds and animals;
- Making available the traditional forest produce to be used rightfully by the tribal people living inside forests;

**2.3.11** In order to meet the objectives, various strategies are planned as detailed below:

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

**2.3.12** During 2006-07 the Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project ( TAP) scheme will be implemented in 205 fringe and tribal villages covering an extent of 45250 ha. at a cost of Rs. 9936.74 lakh. During 2006-2007, planting will be done in 11,404 ha. at a cost of Rs.1620.17 lakh under the NAP(National Afforestation Programme) as allocated by Government of India. The Project Tiger is proposed to be implemented at a cost of Rs.204.00 lakh during 2006-2007. The Project Elephant is proposed to be implemented at a cost of Rs.160.00 lakh during 2006-2007. The Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve programmes are proposed to be implemented at a cost of Rs.27.00 lakh during 2006-2007. The development of National Parks and Sanctuaries will be done during 2006-2007 at a cost of Rs.155.56 lakh. The Hill Area Development Programme has been proposed to be implemented during 2006-2007 with an outlay of Rs.375.00 lakh to treat an extent of 215 ha. The Western Ghat Development Programme is proposed to be implemented during 2006-2007 with an approximate outlay of Rs.370.00 lakh to

treat an extent of 1100 ha. Integrated Forest Protection programmes are proposed to be implemented during 2006-2007 with an outlay of Rs.485.00 lakh. Forest Consolidation activities will be implemented during 2006-2007 with an outlay of Rs.36.50 lakh. Forest Protection scheme will be implemented during 2006-2007 with an outlay of Rs.927.51 lakh.

#### *Production Forestry*

**2.3.13** Teak Plantations are proposed to be taken up in river Padugais at a cost of Rs.554.08 lakh to raise plantation in 3280 ha. during 2006-2007.

**2.3.14** As against the outlay of Rs.14,253.38 lakh for Forest sector for 2005-06, an amount of Rs.12289.32 lakh is expected to be spent. Totally, an outlay of Rs. 17139.25 lakh is proposed for the year 2006-07 for Forest sector. Of this, the outlays proposed under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are . . . . . Rs. 3427.85 lakh and Rs.895.91 lakh respectively. . . . .

## **2.4 Cooperatives and Credit**

**2.4.1** Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in the field of cooperation movement in India. In TN, at the primary level there are 4555 PACBs including 26 Farmer Service Cooperative Societies (FSS), 19 Large size Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPs) and 192 PCARDB. In addition, there are 115 general purpose and 193 Special purpose non-credit cooperative societies (SPNCS), 21 Farming Cooperatives (FC), 32 Irrigation Cooperatives, 3550 Consumer Cooperative Stores including students cooperative stores, 181 labour Contract and Construction Cooperatives, 1 Electricity Cooperatives and 125 urban cooperatives, 10,041 Primary Dairy Cooperatives, 1379 Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies and 64 Power-loom Cooperative Societies. There are also cooperative institutions exclusively for weaker sections such as salt workers, fishermen, cobblers, and other professionals.

**2.4.2** There are 1033 Housing Cooperatives functioning in various parts of Tamil Nadu, out of which 837 societies are serving in urban areas and 196 Taluk Cooperative Housing Societies are serving the poor and downtrodden people.

**2.4.3** The short term credit structure in Tamil Nadu has a three-tier structure comprising the Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank, (TNSCB) with 41 branches at the State level, 24 District Central Cooperative Banks (inclusive of one Industrial Cooperative bank) with 75 branches at the district level and around 4585 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the grass root level, catering to the needs of the farmers in 16317 villages, as on 31.3.2003.

**2.4.4** The performance under short term, medium term and long term loans is given below:-

(Rupees In Cröre)

Type of loan	2005-06		2006-07 Target
	Target	Achievement	
Short term loan for Agriculture purpose	1097.50	1132.18	1200
Medium term loan for Agriculture purpose	59.80	37.76	130
Long term loan for Agriculture purpose	100.00	0.02	200
Issue of Jewell loans for agriculture purpose	5460.90	5901.58	5800.00

**2.4.5** As against the outlay of Rs.7975.42 lakh for Cooperative sector for 2005-06, an amount of Rs.6459.22 lakh is expected to spent. An amount of Rs.2641.92 lakh is proposed for 2006-07, including a provision for capital restructuring of cooperative financial institutions. Of this, an amount of Rs. 506.72 lakh and Rs. 137.38 lakh is set apart for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan respectively.

## **2.5 Civil Supplies**

**2.5.1** The Government is committed to ensure food security for all and to issue essential commodities at affordable uniform price to all by fixing reasonable prices as well as streamlining the procurement process. Food Security for every child, woman and man is, one of the topmost priorities of the Government. The Government is committed to ensure that the benefits of the Public Distribution

System reach the poorest of the poor and with this end in view rice is being supplied to the population at a subsidized price.

**2.5.2** The policy of the State Government is to ensure adequate availability of essential commodities of acceptable quality at an affordable price to the general public particularly the poor. At present, there are 28,374 fair price shops functioning in the State of which 26,428 shops are run by co-operatives, 1,154 by TNCS, 165 by other co-operatives, 591 by women groups and 36 Mobile fair price shops run by cooperatives. The total family cards in circulation were 189.30 lakhs with Rice cards 178.12 lakhs, Sugar card 10.25 lakhs, Kaxhi Cards (Police- Kerosene only) 0.39 lakhs and No commodity cards 0.52 lakhs.

**2.5.3** As against the outlay of Rs.172.87 lakh for Civil Supplies sector for 2005-06, an amount of Rs.105.92 lakh is expected to be spent. An amount of Rs.69.89 lakh is proposed for 2006-07.

## **2.6 Irrigation and Flood Control**

**2.6.1** Tamil Nadu with 7% of population of the country is endowed with only 3% of water resources of India. The State's water resources are dependent on monsoon rainfall. The Tamil Nadu Water Policy 1994 was formulated based on the National Water Policy 1987. Taking into account the National Water Policy 2002, the State Water Policy has been re-drafted emphasising the need for utmost efficiency in water utilization and public awareness of the importance of its conservation.

**2.6.2** The total water potential of the State including ground water is 46,540 MCM (1643 TMC). The total surface water potential of the State is 24,160 MCM (853 TMC) including the contribution (7391 MCM or 261 TMC) from the neighbouring States, viz., Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra.

### **Total Water Potential**

Sl.No.	Water Potential	MCM	TMC
1.	Surface Water Potential		
	Within the State	16769	592
	From neighbouring States	7391	261
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>24160</b>	<b>853</b>

2	Ground Water Potential	22380	790
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46540</b>	<b>1643</b>

**2.6.3** Water is a serious limiting factor as the State has harnessed the available surface water potential. Of the total annual water potential of 46,540 million cubic metres (MCM) in the State, surface flows accounts for nearly half. Of the two major resources of irrigation water in the State namely, surface and ground water, the surface water potential of about 2.4 million hectares (24,160 MCM) has almost been fully (more than 95%) tapped since the late sixties. Ground water resource is, therefore, the only alternative source for further development.

**2.6.4** According to the revised Ground Water Estimation Methodology - 1997 recommended by a Committee constituted by MOWR, GOI, the ground water position is as follows:

(as in January, 1998)

Total dynamic ground water resource in Tamil Nadu	23,070 M Cum
Net annual ground water availability	20,763 M Cum
Gross draft for irrigation	16,581 M Cum
Gross draft for domestic & industrial demand	646 M Cum
Allocation for domestic & industrial supply up to next 25 years	879 M Cum
Net ground water availability for future irrigation	3,303 M Cum

**2.6.5** When this estimate is projected to January 2003, the balance ground water potential available for future development works out to 3,142.27 M Cum. This balance potential is distributed in 97 safe Blocks, 105 semi - critical Blocks & 37 critical Blocks. 138 Blocks are already over-exploited.

Sl. No.	Category of Blocks	No. of Blocks	
		January 1998	Updated for January 2003
1	Safe Blocks	137	97
2	Semi - Critical Blocks	70	105
3	Critical Blocks	35	37
4	Over - exploited Blocks	135	138
5	Saline Blocks	8	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>

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Source: Report on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu as on January 2003 - Government of Tamil Nadu, State Ground & Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Public Works Department (WRO), & CGWB (GOI).

**2.6.6** The net area irrigated rose from 21.11 lakh ha. in 1950s to 27.75 lakh ha. in the 1990s and came down to 21.48 lakh ha during 2004-05. The State's per capita irrigation potential in per capita terms is 0.08 ha, compared to the all India average of 0.15 ha. The State is dependent on the ground water resources for providing irrigation to additional acreage and to stabilize the existing area under irrigation.

**2.6.7** The three main sources of irrigation in the State are rivers, tanks and wells. There are 39,366 tanks, 2295 irrigation main canals and 18,16,434 irrigation wells in the State.

*The major irrigation projects/ programmes are outlined below.*

**2.6.8** The *Water Resources Consolidation Project* was cleared by the World Bank in 1995 at a total cost of 840.84 crores. The Project was to close on 31.03.2002. The World Bank extended the project period upto 31.03.04 and subsequently up to 30.09.2004. To improve the overall efficiency and storage capacity of the State's meagre water resources, a follow-on project to Water Resources Consolidation Project, viz., IANWARM (Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Resources Management) is contemplated for implementation with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 3900 crore. The successor Project will be on an Integrated Approach with participation of the Line Departments using water and also choosing rehabilitation of Hanumannathi Sub Basin of Tambaraparani Basin in Tirunelveli District as a model for the project.

**2.6.9** A new project proposal at a cost of Rs.914 crore for rehabilitation of 1798 tanks benefiting an ayacut of 1,71,620 ha. was prepared and sent to GOI for posing assistance from JBIC.

**2.6.10** It is proposed to modernise Minor Irrigation Tanks and implement Special Minor Irrigation programme with a loan assistance from NABARD for enhancing the irrigation potential in the state. For 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 1992.81 lakh and Rs. 3986.87 lakh respectively are included.

**2.6.11** The World Bank Aided Hydrology Project for Tamil Nadu is intended to improve institutional and organisational arrangements, technical capabilities and infrastructure available for measurement, validation, collection, analysis, transfer and dissemination of hydrological, hydro-meteorological and water quality data to eligible users, to establish permanent and prolonged hydrological data management system so as to get real time field data of hydro-meteorological observations in perennial river basin, for successful flood forecast and to assist the State in the development of Scientific Data Base consisting of all aspects of Hydrological cycle including surface and ground water in terms of quality and quantity. The project period was six years from 1995-2001. The Hydrology Project Phase II was commenced in July 2004 and will continue for six years. The project estimate is Rs.25.27 crore. The cost of the project proposed was Rs.38.65 crore. An amount of Rs. 133.31 lakh is proposed for the year 2006-07.

**2.6.12** The major schemes which are to be implemented during 2006-07 are as follows:

- **Special Minor Irrigation Programme:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 522.29 lakh.
- **Implementation of Special Minor Irrigation Programme with the loan assistance from NABARD.** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs.1470.52 lakh.
- **Modernisation of Tanks with the loan assistance from NABARD.** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 3986.87 lakh.
- **Formation of a tank across Perumpallam Odai near K-Morur.** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 285.00 lakh.



- **Restoration of Channels – Systems – canals.** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 3500.00 lakh.

*Command Area Development*

**2.6.13** The Command Area Development Programme (CADP) is being implemented to ensure improved irrigation and its efficient utilization through Construction of Field Channel (CFC), Construction of Field Drain (CFD), Reclamation of Water logged Saline and alkaline soil areas, Rotational Water Supply (RWS), Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and Management Subsidy. It aims to bridge the gap and create infrastructure facilities for the individual farm holdings by providing water for irrigation in required quantity in time and also based upon the actual crop needs.

**2.6.14** The major schemes which are to be implemented during 2006-07, are as follows:

- **Cauvery Command:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 2136.90 lakh.
- **Parambikulam Aiiyar Project:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 72.10 lakh.
- **Tambiraparani River Basin Project:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 406.25 lakh.
- **Gadana and Ramanadhi Project:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 231.75 lakh.
- **Nambiyar River Basin Project:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 231.75 lakh.

- **Patchaiyar River Basin Project:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 154.50 lakh.
- **Manimuthar Project:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 231.75 lakh.
- **Aanaimaduvu Project:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 128.75 lakh.
- **Chinnar Reservoir Project:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 77.25 lakh.
- **Maruthanadhi Project:** During the year 2006-07, this scheme will be implemented at an estimated outlay of Rs. 138.02 lakh.

**2.6.15** As against the outlay of Rs.34943.68 lakh for the Irrigation sector for 2005-06, an amount of Rs.24765.87 lakh is expected to be spent. An amount of Rs.52693.64 lakh is proposed for 2006-07.

## **2.7 Rural Development**

**2.7.1** About 3.5 crores of people, that is roughly 57% of the total population of Tamil Nadu, live in rural areas constituted in 12,618 Village Panchayats. Apart from promoting infrastructure for improving productivity and social development in rural areas the endeavour of both the Govt. of India and the State Government is to reach out, by a frontal attack on rural poverty, to the poorest of the poor through programmes of asset building, income generation and wage-employment.

**2.7.2** Thus, programmes for providing self employment, generating income, imparting technology and skill upgradation training (SGSY) and wage employment (SGRY,NREGP) Special Area Development Programmes (MLACDS), programme for people's participation to accelerate the effort of the development process and to provide for community maintenance of public assets (Self-sufficiency Scheme) and programmes pertaining to institutional reforms for

people's participation in decentralized governance, planning and development etc., constitute the core of the rural development programmes.

**2.7.3** It is proposed that the existing schemes namely Namadhu Gramam provided with Rs. 17500 lakh, scheme for the Ultra poor with Rs. 2000 lakh and Housing for Rural Poor with Rs. 5000 lakh (Rs.24500 lakh in all) can be merged into a new scheme under which 2500 Village Panchayats will be taken up every year with an allocation of Rs. 20 lakh each, and all the Village Panchayats in the State will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. The poorest Village Panchayats (based on per capita income) will be taken up in the first year, the next poorest in the second year, and so on. All the basic amenities required for a Village will be provided under this proposed scheme.

**2.7.4** Under the **SGRY**, to provide wage employment to the poor along with food security through creation of infrastructure facilities in the rural areas, a sum Rs.12268.48 lakh has been proposed for the year 2006-07.

**2.7.5** Construction of new houses for the houseless families and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutchha dwelling units into pucca for the families living below poverty line in the rural areas will be taken up under **IAY**. A sum of Rs.3732.30 lakh has been proposed for the year 2006-07.

**2.7.6** For providing sustainable income to the rural poor who are below poverty line by organizing them into SHGs, training, credit linkages and infrastructural assistance like market promotion in the rural areas under **SGSY**, a sum of Rs.2775.38 lakh has been proposed in the year 2006-07.

**2.7.7** Under the **CRSP- Total Sanitation Campaign**, to address the issue of sanitation for better health and living environment of the rural population, a sum of Rs.2068.70 lakh has been proposed in the year 2006-07 for construction of individual household toilets, women sanitary complexes, school and anganwadi toilets.

*National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:*

**2.7.8** The Government of India have passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 in September 2005 with the main objective of the Act to strengthen the livelihood resource base and creation of durable assets in rural areas. This Act provides enhancement of livelihood security of the households of the rural areas by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under the scheme cost of wages, three-fourth of material cost, administrative cost and establishment charges of Block Programme Officer with supporting staff will be borne by the Government of India. The State Government shall meet the cost of unemployment allowance payable under the scheme and one-fourth of the cost of the material component of the scheme including payment of wages to skilled and semi skilled workers. The programme is being implemented in 6 Districts viz., Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Dindigul and Sivagangai. A sum of Rs.2500.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 2006-07 under the NREG Scheme. An outlay of Rs.70364.51 lakh is proposed for Rural Development in the Annual Plan 2006-07. Of this, the proposed outlays for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.14072.90 lakh and Rs.2353.44 lakh respectively.

**2.8 Power Development and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**

*Power Development*

**2.8.1** The Power sector is faced with a number of challenges. In order to achieve financial stability, to off-set power shortage in the State, particularly during peak hours and to enhance reliability and to maintain quality of power, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken a series of policy measures to implement effective power sector reforms in the State. The power sector strategies aimed inter alia, at the following well defined objectives, namely - (i) sustained power supply for economic growth and development in the State, (ii) production of power at optimum cost, (iii) to supply reliable / quality power supply, (iv) appropriate financial stability of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. During the

Ninth Plan period, the State Government had mainly pursued the following twin objectives viz., - (i) Electricity must be supplied under the most efficient conditions in the State in terms of quality and cost in order to support economic development and (ii) the power sector should be self-supporting and there should be a net generation of financial resources for the State. To achieve the above objectives, efforts were made to increase the Plant Load Factor (P.L.F.) of Thermal Stations in the State with the object of raising the Revenue component of the State Government and thereby increasing the financial status of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB). High priority was given for the renovation and modernisation of power plants. Measures were also taken to reduce T & D losses by providing adequate outlay / support to power sector / TNEB apart from Research and Development activities in the State.

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

Annual Plan Period	Installed Capacity at the disposal of the State (MW)	Peak demand (Sustained) MW	Annual Gross Generation (MU)	Per Capita consumption (Kwh)
2001-02	7924	6687	43920	708
10th Plan Period (2002-07)				
2002-03	8268	6957	46389	740
2003-04	9319	7228	49498	780
2004-05	9531	7473	52345	815
2005-06	10031	8209	56006	860

**Power Development - Physical Achievements**

Annual Plan period	No. of Sub-stations	Extra Transmission Line (ETL) (ckt.kms.)	Distribution HT (Kms)	Lines L.T. (Kms)	Agricultural Pumpsets energized (Nos.)	Huts Electrified (Nos.)
2001-02	948	21729	118512	432259	40,307	40,000

2002-03	984	16474	123588	456633	29,863	37,280
2003-04	1044	17372	126660	467847	27,484	24,908
2004-05	1082	17887	18936	476886	33,039	35,185
2005-06	1110	18878	130234	487466	31786	43359

**2.8.3** The TNEB occupies third rank in the list of top three SEBs in the country, along with Maharashtra and Gujarat, in terms of the size of its operation gauged by the generating capacity at its command, the amount of energy sold and the number of consumers serviced. Tamil Nadu ranks sixth in terms of per capital electricity consumption among States. The technical performance / efficiencies of TNEB measured by the plant load factor and the transmission and distribution losses have normally been above the All-India average and among the top five to six SEBs. TNEB has been in the forefront of rural electrification too. Extending electricity to rural areas and promoting electrification of agricultural pumps have also been accorded top most priority in the TNEB's agenda. As early as 1992, TNEB had reached 100% electricity to all the inhabited villages in Tamil Nadu and the number of electrified agricultural pump sets in the State has registered a phenomenal growth.

**2.8.4** TNEB has programmed to create an additional capacity of about 30% by March 2007, i.e., 2631 MW which includes 436 MW from State sector projects, 408 MW from Private sector projects, 1289 MW as share from Central sector projects and 500 MW from joint sector projects during the Tenth Plan period (2002-2007).

**2.8.5** Two mega projects have been proposed by Government of Tamilnadu to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) which are likely to take off in the XI Plan period (2007-2012). In July 2002, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the NTPC for a 1000 - MW plant a Ennore and a year ago,

another with the NLC for a similar capacity plant at Tuticorin. The capacity of Tuticorin Plant has been fixed at 1000 MW.

**2.8.6** The daily average grid consumption during April to March 2005-06 was 153.44 MU as against 143.41 MU during the same period in 2004-05. The maximum daily consumption reached during April-March 2005-06 was 172.41 MU as on 24.3.06 as against 159.139 MU as on 10.3.05 during the same period last year. The maximum instantaneous Peak Demand reached on 28.3.06 was 8214 MW as against 7556 MW on 29.3.05.

**2.8.7** The Plant Load Factor (PLF) is an important metric of the operational efficiency of thermal power plants. The Plant load factor of TNEB's Thermal Stations for the period from April 2003 to March-2004 vis-a-vis previous year is as follows:

Station	Installed Cap. in MW as on March 2005	Generation in MU (April '04 - March '05)	PLF in %	Installed Cap. in MW as on March 2004	Generation in MU (April'03 - March '04)	PLF in %	Generation in MU (April'05 - March '06)	PLF in %
Ennore	450	1223	31.00	450	1264	32.00	601	15.23
Tuticorin	1050	8178	88.9	1050	8083	87.63	7674	83.42
Mettur	840	6685	91.28	840	6735	90.85	6519	88.59
North Chennai	630	3918	71.00	630	4348	78.57	4001	72.50
Total	2970	20004	76.89	2970	20430	78.31	18794	259.74

**2.8.8** The Thermal power stations of TNEB continued to perform well. Hence, the State Government proposes to facilitate establishment of new power generation projects in order to meet the growing energy demand.

**2.8.9** In Transmission also, there has been a phenomenal expansion of the network. From just 56 substations during pre-plan period (31.3.1951), the number has increased to 1110 at the end of 2005-06 and transmission lines (ckt. kms.) from 1,819 to 18,878 during the same period. The Distribution network has also been expanded enormously, that is, from 5,117 HT ckt. kms, and 5,728 LT

ckt. kms., in Pre-plan period (31.3.1951) to 1,30,234 HT ckt. kms. & 4,87,466 LT ckt. kms respectively by the end of 2002-03. The number of Distribution Transformers has gone up from 1,591 to 1,67,120. By end of 2005-06, 26,764 Adi Dravidar colonies had been electrified 10,20,509 huts electrified and 17,68,052 agricultural pump sets energized. Further concerted effort is being made to reduce T & D losses, reduce outages and interruptions and loss of power due to theft etc., and for upgradation and modernisation of sub-transmission and distribution segments.

**2.8.10** The ultimate aim of the TNEB is to bring down the line losses from the present level of over 18% to 12% by a series of policy measures apart from the R&D activities for reactive power compensation, improvements in the designs of T&D factors, energy conservation / savings measures etc.

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

**2.8.12** At present, there are 17.80 million consumers (as on 31.03.2006) 1110 substations, 1.48 lakh kms. of EHT/ HT lines, 4.87 lakhs kms. of Low Tension (LT) lines and 1.67 lakhs of Distribution transformers available in the State.

**2.8.13** An outlay of Rs.142560.71 lakh has been proposed for Power Development in the Annual Plan 2006-07. Of this, an outlay of Rs.28512.14 lakh and Rs.1454.56 lakh is proposed for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan respectively.

*Non Conventional Energy Sources (NCES) - TN Energy Development Agency (TEDA)*

**2.8.14** Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) an undertaking of the Tamil Nadu Government was set up in 1985, to develop and promote renewable energy sources in Tamil Nadu. With a view to encourage the public to



use alternative sources of energy, the Agency is implementing various schemes with the assistance of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India (MNES). As a result of various efforts taken, the use of renewable energy has increased considerably in Tamil Nadu. The total installed capacity of power in this State from renewable sources (including small Hydro Power) as on 31.3.2006 is 3200 MW, which is 22% of the total grid capacity of TNEB, whereas the All India average is 7% only. Thus, Tamil Nadu continues to be the lead State in the country in power generation from renewable energy sources.

**2.8.15** The harnessing of Wind Energy is the highest in Tamil Nadu with an installed capacity of 2912 MW (as on 31.3.2006), as against the total installed capacity at all India level of 5000 MW (as on 31.3.2006), which is 58% of the total installed capacity in India. The gross available potential of Wind Power in the State is of the order of 5500 MW. The total installed capacity in Tamil Nadu under co-generation and Biomass power is 352.5 MW as on 31.3.2006, comprising of 315 MW from bagasse based co-generation in sugar mills (of which exportable surplus is 184 MW) and 37.5 MW from biomass power projects. This is against the total potential of 760 MW in Tamil Nadu. The total capacity in the country is 916 MW.

**2.8.16** The achievement had been made possible mainly due to private sector investment policy initiatives of the Government. TEDA is also promoting R & D activities by formulating / implementing various plan programmes / schemes using Wind, Solar, Bio-energy etc., under various subsidy schemes with the assistance of MNES, Government of India/ State Government.

*Total Installed capacity under NCES - Tamil Nadu State*

Year	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
Grid Power (MW)	5473	6693	7758	10950	11500
Renewable Power (MW)	4	285	939	1648	2700

Source: TEDA

*Wind Power Potential in Tamil Nadu*

- No. of sites surveyed                      67
- Potential sites identified                      41

- Micro surveys conducted 24
- Sites exploited 22

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

Source : TEDA

#### Wind Power Harnessed - Tamil Nadu Vs. India

Wind Power	As on 31.3.2006	Addition 2005-06
Total installed capacity (All India)	5000 MW	1400 MW
Share of Tamil Nadu	2912 MW	858 MW
<i>Biomass Power Potential</i>		
Total Potential	All India	Tamil Nadu
	10,000 MW	760 MW
Installed capacity	376 MW	37.5 MW
Projects under implementation		6 Nos. (89 MW)
Biomass assessment studies		All districts
Target proposed in 10th five Year Plan (2002-2007)		250 MW
New projects recommended		27 Nos./ 242 MW

#### Energy recovery from waste

**2.8.17** In Tamil Nadu, one project of 500 KW for energy recovery from Sago waste water with MNES assistance was completed for a private firm in Dharmapuri district. A project of 1.5 MW for power generation from poultry litter has also been commissioned by a private firm in Namakkal district. Another project of 2.5 MW capacity is also under implementation in the same district. A 250 KW power plant for energy recovery from vegetable waste has been

commissioned in February 2006 at Koyambedu whole sale Vegetable Market, Chennai.

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

**Summary of achievement during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 4 year period 2002-06**

Sl.No	Description	Achievement for 4 years of 10th Five Year Plan 2002-06
1	Wind Power Generation	2041 MW
2	a) Biomass Power Projects	25.5 MW
	b) Bagasse based co-generation	172 MW
3	Solar PV pumps	90 Nos
4	SPV Programme	
	a) Street lights	4187 Nos
	b) Home lights	829 Nos
5	Solar thermal devices	
	a) Institutional solar Water Heating system (SWHS)	54 Nos
	b) Govt. Institutions (SWHS)	33 Nos
	C) Solar air heating systems	28 Nos
6	Windmill water pumps	7 Nos
7	Biogas Plants Institutional/Toilet linked	85 Nos
8	Biomass Gasifiers	

	a) Thermal	3 Nos
	b) Electrical	84 Nos
₹	Industrial waste power programme	2.25 MW

**2.819** The following important schemes will be completed / taken up during 2006-07

- Electrification of unelectrified remote habitations using SPV lighting systems.
- Phase-I –150 habitations in 12 Districts with 6737 Solar Home Lighting System (HLS) and 300 Solar street lighting system (SLS). Total value Rs.1059 Lakh, shared between Centre and State Govt. is under implementation and will be completed.
- Phase-II –94 habitations in 7 Districts with 3292 Solar Home Lighting System (HLS) and 161 Solar street lighting system (SLS). Total value Rs.750 Lakh, shared between Centre and State Govt. will be taken up for implementation on receipt of MNES Sanction

#### *Village Energy Security Plan*

**2.8.20** Pilot projects sanctioned by MNES in 4 unelectrified habitations to provide access to electricity and other energy requirements through renewables to households ,will be completed and extended to more number of habitations after obtaining sanction from MNES. The cost is shared between Centre and State on 90:10 basis.

#### *State Level Energy Park*

**2.8.21** MNES has sanctioned Rs.89.00 Lakh towards equipment cost for setting up of State Level Energy Park at Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre, Chennai. The cost of civil works (Rs.52.00 lakh) will be met by the State Government

#### *Modified IREP*

**2.8.22** TEDA has taken up the implementation of Modified Integrated Rural Energy Programme sanctioned by State Government and MNES in 14 Districts

and will be extended to all 29 Districts after obtaining sanction from MNES. The cost is shared between Centre and State on 50:50 basis.

*Solar PV System for Urban Local bodies and Rural Areas.*

**2.8.23** TEDA is implementing the scheme of providing various SPV System in Urban Local bodies as well as in rural areas with upto 50% financial assistance from MNES, Government of India. For rural areas MNES has sanctioned 1200 SPV home lights and 400 SPV street lights with total subsidy of Rs.82 lakh. MNES has also sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 290.00 lakh as subsidy for installations of solar street lights (500 Nos. ) street light solar control systems (200 Nos. ), solar illuminated hoardings (55 Nos.), solar road struds (1000Nos.), solar blinkers (150 Nos. ) and solar traffic signals (50 Nos.) in the various Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in Tamil Nadu.

*Solar Steam Cooker . . . . .*

**2.8.24** MNES has also sanctioned 50% subsidy of Rs. 55 lakh for installation of solar steam cooking system of 1100 sq. m dish area for an institution in Chennai for cooking to 15000 persons. The same is under implementation.

**2.8.25** An outlay of Rs.577.42 lakh has been proposed for Non Conventional Sources of Energy in the Annual Plan 2006-07.

**2.9 Industries**

*Industries- Medium & Large*

**2.9.1** Tamil Nadu is one of the well developed States in terms of industrial development and in the post liberalization era, the State has emerged as one of the front-runners by attracting a large number of domestic / foreign investments. Next to the agriculture sector, the Industrial sector is the largest employer. The services sector also plays a major role in providing employment, besides contributing the largest share to the GSDP.

**2.9.2** Tamil Nadu has emerged as the highly favoured destination of investors through its investor-friendly and transparent decision-making. It is one of the major recipients of outside investments, particularly of foreign direct

investment. Several multi-nationals such as Ford Motors of USA, Hyundai of Korea, St. Gobain of France, Nokia of Finland, etc., have established their units in Tamil Nadu. Motorola of USA has signed an MOU with the State Government in June 2006 to establish a mobile phone and networking equipment manufacturing facility with an investment of Rs 130 crore that would employ 2600 people. With this, Sriperumbudur SIPCOT industrial estate has emerged as an electronic hardware zone, a breakthrough into yet another sunrise area of manufacturing excellence, besides the auto and IT industry. Many more FDI projects in hi-tech electronics, automotives, etc., are also on the cards. Besides Chennai, tier-2 cities like Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli are emerging as key destinations for investment with lower wage and other costs.

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

**2.9.4** On a cumulative basis, 19% of the total IEMs (Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda) filed since August 1991 till February 2006 are in the state of Maharashtra, 12% in Gujarat, 9% in Uttar Pradesh and 8% in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu stands fourth in the country with 5276 IEMs filed in the same period. In terms of investments in IEMs filed, it ranks fifth with Rs 126270 crore. In terms of employment proposed in these IEMs, TN ranks fourth with an employment of 8,29,041. In terms of numbers of Letters of Intent (LOI) and Direct Industrial Licenses (DIL) granted, TN ranks first with 788 numbers comprising 19.03% of LOI/DILs granted in the same period. In terms of investments proposed under LOI/DILs, TN ranks fourth with Rs 12,299 crore proposed comprising 10.34% of the total for India. Tamil Nadu also ranks first in terms of employment proposed under the LOI/DIL projects with proposed employment of 1,37,368 which comprises 15.47% of the national total. On the whole, taking investments in IEM/LOI/DIL projects (In the period Aug 1991-Feb 2006) all put together as the yardstick, TN stands fourth with 1,38,569 crores investment which represents 7.07% of the grand total investment at the national level, behind Gujarat with Rs 3,22,620 cr. (16.47%), Maharashtra with 2,85,638 cr (14.58%) and AP with 1,75,707 (8.97%). (source: SIA statistics, Feb 2006, Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, GOI)

**2.9.5** Importance of FDI for development has increased drastically in recent years. In 2004, FDI inflow into India was only 5.9% of GDP, while the figure for China was 14.9%. Of the Tamil Nadu has emerged as a leading State in Southern India in the area of attracting FDI and ranks third in the country in total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with Rs.23094 crore due to the availability of world class facilities, including quality infrastructure, uninterrupted Power Supply and skilled labour. The State's FD investment constitutes 8.86% of the total FDI in the country. Tamil Nadu is third with 2758 approvals.

Ranks	State	No. of approvals			Amount of FDI approved		% age of total FDI approved (in rupee terms)
		Total	Tech.	Financial	Rupees in crore	US\$ in million	
1.	MAHARASHTRA	5,244	1,351	3,893	41,138	10,557	15.79
2.	DELHI	2,914	308	2,606	31,525	8,672	12.10
3.	TAMIL NADU	2,758	631	2,127	23,094	5,996	8.86
4.	KARNATAKA	2,703	507	2,196	20,119	5,069	7.72
5.	GUJARAT	1,263	578	685	12,902	3,378	4.95
<b>Total of above</b>		<b>14,882</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>11,507</b>	<b>128,778</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>49.42</b>

**Source:** FDI Fact Sheet for period Aug 1991-March 2006,  
[http://dipp.nic.in/fdi\\_statistics/india\\_fdi\\_mar06.pdf](http://dipp.nic.in/fdi_statistics/india_fdi_mar06.pdf)

**2.9.6** Tamil Nadu has traditional clusters of industry in Textiles & garments, leather products, light engineering, auto ancillaries, food products, etc. State Government has initiated a number of steps to shore up the competitiveness of these clusters in the international market. In influencing industrial growth and development within the State, it has also realised the need to have a greater market orientation, manufacturing competitiveness, innovation through research and development and the need to compete with other industrialised states to attract investment. The identification of 5 critical action areas i.e., industrial policy, infrastructure development, procedural simplification, industrial promotion and investment packages have resulted in many significant developments in the industrial scene in this State and the real impact of the changes will be witnessed in the near future.

**2.9.7** It is also proposed to give a fillip to exports in the coming years. A State Export Policy is in the offing. A State Export Promotion Board is also likely to be formed shortly. From the current year, the State Government proposes to focus on export opportunities thrown open by WTO, especially in the textiles and garments sector.

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



### *Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation*

**2.9.9** The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) has, since incorporation in 1965, been promoting industrial development in the state mainly by fostering public-private partnerships. Joint Ventures promoted by TIDCO with well known industrial houses and individual entrepreneurs span a diverse range of manufacturing initiatives. TIDCO is a non-banking financial company (NBFC) and continues to accept fixed deposits from the public. As on 31-3-2006, deposits amounted to Rs.181.89 crore. The Government of India has also notified TIDCO as a Public Financial Institution effective from 23.2.2004. As on 31.3.2006, there were 14 joint sector, 24 associate sector, 2 escort sector projects under production with a total TIDCO's investment of Rs.190.86 crore. In recent years, TIDCO has diversified its activities towards creating infrastructure and state-of-the-art facilities to ensure continued foreign and domestic investment inflows to the State. TIDCO's strategy incorporates the opportunities afforded by changing technologies and participation in global and domestic markets.

### *Tamilnadu Trade Promotion Organisation*

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

### *Special Economic Zone at Ennore*

**2.9.11** TIDCO is promoting a multi product Special Economic Zone in the Ennore area adjoining Ennore Port, Phase 1 of SEZ will cover development of 2560 acres with an investment of about Rs.900 crores. Another multiproduct Special Economic Zone has been planned in about 1055 hectares near Hosur in Krishnagiri District with an investment of Rs.550 crores. Approval for this SEZ has been obtained from Government of India. Implementation of the Nanguneri Special Economic Zone approved by Government of India will be taken up in 2006-07.

*Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Ltd.*

**2.9.12** Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Ltd. a joint venture of TIDCO and Nagarjuna group is constructing a petroleum refinery with a capacity of 6 million tones per year at Cuddalore. It is expected to be commissioned in 2008.

*LNG Project*

**2.9.13** LNG Import Terminal of 2.5 million tones per annum capacity is under implementation in Ennore Port area. M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) has been designated as the lead promoter of this project by Min. of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India.

*Tamilnadu Industrial Park (Rubber) Ltd.*

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

*Winery Project*

**2.9.15** For establishing a Winery cum Grape spirit unit in Cumbum valley and Nilakottai areas of Theni and Dindigul districts, the draft rules/ regulatory framework for Winery industry are under preparation by the concerned Department of the Government.

*Agri Export Zone for Senna*

**2.9.16** An Agri Export Zone for Senna & other Herbs is proposed to be established near Thoothukudi for the cultivation, processing and export of Senna and other herbs covering the districts of Tuticorin, Virudhunagar, Madurai & Ramanathapuram at a cost of Rs.16.04 crores. A Project proposal has already been forwarded by the State Government to APEDA for approval.

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

**2.9.17** The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu has given a thrust to industrial development in backward and underdeveloped areas. It has

developed industrial complexes at Ranipet, Hosur, Pudukottai, Manamadurai, Cuddalore, Thoothukudi, Cheyyar and Gummidipoondi, (including an Export Promotion Industrial Park). Industrial Parks at Irungattukottai, Sriperumbudur and Siruseri IT Park. Further, two industrial complexes at Nilakottai and Bargur, one industrial park at Cuddalore and 3 industrial growth centres at Gangaikondan, Perundurai and Oragadam have been taken over by SIPCOT on merger of TACID and SIPCOT. The following projects have received special focus:

- Establishment of Food Park at Nilakkottai, Dindigul District.
- Establishment of Apparel Park at Irungattukottai.
- Development of Eco-Enterprises Park at Nilakkottai in Dindigul district which would inter alia provide opportunities for women to venture into the fields of Herbal, Horticulture, Renewable Energy Technologies and Natural Resources Conservation Units.
- Establishment of Footwear Park and Footwear Component Park at Irungattukottai.
- Provision of sites for Hazardous Industrial Waste Disposal Projects at Gummidipoondi and Perundurai to facilitate TNPCB to create the facility.
- Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Perundurai for some textile processing units
- Establishment of Waste Water Recycling Plant at Koyambedu to augment the water supply to the Industrial Park at Irungattukottai, Sriperumbudur and Orgadam Growth Centre.
- To promote a Textile Processing Park at Cuddalore Industrial Park.
- To collaborate with ELCOT for the establishment of Information Technology Parks at Madurai, Trichy and Coimbatore.

- To collaborate with TIDCO for development of a SEZ at Ennore near Chennai.
- Establishment of Sriperumbur Hi-tech SEZ at Sriperumbudur Industrial Park for Electronic Hardware Manufacture, which includes the projects of Foxconn of Taiwan and Motorola of USA.
- Provision of sites to M/s. Nokia of Finland and M/s. Flextronics of Singapore for establishment of two separate SEZ.

*Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC)*

**2.9.18** The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC), a premier State Level Financial Institution is playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of industries particularly small & medium industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. Since inception, the Corporation has considered financial assistance to 98,963 units for a sum of Rs.5370.45 crore for the period upto 31.3.06 and employment generated in the last five years is around 71,145. The Corporation's major lending operations are covered by term loan assistance to eligible Small Scale Industrial / Medium Industrial units and Transport sector and also to enable self-employment of first generation entrepreneurs. TIIC in addition to the general term loan is also providing assistance under National Equity Fund, SEMFEX (Self Employment for Ex-servicemen) Scheme, Mahila Udaya Nidhi (MUN) schemes for Women Entrepreneurs. Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) for Textile and Jute Industries, Assistance for ISO certification. The assistance to Computer Training, IT sector projects, besides service sector funding like Warehousing, Nursing home, Conventional centres, Commercial complexes, Hotel industry etc., are also considered. TIIC is the only State Finance Corporation in the country which has been authorised to operate as Nodal agency by the Government of India for sanction and disbursement of Credit Link Capital Subsidy scheme for Technology Upgradation of SSI units.

*Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL)*

**2.9.19** The *Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited* (TNPL) was established in 1979 with the primary objective of manufacturing newsprint and

printing and writing Paper using bagasse, a sugarcane waste, as the primary raw material. The initial capacity of the mill, situated at Kagithapuram, Karur District, was 90000 tonnes per annum (tpa) which has been doubled to 1,80,000 tpa in 1996 and further enhanced to 2,30,000 tpa in 2002. Today, TNPL is the largest paper mill in a single location and ranks No.2 in terms of production capacity in the Country. TNPL plays a significant role in the areas of non-conventional energy also. The company has set up 15 MW wind farm at Devarkulam and Perungudi in Tirunelveli District during 1993-94, which has been enhanced to 18 MW in 2001; 21.75 MW in 2003 and 28 MW in 2006. The entire wind power generated is being exported to the State Grid. Currently TNPL is implementing a Mill Development Plan (MDP) at a capital outlay of Rs.565 crores to increase the in-house pulping capacities with elemental chlorine free bleaching. After completion of MDP, the paper production capacity will also be increased to 2,45,000 tpa. TNPL has also taken-up pulpwood plantation activities to augment the sources of wood supply by developing Farm Forestry and Captive Plantation in a massive way. Till 2005-06, 7945 acres involving 1955 farmers have been covered under Farm Forestry scheme and 1373 acres have been covered under Captive plantation scheme. The company provides direct employment to 1711 persons and indirect employment to about 5000 persons.

### *Sugar*

**2.9.20** Sugar Industry in Tamil Nadu is an important agro-based industry and plays an important role in the economic development of the State and more particularly in rural areas. Sugar Industry provides large scale direct and indirect employment for several lakhs of farmers and agricultural labourers involved in cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane besides employment in transport and other services. There are 38 Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu, of which, 16 are in Cooperative Sector, 3 in Public Sector and 19 in Private Sector. Out of 38 mills, 3 mills are not in operation.

**2.9.21** For the year 2006-2007 crushing season, the 38 Sugar Mills are expected to crush 241.93 lakh tonnes of Sugarcane and to produce 22.98 lakh tonnes of Sugar at an average recovery of 9.50%.

### *Information Technology*

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

**2.9.23** The Government announced a new IT policy in September 2002 to ensure that Tamil Nadu achieves a pre-eminent position in the country. Considering the growth and multiple dimensions of the Information Technology Sector, Government has proposed to frame a new policy to encourage this sector to increase software production and exports and employment generation. During 2005-06, software exports is Rs.14,115 crore.

**2.9.24** The IT parks and other infrastructure being provided by the State Government to boost IT development in the State are as follows:

- One million sq. ft space at the State of the art technology viz., TIDEL Park in Chennai.
- IT Park is being developed at Siruseri
- TIDEL Park-II with 1.5 million sq.ft. space near Chennai is being developed.
- IT park of 1700 acres area is developed near Chengalpattu and another at Hosur
- IT corridor along old Mahabalipuram Road to develop knowledge Industry Township.

- Construction of a World Class Expressway on the IT Corridor in Chennai.
- Bayside Park (3 acres) will be set up with Public-private participation.

**2.9.25** The State is forging ahead as a hub for Information Technology services as well as IT Enabled Services (ITES) including Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). Special Purpose Vehicles have been launched to develop and promote Tier-II cities of Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy and Tirunelveli for IT & IT enabled Services. Tamil Nadu is well on its way to achieving a software exports turnover of \$8.5 billion by 2008, of which \$4 billion would be from the ITES sector. The ITES policy scheduled to be unveiled soon would create immense employment opportunities and add value and wealth by leveraging the inherent strength of the State. . . . .

**2.9.26** An e-Governance Cell with the name "TN e-Gov Mission" has been established in ELCOT to support the e-Gov policy and strategies in accordance with the requirements of the Government aligning with the general policies of the Government. The e-Governance Mission is spearheading the implementation of e-Governance activities in the State in line with the National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) by creation of an e-Governance Directorate under Information Technology Department which will oversee the preparation of e-Governance blue print for the State.

**2.9.27** Chennai is well geared to emerge as a hardware major. It has a well entrenched tradition and system of manufacturing. The IT hardware units established in Chennai city are offering enormous employment opportunities to computer professionals. A draft Policy on IT hardware is in the process of preparation. This draft policy would leverage the strength of the State especially Chennai, to enable it to emerge as a major destination for investment in hardware manufacture.

**2.9.28** *The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)* incorporated in 1977 as a wholly owned enterprise of the Government of Tamil

Nacu has engineered itself as the IT enabling company promoting institutions like TIDEL, etc. for creating specific infrastructure for IT and ITES investments. It is also acting as the Nodal Agency for implementing the IT policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

**2.9.29** The Tamil Nadu Virtual University registered as a society for providing internet based resource and opportunities for the Tamil Communities living in different parts of the globe, is offering certain diploma and higher diploma and degree courses in Tamil Nadu. It has planned to conduct first semester exam for the integrated Degree course, B.A.Tamil and start M.A Tamil Course on getting approval of the Syllabus from the University. 1062 students have registered for its certificate programme from 33 countries and 1142 students for degree course from 25 countries.

**2.9.30** An outlay of Rs.4223.86 lakh has been proposed for Large & Medium Industries (inclusive of Information Technology) for the year 2006-07.

## **2.10 Mining & Metallurgy**

### *Geology and Mining*

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



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

**2.10.3** Mineral resources located and evaluated by the Department formed the basis for setting up of Government Undertakings like TAMILNADU MINERAL LIMITED (TAMIN), TAMILNADU CEMENT LIMITED (TANCEM) and TAMILNADU MINERAL INDUSTRIES (TANMAG), besides private sector mineral based industries in the State.

*Tamil Nadu Mineral Limited (TAMIN)*

**2.10.4** TAMIN is exploiting large scale deposits of black, paradiso white and other coloured granites and major minerals like graphite, quartz, feldspar, limestone, silica sand & vermiculite. It has achieved a record sales turnover of Rs.110.00 crore with a net profit of Rs.2.72 crore during 2005-06 (unaudited). The overall contribution by TAMIN to Government during 2005-06 is Rs.2750.00 lakh and the overall benefit to the Government is 25% of the total sales value during 2005-06.

**2.10.5** The outlay proposed for the Mineral Sector for the year 2006-07 is Rs.103.91 lakh.

## **2.11 Village & Small Industries**

**2.11.1** The Small Scale Industries sector has been considered as a powerful instrument for realising the twin objectives of 'Accelerated Industrial Growth' and creating 'Productive Employment Potential', in rural and backward areas. The

Small Scale Industries made an early start in Tamil Nadu with the Government stepping in to create major industrial estates at Guindy and Ambattur in Chennai

**2.11.2** As an important sector of the economy as a whole, Small Scale Industries sector accounts for 95 per cent of industrial units, 40 per cent of output in manufacturing sector, 35 per cent of exports and employment to 30 lakhs persons in the State. There are nearly 5.11 lakhs registered SSI Units and total investment nearly Rs.16,100 crore. The contribution of Small Scale Industries to employment generation is next only to Agricultural and allied sectors.

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

**2.11.4** Entrepreneur Development Programmes are being conducted by the Department of Industries and Commerce with a view to motivate first generation Entrepreneurs to take up self employment ventures. On completion of the above training programme, financial assistance is tied up for the entrepreneurs through financial institutions to enable them to start their own

industrial/ business ventures. Around 1,36,399 women were trained during the period from 2001-02 to 2005-06 under the Women EDP Scheme. The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana for Educated Unemployed Youth was launched by Government of India on 2nd October 1993. The scheme is fully funded by GOI and 22,975 persons have been disbursed assistance under the scheme in the year 2005-06.

**2.11.5** In order to encourage the small scale sector which has tremendous employment generation potential, the scheme of providing capital subsidy assistance to small scale industries established in industrially backward areas of the State is to be revived.

**2.11.6** The *Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd* (TANSIDCO), a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking established with the specific objective of promoting and developing Industrial Estates for Small Scale Industries in the State and to thus accelerate the growth of SSI related infrastructure in backward and under developed areas of the State.

**2.11.7** SIDCO has developed 43 industrial estates and also manages 35 Government Industrial Estates on agency terms. So far SIDCO has developed 4798 plots and constructed 4260 sheds. During 2005-06 SIDCO has sold 376 plots and 22 sheds. During 2006-07, SIDCO proposes to develop 507 plots in various Industrial Estates and sell 644 Developed Plots and 60 sheds.

**2.11.8** Under the Marketing Assistance Scheme the Corporation participates in the tenders floated by the State Government Departments /Undertakings on behalf of the SSI units and obtains orders. TANSIDCO has executed orders worth Rs.65 lakh during 2005-06 and it has programmed to execute orders worth Rs. 70 lakh during 2006-07.

**2.11.9** Towards formation of new Industrial Estates, SIDCO has availed of assistance under the IID scheme from the Government of India to cover 6 industrial estates. The Industrial estate in Urangapatti in Madurai district and Thirumudivakkam in Kancheepuram district have been completed and formation of industrial estates at Vichur in Thiruvallur district, Thirumullaivoyal in Tiruvallur

district, Vazhavanthankottai in Tiruchirappalli district, and Karuppur in Salem district is under progress.

**211.10** In respect of upgradation of existing industrial estates, TANSIDCO has completed infrastructure upgradation of Hosur Industrial Estate under Government of India's Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) scheme at a cost of Rs.61 lakh. The upgradation of Guindy Industrial Estate is being done through a Special Purpose Vehicle called the Guindy Industrial Estate Infrastructure Upgradation Company.

#### *Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles & Khadi*

##### *Handlooms & Textiles*

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

**2.11.12** Tamil Nadu is the only state in the country which has complete textile value chain. Of the 1787 organised textile mills in the country, Tamil Nadu accounts for 834 units. Of the All India spinning capacity of 34.03 million spindles, Tamil Nadu alone has 12.91 million (38%). These mills together provide direct employment to about 2.99 lakh workers. Indirectly dependent on this industry are 4.29 lakh handloom workers, 8.36 lakh powerloom workers and several lakhs of workers in garment, hosiery and processing units. Around 42% of the yarn produced in the country is from Tamil Nadu Textile Mills and 47% of the cotton yarn exports valued at Rs.3065 crore come from these mills.

Handloom sector represents continuing heritage of Indian heritage, contributing about 13% of the cloth production in the country and earning over \$544 million in export.

**2.11.13** Handloom industry in Tamil Nadu plays an important role in improving economic conditions of the rural poor by providing employment for more than 4.00 lakh weaver households and about 6.63 lakh weavers. In Tamil Nadu, 2.11 lakh handlooms are functioning in 1247 handloom weavers co-operative societies and the remaining looms are outside the co-operative fold. Tamil Nadu accounts for one-fourth of the powerlooms in the country. Against 16.66 lakh power looms in India, Tamil Nadu has nearly 4 lakh powerlooms, of which 3.20 lakh are registered.

**2.11.14** Some of the important measures proposed for the promotion of the industry are outlined below: . . . . .

- Increasing operational efficiency and labour productivity of the Textile Industry
- Revival of Spinning Mills by modernising and technology upgradation
- Adoption of cost effective measures including scrapping obsolete and excess spindlage
- Using Information Technology in all functions from cotton to fabric in quality control, customer feed back and market intelligence
- Setting up of Market Research Cells to facilitate closer link with manufacturer and consumer
- Special efforts will be taken to develop Power Loom Clusters as centres of excellence with technological upgradation. The promotion of shuttleless weaving park will be encouraged. The main funding would be from Technological Upgradation Fund (TUF)
- Assistance for popularising 'Loom World' concept
- Conduct of Exhibitions / Events at district level

- A project under Gram Swaroggar Yojana devised for monitoring the activities of the weavers and motivate them to produce commercially viable textile Products
- To increase Deemed Export Turn-over, the weavers would be encouraged to resort to export oriented production

**2.11.15** Some of the welfare and developmental schemes being implemented by the Department of Handlooms and Textiles are as follows:

- Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DHPY)
- Weavers House-Cum-Workshed Scheme
- Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers
- Central Thrift Fund Scheme
- Health Package Scheme for Handloom Weavers
- Workshed Scheme
- Establishment of Enforcement Machinery
- Low cost Sarees and Dhotis Scheme
- Establishment of Shuttleless Weaving Parks (Hi-tech Parks in Palladam, Andipatti in Theni district, Kumarapalyam in Namakkal district and Erode)
- Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme (Insurance scheme for Handloom Weavers)

#### *Khadi & Village Industries*

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

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

#### *Palm Products Development*

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

#### *Sericulture*

**2.11.18** Sericulture consists of cultivation of mulberry and rearing of silkworms. Sericulture Industry has a high employment and income generation potential for farmers, especially women in Tamil Nadu. 60% of the works are carried out by women and they are involved in garden maintenance, Silk Worm rearing, Cocoon harvesting, Silk reeling etc. These become an alternative for rural employment and income generation. Tamil Nadu is the major silk consuming State and the estimated requirement of silk will be 1500 metric tones per year.

**2.11.19** The main activities of the Directorate of Sericulture are:

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

**2.11.20** The schemes that would be continued to be implemented during 2005-06 are Seri-2000 Schemes, Catalytic Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Incentive for Planting improved mulberry varieties, Training to take up Bivoltine crops, etc.

#### *Handicrafts Development*

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

**2.11.22** The outlay proposed for the year 2006-07 for Village and Small Industries is Rs. 36921.59 lakh. Of this, the outlays proposed for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.7081.58 lakh and Rs.106.92 lakh respectively.



## **2.12 Roads and Bridges**

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

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

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

**2.12.4** The statistics relating to various Government roads in Tamil Nadu are set out in the table below.

### Road Length

Sl. No.	Classification	Length km	Authority
1.	National Highways (NH)	4254	Under the control of National Highways wing
2.	State Highways (SH)	6849	Under the control of Highways wing (GL)
3.	Major District Roads (MDR)	7569	Under the control of Highways wing (GL)
4.	Other District Roads (ODR)	41002	Under the control of Highways wing (GL)
5.	Sugarcane Roads	1746	Under the control of Highways (Project-I) wing
	Total	61420	

### Lane Wise Length

Sl. No.	Category of Road	Single lane	Intermediate lane	Double lane	Multi lane	Total
1	National Highways	24	--	3909	321	4254
2	State Highways	1385	1180	4005	279	6849
3	Major District Roads	4032	1324	2088	125	7569
4	Other District Roads	38659	1422	865	56	41002
5	Sugarcane Roads	1711	3	32	--	1746
	Total	45811	3929	10899	781	61420
	Percentage of lane width to the total length of roads	74.59 %	6.40 %	17.74 %	1.27 %	

**2.12.5** Some of the important schemes/ programmes proposed to be implemented in 2006-07 are indicated below:

#### A. State Funded Schemes

##### 1. Comprehensive Road Infrastructure Development Programme (CRIDP):

##### State Highways (SH):

**2.12.6** Under CRIDP, 1420.258 km length of State Highways roads and one bridge work were taken up. During 2005-06, a length of 455.53 km of State Highways were improved and one bridge work was completed at a total cost of Rs.23828 lakh. The balance works would be executed and completed in the current year 2006-07. A sum of Rs.27500 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2006-07.

*Major District Road (MDR):*

**2.12.7** Under CRIDP, 1675.99 km length of MDR were taken up, of which 520.82 km of roads were improved at a cost of Rs.22277 lakh. The balance works would be executed and completed in the current year 2006-07. A sum of Rs.26500 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2006-07.

*Other District Road (ODR):*

**2.12.8** Under CRIDP, 3596.62 km length of ODR and 86 bridges/ culverts were taken up, of which, 2260.05 km of roads were improved and 30 bridges/ culverts have been completed at a cost of Rs.26881 lakh. The balance works would be executed and completed in the current year 2006-07. A sum of Rs.28015 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2006-07.

*B. Centrally Shared Schemes*

*Revamped Central Road Fund Scheme (CRF):*

**2.12.9** Under CRF Scheme 19 new works to the value of Rs.3636 lakh are to be commenced and executed in 2006-07. Proposals for sanction of new works costing Rs.14100 lakh have been sent to Government of India for consideration and approval. A sum of Rs.12500 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2006-07.

*Prathan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY):*

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

**2.12.11** Under Phase V of the PMGSY scheme, proposal for a length of 849.13 km to the tune of Rs.17432 lakh has been sent and it has been approved by NRRDA.

*3. Bharat Nirman*

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

#### *4. Western Ghat Development Programme:*

**2.12.13** Under this scheme sanction is awaited for the proposal for improvement of 20.92 km of road works and 3 bridges / culverts covering all the 8 districts costing Rs.150.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.50 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2006-07.

#### *5. National Highways Development Project (NHDP)*

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

##### *i) Golden Quadrilateral Programme*

**2.12.15** The Golden Quadrilateral Programme consists of 341 Km. lengths of roads in NH 4, 5, 46 and 7, of which, 181.20 Km. lengths of road works have been completed and 98.20 Km length of road work is under progress.

##### *ii) North-South Corridor Programme*

**2.12.16** The North-South Corridor Programme involves 802.38 km lengths of roads in NH 7 and 47 in Tamil Nadu, of which, 120.90 Km. lengths of road works have been completed and 469.59 Km. length of road works are under progress. Works are in the pre-construction stages such as Land acquisition, preparation of detailed Engineering and feasibility studies, etc for the remaining length.

##### *iii) Port Connectivity Scheme (NH 7A)*

**2.12.17** Under this scheme, a length of 47.20 km in NH 7A (Palayamkottai – Thoothukudi road) costing Rs.23100 lakh is taken up for four laning and is expected to be completed in March 2007.

#### *C. Bank Assisted Schemes*

##### *HUDCO /NABARD assisted schemes*

**2.12.18** The following schemes are proposed to be taken up in 2006-07 with assistance from HUDCO/ NABARD:

- Construction / Reconstruction of Bridges with HUDCO Assistance- Rs. 781.67 lakh

- Improvements to District and Other Roads Schemes with Loan Assistance from NABARD- Rs. 14000 lakh
- Improvements to Bus Routes with Loan Assistance from NABARD- Rs. 2800 lakh
- Improvement of Bus plying Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads with Loan Assistance from NABARD –Rs. 9000 lakh
- Bridges in Delta Districts with Loan Assistance from NABARD – Rs. 754.74 lakh
- Sugarcane Roads with Loan Assistance from NABARD - Rs. 1800 lakh

*D. World Bank assisted Schemes:*

*1. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III (TNUDP-III)*

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

*2. Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project*

**2.12.20** Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project is under implementation with World Bank assistance. Out of the total Project cost of Rs.216000 lakh, the World Bank has provided loan assistance to the tune of Rs.167000 lakh. The project has 3 major components namely 1) Upgradation of 742 km of roads and construction of 14 bye-passes 2) Enhanced periodical maintenance of 2000 km of roads and road safety works and 3) Institutional strengthening. A provision of Rs.60000 lakh has been proposed for 2006-07.

*3. World Bank aided Tsunami Relief Works*

**2.12.21** The Government has sanctioned Rs. 5675 lakh to take up 21.75 km length of road works and 15 bridge works for restoration of Tsunami affected road and bridges with expenditure from out of World Bank Assisted TNRSP Fund.

*E. Asian Development Bank assisted scheme*

**2.12.22** Under this scheme, 5 major bridge works have been taken up at a cost of Rs.4270 lakh in the Tsunami affected districts of Tiruvallur, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. Preparation of Detailed Project Report has been entrusted to private consultants and the works are in progress. A provision of Rs.1300 lakh has been proposed for 2006-07.

*F. Road Over/ Under Bridges:*

*1. Railway Works Programme . . . . .*

**2.12.23** The Government have recommended 29 works for inclusion in the Railway Works Programme for 2006-07. Subsequently, 6 works out of 29 have been brought under the CMA Scheme with World Bank assistance and these works are being approved by the Railways Board. A provision of Rs.8015 lakh has been proposed for 2006-07.

*2. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme-III*

**2.12.24** 9 ROBs / RUBs and 3 Pedestrian Subways have been taken up with World Bank loan assistance. Apart from this, the works of Construction of 6 Grade Separators, 1 ROB and 4 River Bridges have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.21900 lakh under CMDP. Preparation of Detailed Project Reports, for all these works is in progress.

*G. Public Private Participation (PPP) Projects*

*1. IT Expressway*

**2.12.25** The widening and improvement of road from Madhya Kailash in Adayar to Siruseri in Old Mahabalipuram road for a length of including 2 km East Costal Road link road 20 km has been entrusted to the IT Expressway Limited (ITEL) which is 100% subsidiary of TNRDC under public-private participation. The above road is designed with world class standards with 6 lane, 2 Non-Motorised lane and 2 service lane. This Express Highway will provide better connectivity to all IT companies situated along this road and will also promote growth in industrial sector especially IT industry and generate substantial employment opportunities. The above work is in initial stages of implementation.

The Government is actively considering the proposal to extend this road upto Mahabalipuram in view of the interest shown by number of IT companies to start new ventures in this area.

### *2. Ennore Manali Road Improvement Project (EMRIP)*

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

**2.12.27** The EMRIP Project consist of four components viz., 1) Sea protection works on Ennore Expressway, 2) Widening of Ennore Express way to 4 lane along with service Roads on both sides for 6.8 Km. 3) Improvement and widening of TPP road and 4) Strengthening of IRR and MORR road. Sea protection works are nearing completion and other components of the project are in initial stages of implementation.

**2.12.28** The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2006-07 is Rs.238676.09 lakh. Of this, the outlays proposed for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs. 45801.94 lakh and Rs. 5683.31 lakh respectively.

### **2.13 Transport**

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

**2.13.2** *State Transport Undertakings (STUs)* – Till 1971, State Transport operations were under the control of Tamil Nadu Government. After 1971, this was entrusted to various Transport Corporations registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The Pattabiraman committee in 1976 and the Thillainayagam

Committee in 1990 gave various recommendations for the improvement of the STUs and they were implemented wherever possible.

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

**2.13.4** The State Transport undertakings are operating 16861 buses. Out of these, Mofussil buses constitute 5862 (35% of total fleet), Town / Metro buses 8154 (48%), Ghat buses 524 (3%), Express buses 771 (5%) and spare buses 1550 (9%).

**2.13.5** The anticipated achievement of introduction of new buses for 2006-07 would be around 1000 at a cost of Rs.11.50 lakh per bus.

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

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



### Road Safety Fund

Year	Amount allocated to RSF (Rs. in crore)
2000-01	2.00
2001-02	3.75
2002-03	5.00
2003-04	5.00
2004-05	5.00
2005-06	6.00
2006-07	9.00

Source: Transport Dept.

**2.13.8 Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department** - The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department is a service department undertaking maintenance and repairs of all Government departmental vehicles numbering around 10,000. There are 20 Government Automobile Workshops in various District Headquarters throughout the State. This department is operating 10 consumer fuel bunks for the supply of fuel and other lubricants to the State Government Departmental vehicles. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2006-07 is Rs.10892.45 lakh.

## 2.14 Education

### Primary Education

**2.14.1** Tamil Nadu has been consistently in the forefront in implementation of educational programmes over the years. Tamil Nadu is next only to Kerala and Maharashtra in overall and female literacy among the major states in the country. The overall literacy rate has gone up from 62.7 per cent in 1991 to 73.47 percent in 2001. The female literacy rate has gone up by more than 13 percentage points from 51.33 per cent in 1991 to 64.55 per cent in 2001. The ratio of male literacy to female literacy has come down from 1.4 in 1991 to 1.27 in 2001, revealing the narrowing of gender inequality in the State. In Tamil Nadu the plan outlay on education, which was only, Rs.3.82 crore during the First Five Year Plan has increased to Rs.1781.60 crore during Tenth Plan.

**2.14.2** The success story of Tamil Nadu under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has become a model to be emulated at the national level. During 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 54739.00 lakh is proposed for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)*, including State share. The following objectives are to be realized through the implementation of the above scheme.

#### *Elementary Education*

- Achieving enrolment of all school age children and to provide 5 years of schooling for all these children before 2007 and 8 years of schooling before 2010.
- Ensuring retention of all children enrolled atleast up to eighth standard.
- Ensuring quality education leading to every child attaining minimum levels of learning competencies.
- Ensuring harmonious and all round development of the child's personality.
- Micro-level decentralized planning and management through community participation.
- Universal retention by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- SSA Mission is being implemented in Tamil Nadu since 2001-2002.
- It will be implemented in the state upto 2010 to achieve the objectives of SSA.

#### *Secondary Education*

**2.14.3** The important activities proposed to be taken up during 2006-07 to realize the above objectives are as follows:

- Upgradation of 133 EGS centres into new primary schools.
- Upgradation of 522 primary schools into upper primary schools.

- Construction of 133 Primary school buildings.
- Construction of 546 upper primary school buildings.
- Construction of 12419 Additional class rooms.
- Provision of Toilet facilities to 5200 schools.
- Provision of Water facilities to 4500 schools.
- Imparting in service training to 217837 teachers.
- Recruitment of 2503 new teachers.
- Free supply of text books and uniforms to students.
- Improvement of facilities for teaching Science.
- Provision of Computers & imparting of Computer literacy in schools.
- Provision of Teaching quality improvement fund to schools: . . . . .
- Establishing Language Teaching Laboratories in high and higher secondary schools.
- Increasing library access for high and higher secondary schools.
- Provision of science equipments to high and higher secondary schools.
- Supply of teaching appliances for high and higher secondary schools.
- Provision of minimum furniture, sports materials & electrification in primary & middle schools.

*Innovative Activities*

*Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)*

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

### *SC/ST Children*

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

### *Girls Education*

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

### *Computer Education*

**2.14.7** The State's focus is on Computer Aided Learning (CAL). Under this programme, BRCs, CRCs and select Middle Schools function as learning centers which are equipped with computer systems to provide training on CAL to teachers and Computer Aided Learning to children at the Upper Primary Level.

### *Integrated Education for the Disabled (IED)*

**2.14.8** Integrated Education for the Disabled is being implemented through NGOs in all the Districts. NGOs who are already experienced in this field have been chosen to implement the programme. Two Special teachers are appointed per Block to give training to teachers and also to give onsite supports to teachers who have disabled children in their classrooms. Medical camps are conducted and assistive devices are being provided. This is being done in collaboration with other related District Rehabilitation Department. Resource room has been set up in each BRC to facilitate learning and physical well being of the disabled children. A sum of Rs.1200 is being spent for each child.

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

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

*Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)*

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

*EDUSAT*

**2.14.11** The Educational Satellite (EDUSAT) is being used extensively for programme implementation, monitoring and training.

*Higher Education*

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

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

**2.14.14** An outlay of Rs.49876.52 lakh is proposed for General Education in the Annual Plan 2006-07. Of this, the proposed outlays for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.9975.30 lakh and Rs.750.75 lakh respectively.

#### *Technical Education*

**2.14.15** There are 236 Polytechnic Colleges with an intake of 66130 seats and 237 Engineering Colleges with an intake of 83932 seats and 12 Deemed Universities with 13 Engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu.

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

**2.14.17** A Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme has been taken up with World Bank assistance with lifetime allocation of Rs. 9616.27 lakh. The outlay proposed for 2006-07 is Rs.3819.14 lakh.

**2.14.18** The total outlay proposed for Technical Education for 2006-07 is Rs. 4556.73 lakh.

### **2.15 Tourism**

**2.15.1** The tourism sector in Tamil Nadu has great potential to create employment and thus contribute meaningfully to economic development. The major objectives for this sector in Tenth Five Year Plan are as follows:

- To increase the Tourist inflow to Tamil Nadu to 10-12% per annum from the present level of 7-9%.
- To stretch the period of stay of domestic tourists in Tamil Nadu from 7-9 to 10-12 days and in respect of foreign tourists from 4-7 days to 6-8 days

- To provide basic amenities and undertake major improvements to the existing infrastructure facilities at tourist spots conforming to international standards.

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

**2.15.3** During 2006-07 a sum of Rs.500 lakh is expected from Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for ongoing and new schemes, with a matching grant of Rs.500.00 lakh from State Government. Funds are being provided for development of tourism under the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Eastern Ghats Development Programme (EGDP), Integrated Coastal Area Development Programme (ICADP) etc. Marketing and publicity campaigns will continue to be conducted in major cities, as well as through the print and electronic media.

**2.15.4** A sum of Rs. 2210.19 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2006-07 for promotion and development of Tourism in the State.

## **2.16 Sports and Youth Services**

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

**2.16.2** In order to channelise the enthusiasm of the youth in sports activities, the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu was constituted in 1992 on the

pattern of the Sports Authority of India. The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu is the apex body, which implements activities for sports and youth welfare activities.

**2.16.3** During 2006-07, efforts will be made to improve and consolidate the sports infrastructure at State and District levels and to continue measures to identify and develop sporting talent in the State.

**2.16.4** The outlay for Sports and Youth services in the Annual Plan 2006-07 will be Rs.956.23 lakh. Of this, the outlays proposed for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.384.20 lakh and Rs.17.01 lakh respectively.

## **2.17 Health And Family Welfare**

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

**2.17.2** As a result of implementation of various programmes through the State's Department of Health and Family Welfare, there has been an overall improvement in the health situation and significant improvement in health indicators like life expectancy, birth rate, death rate, IMR and MMR. The combination of factors that have contributed to this remarkable improvement include, improvement in the quality of health care services, provision of infrastructure facilities to hospitals and PHCs, convergence of services provided by sectors of health, nutrition, social welfare and education, comprehensive package of MCH services, child survival and safe motherhood initiatives,



coordination at the district and lower formations, special IEC campaigns, acceptance of contraception, appropriate supplies and services of contraception, adequate supply of drugs, training and reorientation, package of incentives and awards, monitoring etc. The position in 2003 with regard to certain important indicators compared to All India, goals by 2000 as per National Health Policy and goals by 2007 as per State Tenth plan document is as follows:

Indicators	Position in 2003		Goals by 2000	Goals by 2007
	All India	Tamil Nadu		
Crude Birth rate (per 1000 population)	24.8	18.3	21.0	15
Crude Death rate (per 1000 population)	8.0	7.6	9.0	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	60.0	43.0	60	28
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	4.0	1.4	below 2	<1
Total Fertility Rate	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5
Life Expectancy at Birth (2001-2006) (Years)				
Male	67.0	64.0	64	70
Female	70.0	65.0		
Babies Birth Weight less than 2.5 kgs. (%)	30.0	17.6	10	15
Couple Protection Rate (%)	46.2	50.2	60	65
Natural Growth Rate (%) (2003)	1.68	1.07	1.2	<1

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

**2.17.3** Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), a sensitive indicator of health status as well as of overall socio-economic development, has fallen in Tamil Nadu from about 113/ 1000 live births in 1971 to 91/ 1000 in 1981 i.e., at 2.2 points per year. In the next decade the fall was much steeper namely 57/ 1000 in 1991 i.e at 3.4 points per year. Subsequently, IMR has declined from 49 in 2001 to 43 in 2003. As a result of the improved strategies of the Family Welfare Programme during 1970s and 1980s, the Crude Birth Rate in Tamil Nadu declined from 36/ 1000 population in 1973 to 28.9 in 1979. Though it remained static till 1984, it declined

rapidly to 21.6 in 1990 and 19.2 in 1994. The CBR for Tamil Nadu has further reduced from 19.1 in 2001 to 18.3 in 2003.

### *Health Infrastructure*

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

**2.17.5** There are 13 Medical Colleges and 1 Dental College in Govt. sector. There are 42 teaching hospitals in the State functioning under the control of Director of Medical Education. There are 3788 doctors, 4490 nurses, 3922 para medical staff and 21399 beds available under this Directorate. An average of 19739 inpatients and 66840 outpatients are treated per day in these hospitals. In addition to fulfilling the manpower requirements in terms of health personnel, training and research programmes are also implemented.

**2.17.6** The Medical and Rural Health Services are rendered through a grid of 29 District Headquarters Hospitals, 155 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, 80 Non-Taluk Hospitals, 11 Government Dispensaries and 11 mobile units, 7 women and children hospitals, 2 TB hospitals, 2 TB clinics and 7 leprosy hospitals under the administrative control of the Director of Medical and Rural Health Services. The daily average OP and IP strength is 1.79 lakh and 17293 respectively.

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

such as control of blindness, AIDS, Hill Area Development Programme, schemes for Adi dravida and Tribal Welfare.

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

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

**2.17.10** The Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is looking after the preventive aspect of the health care through the network of 1417 Primary Health Centres and 8682 Health Sub-Centres. Totally, 4773 beds and 2893 doctors are on roll of DPH to provide primary health care to the community and this Directorate is responsible for implementing all the National and State Health Programmes for immunization, school health, Maternal and Child Health Care, Food Adulteration and health education. Public Health and Preventive Medicine is also concerned with the prevention of diseases particularly vector borne diseases like malaria, filaria and Japanese encephalitis. The other programmes for control of diseases relate to small pox, cholera, typhoid, acute gastro-enteritis, leptospirosis, dengue and infective hepatitis. The Directorate has achieved the following:

- Malaria has been greatly reduced even though it is a problem in urban areas (Chennai city is a major contributor of malaria cases)
- Various immunisation programmes have been sustained at 100% year after year resulting in reduction in incidence of vaccine preventable diseases
- Ante-natal registration level is nearly 100%. Institutional delivery is 91.56%. Every pregnant woman receives 3 ante-natal check up on an average
- School Health Programme has been extended upto 12<sup>th</sup> Standard.

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

**2.17.12** The Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Department is attending to the maintenance and servicing of motor vehicles attached to the various Directorates relating to health. This Department is having one reconditioning and central body repair unit, 7 regional workshops, 9 district workshops and 27 mobile maintenance units with a fleet strength of 2688.

**2.17.13** The Family Welfare Programme launched in 1951 was aimed at promoting voluntary birth control through contraception. It started with a clinical approach but was modified as an extension approach with time bound targets from 1967 and received greater emphasis in successive Five Year Plans. Since late 70s, it expanded into a community oriented service network in which contraceptive services are part and parcel of the package of services for maternal and child health. The Family Welfare Programme is implemented through 1417 Primary Health Centres including 69 Community Health Centres,

8682 Health Sub-Centres, 114 post- partum centres, 382 rural family welfare bureau, 193 urban health posts, 101 urban family welfare centres, 1513 Approved Nursing Homes and 27 Voluntary Organisations (N.G.Os).

**2.17.14** Out of the total sterilisations in the State, 62% are performed in the Government Institutions, 6% in Voluntary Organisations, 23% in the Approved Nursing Homes, 3.8% in the Local Bodies and the remaining in unapproved Nursing Homes.

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

**2.17.16** Tuberculosis is a serious public health problem in the country. India accounts for nearly 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the global TB burden. Every year there are approximately 22 lakh new cases in the country of which approximately 10 lakh are new smear positive and therefore highly infectious. One person dies from TB in India every minute.

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

**2.17.18** The National Anti-Malaria Programme is the 'World's Biggest Health Programme' against a single communicable disease and continues to be the country's most comprehensive and multi-faceted public health activity. With the successful implementation of the programme in 1958, the annual incidence of Malaria was drastically reduced from 7.5 crore at the time of Independence to about 1 lakh in 1965 further it was reduced to 41,693 in the year 2004.

**2.17.19** The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) was launched in 1976. A recent Blindness Survey (2001-02) has indicated reduction in prevalence of blindness and significant rise in percentage of Intra-Ocular Lens (IOL) implantation.

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

#### *Health System Development Project*

**2.17.21** In order to reform the existing health system and also to upgrade the public hospitals and primary health centres by providing the necessary inputs, the Health System Development Project supported by the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.597.15 crore was launched in 2005 for a five year period, encompassing activities such as civil works, provision of equipments, IEC, training, health management information system, infrastructure development, provision of specialised medical personnel, NGO supported activities, tribal health, health care waste management, public private partnership and so on. The main objectives of the project are to improve health outcome of the poor households, especially in the areas of maternal and child health, awareness generation on non-communicable diseases and for trauma care. The project will also focus on the health of the tribal communities and disadvantaged groups in districts and blocks with poor health indicators. The benefits of the project will be reduction in mortality, morbidity and disability thereby improving the potential

earning capacity of the poor, timely care at client friendly hospitals and PHCs resulting in higher cure rates at lower cost and reducing pressure on tertiary hospitals.

#### *Reproductive and Child Health*

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

**2.17.23** Government of India is implementing a Comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme throughout the country. The second Phase of the programme was launched in April 1999 with the objectives: (i) to reduce the spread of HIV infection and (ii) to strengthen the capacity of Central / State Governments to respond to HIV / AIDS on a long-term basis. The Central Govt. is providing through the National AIDS Control organisation, technical, managerial and financial resources to State AIDS Control Societies for the implementation of the programme components.

**2.17.24** Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in combating HIV/ AIDS. Tamil Nadu was the first State in the country to create an independent and autonomous society viz., Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society (TANSACS) to implement intervention programmes through NGOs. The focus is on targeted intervention with specific population groups like commercial sex workers, truckers and helpers, youth in slum etc. The key activities of TANSACS include awareness

programmes and social mobilization activities, targeted intervention programmes through NGOs, training and capacity building activities, STD / RTI care and also outreach service, condom promotion activities, blood safety and voluntary blood donation activities, voluntary counselling and testing centres to identify HIV affected and to provide counselling etc.

**2.17.25** The approved outlay for Tenth Plan (2002-07) was Rs.700 crore for this sector. The anticipated expenditure incurred for the first four years is Rs.809.43 crore. The outlay proposed for Medical and Public Health for 2006-07 is Rs. 482.02 crore. Of this, the proposed outlays for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.9640.49 lakh and Rs.496.73 lakh respectively.

## **2.18 Water Supply and Sanitation**

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

### *Chennai city*

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



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

- Chennai Water Supply Augmentation Project – II: – to tap sources of water proximate to Chennai City, by construction of check dams across Palar at Vayalur, 4 check dams across Adyar and 2 check dams across River Cooum to augment the supply by 40 MLD.
- Setting up of 100 MLD Desalination Plant at Minjur.
- Strengthening of distribution system.

*Drinking Water Supply Problem outside Chennai*

**2.18.4** The normal service level norms for drinking water supply to the rural and urban population are as follows:

<b>Local Bodies</b>	<b>Per capita supply (in lpcd)</b>
Corporations	110
Municipalities	90
Special Village Panchayats	70
Rural Villages	40

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

**2.18.6** A resurvey was carried out during 2003 as per the guidelines of the Government of India to assess the drinking water supply status in rural areas. According to the resurvey, there are 81,787 rural habitations of which only 29,067 habitations were fully covered with 40-lpcd supply and the rest are partially or not covered. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period, it was programmed to cover

all the partially covered and the quality affected habitations. During the year 2002-03, 6,628 habitations were covered. During the year 2003-04, 6,156 rural habitations were covered. During 2004-05 6,500 rural habitations were covered. During 2005-06, 7241 habitations which are having service level less than 10 lpcd have been taken up. During 2006-07, all left out habitations will be covered on a var footing.

**2.18.7** There are 6 Corporations, 152 Municipalities, and 561 Special Village Panchayats in the State. Of these 51 Municipalities, and 292 Special Village Panchayats are fully covered and the balance 5 Corporations (excluding Chemai), 101 Municipalities, and 269 Special Village Panchayats are partially covered. The number of town covered under water supply augmentation scheme from 2002-03 are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of towns covered</b>
2002-03	72
2003-04	60
2004-05	50
2005-06	50

**2.18.8** It is proposed to extend water supply to uncovered urban local bodies in 2006-07.

**2.18.9** TWAD Board in association with Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University carried out a recharge project and identified 13,357 suitable areas for construction of recharge structures, and provided recharge structures in 9765 locations.

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

**2.18.11** Out of 152 Municipalities and 6 Corporations in the state, only 15 Municipalities and 4 Corporations have partial under ground sewerage systems. Sewerage schemes are under implementation in the Municipal towns of Erode,

Pallipalayam, Bhavani and Komarapalayam and in Trichirappalli Corporation which are located alongside of river Cauvery under the National River Action Plan. Further, new sewerage schemes under the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) have been taken up in Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli Corporations and Karur and Inam, Karur, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur and Mayiladuthurai Municipalities. In order to abate pollution in the River Palar, underground Sewerage Schemes for Ambur, Ranipet and Walajapet Municipalities have been formulated and proposals costing Rs.50 Crores have been posed to Government of India for support under the National River Conservation Programme. In addition, under the recently started TNUDP III Project, the State Govt. sanctioned underground sewerage schemes in district head quarter towns. This scheme will also be taken up in uncovered towns under JNNURM and UIDSSMT schemes recently launched by the Govt. of India.

*Plan Outlay:*

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>expenditure incurred / outlay earmarked (Rs. in lakh)</b>
2002-03	78083.69
2003-04	98129.75
2004-05	113083.56
2005-06	58579.22

The outlay proposed for 2006-07 is Rs. 55403.57 lakh.

**2.19 Housing and Urban Development**

*Housing*

**2.19.1** Shelter is the basic human requirement that needs to be met on priority basis. Investments in shelter not only improve and expand the available stock of

housing units, but also generate employment. It also improves both working and living environment. The housing stock coupled with education, health and water supply adds to the productivity of labour force.

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

**2.19.3** The State is providing a catalytic role in providing housing stock. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Co-operative Housing, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board are playing a major role in the creation of housing facilities in Tamil Nadu. The major sources for funding housing activity in the State are Housing and Urban Development Corporation limited (HUDCO), the State Government, LIC, HDFC and Commercial Banks. The housing stock has been steadily increasing in the State over the year with the financial help from these agencies. According to house listing operations in Censuses 2001, the position was as follows:

Households	Tamil Nadu	India
Total Nos	14,173,626	191,963,935
% of Households living in Permanent Census Houses	58.52	51.80
% of Households living in Temporary Census Houses	23.31	18.14

*Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)-Objectives, Strategies, Goals & Outlay*

**2.19.4** The policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu is to ensure the basic need, shelter for all. In order to achieve the ambitious goal of providing "A house for each family", various schemes are being implemented. The demand for

housing is on the increase day by day due to population growth and also migration towards urban centres in search of better employment. Added to this, in the changing circumstances, there has been an increased demand and desire to own houses. So the policy includes facilitating the provision of adequate houses, house sites, and cost effective / environment friendly technologies for all categories of people.

**2.19.5** Tamil Nadu stands 2<sup>nd</sup> in the rank of ratio of urban population in 2001 next to Maharashtra among the bigger states as against 5<sup>th</sup> rank in 1991. Tamil Nadu has registered an urban population growth rate of 42.79% in the last decade. Considering the growth of population every year, Tamil Nadu needs an additional 2.50 lakh houses to bridge the gap.

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

#### *Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board*

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

**2.19.8** The strategy has broadly the following three elements:

- To clear the slums in congested unhygienic urban areas and to construct tenements,
- To identify slums and provide basic facilities for ideal habitation.
- To construct tenements under rehabilitation and resettlement programme.

### *Slum clearance scheme*

**2.19.9** The Slum Clearance scheme envisages the construction of storied tenements with adequate infrastructure like water supply, sewerage, roads and street lights in dense urban slums, where equitable distribution of space is not possible and to re-house the slum families, in self contained hygienic tenements, in the same place. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board is implementing this scheme since its inception.

### *Construction of individual houses*

#### *Valmiki Ambedkar Housing Programme*

**2.19.10** Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board is implementing the work of construction of individual houses having the plinth area of 150 sq.ft. each with RCC roof and side brick walls in urban slums adopting the following funding pattern under the Centrally Shared Valmiki Ambedkar Housing Programme.

#### **2.19.11**

Sl.No.	Agency	%	Amount (Rs.)
1	GOI Grant	50%	20,000/-
2	Institutional Loan	40%	16,000/-
3	Beneficiary contribution	10%	4,000/-
	Total		40,000/-

### *Urban Renewal Scheme*

**2.19.12** The tenements constructed by TNSCB are allotted on a subsidised rent. The proceeds realised are not sufficient to maintain the tenements. To augment the resources for the maintenance of the tenements, TNSCB is constructing commercial complexes and MIG flats at vantage locations in Chennai and other major towns in Tamil Nadu. These commercial complexes are constructed on the small extent of left over lands, rendered surplus after constructing adequate number of tenements for the slum families in the same area. The surplus income generated under this programme is utilised for the maintenance of slum tenements.

*Permanent housing for the seashore fishermen/slum families affected by tsunami disaster - 2004.*

**2.19.13** The tsunami hit slum families in Chennai and other towns are re-housed in temporary shelter units. These families need to be resettled in permanent houses in alternate places at the earliest time. In order to resettle these families, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has programmed to construct 22,500 tenements/houses in Chennai and other towns at a total cost of Rs. 255.00 Crore for the slum families living on seashore, including those affected by the Tsunami disaster.

*Part II schemes for the year 2006-07*

**2.19.14** Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has proposed to implement the following schemes under Part II schemes of 2006-07.

<b>SI No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</b>
1	Antiflooding measures in low lying tenemental areas in Chennai	50.00
2	Sewerage connections in the slum tenemental in Trichy, Tanjavur, Kumbakonam and Karur.	60.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110.00</b>

*Tamil Nadu Housing Board*

**2.19.15** Tamil Nadu Housing Board functions with the goal of catering to the housing needs of the people of different income groups. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has been in the field of land development and construction of houses for the past 43 years. TNHB provides developed plot / houses / flats with all infrastructure facilities for all the income groups such as EWS / LIG/ MIG / HIG etc. at affordable prices.

<b>SI No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</b>
1	Computerization programme	25.00
2	Improvement and providing amenities to ten transit quarters at SAF Games Village	15.00
3	Improvement to TNGRHS flats at Lloyds Road, Peters Road and Todhunter Nagar.	100.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>140.00</b>

**2.19.16** The provision of basic services for the urban poor and development of housing for the poor will be a thrust area in 2006-07 and beyond, with the launch of Govt of India assisted JNNURM and IHSDP schemes. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and Tamil Nadu Housing Board are engaged in preparing a shelf of projects for posing for assistance under these schemes.

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

*Plan Outlay*

**2.19.18** The Tenth Five Year plan outlay for the Housing sector was fixed at Rs. 100000 lakh. Against this the expenditure incurred during the Tenth five year plan period is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)</b>
2002-03	23518.17
2003-04	24697.04
2004-05	18702.15
2005-06	10302.06

**2.19.19** The outlay for 2006-07 is Rs.53527.31 lakhs.

*Urban Development*

**2.19.20** Urbanisation is a global phenomenon and Tamil Nadu is no exception in witnessing rapid urbanisation. The trend in urbanisation is not only reflected in the growth of population in urban centres, but also increase in the number of urban centres. The implications of urbanisation for the State are many. The



rural area of the State will inevitably shed a part of its population and this will have to be absorbed in urban centres.

**2.19.21** Tamil Nadu is one of the States undergoing rapid urbanisation and ranks as the third most urbanised State in India. As per 2001 Census, the total population of Tamil Nadu is 6.21 crores of which the urban population is 2.72 crores, which is 44% of the total population.

<b>Growth of Urbanisation in Tamil Nadu (Population in millions)</b>			
<b>Item</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011(Projected)</b>
Total Population	55.86	62.11	67.8
Urban Population	19.08	27.24	30.5
Urban Growth rate	19.59	42.79	45.0

*Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) - Approach and Strategy*

**2.19.22** The challenge of urban development calls for major reforms in both the financing and management of urban infrastructure. The experience from the past Five Year Plans underscores three basic urban sector issues:

- need for capacity building within City Governance, for efficient and responsive urban service delivery,
- given the investment requirements, the imperative to access long term debt and eventually create a market of municipal debt, thereby linking urban needs with domestic debt market, and
- since debt financed projects require substantial tariff changes, the need for political consensus and participatory project structuring.

These three components should form the basis of any future Urban Work Plan.

**2.19.23** The improvement in civic services is possible only through a responsive civic administration. The urban local bodies in the state aim to enhancing the efficiency in delivery of the following civic services namely

- Cleanliness - removal of rubbish and garbage,
- Provision of protected drinking water,

- Usable public toilets - preventing defecation in public places, roads etc.,
- Proper drainage and sewerage systems,
- Providing street lights,
- Usable roads with clear pathways,
- Avoiding nuisance of stray animals,
- Prevention of pollution - water, air, noise etc.,
- Public utilities like markets, bus stands etc.,
- Open spaces and parks- recreational areas,
- Prevention of new slums and removal of encroachments,

*Outlay*

**2.19.24** To carry forward and complete the infrastructure developments and to take up the new projects, an outlay of Rs.5,979.20 crore is envisaged during the Tenth Five Year Plan for the Urban Development sector. Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III launched in 2005 with an outlay of Rs 1350 Crores. (US \$ 300 million) it is proposed to implement a number of measures to improve user infrastructure and enhance the quality of services in the urban local bodies. Further the State Government is proposing to under take a major push for infrastructure improvement under the JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT schemes. In this connection city development plans has already been drawn up for Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore. The State has also drawn up implementation time lines for the reform agenda underlying the new schemes.

*(b) Directorate of Town and Country Planning*

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

*Master Plans / New Town Development Plans*

**2.19.26** Preparation of Master Plans /New Town Development Plans envisages judicious allocation of land/space to different sectors in consideration for a projected population to a stipulated time frame of ten years. The Department has so far prepared 108 Master Plans and six New Town Development Plans. Master Plans which were approved earlier are being taken up for updating to suit the latest developments and Government policies. The Master Plans for additional towns were taken for 2006-07.

*Detailed Development Plans*

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

- **2.19.28.** Consented/.Approved. . 100 Detailed Development Plans were taken up and completed during 2005-06. It has been proposed to take up preparation of further Detailed Development Plans during 2006-07 and the work is under progress.

*Implementation of projects in Heritage Towns*

**2.19.29** The Government have identified 38 heritage towns aimed at conservation of cultural and historical importance. The preparation of development plan for heritage towns include beautification, regulation of construction, provision of amenities, conservation and preservation of historical areas and urban planning. Development plans for these heritage towns have been prepared and are under various stages of implementation.

**Part II Schemes for 2006-07.**

SI No	Description	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	Purchase Hardware and software and related items for E-governance	10.00
2	Replacement of two Vehicles	8.50
3	Furniture for Head and Regional offices	5.00
	Total	23.50

*(c) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)*

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

*Outer Ring Road*

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

*Mass Rapid Transit System*

**2.19.32** The Mass Rapid Transit System (Phase I) from Beach to Thiumailai is already in operation. The MRTS Phase II from Thiumailai to Velachery is implemented in full swing and has been partially commissioned up to Thiruvanmiyur. Under extension of phase II, it has been decided to extend the MRTS from Velachery to St. Thomas Mount. It is proposed to commercially exploit the air space of the platform of the nine stations. In this regard four consultancy firms were assigned the job of preparation of design.

*Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) – III*

**2.19.33** In tandem with the other measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to mitigate the increasing transportation problems of the Chennai Metropolitan Area, the GOTN - CMDA has proposed to undertake a five-year project (2005-2010) with the World Bank Assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.760 crore from 2005-2006. The medium term measures aimed at relieving traffic congestion by removing major bottle-necks in the urban road and rail

network which include widening and strengthening of many links in the urban arterial network particularly in the CMA, replacing the road - rail level crossing with underpasses / overpasses, improving the road safety and air quality by construction of pedestrian subways, installing traffic control and enforcement measures etc.

*Municipal Administration Department*

**2.19.34** Solid Waste Management – A detailed exercise has been undertaken to prepare Action Plans for Solid Waste management in all Municipalities and corporations. Land is being acquired for Municipalities for compost yard and similar activities. All the Urban Local Bodies have taken steps for segregation at source with special IEC efforts for zero garbage concept and it has been programmed to motivate SHGs in preparing manure from degradable waste in the compost yards.

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

**2.19.36** The Tamil Nadu Urban Finance & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDCO) was created to extend financial assistance to various Govt. agencies to develop infrastructure including water supply, drainage, road, bridges, flyovers, commercial complexes and various civic amenities in the urban areas of the State. TUFIDCO is also the nodal agency for two important Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely the Mega city Programme (MCP) of Chennai and the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).

**2.19.37** The New Tirupur Area Development Corporation Limited (NTADCL) was established in February 1995 under the Indian Companies Act of 1956 as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by Government of Tamil Nadu, Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (ILFS) and Tirupur Exporters Association

(TEA) with the primary objective of implementing the Tirupur Area Development Project (TADP). This is the first Water Sector related project developed under the public-private partnership framework in the country.

**Part II-2006-07**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</b>
1	Installation of gasifier crematoriums in 5 Municipal corporations and 19 Municipalities	600.00
2	Construction of slaughter houses in 3 Corporations and 34 Municipalities	370.00
3	Purchase of land for compost yards for 12 Third grade Municipalities	172.76
4	Improvement of water supply schemes in financially weaker municipalities	290.00
5	Improvement to BT Road and Construction of storm water drains in financially weaker municipalities	600.00
6	Construction of New Bridge across Palar River in Vaniyambadi Municipality	85.00
7	Safety equipments for workers in cleaning septic tanks	100.00
8.	Providing SCADA / Telemetry System in Pillur –CWSS in Coimbatore District	100.00
9.	Thiruppathur Special Village Panchayat water Resource recharge scheme (Sivaganga District)	280.00
10.	Providing safety equipments for sewer workers	150.00
11.	Providing Telemetry system for monitoring the O &M for Water Supply and Sewerage System in one area in Chennai city	250.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2997.76</b>

*Plan Outlay*

**2.19.38** The Tenth Five Year plan outlay for the Urban Development sector was fixed at Rs. 237500 lakh. Against this the expenditure incurred /outlay earmarked during the Tenth five year plan period is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)</b>
2002-03	63977.07
2003-04	66806.85
2004-05	49522.30
2005-06	33483.20

*During 2006-07, the proposed outlay is Rs.72273.53 lakhs.*

## **2.20 Labour and Labour Welfare**

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

- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- The Tamil Nadu Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1981

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

**2.20.3** Integrated Housing Schemes for Beedi Workers which is a centrally sponsored scheme is under implementation for the benefit of the Beedi workers. Eradication of child labour is a priority area for the Labour Department. The National Child Labour Project and INDUS Child Labour project are implemented in various Districts.

**2.20.4** The responsibility of administering the social security schemes under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, such as the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme and Employees Pension Scheme vests with the Employees Provident Fund Organisation. The primary objective of these schemes is to provide social security and to inculcate amongst the workers a spirit of savings while they are gainfully employed and to make provision for their benefit after they retire from service and their family members if they die in harness.

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

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

**2.20.7** The vocational training system seeks to provide training for developing the skills of those entering the labour force. Two major resources for such training are the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and the Industrial establishments that take part in the Industrial training. The Craftsmen training scheme ensures training of skilled craftsmen with the vast network of Government ITIs established throughout Tamil Nadu. There are 57 Government ITIs imparting training in 37 Engineering and 16 Non Engineering Trades with a total capacity of 18,664 trainees. With a view to supplementing the State's effort, the Government have encouraged private participation in the field of Craftsmen training and 605 Private Industrial Training Centres have come up in Tamil Nadu with a capacity of 56732 trainees. Besides, there are 633 private Industrial



schools functioning in the State, with a capacity of 55725 trainees. Apprenticeship training is provided under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to the ITIs passed out trainees in Industrial establishments for periods ranging from 6 months to 4 years to expose them in specific areas of skills in industries.

**2.20.8** The scheme of upgradation of ITIs into Centre of Excellence is being implemented in Tamil Nadu. The main thrust of the programme is to provide appropriate infrastructure equipments, updated syllabi to the new trade introduced in these ITIs. This scheme will cater to the skill requirement of the industries in the particular areas by organizing multi skilled courses on modular pattern. Four Government ITIs had been upgraded into Centre of Excellence.

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

**2.20.10** The important schemes and activities envisaged in the Annual Plan 2006-07 include strengthening of Industrial Training Institutes, modernisation of existing Industrial Training Institutes by introduction of new trades and supply of equipments, upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence and Apprenticeship Training Scheme and provision of training to the training personnel to equip themselves with the latest skill and technology,

**2.20.11** A sum of Rs.7451.54 lakh is proposed for Labour and Labour Welfare in the Annual Plan. Of this, the outlay proposed for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs. 1430.70 lakh and Rs.43.51 lakh respectively.

## **2.21 Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs**

### *Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare*

**2.21.1** India is a welfare state, committed to the welfare and development of its people and of vulnerable sections in particular. The Constitution of India,

stands testimony to the commitment of the State to ensure welfare and securing social and economic justice to all its people.

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

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

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

Scheduled Tribe population have been implemented by the Government with the objective of facilitating faster socio-economic development of SC/ ST population.

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

**2.21.6** As education is a basic requisite for the empowerment of SCs/ STs, efforts are being made to arrest the school dropout rates and improve the enrolment and retention rates through provision of scholarships, incentives to girl students, basic infrastructure facilities to schools/ hostels, upgradation of schools, construction of additional class rooms and lab buildings, other educational aids and support.

**2.21.7** Though nearly 70% of the total allocation has been on educational development, the literacy level of the Scheduled Castes (63.2%) and Scheduled Tribes (41.5%) is less than the overall literacy level (73.5% as per 2001 Census). The difference in female literacy level (for SC 53.0% and for Tribals 32.8%) is still more pronounced. The pass percentage in X and XII Std in Adi-Dravidar Welfare schools was 57% and 73% in 1997-98 and during 2005-06 it was 70% and 54% respectively. Hence major thrust is laid on educational schemes and specific measures are being taken to improve the quality of education in Adi-dravidar and Tribal schools.

**2.21.8** To give priority to girls' education and also to reduce the dropout rate and encourage the enrolment among SC/ ST girl students studying in standards III to VI incentives are provided. Textbooks and notebooks are supplied free of cost to all the students studying in ADW/ GTR schools. In order to encourage students for pursuing higher studies, free bicycles were provided to all SC/ ST/

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

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

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

*Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare*

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

The strict adherence to the reservation policy by all the Government Departments / undertakings, has contributed to a substantial number of posts in the Government including its undertakings being occupied by members of BCs, MBCs and DNCs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**2.21.17** The State Minorities Commission has been reconstituted to advise the Government on various measures necessary to safeguard the interests of

religious and linguistic minorities. Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation Ltd., (TAMCO) was formed in 1999 and it is functioning on the same lines as Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation. It acts as the State Channelising Agency for the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, New Delhi. The Corporation is working for the socio-economic development of minorities in Tamil Nadu.

**2.21.18** The total outlay for SCs, STs and OBCs for Tenth Plan was Rs.1882.00 crore. During the first four years of the Tenth Plan i.e. 2002-03 to 2005-06, the anticipated expenditure was Rs.1064.00 crore. The outlay proposed for 2006-07 is Rs.504.67 crore. Of this, the proposed outlays for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.23502.59 lakh and Rs.793.02 lakh respectively.

## **2.22. Social Welfare and Nutrition.**

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

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

**2.22.3** In Tamil Nadu (as in other parts of the country), social security is provided through both promotional and protective measures. While promotional social security includes poverty alleviation programmes, employment generation programmes, provision of basic needs and the public distribution system, protective social security includes entitlements to those affected by old age, disability, sickness, maternity, employment injury etc., and includes contributory benefits in the form of pensions and retirement benefits to Government employees provident funds and other benefits for workers in factories and other commercial establishments, pensions for vulnerable groups and marriage and maternity or other social assistance for women (and others).

#### *Welfare of women and children*

**2.22.4** The status of women is reflected through indicators like literacy level, work participation rate, gender development index (GDI) etc. The GDI is a summary measure, which has been found to be useful in comparing stages of gender development. The GDI (2001) for Tamil Nadu is 0.654 as against the All-India value of 0.560 (HDR 2002). This shows that Tamil Nadu's achievement in gender equality is better than that in the country as a whole. Sex ratio in Tamil Nadu in 2001 was 986/ 1000 as against 974/ 1000 in 1991. The juvenile sex ratio in Tamil Nadu is 939 according to 2001 census as compared to 948 in 1991 census. With regard to female literacy, the rate in Tamil Nadu has increased from 27% in 1971 to 35% in 1981, 51% in 1991 and 64.55% in 2001. The female work participation rate has increased from 22.95% in 1971 to 32.41% in 1981 and to 34.41% in 1991 and it has reduced to 31.15% in 2001. The programmes, which have improved the status of women are classified broadly into economic



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

**2.22.5** To help financially poor parents in getting their daughter married and to promote the educational status of poor girls, **Moovalur Ramammirthan Ammaiya Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme** was implemented with effect from 1989. It has now been revived and implemented with an increase of Rs.5000/- i.e. from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.15,000/- per beneficiary (for girls above 8 years).

**2.22.6** Measures and Institutions for protection of children and women from abuse, exploitation, ill treatment, neglect etc., under the provision of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, and to facilitate their growth and development with the ultimate objective of mainstreaming them are undertaken by the Directorate of Social Defence. The residential Institutions established under the provisions of Juvenile Act 1986 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 provide care, treatment, custody, educational and vocational training, rehabilitation to abandoned, neglected, destitute and delinquent children and women who came under the provisions of the above said Acts. There are totally 50 Institutions out of which 8 observation homes (6 run by the Dept directly and 2 run by the NGOs funded by Govt), 31 children homes (11 run by the Dept directly and 20 by NGOs funded by the Govt.) for boys and girls, 6 protective/ vigilance homes, 2 special homes for boys and girls and 3 aftercare organisations are run by Government and 20 by voluntary organisations. The Commissionerate is running residential institutions established under the provision of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. These Institutions provide care,

treatment, custody, educational and vocational training, and rehabilitation to the children and women. The other ongoing programmes are: maintenance of homes, training to the inmates in various trades, functioning of the State level programme and monitoring cell etc.

**2.22.7 The Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project (TNWDP)** was initiated in 1989-90, with the assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Initially, it was launched in eight districts. The focus was on the formation of SHGs of poor women to improve their economic position. A group of 12 to 20 persons of similar economic class, generally poor women get together to organize themselves into a cohesive group and start economic activities to improve the social and economic position through collective action. The success of the project led to the announcement of Mahalir Thittam in 1996-97 under State budget extending the coverage to the entire State in a phased manner. This project is based on a long-term partnership among three agencies – the State Government, NGOs and banks/ financial institutions. The project is implemented through a network of Self Help Groups (SHGs), federations of SHGs namely Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs), Block Level Federations (BLFs) and District Level Federations (DLFs) established and nurtured with Village Officers' support at the field level. As on 31.03.2006, 3.16 lakh Self Help Groups have been formed and 50.38 lakh women have enrolled themselves with a savings estimated to Rs.1037.69 crore. Training programmes such as EDP and vocational training are also imparted to them. Members of matured SHGs who are ready to absorb loans are linked with banks and other financial institutions to avail external credit. As on 21.3.2006, 2.16 lakh SHGs have been linked with bank credit with a total financial outlay of Rs.1765.24 crore for various rural based activities such as agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry, cottage and village industries and other small business / micro enterprises in urban areas.

*World Bank Aided Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project (TNEPRP)*

**2.22.8** The World Bank aided Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project (TNEPRP) is the Govt. of Tamil Nadu's initiative to reduce poverty and empower the women and disadvantaged in the State. The overall goal of the project is to support Government of Tamil Nadu's strategy of reducing rural poverty through support for productive activities and investments, using the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach. The project has a specific livelihood focus and will build the capacity of self-help groups and activity-based groups to undertake viable livelihood activities. Substantial technical support is proposed to be provided to the self help groups in selecting income generating activities, getting credit linkage from the banks and for sustaining their activities through market linkages and marketing support. The total cost of the project is around Rs.717.00 crore out of which the State Government's share will be around Rs.121.80 crore.

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

**2.22.10** The outlay approved for Social Welfare for Tenth Plan was Rs. 200 crore. During the first four years of Tenth Plan i.e. in 2002-03 to 2005-06, the anticipated expenditure is reported to be Rs.1071.40 crore. The outlay proposed for 2006-07 is Rs.104390.27 lakh. Of this, the proposed outlay for Special

Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs. 20022.05 lakh and Rs. 965.09 lakh respectively.

### *Nutrition*

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

### *Nutritional Programmes*

**2.22.12** Providing food for children outside the home is not a new idea in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has a long history of providing organised child care services which emphasise on nutrition to children outside home under institutional care. In 1956, a school midday meal scheme was in operation in 8000 elementary schools covering 2 lakh children. In 1961, CARE offered Bulgar wheat under which children in 30000 schools were covered. In 1967, the system was radically modified to operate through central kitchens. In 1970, a Special Nutrition Programme was introduced to cover the children below the school age group. Following the adoption of National Policy for Children in 1974, the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was launched initially (with the assistance from Government of India) in three pilot areas in the State in 1976. With further expansion of ICDS in Tamil Nadu, 116 blocks/ projects are now in operation under the General ICDS following the All-India pattern. The scheme provides a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition,

immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school education, health and nutrition education for the mothers. The target groups are children in age group of 0-5, expectant women and nursing mothers. In each ICDS project, there are child welfare centres called Anganwadi centres (AWCs) serving as the focal point for delivery of services under ICDS schemes.

**2.22.13** Independently, in 1980, the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP-I, 1980 to 1989) was started with the World Bank aid with a focus on the nutritionally most vulnerable groups, children under three years along with pregnant and nursing women and eventually covered 174 blocks. A second World Bank assisted nutrition project, TINP-II that was started in 1991 covered all non - ICDS blocks in the State. This was operational till December 1997. TINP-II was replaced by World Bank assisted ICDS III (WB-ICDS III) from 1998.

**2.22.14** . Earlier, starting on 1st July 1982, Tamil Nadu saw the beginning of one of the largest phased expansions of mid-day feeding through the **Nutritious Meal Programme (NMP)**. This is a major hunger programme to provide a substitute hot meal in centres to combat hunger. Starting with rural preschooler (2+ to 5 years), the scheme was expanded in phases to cover urban areas, school children upto 15 years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers and various categories of pensioners for social security. This feeding programme is covered under the State budget. From 1995 onwards, under the National programme of nutritional support to primary education, free rice at the rate of 100 grams per child per day for 10 months / 200 days in an academic year is given to primary school children studying in I to V standards. The NMP has been well integrated with the General ICDS and WB aided ICDS Project in respect of the pre school population. Apart from the noon meal, the ICDS centres provide complementary nutritional supplements to children below 24 months (36 in the case of WB-ICDS III). In addition, other child development services are also in operation like pre-school education, inputs for early childhood care and development, health inputs to complement direct nutrition inputs, health care for the pregnant and lactating mothers, schemes for adolescent girls and a variety of IEC activities. The noon meal for children is proposed to be enhanced with the provision of 2 eggs per

week per child with effect from 15.07.2006 to increase protein intake of the beneficiary children.

**2.22.15** At present, there are 116 General ICDS Projects in the State, of which 67 are in rural areas, 2 in tribal areas and 47 in urban slums. In addition, there are 318 WB-ICDS Projects, all in rural areas. Totally, there are 42677 centres (23177 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under General ICDS III and 19,500 under WB ICDS project functioning in Tamil Nadu serving a population of 1.17 crores and feeding 10.39 lakh children and 5.54 lakh adults. If the 41,590 school centres are added, the coverage under direct nutrition intervention is 77.62 lakh beneficiaries through 83658 centres. In respect of coverage of SC/ST, two separate tribal projects are under operation in General ICDS.

**2.22.16** Thus, though the feeding programmes would have been started to combat hunger, the Government has over the years made serious efforts to combine provision of food under NMP with other services such as health care, immunization, growth monitoring, pre & post natal care for women, communication and nutrition education through programmes like ICDS and TINP. The number of centres and number of beneficiaries at present under the various nutrition programmes are given below:

**Current status of Nutrition Programmes**

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

\*\* GOI's approval obtained for 3049 new centers

**2.22.17** The outlay approved for Nutrition for Tenth Plan was Rs.400.00 crore. During the first four years of Tenth Plan i.e. in 2002-03 to 2005-06, the anticipated expenditure is reported to be Rs.2085.43 crore. The outlay proposed for 2006-07 is Rs.74987.53 lakh, of which the outlay set apart for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are Rs.14997.51 lakh and Rs.1499.75 lakh respectively.

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**Statement – I**  
**Annual Plan 2006 - 07 - Proposed Outlay**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2005-06		Annual Plan 2006-07
		Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>				
1	Crop Husbandry	32214.90	16121.16	11213.83
2	Soil & Water Conservation	7055.93	4601.86	9072.88
3	Animal Husbandry	1247.18	1587.45	2337.86
4	Dairy Development	59.50	59.50	322.94
5	Fisheries	1593.30	2366.55	3434.18
6	Forestry & Wild Life, Plantations	14253.38	12289.32	17139.25
7	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing control	19.26	18.23	493.30
8	Agri. Research & Education	5045.27	6191.90	10465.41
9	Agri. Financial Institutions	100.00	0.00	1400.01
10	Co-operation	7975.42	6459.22	2641.92
<b>Total - I</b>		<b>69564.14</b>	<b>49695.19</b>	<b>58521.58</b>
<b>II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1	Special Program for R.D.	54401.15	79632.97	70364.51
2	Land Reforms	24.39	0.00	25.61
3	Community Development	61694.92	65948.54	81834.69
<b>Total - II</b>		<b>116120.46</b>	<b>145581.51</b>	<b>152224.81</b>
<b>III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES</b>				
1	Special Area Programme	11040.00	#	0.00
<b>Total - III</b>		<b>11040.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>IV. WATER RESOURCES</b>				
1	Major & Medium Irrigation & Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion etc.	26943.91	18072.19	42860.86
2	Minor Irrigation	6160.33	4651.23	8057.00
3	Command Area Development	1839.44	2042.45	1775.78
<b>Total - IV</b>		<b>34943.68</b>	<b>24765.87</b>	<b>52693.64</b>
<b>V. ENERGY</b>				
1	Power	130464.32	165184.14	142560.71
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	578.93	655.35	577.42
<b>Total - V</b>		<b>131043.25</b>	<b>165839.49</b>	<b>143138.13</b>



(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2005-06		Annual Plan 2006-07
		Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
<b>VI. INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>				
1	Village & Small Industries	36460.54	34380.14	36921.59
2	Other Industries(other than VSI)	11695.11	9106.34	4223.86
3	Minerals	14.94	22.40	103.91
<b>Total - VI</b>		<b>48170.59</b>	<b>43508.88</b>	<b>41249.36</b>
<b>VII. TRANSPORT</b>				
1	Port & Light Houses Shipping	300.02	0.00	850.02
2	Roads and Bridges	140959.21	172856.40	238676.09
3	Road & Inland water Transport	4176.83	1726.53	10892.45
<b>Total - VII</b>		<b>145436.06</b>	<b>174582.93</b>	<b>250418.56</b>
<b>VIII. COMMUNICATIONS</b>				
<b>IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>				
1	Scientific Services & Research (inc S&T)	224.91	231.25	229.35
2	Ecology & Environment	356.61	590.53	1181.98
<b>Total - IX</b>		<b>581.52</b>	<b>821.78</b>	<b>1411.33</b>
<b>X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>				
1	Secretariat Economic Services	1869.90	8367.69	12594.99
2	Tourism	2266.70	1728.92	2210.19
3	Surveys & Statistics	49.76	68.44	107.13
4	Weights & Measures	0.02	0.00	49.16
5	Civil Supplies	172.87	105.92	69.89
<b>Total - X.</b>		<b>4359.25</b>	<b>10270.97</b>	<b>15031.36</b>
<b>XI. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>				
1	General Education	37205.36	38049.48	49876.52
2	Technical Education	4852.15	5277.37	4556.73
3	Sports & Youth Services	1396.01	3239.45	1956.23
4	Art & Culture	836.07	412.87	694.09
5	Medical & Public Health	26874.17	34400.68	48202.44
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	62577.07	58579.22	55403.57
7	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	10838.16	10302.06	53527.31
8	Urban Development	37039.00	33483.20	72273.53
9	Information & Publicity	225.13	62.99	381.72
10	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	40311.94	40396.59	50467.24
11	Labour & Labour Welfare	7060.54	6501.67	7451.54

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2005-06		Annual Plan 2006-07
		Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
12	Social Security & Social Welfare	49867.76	50076.87	104390.27
13	Nutrition	61565.43	65026.99	74987.53
14	Other Social Services	2533.63	1699.07	2843.21
<b>Total - XI</b>		<b>343182.42</b>	<b>347508.51</b>	<b>527011.93</b>
<b>XII. GENERAL SERVICES</b>				
1	Stationery & Printing	100.01	99.57	193.17
2	Public Works	6815.62	4909.84	8106.82
<b>Total - XII</b>		<b>6915.63</b>	<b>5009.41</b>	<b>8299.99</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>911357.00</b>	<b>967584.54</b>	<b>1250000.00</b>

# Reflected in respective sectors.

**Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 Proposed Outlay  
GN - Statement**

State: Tamil Nadu

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06		Annual Plan 2006-07
		Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>I. AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>							
1	Crop Husbandry	135000.00	5851.81	15414.33	7548.04	32214.9	16121.16	11213.83
2	Soil & Water Conservation	43760.00	2666.57	4480.92	7149.06	7055.93	4601.86	9072.88
3	Animal Husbandry	10000.00	760.31	688.41	586.85	1247.18	1587.45	2337.86
4	Dairy Development	5000.00	0.00	98.00	88.00	59.50	59.50	322.94
5	Fisheries	20400.00	1748.08	4513.03	3941.67	1593.3	2366.55	3434.18
6	Forestry & Wild Life, Plantations	134810.00	11217.96	11635.19	10713.27	14253.38	12289.32	17139.25
7	Food Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing control	1455.00	0.50	6.99	9.61	19.26	18.23	493.30
8	Agri.Research & Education	35000.00	5619.14	4616.57	5064.91	5045.27	6191.9	10465.41
9	Agri. Financial Institutions	3550.00	830.92	792.45	457.01	100.00	0.00	1400.01
10	Co-operation	4230.00	7584.25	7640.15	11360.87	7975.42	6459.22	2641.92
	<b>Total - I</b>	<b>393205.00</b>	<b>36279.54</b>	<b>49886.04</b>	<b>46919.29</b>	<b>69564.14</b>	<b>49695.19</b>	<b>58521.58</b>
	<b>II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1	Special Program for R.D.	350000.00	57014.68	76635.47	46142.29	54401.15	79632.97	70364.51
2	Land Reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.39	0.00	25.61
3	Community Development	60000.00	3780.13	2282.85	43736.27	61694.92	65948.54	81834.69
	<b>Total - II</b>	<b>410000.00</b>	<b>60794.81</b>	<b>78918.32</b>	<b>89878.56</b>	<b>116120.46</b>	<b>145581.51</b>	<b>152224.81</b>
	<b>III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES</b>							
1	Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11040	#	0.00
	<b>Total - III</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11040.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>IV. WATER RESOURCES</b>							
1	Major & Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	170000.00	27009.70	23120.72	23464.08	26943.91	18072.19	42860.86
2	Minor Irrigation	50000.00	5706.93	8526.99	7950.20	6160.33	4651.23	8057.00
3	Command Area Development	17500.00	2271.13	2335.09	1839.44	1839.44	2042.45	1775.78
	<b>Total - IV.</b>	<b>237500.00</b>	<b>34987.76</b>	<b>33982.80</b>	<b>33253.72</b>	<b>34943.68</b>	<b>24765.87</b>	<b>52693.64</b>

**Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 Proposed Outlay  
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State: Tamil Nadu

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06		Annual Plan 2006-07
		Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>V. ENERGY</b>							
1	Power	800000.00	108523.99	100261.38	126126.89	130464.32	165184.14	142560.71
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2965.00	294.44	122.74	501.80	578.93	655.35	577.42
	<b>Total - V.</b>	<b>802965.00</b>	<b>108818.43</b>	<b>100384.12</b>	<b>126628.69</b>	<b>131043.25</b>	<b>165839.49</b>	<b>143138.13</b>
	<b>VI. INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>							
1	Village & Small Industries	35000.00	13473.56	24647.01	30668.17	36460.54	34380.14	36921.59
2	Other Industries(other than VSI)	20000.00	12315.18	5009.05	13568.07	11695.11	9106.34	4223.86
3	Minerals	500.00		23.19	30.68	14.94	22.4	103.91
	<b>Total - VI</b>	<b>55500.00</b>	<b>25788.74</b>	<b>29679.25</b>	<b>44266.92</b>	<b>48170.59</b>	<b>43508.88</b>	<b>41249.36</b>
	<b>VII. TRANSPORT</b>							
1	Port & Light Houses Shipping	3000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.02	0	850.02
2	Roads and Bridges	600000.00	50751.11	57488.07	102418.60	140959.21	172856.4	238676.09
3	Road & Inland water Transport	70000.00	691.20	627.87	1658.81	4176.83	1726.53	10892.45
	<b>Total - VII</b>	<b>673000.00</b>	<b>51442.31</b>	<b>58115.94</b>	<b>104077.41</b>	<b>145436.06</b>	<b>174582.93</b>	<b>250418.56</b>
	<b>VIII. COMMUNICATIONS</b>							
	<b>IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>							
1	Scientific Services & Research (inc S&T)	4735.00	193.94	236.70	349.52	224.91	231.25	229.35
2	Ecology & Environment	11305.00	50.82	75.71	0.00	356.61	590.53	1181.98
	<b>Total - IX</b>	<b>16040.00</b>	<b>244.76</b>	<b>312.41</b>	<b>349.52</b>	<b>581.52</b>	<b>821.78</b>	<b>1411.33</b>
	<b>X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>							
1	Secretariat Economic Services	4000.00	509.90	1540.85	8409.39	1869.9	8367.69	12594.99
2	Tourism	10200.00	62.00	1340.65	2065.66	2266.7	1728.92	2210.19
3	Surveys & Statistics	1000.00	36.52	35.19	45.24	49.76	68.44	107.13
4	Weights & Measures	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.20	0.02	0	49.16
5	Civil Supplies	2360.00	0.00	189.74	105.89	172.87	105.92	69.89
	<b>Total - X.</b>	<b>17560.00</b>	<b>608.42</b>	<b>3106.43</b>	<b>10648.38</b>	<b>4359.25</b>	<b>10270.97</b>	<b>15031.36</b>

**Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 Proposed Outlay  
GN - Statement**

State: Tamil Nadu

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06		Annual Plan 2006-07
		Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>XI. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>							
1	General Education	150000.00	12470.90	18468.86	34501.70	37205.36	38049.48	49876.52
2	Technical Education	4900.00	89.42	281.73	956.54	4852.15	5277.37	4556.73
3	Sports & Youth Services	10285.00	324.96	490.30	2918.84	1396.01	3239.45	1956.23
4	Art & Culture	8240.00	1479.98	863.97	521.04	836.07	412.87	694.09
5	Medical & Public Health	70000.00	13176.33	15963.39	17402.60	26874.17	34400.68	48202.44
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	480000.00	78083.69	98129.75	113083.56	62577.07	58579.22	55403.57
7	Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	100000.00	23518.17	24697.04	18702.15	10838.16	10302.06	53527.31
8	Urban Development	237500.00	63977.07	66806.85	49522.30	37039.00	33483.2	72273.53
9	Information & Publicity	2155.00	18.97	196.10	130.31	225.13	62.99	381.72
10	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	188200.00	9694.36	26540.11	29768.91	40311.94	40396.59	50467.24
11	Labour & Labour Welfare	4075.00	12390.66	3334.57	6313.09	7060.54	6501.67	7451.54
12	Social Security & Social Welfare	20000.00	4267.58	24368.00	28427.28	49867.76	50076.87	104390.27
13	Nutrition	40000.00	31144.16	54687.12	57684.57	61565.43	65026.99	74987.53
14	Other Social Services	50000.00	9213.91	11088.74	5434.44	2533.63	1699.07	2843.21
	<b>Total - XI</b>	<b>1365355.00</b>	<b>259850.16</b>	<b>345916.53</b>	<b>365367.33</b>	<b>343182.42</b>	<b>347508.51</b>	<b>527011.93</b>
	<b>XII. GENERAL SERVICES</b>							
1	Stationery & Printing	700.00	0.00	42.89	0.00	100.01	99.57	193.17
2	Public Works	28175.00	5290.54	8486.22	7193.86	6815.62	4909.84	8106.82
	<b>Total - XII</b>	<b>28875.00</b>	<b>5290.54</b>	<b>8529.11</b>	<b>7193.86</b>	<b>6915.63</b>	<b>5009.41</b>	<b>8299.99</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4000000.00</b>	<b>584105.47</b>	<b>708830.95</b>	<b>828583.68</b>	<b>911357.00</b>	<b>967584.54</b>	<b>1250000.00</b>

# Reflected in respective sectors.

**ANNEXURE - I**  
**Draft Annual Plan 2006-07 - Proposed Outlay**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Major/ Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan - 2002 - 2007 - Projected outlay at 2001 - 02 Prices			Annual Plan 2005 - 06 at Current Prices						Annual Plan 2006 - 07 at Current Prices		
				Agreed Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Proposed Outlay		
	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>I. AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>												
Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	135000.00	124522.00	10478.00	32214.90	31990.89	224.01	16121.16	15897.15	224.01	11213.83	10799.58	414.25
Soil & Water Conservation	43760.00	13625.00	30135.00	7055.93	7045.93	10.00	4601.86	4591.86	10.00	9072.88	9072.88	0.00
Animal Husbandry	10000.00	8925.00	1075.00	1247.18	1095.68	151.50	1587.45	1435.95	151.50	2337.86	2111.56	226.30
Dairy Development	5000.00	0.00	5000.00	59.50	0.00	59.50	59.50	0.00	59.50	322.94	175.00	147.94
Fisheries	20400.00	9500.00	10900.00	1593.30	1513.27	80.03	2366.55	2286.52	80.03	3434.18	3273.96	160.22
Forestry & Wild Life	134810.00	37470.00	97340.00	14253.38	12940.30	1313.08	12289.32	10976.24	1313.08	17139.25	16353.05	786.20
Marketing	1455.00	985.00	470.00	19.26	9.86	9.40	18.23	8.83	9.40	493.30	0.02	493.28
Agri. Research & Education	35000.00	26450.00	8550.00	5045.27	4935.09	110.18	6191.90	6081.72	110.18	10465.41	10265.07	200.34
Agri. Financial Institutions	3550.00	3550.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1400.01	1400.01	0.00
Cooperation	4230.00	4230.00	0.00	7975.42	7820.40	155.02	6459.22	6304.20	155.02	2641.92	2385.37	256.55
<b>Total - I</b>	<b>393205.00</b>	<b>229257.00</b>	<b>163948.00</b>	<b>69564.14</b>	<b>67451.42</b>	<b>2112.72</b>	<b>49695.19</b>	<b>47582.47</b>	<b>2112.72</b>	<b>58521.58</b>	<b>55836.5</b>	<b>2685.08</b>
<b>II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>												
Special Program for Rural Development	350000.00	327000.00	23000.00	54401.15	54401.15	0.00	79632.97	79632.97	0.00	70364.51	69310.51	1054.00
Land Reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.39	24.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.61	25.61	0.00
Community Development & Panchayats	60000.00	60000.00	0.00	61694.92	61027.72	667.20	65948.54	65281.34	667.20	81834.69	81834.69	0.00
<b>Total - II</b>	<b>410000.00</b>	<b>387000.00</b>	<b>23000.00</b>	<b>116120.46</b>	<b>115453.26</b>	<b>667.20</b>	<b>145581.51</b>	<b>144914.31</b>	<b>667.20</b>	<b>152224.81</b>	<b>151170.81</b>	<b>1054.00</b>

**ANNEXURE - I**  
**Draft Annual Plan 2006-07 - Proposed Outlay**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Major/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan - 2002 - 2007 - Projected outlay at 2001 - 02 Prices			Annual Plan 2005 - 06 at Current Prices						Annual Plan 2006 - 07 at Current Prices		
				Agreed Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Proposed Outlay		
	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>III SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES</b>												
HADP	0.00	0.00	0.00	2210.00	2210.00		#	#	#	#	#	#
WGDP	0.00	0.00	0.00	1099.00	1099.00		#	#	#	0.00	#	#
RSVY	0.00	0.00	0.00	7500.00	7500.00		#	#	#		#	#
TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))	0.00	0.00	0.00	231.00	231.00		#	#	#		#	#
<b>Total-III</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11040.00</b>	<b>11040.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>IV. IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>												
Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control	170000.00	85300.00	84700.00	26943.91	18482.89	8461.02	18072.19	9611.17	8461.02	42860.86	42810.86	50.00
Minor Irrigation	50000.00	3800.00	46200.00	6160.33	5990.33	170.00	4651.23	4481.23	170.00	8057.00	6237.11	1819.89
Command Area Development	17500.00	11100.00	6400.00	1839.44	1839.44	0.00	2042.45	2042.45	0.00	1775.78	1275.78	500.00
<b>Total - IV</b>	<b>237500.00</b>	<b>100200.00</b>	<b>137300.00</b>	<b>34943.68</b>	<b>26312.66</b>	<b>8631.02</b>	<b>24765.87</b>	<b>16134.85</b>	<b>8631.02</b>	<b>52693.64</b>	<b>50323.75</b>	<b>2369.89</b>
<b>V. ENERGY</b>												
Power	800000.00	52338.00	747662.00	130464.32	130449.32	15.00	165184.14	165169.14	15.00	142560.71	142560.71	0.00
Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2965.00	0.00	2965.00	578.93	372.99	205.94	655.35	449.41	205.94	577.42	216.52	360.90
<b>Total - V</b>	<b>802965.00</b>	<b>52338.00</b>	<b>750627.00</b>	<b>131043.25</b>	<b>130822.31</b>	<b>220.94</b>	<b>165839.49</b>	<b>165618.55</b>	<b>220.94</b>	<b>143138.13</b>	<b>142777.23</b>	<b>360.90</b>

**ANNEXURE - I**  
**Draft Annual Plan 2006-07 - Proposed Outlay**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Major/ Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan - 2002 - 2007 - Projected outlay at 2001 - 02 Prices			Annual Plan 2005 - 06 at Current Prices						Annual Plan 2006 - 07 at Current Prices		
				Agreed Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Proposed Outlay		
	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>VI. INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>												
Village & Small Industries	35000.00	28330.00	6670.00	36460.54	36192.00	268.54	34380.14	34111.60	268.54	36921.59	36520.64	400.95
Other Industries (other than VSI)	20000.00	20000.00	0.00	11695.11	11013.90	681.21	9106.34	8425.13	681.21	4223.86	3168.36	1055.50
Minerals	500.00	0.00	500.00	14.94	0.00	14.94	22.40	7.46	14.94	103.91	9.26	94.65
<b>Total - VI</b>	<b>55500.00</b>	<b>48330.00</b>	<b>7170.00</b>	<b>48170.59</b>	<b>47205.90</b>	<b>964.69</b>	<b>43508.88</b>	<b>42544.19</b>	<b>964.69</b>	<b>41249.36</b>	<b>39698.26</b>	<b>1551.10</b>
<b>VII. TRANSPORT</b>												
Ports & Lighthouses	3000.00	0.00	3000.00	300.02	300.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	850.02	850.02	0.00
Roads and Bridges	600000.00	37865.00	562135.00	140959.21	137823.61	3135.60	172856.40	169720.80	3135.60	238676.09	235676.09	3000.00
Road and Inland Water Transport	70000.00	0.00	70000.00	4176.83	4157.08	19.75	1726.53	1706.78	19.75	10892.45	10792.45	100.00
<b>Total - VII</b>	<b>673000.00</b>	<b>37865.00</b>	<b>635135.00</b>	<b>145436.06</b>	<b>142280.71</b>	<b>3155.35</b>	<b>174582.93</b>	<b>171427.58</b>	<b>3155.35</b>	<b>250418.56</b>	<b>247318.56</b>	<b>3100.00</b>
<b>VIII COMMUNICATIONS</b>												
<b>IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>												
Scientific Research	4735.00	972.00	3763.00	224.91	213.91	11.00	231.25	220.25	11.00	229.35	174.55	54.80
Ecology & Environment	11305.00	0.00	11305.00	356.61	305.61	61.00	590.53	539.53	51.00	1181.98	1154.48	27.50
<b>Total - IX</b>	<b>16040.00</b>	<b>972.00</b>	<b>15068.00</b>	<b>581.52</b>	<b>519.52</b>	<b>62.00</b>	<b>821.78</b>	<b>759.78</b>	<b>62.00</b>	<b>1411.33</b>	<b>1329.03</b>	<b>82.30</b>
<b>X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>												
Secretariat Economic Services	4000.00	654.00	3346.00	1869.90	1653.70	216.20	8367.69	8151.49	216.20	12594.99	12527.59	67.40
Tourism	10200.00	0.00	10200.00	2266.70	2130.70	136.00	1728.92	1592.92	136.00	2210.19	1871.59	338.60
Surveys & Statistics	1000.00	951.53	48.47	49.76	7.62	42.14	68.44	26.30	42.14	107.13	74.53	32.60
Weights & Measures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.16	49.16	0.00
Civil Supplies	2360.00	1027.00	1333.00	172.87	172.87	0.00	105.92	105.92	0.00	69.89	-110.11	180.00
<b>Total - X</b>	<b>17560.00</b>	<b>2632.53</b>	<b>14927.47</b>	<b>4359.25</b>	<b>3964.91</b>	<b>394.34</b>	<b>10270.97</b>	<b>9876.63</b>	<b>394.34</b>	<b>15031.36</b>	<b>14412.76</b>	<b>618.60</b>



**ANNEXURE - I**  
**Draft Annual Plan 2006-07 - Proposed Outlay**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Major/ Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan - 2002 - 2007 - Projected outlay at 2001 - 02 Prices			Annual Plan 2005 - 06 at Current Prices						Annual Plan 2006 - 07 at Current Prices		
				Agreed Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Proposed Outlay		
	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>XI. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>												
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
General Education	150000.00	758.00	149242.00	37205.36	36050.34	1155.02	38049.48	36894.46	1155.02	49876.52	48587.51	1289.01
Technical Education	4900.00	200.00	4700.00	4852.15	4582.15	270.00	5277.37	5007.37	270.00	4556.73	4016.58	540.15
Sports & Youth Services	10285.00	6065.00	4220.00	1396.01	1169.48	226.53	3239.45	3012.92	226.53	1956.23	910.97	1045.26
Art & Culture	8240.00	500.00	7740.00	836.07	482.07	354.00	412.87	58.87	354.00	694.09	306.76	387.33
Medical												
Public Health	70000.00	24691.00	45309.00	26874.17	25287.94	1586.23	34400.68	32814.45	1586.23	48202.44	47021.96	1180.48
Water Supply & Sanitation	480000.00	335286.00	144714.00	62577.07	62577.07	0.00	58579.22	58579.22	0.00	55403.57	54623.57	780.00
Housing (Incl. Police Housing)	100000.00	97385.00	2615.00	10838.16	10838.16	0.00	10302.06	10302.06	0.00	53527.31	53373.81	153.50
Urban Development	237500.00	163752.00	73748.00	37039.00	36962.5	76.50	33483.20	33406.70	76.50	72273.53	69922.27	2351.26
Information & Publicity	2155.00	0.00	2155.00	225.13	224.13	1.00	62.99	61.99	1.00	381.72	299.39	82.33
Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	188200.00	129886.00	58314.00	40311.94	39438.75	873.19	40396.59	39523.40	873.19	50467.24	48986.14	1481.10
Labour & Labour Welfare	4075.00	0.00	4075.00	7060.54	6204.84	855.70	6501.67	5645.97	855.70	7451.54	6951.81	499.73
Social Security & Social Welfare	20000.00	13941.00	6059.00	49867.76	49614.93	252.83	50076.87	49824.04	252.83	104390.27	103982.94	407.33
Nutrition	40000.00	40000.00	0.00	61565.43	61452.26	113.17	65026.99	64913.82	113.17	74987.53	74784.86	202.67
Other Social Services(to be specified)	50000.00	50000.00	0.00	2533.63	2523.13	10.50	1699.07	1688.57	10.50	2843.21	1995.32	847.89
<b>Total - XI</b>	<b>1365355.00</b>	<b>862464.00</b>	<b>502891.00</b>	<b>343182.42</b>	<b>337407.75</b>	<b>5774.67</b>	<b>347508.51</b>	<b>341733.84</b>	<b>5774.67</b>	<b>527011.93</b>	<b>515763.89</b>	<b>11248.04</b>
<b>XII. GENERAL SERVICES</b>												
Stationery & Printing	700.00	0.00	700.00	100.01	30.52	69.49	99.57	30.08	69.49	193.17	1.22	191.95
Public Works	28175.00	26013.00	2162.00	6815.62	6693.62	122.00	4909.84	4787.84	122.00	8106.82	7522.82	584.00
<b>Total - XII</b>	<b>28875.00</b>	<b>26013.00</b>	<b>2862.00</b>	<b>6915.63</b>	<b>6724.14</b>	<b>191.49</b>	<b>5009.41</b>	<b>4817.92</b>	<b>191.49</b>	<b>8299.99</b>	<b>7524.04</b>	<b>775.95</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4000000.00</b>	<b>1747071.53</b>	<b>2252928.47</b>	<b>911357.00</b>	<b>889182.58</b>	<b>22174.42</b>	<b>967584.54</b>	<b>945410.12</b>	<b>22174.42</b>	<b>1250000.00</b>	<b>1226154.83</b>	<b>23845.86</b>

**Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007**  
**Annexure II**  
**Physical Targets and Achievements**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievemen		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	<b>Agriculture and Allied Activities</b>						
	<b>(1) Major Food &amp; Commercial Crops</b>						
	<b>AREA</b>						
	a) Paddy	L.Ha.	22.00	20.00	21.63	21.70	
	b) Millets	L.Ha.	11.00	11.00	10.12	10.50	
	c) Pulses	L.Ha.	10.00	8.00	6.88	7.50	
	<b>Total area - Foodgrains</b>		43.00	39.00	38.63	39.70	
	d) Cotton	L.Ha.	3.00	2.50	1.41	2.00	
	e) Sugarcane	L.Ha.	3.00	3.00	3.44	3.30	
	f) Oilseeds	L.Ha.	12.00	10.50	8.16	11.00	
	<b>PRODUCTION</b>						
	(a) Rice	Lakh Tonnes	91.04	78.00	61.27	78.1	
	(b) Millets	Lakh Tonnes	11.84	15.51	10.18	13.65	
	(c) Pulses	Lakh Tonnes	3.50	3.76	2.69	3.60	
	Total-(1)Prdn.of Foodgrains	Lakh Tonnes	106.38	97.27	74.14	95.35	
	<b>(2) Commercial Crops</b>						
	(d) Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	18.08	18.59	12.56	17	
	(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh Tonnes	40.59	36.40	36.40	39.6	
	(f) Cotton (Lint in bales of 170 kg)	Lakh Bales	8.60	5.85	2.13	3.80	
	<b>(3) Major Horticulture</b>						
	<b>AREA</b>						
	a)Fruits	Lakh Ha.	2.79	2.55	2.55	2.79	
	b)Vegetables	Lakh Ha.	2.79	2.17	2.32	2.79	
	c)Spices and Condiments	Lakh Ha.	2.13	2.00	1.54	2.13	
	d)Flowers	Lakh Ha.	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	
	e)Plantations	Lakh Ha.	2.78	2.70	2.49	2.78	
	<b>PRODUCTION</b>						
	a)Fruits	Lakh Tonnes	94.84	53.00	48.56	55.00	
	b)Vegetables	Lakh Tonnes	90.88	62.00	68.00	65.00	

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	c)Spices and Condiments	Lakh Tonnes	5.28	8.55	8.68	8.00	
	d)Flowers	Lakh Tonnes	2.39	1.80	2.02	1.80	
	e)Plantations	Lakh Tonnes	11.61	10.00	8.30	10.00	
	<b>PRODUCTIVITY</b>						
	a)Fruits	Kg/Ha	22.84	22.00	16.41	22.00	
	b)Vegetables	Kg/Ha	33.83	29.00	24.59	29.00	
	c)Spices and Condiments	Kg/Ha	4.94	4.50	4.51	4.50	
	d)Flowers	Kg/Ha	4.39	8.70	8.01	8.70	
	e)Plantations	Kg/Ha	9.76	4.00	3.44	4.00	
	<b>(4) Inputs</b>						
	<b>(i) Production .of Seeds</b>						
	(a) Cereals	'000' tonnes.	18.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	
	(b) Pulses	'000' tonnes.	2.60	1.90	2.00	2.00	
	(d) Cotton	'000' tonnes.	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.38	
	(e) Oil Seeds	'000' tonnes.	15.80	7.21	3.75	3.75	
	Total-(i)Prod. of Seeds	'000' tonnes.	37.18	26.88	23.53	23.53	
	<b>(ii)Distrbn.of Seeds</b>						
	(a) Cereals		18.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	
	(b) Pulses	'000' tonnes.	2.60	1.90	2.00	2.00	
	(c) Oil Seeds	'000' tonnes.	15.79	7.21	0.38	0.38	
	(d) Cotton	'000' tonnes.	0.38	0.37	3.75	3.75	
	Total-(ii)(Excl.Cotton)	'000' tonnes.	36.79	26.88	23.53	23.53	
	<b>(iii) Chemical Fertilizers</b>						
	(i) Nitrogenous (N)	LMT	27.00	5.45	5.06	5.5	
	(ii) Phospatic (P)	LMT	12.00	2.34	2.37	2.36	
	(iii) Potassic (K)	LMT	10.65	2.26	2.58	2.29	
	Total-Chemical Ferti.(NPK)	LMT	49.65	10.05	10.01	10.15	
	<b>(iv) Production of BGA</b>	000'MT	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	<b>(v) Distribution of BGA</b>	000'MT	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	

## Annexure II

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>(vi) Procurement of Green Manure Seeds</b>	MTs.	925	125.00	125.00	125.00	
	<b>Distribution of Green manure seeds</b>	MTs.	925	125.00	125.00	125.00	
	(a) Distribution of micronutrients	'000' MTs.	6.25	1.25	1.25	1.29	
	(b) Distribution of biofertilisers	Lakh Nos.	350.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	
	<b>(vii) Plant Protection</b>						
	a) Food Crops Pests	Lakh Ha.	37.5	37.50	37.50	37.50	
	b) Food Crop Diseases	Lakh Ha.	13.2	13.20	13.20	13.20	
	c) Non-Food Crop Pests	Lakh Ha.	18.2	18.20	18.20	18.20	
	d) Non-Food Diseases	Lakh Ha.	9.8	9.80	9.80	9.80	
	e) Seed Treatment	Lakh Ha.	22.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	
	<b>(viii) No. of fertilisers samples drawn</b>	'000' No.	86.10	16.80	16.80	16.80	
	<b>(5) Seeds Certification</b>						
	(i) Seed Certification - Area	'000 Ha.	185.00	37.50	36.24	38.00	
	Production	'000' MT	234.00	48.50	48.50	50.50	
	(ii) Seed Testing - No. of seed sample tested	'000 Nos.	303.00	65.00	55.22	70.00	
	(iii) Seed Inspection -						
	a) No. of Inspections to be made in Seed selling points	-do-	144.60	30.00	33.53	31.20	
	b) No. of seed sample taken	-do-	108.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	
	(iv) Persons trained	-do-	135.00	28.00	29.45	29.00	
	<b>Soil Conservation Schemes</b>						
	<b>6) Soil Conservation in Tribal areas</b>	ha.		642	671	896	
	Hill Area Development programme	ha.		592	557	328	
	Western Ghat development programme	ha.		741	785	1127	

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Scheme for improvement of income of farmers operating pumpsets irrigated land	Nos.	16150	17256	18967	18000	
	State scheme for drip and sprinkler to cover farm pumpsets particularly in ground water stresses block	ha	6727	6727	6727	6000	
	<b>(7) Animal Husbandry &amp; Dairy Products</b>						
	(i) Milk	'000 Tonnes	6000	5308	5474	5185	
	(ii) Eggs	Million Nos.	5200	6459	6223	6529	
	(iii) Meat including broilers	Million Kgs.	54	89	119	93	
	<b>(8) Fisheries</b>						
	(i) Fish Production - (a) Inland	'000 Tonnes	600	167	152	167	
	(b) Marine	'000 Tonnes	1950	376	375	376	
	Total	'000 Tonnes	2550	543	527	543	
	(ii) Mechanised Boats	Nos.					
	(iii) Deep Sea Fishing Vessels	Nos.					
	(iv) Fish Seed Produced - Early Fry	Million Nos.	3500	755	600	755	
	(vii) Motorisation of Traditional Crafts Engines	Nos.	5000	1600	1800	1800	
	(viii) Constructing houses for fishermen	Nos.	20000	4000	4000	4000	
	<b>(9) Forestry</b>						
	(i) Tree Planting under TAP in degraded forest Areas	000 Ha.	250	29.00	29.00	45.00	
	(ii) Tree Planting under Special Area Programme (a) HADP	000 Ha.		0.22	0.22	0.22	
	(b) WGDP	000 Ha.		1.10	1.10	1.10	
	(iii) Raising of Plantation in Tribal Areas	000 Ha.	20.00				

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iv) Plantation under Wasteland Development Programme	000 Ha.		2.93	2.93	3.00	
	(v) Minor Forest Produce Plantation	ha.		94.00	94.00	94.00	
	(vi) Teak Plantation	ha.		3295.00	3295.00	3280.00	
	<b>(10) Cooperation</b> (Cumulative Target & Acmt)	Rs. in crores					
	1. Short term Agricultural Loan		7500.00	1097.50	1132.18	1200.00	
	2. Medium Term Agri. Loan		625.00	59.80	37.76	130.00	
	3. Issue of Jewel Loans		28000	5468.98	5901.58	5800	
	4. Issue of non-farm sector loan		1450.00	264.39	201.28	320.00	
	5. Long term loan - agrl. Loan		1430.00	100.00	0.02	200.00	
	6. Marketing Agrl. Produce		4125.00	372.17	674.29	875.00	
	7. Produce pledge loan		250.00	22.53	19.47	22.53	
	8. Issue of loan to professionals		475.00	39.56	18.91	40.00	
	9. Distribution of chemical fertilizers		1650.00	231.50	125.14	242.00	
	10. Retail sale of consumer goods		13340.00	2780.00	2682.72	2780.00	
<b>II</b>	<b>(11) Irrigation</b>						
	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	'000 Ha.	9.38	1.27	1.27	1.27	
	2. Minor Irrigation -CCA less than 2000 ha.	'000 Ha.	9.02	3.32	3.32	3.32	
	3. SMIP & DCR Schemes	'000 Ha.		0.55	0.55	0.55	
<b>III</b>	<b>(12) Rural Development Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>						
	1. SGRY	In lakh Mandays		472.106	472.106	Target not fixed in SGRY Scheme	

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2. IAY						
	i. New Houses	No.	154090	38527	49850		
	ii. Kutcha Houses	No.	78970	19265	11087		
	3. PMGY	No.	5145	5145	5145	NIL	
	4. VAO's Office Building					NIL	
	5. Thanniraivu Thittam	25% Public contribution 75% Govt. Grant.					Physical target is based on the public contribution
	6. MLACDS	-	-	-	62320		Based on the proposal to be received from MLAs. Hence Target & Achievements may vary accordingly.
	7. Bio-gas	No.		1500	1492	3000	
	8. PMGSY	Km.					
	9. Road works Rural roads Maintenance			1204	573	889	
<b>IV</b>	<b>(13) Power Development</b>						
	<b>Generation</b>						
	Hydro Schemes	MW	247.80	30	30	30	
	<b>Rural Electrification</b>						
	a. Pumpsets energised	Nos.	200000	45000	45000	40000	
	b. Huts electrified	Nos.	200000	40000	40000	40000	
	<b>Transmission &amp; Distribution</b>						
	a. Sub-stations	Nos.	315	60	60	60	
	b. EHT Lines	Ckt.kms	4000	800	800	800	
	<b>Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency</b>						
	Modified IREP	District		14	14	29	

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>V</b>	<b>(14) Village &amp; Small Industries</b>						
	<b>Small &amp; Rural Industries</b>						
	1. SSI Units Registration (Pmt)	Nos.		33000	20399	33000	
	2. 20 point programme New SSIs SSIs by SC/ST	Nos.			15523 2741	17500 2500	
	3. Handicraft Units	Nos.		5000	4780	5500	
	4. Cottage Industrial units	Nos.		8000	7571	8800	
	5. Production of Coir yarn	Mtons.		4000	2491.954	3281	
	6. Production of Coir items	Mtons.		3000	1549.488	2804	
	7. PMRY	Nos.		27000	27692	27000	
	8. Women EDP	Nos.		25000	35560	--	
	9. NAMT	Blocks		50	25	50	
	<b>Handlooms &amp; Textiles</b>	No. of houses	5000	1000	--	100	Target proposed for the year is 100 houses. The handloom weavers have not come forward to get assistance for construction of houses as they do not have their own land.
	1. House- cum-Workshed Scheme						
	2. Workshed Scheme	No. of Worksheds	10000	2000	--	5000	
	3. Co-operatives Handloom Weavers Savings & Security Scheme	No. of Weavers (Enrolled)	25000	5000	8992	7000	
	4. Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme (Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers)	No. of Weavers (Enrolled)		50000	50137	7000	



## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5. Free Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme	No. of Dhoties Supplied (units in crore)		1.11	0.92	1.11	
		No. of Sarees Supplied (units in crore)		1.11	1.32	1.11	
	6. New Health Insurance Scheme	No. of Weavers (Enrolled)		--	130000	7000	
	<b>Sericulture</b>						
	1. Mulberry Expansion	In acres		1730	2332	1900	
	2. Layings Consumption	In Lakh		65	85.475	95	
	3. Cocoon Production	In Metric Tonnes		4000	5225	5700	
	4. Raw Silk Production	In Metric Tonnes		600	738.85	800	
	5. Employment Generation	No. of persons		8650	11660	9650	
<b>VI</b>	<b>(15) Transport</b>						
	1. Purchase of New Buses by STU	Nos.	10521	2000	2000	1000	During 2003-04 and 2004-05 673 & 1002 new buses have been introduced respectively. It is proposed to purchase 2000 new buses for 2005-06 and also 1000 new buses for 2006-07. The buses are being purchased out of STUs own fund, loan fund and Government's contribution of Rs.10 crores to SETC as share capital.

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2. E- governance			Rs.700 lakhs for Computerisation of remaining (NIC)	As on 2.9.2005 Rs.61.78 lakhs was incurred for 40 Phase II Offices. Balance amount will be spent for the remaining 29 Phase II Offices, 7 Zonal DTCS Offices and STAT.	Rs.100 lakhs is proposed for purchase preprinted stationery, computer accessories for office automation of STAT.	

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements -

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Road Safety Programme			Rs.600 lakhs for Road Safety Programme	Rs.365 lakhs was allotted to the District Collectors for implementing Road Safety Programme.	Rs.900 lakhs is proposed.	Vehicles have been purchased to Transport Department for improvement of enforcement wing. The Collectors are vigorously done the Road Safety works by carrying out road expansion works, junction improvement, installation of automatic traffic signals etc. for which funds are provided from Road Safety Fund. Hence there is considerable variation step-up from 2005-06.
<b>VII</b>	<b>(16) Roads &amp; Bridges</b>						
	1. State Highways - Bridges	No.	33	22	22	23	
	- Roads	Km		2124	2124	80	
	2. Major District Roads - Bridges	No.		59	59	10	
	- Roads	Km.		2208	2208	150	
	3. Other District Roads - Bridges	No.		140	140	25	
	- Roads	Km		5018	5018	100	
	4. Other Roads - Bridges	No.				2	
	- Roads	Km					
	5. Revamped CRF - Bridges	No.		28	28	25	
	- Roads	Km		1000	1000	1000	
	6. Improvement of Roads under HUDCO / TUFIDCO assistance - Culverts	No.	4	1	1		

## Annexure II

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	7. Improvement of Roads under HUDCO / TUFIDCO assistance - Roads	Kms.	34.8				
	8. Improvement of ODRs (Bus Routes)	Kms.	1416.43				
	9. CMDP - Traffic and Transportation Improvements in Chennai city	Kms. Nos.		122.05 2	122.05 2		
	10. HUDCO Loan assisted bridges	Nos.		28			
	11.a) NABARD loan assisted bridges						
	b) Rural Roads Scheme	Roads km. Bridges Nos.		380 8	524.4 10	89.8 8	
	c) Special Component	Roads km. Bridges Nos.		100 6	139.48 11	Yet to be fixed	
	d) Bus Route Scheme	Roads km. Bridges Nos.		150 7	224.1 7	23.2	
	e) Other District Roads	Roads km. Bridges Nos.		1000 20	1382 21	1235 8	
	12. Cauvery Delta Districts (Bridge Works)			33	25	12	
	13. Private	km					
	14. TNADP - Bridges	No		1	1	-	
	15. TRAMP - Roads	km.		5	5	-	
	16. - ROBs/RUBs	Nos.				-	
	17. ROBs/RUBs (HUDCO)	Nos.		14	14	15	
	18. Radial Roads	km.		-	-	-	

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	a) HLB	km.		-	-	-	
	b) ROB	km.				1	
	19. Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project(TNRSP) Upgradation Component - Package 01, 02,03,04 and 05						
	Package 01 (1) Award of Contract and Commencement of work						Agreement signed on 8.10.04 and work commenced on 30.11.04. Project with World Bank Loan Assistance is under implementation

## Annexure II

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Si. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(2) Handing Over of (i) 1st milestone (Arani - Polur; Tirukovilur - Ulundurpettai, Jayamkondam - Kumbakonam.	88.8 km.					
	(ii) 2nd milestone. (Polur - Tiruvannamalai - Tirukoilur; Polur, Tirukovilur, Sirkazhi bypass.)	70.7 km.		11.08.05	Handed over and Work in progress		
	(iii) 3rd milestone (Arcot- Arani; Vridhachalam - Jayamakondam Kumbakonam - Tiruvarur). Arani, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur bypasses.	119.8 km.		30.11.05			
	(iv) 4th milestone, Polur- Chengam; Ariyalur - Jayamkondam; Chidambaram, Ariyalur bypasses.	113.2 km.				31.05.06	
	3. <b>Completion of Implementation of</b> (i) 1st milestone					30.11.06	
	(ii) 2nd milestone					31.05.07	
	Package 02						Agreement signed 4.2.05.
	1. Award of Contract						
	2. Commencement of work						10.2.05.
	3. Handing over of (i) 1st milestone, Manora - Kattumavadi	17.8 km.					
	(ii) 2nd milestone. (Muthupet - Manora; Muthupet bypass.	26.7 km.		11.08.05	Handed over and Work in progress		

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) 3rd milestone (Thiruthuraipundi - Muthupet. Thiruthuraipundi bypass.	25.1 km.		31.12.05	Site to be handed over		
	(iv) 4th milestone Nagapattinam - Thiruthuraipundi; Nagapattinam bypass.	47.1 km.		31.05.06	Site to be handed over		
	4. Completion of Implementation of						
	(i) 1st milestone					31.10.06	
	(ii) 2nd milestone					30.04.07	
	Package 03						Agreement signed on 4.02.05.
	1. Award of Contract						
	2. Commencement of work						10.02.05.
	3. Handing over of						
	(i) 1st milestone, Thirupallakudi - Ramanathapuram	18 km.		11.08.05	Handed over and Work in progress		
	(ii) 2nd milestone. (Thondi - Thirupallakudi	27 km.					
	(iii) 3rd milestone (Mimisal - Thondi)	23.3 km.		31.12.05	Site to be handed over		
	(iv) 4th milestone (Kattumavadi - Mimisal)	31.5 km		31.05.06	Site to be handed over		

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4. Completion of Implementation of (i) 1st milestone				.	31.10.06	
	(ii) 2nd milestone				.	30.04.07	
	Package - 4. Award of Contract			31.12.05	Bid evaluation in progress		
	Package - 5.				.		
	1. Consultancy services for Detailed Engineering of Ramanathapuram bypass.				Detailed engineering to be completed by 30.9.05.	Bids to be invited; Contract to be finalised and implementation to commence	
	2. Consultancy services for Detailed Engineering of Kumbakonam bypass extension			31.12.05	RFP document to be issued by 30.9.05.	Bids to be invited; Contract to be finalised towards implementation	
	II) Maintenance and Safety works Component 2000 km (Rs.531 crores)				.		



## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Si. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	a) Completion of Implementation of First year maintenance works in 15 contract Packages of 634 km at a value of Rs.214.72 crores.	634 km		30.09.05	Completion by 31.12.05.		
	b. Completion of Implementation of Second year maintenance works for 304.78 km 122.79 crores in 12 contracts.			31.03.05	Bid invitation to be made shortly.		
	c. Consultancy Services for Black Spot improvements (i) Design (ii) Implementation of Countermeasures in 18 contracts.			31.01.06			
	<b>Institutional Development Strategy</b>						
	1. Consultancy services for implementation of IDS - Award of contract.				Work in progress		
	- Commencement of services						
	- Completion of services					22.2.07	
	2. Consultancy services for Road Management System				Work in progress		
	- Commencement of services						

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Consultancy Services for IT procurement of Hardware & Software - Award of Contract				Bid document are being finalised.		
	4. Consultancy Services for Road Safety Policy and Action Plan						
	(i) Design						
	(ii) Commencement of Implementation				Work in progress		
	5. Consultancy Services for Road User Satisfaction survey.			31.12.05	80% services completed.		
VIII	<b>(17) Elementary Education</b>						
	1. Free supply of text books	Pupil in Lakhs		58.69	58.69	58.69	
	2. Free supply of Uniforms	Pupil in Lakhs		45.49	45.49	45.49	
	3. Supply of Text Books 'Ariviyal Tamil' to students	Pupil in Lakhs		65.15	65.15	65.15	
	4. Teaching Quality Improvement Fund	No. of Schools		37398	37398	37398	
	<b>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</b>						
	New School						
	Upgraded EGS	Nos.		162	162	133	
	New Upper Primary Schools	Nos.		684	684	522	
	Civil Works						
	Primary School Building	Nos		216	216	133	
	Upper Primary School Building	Nos		376	376	522	
	Additional Class Room	Nos		4914	4914	5400	
	Toilet/Urinals (60% girls)	Nos.		5341	5841	5200	
	Water facility	Nos.		3065	3065	4500	
	Out of School children enrolled	Nos.		155011	155011		

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Teachers Training						
	Inservice	Nos.		203468	203468	217837	
	New Recruit	Nos.		14369	14369	2503	
	Technical Education						
	Expansion and Development of Polytechnic Colleges and Modernization of Laboratories			19	19	19	
	Polytechnic Colleges & Engineering Colleges			7	7	7	
<b>IX</b>	<b>(18) Health &amp; Family Welfare</b>						
	<b>General</b> (a) Hospitals & Dispensaries	cum. Nos.	3500		2779		
	(b) Beds	cum. Nos.	50000		46784		
	(c) Bed population ratio:		1:1200		1:1330		
	(d) Nurses & Doctor ratio		2:1		2:1		
	(e) Doctor Population ratio		1:1500		1:2000		
	<b>Public Health</b>						
	(a) Upgradation of Primary Health Centres	Nos.	-	15	12		
	(b) Construction of HSCs	Nos.	-	300	300		
	(c) Speciality medical camps	Nos.	-	-	385		
	(d) Mobile health service	Units	-	-	25		
	(e) Level of institutional deliveries	%	95	-	94.3		
	(f) Low birth weight babies (less than 2.5kg)	%	15	-	10.3		
	(g) Higher order births (more than two living children)	%	19	-	18.9		

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	h) Immunization T.T.M.	lakh nos.		12.92	12.92	12.92	
	D.P.T.	lakh nos.		11.74	11.74	11.74	
	Polio	lakh nos.		11.74	11.74	11.74	
	B.C.G.	lakh nos.		11.74	11.74	11.74	
	Measles	lakh nos.		11.74	11.74	11.74	
	i) Maternity and Child Health FST (Large) supplied	lakh nos.		12.646	12.646	12.646	
	FST (small) supplied	lakh nos.		32.294	32.294	32.294	
	Vitamin A Dose I	lakh nos.		64.588	64.588	64.588	
	Vitamin A Dose II	lakh nos.		64.588	64.588	64.588	
	j) Prevention of Food Adulteration - Food Samples	Nos.		8016	8016	8016	
	k) Lifting of water samples	Nos.		2400	2400	2400	
	l) School Health Programme - Schools covered	Nos.		40308	40308	40308	
	m) M.P.H.W. (F) Trg. Course Trainees	Nos.		300	300	300	
	n) Regional H&FW, Egmore & Madurai Trainees	Nos.		4335	4335	4335	
	<b>(19) Social Welfare</b>						
X	i) Child Welfare:						
	(a) Creches - centres	Nos.	100	-	-	-	
	Beneficiaries - children	Nos.	2000	-	-	-	
	ii) Women Welfare :						
	(a) Trg.-Cum-Production Centres	Nos.	-	145	145	145	
	Beneficiaries - Women	Nos.	-	43132	43132	43132	
	(b) Hostels for working Women	Nos.	-	8	8	8	
	Beneficiaries - Women	Nos.	-	415	415	415	
	iii) Welfare of Handicapped:	Nos.	-	-	-	-	
	(a) Supply of prosthetic aids PH persons benefited	Nos.	-	7865	7865	7865	

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	iv) Welfare of Destitutes & Poor:						
	(a) Fincl. Assistance to Women Beneficiaries	Nos.	63000	12600	12600	12600	
	(b) Children-Beneficiaries	Nos.	-	5500	5500	5500	
	(c) Old-age Pension Beneficiaries	In lakh	-	-	11.72		
	<b>(20) Nutrition</b>						
	(a) ICDS-Projects	Nos	-		434		
	(b) Beneficiaries -						
	(i) Supplementary feeding:						
	0-36 months children	Nos. in lakhs			6.56		
	PN and AN mothers	Nos. in lakhs			4.99		
	(ii) Mid-day meals:						
	2-4 years children	Nos. in lakhs			10.70		
	4+ to 14+ yrs. School children	Nos. in lakhs			63.39		
	PN and AN mothers	Nos. in lakhs			4.99		
	OAP	Nos. in lakhs			0.38		
<b>XI</b>	<b>(21) Welfare of Scheduled Castes &amp; Scheduled Tribes</b>						
	<b>I. Education</b>						
	1) Pre-Matric Education Incentives						
	(a) Scholarships and stipends	students in lakhs	138.95	2.46	2.46	2.46	
	b) Scholarship and Book bank to children belonging to unclean occupation	in Lakhs		0.45	0.45	0.45	
	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	
	b) SC Girl students studying in Std VI	Nos. in lakhs	1.50	0.30	0.30	0.30	
	3) Supply of free bicycles to girl students	Nos. in lakhs	--	0.50	0.50	0.50	

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007)	Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Remarks
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4) Free education to students of SC/ ST/ SCC studying B.A., B.Sc, B.Com courses	Nos. in lakhs	--	0.85	0.85	0.85	
	5) Coaching to SC/ ST candidates for Tamil Nadu Professional courses entrance exams	Nos.	1000	1160	1160	1160	
	6) CM merit award to students for pursuing college studies	Nos.	--	3600	3500	3500	
	7) Hostels	Nos.	36	30	30	5	
	(a) Hostels Started	Nos.					
	(b) Hostel Buildings (constructed)	Nos.	411	145	145	145	
	<b>2. Health, Housing &amp; Other Schemes</b>						
	1) Drinking water wells						
	S.C.	Nos.	500	30	30	40	
	S.T.	Nos.	300	22	20	20	
	2) House sites	Lakh Nos.	1	0.13	0.15	0.13	
	3) Construction of Community Halls	Nos.	20	2	2	2	

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-07 - Statement Regarding Externally Aided Projects

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name, nature & location of the Project with Project code and name of the external funding agency	Date of Sanction / Date of Commencement of Work	Terminal Date of disbursement of External Aid	Estimated cost	Pattern of Funding	Cumulative Expenditure upto Ninth Plan 1997-02 at current prices	Tenth Plan	Annual Plan 2005-06		Proposals for 2006-07	
			(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	Outlay	Expenditure upto 31.03.06	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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	<b>CONTINUING SCHEMES</b>										
1	Road Sector Project IBRD Loan No.4706-IN	28.8.03 31.10.03	a. 31.3.09	2160	a. 490 b.1670 d.2160	Nil	a. 350 b.1192 d.1542	a.124.77 b.425.23 d.550.00	a.51.41 b.175.23 d.226.64	a.136.11 b.463.89 d.600.00	
2	Technical Assistance for Economic Reforms Project IDA Credit N045-IN	1.10.03	a.31.12.05 b.31.12.06	5.6	b.5.6	Nil	b.5.6	b.1.66	b.0.82	b.0.67	
3	Technical Education Quality Improvement Project IDA Credit 3718-IN	20.1.03	30.6.2008	96.16	a.19.60 b.76.56 d.96.16	Nil	a.14.29 b.76.29 d.90.58	a. 8.28 b.32.33 d. 40.61	a. 4.12 b.16.07 d. 20.19	a. 7.78 b.30.41 d.38.19	
4	Health Systems Project IDA Credit 4018-IN	31.1.05	30.9.2010	a.597.15	a. 94.21 b.502.94 d.597.15	Nil	a. 45.38 b.242.25 d.287.63	a. 18.70 b. 99.85 d.118.55	a.6.94 b.37.06 d.44.00	a. 26.87 b.143.43 d.170.30	

## ANNEXURE - III

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-07 - Statement Regarding Externally Aided Projects

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name, nature & location of the Project with Project code and name of the external funding agency	Date of Sanction / Date of Commencement of Work	Terminal Date of disbursement of External Aid	Estimated cost	Pattern of Funding	Cumulative Expenditure upto Ninth Plan 1997-02 at current prices	Tenth Plan	Annual Plan 2005-06		Proposals for 2006-07	
			(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	Outlay	Expenditure upto 31.03.06	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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
5*	Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project IDA Credit 4103-IN	30.9.05	30.9.2011	717.12	a.121.78 b.541.22 c. 54.12 d.717.12	Nil	a. 33.69 b.150.94 c. 15.10 d.200.00	a.13.25 b.58.87 c. 5.88 d.78.00	a. 0.37 b. 1.65 c. 0.16 d. 2.18	a. 27.53 b.122.34 c. 12.23 d.162.10	
<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>											
6	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project - IDA Credit 4054-IN		30.4.2008	1852.74	b.1852.74	Nil	744.17	142.46	38.04	143.59	
7	Tsunami Emergency Assistance- Asian Development Bank	1.6.05	31.10.08	623.63	623.63	Nil	564.09	143.64	15.83	335.06	
8@	Urban Development Project-III (IBRD Loan) 4798-IN	14.9.05	31.12.2011	1884.22	a. 364.69 b.1302.45 c. 173.66 d. 43.42 e.1884.22	Nil	a. 53.00 b.189.28 c. 25.23 d. 6.31 e.273.82	a.17.42 b.62.22 c. 8.29 d. 2.07 e.90.00	a. 5.44 b.19.44 c. 2.59 d. 0.65 e.28.12	a. 29.77 b.106.33 c. 14.18 d. 3.54 e.153.82	



## Draft Annual Plan 2006-07 - Statement Regarding Externally Aided Projects

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name, nature & location of the Project with Project code and name of the external funding agency	Date of Sanction / Date of Commencement of Work	Terminal Date of disbursement of External Aid	Estimated cost	Pattern of Funding	Cumulative Expenditure upto Ninth Plan 1997- 02 at current prices	Tenth Plan	Annual Plan 2005-06		Proposals for 2006-07
			(a) Original (b) Revised	(a) Original (b) Revised (Latest)	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total	Outlay	Expenditure upto 31.03.06	a) State's share b) Central Assistance c) Other Sources (to be specified) d) Total
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme International Fund for Agricultural Development 662-IN	6.10.05	31.10.2013	66 US\$ 1,50,0000 0	66	Nil	15	5	0	10
10	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II Japan Bank for International Cooperation ID-P-162	1.4.05	31.3.2013	13,545 M.Yen 567.42	a. 158.34 b. 409.08 d.5678.42	Nil	a. 47.55 b.122.84 d.170.39	a.23.83 b.61.56 d.85.39	a.17.46 b.45.12 d.62.58	a.22.69 b.58.62 d.81.31

\*In serial No.5 a. State Government b. World Bank(IDA),c. Local Communities d. Total

@In Serial No.8 a. State Government, b. World Bank(IBARD),c. Other Banks and Capital Markets d. Sub-Project Beneficiaries e. Total

In Serial No.2,6,7, and 9, State Government contribution and Donor Contribution are not separately indicated.

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (100%)</b>									
<b>Crop Husbandry</b>									
B0100021	Integrated Farming in Coconut holding for productivity improvement	100		150.00		34.88		60.00	
B0100037	Integrated Cereals Development Programme in rice based Cropping System areas	100		0.42		0.62		0.02	
B0100059	Pesticides Testing Laboratories	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B0100060	Setting up of Bio Control Laboratories under Integrated Pest Management	100		0.01		0.00		0.01	
B0100062	Demonstration of newly developed agricultural equipment	100				49.91		0.03	
B0114009	Development of Jatropha Plantations	100				74.97		0.02	
B0114006	Scheme for implementation of Project on Development of Coastal Saline and Sand Dune.	100		18.00		48.93		0.03	
	National Horticulture Mission	100				7572.00		16485.00	
	<b>Total - Crop Husbandry</b>			<b>168.44</b>		<b>7781.32</b>		<b>16545.12</b>	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Food, Storage and Warehousing</b>								
B0300002	Strengthening of seed testing laboratories	100		0.01		1.00		0.00	
	<b>Total - Food, Storage and Warehousing</b>			<b>0.01</b>		<b>1.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	
	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>								
B0500001	Establishment of Rinder pest Squad under Rinder pest eradication programme	100		0.10		8.48		5.08	
B0500002	Enrichment of Straws / Cellulose waste programme	100		0.01		0.01		0.00	
B0500003	Scheme for Integrated Piggery Development	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B0500006	Establishment of National Demonstration Unit and Organisation of Workshop and Organisation of Training to Breeders Farms	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B0500011	Quinquennial Livestock census	100		3.29		4.27		4.77	
B0500012	National Programme for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	100		0.02		0.02		0.00	
B0500014	Foot and mouth disease control	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
	<b>Total - Animal Husbandry</b>			<b>3.45</b>		<b>12.79</b>		<b>9.88</b>	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Fisheries</b>								
B0700001	Development of Fisheries statistics	100		4.29		22.24		4.80	
B0700002	Tamil Nadu Fishermen Group Insurance	100		0.02		0.02		0.02	
B0700006	Establishment of Chinese Hatchery	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B0700008	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure for inland fish marketing	100		0.01		0.01		500.00	
	<b>Total - Fisheries</b>			<b>4.33</b>		<b>22.28</b>		<b>504.83</b>	
	<b>Forests</b>								
B0800001	Tiger Reserve Scheme	100		87.00		75.00		75.00	
B0800002	Conservation and Management of Mangroves	100		100.00		128.11		100.00	
B0800003	Scheme for the Development of Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary	100		2.75		6.50		6.50	
B0800004	Scheme for the Establishment of Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve	100		11.20		12.16		10.00	
B0800005	Scheme for the Development of Pulicat Lake Bird and Marine Development	100		1.00		5.00		5.00	
B0800006	Project Elephant Anamalai and Mudumalai	100		100.00		113.27		100.00	
B0800007	Raising of Minor Forest Produce including Medical Plants	100		0.01		0.00		0.01	
B0800008	Development of Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary	100		0.01		3.00		3.00	
B0800009	Scheme for the Development of Grizzled Squirrel Wild Life Sanctuary	100		17.00		17.00		17.00	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
B0800010	Development of Karikily Sanctuary	100		6.50		5.60		5.60	
B0800013	Scheme for the Development of Muthumalai National Park	100		7.00		9.00		9.00	
B0800014	Scheme for development of Indira Gandhi Wild Life Sanctuary	100		13.84		30.00		30.00	
B0800016	Dev. Of Vaduvor Birds Sanctuary	100		0.01		4.50		5.00	
B0800017	Development of Udaya-Marthanda- Puram birds sanctuary	100		0.01		5.00		5.00	
B0800020	Action Plan for Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve	100		10.00		33.83		55.00	
B0800028	Setting up of Mukkuruthu Sanctuary (THAR)	100		7.00		6.30		7.00	
B0800029	Development of Guindy National Park	100		10.40		9.50		9.50	
B0800036	Project on Development of Shelter Belt along the coast of Tamilnadu	100		0.01		0.00		0.01	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
B0800037	Development Koonthaguiam Bird Sanctuary	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B0800038	Eco development around the protected areas of Vallanad Black Buck Sanctuary	100		2.66		6.00		6.00	
B0800039	Dev. of Karavetti Birds Sanctuary	100		0.01		7.00		7.00	
B0800040	Scheme for Development of Vellode Birds Sanctuary	100		98.05		68.78		108.50	
	<b>Total - Forests</b>			<b>474.47</b>		<b>545.56</b>		<b>564.13</b>	
	<b>Special Programme for Rural Development</b>								
B1100004	Scheme for conducting Training Programme for Panchayat Raj Functioneries	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
	<b>Total - Special Programme for Rural Development</b>			<b>0.01</b>		<b>0.01</b>		<b>0.01</b>	
	<b>Land reforms</b>								
B1200001	Pilot project on computerisation of land records	100		0.03		605.22		0.03	
	<b>Total - Land reforms</b>			<b>0.03</b>		<b>605.22</b>		<b>0.03</b>	
	<b>Community Development</b>								
B1300001	Instalation of Bio-gas plants	100		130.27		132.26		143.13	
B1300002	National Project on demonstration of improved chulas programme	100		1.54		1.89		1.59	
	<b>Total - Community Development</b>			<b>131.81</b>		<b>134.17</b>		<b>144.72</b>	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Village and Small Industries</b>								
B2000001	Setting up of Nucleus Cells	100		40.86		34.63	.	40.11	0
B2000002	Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Schemes Central Thrift Fund	100		460.00		648.96	.	650.00	
B2000003	Welfare package scheme for handloom weavers	100		250.00		250.00	.	0.01	
B2000005	Schemes for implementation of Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana	100		170.00		170.00	.	170.00	
B2000006	Project package scheme for setting up of handloom development centre	100		0.01			.		
B2000014	Establishment of Enforcement Machinery	100		77.22		78.60	.	91.89	
B2000016	Construction of Work Shed	100		650.00		650.00	.	650.00	
B2000023	Bunkar Bima yojana scheme for handloom weavers	100		0.00		38.04	.	40.00	
	<b>Total - Village and Small Industries</b>			<b>1648.09</b>		<b>1870.23</b>		<b>1642.01</b>	
	<b>Roads and Bridges</b>								
B2400002	Formation of Roads	100		0.10		0.10	.	0.10	
B2400003	Time use survey	100		0.13		413.74	.	18.60	
B2400005	Improvement of Roads in Kancheepuram city under textile centre infrastructure development scheme	100		250.00		710.00	.	0.09	
	<b>Total - Roads and Bridges</b>			<b>250.23</b>		<b>1123.84</b>		<b>18.79</b>	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Scientific Services and Research</b>								
B2600001	Renewable Energy Project and Research and Development Project	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
	<b>Total - Scientific Services and Research</b>			<b>0.01</b>		<b>0.01</b>		<b>0.01</b>	
	<b>Ecology and Environment</b>								
B2700004	Scheme for implementation of Water Quality Monitoring Programme	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B2700006	Environmental improvements of river Cauvery under the National river action plan	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B2700007	Scheme for Implementation of Chennai City Water Ways Project under NRCP	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B2700008	Pollution control Test Wing	100		0.01		0.00		0.00	
	<b>Total - Ecology and Environment</b>			<b>0.04</b>		<b>0.03</b>		<b>0.03</b>	
	<b>Secretariat - Economic Services</b>								
B2800001	Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Landless Labourers Monitoring Cell in Secretariat	100		23.42		24.50		30.36	
	<b>Total - Secretariat - Economic Services</b>			<b>23.42</b>		<b>24.50</b>		<b>30.36</b>	



## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Tourism</b>								
B2900004	Integrated development of vellore fort	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B2900019	Development of nature and trails	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B2900020	Promotion of Eco-tourism in Kurusadai island	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B2900021	Construction of wayside amenities at Thiruthani	100		2.42		0.00		0.00	
B2900023	Construction of wayside amenities at Kodai road	100		0.04		1500.03		1500.03	
B2900039	Information of Tourist Centres through CD ROM	100				0.00		0.00	
B2900041	Erection of signages in Mamallapuram in Tamil Nadu	100		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	<b>Total - Tourism</b>			<b>2.49</b>		<b>1500.06</b>		<b>1500.06</b>	
	<b>Economic Advice and Statistics</b>								
B3000001	Agricultural Census	100		16.00		23.00		17.70	
B3000002	Crop estimation Survey on fruits & Vegetables and other Minor crops	100		22.46		21.62		27.65	
B3000003	Setting up of Nodal Centre for Manpower Employment	100		11.20		14.82		16.85	
B3000004	Economic Census and Surveys, 1996	100		0.00		0.00		0.00	
B3000005	Census of Minor Irrigation Schemes	100		25.65		27.35		31.16	
	<b>Total - Economic Advice and Statistics</b>			<b>75.31</b>		<b>86.79</b>		<b>93.36</b>	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>General Education</b>								
B3200005	Setting up of District Institute of Education and Training in Tamil Nadu	100		1273.25		1212.7		1404.31	
B3200006	Improvement of Science Education in High / Higher Secondary Schools	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B3200007	Integrated Education for the Handicapped Children in Rural Areas	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B3200008	Environmental Orientation to School Education	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B3200012	Encouragement for Sanskrit Education in Secondary Schools	100		2.99		5.46		2.99	
B3200013	Assistance to eminent Sanskrit Scholars in indigent circumstances	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B3200015	Youth Parliament Competition in High/Higher Secondary School	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B3200019	Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B3200021	College of Teacher Education and Institute of Advanced study in education	100		0.00		0.00		0.00	
B3200022	Modernisation of Madrasa education	100		0.00		0.72		0.01	
	<b>Total - General Education</b>			<b>1276.30</b>		<b>1218.94</b>		<b>1407.37</b>	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Technical Education</b>								
B3300001	Development of Post Graduate Courses and Research Works in the Government Engineering Colleges	100		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	<b>Total - Technical Education</b>			0.00		0.00		0.00	
	<b>Sports and Youth Services</b>								
B3500001	Assistance to the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
	<b>Total - Sports and Youth Services</b>			0.01		0.01		0.01	
	<b>Medical</b>								
B3600004	Establishment of State Ophthalmic Cell	100		4.24		4.19		4.88	
B3600010	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	100		5.97		6.2		7.19	
B3600012	Upgradation of Post Graduate Department in Government Siddha Medical College	100		43.34		41.01		41.65	
B3600015	Training Centres for Para-Medical Workers for Leprosy	100		50.02		0.00		0.01	
B3600016	Strengthening of State Drug testing lab.	100		0.01		4.66		0.00	
B3600019	State Drug Testing Laboratory	100		25.01		10.07		25.00	
B3600020	Government Unani Medical Colleges	100		13.14		13.14		0.00	
B3600021	Government Siddha Medical Colleges	100		162.28		162.28		0.04	
B3600024	Establishment of Nursing School.	100		0.00		44.00		16.00	
B3600025	Establishment of Nursing School.	100		18.90		14.05		16.26	

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## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
B3600026	Setting up of Cobalt Therapy Unit in Govt. Hospital	100		0.00		0.00		0.00	
B3600031	Improving and strengthening of Government Homoeopathy Medical College	100		23.14		113.14		0.04	
B3600032	Supply of essential drugs to State Rural and Backward area Dispensaries	100		110.01		110.01		85.50	
B3600037	Construction of Government Homeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam, Madurai	100		153.30		200.00		0.01	
B3600038	Construction of Building for Government Sidha Medical College, Chennai	100		190.00		203.00		0.01	
B3600040	Assistance to TAMCOL for strengthening State Pharmacies	100		0.00		125.00		0.01	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Hospitals and Dispensaries</b>								
B3601B01	Improvement of District Headquarters Hospital	100		4.24		4.24		4.29	
B3601G12	Strengthening of Government Pharmacy Assistance to Tampcol	100		100.00		90.00		0.01	
B3601G14	Strengthening of Government Yoga and Naturapathy College	100		1.14		1.14		0	
	<b>Medical Education, Training and Research</b>								
B3602001	State Pharmacy of Indian systems of medicine and Homeopathy - Drugs quality control	100		0.01		0		0	
B360B02	Setting up of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy wings in District Allopathy Hospitals	100		470.01		470		119.03	
	<b>Total -Medical</b>			<b>1374.76</b>		<b>787.91</b>		<b>449.04</b>	
	<b>Public Health</b>								
B3700029	National Component - Reproductive and Child Health Project	100		0.02		0		0.02	
B3701001	Urban Family Welfare Centres	100		1359.99		1349.45		1411.91	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
B3701003	Direction and Administration for CSSM and Sub Centres	100		11189.69		11030.99		12985.18	
B3701004	District Family Welfare Bureau	100		647.06		580.48		641.39	
B3701005	State Family Welfare Bureau	100		119.6		131.45		131.45	
B3701006	Regional Family Welfare Training Centres	100		63.06		58.60		67.02	
B3701007	Motor Vehicles for Family Welfare Programmes	100		3.18		0.00		0.00	
B3701008	Training of personnel in family welfare	100		125.17		125.87		140.96	
B3701009	Medical termination of Pregnancy wing on the State Family Welfare Bureau converted Contraceptive	100		638.52		490.24		490.98	
B3701014	Scheme of Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anemia	100		650.00		650.00		650.00	
B3701015	State Secretariat Cell	100		0.07		3.96		5.07	
B3701016	Mass Education	100		119.59		33.48		15.87	
B3701017	Compensation for Tubectomy, Vasectomy, IUD etc.,	100		1310.37		1146.61		1146.60	
B3701020	Maternity Centres under Tribal Areas	100		60.96		53.76		67.71	
B3701024	Contribution to Tamil Nadu Family Welfare Miscellaneous Purpose Fund	100		45.00		42.00		45.00	
B3701026	National Component - Reproductive and Child Health Project	100		0.09		663.61		0.1	
B3701027	District / Sub Project Reproductive and Child Health Project	100		0.34		11.47		0.31	

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## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
B3701028	Strengthening of Immunization Project	100		42.81		43.91	.	43.21	
B3701029	Implementation of Logistic Development Project under World Bank Assisted India Population Project VIII	100		0.01		0.01	.	0.01	
B3701030	BCC, Training, HMIS support to Medical colleges in RCH - Phase II	100		1170.45		35.01	.	0.03	
B3701031	Mother, Infant, Adolescent Health FW and Population Stabilisation in RCH Phase II	100		2029.14		4671.26	.	0.18	
B3701032	Urban Health Services in RCH - Phase II	100		0.01		0.01	.	0.01	
B3701033	Outreach RCH, RTI/STI clinics in RCH - Phase II	100		1302.95		55.23	.	0.11	
B3701034	Infrastructure Strengthening BMW, PMU in RCH - Phase II	100		1155.86		123.52	.	0.29	

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## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
B3701035	Construction and Maintenance of Primary Health care Institutions in RCH Phase II	100		1738.00		0.02		0.02	
B3702002	Prevention and Control of Goitre	100		4.23		1.59		1.70	
B3702004	Prevention and Control of Diseases	100		104.01		95.53		109.64	
B3702013	National Programme for Control of Blindness	100		136.13		146.11		144.92	
B3702015	District Mental Health Programme	100		48.01		117.51		89.53	
B3702016	Rehabilitative Health care under DANIDA sub projects	100		0.00		0.00		0.00	
B3704002	Health Sub Centres in Adi Dravidar Colonies	100		1991.20		2026.90		2292.31	
B3704004	Assistance to Local Bodies and Voluntary Health Institutions - I.U.D.	100		2.00		1.50		1.50	
B3704007	Supply of Home Remedies Kit to rural areas	100		0.01		0.00		0	
	<b>Total - Public Health</b>			<b>26057.53</b>		<b>23690.08</b>		<b>20483.01</b>	
	<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>								
B3800001	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	100		4000.00		0.01		2500.00	
B3800002	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for SC/ST habitations	100		1000.00		0.01		0.01	
	<b>Total - Water Supply and Sanitation</b>			<b>5000.00</b>		<b>0.02</b>		<b>2500.01</b>	



## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Welfare of SCs, STs and other BCs</b>								
B4200001	Educational concession to S.Cs and S.Ts	100		2291		8182.18		6000.00	
B4200002	Government of India Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Students	100		31.4		51.61		51.61	
B4200005	Upgrading of Merit of Scheduled Castes Students	100		12.5		12.5		12.50	
B4200006	Upgrading the Merits of Scheduled Tribes Students	100		0.45		0.18		0.18	
B4200008	Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes in the Integrated Development Programme Blocks under Special Component Plan	100		5000.00		5000.00		5000.00	
B4200010	Construction of hostels and Tribal residential schools	100		160.00		160.00		160.00	
B4200011	Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribes in IRDP Blocks under Tribal Sub-Plan	100		290.99		290.99		290.99	
B4200012	Development of primitive Tribes(Funds released by the GOI under Art.275(i) of the Constitution of India)	100		251.00		251.00		251.00	
B4200013	Post-Matric scholarships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of BC and MW	100		250.00		250.00		250.00	

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
B4200014	Post-Matric scholarships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of MBC and DNCs	100		150.00		150.00		150.00	
<b>Total - Welfare of SCs, STs and other BCs</b>				<b>8437.34</b>		<b>12348.46</b>		<b>12166.28</b>	
<b>Labour and Labour Welfare</b>									
B4300001	Setting up of Special Cells for Physically Handicapped in Employment Exchanges	100		22.01		21.01		24.43	
<b>Total - Labour and Labour Welfare</b>				<b>22.01</b>		<b>21.01</b>		<b>24.43</b>	
<b>Social Welfare</b>									
B4400001	Integrated Child Development Scheme	100		27.27		33.80		33.80	
B4400002	Special Nutrition programme Training of Integrated Child Development Scheme	100		7.52		7.30		8.11	
B4400010	Establishment of Pilot Project for Rehabilitation Services to handicapped	100		26.68		25.26		28.83	
B4400013	National Programme for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	100		0.01		0.01		0.01	
B4400014	Integrated Women and Empowerment Programme - IWEP	100		182.46		319.51		1.12	
B4400015	Provision of food grains to pregnant and lactating Women and adoloscent girls under ICDS	100		385.87		409.46		410.00	
<b>Total - Social Welfare</b>				<b>629.81</b>		<b>795.34</b>		<b>481.87</b>	
<b>Nutrition</b>									

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
B4501002	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (Phase-III) Service SIDA Blocks	100		13139.45		14972.72		15741.17	
	<b>Total - Nutrition</b>			<b>13139.45</b>		<b>13295.01</b>		<b>13345.5</b>	
	<b>Other Social and Community Services</b>								
B46000012	Fast Track Courts	100		0.00		481.12		481.12	
	<b>Other Social and Community Services</b>			<b>0.00</b>		<b>481.12</b>		<b>481.12</b>	
	<b>Total - CSS (100%)</b>			<b>58719.33</b>		<b>66344.70</b>		<b>72391.97</b>	
	<b>Schemes shared between State and Centre</b>								
	<b>Crop Husbandry</b>								
D0100001	Integrated Cereals Development Programme - In Rice based cropping system areas	90	10	244.15	27.13	449.05	49.89	459.15	51.02
D0100002	Integrated cereals Development in Coarse Cereals (ICDP Coarse Cereal) Accelerated Maize Development under Technology Mission on Maize	75	25	9.13	6.85	30.75	23.05	66.00	21.78
D0100006	Intensive Cotton Development Programme	75	25	169.31	56.44	282.76	94.25	419.82	139.93
D0100007	Production and Distribution of Dwarf-Tall Hybrid Coconut Seedlings	50	50	10.81	10.81	12.40	12.40	12.50	12.50
D0100009	Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System	90	10	3.82	0.42	80.32	8.93	85.05	9.45
D0100010	Improvement of crop Statistics	50	50	15.12	15.13	16.47	16.48	16.79	16.80
	sugar beet developing	90	10	0.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50
D0100011	National Pulses Development Project	75	25	70.70	23.57	385.29	128.43	603.40	148.82
D0100013	Oil Seeds Production Programme (ISOPOM)	75	25	125.71	41.90	219.23	73.08	1113.38	76.50

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
D0100017	Schemes on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System areas controlled by CE(AE)	90	10	1.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D0100019	Scheme for Drip Irrigation and Drip Demonstration for Horticultural Crops*	90	10	569.20	63.23	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D0100020	Integrated Cereals Development Programme - Rice	90	10	108.49	12.06	172.85	19.21	181.49	20.17
D0100021	Intensive Cotton Development Programme	75	25	62.26	20.75	92.54	30.85	97.50	32.50
D0100022	Integrated Cereals Development in Coarse Cereals (ICDP Coarse Cereal) Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)	75	25	2.42	0.81	7.69	2.57	8.01	2.69
D0100024	Oil Palm Development Programme	75	25	42.09	14.03	55.11	18.37	450.31	149.42
	Innovative Scheme - Farmers Interest Groups	90	10					60.00	6.00

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	Innovative Scheme - Tamil Nadu women in Agri Business & Extension	90	10					291.79	29.18
	Innovative Scheme - Demo on Drip Irrigation in Sugarcane	90	10					119.46	11.95
D0100028	Integrated Cashewnut Development Programme*	90	10						
D0100029	Integrated Tropical and Aridzone Fruits Development Programme*	90	10						
D0100030	Integrated Spices Development Programme*	90	10						
D0100031	Scheme for the Development of Root and Tuber Crops*	90	10						
D0100032	Scheme for the Development of Medicinal Aromatic Plants*	90	10						
D0100033	Cocoa Development Programme*	90	10						
D0100034	Scheme for Development of Mushroom Cultivation*	90	10						
D0100036	Implementation of the Scheme on Commercial Floriculture*	90	10						



## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Soil &amp; Water Conservation</b>								
D0400001	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas	90	10	1800.00	200.00	1554.42	172.71	2700.00	300.00
D0400002	Execution of Soil Conservation Works in Kunda, Lower Bhavani and Vaigai Catchments	90	10	653.45	72.61	632.65	70.30	699.73	77.75
D0400004	Soil Testing Laboratory	90	10	1.20	0.00	48.24	5.36	4.14	0.46
D0400005	Integrated Waste land Development Programme	50	50	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
	<b>Total - Soil &amp; Water Conservation</b>			<b>2504.65</b>	<b>322.61</b>	<b>2285.31</b>	<b>298.37</b>	<b>3453.87</b>	<b>428.21</b>
	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>								
D0500002	Animal Diseases Surveillance	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D0500003	Creation of disease free zone	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D0500004	Canine Rabies control	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D0500006	Strengthening of Statistical Cell	50	50	22.24	22.24	19.02	19.02	20.88	20.88
D0500007	Strengthening of activities for buck production	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D0500008	Establishment of Fodder Bank	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D0500010	Strengthening of Rabbit Breeding Farm	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	<b>Total - Animal Husbandry</b>			<b>22.30</b>	<b>22.30</b>	<b>19.08</b>	<b>19.08</b>	<b>20.94</b>	<b>20.94</b>
	<b>Fisheries</b>								
D0700004	Development of landing facilities	50	50	185.95	185.95	189.45	189.45	152.62	152.62
D0700005	Relief scheme for Tamil Nadu marine fishermen during lean months	25	75	700.00	2100.00	808.24	2424.71	825.00	2475.00

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
D0700006	Construction of mechanised fishing boats	50	50	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
D0700008	Construction of Houses for Fishermen	50	50	370.00	370.00	570.00	570.00	370.00	370.00
D0700010	Schemes on Fisheries Training on extension	80	20	0.01	0.01	9.22	2.31	0.01	0.01
D0700011	Construction of Rubble Mound Wall along the shore of North Chennai Coast	50	50						
D0700012	Establishment of Fish Farmer's Development Agency	75	25	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	<b>Total - Fisheries</b>			<b>1435.97</b>	<b>2835.97</b>	<b>1756.92</b>	<b>3366.48</b>	<b>1527.64</b>	<b>3177.64</b>
	<b>Forests</b>								
D0800002	Setting up of 'THAR' Sanctuary in Nilgiris District	50	50	7.27	7.27	0.00	0.00	7.56	
D0800003	Development of Point Calimere Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50	15.50		12.60		18.20	0.00
D0800004	Scheme for the Development of Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50	12.18	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D0800005	Tiger Reserve Scheme	50	50	138.08	36.99				
D0800008	Development of infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic interference	90	10	0.00	0.00	7.27	7.27	7.56	7.56
D0800010	Improvements to Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur	50	50	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Integrated Forest Protection	75	25	363.75	121.25	363.75	121.25	363.75	121.25
	<b>Total - Forests</b>			<b>536.78</b>	<b>165.92</b>	<b>383.64</b>	<b>128.54</b>	<b>397.09</b>	<b>128.83</b>



## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Cooperation</b>								
D1000002	Contribution towards the risk fund for Consumption of Loan risen to Weaker Sections of the Community	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D1000010	Contribution to the Corpus Fund towards National Agricultural Insurance scheme	75	25	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	<b>Total - Cooperation</b>			<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>
	<b>Community Development</b>								
D1300001	Central Rural Sanitation Programme	75	25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total - Community Development</b>			<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Command Area Development</b>								
D1500001	Command Area Development Programme in Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Command	50	50	377.02	377.02	254.33	254.33	129.06	129.06
D1500002	CADP in Cauvery command	50	50	1414.51	1414.51	943.98	943.98	965.35	965.35
D1500004	On farm development of Command Area Development Programme Technical Cell, Headquarters	50	50	10.03	10.03	10.94	10.94	12.24	12.24
D1500011	Execution of On farm development works in Tambiraparani river basin under CADP	50	50	527.45	527.45	286.96	286.96	297.79	297.79
D1500014	Execution of On Farm Development Works' on Thippair Command Area Development Programme	50	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D1500015	Implementation of Krishnagiri Reservoir Project under Command Area Development Programme	50	50	20.48	20.48	7.90	7.90	0.06	0.06

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
D1500016	Implementation of Palar Porandalar Reservoir Project under Command Area Development Programme	50	50	120.75	120.75	94.29	94.29	41.65	41.65
	Gadana Ramanadhi irrigation system	50	50	73.08	73.08	89.15	89.15	94.59	94.59
	Patchiyar river basin system	50	50	73.08	73.08	88.46	88.46	93.50	93.50
	Manimuthar irrigation system	50	50	129.61	129.61	141.54	141.54	162.64	162.64
	Nambiyar River basin	50	50	75.93	75.93	89.61	89.61	94.48	94.48
	Chinnar Reservoir system	50	50	38.23	38.23	46.72	46.72	49.20	49.20
	Marudhanadhi system	50	50	34.37	34.37	48.72	48.72	50.59	50.59
	Anaimaduvu System	50	50	34.37	34.37	49.39	49.39	51.69	51.69
	<b>Total - Command Area Development</b>			<b>2928.91</b>	<b>2928.91</b>	<b>2151.99</b>	<b>2151.99</b>	<b>2042.84</b>	<b>2042.84</b>
	<b>Power Development</b>								
D1701001	Assistance for implementation of Rural electrification under Pradhan Mantri Gramodhaya Yojana (P.M.G.Y)	100( 70% loan 30% grant	---	PMGY Scheme has been discontinued from 2005-06					

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
D1701002	Electrification of Remote habitations	75	25	37.95	12.65	414.32	138.11	0.01	0.01
	Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme	50 25% loan, 25% grant	50	116.72 (Loan 58.36 ) Grant 58.36	116.72	45.00 Loan 22.50, Grant 22.50	45.00	40.00 Loan 20.00, Grant 20.00	40.00
	NABARD	90% 75% 95	10 25 5	49.25	2.59	49.25	2.59	50.00	2.63
	Assistance for implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	90% Grant 10% Loan (REC)				60000.00		60000.00	
	<b>Total - Power Development</b>			<b>203.92</b>	<b>131.96</b>	<b>60508.57</b>	<b>185.70</b>	<b>60095.01</b>	<b>42.64</b>
	<b>Non-Conventional Sources of Energy</b>								
D1800001	Renewable Energy Project and Research and Development Project	50	50	145.00	153.00	145.00	153.00	295.00	295.00
	<b>Total - Non-Conventional Sources of Energy</b>			<b>145.00</b>	<b>153.00</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>153.00</b>	<b>295.00</b>	<b>295.00</b>
	<b>Village and Small Industries</b>								
D2000002	Weavers Housing Scheme	50	50	30.00	30.00	20.01	20.01	25.00	25.00
D2000010	Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth	50	50	0.01	0.01	5.36	5.47	0.01	0.01
D2000011	Deendayal Hath Kargha Pratsahan Yojana Scheme - Basic Inputs	50	50	532.89	532.89	2725.68	2725.68	737.00	737.00
D2000014	Market Development Assistance	50	50	37.00	37.00	34.77	34.77	42.00	42.00



## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
D2900010	Improvement of environs around Temples and at Tourist spot	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D2900011	Refurnishment of Thanjavur Palace	67	33	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D2900012	Providing basic amenities in Tourist Centre	50	50	325.00	325.00	285.58	66.22	500.00	0.00
D2900015	Construction of Tourist Reception Centre	80	20	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D2900016	Government of India assistance Scheme	50	50	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
D2900019	Development of Water Sports	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D2900020	Way Side Amenities	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D2900022	Integrated Tourist Facilities in the Poompuhar Tourist Complex	85	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D2900023	Construction of Forest Lodge	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D2900024	Expansion and Upgradation of Existing Tourist facilities	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D2900027	Construction of view tower at Kanniyakumari	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total - Tourism</b>			<b>375.06</b>	<b>375.07</b>	<b>335.58</b>	<b>116.22</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Economic Advice and Statistics</b>								
D3000001	Scheme for timely reporting of area and production of crops	50	50	27.77	27.77	26.59	26.60	26.39	26.40
	<b>Total - Economic Advice and Statistics</b>								

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>General Education</b>								
D3200005	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	90	10	37500.00	12500.00	37284.86	12410.29	41054.25	13684.75
D3200007	Computer Literacy and studies in Schools(CLASS)	75	25	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	<b>Total - General Education</b>			<b>37500.10</b>	<b>12500.01</b>	<b>37284.87</b>	<b>12410.30</b>	<b>41054.26</b>	<b>13684.76</b>
	<b>Technical Education</b>								
D3300001	Joint Programme for Man power Training in Computer Services - and Technology	50	50	4.72	4.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total - Technical Education</b>			<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Art and Culture</b>								
D3400001	Preparation of guides to records of Tamil Nadu archives	75	25	4.89	1.63	10.00	3.33	9.98	3.32
D3400002	Renovation and Refurnishment of Anothropology Gallery	50	50	31.25	31.25	10.00	2.50	40.00	10.00
	<b>Total - Art and Culture</b>			<b>36.14</b>	<b>32.88</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>49.98</b>	<b>13.32</b>
	<b>Sports and Youth Services</b>								
D3500001	Expenditure on National Service Scheme in Universities and Colleges	50	50	309.46	309.46	361.04	257.88	403.80	288.43
D3500002	National Service Schemes in Higher Secondary Schools	58	42	118.29	118.29	118.29	118.29	118.29	118.29
D3500003	Assistance to Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu towards the establishment of Sports Project Development Area Centre	50	50	170.50	170.51	170.50	170.51	0.00	0.00
D3504004	Payment to SDAT for the Construction of the Sports Stadia	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D3504005	Payment to SDAT for the Creation of the Infrastructure facilities in Stadia	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total - Sports and Youth Services</b>			<b>598.26</b>	<b>598.27</b>	<b>649.83</b>	<b>546.68</b>	<b>522.09</b>	<b>406.72</b>

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Medical</b>								
D3600001	National T.B. Control Programme	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
D3600002	Buildings-Primary Health Centres	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
D3600009	Grants to Tamil Nadu State Illness assistance Society	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	<b>Total - Medical</b>			<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>
	<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>								
D3800004	Grants to TWAD Board for the Execution of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	50	50	1250.00	1250.00	651.00	851.00	0.01	0.01
	<b>Total - Water Supply and Sanitation</b>								
	<b>Housing</b>								
D3900001	Administration of Justice	50	50	35.75	35.75	35.75	35.75	35.75	35.75
	<b>Total - Housing</b>			<b>35.75</b>	<b>35.75</b>	<b>35.75</b>	<b>35.75</b>	<b>35.75</b>	<b>35.75</b>
	<b>Urban Development</b>								
D4000002	TUFIDCO - Scheme for Integrated development of small and medium towns	75	25	2250.00	750.00	859.00	572.66	0.00	0.00
D4000003	TUFIDCO - Mega City Programme	75	25	2646.15	3893.15	2646.15	4119.14	0.00	0.00
D4000006	Comprehensive Piped Water Supply scheme in Excess Flouride affected areas	50	50	51.12	51.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total - Urban Development</b>			<b>4947.27</b>	<b>4694.28</b>	<b>3505.15</b>	<b>4691.80</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Information and Publicity</b>								
D4100001	Construction of way side facilities at Vattakkottai	50	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D4100002	Construction of tower at Kanyakumari	50	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total - Information and Publicity</b>			<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Welfare of SCs, STs and other BCs</b>								
D4200002	Construction of buildings for boys and girls hostels	50	50	500.00	500.00	1230.53	1230.53	0.01	0.01
D4200004	Machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	50	50	16.94	16.94	16.70	16.70	16.72	16.72
D4200005	Educational concessions	50	50	150.30	150.30	214.94	214.94	216.71	216.71
D4200007	Coaching to SC/ST candidates for Tamil Nadu Professional Courses Entrance Exams	50	50	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28
D4200013	Assistance to the People of SC/ST Community affected by riots	50	50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
D4200015	Assistance to Agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Caste coming into Co-operative fold	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D4200016	Construction of Hostel Building	50	50	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00



## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
D4200018	Pre-matric scholarship to other Backward Classes- Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department	50	50	91.38	91.38	593.50	593.50	1000.00	1000.00
D4200019	Pre-matric scholarship to other Backward Classes- MBC and Denotified Commission Welfare Department	50	50	66.38	66.38	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
<b>Total - Welfare of SCs, STs and other BCs</b>				<b>941.87</b>	<b>941.87</b>	<b>2422.54</b>	<b>2422.54</b>	<b>1600.23</b>	<b>1600.23</b>
<b>Labour and Labour Welfare</b>									
D4300009	Grants for Beedi Workers for 'Build your own House Scheme'	75	25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D4300011	Setting up of Special Cells for Physically Handicapped persons in District	50	50	4.97	4.96	4.22	4.21	6.31	6.31
<b>Total - Labour and Labour Welfare</b>				<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.31</b>
<b>Social Welfare</b>									
D4400003	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment	50	50	59.50	59.50	53.23	53.23	53.23	53.23
D4400004	Creation of facilities for Development of Child Institution	50	50	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
D4400005	Formation of Juvenile Justice Board under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	50	50	0.01	0.01	15.36	15.36	7.68	7.68
<b>Total - Social Welfare</b>				<b>60.18</b>	<b>60.18</b>	<b>69.26</b>	<b>69.26</b>	<b>61.58</b>	<b>61.58</b>

## Annexure IV

## ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

(Rs. in lakh)

scheme code	Scheme Name	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2005-06 Outlay		Anticipated expenditure during 2005-06		Proposed outlay for 2006-07	
		CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
	<b>Other Social and Community Services</b>								
D4602001	Modernisation of prisons	50	50	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D4602002	Strengthening of Revenue administration and updating of land records	50	50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
D4602018	Modernisation of Police	75	25	1405.20	351.30	1503.00	375.75	3511.70	877.93
	<b>Total - Other Social and Community Services</b>			<b>1405.23</b>	<b>351.33</b>	<b>1503.01</b>	<b>375.76</b>	<b>3511.71</b>	<b>877.94</b>
	<b>Public Works</b>								
D4800001	Modernisation of prisons	50	50	589.21	589.21	582.95	582.95	43.05	43.05
D4800002	Buildings	50	50	582.30	582.30	545.87	545.87	41.59	41.59
D4800003	Home Guards Welfare and Benevolent Fund	75	25						
	<b>Total - Public Works</b>			<b>1171.51</b>	<b>1171.51</b>	<b>1128.82</b>	<b>1128.82</b>	<b>84.64</b>	<b>84.64</b>

## Annexure - V

## Bharat Nirman Programmes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Items / Programme	Annual Plan - 2005-06		Annual Plan 2006-07
		Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Irrigation	0.00	5700.24	54400.00
2	Rural Drinking Water Supply	54823.47	53761.15	60000.00
3	Rural Roads	20252.00	20252.00	73702.35
4	Rural Housing	13025.30	13307.89	13847.26
5	Rural Electrification	0.00	0.00	6400.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>88100.77</b>	<b>93021.28</b>	<b>208349.61</b>

**ANNEXURE - VI A**  
**SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SCP - I)**  
**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07**  
**FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCP FOR SCHEDULED CASTES**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sub-Head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 (At 2001-02 prices)		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCP	Actual Expenditure under SCP	Actual Expenditure under SCP	Actual Expenditure under SCP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Crop Husbandry	135000.00	37500.00	2867.74	1181.73	1542.86	3893.82	11213.83	2715.99
2	Soil and Water Conservation	43760.00	36000.00	666.64	514.98	474.31	1780.19	9072.88	1814.58
3	Animal Husbandry	10000.00	1350.00	228.09	578.44	605.67	690.06	2337.86	448.40
4	Dairy Development	5000.00	250.00	0.00					
5	Forest	134810.00	49000.00	2243.59	3523.00	2534.00	4224	17139.25	3427.85
6	Co-operation	4230.00	1425.00	1516.85	2282.86	3790.87	6146.8	2641.92	506.72
7	Fisheries	20400.00	0.00	349.62	79.12	28.42	634.51	3434.18	658.85
8	Special Area Progm.for Rural Devpt.	350000.00	105000.00	17104.40	22528.07	26831.06	45098.5	70364.51	14072.90
9	Community Development	60000.00	24500.00	1134.04	5028.54	4625.75	6326.83	81834.69	16538.79
10	Power Development	800000.00	13300.00	21704.80	24686.00	34390.00	20632.78	142560.71	28512.14
11	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2965.00	475.00	0.00					
12	Village & Small Industries	35000.00	14250.00		83.95	311.13	5383.87	36921.69	7081.58
13	Roads & Bridges	600000.00	88000.00	10150.22	49542.67	21340.25	45838.72	238676.09	45801.94
14	General Education	150000.00	50000.00	3741.27	4478.42	6874.85	10769.32	49876.52	9975.30
15	Sports & Youth Services.	10285.00	2500.00	64.99	90.25	10006.16	183.97	1956.23	384.20
16	Art & Culture	8240.00	1500.00	296.00	43.21	58.48	81.83	694.09	133.45
17	Medical & Public Health	70000.00	25000.00	3952.90	3953.62	4098.10	9365.13	48202.44	9640.49
18	Water Supply and Sanitation	480000.00	112500.00	17568.83	20018.36	19051.82	16917.03	55403.57	11080.71
19	Housing	100000.00	31250.00	5174.00	-	1010.93	1938.01	53527.31	10705.46
20	Urban Development	237500.00	56250.00	14074.96	3476.91	4880.85	2375.47	72273.53	14454.71
21	Welfare of SCs./STs/OBCs	188200.00	85400.00	5816.62	11115.21	10626.02	12008.18	50467.24	23502.59
22	Labour and Employment	4075.00	0.00		29.10	30.79	294.25	7451.54	1430.70
23	Social Welfare	20000.00	8000.00	1280.27	4672.97	1340.51	4944.07	104390.27	20022.05
24	Nutrition	40000.00	23750.00	9343.25	3606.36	3693.45	9052.76	74987.53	14997.51
25	Others	490535.00	0.00			575.40	1874.90	114572.12	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4000000.00</b>	<b>767200.00</b>	<b>119279.08</b>	<b>161513.77</b>	<b>158721.68</b>	<b>210455.00</b>	<b>1250000.00</b>	<b>237906.91</b>

**ANNEXURE VI - B**  
**SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SCP) - II**  
**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07**  
**PHYSICAL TARGETS - PROPOSALS FOR SCP**

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Annual Plan (2002-03)		Annual Plan (2003-04)		Annual Plan (2004-05)		Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan (2006-07)
			Target	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Forest	SC families	100000	20000	16533	20000	22062	25000	26402	25000	25000	25000
2	Rural Development (SGSY)	SC families	300000	60000	53966	60000	109650	70000	79919	70000	70000	70000
3	Soil and Water Conservation	SC families	25000	5000	-	5000	159980	8424	10902	8424	8424	8424
4	Animal Husbandry	SC families	5000	1500	1500	1500	7854	1500	2486	1500	1500	1500
5	Industries and Commerce	SC families	12500	2500	2364	2500	2607	2500	2618	2500	2500	2500
6	Co-operation	SC families	5000	1000	9000	9000	8000	9000	0	9000	9000	9000
7	Sericulture	SC families	2500	500	80	500	437	500	499	500	500	500
8	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	SC families	7500	1500	1525	1500	1453	62197	319021	62197	62197	62197
9	Special Central Assistance and others	SC families	1417500	283000	297360	275000	366639	195879	167936	195879	195879	195879
	<b>Total</b>	SC families	<b>1875000</b>	<b>375000</b>	<b>382328</b>	<b>375000</b>	<b>678682</b>	<b>375000</b>	<b>609783</b>	<b>375000</b>	<b>375000</b>	<b>375000</b>

**ANNEXURE VII A**  
**TRIBAL SUB PLAN FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (TSP I)**  
**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07**  
**FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sub-Head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 (At 2001-02 prices)		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual Expenditure under TSP	Actual Expenditure under TSP	Actual Expenditure under TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Crop Husbandry	135000.00	1400.00	5.50	135.69	268.16	673.05	11213.83	462.54
2	Soil & Water Conservation	43760.00	700.00	92.00	0.00	113.75		9072.88	
3	Animal Husbandry	10000.00	1500.00	10.05	56.32	43.00	50.87	2337.86	188.13
4	Fisheries	20400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3434.18	
5	Forestry	134810.00	1700.00	121.39	183.00	445.00	844.80	17139.25	895.91
6	Co-operation	4230.00	2000.00	60.00	180.08	137.42	276.84	2641.92	137.38
7	Rural Development	350000.00	2000.00	456.19	1209.30	1121.44	1743.46	70364.51	2353.44
8	Community Devpt.,	60000.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81834.69	
9	Village & Small Industries	35000.00	2700.00	0.00	6.44	20.65	83.51	36921.69	106.92
10	Power	800000.00	1000.00	970.82	1336.00	1847.00	1111.00	142560.71	1454.56
11	Roads & Bridges	600000.00	7000.00	34.86	2253.08	1383.68	3333.56	238676.09	5683.31
12	General Education	150000.00	4600.00	23.28	241.24	365.33	609.70	49876.52	750.75
13	Art and Culture	8240.00		0.00	2.32	2.93	3.27	694.09	4.03
14	Sports and Youth Services	10285.00		0.00	0.95	520.00	10.07	1956.23	17.01
15	Medical and Public Health	70000.00	2000.00	22.91	223.56	261.90	376.80	48202.44	496.73
16	Welf.of SC/ST/OBCs	188200.00	10400.00	1349.78	375.08	445.25	550.03	50467.24	793.02
17	Lab. & Labour Welfare	4075.00	800.00	7.97	24.47	16.03	34.79	7451.54	43.51
18	Water Supply & Sanitation	480000.00	1000.00	4.00	1036.52	991.81	1319.33	55403.57	818.20
19	Social Welfare	20000.00	100.00	247.13	506.45	306.05	559.96	104390.27	965.09
20	Nutrition	40000.00	800.00	0.00	0.00			74987.53	1499.75
21	Housing	100000.00	800.00	23.12	0.00	12.04	102.00	53527.31	324.64
22	Others including Planning, Development and Special Initiatives	736000.00		0.00	729.08	65.50	279.64	186845.65	264.36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4000000.00</b>	<b>41200.00</b>	<b>3429.00</b>	<b>8499.58</b>	<b>8366.94</b>	<b>11962.68</b>	<b>1250000.00</b>	<b>17259.27</b>

## ANNEXURE - VII B

## DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07 - TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) - II - PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head / Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Annual Plan (2002-03)		Annual Plan (2003-04)		Annual Plan (2004-05)		Annual Plan (2005-06)		Annual Plan (2006-07)
			Target	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Horticulture	ST families	21000	3500	3396	3700	3892	3700	3700	3700	3700	3700
2	Animal Husbandry	ST families	9000	1800	1800	2000	5339	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3	Village Industries	ST families	4000	400	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
4	Sericulture	ST families	9000	500	85	60	103	60	60	60	60	60
5	Development of primitive and dispersed tribes	ST families	6000	50	28	50	4297	50	50	50	50	50
6	SGSY	St families	18000	3000	2648	3000	6439	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
7	Soil Conservation	ST families	0	800	896	800	971	800	800	800	0	0
8	Housing	ST families	0	200	21	640	5369	640	640	640	0	0
9	Forestry	ST families	0	1000	695	1000	3433	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
10	Agr. Engineering	ST families	6000	0	0	0	0	800	928	800	800	800
11	Revenue Administration	ST families	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4325	4325
12	Social Welfare	ST families	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
	<b>Total</b>		<b>73000</b>	<b>11250</b>	<b>9569</b>	<b>11250</b>	<b>29843</b>	<b>11250</b>	<b>11250</b>	<b>11250</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>15000</b>

## ANNEXURE VIII

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006 - 07 - WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS**  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Proposals for Tenth Plan 2002-07 at 2001-02 Prices		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Anticipated Expenditure under WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
i	<b>General Education</b>	Opening of Degree Courses in Government Colleges (Men and Women) and Development Schemes			0.00	0.00	30.08	2.85	2.85	2.85
		Free education for girls belonging to poor and middle class families studying in B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com., Courses			71.92	57.26	57.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
		Opening of Computer centre for the visually impaired students in Government colleges (Men and women)			17.61	15.52	9.26	3.31	3.31	3.31
		Starting of exclusive coaching centre for women to appear in All India Services and Central Services examination			10.00	3.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ii	<b>Public Health</b>	Grants to voluntary Health Institutions for the implementation of Post-Partum programme			51.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01



## ANNEXURE VIII

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006 - 07 - WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS**  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Proposals for Tenth Plan 2002-07 at 2001-02 Prices		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07		
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Anticipated Expenditure under WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Expenditure met by the State Government over and above the rate prescribed by the Government of India tubectomy compensation to mothers			73.78	63.02					
		Post-partum			366.25	285.43	271.32	324.87	361.73	361.73	
		State Family Welfare Bureau			0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.01	0.01	
		TNIP - Maternal and Child Health - Headquarters staff and District programme						2108.68	3652.62	3652.62	
		Grants to Local bodies for maintaining Health post	3000.00	3000.00	956.61	731.63	545.66	621.80	732.77	732.77	
		Post Partum centres - Other than the District Hospitals, medical College Hospitals and Chennai City Hospitals			784.81	709.53	761.36	789.71	872.83	872.83	
		Immunisation of Pre-School Children with Triple Vaccine			5.77	6.10	21.28	20.06	21.50	21.50	
		Improvement of the Sterilisation wards in Postpartum Centres in District Headquarters and Taluk Hospitals			0.50	24.98	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	

## ANNEXURE VIII

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006 - 07 - WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS**  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Proposals for Tenth Plan 2002-07 at 2001-02 Prices		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Anticipated Expenditure under WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Payment of compensation under tamil Nadu mothers acceptors sterilisation scheme						40.00	40.00	40.00
		Financial Assistance to the female members for delivery of child / miscarriage under Cm's farmers social security scheme						2000.00	4800.00	4800.00
		Procurement through Tamil Nadu Medical Service Corporation for Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care Centres					1.50	3220.80	2060.25	2060.25
		Establishment of Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care Centres under Health Systems Project					0.00	629.10	4062.06	4062.06
		Rural Family Welfare Centres at Primary Health Centres			2904.64					
III	Urban Development	Assistance to TNSCB for economic activities for Self Help Groups					30.00			

## ANNEXURE VIII

## DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006 - 07 - WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Proposals for Tenth Plan 2002-07 at 2001-02 Prices		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Anticipated Expenditure under WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	Special incentive scheme to promote literacy among SC girls studying in standard 3-5	2650.00	2650.00	326.54	310.91	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
		Special incentive scheme to promote literacy among SC girls studying 6th standard	2650.00	2650.00	258.57	286.26	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
		Supply of free bicycle to all girl students belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Converts Communities studying in Standard XI and XII in the Government/Government Aided Higher Secondary Schools	3500.00	3500.00	790.83	793.30	881.68	1017.71	980.57	980.57
		Free Education to the girl Students of SC/ST/SC Converts studying P.G.Courses	400.00	400.00	12.56	31.34	32.35	50.00	50.00	50.00
		Construction of buildings for Govt. girls' hostels			102.38	0.00	0.03			
		Free supply of sewing machine to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities				10.33	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

## ANNEXURE VIII

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006 - 07 - WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS**  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Proposals for Tenth Plan 2002-07 at 2001-02 Prices		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Anticipated Expenditure under WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rewards - Incentive Scheme for MBC/ DNC girl students of standard I to VI	1500.00	1500.00	3.66	1196.90	599.97	600.00	600.00	600.00
		Free supply of bicycles to BC/ MBC and DNC girl students studying in Std.XI and XII in Govt. / Aided HSS.				0.00	3036.59	2860.00	3099.00	1550.00
		Free supply of Sewing machine to Backward Classes				4.89	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
V	Social Welfare	Starting of Rehabilitation Home for the Adult Mentally retarded girls	75.00	75.00	-0.04	12.50	13.47	20.50	20.50	20.50
		Setting up of Reception Centre for adopting new born female babies	56.00	56.00	1.86	10.38	3.41	5.45	4.30	4.30
		Creeches for children of working and ailing mothers	262.00	262.00	83.09	33.30	23.56	30.75	30.75	30.75
		Assistance to Scheme for Girls Child Welfare	5270.00	5270.00	1270.60	2430.49	4657.08	7506.03	7500.00	7500.00
		Issue of Saving Certificates for encouraging Widow remarriage	75.00	75.00	14.55	14.80	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
		Assistance to the School Children of poor widows	83.00	83.00	4.59	10.55	9.90	12.17	13.19	13.19
		Marriage advance to the daughters of poor widows	375.00	375.00	74.95	154.90	268.43	300.00	300.00	300.00

## ANNEXURE VIII

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006 - 07 - WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS**  
(Rs. in lakh)

St. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Proposals for Tenth Plan 2002-07 at 2001-02 Prices		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Anticipated Expenditure under WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Marriage assistance for orphan girls	50.00	50.00	10.00	9.59	10.00	38.00	15.00	15.00
		Guidance Bureau for Women	174.00	174.00	26.79	29.32	28.63	34.18	40.69	40.69
		Continuance of higher studies by inmates of Service Homes and Government orphanages	20.00	20.00	0.47	0.17	0.33	1.16	1.25	1.25
		Managerial Training for Field and Executive Staff	22.00	22.00	3.74	1.97	0.00	2.64	2.64	2.64
		Service homes in districts	178.00	178.00	39.94	37.82	34.72	69.67	72.22	72.22
		Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project (Mahalir Thittam)	9434.00	9434.00	2000.00	2249.94	2000.00	3083.37	2000.00	2000.00
		Setting up of Family Counselling Centres by Social Welfare Board	25.00	25.00	4.00	4.80	4.76	7.09	6.30	6.30
		Setting up of Recreation Centres for Women	50.00	50.00	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Conduct of Legal Literacy awareness Programme for Women	70.00	70.00	0.00	1.38	0.01			
		Work Centres and Production Units						11.42		
		District Level Training cum marketing centres	38.00	38.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

## ANNEXURE VIII

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006 - 07 - WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS**  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Proposals for Tenth Plan 2002-07 at 2001-02 Prices		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Anticipated Expenditure under WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Grants to Tamil Nadu Corporation for Women Development for implementation of the Scheme to provide Free Gas connection to the newly married couple under poverty line	50.00	50.00	85.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	30.00
		Assistance to Vocational and Skill Training Programme			0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Entrepreneur Development Training for weomen				166.95	166.95	166.95	0.01	0.01
		Assistance for formation of 25000 Self Help Groups			0.00	87.50	87.50	200.00	87.50	87.50
		Setting up of a cell for prevention of trafficking and combating commercial sexual exploitation of women and children			0.00	0.00	2.00	1.02	0.03	0.03
		Scheme for Supply of Sewing Machines to Destitute Widows			0.00	335.06	112.65	121.00	120.99	120.99
		World Bank aided Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project			454.66	36.96	125.00	4017.00	16290.27	16290.27
		Special programme for women weavers						0.01	0.01	0.01

## ANNEXURE VIII

## DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006 - 07 - WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Proposals for Tenth Plan 2002-07 at 2001-02 Prices		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Anticipated Expenditure under WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Assistance to Half Way Homes to the Girl Children	12.00	12.00	0.00	1.49	0.83	0.81	0.81	0.81
		Opening of Tailoring Centres	35.00	35.00	6.95	6.31	4.23	7.35	8.11	8.11
		Tamil Nadu Government Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme	500.00	500.00	191.28	250.10	248.87	250.00	250.00	250.00
		Financial Assistance to eminent Artists and Men of Letters who are now in indigent circumstance (Total Economic Development Project for Theni)			0.00	55.28	55.30	55.30	55.30	55.30
		Financial Assistance for the marriage of children of the members under CM's farmers social security scheme						2500.00	5000.00	5000.00
		Training to SHGs						2331.91	500.00	500.00
VI	Crop Husbandry	Training of Farm Women in Agriculture with assistance from DANIDA Phase - II	100000		529.32	24.35				
VII	Special Programme for Rural Development	Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (40%)	13145.00	5258.00	779.03	915.45	1004.92	1148.95	3100.51	1240.20
		Development of women and children in rural areas under IRDP			0.00	0.00	0.00	9.68		

## ANNEXURE VIII

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006 - 07 - WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS**  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub-Head	Schemes *	Proposals for Tenth Plan 2002-07 at 2001-02 Prices		Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06	Proposals for Annual Plan 2006-07	
			Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Actual Expenditure under WC	Anticipated Expenditure under WC	Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rural sanitary complex for Women			6004.00	7776.81	113.31			
VIII	<b>Community Development</b>	Grants to local bodies for construction of quarters for women teachers			0.00	46.40	152.00	193.31		

\* Exclusive schemes for women and outlays provided during Annual Plans 2002-03 to 2006-07 have been shown.



## **District Plan**

District Planning Committees have been constituted in all the 28 districts in Tamil Nadu as envisaged in Act 243 ZD of the Constitution of India and as per Sec.241 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1994. The Chairperson of the District Panchayat is the Chairman of the DP Committee. The District Collector is the Vice-Chairman of the DP Committee. In Tamil Nadu, the DP Committees have been operationalised and made functional with the first meeting of the DP Committees being held in all the districts on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2002 and the subsequent meetings are held once in 3 months. (G.O.Ms.No.100 Rural Development Department dated 8-6-99). The main function of the DP Committee is 1. to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and the Municipalities in the district and 2. to prepare a comprehensive draft District Development Plan for the district as a whole, taking into consideration matters of the common interest between Panchayats and municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation. Development issues of the districts are also discussed in the DP Committee meeting.

The District Planning Division in the State Planning Commission had already prepared comprehensive guidelines for the formulation of District Development Plan. The Government accorded approval for these guidelines in G.O.Ms.No.4, Planning and Development Department, dated 18-1-2001. The copies of the guidelines were got printed and issued to all the PRIs through the office of the District Planning Cells.

With a view to assist the DP Committees in consolidating the District Development Plan, the Government were moved to constitute the District Planning Cells with a minimum supporting staff of one post of District Planning Officer, one Technical Assistant, one Assistant and one Office Assistant for each district. At present, the DP Cells are in existence in 28 districts in Tamil Nadu. (G.O. Ms. No 141, Planning Development (SPII) Dept, dt.18-8-1999).

For effecting and efficient functioning of the DP Cells in the districts, the Govt. had also provided infrastructure support facilities like furniture, computer, telephone, modem facility for internet connection etc., The Jeep and Photocopier machines for the DP cells have also been provided recently.

Preparation of **Village Development Reports** in 28 districts (all Village Panchayats) is in progress.

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Data on Physical / Financial Targets / Achievements of the Roads and Bridges sector

STATE: TAMIL NADU

Kms/RS. in lakh

Item	10th Plan Target		2002-03 Target		2002-03 Achievement		2003-04 Target		2003-04 Achievement		2004-05 Target		2004-05 Achievement		2005-06 Target		2005-06 Anticipated Achievement		2006-07 Target	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
<b>1. State Highways</b>																				
i. Strengthening	200 km		4.80 km		4.80 km		3.00 km		3.00km			19.1 Km		2124 Km		2124 Km		80 Km		
ii. Widening to 2 lanes	800 km		40.80 km		40.80 km						77.3 Km									
iii. Widening to 4 lanes		25445.00		151.44		395.58		471.83		3018.03		993.85		676.93		20420.92		40308.33		164.75
iv. Paved Shoulders																				
v. Black topping																				
vi. Others- Bridges			10 nos.		6 nos.		18 nos.		8nos		33		16		22		22		23	
<b>2. Major District Roads</b>																				
i. Strengthening	500 km												27 Km		2208 Km		2208 Km		150 Km	
ii. Widening to 2 lanes	500 km						11.00 km		11.00km		121.7 Km		839.09		724.39		20372.98		41175.38	
iii. Widening to 4 lanes		22175.00		263.76		426.35		622.41		289.88										117.80
iv. Paved Shoulders																				
v. Others-Black topping																				
<b>3. Other District Roads</b>																				
i. Roads	7700 km		488.50 km		283.43 km		837.50 km		5.60km						5018km		5018km		100km	
ii. Bridges	299 nos.	113824.00	125 nos.	11326.13	120 nos.	11613.18	93 nos.	134.46		204.56		156	178.97	62	9817.75	140nos	26131.21	140nos	37711.66	25nos
iii. Black topping	47 km																			
<b>4. Other Roads</b>																				
i. Roads	5.20 km		5.20 km										Nil		Nil		Nil		2.00	
ii. Bridges		280.00	6 nos.	54.42	4 nos.	128.14	2 nos.	32.32	0	4.99	1 No	0.56	1 No	5.01	Nil	0.50		62.54		0.50
<b>5. Rural Roads</b>																				
i. Roads	4820 km		1000 km		907.45 km		825 km		322.65km				800 Km		630 Km		867.98 Km		113 Km	
ii. Bridges		70350.00	25 nos.	12350.30	10 nos.	10819.65	20 nos.	12500.30	20nos	7050.07		8505.34	21 Nos	10358.30	21 Nos	10000.07	28 Nos	9600.00	8 Nos	2300.00
<b>6. Bypasses</b>	5 nos.	4500.00	--	0.01	--	0.01	--	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	--	0.01
<b>7. Railway over Bridges on S.H. and M.D.R.</b>	53 nos.	118003.00	6 nos.	10826.94	3 nos.	1905.58	5nos	5857.21	1no	5889.12	13 Nos	4845.73	5.00	7428.02	16.00	13607.33	16.00	6615.41	15.00	9637.59
<b>8. Missing Bridges</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>9. Rehabilitation of Distressed Bridges</b>	314 nos.	47105.00	34 nos.	13792.06	26 nos.	5589.32	20 nos.	329.95	5nos	233.98	8.00	682.43	5.00	687.94	59 Nos	3567.94	59 Nos	2954.29	10 Nos	709.13
<b>10. Highway Safety</b>		2500.00		0.01		-4.68		0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01
<b>11. Technology Upgradation</b>		500.00		9.63		10.19		2.49		2.41		8.89				0.06				0.01
<b>12. Others</b>																				
<b>a. Central Road Fund</b>																				
i. Widening and Strengthening			597.81 km		379.13 km		386.89 km		404.18km		821.32 Km		817.22 Km		1000 Km		1000 Km		1000 Km	
ii. Improvement to riding quality prone spots			71.82 km	7397.00	71.82 km	7411.36	89.94 km	7500.00	1 no.	7953.21	49 Nos	9500.00	47 Nos	13414.14	28 Nos	12500.00	28 Nos	12670.86	25 Nos	12500.00
iv. Bridges			1 no.				42 nos.													
<b>b. TNRSF</b>																				
i. Upgradation	732 km																			
ii. Maintenance	2600 km	38480.00		11529.51		431.30		27248.85		1933.83		50379.22		15891.38		55422.32		55422.32		60422.31
iii. Institutional Strengthening	--																			
iv. Road Safety	60 nos.																			
<b>c. Radial Roads</b>																				
i. Roads	121.80 km		--				125.36 Km		76.50 Km		48.86km		48.86km	1670.98						
ii. Bridges	2 nos.	12500.00	--	6602.72		1323.71		8129.15		4306.37		1No.	3788.16	1No.	1200.13				1103.37	1 No
<b>d. Mechanised Relaying</b>																				

## Appendix - B

## Draft Annual Plan 2006-2007 - Data on Physical / Financial Targets / Achievements of the Roads and Bridges sector

STATE: TAMIL NADU

Kms/Rs. in lakh

Item	10th Plan Target		2002-03 Target		2002-03 Achievement		2003-04 Target		2003-04 Achievement		2004-05 Target		2004-05 Achievement		2005-06 Target		2005-06 Anticipated Achievement		2006-07 Target	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
<b>e. Industrial Roads</b>																				
i. Roads			3.52 km		3.52 km		--													
ii. Bridges	5000.00		--	0.43		0.17	1 no.	41.47		12.36		0.43			0.35					0.01
<b>f. E &amp; I</b>																				
i. Roads					3.52 km		--		7.4 Km											
ii. Bridges							1 no.		2 Nos											
iii. ROB	10000.00			25.00		27.97		224.39		207.39		0.04		11.39		0.01		0.01		0.01
<b>g. TNUDP</b>																				
i. Roads			2.4 km		2.4 km		5 km													
ii. Bridges			--	3828.17		946.45		2273.00		973.12		1500.38		812.94		800.37		805.04		1750.36
<b>ODR (Bus Rout) Scheme</b>									1661.16 Km	7491.23	1416.43 Km	6000.00	1416.23 Km	7270.42						
<b>CMDP Traffic and Transport</b>								5000.00	1499.96	67.52 Km	5000.00	64.42 Km	2461.47	14800.00	122.05Km	17482.73				15101.17
<b>Upgradation of IT Highway</b>								200.00		0.00	2000.00		7372.00	3000.01	3000.00					3000.00
<b>i. Prorate Establishment</b>		34825.00		6635.08		4832.59		7849.72		3758.31		5978.67		5966.64		7402.13		7402.13		7402.13
<b>h. Other Schemes</b>		202513.00		150.13		2489.13		19443.33		18541.54		18908.03		22296.76		34061.5		27413.82		26021.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>708000.00</b>		<b>84942.74</b>		<b>48346.00</b>		<b>97860.90</b>		<b>63370.37</b>		<b>119117.81</b>		<b>106866.47</b>		<b>223364.29</b>		<b>263728.22</b>		<b>141655.86</b>

APPENDIX-B (Contd.)

Continuing/new schemes - Transport Sector (State)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Scheme	Type of Scheme	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Commis- sioning date	Expendi. till March'05	Tenth Plan outlay (2002-07)	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07
							Original/ Revised	Original/ Revised	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.	Continuing Schemes														
	Total (A)				104149.02	129900.10	37919.94	32892.36	43383.21	35172.38	64726.26	36084.28	74472.90	74987.66	76580.18
i)	State Sector				28668.02	37865.00	8257.18	6648.10	9090.97	9718.51	12202.90	12301.41	17142.88	17808.68	14164.69
ii)	Centrally Sponsored				1479.00	59000.00	3351.94	486.00	4770.39	550.00	645.77	443.00	1107.34	951.27	242.80
iii)	Externally Aided				74002.00	33035.00	26310.72	25758.26	29521.85	24903.87	51879.59	23339.87	56222.68	56227.71	62172.67
iv)	Private Sector														
B	New Schemes														
	Total (B)				54436.21	573100.00	47022.80	1409.03	54477.98	16250.64	54989.55	36776.54	148424.08	183354.76	45517.47
i)	State Sector				29494.03	288700.00	19198.91	216.00	21284.77	8389.58	25364.46	20888.45	96881.16	139170.16	2691.11
ii)	Centrally Sponsored				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii)	Externally Aided				24942.18	284400.00	27823.89	1193.03	33193.21	7861.06	29625.09	15888.09	51542.92	44184.60	42826.36
iv)	Private Sector														
	Total (A) + (B)				158585.23	703000.10	84942.74	34301.39	97861.19	51423.02	119717.81	72860.82	222896.98	258342.42	122097.63
i)	State Sector				58162.05	326565.00	27456.09	6864.10	30375.74	18108.09	37567.36	33189.86	114024.04	156978.84	16855.80
ii)	Centrally Sponsored				1479.00	59000.00	3351.94	486.00	4770.39	550.00	645.77	443.00	1107.34	951.27	242.80
iii)	Externally Aided				98944.18	317435.00	54134.61	26951.29	62715.06	32764.93	81504.68	39227.96	107765.60	100412.31	104999.03
iv)	Private Sector														

**APPENDIX-B (Contd.)**

**I. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Rural Roads) Phase IV, Phase V, Phase VI**

**(a) PHYSICAL**

(Total No. of Habitations)

Population	Total No. of Habi. (2001 Census)	Total No. of Habitation connected up to 31.03.2002	Tenth Plan Target	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07
				Target	Achi.	Target	Achi.	Target	Achi.	Target	Achi.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1500 & above								2		20		
1000-1500	10783							263		160		
500-999	16513							96	1	92		
250-499	147							101		126		
Below 250	18519							462	1	398		
<b>Total</b>	<b>45962</b>											

**(b) FINANCIAL**

State/U.T.	Tenth Plan Outlay	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07
		Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Ant. Exp.	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu						117.27	12.24	174.32		85.00

**II. Road Maintenance**

Year	Requirement	Actual Exp.
2005-2006	NIL	
2004-2005		
2003-2004		
2002-2003		

