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Draft Annual Plan Tamil Nadu

2012 - 2013

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1. Annual Plan 2012-13- An Overview

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading progressive states of the country with better socio-economic indicators. The State is committed to achieve higher sustainable economic and inclusive growth. As envisioned by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Government has come out with a vision document viz., **Vision Tamil Nadu 2023** which aims to propel the State into the league of developed regions of the world and to the top of the league tables of Indian States. Tamil Nadu, given its factor endowments and the combination of strengths and opportunities, will aim to grow its GSDP at 11% or more per annum which is about 20% more than expected growth rate of India's GDP (Vision 2023).

The year 2012-13 is the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Twelfth Five Year Plan is poised at the start of the growth trajectory, which would launch Tamil Nadu to be one among the most economically prosperous states. In the current year, the economic growth of the State is projected around 9.39% as per Advance Estimates. The state however, shall consciously work towards a target of 11% growth as envisioned by the vision target. The size of the Annual Plan has been increased to ₹ 28,000 crore. Equitable development is not possible without achieving higher growth rates in the primary and manufacturing sector along with the services sector.

Tamil Nadu enjoys a leadership position in the country with regard to Automobiles, auto components, heavy engineering and general engineering industries and also readymade Textiles and Hosiery that have been generating huge employment. The State will aspire to attain global leadership and linkages in these sectors. Tamil Nadu continues to be an attractive investment destination for investors and is in the forefront of attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), establishing Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and Industrial Parks. It is a leading contributor in the IT and BPO sector. Tamil Nadu has a well established transportation system that connects all parts of the State, which is partly responsible for the investment in the State. It has a growing tourism industry.

Census 2011 indicates that Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized State in the

country with 48.45 percent of its population living in urban areas. It is also one of the country's most literate State, having 80.33% literacy rate. As Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront of introducing social reforms and implementing an array of welfare schemes to empower the most vulnerable sections of the society, the State performs well in Human Development Indicators.

The State is undergoing a structural transformation. The services sector grew at the rate of 11.1% during the Eleventh plan period with 64.7% share in the State Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2011-12. The Contribution of Agricultural sector dwindled to 7.7% in 2011-12 from 11.1% in 2004-05 and the industries sector contribution has also reduced gradually from 31.6% in 2004-05 to 27.1% in 2011-12 of State Gross Domestic Product. It would see in the coming year a big thrust to the manufacturing sector to increase the footprint of high value adding activities in the State in line with its natural and human endowments and more importantly to increase *direct and indirect employment*.

Ten Vision Themes

The Hon'ble Chief Minister released the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023, which indicates 10 themes for the State as stated below:

1. Tamil Nadu will be amongst India's most economically prosperous states by 2023, achieving a six-fold growth in per capita income (in real terms) over the next 11 years to be on par with the Upper Middle Income countries globally.
2. Tamil Nadu will exhibit a highly inclusive growth pattern - it will largely be a poverty free State with opportunities for gainful and productive employment for all those who seek it, and will provide care for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and the destitute in the State.
3. Tamil Nadu will be India's leading State in social development and will have the highest Human Development Index (HDI) amongst all Indian states.
4. Tamil Nadu will provide the best infrastructure services in India in terms of universal access to Housing, Water & Sanitation, Energy, Transportation, Irrigation, Connectivity, Healthcare, and Education.

5. Tamil Nadu will be one of the top three preferred investment destinations in Asia and the most preferred in India with a reputation for efficiency and competitiveness.
6. Tamil Nadu will be known as the innovation hub and knowledge capital of India, on the strength of world class institutions in various fields and the best human talent.
7. Tamil Nadu will ensure Peace, Security and Prosperity for all citizens and business, enabling free movement and exchange of ideas, people and trade with other Indian states and rest of the world.
8. Tamil Nadu will preserve and care for its ecology and heritage.
9. Tamil Nadu will actively address the causes of vulnerability of the state and its people due to uncertainties arising from natural causes, economic downturns, and other man-made reasons and mitigate the adverse effects.
10. Tamil Nadu will nurture a culture of responsive and transparent Governance that ensures progress, security, and equal opportunity to all stakeholders.

The following are the major social and economic objectives for Tamil Nadu under Vision 2023:

- Become Poverty free by 2023 - there will be no starvation or destitution in the State
- Achieve an average growth rate in GSDP of 11% per annum
- Improve per capita income to US\$ 10,000
- Employment for all willing persons
- Care for the disadvantaged and vulnerable sections

The Twelfth Five Year Plan for Tamil Nadu has been prepared taking into account the vision 2023 document which propels the state's average Per Capita Income to a six fold increase in the next eleven years. A participatory process involving Working Groups and also regional consultations with stakeholders in the districts was also followed the Twelfth Five Year Plan formulation. The Twelfth Plan document has been prepared and would be finalized shortly. The sectoral outlays and programmes discussed in this document are therefore subject to revision after completion of the process.

The Annual Plan 2012-13 broadly follows the objectives of the Twelfth Plan. An outlay of ₹ 2,00,000 crore has been tentatively estimated for the Twelfth Plan, of which ₹ 28,000 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Tamil Nadu Economy

Economic Growth and the State Income

Tamil Nadu ranks third in terms of Gross Domestic Product at National Level following Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Though the economy (Gross State Domestic Product) of the State was expected to grow at the rate of 9%, it actually grew at 8.3% during the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). The shortfall in annual Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth was mainly due to the negative growth of agriculture in the first 2 years of the plan and the decelerated growth in industries.

The Annual growth rate of GSDP during the Eleventh Plan period is given in the following Table:

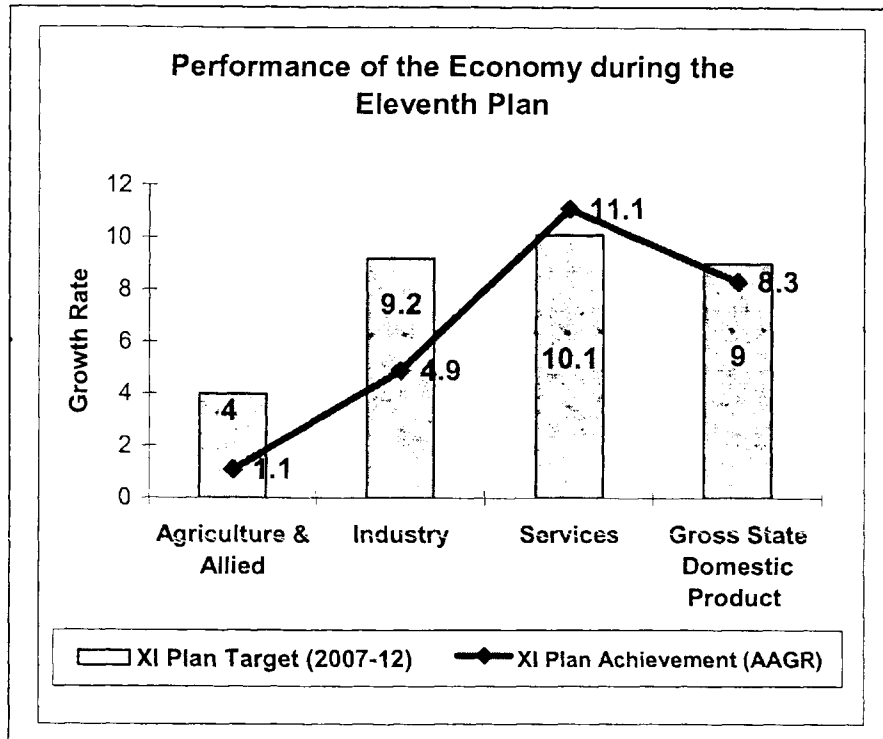
**Performance of the Economy from 2007-08 to 2011-12
(GSDP at 2004-05 prices)**

Sector	XI Plan (2007-12) Target	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2010- 11	2011- 12	XI Plan Achieve ment
	Growth Rate						AAGR
Agriculture & Allied	4.0	-4.4	-2.3	2.4	7	2.7	1.1
Industry	9.2	3.9	-2.1	7.7	7.9	7	4.9
Services	10.1	9.3	9.6	11.2	14.1	11.2	11.1
Gross State Domestic Product	9.0	6.1	4.9	9.4	11.7	9.4	8.3

Source: DOES.

The table above indicates that except the services sector, the targeted growth in Agriculture and Industries could not be achieved. The poor performance can be attributed to erratic and inadequate monsoon rain, global economic crisis, rising oil prices, shortage of power and loss of demand in export oriented industries. The performance of the economy during the Eleventh Plan is

shown in the graph, which shows growth rates far below the expected targets in the different sectors.



Per Capita Income

Per capita income (2004-05 prices) for Tamil Nadu rose to ₹ 63,238 in 2011-12 from ₹ 46,293 in 2007-08 registering an average growth rate of 7.58% for this period.

Sectoral performance

Agriculture

Agriculture remains an important sector as it provides livelihoods to about 40 per cent of the population. The Eleventh Plan aimed at increasing food grain production to 113.8 LMT from an area of 42.5 lakh hectares in 2011-12. The foodgrain production was expected to increase to 105 LMT in 2011-12 from 65.82 LMT in 2007-08.

Industries

In the Industries sector, the manufacturing sector grew at 4.1% and construction sector grew at the rate of 9.2%. Electricity, gas and water supply registered a growth rate of 25% during the Eleventh Plan. Tamil Nadu is one of the most favoured investment destinations due to its supply of skilled manpower, adequate availability of physical and social infrastructure and the proactive policies of the State Government. According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the outstanding investments in Tamil Nadu as on March 2011 was ₹ 7.80 lakh crore, registering a growth rate of 12% over the same period during the last year. In the Manufacturing sector alone, the state attracted investments of ₹ 1,65,476 crore as on March 2011. Within the southern region, Tamil Nadu recorded the highest export performance with a share of 41 per cent.

Employment

The Twelfth Plan was expected to create four million employment opportunities over the Plan period (2012-2017). The Vision 2023 projects that by strategizing the Skill development mission to confer basic/ minimal skills, 0.8 million people will be reskilled to become suitable for entry level jobs in the various sectors.

According to the Employment and Unemployment Survey for the year 2010 by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GOI, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) per 1000 persons is 446 for Tamil Nadu and 359 at National Level. The Worker Population Rate (WPR) per 1000 persons is 420 for Tamil Nadu whereas 325 at the National level. Unemployment Rate is 60 for Tamil Nadu and 94 at National level.

Poverty

Tamil Nadu has been very successful in reducing poverty; the target fixed for reducing poverty at 17% during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was achieved. According to the Tendulkar methodology, which is being followed by the Union Planning Commission, State's poverty has fallen to 17.1 percent in 2009-10 from 29.4 percent in 2004-05. In absolute terms around 72 lakh persons in Tamil Nadu

have been moved out of poverty line. However as many as 122 lakh persons are still languishing in poverty, out of which 78.3 lakh persons live in rural areas and 43.5 lakh persons in urban areas.

Education

As against the target of achieving 90% literacy during the Eleventh Plan, the literacy rate in 2011 was only 80.33%. The literacy rates of Male & female are 86.81% and 73.86% respectively. Besides, the Eleventh Plan had set a target of increasing completion rates at the primary and upper primary level to 100% and 95% respectively. The completion rate at Primary level, has increased to 97.36% in 2010 from 86.55% in 2006 and at upper Primary level to 93.35% from 88.57% during the same period. In the Twelfth plan, the Right to Education would be operationalised ensuring education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. In the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the focus with respect to the SSA shall be improvement of the quality of education and school infrastructure. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) shall in the annual plan focus on universalizing secondary education. The State shall improve access to higher education for the poor and make Tamil Nadu the foremost State in the field of higher learning and advanced research.

Demography

The population of the State in the year 2001 was 6.24 crore with a decadal growth rate of 11.72%. The Tenth Plan targeted a reduction in the decadal population growth rate from 11.72% to 7% by 2011. According to the recently published Census data 2011 (provisional), the population of the State has increased to 7.21 crore with a decadal growth rate of 15.6%. The increase could be due to migration. Of this, the rural population stands at 37.19 million and the urban population 34.95 million. In absolute numbers, the rural population has increased by 2.27 million and the urban population by 7.47 million over the last decade. Viluppuram district has the largest rural population of 2.95 million (7.94% of the states rural population) where as Chennai has the highest urban population of 4.68 million (13.39% of the states urban population). The sex ratio

in the State, which was 987 in 2001, has risen by 8 units to 995 in 2011. The increase in rural areas has been by 1 unit from 992 to 993 and in urban areas by 16 units that is from 982 to 998. The Nilgiris District has the highest sex ratio (1041) followed by Thanjavur (1031) and Nagapattinam (1025). The Child population in the age group of 0-6 years is 6.89 million, comprising of 3.65 million rural and 3.24 million of urban in 2011. Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) in the State has marginally increased from 942 in 2001 to 946 in 2011. In rural areas, it has increased from 933 to 937 and in urban areas, from 955 to 957 over the decade. The Nilgiris (982) has recorded the highest followed by Thoothukudi (970) and Kancheepuram (967) and Ramanathapuram (967).

Health

The IMR has been reduced to 35 in 2007 and further to 24 in 2010 as against the Eleventh Plan target of 20 per 1,000 live births by 2012. Among the major states Tamil Nadu stands 2nd next to Kerala in IMR and well below the national average, which was 47 in 2010. The Tamil Nadu Health System Project and the National Rural Health Mission are effectively being implemented in the State to reduce IMR further. The State had also set a target to reduce MMR to 45 per lakh live births during the Eleventh Plan. The MMR in Tamil Nadu has come down to 79 per lakh Live Births (State HMIS) in 2010-11. With regard to Total Fertility Rate (TFR), the State has achieved 1.7 in 2008, well below the replacement level.

Nutrition

The State had fixed a target of reducing the prevalence of malnutrition among children of 0-3 years to 18.4% in the Eleventh Plan. According to NFHS 2005-06, the malnutrition among children has come down to 25.9% from 31.5% in NFHS 1998-99. The State has estimated that the severely malnourished and moderately malnourished put together constituted merely 2.18% in 2007 and this has further reduced to 1.34% in 2011 as per the estimation of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Tamil Nadu.

Water Supply

The Eleventh Plan set a target of providing clean drinking water to all by 2012. In rural areas, 86,679 habitations out of 93,699 habitations in Tamil Nadu have been fully covered (40 lpcd and above) with provision of drinking water facilities by the end of May 2011. The remaining 7,020 habitations are partially covered (10 to 39 lpcd) habitations. In urban areas, 3 out of 10 Corporations, 46 out of 148 Municipalities, 312 out of 561 Town panchayats have been provided with safe drinking water supply during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. In the Annual Plan 2012-13, 7000 rural habitations will be covered for improving water supply. The demand for drinking water adds to the pressure on drinking water sources. The government as a policy for sustainable water resource management would promote recycling of sewage to meet purposes other than drinking.

As per Census 2011, Tamil Nadu has 1.84 crore housing stock of which 43.7% are having concrete roofs. About 16% of houses have thatched and bamboo roofs. Around 75% of people stay in own houses, 23% in rented houses and about 2% in other accommodation. Nearly 80% residences use tap water, which is the primary source of drinking water. 45.7% of State population resorts to open defecation due to the absence of proper sanitation facilities. The State would work towards provisioning universal housing with 24*7 water supply, water security and sanitation facilities and strive towards the goal of making Tamil Nadu a slum free and hut free State.

Financial Performance

The total State plan expenditure is expected to be ₹ 92333 crore, which is 108% of the total plan outlay of ₹ 85,344 crore. The year wise outlay and expenditure is as follows:

Plan Performance - Financial

Total XI plan outlay : ₹ 85344 crore

Allocation till 2011-12 (5 yrs) : ₹ 91103 (106.75 % of outlay)

Expenditure till 2011-12 (5 yrs) : ₹ 92333 (108.19% of outlay)

Plan Period	Allocation (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	% to allocation
2007-08	14000	14224	101.6
2008-09	16000	16275	101.7
2009-10	17500	17834	101.9
2010-11	20068	20464	102
2011-12	23535	(anticipated) 23535	100

Objectives and Priority areas of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13

The broad objective of the Twelfth Plan shall be to achieve robust, inclusive and accelerated growth, which will benefit all sections of the Society. The Union Planning Commission in its Approach Paper to the Twelfth Plan indicated a growth target of 9 to 9.5 percent. As per the Vision 2023 document released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the State aspires to grow at over 11% per annum over the next eleven years and become a prosperous State. In consonance to this, for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the State will adopt a targeted overall growth rate of 10-11% per annum. This will be achieved by revitalising the agriculture sector, sustaining the growth of services sector and accelerating the growth of industries. The Twelfth Plan aims to achieve not just a robust and inclusive growth but also sets the goal to make Tamil Nadu "Number One" among Indian States.

The Twelfth Plan aims to achieve 5% percent growth in the agriculture sector. The State is set to embark on a **Second Green Revolution**, which will be a mission to improve the agricultural production by addressing productivity gap and through value addition. The ultimate goal is to increase the farmers' per capita income by 2 to 3 times within five years. Holistic water management, Agriculture Practices and bringing Dry lands and Nutritious Cereals back into the

food basket, addressing concerns of 'Soil Anaemia' which causes micro nutrients deficiencies in food grains and several measures that would contribute to agricultural growth, income generation, Food Security and most importantly Nutrition Security.

The economic status of the farmers and the farmers' per capita income would be increased by 2 to 3 times from the present level by a judicious combination of Crop diversification comprising high value horticulture and commercial crops besides focusing on rainfed area development and convergence of schemes. Mixed farming and other farm based interventions and value addition will also be taken up. Promotion of Hi-tech agriculture, supplying quality inputs on time and promoting farmers' participation in agri-business ventures, strengthening research and extension service and empowerment of women in the development process could make the agriculture sector robust. The SRI, SSI and System of Pulse intensification would be implemented based on the "Whole Village Concept".

Nutrition security would be addressed by giving more emphasis to the locally grown nutritional grains and by fixing a Minimum Support Price. Food Security will be achieved through Universal Public Distribution System and price check.

In the animal husbandry sector, the major strategies include bringing the landless labourers and marginal farmers into the fold of organised livestock rearing for increasing farm income, strengthening and improving the diagnostic service, veterinary delivery system and breeding services at door steps, increasing the fodder availability, strengthening of extension services, and providing marketing access and improving cold chain. The allocation for the current Annual plan would be double when compared to the previous year's budget allocation. In Fishery sector the major aim is improving the living standards of fisher folk by implementing welfare and relief schemes. Strategies would focus on increasing the inland and marine fish production of the State using the latest technologies. Upgradation of facilities for hygienic handling and

preservation, improvements in the fish landing centres and harbor upgradation would be taken up in the current Annual plan.

Irrigation Sector aims at improving the overall water availability in the State through Inter linking of rivers, rain water harvesting as a people's movement and also restoration of traditional water bodies and artificial recharge scheme. To improve the water use efficiency, modernization of irrigation systems, improved service delivery, participation of farmers, popularization of micro irrigation will be taken up.

The priority will be given to financing of SHGs, extension of micro credit, easy access to credit by small and marginal farmers, especially the tenant farmers oral lessees, share croppers apart from disbursal of more produce pledge loan to the farmers.

The mission of Rural Development is to provide basic amenities in rural areas to the standard of urban areas so that the pressure of urban migration can be reduced. Provision of basic infrastructure facilities, ensuring quality services for cleaner and greener villages, creation of productive assets for sustainable livelihoods, enhancing rural economy and thereby establishing improved quality of life are the major thrust areas for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The THAI scheme for improvement of basic amenities would be taken up in 18,581 habitations of 2250 village panchayats in the annual plan period. Rural sanitation would receive an impetus and the Integrated Women's Sanitary Complex would be renovated and handed over to user groups.

The Government is taking the following initiatives to accelerate the growth of industries: Making Tamil Nadu a Global Investment destination for automobiles, auto parts, textiles, leathers, engineering etc; Making Tamil Nadu a Global Destination of choice for IT and ITES; New industrial policy to facilitate investments; Industrial corridors; A World class ship building yard, setting up a Liquefied Natural Gas import Terminal; IT-ITES Special Economic Zones (SEZ); New IT parks; E-commerce and governance, etc; Government is committed to launching a package of **Second Generation Reforms** with a view to promoting

rapid growth in the Manufacturing Sector; A comprehensive new Industrial policy and sector specific policies on the key and emerging sectors will be formulated to promote industrial growth; Infrastructure Development Board is established to meet the future infrastructure requirements and attract private investments into infrastructure; Industrial Corridors and new infrastructure will be created in less developed regions of south Tamil Nadu. Gem, Jewellery and Silver clusters will be promoted. The Government in the annual plan proposes to initiate a new scheme called "New Entrepreneur cum Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS)" in which educated youth will be assisted to set up their units and link them with the major industrial clients.

The State aims to achieve the universalisation of elementary education. The target for the Twelfth Plan will be to achieve the universalisation of secondary education by focusing on quality education and improving the infrastructural facilities in all schools. Further, the vision of the Government in the realm of higher education is to make institutions of higher education as centres of innovation, excellence and development. The mission is to provide world-class quality education. The students are encouraged to pursue higher education and realize their full potential; the Government to ease the rapid spread of IT is providing students with Laptops.

The State Government, through the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission (TNSDM) will enter into partnership with industries to identify skill gaps and design course material leading to Modular Employable Skills (MES) certification. A world class skill training institute is proposed to be set up under Public Private Partnership (PPP) to train youth in hi-tech areas like aircraft maintenance, manufacturing, shipping and servicing etc. This will function as a Center of Excellence to train the students in specialized skills with international certification to facilitate the students to explore new avenues of employment opportunities both in the country and abroad. The State shall establish in the coming annual plan in 32 districts, 37 district level Private Sector placement Assistance cells.

E-governance initiatives will be encouraged in all sectors to ensure greater transparency and more citizen-friendly service delivery. The State would introduce in this year a new e-governance policy. Departments with high level of citizen government interface would be taken up in the present annual plan for process re-engineering in the Mission mode. Considering the importance of urban infrastructure, two new special programmes viz., "Chennai Mega City Development Mission" for Chennai and its sub urban areas, and the "Integrated Urban Development Mission" for all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats will be implemented with the objective of developing urban areas into sustainable cities and ensure equitable benefits to all the sections of the society. Since faster economic growth and inclusive growth are key objectives, Urban Development Management can be a key vehicle for achieving this objective.

Developing an integrated approach to domestic water management will be focused. Apart from this, localized waste water system will also be encouraged. Special thrust will be given to modernize the Solid Waste Management (SWM) system in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) by evolving an action plan including the development of regional landfills to tackle this problem in an integrated manner. The Government will soon announce an Integrated Solid waste management Policy. The State shall work in the coming annual plan in a mission mode for achieving the Open Defecation Free status by 2015.

The vision of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is ensuring the quality of health care services provided in the public sector making them more user friendly. The existing management of the health care facilities will be improved and strengthened and made more accountable to the people for a system of health care delivery that focuses on hygiene and nutrition needs and health education.

In the case of infectious diseases control of communicable diseases, especially the newly emerging vector borne diseases with increased surveillance and prevention activities will be undertaken to improve the existing health care. As a new initiative, the "Hospital on Wheels Scheme" involving mobile teams of specialists to cover all remote and far flung areas of the districts has been launched by this Government to provide health care services at the door step.

Dr.Muthuiahshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme has been strengthened to provide enhanced maternity assistance of ₹ 12000/- up to two deliveries for poor women. Infrastructure of the various medical colleges and hospitals and the hostel facilities to the students studying in the Government institutions will be strengthened. Under Public Private Partnership, a State of the art computer aided laboratory facilities will be set up in all districts. A new Insurance scheme called "Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme" has been launched by the Government to provide much needed support to the poor for getting specialised treatment. Telemedicine centres in 31 remote locations would be started in the coming annual plan. Cancer centres at the regional level has been proposed in the coming Twelfth Five Year Plan to address the needs of the cancer patients.

To narrow the gap between SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities and the rest of the society, continuous efforts on education and employment will be focused.

Outlay for the year 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 28,000 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2012-13 is 18.97% higher than the outlay for the year 2011-12. In addition to the State Plan Outlay, the total amount of ₹ 2135.16 crore is expected through Centrally Sponsored schemes for various sectors.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

For the year 2012-13, out of the total outlay of ₹ 28,000 crore, it is expected that an outlay of ₹ 6108.60 crore (21.82%) and ₹ 349.31 crore (1.25%) would flow towards the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) respectively.

For 2012-13, higher outlays have been proposed for Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Urban Development, Transport, Education, Health, Water Supply, Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs and Social Welfare. The

following table gives the sector-wise allocation of outlays for the Annual Plan 2012-13 along with the sectoral shares in the total outlay.

Sector wise Outlays for the Annual Plan 2012-13			
Sl.No.	Sectors	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay (₹ in crore)	% Total Outlay
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	2528	9.03
2	Rural Development	4156	14.84
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	865	3.09
	Agriculture, Rural Development and Irrigation	7549	26.96
4	Energy	1517	5.42
5	Industry and Minerals	524	1.87
6	Transport	1522	5.08
	Power, Industry, Road and Transport	3563	12.73
7	Education including S & T	2924	10.44
8	Water Supply & Sanitation	1433	5.12
9	Housing & Urban Development	2530	9.04
10	Health	1703	6.08
11	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	831	2.97
12	Social Welfare & Nutrition	4847	17.31
	Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Health, Welfare of SC, ST etc.,	14268	50.96
13	Other Sectors	2620	9.35
	Total	28000	100.00

2. Agriculture

Growth of Agriculture and allied sectors is crucial for the overall accelerated performance of the country's economy. Agriculture continues to be the epitome of the people of Tamil Nadu and provides livelihood to 40 per cent of the population. The State has set a double digit economic growth with 5 per cent growth in agriculture during Twelfth Plan period. The share of agriculture and allied sector in Tamil Nadu economy has declined to 7.7% in 2011-12 from 11.1% in 2004-05. Even though the share of the sector has declined over the years, it is still the largest employer (about 40 %) in the economy.

Crop Husbandry

The State will pay special attention to the development of the primary sector encompassing agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. An AAGR of 5.0 % is envisaged for agriculture sector in Tamil Nadu by 2023 and to achieve this target, the objective is to achieve the best in class productivity in key agricultural produce and to be a global supplier with robust infrastructure. Key initiatives in this sector to be taken are: a) promotion of market driven agricultural produce, b) accelerating innovation and extension mechanism, c) functional consolidation of land holdings, d) emphasis on mechanization, e) improving productivity, f) assurance of timely irrigation, g) creating robust supply chain and h) skill development in agriculture.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has resolved to initiate **Second Green Revolution Movement** in Tamil Nadu to improve the economic status of the farmers by adopting frontier technologies in a larger extent for various crops with involvement of farmers and extension staff, backed by research. The major strategies to spur Second Green Revolution are:- a) crop specific strategies to bridge the yield gap like System of Rice Intensification, Sustainable Sugarcane Initiatives, improved production technologies for pulses in a Whole Village Concept, augmenting cotton production, improving agriculture marketing infrastructure and promoting farmers' participation in agri-business ventures b) soil health improvement c) promoting hi-tech agriculture, precision farming and

micro irrigation d) strengthening research and extension services – farm level interventions.

In the Eleventh Plan, target for food grains was fixed at 113.80 LMT from 42.5 L.ha at the terminal year. The production of Rice at 85.80 LMT (22 L.ha), Millets 21 LMT (10.5 L.ha) and Pulses 7.0 LMT (11.6 L.ha) had been programmed at the terminal year of the Eleventh plan period. The actual food grain production during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (anticipated) was 75.90 LMT and 105 LMT respectively.

Farm level planning has been envisaged to enable farmers to adopt improved cultivation methodology and techniques in their land holdings, provide linkages for critical inputs, empowers farmers with complete access to information relating to farming operations throughout the cultivation cycle.

Due to the 'Thane' cyclone during December 2011, extensive damages were caused to crops, huts, boats and other infrastructure in Cuddalore and Villupuram districts. The Government has allotted ₹ 850 crore for immediate relief measures. The Government have ordered for taking up the replantation of perennial crops especially cashew nut and jack with grafted seedling under high density planting and maintenance for one year and distribution of minikit with seeds and other essential inputs for taking up recultivation of annual crops in the affected areas.

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

During the year 2012-13, paddy and millet seeds will be procured and distributed; similarly, ongoing schemes like Increasing the Production of Oilseeds

(IPOS), Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM) Project and Insurance scheme including National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) will be continued during the year 2012-13.

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

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

The **National Horticulture Mission** is implemented through cluster approach in 22 districts with focus on nine crops and will continue during the year 2012-13 with a central assistance of ₹ 150 crore. For the efficient use of surface as well as ground water resources, modern micro-irrigation schemes like drip and sprinkler irrigation are used. Under this scheme, 100% subsidy for small and marginal farmers and 75 per cent for other farmers towards the installation of drip/ sprinkler system is provided.

In order to ensure adequate, fair and consistent prices to the farmers for their produce, the State is offering an incentive of ₹ 50/- per quintal for the common variety of rice and ₹ 70 per quintal for the fine variety over and above the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of the Central Government, thereby providing a final price of ₹ 1,130 per quintal for the ordinary variety and ₹ 1,180 per quintal

for the fine variety of paddy. A sum of ₹ 200 crore is proposed for the year 2012-13 as State production incentive.

To achieve the AAGR of 5.0 % by 2023, it has been proposed to establish Horticultural parks for fruits, vegetables and spices across the State. Also, it has been proposed to install micro irrigation facilities to horticultural crops and cent percent area coverage under micro irrigation has been visioned by 2023. During 2011-2012, 1.13 lakh acres were covered under micro irrigation. It is proposed to cover 1.73 lakh acres under micro irrigation during 2012-13

The centrally sponsored (cent percent) National Mission on Medicinal Plants in Tamil Nadu has been proposed to be implemented at a project cost of ₹ 17 crore. The National Bamboo Mission aims to increase the area and productivity of bamboo will be continued with central funding.

Under Integrated Scheme for Oilseed, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) scheme, the multiplication of certified seeds of groundnut, gingelly, sunflower, castor and soyabean are to be taken up during 2012-13. The main objective of this scheme is to procure and distribute quality oilseeds as per the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR), besides providing latest technologies to increase the productivity.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is implemented in all the districts since 2000 with an aim to provide insurance coverage to the crop cultivation in the event of damage due to natural calamities, pest and diseases. Recently, Modified NAIS on pilot basis is being implemented in three districts viz:- Sivaganga, Namakkal and Cuddalore. **Weather Based Crop Insurance** scheme is also being implemented in Tamil Nadu on pilot basis from kharif 2008 onwards. The scheme mainly covers the risk of deficit and excess rainfall and is compulsory for loanee and optional for Non-loanee farmers. During 2012-13, the government has set a target of 10 lakh farmers to be covered under agricultural insurance. **Chief Ministers' Uzhavar Paadhukaapu Thittam** provides financial assistance for education, marriage and old age pension. The

Agricultural mechanization programme is being implemented with an aim of popularizing the agricultural machinery among the farmers.

Support to State Extension Programme (**Agricultural Technology Management Agency - ATMA**) is being implemented with financial assistance from Central and State Governments with coordinated efforts of agricultural and allied departments. The scheme aims to strengthen the joint efforts of research and extension by bringing innovative approaches in technology dissemination. During 2012-13, extension system will be oriented in such a way that farmers will be benefitted through convergence of information and communication technologies. More over, it is imperative that farmers are to be educated in modern methods of agriculture and mechanization. Structured programmes for skill development in agriculture will be undertaken to sustain the growth of the sector.

The average size of operational holdings in Tamil Nadu has reduced from 1.45 ha in 1970-71 to 0.83 ha in 2005-06. The reduction in land holding size directly affects the productivity, as the farmer would not be able to afford the investment required for technological improvements. Steps like functional consolidation of holdings through cooperative farming, contract farming and other mechanisms such as farmer groups and Joint Liability Groups will be taken during 2012-13 to increase the penetration of modern agricultural technologies.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

For the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 173.61 crore is proposed for Crop Husbandry. In addition, an amount of ₹ 82.36 crore is expected to flow through central assistance.

Soil and Water Conservation

Tamil Nadu recognizes the importance of conserving soil and water to ensure sustainable agriculture and it is one of the pioneer States which has been implementing soil conservation programmes, since 1949. The Eleventh Plan aims to conserve the moisture and its storage in the soil profile and to prevent

soil erosion with retention of fertile top soil and other essential nutrients. The State is likely to achieve the objective through the implementation of various schemes like rainwater harvesting, soil conservation schemes, reclamation of wasteland etc.

The River Valley Project is being implemented in the inter-state river valley catchments of Tamil Nadu with the aim of prevention of soil loss, reduced siltation, prevention of land degradation and improvement of land capability and moisture regime in the watersheds. During the Eleventh plan period, 6818 ha of dryland have been brought under horticulture plantation and 10313 ha have been brought under agro forestry, which enabled the farmers to earn additional income. Also, subsidy assistance was provided to 1108 landless beneficiaries/SHGs. **Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water-bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM)**, the programme is being implemented from the year 2007-08. During the year 2011-12, works such as micro irrigation, farm ponds, farm mechanization, pipe laying etc., were implemented in 45 sub basins at a cost of ₹ 88.65 crore.

Due to increased exploitation of ground water, **Rainwater harvesting programmes** are being implemented in the State for recharging the ground water. During Eleventh Plan, 7832 Rainwater harvesting structures were constructed at a cost of ₹ 17.17 crore. **Artificial ground water recharge structures** are constructed under the massive schemes launched by the State from 2008-09 onward to augment the groundwater aquifer. During Eleventh Plan, 10251 artificial ground water recharge structures were constructed at a cost of ₹ 99.91crore.

The soil conservation works are carried out with an objective to restore and maintain the ecology of the special areas on watershed basis under Hill area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), and Tribal Area Development Programme. During Eleventh plan, 4586 ha tribal land were developed and 528 structures were constructed at cost of ₹ 9.37 crore under Integrated Tribal Development programme. During Eleventh

plan, 4782 ha were developed and 7650 structures were constructed at a cost of ₹ 33.28 crore under soil conservation in Western Ghats Development Programme. During Eleventh plan, 371 ha in Nilgiris district were developed and 2155 structures were constructed at a cost of ₹ 21.87 crore under Soil Conservation in Hill Area Development Programme.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An amount of ₹ 197.14 crore is proposed for Soil and Water Conservation works for the year 2012-13. In addition, an amount of ₹ 58.08 crore is expected to flow through central assistance.

Animal Husbandry

With a total population of 307.59 lakh livestock and 1281.08 lakh poultry, animal husbandry sector plays a vital role in rural economy. Apart from providing food products like milk, egg and meat, the sector also generates productive employment and valuable supplementary income to the rural households, majority of them are small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. This sector contributes nearly 3.26 per cent of total GDP of our economy. Tamil Nadu has been showing an impressive growth in livestock production. The gross value of output from livestock in the State is ₹ 20940 crore during the year 2009-10, which contributes 2.74 per cent of GSDP and 36.45 per cent of agricultural and allied sector output. The State contributes 18.13 per cent of egg, 11.48 per cent of meat and 5.13 per cent of milk production and ranks second, fourth and tenth position in the country respectively. The annual milk, egg and meat production during the year 2010-11 is 68.34 LMT, 1151.4 million numbers and 103.55 million kgs. respectively. The per capita availability of milk in Tamil Nadu is 237g per day and egg was 162 numbers per year which is slightly lower than the ICMR recommendation of 250g of milk per day and 180 numbers of eggs per annum.

Distribution of Milch Cow at no cost Scheme: To create another white revolution, the government implements distribution of milch cow scheme at no cost to 60,000 beneficiaries over a period of 5 years. Under this scheme another 12,000 milch cows would be distributed each year to the poor women in the rural

areas. **Distribution of Goat/Sheep at no cost scheme:** Each beneficiary will be provided with 3 female and 1 male (Goat/Sheep). To implement the distribution of milch cows and Goat/Sheep schemes, an amount of ₹ 244 crore is earmarked for 2012-13.

During 2011-2012, an amount of ₹ 20 crore was allocated to undertake fodder cultivation in 24,000 acres. The above scheme has been widely welcomed by the farmers and will also be continued during 2012-2013 with an outlay of ₹ 20 crore.

Medical camps are being carried out under 'Kalnadai Padhukappu Thittam' to render vet. service to the farmers. Total health cover, both preventive and curative is provided to livestock and poultry in remote villages where veterinary facilities are inadequate and at free of cost. During 2012-13, it is proposed to conduct 5500 vet health camps.

Under IAMWARM project, a sum of ₹ 41 crore has been allotted to carry out animal husbandry activities. Artificial insemination (11 lakh), fodder cultivation (8509 ha), Azolla cultivation (170 no) sheep/goat deworming (14.59 lakh) were taken under this scheme since inception.

Under NADP, the schemes such as green fodder development, provision of mobile diagnostic laboratories, development of small ruminants, identification and traceability of breedable bovines, provision of chaff cutters are being implemented.

Poultry farming is now developing into an eco-friendly profitable avocation, which can bring in substantial income to the rural poor. It is, hence, proposed to bring in a special package for encouraging native chicken rearing on a commercial scale throughout the State. It is proposed to initiate steps to develop poultry clusters around the Sankarankoil area and Villupuram area by promoting broiler and layer units on the pattern of the Namakkal area.

With a view to improve the animal health, upgrading 585 Veterinary Sub-Centres as Veterinary Dispensaries during 2011-2012 was done. Funds to the

extent of ₹ 122 crore have been sanctioned through NABARD-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for strengthening the extension infrastructure across the State. During 2011-12, special allocation of ₹ 25 crore has been provided for renovation of existing veterinary hospitals and dispensary buildings. It is proposed to start 50 new veterinary sub centres and 20 new veterinary dispensaries in needy places during 2012-13.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

For the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 286.09 crore is proposed for Animal Husbandry sector. In addition, an amount of ₹ 2.43 crore is expected to flow through central assistance.

Dairy Development

India is the largest milk producing country in the World, in which Tamil Nadu is one of the frontline State in milk production. Dairying provides regular income and employment to millions of rural families throughout the year. The milk producers in the State under the co-operative sector generate income to the tune of ₹ 398.20 lakh daily for the supply of milk to milk societies which indicate the importance of this sector in the rural economy. In Tamil Nadu there are 8770 Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies including 1483 Milk Producers' Women Cooperatives. For the benefit of the milk consumers, 62 Milk Consumers Cooperative societies are functioning in the State. There are 17 District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions functioning in the State with an installed processing capacity of 19.42 lakh litres per day (LLPD). In order to enable ushering in of a Second White Revolution in the State, the following strategies are envisioned:- Provision of Doorstep Veterinary and emergency health services and Subsidised Artificial Insemination services.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An amount of ₹ 62.39 crore is proposed for the Dairy Development sector.

Fisheries

The present fish production in the State is 5.97 lakh tonnes of which nearly 4.25 lakh tonnes is from the marine fisheries sector and 1.72 lakh tonnes from the inland fisheries sector. The available inland water resources have to be fully exploited to enhance fish production in the inland sector. Towards this end, it is proposed to strengthen the inland fisheries sector in 2012-13 by augmenting the existing facilities at the fish seed farms with an outlay of ₹ 50 crore. To encourage deep sea fishing and to reduce the fishing pressure in the in-shore waters, a new scheme has been launched with an outlay of ₹ 25 crore providing a subsidy of 25%, not exceeding ₹ 5 lakhs per beneficiary, for conversion of trawler boats to deep-sea tuna long liners or procuring new motorised crafts capable of deep sea fishing. This scheme will continue to be implemented in a phased manner over a period of 5 years.

In order to create the necessary facilities for hygienic handling and preservation of fish, long pending projects at a cost of ₹ 102.75 crore for improving the infrastructure at Nagapattinam and Pazhayar fishing harbours, new fish landing centres at Nagore and Thirumullaivasal in Nagapattinam district and Annankoil in Cuddalore district have been commenced. The modernisation of Chennai fishing harbour has also been started with an outlay of ₹ 16 crore. During 2012-13, it is proposed to upgrade Cuddalore fishing harbour with an outlay of ₹ 10 crore with the financial assistance of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB). The upgradation of fishing harbours at Chinnamuttom in Kanniyakumari district and Thoothukudi will also be taken up during 2012-2013. Further, an amount of ₹ 50 crore will be spent for developing nine fish landing centres along the coast with NABARD-RIDF.

Under IAMWARM project, aqua culture in farm ponds and irrigation tanks, fish seed rearing in cages, ornamental fish culture, supply of fishing implements, setting up of fish kiosk for fish marketing are being taken up. The World Bank have approved implementation of fisheries activities in twenty four basins in the third phase at a total estimated cost of ₹ 269.37 lakh. Under NADP, programmes

like fish culture in check dams, river ranching as a measure of conservation of endangered/endemic species as well as to enhance fish production, repair and renovation of existing fish seed farms, cage culture, setting up of cold storage cum chill room are being taken up.

Under the **National Savings-cum-Relief Scheme for Marine Fishermen scheme**, the beneficiary has to contribute ₹ 600/- @ ₹ 70/- per month for the first eight months and ₹ 40/- for the ninth month. The total sum of ₹ 1200/- thus collected will be matched with 50% contribution i.e. ₹ 600/- each by the Centre and State Government. A similar scheme for fisherwomen is also being implemented with State own fund.

To conserve the fishery resources, during the fish breeding season, the Government imposed fishing ban every year from April 15 to May 29 in the east coast region and June 15 to July 29 in the west coast. During 2011-2012, ₹ 31.63 crore has been disbursed as relief assistance to over 1.58 lakh families. This scheme will be continued during 2012-2013 also. A new unique scheme for disbursement of an additional relief amount of ₹ 4,000 to each fisherman family during the lean fishing period has been implemented. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 70 crore was disbursed to 1.70 lakh families as a relief during the year 2011-2012. This scheme will be continued in 2012-13.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

For the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 283.66 crore is proposed for Fisheries sector. In addition, an amount of ₹ 81.11 crore is expected to flow through central assistance.

Irrigation and Flood Control

Water is a serious limiting factor affecting production and productivity in Tamil Nadu. The available surface water potential has been almost fully exploited. Tamil Nadu covers 4% of the geographical area (130.1 lakh ha) and caters to 7% of the population of the country. There are about 78 major reservoirs, 41 thousand tanks and 18.36 lakh wells in the State. More than 95%

of the surface water potential and 85% of groundwater potential have been put into use. Action will be taken to initiate a large watershed and water management project all over Tamil Nadu that increases the storage capacity (including that of groundwater) by 100 %.

There are 34 river basins in the State, which have been grouped into 17 major river basins and 127 sub basins. The total water potential of the State including ground water is 47,230 MCM (1668 TMC) with 24,160 MCM (853 TMC) of surface water potential including the contribution (7391 MCM or 261 TMC) from the neighbouring states, viz., Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Minor Irrigation

The important sources of minor irrigation, i.e., tanks, wells and tube wells, contribute significantly to irrigated agriculture in Tamil Nadu. Tanks and wells extend irrigation support to an extent of 21 lakh ha. The State Government has been taking concerted efforts to augment and manage these resources to make them sustainable in the long run through several schemes. The important schemes include Hydrology Project II, modernisation of tanks with the loan assistance from NABARD. IAMWARM project is another important component in this sector.

The **Hydrology Project Phase II** is implemented at a cost of ₹ 25.47 crore for a period of 6 years from the year 2006 with World Bank assistance. The objective of this project is to develop Hydrological Design aids for groundwater, surface water and water quality for all the river basins and Decision Support System (DSS).

The Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) with World Bank assistance will be taken up to improve and rehabilitate 66 dams under the Water Resources Department (WRD) and 38 dams under the control of the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Company at a cost of ₹ 745.49 crore over a period of 6 years, in 4 phases, from 2012-2013. In the first year, 12 WRD dams are proposed to be improved and a sum of ₹ 50 crore has been provided. Under the on-going World Bank aided IAMWARM Project, the Amaravathy Sub-basin will

be taken up additionally during 2012-2013 at a cost of ₹ 128.31 crore, thus benefiting a further 1.32 lakh acres.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An amount of ₹ 65.49 crore is proposed for Minor Irrigation sector for the year 2012-13.

Command Area Development

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

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An amount of ₹ 8.90 crore is proposed for the year 2012-13 for Command Area Development. In addition, an amount of ₹ 20.44 crore is expected to flow through central assistance.

Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control

Strengthening the irrigation infrastructure is most important prerequisites for sustainable growth of agriculture sector. Therefore the State focuses on irrigation infrastructure development. Under the Major and Medium Irrigation, schemes like IAMWARM project and Restoration of Channels—systems—canals are taken up. Desilting, widening and strengthening works under ETRP (Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project) with assistance from World Bank are also undertaken.

IAMWARM project aims to improve the service delivery of irrigation systems and to increase the productivity of irrigated agriculture with effective

integrated water resources management .The project period is for of six years to benefit 6.16 lakh ha, involving Water Resources and seven other line departments including Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. During 2007-08 (9 sub basins), 1600 tanks, 222 anicuts and supply channel for a length of 2971.65 km have been completed. During 2008-09 (16 sub basins), 625 tanks, 142 anicuts and supply channel for a length of 832.96 km have been completed. During 2009-10 (30 sub bains) 7 tanks, 1 anicut and supply channel for a length of 54.30 km have been completed. During 2010-11, (5 sub basins), 761 tanks rehabilitation of 5 anicuts and improvement of 1056 km length of supply channel rehabilitation are under progress. During the year 2012-13, World Bank assisted IAMWARM project, Hydrology Project, NABARD assisted renovation of tanks and restoration of channel projects, improvement of Veeranam tank, Mallattar anicut and Vaigai reservoir schemes will be continued.

Under **Intralinking of river project**, following three links have been proposed 1) Cauvery-Agniar-South Vellar-Manimuthar-Vaigai-Gundar, 2) Tambiraparani-Karumeniar-Nambiar and 3) Pennaiyar-Cheyyar. The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned ₹ 369.00 crore for Tambiraparani-Karumeniar-Nambiar link project and ₹ 100.00 crore has been allotted for 2012-13. For construction of Kattalai Barrage across Cauvery as part of the Cauvery – Gundar link ₹ 50 crore has been allotted for 2012-13.

Renovation of existing irrigation channels, tanks and strengthening of dam, Rehabilitation of Kalingarayan channel in Erode district and Grand Anicut canal and modernization of Kallapperambur Eri with loan assistance from NABARD under RIDF-XIII will be continued during the year 2012-13. Formation of a reservoir across Malattar River near Bathalapalli village in Gudiyatham taluk, Vellore District at an estimated cost of ₹ 29.55 crore is being taken up. Rehabilitation work is being carried out to strengthen the embankment of the Wellington reservoir in the Thittakudi taluk of Cuddalore district at an estimated cost of ₹ 29 crore which will store water up to the reservoir original capacity of 2.58 TMC.

Given the limited availability of water, it is of the utmost importance to maximise the storage capacity of our tanks. It has been planned to rehabilitate all irrigation tanks to restore their original capacity. Out of 13,699 tanks under the control of the Public Works Department, 6,436 tanks have already been taken up under various programmes. The remaining 7,263 tanks will be taken up for restoration under ongoing programmes. Similarly, 21,609 Minor Irrigation Tanks under the control of the Panchayat Unions and 3,884 other important water bodies will be restored and improved by dovetailing funds from various schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and NABARD loans in the next three years. Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants, 674 works for restoration of traditional water bodies at a cost of ₹ 200 crore are being taken up. Works for the rehabilitation of the Contour Canal in Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, taken up at a cost of ₹ 184.50 crore, are expected to be completed by August 2013. With NABARD assistance, 67 schemes including flood protection works at a cost of ₹ 685.34 crore are under implementation. During 2012-2013, 45 more rehabilitation and modernisation works under NABARD-RIDF will be taken up.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

A sum of ₹ 790.44 crore is proposed for 2012-13 for Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control. In addition, an amount of ₹ 27.23 crore is expected to flow through central assistance.

Other Agricultural Activities

Agricultural Research and Education

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

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU)

The outcome of the plan schemes is exhibited in the form of number of students passing from the University, release of improved crop varieties, production technologies and farm implements produced and dissemination of technologies either at the farm level or trainings conducted at the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) centres through 15 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and 5 Plant Clinic Centres. During the Eleventh plan, 38 new varieties and hybrid crops, 13 new farm implements and 16 management technologies were released for the benefit of farming community.

In Agricultural research, Centres of Excellences serve as nodes of research, industry partnership and innovation. It is proposed to establish such centres in hybrid breeding, dryland agriculture, soil health, precision farming and social sciences in agriculture. Research and development capabilities in different areas such as agro engineering, nano technology, bio engineering, and crop extension will be developed at an accelerated rate.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS)

During the Eleventh Plan period, research on validating the Mineral Map of Tamil Nadu, Monenchymal stem cell therapy in induced mice skin burn wounds, development of recombinant vaccine for laptospira, development of recombinant fusion protein vaccine for Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis, preparation of Dietetic frozen bifid yoghurt, formulation of sugar free ice cream, draught performance of Umblachery breed of cattle in their home tract were carried out. It is proposed to establish Centres of Excellence in the field of vet clinical services, animal genetic resource conservation and food processing.

TANUVAS will continue to undertake the various research activities in the year 2012-13.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

Under Agricultural Research and Education sector, an amount of ₹ 95.24 crore is proposed for the year 2012-13.

Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control

Agricultural marketing has become the key driver of the agriculture sector due to new market realities posed by the increasing accent of globalization and liberalization, and privatization of the economy. Agricultural marketing is the system that provides the critical link between farm and non-farm sector. In Tamil Nadu, there are 277 regulated markets, 15 check posts, 164 rural godowns and 188 godowns functioning under the 21 market committees. The prime objective is to help the farmers in marketing their agricultural produce in a fair manner and to ensure remunerative returns to them.

Under the World Bank assisted IAMWARM project, 258 infrastructures viz:- 19 Agri Business Centres, 87 storage godowns, 138 drying yards, 13 collection centres and one pack house were created apart from provision of machineries like moisture meter, electronic weigh scale.

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

Under NADP, Community Post-harvest marketing infrastructure like grading, sorting yards, smoke houses, washing machines for vegetables and fruits, collection vehicles are being provided.

Crop specific storage and irradiation facilities will be established across the State for safe and efficient storage. Food processing industries for major produce such as mango, tapioca, spices, flowers, banana and others will be established across the State to increase the value generated out of agricultural produce and to generate skilled employment in the State.

In order to encourage Private investment for development of marketing as well as value addition, Modern Terminal Markets with all value addition facilities in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode will be established. These Modern Terminal Markets will act in 'Hub and Spoke' Model. In the 'Hub', common

Infrastructure facilities like Modernized grading and packing line, cold storage, Ripening chamber, Quality control laboratories, Electronic auction centre etc., will be developed. Collection centers located at production area with modern Infrastructure facilities will act as 'Spoke'.

An Agri-Market Intelligence and Business Promotion Centre will be established at Trichy during 2012-2013 to disseminate information on prices. Through this Centre, crop and market advisory services will be rendered to the farmers.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An amount of ₹ 10.99 crore is proposed for Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control sector for 2012-13.

Co-operation and Public Distribution System

Co-operatives

Co-operative societies play an important role in the economy especially in sectors such as agricultural credit, distribution of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, storage and marketing of agricultural produce, dairies, fisheries etc. There are 4,534 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks at the village level, providing short term and medium term credit facilities to the agriculturists. During 2011-2012, as against the target of ₹ 3,000 crore to be given as crop loans by co-operative institutions, ₹ 3,113 crore has been disbursed to eight lakh sixty eight thousand farmers so far. Keeping in view the additional credit needs, the State has fixed the crop loan target of the Co-operative sector at ₹ 4,000 crore for the year 2012-2013. This crop loan will be interest free for farmers who repay promptly. ₹ 160 crore has been set apart for this interest subvention.

On the analogy of the Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups will be formed for providing loans for cultivation operations and also a revolving fund of ₹ 10 crore provided to extend credit under the scheme Joint Liability Groups.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides assistance in the form of loan and subsidy to Cooperative Institutions and the

State government sanctions a matching subsidy. The aim of the scheme is to achieve area based development rather than society based development. It also aims at improving the infrastructural facilities for the cooperatives in the entire area. The project is being implemented in Theni, Thoothukudi, Salem, Erode, Madurai and Pudukkottai. The programme will be continued during 2012-13.

The traditional constraints for promotion of mechanization include non standardized agricultural practice, small and marginal land holdings, low investment capacity of farmers, lack of know-how and non availability of service and maintenance facilities. Policy and structural mechanisms will be developed to address these issues and support increased mechanization in all the phases of agriculture. Subsidy will be given to Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (₹ 20 lakh/PACCS) for procurement of farm machinery to let them for custom hiring to the farmers.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

A sum of ₹ 277.84 crore is proposed for Co-operation sector.

Civil Supplies

Universal food security is the core objective of food policy of the State. The policy of the State government is to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities of acceptable quality at an affordable price to the general public, particularly the poor. The State is keen to ensure that the benefits of the Public Distribution System (PDS) reach the poorest of the poor.

Public Distribution of essential commodities in the State of Tamil Nadu continues to follow the **Universal Public Distribution System** and not the Government of India's later Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu is specially focused on assuring food security for the deprived poor as it covers all families and is based on the choice of the people. All cardholders who opt to buy rice from the Public Distribution System shops are given rice upto 20 kg/month free of cost with effect from 1.6.2011. To control the prices of essential commodities like pulses, oil, as a

temporary measure, a special scheme to supply Tur dhal, Urad dhal, fortified Atta and palmolein oil is being implemented.

Consumer Awareness Activities

Tamil Nadu State Society for Consumer Protection and Empowerment (TANSSCOPE)

Government have set up Tamil Nadu State Society for Consumer Protection and Empowerment (TANSSCOPE). The society is undertaking consumer protection and awareness creation activities by raising the funds from various agencies including international agencies. The society is engaged in running the State Consumer Help Line (SCHL) (044-28592828 and consumer @tn.gov.in), publishing monthly journal "Nugarvor Kavagam", conducting training programs, consumer festivals, outreach camps and workshops. Formation of Citizen Consumer Clubs (CCC) is actively encouraged in all schools, colleges and polytechnics to enable the students to develop into pressure groups in consumer movement. CCC have been established in 1000 schools and in 500 colleges.

State Consumer Welfare Fund

State Government has constituted Tamil Nadu State Consumer Welfare Fund with contribution from State and Centre as seed money @ ₹ 50 lakh each. The fund is being utilized to promote consumer education and research. To strengthen this fund Government of India has proposed to set up a corpus of ₹ 10 crore with a Central and State contribution in the ratio of 75:25.

Distribution of Electric Fans, Mixies and Grinders at no cost: The Government of Tamil Nadu procure and distribute Electric Fans, Mixies and Grinders from September 15th, 2011 and 25 lakh families is being covered during 2011-12 and that women beneficiaries belonging to families holding family cards which are eligible for drawing rice will get this benefit and that all of them will be covered in a phased manner. Since the electric fans may not be of much utilities in hill areas like The Nilgiris district and Kodaikonal area of Dindigul district, it is decided to provide Induction Stove in those areas. The PDS of the State will be

improved by introducing technological innovations in family card management, tracking movement of stocks, monitoring allotment and distribution of essential commodities to control diversions. The Price Stabilisation Fund of ₹ 50 crore, constituted was used in the current year for the purchase of dry chillies and tamarind to sell them at cost price in order to control their prices in the open market. All the existing welfare schemes will be integrated with biometry based unique identification system to improve the delivery of Government services.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

A sum of ₹ 2000 crore is proposed for 2012-13.

3. Rural Development

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, it was planned to (1) enhance the quality of living by creating adequate and appropriate infrastructure with equitable access (ii) increased livelihood opportunities (iii) empower women and youth (iv) strengthen grass root democracy with adequate financial resource base. These objectives could be achieved within the plan period. The Twelfth Five Year Plan will continue the endeavours to improve the socio-economic standard of the people with their participation.

The State has envisioned being poverty free State with opportunities for gainful and productive employment for all those who seek, providing best infrastructure facilities in India in terms of universal access to Housing, Water and Sanitation and connectivity in 2023. The Rural Development programmes are oriented towards achieving these goals.

Performance in Rural Development Sector

Basically there are three dimensions with which rural development programmes are designed to address various issues faced in the rural areas.

The first dimension of rural development includes provision of employment opportunities for increasing the household income. Self employment and wage employment programmes are two strategies which focus on this dimension. Self-employment programmes, which emanated from IRDP and its other components has now grown into a movement as Self-help Groups under the SGSY. The wage employment component has transited from the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme which has been guaranteed under a legislative Act.

The second dimension targets with the problems of areas suffering from backwardness due to harsh climatic conditions such as drought-prone areas, hills, flood-prone areas, ghats, coastal areas and waste lands. Schemes such as DPAP, IWDP, WGDP, HADP etc address this.

The third dimension aims in the provision of social amenities and services at subsidized costs or free to target groups. These include Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Rural Drinking Water Schemes, Primary Education, Health, Sanitation, Family Welfare, the National Social Assistance Programme, Targeted Public Distributions System (TPDS) and Rural Infrastructure through schemes such as PMGSY, Bharat Nirman, MPLADP, MLACDS AGAMT, Rural Infrastructure Scheme, Panchayat Union School Renovation Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign and funds devolved to local bodies such as SFC, CFC, PAR etc.

The schemes implemented for Rural Development are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for wage employment, Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarajgar Yojana for Self-employment, Indira Awas Yojana and State Housing Scheme for providing shelter, Road construction under PMGSY and village infrastructure programmes, MLACDS, MPLADS, Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam, Rural Building Maintenance and Renovation Scheme, Total Sanitation campaign etc.

The performance of the schemes during 2012-12 is detailed below.

Strengthening Grassroots Democracy

Grass root democracy has found a permanent niche in this State with elections being regularly conducted to the Rural Local Bodies and Urban Local Bodies. 12620 Village Panchayat Presidents are elected directly to the Village Panchayats and 385 Panchayat Chairpersons are elected indirectly to the Panchayat Unions. 30 District Chairpersons are also elected indirectly to the District Rural Local Bodies. Special reservation is provided for persons belonging to SC, ST communities and women. With the infusion of untied funds and additional resources to all Village Panchayats, the number of village Panchayats in different categories of income range has shown an upward escalation. A minimum of ₹ 3.00 lakh has been provided to each Village Panchayat, irrespective of its size and population to ensure that even the weaker Village Panchayats have sufficient income to enable them to discharge their functions effectively. All these measures including additional devolution have

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

During 2011-12, the State has devolved 10% of its total tax revenue to Local bodies through different programmes for strengthening rural infrastructure and also untied funds for the local bodies. The State Devolutionary Grants will be in the ratio of 58:42 between rural and urban local bodies and among the Village Panchayats, Panchayat unions and District Panchayats at 60:32:8. An amount ₹ 3,053 crore was sanctioned as State Finance Commission grants to the local bodies and ₹ 333.00 crore has been allotted by the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants to local bodies.

Out of The State's Pooled Assigned Revenue of ₹ 532.42 crore, two-thirds i.e ₹ 354.65 crore was allotted to the Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions in the ratio 2:1.

The State will continue the pattern of devolution during the previous year 2011-12 till the Fourth Commission Report is finalized. The State's devolution to local bodies has been enhanced to ₹ 7014 crore and based on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, an amount of ₹ 1159.85 crore will be allocated to the local bodies.

Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green Housing Scheme:

Affordable housing with adequate space has been a critical challenge for the houseless poor. The housing shortage has been recognized and a comprehensive housing scheme has been envisaged. The Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 proposes to construct 25 lakh affordable houses to create hut free villages and slum free cities by 2023. Towards reaching this objective in rural areas, the Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green Housing scheme will be implemented for the next five years till 2016-17. Totally 3.00 lakh housing units will be constructed for the rural poor during the period 2011-12 to 2016-17.

Under this scheme, construction of houses measuring 300 sq.ft each with a unit cost of ₹ 1.80 lakh has been planned for the houseless people below

poverty line. These houses will be envisaged through the solar power. The scheme was introduced in 2011-12 (and 60000 units have been proposed to be provided every year) for the next five years, proposed at a unit cost of ₹ 1.80 lakh per house.

Out of the 60000 houses 29% is allotted to the people below poverty line among SCs, 1% among STs and the remaining 70% to the poor people below poverty line belonging to other communities in rural areas.

During 2011-12 an amount of ₹ 308.82 crore have been spent under the scheme.

Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme

In order to fulfill the infrastructural gaps at the level of habitations which vary considerably in number in each of the Village Panchayats, a comprehensive scheme to provide basic infrastructure to habitations has been introduced in the year 2011-12 which would be implemented in a phased manner in 5 years. Under Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme, ₹ 680 crore will be allotted every year to cover all the habitations in 5 years. This scheme would fill the resource gap in the provision of basic amenities. Under this scheme, basic requirements such as water supply, street lights, roads, Burial grounds, pathway to burial grounds would be taken up first. Upon fulfilling the basic requirements, additional requirements such as Anganwadi centre, Public Distribution Shop, Self help Group Building, Threshing floor will be constructed. The State's Vision for 2023 is to assure provision of piped water supply to all residents on 24 × 7 basis. The THAI scheme would address the provision of water supply in all the habitations on a priority basis. The water bodies identified within the Habitation would be strengthened so to increase its storage capacity by 100% while improving the ground water table too.

A Needs assessment survey has been completed on the availability of basic requirements. On identification of needs, basic amenities would be provided to the habitations. During 2011-12, a total of 64481 works in 25335 habitations under 2020 village panchayats have been taken up at cost of ₹ 680

crore under the scheme. Apart from the schemes under Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, efforts to dovetail funds from other schemes implemented by Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Sericulture, Highways, Family Welfare, Social Welfare etc would be taken up.

Energising the Street lights with Solar Power

With the objective of reducing power consumption and maintenance charges and promote renewable energy in rural areas, the existing street lights are replaced with solar powered street lights in a phased manner. This scheme is implemented in coordination with the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency. During 2011-12, 20,000 street lights in 1000 villages were taken up for replacement at a cost of 49.60 crore, of which ₹ 11.28 crore as subsidy from the Government of India and ₹ 38.32 crore as State share.

Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme

The Government has launched a new scheme during 2011-12, called 'Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme' to ensure a full fledged basic infrastructure facilities like additional buildings, kitchen sheds water supply, toilet facilities etc in Panchayat Union School and to repair them whenever necessary. During 2011-12 a sum of ₹ 100.00 crore has been allotted for this scheme. For the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 100.00 crore is proposed for the scheme.

Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)

The State Government has enhanced the allocation to ₹ 1.75 crore for each assembly constituency from 2010-11. Each MLA proposes the list of works that should be executed in his constituency from among the list of priority and non-priority items of work with the administrative sanction of the District Collector. Out of the total allocation, 50% is earmarked for priority works specified by government and the remaining 50%, for the works of the MLA's choice within the list of works specified.

An expenditure of ₹ 329 crore has been incurred under this scheme during 2011-12. The allocation has been enhanced to ₹ 2.00 crore from the year 2012-13.

Rural Building Maintenance and Renovation Scheme

The scheme was introduced in 2011-12 with an objective of maintaining the assets of rural local bodies at an annual outlay of ₹ 100.00 crore under the State Finance Commission Grant.

During 2011-12 priority was accorded for renovation of Integrated Women Sanitary Complexes. As a measure to improve sanitation in rural areas and to provide safe and convenient sanitation facilities to rural women, 12811 Integrated Women Sanitary Complexes in the villages and the complexes have been renovated and made fully functional, with incinerators, at an expenditure of ₹ 170.00 crore during 2011-12.

Ensuring Balanced Growth

In order to address the regional disparities in key parameters, a special initiative by constituting a State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF). Through this fund, 100 most backward blocks and backward urban local bodies will be identified and targeted programmes would be launched in these areas for correcting the imbalances. To begin with a sum of ₹ 100 crore has been provided for 2012-13. Funds available under various sectoral programmes including Backward Regions Grant Fund of the Central Government would also be dovetailed for this purpose.

Centrally Sponsored schemes

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work. The village panchayat issues job card to every individual registered. Removing bottlenecks in scheme guidelines have resulted in better utilization of scheme funds. Women continued to form a major work force contributing to nearly 85%

of the total registered work force. More than 56% of the registered workforce belongs to SC/ST category. Tamil Nadu has been appreciated by the apex judiciary and media in the country for the successful implementation of the scheme. The Union Government has also awarded 3 districts in 2009 and 2 districts in 2010 for achievements made under the scheme.

To optimize the benefits from this scheme, it is planned to identify the water resources and revive those water bodies. During 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 3472 crore has been incurred under this programme, resulting in generation of 18.18 crore mandays.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) continues to be a major economic empowerment scheme for the rural poor, by organizing them into Self Help Group (SHGs) , providing them with skill development, training and helping them to get credit linkage with financial institutions and providing infrastructure / marketing support for the products produced by them. The rural poor being organized into SHGs, after the first grading, are provided with a revolving fund of ₹ 25,000 (bank loan of ₹ 15,000 and ₹ 10,000 as subsidy. After the second grading, the successful groups are provided with economic assistance, the maximum eligible subsidy being 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of ₹ 1.25 lakh. In 2010-11, a sum of ₹ 63 crore has been utilized for the implementation of this scheme with 9422 SHGs provided with economic assistance. The quantum of support to SHGs will be enhanced in 2012-13 with increased subsidy component for taking up economic activities and the programme has been redesigned as National Rural Livelihoods Mission.

Government of India restructured SGSY as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and is known as Aajeevika. The NRLM is proposed to be implemented in a mission mode across the country from the year 2012-13 over a period of 5 years. The focus of the programme is poverty reduction through family based approach and building institutions for the poor. Identification of poor is done through participatory method through the Village Poverty reduction Committee so that there would be ownership, and reliable list of the poor. The

identified poor would be brought under the SHG fold, through a multi-pronged approach they will be empowered, provided credit and skill development to come out of poverty.

The wage employment and State Rural Livelihoods Mission programme would promote Tamil Nadu as a poverty free State, with opportunities for gainful and productive employment for all those seek it, and providing care for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and the destitute in the rural areas of the State.

The demand driven **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)** project focuses on awareness building and meeting the demand with alternate delivery mechanisms. Assistance to build individual Household Toilets, community complexes, School and Anaganwadi toilets are provided. The funding is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 80:20 for information, education and communication (IEC) activities, 60:20:20 for individual household latrines and community complexes and 70:30 for school and anganwadi toilets. During 2010-11, a sum of ₹ 74.40 crore has been spent for construction of toilets.

Giving impetus to the Total Sanitation Programme, Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions were selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Award for promoting clean hygiene /good sanitary practices among the rural public. The State will continue to give an award for maintaining sanitation and other special initiatives and for innovative efforts taken in the village panchayat through the revival of Clean Village Campaign with a cash prize of ₹ 5 lakh and a certificate.

Galvanizing efforts to make Open defecation free Tamil Nadu and garbage free Tamil Nadu would be initiated through this programme so as to make this State achieve the sanitation goals by 2015.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) basically a scheme for improvement of roads has been included under Bharat Nirman Programme (Road Component) Phase –I and Phase –II programmes, which will continue to provide all weather roads to rural habitations with population of more than 1000 and between 500-1000 population. 732 habitations have not been covered so far, majority of them being habitations with population less than 250. The State

would address this issue through special initiative to ensure connectivity to all villages.

The Indira Awaaz Yojana will continue in 2012-13 with the same objective of construction of free houses to SC/ST members, free bonded labourers and non SC/ST rural poor living below poverty line. 3% is earmarked for physically handicapped persons. This scheme is funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Under this scheme, assistance for construction of new houses are provided. The unit cost of new house with the minimum plinth area of 20 sq.metres has been fixed at ₹ 35000 earlier by GOI, now raised to ₹ 45000 for ordinary soil and ₹ 48500 for difficult terrain. The State provides additional funds for RCC roofing increasing the unit cost per house above the GOI norm. Further a subsidy of ₹ 2200 is dovetailed from Sanitation funds to construct a toilet in the IAY houses. New houses to the tune of 100553 have been constructed including spillover of previous year during 2011-12 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 1208.67 crore.

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme provides for the creation of durable community assets and provision of basic facilities including community infrastructure, based on locally felt needs. A sum of ₹ 2.00 crore is provided per year for a Member of Parliament. During 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 285.00 crore has been incurred as expenditure towards creation of various infrastructure facilities.

The Backward Regions Grant Fund for strengthening and providing professional support to the local bodies for improved service delivery and redressal of regional imbalances. This scheme consists of two components viz., Capacity building fund and development grant and implemented in 6 backward districts. An amount of ₹ 26.54 crore has been expended under the scheme during the year 2011-12. This scheme will be continued in 2012-13 also.

Plan outlay for 2012-13

An amount of ₹ 4155.63 crore is proposed for the Rural Development Sector for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

4. Environment and Forests

Ecology and Environment

Sustainable development of any State rests on economic growth, social progress and protection of the Environment. Environment conservation is an integral part of economic development. It has become challenge due to pressure on the natural resources. Keeping the objectives of environmental conservation, abatement of pollution and the importance of sustainable development, various environmental schemes are being implemented.

While Tamil Nadu focuses on Industrial development at a pace faster than the national average, it will not lose sight of the need to preserve the environment and its heritage. Efforts will be made to ensure that the environmental protection regulations are on par with the best in the world and deliberate and focused efforts will be made to ensure that the environment is protected. Preserving, and wherever possible, improving the quality of the environment and nurturing the cultural heritage of the State would be an essential ingredient of Vision Tamil Nadu 2023.

Department of Environment

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

Environmental awareness

In Tamil Nadu, to provide environmental education opportunities to the School Children, 8000 school eco-clubs at the rate of 250 schools per district in all 32 districts have been started under the National Green Corps (NGC)

programme with the financial assistance from Government of India. About 40 to 50 students are enrolled in each school under a teacher co-ordinator. The Department of Environment is functioning as the Nodal Agency of NGC. The Government of India has released a grant of ₹ 2500/- per school every year. State level steering committee and district level monitoring committees have been formed to monitor the implementation of this programme. Environmental awareness under this programme is organized through thematic campaigns, tree planting, competitions and eco-camps. As a new initiative it is proposed to establish herbal gardens and vegetable gardens in the schools.

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

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

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

To provide details on the current status of the main environmental issues viz., human settlements, atmosphere, land, water, biodiversity to ecological

sustainable development etc., of the Chennai Metropolitan Area, the Government of India have released ₹ 2.20 lakh for the preparation of State of Environment Report for Chennai Metropolitan Area for the year 2010-2011. The draft report has been sent to the Ministry of Environment & Forest for approval.

The State Government have instituted environmental awards to honour the outstanding best Non-Governmental Organisations, experts and individuals in recognition of their excellent contribution in the areas of Environmental Education, Environmental Management, Environmental Protection and Environmental Research. The prize money for the above is proposed to be increased from the year 2012-2013:

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

The department conducts environmental awareness camps for the students who participated in the environmental awareness competitions and teacher coordinators for three days. The students are exposed to various environmental problems through awareness camps. The activity included visits to polluted hotspots and to areas abounding with wildlife and forest growth for a first hand experience.

To create awareness among the students and general public, seminars and workshops are being conducted. This scheme will be continued during the year 2012-13 also and will be taken up as a regular activity during plan period.

The Department of Environment has been designated as the nodal department for the development of State Action Plan on Climate Change for Tamil Nadu (SAPCC). German Technical Co-operation (GTZ), now renamed as GIZ is identified as a technical partner. The funding is by Ministry of Environment

& Forest, Government of India. To initiate the preparation of SAPCC, inception workshop was organised in Chennai .

The Government of Tamil Nadu have created an “Environment Protection and Renewable Energy Development fund” during the year 2009-2010 for implementing schemes for the protection of the environment and promotion of clean energy in the State. The Fund will be utilised for promotional, project based activities, activities of greening of Tamil Nadu through planting of trees outside the forest areas, the initiatives and interventions in the field of renewable energy and prevention of environmental degradation. To pave way for the safe disposal of plastic wastes a sum of ₹ 50.00 crore have been allocated for the year 2011-2012 under the above fund. Under this initiative, financial support will be given to the local bodies for relaying the roads using the plastic waste. An experimental set up proposed by IIT, Madras which explores the possibilities of using Natural Evaporators in the place of Mechanical Evaporators has also been considered under this fund. For the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 100.00 crore has been proposed for relaying of roads using plastic wastes collected in the local bodies.

Under World Bank assisted Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP), the following programmes are being implemented (a) Demarcation of HTL along the coast of Tamil Nadu from Palar River mouth to Thengapattinam in Kanyakumari District (b) Erection of Stone Pillars on HTL reference points (c) Preparation of integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, Coastal Vulnerability Maps & Preparation of training modules and (d) Capacity building and Awareness creation.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 1982 in pursuance of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The objective of TNPCB is to control, prevent and abate pollution of streams, wells, land and atmosphere in

the State to protect the environment from any degradation by effective monitoring and implementation of pollution control legislations.

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

Efforts to revive Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) is being taken so as to solve the issue of effluents discharge into the Noyyal River. Based on the trial studies taken up to introduce an alternative Nano Filtration Technology to achieve zero liquid discharge in the Arulpuram CETP, an amount of ₹ 179 crore has been sanctioned as interest free loan to restart these closed CETPs. In addition, ₹ 75 crore has also been provided as loan to the Pollution Control Board for settling the compensation to the farmers in the Noyyal Ayacut pending determination of compensation by the Court.

Other Schemes:

The other scheme implemented under the Head of Development 'Ecology and Environment, are (a) Scheme for Artificial Ground Water Recharge Structures, (b) Grants to Center for climate change and (c) Information, Education and Communication campaigns for sensitizing the public to eschew non-degrading plastics.

The Schemes implemented under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are (a) Development of Sathyamangalam Wild Life Sanctuary and (b) Conservation and management of Pallikaranai Wetland.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

For the year 2012-13 a sum of ₹ 100.00 crore is proposed. In addition to this, Central assistance to the tune of ₹ 1.16 crore is expected for this sector.

Forestry and Wildlife

Forestry not only plays a major role in the life on earth but also plays a pivotal role in the State's economy and resource management. Forests influence the climate, soil and water. The forested uplands and watersheds in Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats play a major role in the protection of low land river valleys. Similarly, they prevent soil erosion and act as real foster mother of Agriculture.

Environmental preservation would encompass the entire ecological footprint of human activity and would include increasing forest cover, protection of wetlands, conserving ground water and rivers and other water bodies, protection of the coastal zones and fragile ecosystems, conservation of the zoological and botanical diversity of the State, protection of soil and other natural formations from abuse on account of human activity, effective recycling of solid waste ensuring minimal impact on the environment, minimizing atmospheric pollution and in general maintaining the ecological balance across the entire State. This has been envisaged in the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 document.

Tamil Nadu has a moderate forest area of 22,877 sq kms, which is about 18% of the geographical area. Tamil Nadu has a rich tradition of forest management, forest protection practices, legislations and policies. The State's Forest policy envisages Ecological stabilization, protection of forests, wildlife conservation, conserving genetic resources, maintenance of natural forest, enhancing forest productivity, enrichment of the forests water resources and increasing the forest and tree cover. The unique geographic location of the State enables it to host a wide range of forest biomass across the breadth and length of the State. The forests and vegetation types in the Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and the coastal plains are unique and have evolved over millions of years.

Protection of forests will help to conserve our rich biodiversity, promote wildlife and ensure the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers. The promotion of tree cover outside forest areas will help to increase green cover, provide raw materials for industries and control pollution. The combination

of these two approaches will make Tamil Nadu the foremost State in our country in nature conservation and economic development.

Due to anthropogenic impact and exclusive biotic pressures a sizeable chunk of the forests have undergone heterogenic changes in their structure and composition. Poverty leading to destruction of forests and destruction of forests leading to poverty constitute a vicious circle. Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (Phase-I) was implemented from the year 1997-98 to 2004-05 with the financial support from Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Under this project, 4.80 lakh hectares of degraded forests were restored in 27 districts.

Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Phase-II assisted by JICA is being implemented from 2005-06 and will be completed by 2012-13 in which about 1.78 lakh hectares of degraded forests in 800 villages including 150 tribal villages would be restored with an outlay of ₹ 567.42 crore. Since all new afforestation activities were completed by the year 2008-09, only maintenance works and other allied works were carried out during the year 2010-11. Maintenance of 20160 ha areas already treated from 2005-06 to 2008-09 were undertaken. Buffer Zone activities aimed at socio-economic upliftment of the 665 villages already covered under the Project has been implemented. Community development works, Income Generation Activities and SHG formation are the major activities that have been carried out. An amount of ₹ 54.27 crore has been spent under JICA fund during 2010-11. During the year 2011-12, a sum of ₹ 45.21 crore is expected to be spent on maintenance of older plantations over an extent of 95,000 ha, buffer zone activities like community development and income generation activities in 460 villages.

In order to continue and consolidate the gains of the Project and sustain the momentum of the activities, the State Government have sanctioned Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Phase-II (State funded) and an amount of ₹ 23.70 crore was provided for the year 2009-10 benefiting 150 villages covering an extent of 31050 ha. Soil and moisture conservation works and nurseries works alone have been carried out in the year 2009-10. During 2010-11, planting works

to an extent of 31050 ha, Soil Moisture Conservation works and buffer zone activities have been carried out under State Fund at a cost of ₹ 22.43 crore. During 2011-2012, maintenance works, buffer zone activities, soil moisture conservation works are being carried out both under JICA funds and State funds at a total outlay of ₹ 57.80 crore.

In order to encourage tree cultivation outside forests, the scheme "Tree cultivation in private lands programme in Tamil Nadu" was launched during the year 2007-2008 and continued till 2011-12. The area of focus is farmlands, which are unsuitable for profitable agriculture, farmlands, fallow lands, etc. This programme involves planting tree seedlings in the holdings of small and marginal farmers as inter crops, alley crops in vacant fields, thus covering the waste lands in their holdings. This scheme not only ensures increased income to farmers but also paves way for wood based entrepreneurship in the State. During the year 2007-08 to 2010-11, about 4.26 crore of seedlings have been planted in 49,195 ha in the private lands of farmers at a cost of about ₹ 43.74 crore benefiting 71,454 farmers. During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 13.00 crore is expected to be spent on this scheme.

With a view to improving the green cover, a massive programme for planting of 64 lakh tree saplings at a cost of ₹ 29.44 crore has been launched coinciding with the birthday of Hon'ble Chief Minister. Plantation of 10,000 acres of tank forshores at a cost of ₹ 9.80 crore will also be taken up during the year 2012-2013.

The objective of the scheme "Raising teak plantations on Padugai lands" is to create timber resources in the State by planting teak on the canal banks and on padugai to increase tree cover outside the Reserve Forests and to prevent soil erosion in the canal banks. Hence, it has been proposed to raise teak plantations on canal banks and Padugais of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Trichy, Madurai, Dindigul, Sivaganga, and Villupuram districts at a total cost of ₹ 35.31 crore for a period of six years from the year 2008-2014 covering an area of 20700 ha. During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 6.41 crore was provided for

raising 300 ha and maintenance works are being carried out for older plantations. For the year 2012-13, plantation works over an area of 5500 ha and maintenance works of the plantations raised earlier is proposed to be implemented.

The Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented to improve and upgrade the ecological conditions exclusively in the Nilgiris district. Soil and moisture conservation works, fencing shola forests, fire prevention measures, anti-poaching measures and improving wildlife habitats are being carried out under this scheme. From the year 2007-08 to 2010-11, this scheme was implemented at a cost of ₹ 12.37 crore. During 2011-2012, it is expected to incur an amount of ₹ 4.43 crore under this scheme, which also includes establishment cost. During 2012-2013, the scheme will cover the establishment cost.

The Western Ghat Development Programme aims at conserving the forest area of the Western Ghats (except Nilgiris District) besides improving the ecosystem of the hill forests. It is being implemented in Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Tiruppur, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. From the year 2007-08 to 2010-11, this scheme was implemented at a cost of ₹ 13.97 crore. During 2011-2012, this scheme is being carried out at a cost of ₹ 5.77 crore which also includes establishment cost. During 2012-2013 this scheme is proposed to be carried out including the establishment cost.

The objective of the scheme 'Biodiversity Conservation' is to maintain and carry out conservation oriented works for improving wildlife habitat in the State. The State has set aside 4578 sq. kms under the network of protected areas in 10 sanctuaries, 5 national parks and 12 bird sanctuaries. Tamil Nadu also has 9 zoos for wildlife conservation. The State is also the home to three Biosphere Reserves viz. Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve and Agasthyar Malai Biosphere Reserve. There are three Tiger Reserves in Tamil Nadu viz. Kalakkadu Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Anamalai Tiger Reserve and Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. Two new wildlife sanctuaries viz., Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary and Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary have been constituted during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The protected areas in the

State are mainly managed for conservation of biodiversity, education, recreation, historical importance, unique landscapes and seascapes. From the year 2008-09 to 2010-11, this scheme was implemented at a cost of ₹ 8.90 crore. During 2011-2012, it is expected to incur an amount ₹ 5.89 crore.

Asian Elephant Depredation and its mitigation measure:-Population growth and industrialization have resulted in fragmentation of animal habitats. As a result, wild animals often stray out of the forests leading to animal human conflicts. This is a complex problem to be managed by a multi-pronged strategy. During 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 9.50 crore has been sanctioned for Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Dindigul and Tirunelveli circles for Implementation of the scheme.

The Forest Department has proposed to raise green fodder bank inside the reserved forest areas to prevent straying of animals into agricultural fields and also suggested the application of salt licks to the artificial water holes within the migratory corridor to supplement the mineral requirements of the elephants so as to retain the elephants in the restricted migratory route. An amount of ₹ 20.87 crore was sanctioned for a period of five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme for creation of fodder tree plantations in forest areas, to mitigate the human-animal conflict and to improve the wildlife habitats and also accorded financial sanction for an amount of ₹ 3.46 crore to undertake the works during the year 2011-12. During 2012-2013, additional works to create physical barriers like elephant proof trenches will be taken up at a cost of ₹ 10.00 crore.

Pallikaranai Marsh land, which is unique in every aspect and located in the midst of the Chennai Metropolitan City should be protected by way of implementing the restoration activities and also to take ecological restoration and conservation of Pallikaranai wetland for a period five years 2011-12 to 2015-16 at a cost of ₹ 15.75 crore under State fund. This scheme will be implemented during 2012-2013 with an outlay of ₹ 5.00 crore.

Forest research has provided new thrust to latest dimensions of forest activities, in areas of tree cultivation in private land, seed biology, medicinal plant conservation, MFP and post harvest technology etc. The objective of the scheme is to enhance forest conservation, improve productivity and thereby produce more goods and services for the benefit of people through research experiments. During the year 2010-11, an amount of 2.32 crore has been incurred for the works under the scheme. A sum of ₹ 3.56 crore has been provided for the implementation of the scheme during 2011-12.

To strengthen biodiversity conservation as well as undertaking tree planting outside the recorded forest areas, Tamil Nadu Forest Department has envisaged JICA assisted externally aided project named "Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project". The project will be of 8 years duration, starting from 2011-12 to 2018-19, divided into 3 phases; preparatory phase, implementation phase, and closing phase with a total cost of Rs 686.00 crore through creation of a Project Management Unit at the Head Quarters sanctioned by the Government, of which approximately 30% would be borne by the State Government mainly towards administrative cost. The project activities will be implemented all over the State of Tamil Nadu, except the forest areas which have been intervened by TAP-I and TAP-II. An amount ₹ 22.00 crore has been provided during 2011-12 for the preparatory phase of the project. The programme will be continued during 2012-13 with an outlay of ₹ 50.00 crore.

This scheme implemented by the Forest Department is shared between Government of India and the State in the ratio of 75:25. This scheme aims at protecting the forest resource by strengthening protection measures to control forest fires. Demarcation of forest boundaries to prevent encroachment by construction of cairns, carrying out fire protection works, improvement of roads, provision of better communication facilities are some of the works being undertaken. With a view to make the Integrated Forest Protection Scheme broad based, the government of India has revised and renamed this scheme as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme. Four new components have been added in the existing scheme which are as follows: (1) Protection and

Conservation of Sacred Groves (2) Conservation and Restoration of Unique Vegetation & Ecosystems (3) Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive species and (d) Preparedness for Meeting Challenges of Bamboo Flowering and improving management of bamboo forests. The Scheme was implemented during the year 2010-11 at cost of ₹ 2.44 crore and during the year 2011-12, it is expected to incur an amount of ₹ 4.45 crore.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

For the year 2012-13 a sum of ₹ 141.20 crore is proposed. In addition to this, Central assistance to the tune of ₹ 43.08 crore is expected for this sector.

5. Industries and Minerals

Large industries

Tamil Nadu is one of the most industrialized State in the Country. Currently it ranks third in industrial development among the States. The industrial sector contributes about 27% to the GSDP. The Government through its transparent, investor-friendly policies intends to attract new investments and set up industries by development of Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones in different parts of the State for creation of employment opportunities. The State is a favoured destination for investors through its continuous policies formulation, extension of packages and creation of excellent infrastructure support and rapid industrialization. To enhance the State's attractiveness to investors, more thrust is given to the investments in the infrastructure sector to provide basic infrastructure assurances. As per the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 document released, the vision for Tamil Nadu for 2023 is to make Tamil Nadu amongst India's most economically prosperous States by 2023, attain a high standard of social development and provide high quality infrastructure all over the State. The Government will unveil a New Industrial Policy to facilitate the realization of this vision and will focus on growth with employment generation. The new policy will also ensure that the Manufacturing Sector is linked to agriculture and allied sectors in order to ensure maximum value addition to the output of the Primary Sector as well as to absorb the surplus work force.

The State ranks first in terms of number of factories (26790) and employment (18.90 lakh) in the registered manufacturing sector with an industrial output of ₹ 3,75,810 crore during 2009-10 as per Annual Survey of Industries. It is in the forefront of establishing Special Economic Zones and Industrial parks. Tamil Nadu is a leading manufacturer in automobile, auto parts, textiles and hosiery goods. **Special emphasis will be laid in the sunrise sectors such as bio-technology, nano technology, solar and clean energy.** The State will continue to strengthen the Manufacturing sector to make the State a hub of the

manufacturing sector by attracting top industrial houses for investment in key sectors.

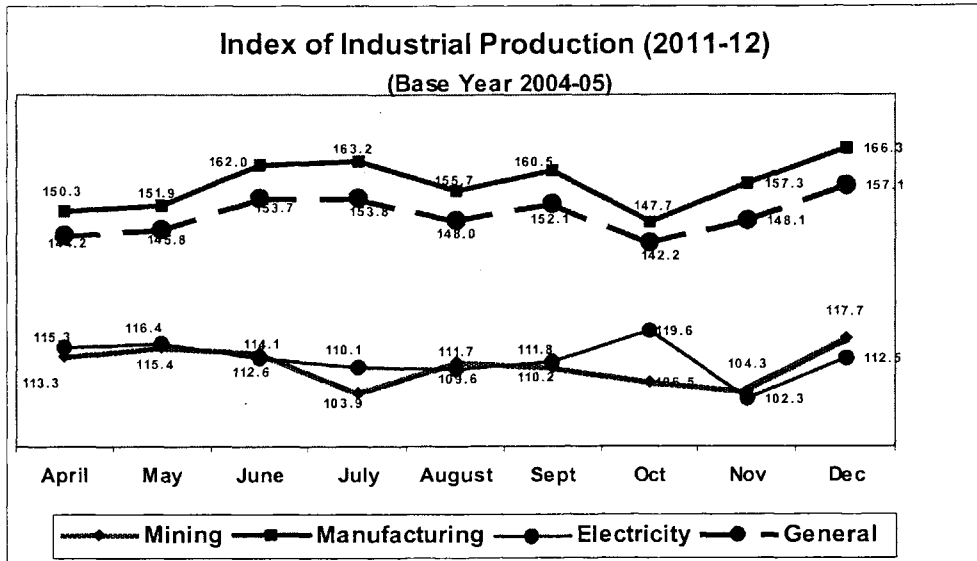
in 2011-12, the growth rate of GSDP due to the industries sector is 7.0 percent. According to the advanced estimates provision (GSDP constant price) 2011-12, the share of the manufacturing sector to the State GSDP is 17.8% posting a growth rate 3.9 percent as compared to the previous year 2010-11.

In respect of Manufacturing sector, one of the thrust areas of Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 is to increase the share of manufacturing in the State's economy (i.e., to increase the share to 22% by 2023) and to boost the creation and sustenance of several SME clusters across the State with high employment generation.

The State has continued to be an attractive destination with an investment share of 6.56 percent, as per the CMIE report. In terms of Foreign Direct Investment, the contribution of the State is about 5.27% of FDI received in India. Tamil Nadu should be amongst the top three destinations for investments in Asia and be the most attractive investment destination in India. The State will focus on other sectors identified as growth engines of manufacturing in India viz., Aerospace, Defence, Electronics, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, where it is not exactly a leader. To achieve the goal of Vision 2023, more investments from leading Indian Industrial groups and multi national companies present in other States will be encouraged to invest in Tamil Nadu which would help to absorb new technology that comes with FDI. A number of investors including Fortune 500 companies have proposed to establish their manufacturing bases in Tamil Nadu. Major investment proposals of M/s Yamaha, Eicher, Danfoss, Enfield, Philips Carbon Limited, Sundaram Clayton, TI group, Saint Gobain, Sanmina-SCI, Nokia etc. are at an advanced stage of approval by the State Government.

Index of Industrial Production

During the first six months (April to December) of the year 2011-12 the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a meagre growth of 2.9 percent compared to 14.3 percent during the same period last year.



Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

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

Tamil Nadu is a major manufacturer of electronic hardware. It has attracted leading projects from global companies like, Dell, Motorola, Samsung, Nokia, Moser Baer, etc. The State is also a leading exporter of electronics.

Textile Industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy in terms of its contribution to industrial production, employment and exports. The State has a share of 20.55 percent and 22.08 percent in terms of total output and gross value added respectively at the national level. As regards Tamil Nadu, the textile and hosiery sector provides large scale employment for the rural people next to agriculture. The major textile centres are Coimbatore and Tiruppur.

Karur, Madurai and Rajapalayam are other textile centres in the State. Chennai is known for the export of woven garments and Tiruppur for knitwear exports.

Tamil Nadu is one of the major producers of sugar in the country and its contribution is about 7% at the national level production. It provides large scale direct and indirect employment to lakhs of rural population in cultivation, harvesting, transport and allied services. During 2011-12, it is proposed to crush about 178.59 lakh metric tones of cane to produce 16.39 lakh tones of sugar. In the Co-operative sector, 3 Co-generation plants are functioning with an installed capacity of 20 MW with the power being exported to the State Grid. It is proposed to setup Co-generation plants in 12 sugar mills with a capacity of 183 MW.

Public Sector Undertakings

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) has been engaged in the promotion of industries through development of infrastructure and special economic zones in collaboration with private sectors. It has set up projects in various sectors viz., textiles, chemicals, information technology, biotechnology, agro industries, etc. Some of the renowned projects completed are TIDEL Park, Mahindra World City, Ascendas IT Park, IT Expressway, Tanflora Infrastructure Park, TICEL Biopark, etc.

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu(SIPCOT) has been a pioneer in developing industrial complexes especially in backward areas by upgrading its infrastructure facilities to attract more investors. SIPCOT has drawn both multi-national and domestic investors to set up firms in different parts of the State so as to make Tamil Nadu a hub for global manufacturing. SIPCOT is in the process of creating a **Land Bank of an additional 20,000 acres to promote industrialization in backward regions.**

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd (TIIC) provides financial assistance for setting up of new industrial units and for expansion/modernization/diversification of existing industries in Tamil Nadu. It offers financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies for purchase of land, machinery and construction

of buildings. It provides capital subsidy to manufacturing enterprises, of which 90 percent goes to MSME Sector.

Tamil Nadu News print and Papers Limited(TNPL) is the largest paper mill in India with an installed capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per annum in 2010-11. It manufactures newsprint and printing and writing paper using bagasse as the primary raw material. Tamil Nadu is the second largest State in terms of paper production with a share of 10.9 percent and 14.3 percent in terms of total output and gross value added respectively.

Minerals form the basic resources for several important industries and contribute substantially to Gross State Domestic Growth and industrial growth. Tamil Nadu is one of the leading State in the resource of Lignite, Garnet, Magnesite, Quartz, Feldspar, Clay, Limestone, Bauxite, Graphite and Granite. The Department of Geology and Mining is involved in investigation and evaluation of new minerals by adopting modern technologies and setting up of mineral based industries. TAMIN, a State public sector enterprise has been engaging in the exploitation, procuring and marketing of granite raw blocks, granite products, major minerals and mineral based products.

The Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 document envisages a total investment in key infrastructure projects of ₹ 15,00,000 crore, which would create huge positive externalities and open up the economy of rapid growth such as Development of world class Centres of Excellence in atleast 10 areas, Set up 2 medical cities in southern and western Tamil Nadu, Double water storage capacity across the State, High speed broad band connectivity to be reached to every village, Two supercritical and other power projects, Gas grid connecting 10 large cities, High speed rail connecting Chennai-Coimbatore-Madurai-Kanyakumari, Development of Industrial Corridors between Chennai-Hosur, Chennai-Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore-Madurai, Coimbatore-Salem and Madurai-Thoothukudi, Three Green field ports and 5 minor ports with total cargo handling capacity of 150 million tones per annum, Greenfield airport near Chennai with an annual capacity of atleast 40 million passengers and 2000 kms of 6/8 lane highways.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 24.55 crore is proposed for the Industries sector during the year 2012-13.

Information Technology

India is the front-runner in the Information Communication Technology (ICT) and dominating the industry over the decades. The Indian Information Technology industry accounts for 5.91% of the Country's GDP and export earnings and provides employment to a significant number of its tertiary sector workforce. Tamil Nadu is a leading State in ICT enabled Governance, by successfully implementing various e-Governance programmes of the State Government. It has scientific and social infrastructure and the human resources, which are indispensably required for attracting IT investments.

In the Information Technology (IT) sector, there are approximately 200,000 employees representing 700 companies in the State. 40,000 new students are expected to be recruited. In the Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) sector in Tamil Nadu, there are approximately 1,50,000 employees. Another 60,000 are expected to be recruited for ITES during 2011-12. The IT Export growth in Tamil Nadu has grown from ₹ 20658.14 crore for the year 2006-2007 to ₹ 42,100 crore in the year 2010-11 and it is likely to touch ₹ 48,000 crore during the year 2011-12. There are about 1000 companies in ITES and its export will be around ₹ 50,000 crore during 2011-12.

ELCOT is promoting Information Technology Parks in Tier I and Tier II cities. Information Technology buildings and Infrastructure facilities were established in Tier-II Cities such as Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. The lands have been identified for the above IT Parks and the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) approval was obtained from Government of India. ELCOT promoted IT SEZs have been branded as 'ELCOSEZ'. ELCOSEZ at Chennai, Coimbatore and Trichy have started their operations. Leading IT Companies have taken up land in ELCOSEZ and likely to start their operations very soon. The operationalisation of the ELCOSEZ in Tier II cities will create

huge employment opportunities and thereby improving the economic condition of the people. Thrust will be given for setting up Electronic Hardware manufacturing Industry in ELCOSEZ. Incubation facility has been created in all ELCOSEZ to facilitate the IT/ITES Companies to start their operations. TNSWAN has been established with an estimated cost of ₹ 181.69 crore (Department of Information Tecnology share ₹ 97.17 crore & State Share ₹ 84.52 crore). The five years Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) Model TNSWAN operation is getting completed by 30-11-2012 and the new operator has to be selected for continuing the TNSWAN operation. As per the Department of Information Technology, Government of India's SWAN guidelines, the operational cost of TNSWAN beyond the five years BOOT period has to be borne by the State Government. In view of the technology change and Horizontal connectivity requirement for the faster TNSWAN connectivity, capital expenses need to be incurred on the beginning of the Phase-2 operation.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 18.06 crore is proposed for Information Technology sector for State schemes and ₹ 4.00 crore for Centrally Sponsored schemes for the Annual Plan 2012-13

Village and Small Industries

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

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

unregistered units account for 23% and 77% respectively. Manufacturing and business enterprises account for 64.33% and 35.67% respectively in providing employment.

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

Capital subsidy scheme introduced for Micro, Small and Medium Industries has 3 components viz., i) To avail 15% capital subsidy on the value of eligible plant and machinery for establishment of Micro manufacturing enterprises, ii) To avail subsidies for establishment of Micro, small and medium manufacturing enterprises coming up in 251 industrially backward blocks and iii) To avail a special capital subsidy of 15% on the plant and machinery extended to the thrust sectors such as Electrical and Electronic Industry, Leather and Leather goods, Auto parts and components, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Solar Energy Equipment, etc. The Unemployed Youth Employment Generation Programme (UYEGP) has been introduced to mitigate the employment problems of socially and economically weaker sections of the society, particularly among the educated and unemployed to become self employed by setting up Manufacturing/Service/Business enterprises by availing loan up to the maximum of ₹ 5 lakhs, ₹ 3 lakhs and ₹ 1 lakh respectively with subsidy assistance from the State Government up to 15% of the project cost. 100% subsidy on the net value of Value Added Tax (VAT) paid by MSME enterprises for first 6 years upto the value of investment made in plant and machinery.

In order to assist educated youth to become first generation entrepreneurs, a new scheme called 'New Entrepreneur-cum-Enterprise

Development Scheme' (NEEDS) is proposed to be implemented from 2012-2013 onwards. Under this scheme, educated youth will be given entrepreneurship training, assisted to prepare their business plans and helped to tie up with financial institutions to set up new business ventures, besides linking them with major industrial clients. They will be assisted to avail of term loans from Banks/Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC) with capital subsidy at 25% of the project cost not exceeding ₹ 25 lakh and soft loans with 3% interest subvention. Around 1,000 entrepreneurs will be trained each year under this scheme. Under this scheme, at least 50% of the beneficiaries will be women. The Entrepreneur Development Institute and TIIC will play a crucial role in this process.

Handlooms & Textiles

In Tamil Nadu, Textile industry is the forerunner in the industrial development to the State as it provides large scale employment for the rural people next to agriculture. Spinning, Handloom, Powerloom and Readymade Garments are the four pillars of the textile sector in the State. The Handloom Industry in the State, with its long tradition of excellence in craftsmanship, is well known for its unique Handloom woven products like Silk Sarees, Cotton Sarees, Furnishing Materials, dhoties, lungies, towels, etc. There are 34.86 lakh handlooms in India, of which 4.13 lakh handlooms are located in the State. In Tamil Nadu 2.28 lakh Handlooms are functioning in 1187 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies. The handloom sector provides employment to about 6.08 lakh weavers. Financial assistance is provided towards Rebate to promote the sale of handloom cloth by reducing the cost considerably so as to compete with power loom and mill made cloths in the market. The scheme of Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties at no cost is implemented on the eve of Pongal festival every year. This scheme provides employment to 13,000 handloom weavers and 41,000 powerloom weavers, but also fulfills the clothing needs of 3.18 crore rural and urban poor people in Tamil Nadu.

Cluster Development Programme under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

This programme aims to facilitate the overall development of handloom weavers located in the clusters to become self-reliant and competitive socio-economic units within and outside the Co-operative fold. Under this scheme, financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 60.00 lakhs is being provided for various components such as skill upgradation, purchases of new looms and accessories, setting up of dyeing units, common facility centers, etc., for a period of 3 years.

Group Approach for development of handlooms under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

Group Approach scheme is intended for the benefit of Handloom Weavers not covered under the Cluster Development Scheme to produce value added products to compete with the market trends. The components of Group Approach are i) Basic input such as Margin Money, purchase of New Looms, Loom Accessories, Jacquard and Dobby has to be shared by the Central Government, State Government and by the implementing Agency / Beneficiary, ii) Skill upgradation by training of weavers in batches consisting of 20 weavers each in weaving, dyeing & designing, iii) Construction of Workshed is being continued for the weavers who own land adjoining to their house by linking the Housing scheme with the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) The Government of India provides entire assistance of ₹ 25,000 in the case of weavers falling under below the poverty line category, while the weavers above the Poverty Line are provided with ₹ 18750/- each and the remaining ₹ 6,250/- has to be borne by the State Government / beneficiaries.

Marketing incentive under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

Marketing Incentive is given on the sale of handloom products to maintain price competitiveness in the market. Handloom agencies are using the Marketing Incentive amount towards activities that would attract the consumers to improve sale of handloom goods. The assistance towards Marketing Incentive is available to the State Handloom Corporations, Apex Co-operative Societies, Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and National Handloom Organisations. The

quantum of financial assistance provided under Marketing Incentive Scheme shall be 10 % of the average sales turnover of the previous 3 years.

The State Government will participate in the “Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector” implemented as a shared scheme between the Central (80%) and State Governments (20%). Individual weavers and joint liability groups which have taken loans from Co-operative Societies for weaving purposes will benefit under the scheme. The societies in our State will get a package of support of ₹ 548.35 crore. Under this scheme, 962 Weavers Cooperative Societies will get revived in the State.

Sericulture

Sericulture, an agro-based industrial activity, provides employment opportunities and periodical income to rural folk. Sericulture generates employment @ 11 man-days per Kg. of raw silk production in a year in associated upstream and downstream activities, with high proportion to female labour. Tamil Nadu occupies fourth position in the country's silk production with 1400 metric tonnes. There are 25,000 farmers practising sericulture with 35,551 acres of mulberry cultivation. Further, this sector provides employment to 1,87,500 persons.

Khadi & Village Industries

Khadi & Village Industries sector in the State provides livelihood for a large section of rural poor with low investment using the locally available resources. The Khadi sector comprises of units producing hand spun yarn on charkhas and clothes produced on handlooms using hand spurn yarn. The major village industries promoted are leather products, beekeeping, oil and soap industry, pottery, handmade paper, palmgur, carpentry and blacksmith. The board has 141 Rural Textile Centres, 45 sub-centres and 10 Nepali loom centers employing over 20000 artisans including 12,500 women. Palm Industry provides livelihood for the poor artisans engaged in Palm industry which generates large scale employment opportunities with minimum investment, by using the raw material from the Palmyrah trees.

Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. (TNHDC)

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

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

For the year 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 480.98 crore is proposed for State schemes for Village and Small Industries sector. In addition to this, a sum of ₹ 56.77 crore is expected from centrally sponsored schemes.

6. Energy

Power Development

Electricity is a critical infrastructure for sustainable growth of the economy. Due to rapid industrialization and socio-economic development, the demand for power in the State grows rapidly and hence the extent of the increase in energy requirement over the Twelfth Five Year Plan depends on the elasticity of energy demand. Adequate provision of power supply has to be made to bridge the gap between demand and supply and make the State 'Power Surplus'.

As per the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023, five power generation projects are proposed with a capacity addition of 20,000 Mega Watts (MW); of this at least 5000 MW would come up by 2017 to make good the shortage of peak power and energy shortage that Tamil Nadu faces at present. Some facets of the strategy for energy are Two port based Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each b) Selective thrust for green power by maximizing investments in wind power to create incremental generation capacity of 5000 MW and 5000 MW in solar energy, Investment in transmission sector to create evacuation capacity for higher power generation capacity, Establishment of two Green field LNG Terminals with 5 MPTA capacity and city gas pipeline infrastructure for about 10 towns, Establishment of Smart grid system that enables the lower cost of energy to consumers and improve the reliability and security of the Electricity Grid.

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) constituted under the Electricity Act 2003 has been reorganized by the establishment of a holding company, by the name TNEB Ltd. and two subsidiary companies, namely Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Ltd. (TANTRANSCO) and Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO) to carry out functions of generation, transmission and distribution of power in Tamil Nadu. The total installed capacity generation of Tamil Nadu as at 31.05.11 is 10237 MW which includes State (5677 MW), Central share (2861 MW) and independent Power Producers (1699 MW) with 2.23 crore consumers. The average availability stands at 8000 MW, whereas, the demand for power ranges from 10500 to 11500 MW. Due to high

energy demand, mainly because of rapid growth of industries and urbanization, the State has been facing power crisis with a shortage of 2500 MW – 3500 MW. At present, the shortage is managed by resorting to power purchases, utilizing wind generation, and restriction and control measures. The per capita consumption in Tamil Nadu is 1040 units in 2010-11 as against 1080 units in 2009-10. The average consumption of energy per day is 230 Million Units (MU).

The Eleventh Plan had targeted creation of 7808 MW of additional capacity and to reduce the Transmission and Distribution losses from 18% to 15%. The actual capacity addition of conventional energy source was only 256 MW. It is estimated that by the end of Twelfth Plan, the expected demand will be 18761 MW. Hence, a massive capacity addition programme is proposed to be undertaken through taking up new projects and expediting the completion of ongoing projects to meet the ever increasing demand. During 2011-12, an additional capacity of 1973 MW is expected to be added through the completion of ongoing State and Central projects. For the year 2012-13, an additional capacity of 2157 MW is proposed to be added. The total quantity of coal required for TANGEDCO's four Thermal Power Stations with a capacity of 2970 MW is 16 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA). Due to severe scarcity of coal, the coal supplied by Government of India through Coal India Ltd., is 13.5 MTPA only, The balance requirement of 2.5 million tones of coal is met by the coal blocks viz., Gare Pelma Sector II in Chattisgarh and Mandakini-B in Odisha for thermal power generation. A sum of ₹ 1500 crore is provided in the Budget Estimates 2012- 2013 as share capital support for new power projects. The other thrust areas in the Power Sector are improvement of the transmission and distribution system to reduce Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses and promotion of energy conservation.

Transmission & Distribution

The TNEB has a network of 1343 substations of various voltage categories, 1.77 lakh ckt. kms. of Extra High Tension (EHT)/ High Tension (HT) lines and 2.05 lakh distribution transformers. During 2010-11, 42 substations

and 101 nos. power transformers and auto transformers have been commissioned and 931.82 ckt. kms. of EHT lines were added. During 2011-12, it was proposed to establish 55 substations and 300 ckt. kms. of EHT lines. For the year, 2012-13, it is proposed to establish 60 substations and 1500 ckt kms. of EHT lines. The Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses have been estimated as 18.5% considering the units generated, the units sold out, revenue realized and by computing the consumption of agricultural and hut services. Steps are being taken to reduce the AT&C further to 18.1% during 2011-12 by undertaking several network improvement works and anti power theft measures. It is proposed to strengthen the power transmission network at a cost of about ₹ 3573 crore through the financial assistance of Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA).

The GOI has launched Restructured APDRP Scheme to bring down the AT&C losses below 15% and provide quality and reliable power supply to the consumers. It is proposed to achieve the above by bringing High Tension, Low Tension ratio by introducing high voltage distribution system with small capacity transformers, erection of new substations and Extra High Tension link lines and installation of Low Tension fixed capacitors, strengthening of distribution lines, etc.

The above project has been taken up in two parts where Part– A includes the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centres. GOI has sanctioned Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for 110 towns of Tamil Nadu for implementation of IT at a total cost of ₹ 417 crore. In addition, a sum of ₹ 182.17 crore has been sanctioned for SCADA and DMS implementation in seven eligible towns in the State viz., 1) Chennai, 2) Madurai, 3) Coimbatore, 4) Tiruchy, 5) Salem, 6) Tirunelveli and 7) Tiruppur (having population of more than 4 lakh as per 2001 Census and annual input energy of the order of 350 MUs). The above scheme is to be completed by 30.6.2012. Part – B scheme work consists of regular distribution strengthening and improvement work, which involves implementation of High Voltage Distribution System to reduce the losses to the maximum extent

possible. Part-B schemes for 87 towns have been sanctioned in five slots for a total of ₹ 3279.56 crore. The above scheme is to be completed by February 2014, of which, sanction has been accorded and works are expected to be taken up shortly.

Rural Electrification

Rural Electrification is the process of bringing electrical power to the rural and remote areas. The State of Tamil Nadu had been declared 100% electrified in 1987 as all the 15822 inhabited villages have been electrified. To achieve the goal of electrification of all rural households during XI plan period, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched. With the implementation of this scheme in Tamil Nadu, all the Below Poverty Line households will get service connections, besides that 100% of the population (16.92 lakh households) will get access to electricity. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, the State has obtained sanction for schemes in respect of 26 districts for an amount of ₹ 447.41 crore towards 100% electrification of rural households. The RGGVY works in all the 26 districts have been completed, thereby providing electrification to all the households. Implementation of this scheme in the remaining 3 districts of Nilgiris, Tirunelveli and Dharamapuri are likely to be completed by 2012 electrifying all the rural households.

Energy Conservation

The State has been undertaking energy conservation measures. As of now, Government have launched a scheme in the domestic sector to replace energy inefficient incandescent lamps with energy efficient Compact Fluorescent lamps (CFL) in the State, which saves 80% of energy consumption.

As a major initiative to promote power savings, Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) will be provided without cost to 14.62 lakh huts to replace incandescent lights at a cost of ₹ 14.62 crore and this is expected to result in a saving of 45 megawatts of power. The Government of Tamil Nadu will initiate action to implement the Energy Conservation Building Code in commercial buildings and certain categories of major building complexes based on their

energy consumption. At 30% energy savings, this has the potential to save around 3 MW per 10 lakh square feet area. Initiatives are being taken to strengthen the transmission infrastructure for evacuation of wind energy

Further, the State owned TANGEDCO (Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation) is in the process of replacing the old agricultural pumpsets with energy efficient ones in five years that would lead to saving of energy. These energy saving schemes are cost effective, low energy consumption and thereby help to reduce the energy deficit.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 1515.36 crore has been proposed for the year 2012-13 under State funds for the Power Development sector. In addition to the State plan outlay, an amount of ₹ 1237.59 crore is expected from Centrally Sponsored schemes.

Renewable Energy

Tamil Nadu has rich potential of tapping renewable energy. It is the leading State in generation of wind energy and has rich sources of generating solar energy. Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) is the nodal agency to promote the use of new and renewable sources of energy and to implement renewable projects in Tamil Nadu. As on 31.7.2011, the total installed capacity of power generation from renewable sources in the State is 7012 MW, including wind (6143 MW), Cogeneration (610 MW), Biomass (162 MW), Small Hydro (90 MW) and Solar power (7 MW). This accounts for about 36% of the total installed capacity from renewable energy sources in India. This also represents 40% of TNEB's grid capacity. During 2010-11, an additional capacity of 1315 MW of renewable energy has been added to the grid.

The total installed capacity of wind energy is 6143 MW, which constitutes 47% of the total capacity in India. The capacity addition of wind energy targeted to be added to the grid during 2010-11 was 645 MW, but achieved an all time high of 997 MW. To evacuate wind power, private developers have been

permitted to establish new 230 and 110 KV sub stations and erection of additional transformers at existing sub-stations.

The State has a very good solar potential with 300 clear sunny days as it receives very high solar radiation. A Solar Photo Voltaic power plant with a capacity of 5MW has been connected to the grid. During 2011-12, it has been proposed to provide Solar Power Home Lighting in 3 lakh Green Houses. Initiatives taken during 2011-2012 for provision of solar lights to the houses constructed under the Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green Houses scheme and the scheme for the provision of street lights with solar power will be continued. During 2012-2013, another 60,000 green houses will be provided with solar lights and 20,000 more street lights will be energised with solar power. Efforts are taken to establish co-generation plants in 14 Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills for a capacity of 213 MW. Under the Generation based incentive Scheme of Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy (MNRE), 6 MW capacity private power projects are under implementation.

The State is in the process of formulating a separate policy for Renewable Energy to encourage private investment in renewable energy and Solar power policy to harness the solar potential. Promotion of solar energy parks, coastal and offshore wind energy farms and biomass thermal projects will be supported by the Government as long term measures to meet our energy needs.

TEDA has been taking promotional activities such as facilitation of wind power development by undertaking wind resource assessment, setting up of demonstration wind farms, encourages investment through attractive power purchase policies, organises awareness programmes on the use of renewable energy and energy conservation and energy efficiency, undertaking biomass assessment studies and encourage private sector investment in biomass power projects and facilitating setting up of Grid Interactive Solar Power Plants.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 1.84 crore is proposed for Renewable Energy Sources sector for the year 2012-13.

7. Highways and Transport

Roads and Bridges

Road infrastructure along with ports plays a vital role in the development of key sectors of the economy like Agriculture Industry, Trade, etc. It provides connectivity and caters to the ever increasing traffic. This sector also plays a major role in aiding the inclusive growth. The State has an efficient road network with a total length of 2,02,296 kms, of which, 61,983 kms is maintained by the Highways department. In the State, the density of road network as on 2011 is 280 km per lakh population and 156 km per 100 sq.km area as against the national average of 103 km.

Comprehensive Road Infrastructure Development Programme (CRIDP)

This scheme aims to improve and widen roads under highways in a massive scale with huge outlay to a tune of ₹ 1000 crore per year. A total length of 56,813 kms of Government roads is categorized as State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads. Under this scheme, widening of all single lane State Highways to double lane, widening of single lane Major District roads progressively to intermediate lane and widening of important Other District roads from single lane are being taken up. Construction of Bridges, Culverts, Formation of Bye passes, etc, are also undertaken.

State Highways

During 2011-12, 673 km length of roads and 105 bridges/ culverts are expected to be completed at an anticipated cost of ₹ 631 crore. During 2012-13, it is proposed to take up 1100 km length of roads and 150 bridges/culverts.

Major District Roads

During 2011-12, 544 km length of roads and 57 bridges/culverts are expected to be completed at an anticipated cost at a cost of ₹ 449 crore. During 2012-13, it is proposed to take up 1100 km length of roads and 80 bridges/culverts.

Other District Roads

During 2011-12, 613 km of roads and 54 bridges/culverts are expected to be completed at an anticipated cost of ₹ 118.31 crore. During 2012-13, it is proposed to take up 1300 km length of roads and 70 bridges/culverts at an outlay of ₹ 210 crore. For improvement to roads connecting Adi Dravida habitations under Schedule Caste Sub Plan, it is expected to spend ₹ 138.09 crore during 2011-12 for completion of 422 km length of roads and 22 bridges/culverts. During 2012-13, it is proposed to take up 1100 km length of roads and 40 bridges/ culverts.

Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan (CMDP)

To improve the road infrastructure in and around Chennai, construction of grade separators and bridges, construction of centre medians and footpaths, improvement of road works, etc., have been taken up at a cost of ₹ 825 crore. Under this scheme, 17 road works, 1 river bridge and 1 Grade Separator have been taken up as spill over works. Out of this, 1 river bridge work have been completed during 2011-12. For the year 2012-13, it is proposed to take up one river bridge, three grade separators and one ROB.

Revamped Central Road fund

Under this scheme, 29 road works for a length of 369.15 km and 7 bridge works have been taken up as spillover works at a cost of ₹ 232.45 crore. Out of this 7 road works to a length of 95.30 kms and 3 bridge works have been completed so far. Balance works will be completed as per the time schedule.

Improvements to Major District Roads and Other District Roads

Under this scheme, improvements to Other District Roads/ Major District Roads and Construction of bridges have been taken up with NABARD loan assistance for the benefit of rural sector. Construction of 59 bridges and 412 kms of road works have been undertaken. Of these, 48 bridges and 412 kms of road length have been completed. Of the balance works, 6 works is proposed to be completed by 2011-12 and the balance works by 2012-12.

River bridges with NABARD loan assistance

Under NABARD RIDF (Rural Infrastructure Development Fund), Reconstruction/Construction of 56 bridges in Cauvery Delta Districts were taken up for execution. So far 47 works have been completed. Construction of 6 bridge works is expected to be completed during 2011-12. For the year 2012-13, it is proposed to take up 3 major bridge works.

Construction of ROBs/RUBs

The construction of Road Over/ Under Bridges in lieu of existing level crossings on Government roads are undertaken on priority basis when Train Vehicle Units (TVU) exceed one Lakh per day. The State Government and Ministry of Railways share the cost equally for construction of Railway Over/ Under Bridges including approach and service roads. During 2011-12, it is expected to complete 14 ROBs/RUBs. It is programmed to take up the 21 ROBs/RUBs during 2012-13.

Formation Of New Bypasses/ Ring Roads

To avoid traffic congestion in major cities and towns bypasses are being formed. This will enable diversion of through traffic and help in reducing the travel time. During the 11 th five year plan, 15 no of bypasses have been completed. Further, it has been decided to take up ring roads/ bypasses around Erode, Thuraiyur, Vandawasi, Perambalur, Pattukottai, Thiruthuraiipoondi, Dharapuram, Rasipuram, Kancheepuram, Puducherry, Kumbakonam, Ramanathapuram towns, etc and works are in progress.

Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

This scheme is being implemented with the assistance of World Bank at a cost of ₹ 2442 crore, of which, ₹ 1903 crore is the World Bank loan component and ₹ 539 crore is to be borne by Government of Tamil Nadu. Upgradation of roads, construction of new bypasses and ROBs from Arcot to Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam to Tuticorin were taken up in six packages for a length of 723.81 kms. Of the 724 kms taken up for up gradation and improvement of quality of roads, 723 Km length of road works have been completed. Balance work of 1 km

length of Kumbakkonam bypass and ROB in Kumbakkonam and Ramanathapuram bypass is under execution by Railways as deposit work and is expected to be completed by the end of 2011-12. Reconstruction of Tsunami affected bridge between Keezhamanakudi and Melamanakudi villages in Kanyakumari district is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 2011-12.

Road Infrastructure Development in Oragadam Industrial Park Area

To improve the road infrastructure in fast developing industrial areas such as Sriperumbudur in Kancheepuram District, the Government has sanctioned the following packages at a cost of ₹ 300 crore.

- Singaperumalkoil–Oragadam (SH-57)– 12.60 km
- Orgadam – Sriperumpudur road (SH-57) – 12.00 km
- Vandalur – Oragadam (SH-48) – 16.60 km
- Oragadam – Wallajabad road (SH-48) -16.80 km

The first 2 works in the first phase have been completed for a length of 36 kms. Out of 166 cross drainage works, 116 works have been completed. Construction of a Grade Separator at Oragadam junction is in progress. In the second phase, land acquisition is in progress for widening of 4 lane to 6 lane for the stretch from Oragadam to Sriperumbudur. The first and second phase is expected to be completed by 2012-13.

Rajiv Gandhi Salai - IT Expressway (Extension)

In the second phase of the IT Expressway, it is programmed to construct six lane road for a distance of 25 km from Siruseri to Mamallapuram through Public Private Partnership mode. The cost of the project is ₹ 550 crore. The Government have sanctioned ₹ 70 crore for land acquisition. After the completion of land acquisition, roads works for the second phase will be taken up.

Outer Ring Road

To decongest the sub-urban areas of Chennai City, this Government has announced that the Phase-II of the Outer Ring Road measuring 30.50 kilometres will be implemented with external funding. Considering the rapid growth of Chennai City and the need to implement the project quickly, it has been decided to implement this project using State funds on a Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) model and this work will commence very soon.

Port Connectivity

Chennai - Ennore - Manali Road Improvement Project (EMRIP)

Under the Port Connectivity Scheme, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai Port Trust, Ennore Port and National Highways Authority of India have jointly established SPV "Chennai Ennore Port Road Company Limited". The project involves protective work to prevent sea erosion at 10 locations for 500m length along the sea coast and improvement of above four roads and the work is under progress.

North Port Access road

To ease congestion in the northern port, it is proposed to develop North Port Access road by providing better road connectivity between Chennai and Ennore. This would further be extended from Ennore Port Gate to the proposed coal/iron ore terminals.

Minor Ports

It is proposed to develop minor ports along the east coast. The Kattupalli Port developed by Larsen & Toubro is expected to promote the growth of the ship building industry and also facilitate the import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). Sanction has already been accorded for developing Nagapattinam Port at a cost of ₹ 380 crore through Public Private Partnership. Also, the work related to the development of Cuddalore State Port will also commence shortly. With similar other initiatives, this Government will position the State as a leader in port development and ship building.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 1392.58 crore is proposed for State schemes for Roads and Bridges and a sum of ₹ 18.04 crore is expected from Centrally sponsored schemes during 2012-13.

Surface Transport Services

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

Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department (MVMD) is a service oriented department undertaking maintenance/ repairs of all Government vehicles spread all over the State. It is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of about 10,000 vehicles. There are 20 Government automobile workshops in the district headquarters throughout the State and one Service Station at Secretariat for this purpose. There are three offices for the Regional Deputy Director, one each at Chennai, Salem and Madurai working for an effective supervision and functioning of the works at these workshops. It is also operating two Consumer Bunks at the Secretariat and one each at Thanjavur, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Dharmapuri, Cuddalore and Nagercoil for the supply of fuel and other lubricants to the State Government vehicles in and around those places.

The State Transport Undertakings have been consistently bagging national awards in achieving the best physical parameters such as fleet utilization, kilometer efficiency, occupancy ratio and fuel efficiency. As on 30.06.2011, the State Transport undertakings have a fleet strength of 21169 buses. During Eleventh Plan period, it was proposed to purchase 11,000 buses. But during the first three years of the plan period, 12530 buses have been put on

road. During the year 2012-13, it is proposed to purchase 3000 new buses with assistance State Government and Transport Development Finance Corporation.

The Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (CUMTA) has been activated to integrate all available public transport modes which include buses, Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS), sub-urban railway, mono rail and metro rail. It is expected to facilitate a common ticketing system for all modes of public transport, thus enabling seamless transportation across all modes. The Monorail project is proposed to be implemented through Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) model in two phases. The first phase will cover three routes covering 57 kms viz., Vandalur-Velacherry, Poonammalle-Kathipara and Poonammalle-Vadapalani. The second phase will cover 54 kms from Vandalur to Puzlal via Madhavaram.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 129.77 crore is proposed for the Surface Transport Sector for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

8. Social Services

Education and Sports

Tamil Nadu is one of the most advanced State in the field of Education. Education is the process by which a society transmits its accumulated knowledge skills and values from generation to another. Education inculcates certain values, principles and prepares children for a harmonious social life. One of the main objectives of the Government is to provide free and quality school Education along with integrated personality development creativity and moral integrity to all children. For which, it is necessary to improve the key education related indicators like reducing the dropout rate, increasing enrolment ratio etc., and to strengthen the infrastructure facilities. The State has recorded a literacy rate of 80.33% as per 2011 Population Census in which male and female literacy are 86.81% and 73.86% respectively. The important vision Tamil Nadu 2023 proposed by the government are (a) Tamil Nadu will be India' s leading State in social development and will have the highest Human Development Index (HDI) amongst all Indian states, (b) Tamil Nadu will provide the best infrastructure services in India in terms of universal access to Education with World Class Infrastructure. (c) to achieve Universal Secondary Education, increase enrolment in higher education including vocational education to over all 50% and d) setting up centres of Excellence across 11 identified areas.

Elementary Education

Elementary Education up to VIII std. is the foundation for achieving all-round and holistic development of children. Keeping this in view, the Government has been giving top priority for Universalisation of primary education. The policy for Universalisation of elementary education in Tamil Nadu has envisaged the enrolment of all children in the age group of 6-14 as reiterated in "The Right of Children to free and compulsory education (RTE)" Act, 2009.

With the notification of the Right to Education (RTE) Rules in November 2011, the State has taken a very important step forward in ensuring education for

all children in the age group of 6 to 14. The most notable feature of the notified rules is that it has now been made mandatory that all schools, irrespective of whether they are Government or Private, must admit students from their neighbourhood belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections to the extent of 25% of the strength at the entry stage. It is our endeavour to ensure that all children between 6-14 years of age who have been left out of the school system are enrolled in schools by the end of the academic year 2012-2013, so that the State achieves 100% enrollment level.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is an educational mission to achieve Universal Elementary Education (UEE) and has been operational since 2001-2002 as centrally sponsored scheme. The present fund sharing pattern is 65:35 (Centre: State). SSA has become significant with the Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 which provides for free and compulsory Education to all Children in the age group of six to fourteen years. Under this scheme, efforts are made to improve quality of education, basic infrastructure facilities in schools and capacity building of teachers as a part of human resource development and to make elementary education more effective. A sum of ₹ 498.24 crore has been provided for school infrastructure during 2011-2012. School Management Committees (SMC) was constituted under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and an amount of ₹ 27.07 crore is also provided in the Annual Plan 2011-2012. There are 61.653 'out of school' children and all of them will be enrolled this year through an intensive campaign.

The State has been implementing an innovative method called Activity Based Learning (ABL) from 2001 in all the Primary schools. ABL is a child centered and task based method that focuses on curiosity, creativity, collaboration and self-confidence. Simplified Active Learning Methodology (SALM) from 2010 in V classes Active Learning Methodology (ALM) is being implemented in VI, VII and VIII classes in all schools, in which students themselves engage in self-study, group study, mind mapping, presentation and discussion and their teacher playing the role of a facilitator.

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

During the period 2007-2012, 31,057 additional classrooms, 13,555 toilets and 6,293 drinking water facilities have been provided to schools.

Welfare Schemes

Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme covering 41,65,272 children, No cost Supply of text books covering all children studying in Standard I to VIII in Government and Government Aided Schools including self financing sections in aided schools and recognized self financing institutions adopting the State syllabus. Under this scheme 42,89,334 students are being benefited. The Government will also commence from 2012-2013, the scheme for supply of a pair of footwear without cost to all school children from Standard I to Standard X. This scheme will benefit 81 lakh children. A sum of ₹ 100 crore has been allocated for this scheme in the Budget Estimates. No cost supply of Uniforms to the students enrolled in the noon meal scheme will be given 2 sets of uniform for the current academic year 2011-2012 and 4 sets of uniform from the academic year 2012-13. 41,65,272 students are being benefited in this scheme. No cost bus pass are being given to students from Standard I to VIII to enable them to access schools easy. In this scheme 133652 Primary and Middle School students are being benefited.

In order to make the learning process easy and child friendly, special educational kits will be provided to students during 2012-2013. Under this scheme, school bags will be given to students from Standard I to XII, geometry

boxes to students from Standard VI to X, colour pencils to students from Standard I to V and atlases to students from Standard VI to X. An amount of ₹ 136.50 crore has been provided in this Budget for this purpose. With all the above items being supplied to the students without cost, the only other item left out is note books. We propose to provide note books also without cost to all the students from Standard I to X in Government and Government aided schools from the coming academic year. A sum of ₹ 150 crore has been provided for this purpose.

Financial assistance for students bereft of parental support is a scheme meant for the students whose bread winning parent, father or mother, dies in an accident or is permanently incapacitated. The Government is keen to ensure that the School Children's education is not affected under these dire circumstances. The students studying in standard I to VIII of Government / Government Aided schools will get ₹ 50,000/-. This amount will be deposited in the name of the student in Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation. The interest amount will be spent on the educational needs of the child. So far 600 students have been benefited at a cost of ₹ 3 crore since introduction of the scheme in 2005.

Secondary Education

The main aim of Secondary Education is to inculcate knowledge, scientific outlook, talents and skills to face the challenges in life. The Higher Secondary Education offers both General and Vocational Education and enables the students to transit from the schools to higher education and their future life. To improve the quality of secondary education and provide universal access to secondary education, the centrally sponsored scheme called Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been introduced. This scheme envisages that all secondary school, students of the age group 14-18 years would be in schools by 2017 and all secondary school completing children will have access to higher secondary classes by 2020. Expenditure sharing pattern for this scheme will be in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and State. A sum of ₹ 2137.76 crore is the allocation for the year 2011-12. During the Twelfth Five

Year Plan period, the sharing pattern will be 50:50. Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 aims to achieve universal secondary education and more than 50% enrolment in higher education (comprising of vocational and college education). The skills pyramid for Tamil Nadu (indicating the requirement of jobs over the next 11 years in the categories of highly skilled, formally skilled and semi-skilled).

The infrastructure facilities such as construction of Additional classrooms, science laboratories, toilets, drinking water and compound wall are proposed to be developed in 236 Government Higher Secondary schools under the NABARD (XI) scheme with an outlay of ₹ 263 crore. As an incentive to continue their education, higher secondary students are provided uniform, bus pass and bicycles without cost.

All the +1 and +2 students in Government and Government aided schools will be given no cost Laptop computers. Under the scheme for improving facilities for teaching science, science laboratories and necessary equipments are provided to needy high and higher secondary schools.

To reduce the dropout level further, Government has decided to give a special monetary incentive to all the students studying in 10th standard to 12th standard in Government and Government aided schools. An incentive of ₹ 1,500, ₹ 1,500 and ₹ 2,000 will be given to the students in 10th, +1 and +2 levels respectively. This amount will be kept in the name of the students as a fixed deposit in public sector finance companies like Power Finance Corporation and disbursed in cash when the students complete schooling. This is expected to benefit 24,94,649 students annually with a total outlay of ₹ 394.04 crore.

As a pilot project, 5 Government schools are proposed to conduct smart classes by the Government with an allocation of ₹ 1.25 crore and it is proposed to supply audiovisual equipments to 12000 schools with a provision of ₹ 42 crore.

Higher Education

Collegiate Education/ Legal Education

At present (2011-12), there are 1,323 Colleges (62 Government Colleges, 7 Government Colleges of Education, 162 Government Aided Colleges, 24 University Constituent Colleges and 1068 Self Financing Colleges in the State. In these colleges, about 3.32 lakh students are pursuing their studies. There are seven Government Law Colleges in the State. At present, both Government and Aided College students are getting free education for under Graduate courses. In respect of PG courses, students studying in Government Arts Colleges are getting free education. Post-graduate girl students studying in Arts and Science colleges in Aided Colleges and belonging to poor and middle class families irrespective of the community, whose parent's annual income is less than ₹ 50,000, are given free education under EVR Nagammai scheme. Starting new degree courses in government colleges and other development works are also undertaken. The targeted GER in Higher Education by 2025 is 25%. Vision, 2023, under its Education and Skills mission aims to establish a robust human resources pipeline by the increasing the enrolment in higher education (including Vocational education) to cover 50%. Skill and train 20 million people with focus on employability.

A number of initiatives have been taken by the State to provide world-class higher education and to make it accessible to all. Eleven Arts and Science colleges have been opened in a short span of time. New courses are being started in 34 Government colleges. Our efforts to transform our Universities into institutions of international standards and making them centres of excellence in higher studies and hubs of research and innovation will continue. These universities will also be encouraged to work closely with industry for facilitating such innovations. The establishment of a new engineering college at Bodinayakkanur in Theni District; an Indian Institute of Information Technology, and a National Law School in Srirangam are under progress.

Initiatives have been taken by our Hon'ble Chief Minister to place Tamil Nadu at the top of all other States in terms of highly skilled human resources. A massive programme of distributing laptop computers without cost to all college students and +2 students studying in Government and Government aided institutions during 2011-12 and this scheme will be continued in 2012-2013. This initiative of the Government will ensure the rapid spread of IT skills among the younger generation in the State.

Tamil Development

For the promotion of the Tamil Language and to preserve the cultural heritage of Tamil, the State has uploaded 1,472 Nationalized books of eminent Tamil Scholars in the website of the Tamil Virtual University to preserve and promote their literacy works and the pension for aged Tamil Scholars has been doubled from ₹ 1,000/- to ₹ 2,000/-per month.

As already announced, this Government has sanctioned ₹ 1.30 crore additionally to the Tamil University for taking up various research and other works. Government has announced two more awards viz., Kapilar Award and U Ve SA Award to be given to eminent Tamil Scholars and the Tamil Thai Award to be presented to Tamil organisations in India, which are rendering yeoman service for the development of the Tamil language.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

For the General Education sector including Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education and Tamil Development, an outlay of ₹ 2829.05 crore is proposed for 2012-13. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 118.49 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes.

Technical Education

The availability of technical labour force attracts investments in manufacturing, Information Technology and other sectors, which creates employment opportunities. The State has the largest intake capacity in the Country in Engineering and Polytechnic Education. The technical institutions in

Tamil Nadu have shown outstanding performance in the industry, both in India and abroad. Tamil Nadu will be known as the innovation hub and knowledge capital of India, on the strength of world class institution in education including Technical education, Vocational education and skill development. Establish and strengthen ten or more centres of excellence in Tamil Nadu these would essentially be world class organisations that are at the cutting edge in their respective domains. Setting up an innovation fund that rewards innovations by students and academic institutions.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken efforts to formulate new policies and promote developments in the field of Technical Education both at Degree and Diploma levels for the welfare of poor and rural students. Owing to this, as on 2011-2012, out of 525 Engineering Colleges functioning in Tamil Nadu, there are 6 Government Engineering Colleges, 3 Government-Aided Engineering Colleges, 18 Constituent Colleges of Anna University and 498 Self-Financing Engineering Colleges offering various Under Graduate Programmes with a total intake capacity of 2,26,034 seats and (admitted during 2011-2012 was 1,61,154). Besides this, out of 446 Polytechnic Colleges, there are 30 Government Polytechnic Colleges, 37 Government-Aided Polytechnic Colleges, 379 Self Financing Polytechnic colleges, 15 HMCT, 1 Film & TV Institute and 1 Regional Labour Institute offering various Diploma programmes with a total intake capacity of 1,72,507 seats and (admitted during 2011-2012 was 1,21,831).

The unviable Anna Universities of Technology, which were created in various places by the previous Government, have again been brought under a single entity, making Anna University the largest Technical University in the Country. The State has embarked on a massive programme to scale up the computing skills of the students through distribution of no cost laptop computers.

Plan outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 86.55 crore is proposed for Technical Education for the Annual Plan 2012-13. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 106.61 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes.

Sports and Youth Services

National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Tamil Nadu Bharat Scouts and Guides promote qualities and ideals of selfless service, community service and provide leadership among the youth.

Youth Welfare and Sports activities, in which the State has great potential are sought to be promoted vigorously by creating quality Infrastructure and dedicated coaching. Attention will continue to be focused on tapping young talents from rural and urban areas thereby creating opportunities for development of talent and pursuit of excellence.

In the **19th Commonwealth Youth Games** held at New Delhi from 3rd to 14th October 2010, Tamil Nadu Sports persons secured one Gold Medal, 2 Silver Medals and 6 Bronze Medal. In the **16th Asian Games** 2010 held at Guangzhou, China from 12-11-2010 to 27-11-2010, Tamil Nadu Sports Persons secured 1 Gold Medal and 9 Bronze Medals. In the **34th National Games** held at Jharkhand from 12th to 26th February 2011, Tamil Nadu Sports Persons secured 15 Gold Medals, 12 Silver Medals and 29 Bronze Medals.

Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT) is the apex body for Sports in Tamil Nadu, and implements all the policy decisions on sports and youth welfare activities of the State. 16 Specialized Academies, 12 Sports Schools. Talent Development Centres, Coaching Centres, Champions Development Schemes etc., have been formulated by SDAT for the Talent Identification and development schemes for Development of Sports. There are 52 Regular Coaches and 79 Contract coaches for the standard coaching of various sports on demand and need. SDAT conducting monthly competitions, School levels, State Games at Panchayat Union, District and State level. Scholarships, Awards, Pension schemes and Incentives have been instituted for Outstanding Sports persons. There are four Youth Hostels are functioning under SDAT.

This Government is committed to providing good sports infrastructure in all districts. The Government has already substantially increased all the award

amounts, incentives and training stipends to encourage our youth to take up sports. This Government has already accorded sanction for the establishment of a Centre of Excellence in Chennai at a cost of ₹ 1.00 crore; sports hostels in five districts at a cost of ₹ 3.00 crore; multi purpose indoor stadia in five districts at a cost of ₹ 7.50 crore; a synthetic athletic track at Trichy at a cost of ₹ 6.00 crore; and a synthetic hockey turf at Madurai at a cost of ₹ 6.00 crore. These works will commence soon.

Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University

Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University serves as an institution to higher learning in physical Education and sports education. It is the first of its kind in India. It is an affiliating University, exclusively for Physical Education and Sports. 23 regular courses and 41 Distance Education Courses are offered in this University on various disciplines. 11 Colleges are affiliated to this University by offering B.P.E, B.P.Ed., M.P.Ed. and M.Phil courses.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

The outlay proposed for Sports and Youth Services for the Annual Plan is ₹ 7.53 crore. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 19.26 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes.

Medical and Public Health

Tamil Nadu is committed to building a healthy society not only by making available quality medicare facilities available and accessible to the people but also by focusing on preventive health care and adoption of healthy life styles. Based on vital health indicators, Tamil Nadu is a front runner among the various States of India. The State is fast emerging as a good public health model for the rest of the country, especially for maternal and child care. 99.8% of all deliveries in the State are conducted in institutions by qualified and trained personnel. 24 hours delivery care service in the PHCs, upgradation of existing PHCs to a 30 bedded hospital with modern equipments in each block, provision of CEmONC services in the Govt. Hospitals, birth companion programme and maternal death audit have been responsible for the consistent excellent performance of Tamil

Nadu in this field. Tamil Nadu has also achieved considerable success in combating communicable diseases like polio, leprosy and tuberculosis. There is also significant progress in eradicating HIV/AIDS.

Vision 2023

The Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 sets the plan for infrastructure development for the State to reach the desired outcomes by 2023. It envisages Tamil Nadu to become not only the numero uno State in India in terms of social indicators, but also reach the levels attained by developed countries in human development. The key infrastructure development in the Healthcare sector is in the area of providing universal access to healthcare for all citizens. Some of the key initiatives proposed are:

1. Increase the capacity of primary and secondary healthcare network involving increasing the bed strength, addition of laboratory, radiology and dietary infrastructure of the hospitals,
2. 15 new medical colleges will be established attached to district hospitals and the 17 existing medical colleges cum district hospitals will be upgraded to international standards,
3. Two Medi-cities will be created in the State with a mission to serve the medical tourism industry covering investment in hospital facilities, education facilities, logistics and hospitality services,
4. Trauma, ambulatory and disaster management care facilities will be undertaken along the major transport network of the State and laboratory chains cum collections centres and radiology chains will be established across the State.
5. Electronic medical records management and hospital management system will be implemented in all district and Taluk hospitals.

Medical Education

The strengthening of the Teaching Institutions and their attached hospitals in terms of additional infrastructure, provision of modern medical equipments and strengthening of diagnostic facilities have been the priority areas. There are 45 Medical Institutions in the Government sector which are offering medical and para medical education including nursing. The medical colleges of the State not only provide the manpower required for running the health system in the State but the hospitals attached to these colleges serve as the centres for providing tertiary care to the public. During the Eleventh plan period, three new Government Medical Colleges were opened at Dharmapuri, Villupuram and Thiruvavur.

Medical and Rural Health Services

The Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services administers and provides the health care services viz., (i) Primary and secondary level inpatient and outpatient care for the public under the basic specialities such as Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, E.N.T, Orthopaedics, Psychiatry and Dental Services, (ii) Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neo Natal Care Services (CEmONC) for pregnant women and newborns, (iii) Family Welfare Services and (iv) Accident and Emergency Services through the grid of 30 District Head Quarters Hospitals, 155 Taluk Hospitals, 76 Non-Taluk Hospitals, 11 Dispensaries, 10 Mobile Medical Unit's, 7 Women and Children Hospitals, 2 T.B. Hospitals/Sanatorium, 2 T.B. Clinics and 7 Leprosy Hospitals/Centers. National programmes including those for the control of blindness, tuberculosis (TB) and leprosy are also implemented by this department. The Director of Medical and Rural Health Services is the State Appropriate Authority for the implementation of Transplantation of Human Organ Act 1994 and the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994.

The Tamil Nadu State Illness Society is rendering financial assistance for undergoing certain life saving surgeries to the population below the poverty line.

The financial assistance involves provision of: Revolving fund to the Government Medical College hospitals for purchase of consumables and Revolving fund for disbursing amount to specified and accepted surgeries performed at 71 accredited private hospitals.

Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy

In order to ensure that the public get the benefits of both the ISM and Modern Medicine and that these two systems complement each other in such a way as to deliver the best treatment to the patients, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been following the policy of co-location of ISM wings in the Government Hospitals and large Primary Health Centres. The aim of the Government is to make alternative treatment facilities available to the public, thus providing an opportunity to the patients to choose the system according to their wish. At present ISM practitioners are available in 30 District Hospitals, 231 Taluk and Non Taluk Hospitals and 954 PHCs. Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country where there are Medical Colleges in all the five disciplines of the Indian systems of Medicine. It is significant to note that Government itself has established at least one college in each discipline.

Public Health and Preventive Medicine

Tamil Nadu has emerged as a pioneering State in providing public health care to the people. Primary Health Care services are provided through a network of 1612 Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 8706 Health Sub Centres (HSC). Outreach services for the people living in remote areas are provided through 385 Mobile Medical Units. Through the PHC network, major programmes such as the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, National Rural Health Mission supported programmes, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme, National Immunisation Programme, National Family Welfare Programme, National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme, National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme, Non Communicable Diseases Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, School Health

Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme and the Tobacco Control Programme are implemented.

Impact of various public health interventions carried out by this directorate is reflected in the vital indicators such as the birth rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Total Fertility Rate, control of communicable diseases and elimination of vaccine preventable diseases.

Financial assistance under **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme** is given to the pregnant women for improving their nutrition and health status. An amount of ₹ 12,000/- is given under the scheme in three installments which are based on completion of ante natal care, delivery in a government institution and completion of the basic immunization of the infant. The scheme is expected to have major benefits in the area of women and child health.

In order to achieve the objective of universal health care to the people of Tamil Nadu, the Government have issued orders for implementation of **The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme**. Under this scheme, persons with income ceiling limit below ₹ 72,000/-per annum are eligible to avail this insurance scheme. While the sum assured is ₹ 1/-lakh per year per family along with a provision to pay upto ₹ 1.5 lakh per year per family for certain specified procedures, the scheme will cover 1016 life saving procedures. The scheme not only includes life saving procedures, but also essential medical procedures, diagnostics and follow up procedures to ensure comprehensive care to the people. Government hospitals will also be encouraged to participate fully under this scheme. The scheme was launched on 11.01.2012.

As a new initiative and in order to provide health care services at the doorstep of remote and far flung areas of the State, a new scheme "**Hospital on Wheels**" has been launched in all 385 blocks. The existing Mobile Medical Units have been strengthened with additional manpower and lab facilities and the medical team will visit remote villages based on a fixed tour programme.

Promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls will go a long way to reduce the risk of infection and infertility among women in future. The State

has proposed to distribute the napkins free of cost to girls in the rural areas through the schools and anganwadis. Over 41 lakh adolescent girls in 10-19 age group in rural areas will be benefited. This is a path breaking scheme as Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country to take up implementation for the entire State using State funds.

Though there has been significant improvements in the health care delivery in the rural areas of our state, it is a matter of concern that the under privileged population in the urban areas, especially in the urban slums and small urban towns are unserved and under served. To correct this imbalance, 135 Urban Primary Health Centres are being set up in uncovered small urban towns and will function under the administrative control of the Public Health department. These PHCs will provide services to the entire urban population in their catchment areas.

The Director of Drugs Control Department was formed with the main objective of enforcement of certain Central Acts for regulating Manufacturing, Distribution and Sale of Drugs and Cosmetics in the State. This Department is responsible for the surveillance and eradication of spurious drugs, adulterated drugs and drugs of non standard quality. The Director is also the licensing authority for Blood Banks in Tamil Nadu and issues license to the Blood Bank after getting approval from Central License Approving Authority, New Delhi.

Family Welfare

The main objective of the Directorate of Family Welfare is to stabilize the population growth as well as to improve the maternal and child health status thereby reducing the vital indicators such as the IMR and MMR. Today, Tamil Nadu is considered as a model State for the other States in the country in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. As the State has made commendable progress in reducing the birth rate, the focus has shifted from a "Target-based approach" to a "Community based approach" where importance is given to meeting the unmet needs for family planning services and improving maternal and child health. As per the State HMIS 2010-11, the Maternal Mortality

Ratio in Tamil Nadu is 79 per 100000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rate is 24 per 1000 live births as per SRS 2010. The Family Welfare Programme in the rural areas is implemented through the medical and para medical staff working in the Primary Health Centres. Operation Theatres in the Primary Health Centres are functioning and providing family welfare surgeries to the rural eligible couples. The Family Welfare programme is implemented in the urban areas through the post partum centres, Urban Health Posts and Urban family welfare centres functioning in the State. Non Governmental Organisations and certain Approved Nursing Homes in the State are also offering the Family Welfare services to the needy people.

State Health Society

The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care delivery system and improve the quality of life of the citizens. The Mission aims at increasing public expenditure on health and reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure. The other features of the Mission include optimization of health manpower through multi skilling and capacity building and induction of management and financial personnel into the health system. Decentralization and district management of health programmes as well as community participation and ownership of assets are part of the Missions strategies to improve the efficiency and accountability of health service delivery. The Mission also attempts to build convergence with the other determinants of good health viz, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. It lays emphasis on mainstreaming the Indian Systems of Medicine to facilitate health care.

The State has been providing a wide range of Reproductive and Child Health Services including institutional delivery, emergency obstetric care, safe abortions, family planning services and adolescent health services in the rural areas as well as the small urban towns. There has also been a thrust towards increasing the utilization of Primary Health Centres through improving the atmosphere and services in these centres. It is expected that these efforts will

result in a significant and sustained fall in the major indicators, viz. MMR and IMR. One of the remarkable achievements has been the manifold increase in the number of the deliveries conducted in the PHCs. This has been made possible by the introduction of 24 x 7 hour services in every PHC by posting 3 staff nurses for rendering round the clock duty. The confidence that trained personnel are always available in the PHCs has increased not only the number of deliveries but also the daily OP attendance and IP attendance.

With the support of NRHM, the neonatal care and referral services in the State are being strengthened by establishing Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU) in the districts in phased manner. The provision of such NICU in each district will enhance newborn care services, with a focused attention for reduction of IMR in the State. During 2012-13, Twenty Primary Health Centres will be upgraded in blocks, which do not have an upgraded Primary Health Centre.

Under NRHM, it is proposed to strengthen the inputs for school health under the Modified School Health Programme (MSHP), which has now been expanded to cover the entire State. The MSHP consists of additional inputs which include introduction of health education subjects in Classes 6th to 8th, formation of school health clubs, improved school health cards and school first aid kits. The programme also provides for mobility support and hiring of medical personnel if there are vacancies at the PHC level, as well as biannual deworming of all students upto Class X.

Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project is being implemented from January 2005. The project period is for a total of 8 years ending September 2013. The Phase I of the project was implemented from 2005-2010 and phase II is being implemented from 2010 – 2013. The total project cost for the Phase I was ₹ 597.15 crore. For phase II it is ₹ 627.72 crore. The World Bank loan covers 90 % of the total project cost and the rest is borne by Government of Tamil Nadu. The objective of the Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project is to significantly improve the effectiveness of the public health care system in Tamil Nadu through (i) Improved service delivery especially for the poor and tribal groups

(ii) Addressing key health challenges including Non-Communicable Diseases like cervical cancer Cardio Vascular Diseases (iii) Improved management and quality of care at hospitals and (iv) Enhanced efficiency in public sector.

A screening programme to identify the breast and cervical cancer is being implemented under TNHSP. Women aged above 30 years in rural Tamil Nadu will be screened under this programme. The main objectives of the programme are to spread the awareness regarding the risk of breast and cervical cancer, to detect and treat early asymptomatic and undiagnosed cases, to prevent complications through prompt treatment.

As new initiatives, during 2012-2013, the infrastructure for operation theatres in district and medical college hospitals will be improved. To ensure provision of adequate diagnostic facilities, diagnostic equipment will be provided and MRI equipment will be provided in 5 Medical Colleges through Public Private Partnership. The Burns Centre in Kilpauk Medical College Hospital will be upgraded as a Centre of Excellence. Vaccine production in King Institute will be revived, besides creating a tissue bank. Considering the increasing need for specialized cancer care, Regional Cancer Centres will be established at the Government Rajaji Hospital in Madurai and the Coimbatore Medical College Hospital. These Cancer Centres will address the needs of cancer patients in the southern and western regions of the State. A new programme to screen the high risk population for oral cancer and to diagnose it at an early stage will also be launched.

Tamil Nadu AIDS Control Society (TANSACS)

The Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society was set up under the control of Health Department to implement strategies for HIV / AIDS prevention and control in the State. As a result of effective programme management, the HIV / AIDS prevalence rate in Tamil Nadu has decreased. The programmes of TANSACS can be classified as (i) Programmes to prevent infection, (ii) Treatment services, (iii) Care and support and (4) Surveillance, monitoring and training activities

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

The outlay proposed for Medical and Public Health for 2012-13 is ₹ 1703.12 crore. In addition to this, the central assistance for this sector will be in the order of ₹ 507.47 crore.

Social Welfare

Women's Welfare

A good index of social development is the place of women in society and the priority accorded to women's welfare and empowerment in the development policy of the State. Women empowerment has remained at the heart of development agenda of Tamil Nadu. The various schemes and programs, which were initiated for empowering women and girl children address, both their practical and strategic gender needs.

As a measure of financial support to poor parents to perform the marriage of their daughters, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing various Marriage Assistance Schemes. In yet another path breaking initiative, the Government has given relief to poor families from the burden of buying gold for making "Thirumangalyam" for the marriage ceremony of their daughters. The grant of 4 grams of 22 carat gold coin, in addition to the financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/- for Marriage Schemes will relieve the financial distress of lakhs of poor families with daughters to be given in marriage. The financial assistance has been increased to ₹ 50,000/- in respect of Graduates / Diploma holders. The daughters of poor parents and of poor widows, orphan girls, widows (for their remarriage) and inter-caste married couples will be benefitted under the marriage assistance schemes.

The Government is running service homes, so that the women could live in a secured environment with an opportunity to pursue their education and also acquire other skills like Teacher training etc. to enhance their livelihoods. Working Women's Hostel run by the Government provide safe, secure and affordable accommodation. Women from rural areas in the low income groups are benefitted. Under the schemes run by Tamil Nadu Corporation for

Development of Women, SHGs and Federation formation has achieved a peak and now ready to take off for more challenging roles in both economic and social spheres.

The project " Pudhu Vaazhvu" is being implemented in 16 districts with a total outlay of ₹ 717 crore, benefitting 5.8 lakh households up to September 2012. Now with additional funding, the Project has expanded its operations to 10 more districts for a period of 3 years till September 2014 with an outlay of ₹ 950 crore. The objective of the Project are to empower the poorest of poor, the marginalized and the differently abled and to promote sustainable livelihoods for them. The project develops Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and strengthens them, enhances the skills and capacities of the poor, promotes transparent governance and social accountability, thereby reinforcing a strong voice for rural poor, especially women in community decision making and in *shaping developmental endeavours.*

The Government is providing financial assistance to transgender for undertaking income generating activities. This is yet another initiative that will have a life changing impact on one of the most vulnerable sections of society. The Government has allocated ₹ 1 crore to the Transgender Welfare Board to carry out various welfare activities for the socio economic development of the transgenders. In 2012-13 also another ₹ 1 crore will be given as grant to the Transgender Welfare Board.

Child Welfare

The welfare, protection and development of children is crucial to the creation of a generation of healthy and productive citizens. Special attention is required on the issues relating to girl children who are vulnerable to the socio economic environment in which they grow.

The Cradle Baby Scheme was directed against the scourge of female infanticide. It has had proven success, which is evidenced by the improvement in the Child Sex Ratio of the State as a whole and in respect of the districts in which

the scheme was introduced. Now, the scheme has been expanded to the districts of Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai.

The Girl Child Protection Scheme is a unique scheme which encourages education amongst girl children, preventing female infanticide as well as promoting the small family norm. Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 50,000/- is deposited in the name of girl child for the families having only one girl child and ₹ 25,000/- is deposited for families having two girl children only. An annual incentive of ₹ 1800/- is given to the girl child on completion of the 5th year of deposit and upto the 20th year of deposit for her educational purposes. The maturity value is payable to the girl child only if the girl child studies upto the 10th Standard and has appeared for the Public Examination. The fixed deposits under the scheme are maintained with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, in a specially designed cumulative interest payment scheme.

There are 22 Non-Governmental Adoption Agencies functioning in Tamil Nadu in the field of in-country adoption. Among them, 9 agencies have been recognized by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), New Delhi to handle inter-country adoption also. Apart from the Cradle Baby Scheme, through various other sources like child line, police, general public, hospitals, direct surrender by biological parents etc., babies are enrolled under adoption scheme. As per CARA guidelines, these babies are given under adoption through relevant Acts.

In order to mainstream the destitute and orphan children and to bring them up as good citizens of the nation, the Government of Tamil Nadu is running 27 children homes throughout the State. In these Children Homes, food, shelter, clothing, education and health care are provided free of cost and they are brought up in a safe and nurturing environment for their all-round growth. Education is imparted to the children in the premises of Children Homes from 1st to 5th standard. Thereafter, they are sent to nearby schools run by Government or Local Bodies for higher studies. In order to equip the children to be self-

sufficient and self-reliant, vocational training courses are also conducted in the Children Homes.

Child Protection

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer State in providing institutional care and protection to the children, particularly, those who have fallen in conflict with law. Equal importance has been attached to the protection and well-being of women in moral danger. These objectives are met through the effective implementation of two important legislations namely, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Under the various provisions of these Acts, the Department of Social Defence is running a number of institutions viz, Children Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes, After Care Organizations, Vigilance / Protective Homes etc.

Welfare of the Aged

The safety, security and economic independence of the aged in Tamil Nadu is one of the prime concerns of this Government. The monthly pension under various Social Security Pension Schemes rose from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1000/-. This has come as a big boon to elderly persons.

At present 93 old age homes / day care centres are run by the Department of Social Welfare through Non-Governmental Organizations covering 62 blocks. Similarly, there are 27 child care homes run by the Government and 173 child care homes run by Non- Governmental Organization covering 90 blocks.

Another revolutionary scheme is that of establishing an Integrated Complex of Special Homes catering to both aged persons and destitute children. This scheme opens up a new opportunity of social interaction between two emotionally deprived groups in society – the deserted aged and destitute children.

The Department of Social Welfare will establish Integrated Complex of Special Homes for both aged persons and destitute children in each block of the

State. During 2011-12, 64 such homes are being established. The home for differently abled elderly persons will also be part of this Integrated Special Home. This unique scheme will be implemented with the help of reputed Non-Governmental Organizations and Corporate Houses as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.

Social Security Pension Schemes

The Government of Tamil Nadu implements Social Security Pension Schemes by providing monthly pension to various vulnerable sections of the population such as Aged persons, Differently Abled persons, Widows, Destitute Agricultural Labourers, Destitute / Deserted Wives and Unmarried, Poor Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above.

The inflationary trends in the economy has caused erosion of the real value of the money earned, affecting most, the vulnerable sections of the population specially those receiving Social Security Pensions. The monthly pension under various Social Security Pension Schemes has been enhanced from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1000/-. This has given substantial relief to these vulnerable sections of the society. 26.41 lakh persons are benefited from the various social security pensions as on March 2012.

For the beneficiaries under the Social Security Net, the distribution is also being streamlined through direct transfer to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries, thereby plugging the leakages. The pilot project for disbursing the social security pension through bank accounts is already implemented in three taluks. This will be extended to all villages with a population of above 2,000 by June 2012. The accounts can be accessed by the beneficiaries only through tamper-proof biometric smart cards. In the next phase, all other villages and urban areas will be covered.

Vision 2023 of the Tamil Nadu Government envisages that the vulnerable and disadvantaged sections will be extended protection by the State and will be equipped to take advantage of the benefits of the economic growth. It resolves that by 2023 nobody in Tamil Nadu will be left behind.

Welfare of the Differently Abled

Tamil Nadu has always been a pioneer in the implementation of welfare schemes for all sections of socially disadvantaged groups. Government aims to provide comprehensive welfare services, which include provisions of special education, vocational training, job placement, and assistance for self employment, free supply of aids and appliances with the ultimate objective of making differently abled persons self-reliant and economically independent.

Special education is provided to the differently abled children in special schools. The Government amended the development control rules to ensure provision of a barrier free environment. The Government is committed to ensure 3 percent reservation in employment for differently abled persons. Early Intervention centres are created for (i) children with hearing impairment, (ii) mentally retarded children, (iii) Visually impaired children. State Level Sports Meet is conducted to showcase their skills and abilities in various fields of Arts and Sports. Financial assistance is given to the reputed NGOs for maintaining special institutions for mentally retarded. Financial assistance is also given for the normal persons marrying blind, deaf and orthopaedically disabled. A separate welfare board for differently abled has been formed to provide assistance for the disabled and also to implement social security scheme for them. The Government has also taken concerted action to provide a barrier free environment for them.

The Government has enhanced the monthly maintenance allowance for severely mentally challenged persons from ₹ 500 to ₹ 1000. To benefit more people it is proposed to reduce the percentage of disability for eligibility of mentally challenged persons for maintenance allowance from 60 per cent to 45 per cent. Families with atleast one member suffering from disability will be included under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Programme irrespective of income limit.

The main aim of the scheme " Vazhi kattum Thittam for the Differently Abled" is to provide community based rehabilitation to Differently Abled Persons.

This scheme is implemented in all the 32 districts through NGOs'. In each gram panchayat one Welfare Worker is appointed. In other areas, one Welfare Worker is appointed for every 6000 normal population. One Welfare Organizer is appointed for every one lakh normal population. The role of the Welfare Worker and the Welfare organizer is to create awareness, identification, assessment and to provide rehabilitation service to the Differently Abled Persons.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

The outlay proposed for Women's Welfare, Child Welfare and Welfare of the Differently Abled, Disabled and the Aged under the Social Welfare sector for 2012-13 is ₹ 4273.59 crore. In addition to this, the central assistance for this sector will be in the order of ₹ 26.16 crore.

Nutrition

Nutritional status of the population has a vital role in overall socio economic development of the country. The State have already implemented well formulated plans and programmes for providing food security, ensuring the health and improving the nutritional status of its citizens, especially children under six years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. There have been significant improvements in the overall nutritional and health status of the population in Tamil Nadu. The percentage of nutritionally normal children has improved from 55.70% in 2001 to 65.37% in July 2011, moderate children had reduced from 7.49% in 2001 to 1.28% in July 2011 and severe malnutrition has been reduced from 0.21% in 2001 to 0.02% in July 2011. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down from 49 in 2001 to 24 in 2010 (SRS) per 1,000 live births.

The Government have organised many nutritional and educational schemes successfully viz., Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS) and Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP) in the State for providing proper nutritional care and treatment during the early childhood as it lays the foundation for a healthy and productive life.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The children in the age group of 6-36 months and 37-60 months, pregnant women and lactating mothers, adolescent girls and old age pensioners are the beneficiaries of the scheme.

Objectives

The main objectives are as follows:

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- To lay the foundation for proper; psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition.
- To enhance the capacity of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
- Ensure Tamil Nadu attains the status of “Malnutrition Free State”
- Promote the life cycle approach to health and nutrition.

At present, there are 49,499 Anganwadi centres and 4,940 Mini Anganwadi Centres. Totally 54,439 Centres are functioning in Tamil Nadu covering 25,67,846 children in the age group of 6-60 months, AN/PN Mother & Old Age Pensioner. Due to the opening of these centers, the beneficiaries need not walk more than one kilometer to avail the ICDS services. Pregnant and lactating mothers from several sections of the society are provided with nutritious food, besides health education in Child Centres.

In this context, to reduce the cooking time, to provide healthy food without Nutritious loss and smokeless atmosphere for the Children in the Anganwadi Centres, so far, 9940 Anganwadi Centres have been modernized and 3232 centres are to be modernised.

Nutritious Meal

Children in the age group of 2 to 15 years are benefited through schools/ICDS Centres which are providing nutritious meal every day to improve

the nutritional status. Further the children of 1 to 2 years are provided with boiled egg once in a week and children/students in the age group of 2 to 15 years are benefited by providing three eggs per week and banana to the children who do not take egg under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP).

Pre School Education

Pre-school education is given at the Child Centres through non-formal and play-way methods. Two types of preschool kits are provided (Kit-A (0-3 yrs) and Kit-B (3-6 yrs) in alternate years) at the rate of ₹ 1000/- for main centre and ₹ 250/- for mini centre. Apart from this, a one time grant of ₹ 1000/- is sanctioned to new Child Centres to procure play materials.

Health Care

Through convergence with the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, various programmes such as immunization, health awareness programme and referral services are being provided to the pregnant women and lactating mothers and children below 5 years, with the Medicine Kits to every Child Centre to take care of the common ailments among children.

Convergence of services with allied departments and social mobilisation will be given more priority. Training contributes for capacity building for field (ICDS) functionaries and ensures quality in service delivery. The backlog of Job and Refresher Training to all the field functionaries and need based innovative training is being organized every year as approved by the Government of India.

Information Education and Communication (IEC) is an important in-built component in ICDS. The objective of the IEC activities are to create awareness and build-up image of ICDS programme, stimulate demand for ICDS services, affect and sustain behavioural and attitudinal changes in child caring, nutrition and health behaviour, and muster and sustain community participation. The ultimate objective of IEC is to bring about positive behavioral change in health

and nutritional practices among individuals, family and community and thereby facilitate reduction of malnutrition in the State.

The **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RESEAG) – SABLA** was launched by the Government of India on 19.11.2010 for the betterment of Adolescent Girls (11-18 years) by providing supplementary nutrients and vocational training. This scheme has been introduced in Tamil Nadu as a pilot project in 139 blocks in 9 districts viz., Chennai, Thiruvannamalai, Ramnad, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Kanyakumri, Cuddalore and Trichy. SABLA aims at empowering adolescent girls of 11-18 years age group by improving their Nutritional and Health status, upgradation of home skills, life skills and vocational skill. The adolescent girls will be equipped with information on health and family welfare, self hygiene and family hygiene, guidance on existing public services etc. This SABLA scheme replaces the existing Kishori Sakthi Yojana (KSY) and Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). This scheme is being implemented from (Feb'2011-2011-12) and around 3.96 lakhs adolescent girls have been identified to be benefitted. It is likely to be extended to all the districts in future. Under the supplementary Nutrition Component of the scheme, 130 gms of weaning food is provided to the adolescent girls for 300 days in a year at the rate of ₹ 5/-day per beneficiary.

Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP) is being implemented in the State from 1982 onwards. The scheme has been extended to school students of 10-15 years of age, old age pensioners and pregnant women. PTMGRNMP was launched with the noble objectives of reducing the school drop out rates, increasing literacy rates, eradicate malnutrition and reduce the incidence of micronutrient deficiencies. The Government have provided one boiled egg to all children in the age group of 1 to 2 years on wednesday every week along with weaning food. 15.09.2010 onwards, five boiled eggs are provided in a week along with nutritious food, taking into consideration the present day protein and calorific needs of the children. The Government is also supplying banana to the children who do not take egg.

At present 42,886 Child Welfare Centres, 40,105 School Centres in rural areas and 2,781 Centres in urban areas are functioning in Tamil Nadu covering 54,80,340 children (including National Child Labour Project Centres). To combat mal-nutrition, nutritious meal is cooked at the centre and served hot to the children during the lunch time and each student is expected to derive 475.75 calories of energy and 15.34 grams of protein per day. In order to control and prevent iron deficiency / Anemia, iodised salt is used in the preparation of meals. With a view to eradicate the disease of Goiter, Iron and Iodine enriched salt is used.

National Programme of Mid-day Meals in Schools (NP-MDMS) was launched on 15th August 1995 as a centrally sponsored scheme. The objective is to boost "Universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary classes. Under this scheme, Government of India is supplying the entire quantity of quality rice required for the children studying in I to V Std @ 100g and children studying in VI to VIII Std. @ 150g. per child/per day of food grains for 220 school days in a year. The GOI provides cooking cost at ₹ 2.17 per child per school day (I to V) and ₹ 3.25 per child per school day. The GOI have fixed the calorific value at 450 calories and 12g of protein and 700 calories and 20g of protein for the students studying in I to V Std. and VI to VIII Std. respectively.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

The outlay proposed for the Nutrition sector for 2012-13 is ₹ 573.67 crore. In addition to this, the central assistance for this sector will be in the order of ₹ 507.76 crore.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The emphasis in the successive Five Year Plans has been to improve the quality of disadvantaged groups of people in the society. Several steps have been taken up for framing appropriate policies and formulating many progressive schemes for achieving the objective of ensuring the speedy socio-economic development of the SCs and STs.

Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare

According to the 2001 Census, against the State's total population of 6.24 crores, the population of Adi-dravidars is 1.19 crores constituting 19% and that of Scheduled Tribes is 0.07 crores constituting 1.04%. Nearly 70% of the Scheduled Castes and 85% of Scheduled Tribes are living in the rural areas. In the whole country, Tamil Nadu stands in the 6th place among the States having the highest percentage of Adi Dravidar population. The literacy level of the SCs/STs is 63.2% and 41.5% respectively, which is much lower, compared to the State overall literacy level of 73.5%. The sex ratio among the SCs is 999/1000 and STs is 977/1000, which is much higher than the general sex ratio 933/1000 of the State. The pass percentage in X std. in ADTW Schools has improved from 77% (2006-07) to 85% (2010-11) and XII Std. from 65% (2006-07) to 81% (2010-11). Socially disadvantaged groups SCs/STs need a constant special focus for their socio economic development.

The major ameliorative activities are educational development, economic development, housing, Special Component Plan programmes and Tribal Sub-Plan programmes. The Directorate of Adi-Dravidar Welfare and Tribal Welfare are concentrating all the programmes and the schemes implemented for the benefit of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. TAHDCO is a State Government undertaking, constituted for promoting the economic development of SCs/ STs.

Education

Education is a basic prerequisite for the empowerment of SCs/STs. Nearly 70% of the total allocation has been utilised on educational advancement. At present 1081 Adi Dravidar Welfare (ADW) Schools and 294 Tribal Welfare Schools and 2 Ekalavya Model residential schools are run by this department. Totally, 1,75,456 and 37,640 children are studying in ADW and Government Tribal Residential Schools respectively. Efforts are being made to arrest the school drop-out rates and improve the enrolment and retention rates through provision of scholarships, incentives to girl students, basic infrastructure facilities

to schools / hostels, upgradation of schools, construction of additional class rooms and lab buildings. The State also bestows attention for improving the communication skills of students especially in English and providing computers to facilitate e-learning.

Under the scheme of Educational Concession and Higher Education Special Scholarship 7.30 lakh students are covered. Under special incentive scheme, a sum of ₹ 50/- and ₹ 100/- are provided to students studying III to V std. and VI std. respectively. 67,413 girl children studying in III to VI Std. are being covered during 2011-12 (upto 15.1.2012). Further, 25 new hostels are proposed to be constructed during 2012-13. The Government had enhanced the feeding charges for hostel students from ₹ 450/- to ₹ 650/- per month for school students and ₹ 550/- to ₹ 750/- per month for college students. The Chief Minister's Merit Award of ₹ 1500/- per annum is given to students who secure high marks in +2 examination to continue their higher studies. 2005 SC/ST students are benefitted every year. Under the supply of Free Bicycles, 92,653 girl students and 78,019 boy students are covered. Two sets (per student/per year) of free uniform are given every year to all students studying in Std. I to XII in AD&TW schools. Under the scheme of educational assistance to meritorious Adi Dravidar/ Tribal Welfare students to study in reputed schools, nearly 600 students will be benefitted during 2012-13.

As a new initiative, the Government proposed to extend the post matric scholarship to the students of Adi-Dravidar/Tribal communities studying in free and paid seats of recognized self financing institutions.

The Government is constructing own Hostel buildings for all Adi Dravidar welfare student hostels which are running in private buildings and Upgradation of infrastructure facilities also being taken up.

Economic Development

Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Limited (TAHDCO) undertakes a wide spectrum of economic development schemes. The main activities of TAHDCO includes (i) implementing economic development

schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in the State, (ii) providing skill development training to youth belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converted to Christianity for employment/ self employment and (iii) undertaking construction activities entrusted by the Government.

The Government proposed to launch a Comprehensive Tribal Development Programme in 2012-13. This programme will focus on (i) strengthening educational infrastructure in tribal areas, (ii) improving housing, road and other basic infrastructure in tribal hamlets, (iii) providing livelihood support through encouraging income generating activities, (iv) implementing programmes to enhance the employability of tribal youth and revitalization of local area multi purpose societies. It will also try to achieve convergence with other existing infrastructure and poverty eradication programmes.

Housing and Other Activities

Free House Site pattas are issued to the houseless Adi Dravidar and Tribal families. The Government is also allocating funds for providing burial grounds and pathways to burial grounds to Adi Dravidar habitations and for other basic infrastructure facilities. 12100 housesite pattas are proposed to be issued and 62 drinking water works and construction of 12 Community Halls are proposed to be taken up during the year 2012-13.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

The Government desires to improve the status of the Adi-Dravidar and Tribals through various welfare Schemes under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) implemented since 1980-81 and 1976-77 respectively. The basic objective of both these Sub-Plans is to channelise the flow of Plan outlays and benefits from the general sectors for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms. The Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department has been designated as the Nodal Department and the Secretary to the Government is the Nodal Officer for formulation and implementation of SCSP and TSP at State level. There are 21 Sectoral Departments, which are

implementing the schemes under SCSP and TSP for the development of Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes. The allocation under SCSP for 2012-13 will be increased to an all time high amount of ₹ 6108.60 crore, constituting 21.82% of the Annual Plan outlay. The Tribal Sub Plan allocation will be ₹ 349.31 crore constituting 1.25% of the Annual Plan outlay.

Welfare of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities

A major proportion of the population in Tamil Nadu belongs to other Backward Classes viz., Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. Various welfare programmes have been implemented for the educational, economic upliftment and social advancement, integration of these socially and economically disadvantaged groups of BCs, MBCs and DNCs. Reservation of posts in Government services and for admission in educational institutions at all levels also ameliorates the poor living conditions of these classes of people. The State has separate Directorates for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities and Minorities Welfare and also separate Commission for Minorities and Backward Classes. Tamil Nadu Backward classes Economic Development Corporation Ltd., (TABCEDCO), provides loans to the individuals, groups, and societies belonging to the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities at subsidized interest rate for their economic upliftment. TABCEDCO is also acting as a State-channelising agency for National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

For the educational advancement, social emancipation and economic upliftment of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified Communities and Minorities, various initiatives have been undertaken and these may be grouped under Educational, Economic Development and Housing and other activities.

Education

At present, 285 Kallar Reclamation Schools with students strength of 39,554 are functioning in the districts of Madurai, Theni and Dindigul where the

population of this community is predominant. Kallar schools have been improved to bring them on par with the general schools. The pass percentage in X std. has improved from 78.60% (2006-07) to 84% (2010-11) and XII Std. from 78.60% (2006-07) to 83% (2010-11). Computer Training is also imparted to the students studying in high schools and higher secondary schools. Cash prizes have been awarded to students studying in these schools to score high marks in 10th and 12th Std. Free textbooks and note books are also provided to these students.

Provision of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, stipends and rewards are being given to 5.27 lakh students to promote higher education among BCs, MBCs and DNCs, to reduce dropouts. Free education and free bicycles are being given to 4.34 lakh students (Girls & Boys) belonging to BC, MBC and DNC studying in XI and XII Std. Educational assistance is being given to 600 meritorious students belonging to BC/Minorities, MBC/DNC studying in reputed schools. Uniforms (2 sets-per student/per year) are supplied to the students from 4th to 10th Std. 1238 hostels are functioning in the State under the control of BC, MBC/DNC and Minorities to benefit 74,302 students.

Government had enhanced the feeding charges for the inmates of hostels for Backward Classes / Most Backward Classes / Denotified Communities from ₹ 450/- per month to ₹ 650/- per month for school students and ₹ 550/- per month to ₹ 750/- per month for college students. Action has been taken to construct own building for all the 148 hostels functioning in the rental building.

Economic Development

Under Economic Development, 3100 sewing machines and 6230 iron boxes are proposed to be distributed to the poor people belonging to BCs, MBCs and DNCs during 2012-13. Job-oriented training courses are also imparted to BC, MBC & DNC youths to enable them to start income generating activities either through wage employment or self-employment elsewhere in the State. Special training is being given for the students of BCs, MBCs and DNCs to appear for Indian Civil services Examination. All the above schemes will be continued during the year 2012-13.

Housing and Other Activities

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

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

The outlay proposed for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for 2012-13 is ₹ 830.79 crore. In addition to this, the central assistance for this sector will be in the order of ₹ 284.91 crore.

Labour Welfare and Employment Services

The Labour policy of the Government are maintenance of cordial labour-management relations, strict enforcement of labour laws to ensure better working and living conditions of labour, social security, human rights and employment. The State has a special focus on 'Labour Welfare' and in particular the unorganized sector. To ensure their welfare, the Government have constituted separate welfare Boards for various employments in unorganized sector. The Tamil Nadu Government has established various Organized and Unorganized Welfare Boards. Of these, 17 unorganized welfare boards are functioning in the State. The objective of Tamil Nadu's skill development vision is to confer basic skills to the persons at the bottom of the pyramid, numbering approximately 10 million as on date and increasing by about 0.8 million each year for the next 11 years. In addition to this, about 5 million people who are already in the workforce would be subject to re-skilling (upgrading of skills). These "minimal" skills would be aimed at making the concerned persons suitable for the large number of entry-level jobs in various sectors and industries that will open up as the economy grows at high rates. The job openings in the middle layer of the pyramid are meant for persons with formal education, including vocational and/or college education, while in the highest layer, the openings are targeted towards specialists and experts. This vision also envisages training and skilling 20 million persons over the next 11 years.

Child Labour

The children below the age of 14 years should be prohibited from all forms of employments. Further, the children between 14-18 years of age should also be prohibited from hazardous employments. Children engaged in the hazardous sectors and employments will be identified, rescued and rehabilitated. A migrant labour cell has been recently constituted under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Labour. The cell could build data and temporary identity cards based on migrant worker households in the State and also special ID cards to all migrant children in age group of 0-5 & 6-14 to access nutrition, health care and education.

National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

National Child Labour Project is functioning in 16 Districts viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Dindugul, Dharmapuri, Erode, Krishnagiri, Kancheepuram, Namakkal, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Tiruvallur, Trichy, Tiruvannamalai, Salem, Vellore and Virudhunagar Districts. 13,079 rescued child labourers have been enrolled in 374 special schools during 2011-12. 97,705 children have been so far enrolled in the NCLP Special Schools since the time of inception of the NCLP. 77,427 Children have been mainstreamed into formal schools from the time of inception of NCLP.

Unemployment Assistance Scheme is being implemented in the State to the unemployed youth who remain on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for over five years. Unemployment Assistance is granted at the rate of ₹ 150/-, ₹ 200/- and ₹ 300/- per month in the case of SSLC, Higher Secondary passed candidates and for Graduates/ Postgraduates for a continuous period of three years or till they complete the age of 45 years in the case of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe and 40 years in the case of others subject to certain conditions that they remain on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for over five years. Unemployment allowance to unemployed physically handicapped/ Hearing impaired/ mentally retarded registered in employment

exchange is also given separately. A sum of ₹ 304.44 crore has been disbursed from 2006 to 2011.

Employment Services

The employment exchanges have been computerized. The renewal and registration are now done through online which was introduced in the year 2010 through a new portal for the employment exchanges in Tamil Nadu. As on 30-09-2011, 73.52 lakh candidates are waiting on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu. There are 37 Employment exchanges including 5 special offices are functioning for the job seekers in the State. As employment exchanges attract a large number of youth, job seekers and employers, this Government will establish 37 district level Private Sector Placement Assistance cells in all 32 districts during the year 2012-2013.

To ensure the effectiveness of the Skill Development Mission, and to make unemployed youth employable by imparting suitable skill training, the State has decided to integrate various skill building programmes implemented by different departments. It brings in a centralized system of selecting and monitoring skill upgradation courses and institutions besides tracking the trainees till they get employed. The Tamil Nadu State Skill Development Mission Society under the guidance of the State Skill Development Mission is being functioning as a nodal agency for this purpose. This would ensure a common standard framework of programmes and fee structures, which the beneficiary departments can utilize without any overlapping or duplication of efforts or wastage of resources. The unemployed skilled youth were placed in private industries and a few were motivated to take self-employment too.

In spite of the rapid economic development creating a huge demand for skilled labour, there is widespread unemployment and under-employment among the educated youth of the State. The reason for this is that many of our educated youth with good technical qualifications are found wanting in soft skills and vocational skills, which makes them unemployable in the private sector. An analysis of the skill-need gap of Tamil Nadu for the next 15 years indicates that

about two crore persons are to be skilled afresh or reskilled. The Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission which is currently being implemented through a society, will be reorganized as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with participation from the private sector as well. We have set apart ₹ 75 crore in the year 2012-2013 for providing such skill training through different departments.

Employment Training

There are 62 Government ITIs, 654 Private ITIs, and 987 Industrial Schools functioning in the State. 30 Government Industrial Training Institutes have been upgraded through Public - Private Partnership (PPP) scheme from the year 2007. Fashion Technology, Spinning Technician, Textile Mechatronics and Marine Engine Fitter trades were started in ITIs.

Under the scheme of **Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence**, main thrust is given to provide appropriate infrastructure, equipment, updated syllabi and introduction of new trades. This scheme will cater to the skill requirement of the industries in the particular areas by organizing multi skilled courses on modular pattern. The expenditure is shared between Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. In Tamil Nadu, so far, 22 Government ITIs have been upgraded into Centres of Excellence. There is high demand in the industries for successful trainees. 100% placement recorded in all the ITIs.

Upgradations of ITIs under PPP Scheme

A total of 32 Government ITIs are taken up for upgradation under Government of India schemes with an interest free loan of ₹ 2.5 crore to each Government ITI repayable after 10 years. An Institute Management Committee (IMC) headed by an Industry Partner as Chairperson and ITI Principal as Member Secretary has been formed. IMC draws up an Institute Development Plan and according to that the money is spent on Civil Works, FDP, Tools and Machines etc.

In order to alleviate the sufferings of the families of the workers who died or were injured due to accidents, **Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme** is being implemented. Under **Accident Relief Scheme**, a sum of ₹ 15,000/- is granted to the families of artisans in villages including workers engaged in 44 categories of notified employment who die while they are on their job. Under **Distress Relief Scheme** a sum of ₹ 10,000/- is given as grant by the Government of India, to the households below the poverty line, on the death of the primary breadwinner. During 2012-13, 11,374 persons were benefited.

Chief Inspector of factories

There are 38,601 registered factories employing 15,10,367 workers as on 30-06-2011. The number of factories is likely to increase further. Hence the effective functioning of Factories Act by the Chief Inspector of Factories, in almost all the sphere of activities the following schemes are proposed, Creation of Special Machinery for enforcement of Sec 85(1) of Factories Act 1948, Setting up of R & D Training centre for Industrial Safety and Occupational Health, Safety Training and Enforcement for the Building and other Construction Workers, Implementation of e-Governance etc.,

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

A sum of ₹ 428.79 crore is proposed for Labour Welfare and Employment Services sector for the Annual Plan 2012-13. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 11.04 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes.

Urban Development, Housing and Water Supply

As per the 2011 Census, the Tamil Nadu is most Urbanised State with its urban population 48.45 percent. There are 10 Corporations, 150 Municipalities and 559 Town Panchayats in the State. Rapid urbanisation has created huge challenges as well as opportunities. Quick expansion of the cities, necessitated the improvement of the basic amenities like Housing, Water Supply, Sewerage, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management (SWM), Roads and storm water drains, Street lights etc., In order to reap the benefits of the economic opportunity by all

the sections of the society, sustainable infrastructure development and targeted poverty reduction in the urban areas are necessary.

As more population will inevitably live within urbanized conglomerations, with densification of villages, sprouting of peri-urban centres around large towns, and also migration of people into towns, the quality of their lives and livelihoods will be affected by the infrastructure of State's urban conglomerations. The infrastructure of State's present towns is unsatisfactory. Water, sewage, sanitation, roads, and housing are woefully inadequate for their inhabitants. The worst affected are the poor in the towns. Considering the high incidence of urban poverty, a comprehensive programme will be launched to deal with it in the current financial year, as it did not get adequate attention in the past. As more urban conglomerations form and grow without adequate infrastructure, the problems will only become worse. Therefore, Tamil Nadu's Urban Agenda must get much more attention.

As per the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 document, Tamil Nadu will provide the best infrastructure services in India in terms of universal access in Housing, Water & Sanitation, Energy, Transportation, Irrigation, Connectivity, Healthcare, and Education. Tamil Nadu has already created the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board, which will be the nodal agency for the Infrastructure Development and shall steer specific high impact projects on a Mission mode. It will launch a comprehensive capacity building program to strengthen key line agencies and departments that are responsible for delivering infrastructure in various areas. Specifically, high priority would be accorded to : (a) Provision of universal housing for all sections of society while making Tamil Nadu slum-free, (b) 24 hour water supply, (c) Achieve energy and water security while enabling broad band access and E-governance services to all its residents and (d) Seamless and affordable connectivity and transportation within the State and with rest of India and the World. Under Urban infrastructure sectoral investment plans will be prepared for urban transportation, water and waste water management , solid waste management, housing including low income housing etc., The project identified are (a) Chennai City Development , (b) Urban

Development for rest of Tamil Nadu (c) Development of 10 world class cities and (d) Housing including housing for Economically Weaker Sections. The facilities proposed to be provided under these projects are, providing 24/7 water supply, sanitation including tertiary treatment of sewerage, solid waste management, projects to ensure open defecation free and garbage free environment.

Departments / Agencies involved

The various agencies which deal with Urban Development in the State either directly or through the Urban Local Bodies are : (a) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA), (b) Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities/ Commissioner of Municipal Administration; (c) Town Panchayats / Directorate of Town Panchayat (d) Directorate of Town and Country Planning; (e) Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board; (f) Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, and the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, and the Director of Public Health also play crucial roles in the sector as part of their overall responsibilities in the State.

Urban Development

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)

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

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

A comprehensive urban transportation project to meet the challenges posed by rapid growth of Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) was undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) with the World Bank (WB) assistance, under Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP-III). The five-year project is under implementation since October 2005. As per the restructured programme, the project will come to an end by March, 2012.

The Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase-I and Phase II from Chennai Beach to Velachery Station covering a distance of 19.72 Km., has been functioning. MRTS Phase II Extension from Velachery to St. Thomas Mount covering a distance of 5 Km. has been approved to complete a rail loop with the Chennai Beach-Tambaram Sub-urban line to implement it as a material modification to the on-going MRTS Phase II project adopting the cost sharing formula of 2:1 ratio between Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India respectively. The project sanctioned in January 2008 and is expected to be completed by December 2013.

The Metro Rail Project has been taken up for implementation during the Eleventh Plan period. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), 'The Chennai Metro Rail Limited' (CMRL) was launched in order to implement the project. The Government of Tamil Nadu had approved the two initial corridors viz., the Corridor-1 with a length of 23.1 kms from Washermanpet to Airport and Corridor-II with a length of 22.0 kms from Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount. Tentatively, Phase-1 of the project is programmed for completion during the financial year 2014-2015. The Government of India accorded administrative approval in February 2009 for implementing the project at an estimated completion cost of ₹ 14,600 crore on joint ownership basis between the

Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu, by conversion of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) already formed into a Joint Venture Company. The Central Government consented to contribute 15% of the project cost as equity and 5% as subordinate debt. The State Government agreed to contribute 15% as equity and 5.78% as subordinate debt. The balance 59.22% will be financed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as loan assistance in accordance with guidelines of the Government of India for such external assistance funding.

Municipalities and Corporations

Considering the importance of urban infrastructure, Government has introduced two new special programmes during 2011-12 viz., "Chennai Mega City Development Mission" for Chennai and its sub urban areas with an outlay of ₹ 500.00 crore, and the "Integrated Urban Development Mission" for all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats with a sum of ₹ 750.00 crore. In order to achieve the objectives of the Mission, preliminary works have been initiated to identify projects on priority and to tap additional financial resources from the Central Government and the External Funding Agencies. It is hoped the Missions will ultimately achieve the objective of developing urban areas into sustainable cities and ensure equitable benefits to all the sections of the society. To continue these Missions for the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 750.00 has been proposed for "Integrated Urban Development Mission" and ₹ 500.00 crore for "Chennai Mega City Development Mission".

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) calls for an integrated approach to bring the infrastructure development in the mission cities and their suburbs. In Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore are the Mission Cities.

The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is being implemented in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), other than those which are covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UI&G). The components for assistance under the scheme includes, all core

urban infrastructure development projects such as Water supply, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management, Construction and improvement of drains/ Storm Water Drains, Construction/ Upgradation of roads, improvement of Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis, Development of heritage areas, Preservation of water bodies etc.,

Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Government of India, for the Mission period (2005-2012) has sanctioned 51 projects for Tamil Nadu for construction of 91318 housing units and 3189 infrastructure works at a total project cost of ₹ 2327.33 crore involving central assistance of ₹ 1032.80 crore. The Project is implemented through (a) Municipal Administration Department, (b) Town Panchayats Department, (c) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, and (d) Corporation of Chennai. So far ₹ 1157.11 crore has been released to the implementing agencies and an amount of ₹ 884.90 crore has been spent. To implement the project effectively, one Programme Management Unit (PMU) for the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration and 10 Project Implementation Units (PIU's) for the different implementing agencies have been established. For the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 210.29 crore has been proposed for BSUP and ₹ 52.57 crore for BSUP(SCP) respectively.

The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is implemented in the Urban Local Bodies other than those which are covered under the Sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (JnNURM). Under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), housing and infrastructural facilities are provided to the slum dwellers. 84 Projects for the construction of 37,588 dwelling Units and 1981 infrastructure work at a total cost ₹ 515.88 crore have been sanctioned. The Project is implemented through (a) Municipal Administration Department, (b) Town Panchayats Department and (c) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. So far ₹ 367.31 crore has been released to the implementing agencies and an amount of ₹ 294.39 crore has been spent.

As the Solid Waste Management is an obligatory function of the Civic Local Bodies, special emphasis on implementation of the “Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000” is being undertaken. Under the JnNURM, Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Projects are under implementation in Coimbatore and Madurai Corporations, Namakkal Municipality and for Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipalities at Venkatamangalam at a total cost of ₹ 218.59 crore. It is the policy of the Government to improve and upgrade the landfill facilities in the Urban Local Bodies and also to take up Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to propagate the segregation and collection of solid waste at source. The Government will soon announce an Integrated Solid Waste Management Policy.

The Government’s mission is to eradicate the practice of open defecation in urban areas by the year 2015. A project with a cost of ₹ 198.26 crore has been formulated for the construction of Public toilets, repairs of toilets and providing water supply and electricity. This project will be continued during 2012-2013 also with an outlay of ₹ 50.00 crore. A massive awareness campaign will also be launched to educate the people regarding the hazards of Open Defecation

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a unified Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched on 01.12.1997 as a mark of 50th year of Indian Independence with the funding pattern of Central and State subsidy in the ratio of 75:25. This scheme is the convergence of all the erstwhile Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes viz., Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Prime Minister’s Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) and Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP). The amount allotted by the Government of India for the Financial Year 2011-12 is ₹ 63.46 crore and Government of Tamil Nadu (State Share) is ₹ 21.15 crore. The outlay proposed for 2012-13 is ₹ 88.84 crore (₹ 66.63 crore GOI share and ₹ 22.21 crore state share). The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been, comprehensively revamped with effect from 01.04.2009.

During 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 2.55 crore has been proposed for the construction of Office buildings in Corporations. Further, an amount of ₹ 3.03 crore has been proposed for assistance to Municipalities for infrastructure development. An amount of ₹ 92.80 crore has been proposed as grants to Municipal Corporations as per the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission. Considering the poor infrastructure in the Madurai city, an amount of ₹ 250.00 crore has been proposed for taking up special development programmes. An amount of ₹ 3.00 crore has been proposed for the purchase of machineries to Chennai Corporation for the road works. An amount of ₹ 150.00 crore has been proposed for Urban Poverty Alleviation Mission in Corporations and Municipalities.

Project formulation, conceptualization, financing and implementation are all challenges with regard to urbanisation. Tamil Nadu has met these challenges through innovative means including the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF). The Vision of TNUDF is "To be a sustainable financial intermediary to enhance the flow of private capital to the urban sector in the State of Tamil Nadu and to facilitate urban local bodies to become capable and sustainable organizations, sensitive to stake holders in providing the highest quality of urban services." The Mission of TNUDF is "To contribute to improvement in urban quality of life in Tamil Nadu by facilitating efficient urban infrastructure asset creation and provision of urban services through innovative project development, independent appraisal and sustainable financing."

Externally Aided projects

In order to provide basic facilities to urban local bodies, Externally Aided projects has also been implanted with financial assistance from external assistance. The major projects implemented are (1) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Assisted Projects, (2) KfW Assisted Projects and (3) Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project – III (TNUDP-III). During the year 2012-2013, the total budget outlay for Externally Aided Projects will be ₹ 418.54 crore.

Town Panchayats

There are 529 town panchayats in the State. The town panchayats take up projects relating to water supply, street lights, solid waste management, health and sanitation, roads, storm water drains, culverts, construction of school buildings within the jurisdiction, with a combination of Central and State funds as well as their own funds.

The higher rate of urbanization in the State coupled with higher growth rate of urban population have generated greater need for creation and maintenance of various infrastructure facilities such as water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, roads, street lights etc.; in Town Panchayats. The Tamil Nadu Special Urban Development Mission would be a major initiative of the Government in fulfilling these requirements. The 50 ULBs would also access funding from centrally sponsored schemes such as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and its sub components of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

The 13th Finance Commission grant is being allotted annually to the Town Panchayats for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. An allotment of ₹ 71.88 crore and another ₹ 750 crore has been made for the year 2011-12. For the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 57.65 crore has been proposed as performance grant to Town Panchayats as per the recommendation of 13th Finance commission. Further, an amount of ₹ 10.00 crore is also proposed for urban infrastructure development in Sriperumbudur Town Panchayats. An amount of ₹ 7.74 crore has been proposed as grants to Town Panchayats for the construction of Toilets.

An amount of ₹ 50.00 crore has been proposed for Urban Poverty Alleviation Mission in Town Panchayats.

Devolution of funds to Local Bodies:

The Fourth State Finance Commission has submitted its report and the same is under examination. Pending its acceptance, the amount of devolution

due to local bodies has been increased to ₹ 7014.00 crore during 2012-2013. In addition, assistance under the 13th Finance Commission recommendations to the extent of ₹ 1159.85 crore has also been provided. A State level Property Tax Board is being constituted to review the present property tax system and will make suggestions for proper valuation of properties and due assessment.

Other Schemes

The other schemes implemented under the Head of Development 'Urban Development' are (a) Construction of Quarters for sanitary workers – ₹ 2.00 crore; (b) Grants to Town Panchayat for the construction of Toilets – Token provision; (c) Assistance to Municipalities for training – ₹ 0.75 crore d) Share capital assistance to New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation – ₹ 35.00 crore and (e) Providing network system using real time data acquisition and matrix display system for centralized city water supply - ₹ 2.00 crore.

Under the shared scheme (Central and State), the token provision has been proposed for Rajiv Awas Yojana – Construction of houses and providing basic amenities to urban poor and slum dwellers.

Plan outlay for 2012-2013

The plan outlay for 2012-13 is proposed at ₹ 2445.84 crore for the Urban Development sector.

Housing

With rapid pace of urbanization, one of the biggest challenges is the availability of affordable housing in urban areas. The constraints like lack of purchasing power, security of tenure of land, unclear titles of house property in rural areas, unavailability of flexible housing finance system, lack of awareness about building technologies and paucity of public fund are resulting in inadequate housing and habitat conditions especially for the poor and Economically Weaker Sections.

The Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 specifically envisages high priority to provision of universal housing for all sections of society while making Tamil Nadu

slum-free. It is proposed to construct 25 lakh houses over next 11 years for economically weaker sections.

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

Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB)

The Board caters to the housing needs of people in different income groups such as Economically Weaker Sections, Low Income Group, Middle Income Group and High Income Groups. Since its inception, TNHB has constructed about 4.00 lakh dwelling units out of which 2.91 lakhs units have been constructed for Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group sections.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board, under its Capital Programme has proposed to demolish the existing old and dilapidated flats and subsequently reconstruct it. The schemes have been proposed for the 2012-13. (a) Demolition and re-construction of 72 TNGRHS flats at Bus Stand Colony, Dindigul at the cost of ₹ 5.06 crore; (b) Demolition of 342 TNGRHS flats and re-construction of 288 TNGRHS flats at old Circuit House Colony at Trichy at the cost of ₹ 20.14 crore and (c) Demolition of 72 TNGRHS flats and re-construction of 108 TNGRHS flats at Pollachi at the cost of ₹ 10.80 crore.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has proposed an amount of ₹ 36 crore under the State Plan for the scheme 'Capital Programme of TNHB' for the year 2012-13 for taking up the above works.

It is proposed to allow higher Floor Space Index (FSI) for LIG and MIG houses without insisting on premium FSI charges, so that the cost of such flats will become cheaper.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB)

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

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has proposed to take up the following programmes for the urban slum families during 2012-13 under State plan schemes: (a) Integrated Marina Development- Reconstruction of dilapidated tenements at Srinivasapuram and Foreshore Estate. (₹ 182 crore: 2600 tenements); (b) Reconstruction of dilapidated tenements in Chennai and other towns. (₹ 126 crore: 2100 tenements); (c) Housing for slum families in the Nilgiris district (₹ 137.76 crore: 1968 tenements); (d) Construction of multi storeyed office complex at Nandanam at a cost of ₹ 100 crore through Institutional loan; (e) Rehabilitation and resettlement of the slum families squatting on the alignment of the elevated expressway: Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has been designated as the nodal agency for this Rehabilitation and Resettlement component on behalf of Tamil Nadu Government. It is programmed to construct 2043 tenements / houses by March 2012. During 2012-13, construction of 1000 tenements will be taken up.

It is proposed to take up the construction of one lakh concrete houses immediately at a cost of ₹ 1,000 crore specially to replace the damaged huts in the cyclone affected districts like Cuddalore and Villupuram, to provide safe shelter to the affected families.

In order to fulfill the objective of providing house sites to poor families, one lakh house site pattas will be distributed in the year 2012-2013.

To improve the environment of the urban slums the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board will spend ₹ 15 crore out of the state grant to benefit 20,000 families during 2012-13.

Under Centrally Sponsored schemes, the following schemes are being implemented:

An ambitious programme to rehouse / resettle the entire remaining slum families living in objectionable and unobjectionable locations in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore in self-contained tenements with required infrastructure has been drawn up and proposed to make the mega cities, slum-free by the year 2013. This massive construction programme has been taken up under the Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the centrally shared "Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission" funded by the Government of India, State Government and beneficiary contribution in the ratio 50:40:10. Under this scheme, 44,870 tenements are to be constructed as "integrated townships" in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore at a total cost of ₹ 1939.48 crore. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board shall complete the construction of 17232 tenements during 2007-12. During the year 2012-13, it is programmed to construct 18038 in Chennai and Coimbatore. The construction of the remaining 9600 tenements in Coimbatore will be completed later.

It is proposed to provide houses, developed plots, with land tenure for all the slum families in all the municipalities and corporations in Tamil Nadu. This programme will be implemented under the slum free cities programme of Rajiv Awas Yojana. It is proposed to construct 1 lakh houses during 2011-17 and target fixed for 2012-13 is 10,000 houses at the cost of ₹ 1000 crore.

The XIII Finance Commission of the Government of India has recommended State Specific Grants to the tune of ₹ 300 crore for urban slum development in Tamil Nadu during the period 2011-15. It is proposed to undertake (a) construction, reconstruction of 6435 tenements at a cost of ₹ 278.58 crore, (b) Repairs and Renewal works at the cost of ₹ 19.92 crore and (c) Employment Training at the cost of ₹ 1.50 crore.

It is proposed to resettle the Tsunami affected families living in the Tsunami vulnerable areas in the coastal districts in the tenements taken up for construction under ETRP. The families who were living in the vulnerable areas between 0 to 200 mts from the sea in the Coastal districts of Tamil Nadu are being resettled nearby under RGRP. Under ETRP 7116 tenements at the cost of

₹ 346.12 crore have been taken up and will be completed in 2012-13. Under Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package (RGRP), 6779 houses at a cost of ₹ 229.99 crore have been taken up.

The basic objective of the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The scheme will apply to all cities\towns, excepting cities\towns covered under JNNURM. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach. For the Mission Period 2005-12, the Government of India have sanctioned 84 projects at total cost of ₹ 515.88 crore, involving the additional Central Assistance of ₹ 291.15 crore. The Project is implemented through Municipal Administration Department, Town Panchayats Department and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. So far, 367.31 crore has been released and against this, ₹ 249.39 crore has been spent. For the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 10.14 crore is proposed for the IHSDP and ₹ 2.54 crore for IHSDP (SCP) respectively.

During 2012-2013, 18,234 more tenements will be constructed at a cost of ₹ 817.50 crore utilizing funds from XIII Finance Commission grants and JNNURM.

Co-operative Housing Federation

Through 1034 Primary Co-operative Housing Societies, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, Chennai, the apex body serves the urban and rural public in providing shelter by way of housing loans. Over the years, with the help of the Co-operative Housing Societies, the Federation has provided financial assistance to the tune of 4752.88 crore for construction of 11,64, 434 houses in the State.

It is proposed to introduce an enhanced interest waiver scheme by increasing the interest waiver from 50% to 75% in the case of LIG., 25% to 50% in the case of MIG and 10% to 25% in the case of HIG. The penal interest will be

waived completely. It will be in force up to 30.09.2012. This will provide relief to 1.14 lakh beneficiaries.

Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Limited

The Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to raising the level of satisfaction in housing for police personnel decided to construct houses for policemen and police officers and issued orders in 1981 for the constitution of company under Companies Act 1956. The Eleventh Five Year Plan target for construction of quarters for Police, Prison and Fire and Rescue Services Department was 10,000 houses and the anticipated achievement is 12,556 houses. Similarly, the proposed target for Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-13) and for the year 2012-13 is 10,000 and 3440 house respectively.

Other Schemes

The other schemes implemented under the Head of Development 'Housing' are Housing schemes of (a) Public Works Department – ₹ 32.27 crore; (b) Administration of Justice and Law Department – ₹ 11.82 crore ; (c) Housing loans to Employees of Municipal Councils and Township Committees – ₹ 0.7 crore and (d) Loans to Metro Rail project in Chennai with the assistance of Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) – Token provision .

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

The proposed allocation for the year 2012-13 for the sector 'Housing' is ₹ 84.31 crore. In addition to this, Central assistance to the tune of ₹ 0.39 crore is expected for this sector.

Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation

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

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

The Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 envisages, provision of 24/7 water supply and sanitation including tertiary treatment of sewerage.

Augmenting water supply sources to meet the increasing needs of the Chennai city is the priority of the Government. Hence, the following schemes has been taken up (a) Formation of a new reservoir of one TMC ft. capacity in Thervaikandigai in Thiruvallur district at a cost of RS.33.00 crore. (b) Creation of new storage capacity in Thirukandalam.(c) augmenting existing capacity through the restoration of Nemam, Porur, Iyanambakkam tanks and deeping of Cholavaram tank at a cost of ₹ 130.00 crore.

The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) is presently serving a population of nearly 55 lakh people in Chennai in respect of Water Supply and Sewerage services and serving a population of nearly 19 lakh people in urban areas adjacent to the city in respect of water supply services. As on April 2011, the Board provides 710 MLD (million liter per day) of water.

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

cos: of ₹ 13.46 crore. The construction work is in progress and scheduled to be completed by June 2012.

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

To keep pace with the growing needs, CMWSS Board has taken up certain Improvement Works in the City Sewerage System. The work of strengthening sewer system in certain parts of Chennai Metropolitan Areas have been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 22.16 crore under Chennai City River Conservation Project (CCRCP). All the works are under progress. The CMWSS Board is constructing an additional Sewage Treatment Plant at Perungudi with 60 mld capacity at an estimated cost of ₹ 61.19 crore under JnNURM funds. Further, CMWSS Board is constructing an additional Sewage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam with 54 mld capacity at an estimated cost of ₹ 58.87 crore under JnNURM funds. To meet the future demand, CMWSS Board has also initiated action to set up another Sewage Treatment Plant of 120 MLD capacity at Koyambedu at an estimated cost of ₹ 130 crore under JnNURM funds.

Six projects for providing water supply and sewerage facilities in the Local Bodies within Chennai Metropolitan Area has been sanctioned under TNUDP-III. Out of the 6 works, Kathivakkam Water Supply Scheme (₹ 6.22 crore), Pallavaram Sewerage Scheme (₹ 72.10 crore) and Ambattur Phase-II Sewerage Scheme (₹ 7.33 crore) was completed. The other 3 schemes (Thiruvottiyur UGGS, Madhavaram UGGS and Ambattur Sewerage scheme Phase I) are under Progress.

Water supply scheme to Madhavaram Municipality will be implemented at an estimated cost of ₹ 55 crore under JICA funds.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

Rural Water Supply schemes are being implemented with State funds under Minimum Needs Programme and central funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The Government of India has issued modified guidelines under the NRDWP to provide drinking water security to every household in Rural India. To achieve the above goals a State Level Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) was formed in Tamil Nadu in 2009 for the effective implementation of works under the NRDWP, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India. The Government of India modified the rural water supply guidelines and emphasized a paradigm shift from the existing habitation coverage into household coverage. As on 01.04.2011, there are 93699 habitations, of which 86679 habitations are fully covered (40 LPCD & above) and 7020 habitations are partially covered (10 to 39 LPCD). During the year 2011-12, it is programmed to complete 6000 rural habitations with protected water supply through individual power pump schemes. As on October 2011, 112 habitations have been completed. During the year 2012-13, based on household survey, it is proposed to provide water supply to the uncovered population of 6000 rural habitations under NRDWP and MNP of the State Government. Further, 7000 rural habitations will also be covered for improving water supply. An amount of ₹ 186.35 crore has been proposed for Rural water supply under Minimum need programme for the year 2012-2013. Further, an amount of ₹ 380.00 crore has been proposed for NRDWP for the year 2012-2013.

The Combined Water Supply Schemes are being implemented where more than one Local Body, either rural or urban with a common source of water supply is involved. During the year 2011-12, out of 25 schemes taken up for implementation, 7 schemes are completed at a cost of ₹ 27.66 crore as on 31st October 2011.

During 2011-12, under Special Programmes, the following works has been taken up: (a) Water supply storage facilities to 1390 Anganwadis at an estimated cost of ₹ 2.78 crore; (b) 338 IPP schemes in SC/ST dominated habitations; (c) Water supply facilities to 3456 Government schools in rural areas;

(d) construction of 803 recharge structures such as check dams, percolation ponds to improve the sustainability of drinking water sources and (e) Under Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project, 5 Sanitation works with World Bank assistance. These works are under progress.

Urban Water Supply Schemes are being implemented with the fund tie up by both Government of India and the State Government under various heads such as JNNURM, Urban Infrastructure Development fund for small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), TNUDP -III and MNP. As on 01.04.2011, there are 718 towns (Excluding Corporation of Chennai), of which 396 towns are fully covered as per the norms (110 LPCD & above for Corporations, 90 LPCD & above for Municipalities, and 70 LPCD & above for Town Panchayats) and 7020 habitations are partially covered (10 to 39 LPCD). During the year 2011-12, Water Supply improvement schemes to 30 towns have been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 670.12 crore of which water supply effected to 4 towns and work to other towns are in progress.

TWAD Board is implementing underground sewerage schemes (UGGS) in District Head Quarter Towns, Municipalities and Town Panchayats with financial assistance from World Bank under TNUDP-III, and KfW (German Fund). Government of India is also funding these schemes under JnNURM/ UIDSSMT and National River Conservation Programme (NRCP), with urban local bodies contribution. Out of 31 district Head Quarter Towns (except Chennai), 7 towns are completed and balance are under implementation. UGGS has also been taken in 5 other towns, of which 2 are completed and the remaining 3 are under progress. UGGS in 2 Town Panchayats has been taken and is under progress.

Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project has been launched to meet the drinking water needs of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts. River Cauvery flowing at Hogenakkal, has been chosen as a source for this water supply project. The work has commenced and it is expected to effect water supply by December 2012. The estimate cost of the project is ₹ 1928.80

crore and will benefit 29.80 lakh population. An amount of ₹ 730.00 crore will be provided for the above project.

Under National Lake Conservation Programme, shared scheme, Kodaikkanal lake conservation project was taken up by TWAD Board. This Scheme has been approved in January 2007 at a total cost of ₹ 10.40 crore. The Work is in progress and will be completed by March 2003.

Under National River Conservation Programme, shared scheme, under ground sewerage schemes are being implemented in Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Myladuthurai, Tiruchi- Srirangam and Inam Karur for abatement of Pollution in River Cauvery and Tamiraparani. The total cost of the scheme is ₹ 300.98 crore. UGSS in all the 5 towns have been completed, commissioned and put into beneficial use.

It is proposed to take up improvement of water supply schemes in Town Panchayats at a cost of ₹ 1.43 crore during 2012-2013.

The Government as a policy to promote the recycling of sewage to meet the purposes other than drinking. A 45 MLD tertiary treated reverse osmosis plant has being set up in Koyambedu at a cost of ₹ 90.00 crore. More such projects to meet industrial needs will be encouraged under PPP mode. The Government is very keen to protect the water ways and water bodies from the pollution caused by the untreated sewage being let into them. It is proposed to plug 337 outlets to prevent untreated sewage from entering into the Chennai city waterways and to treat this sewage before letting it out at a cost of ₹ 300.00 crores.

Other Schemes

The other schemes implemented under the Head of Development ' Water Supply and Sanitation' are (a) Construction of dam for storage of Krishna River Water – ₹ 1.07 crore; (b) Providing assured and safe drinking water to Tribal areas – ₹ 0.23 crore; (c) Scheme for artificial ground water recharge structures – ₹ 115.00 crore; (d) Rehabilitation and improvement works in minor water sources

under National Agriculture Development Programme ₹ 4.28 crore; (e) Provision of rain water harvesting facilities – Token provision (f) improvement of water supply drainage and road works under Hill Area Development Programme – ₹ 11.00 crore (g) Provision of SCADA / Telemetry system – ₹ 3.00 crore and (h) Improvement of water supply schemes to financially weak municipalities – ₹ 0.45 crore .

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

For the year 2012-2013 a sum of ₹ 1432.81 crore is proposed for the Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation sector.

9. Other Sectors

Scientific Services and Research

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

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

Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 aims at setting up of Centres of Excellence in the area of Automobile Technology, Solar and clean energy technology, Bio technology, Agricultural practices, Water resources management, Constructions management, Lifestyle diseases, Aerospace, Basic Services, Nano technology and Social Services.

Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology

Student Project Scheme, Science and Technology Project, Adoption of Young Student Scientists Programme, Young Scientists Fellowship Scheme, Partial financial assistance for the conduct of Seminar/ Symposia/ Workshop, Popularization of Science Activities, Assistance for S&T Publication, Travel

Grant, Tamil Nadu Scientist Award, Dissemination of Innovative Technology, Creation of Scientific Awareness etc. are some of the schemes implemented through the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology.

Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre

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

Science City

About 60 educational and research institutions belonging to both state and centre like Anna University, Indian Institute of Technology, Central Leather Research Institute and Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre have been declared as 'Science City'. Various programs connected to the development of Science and Technology such as setting up of Information System, networking of libraries within Science City, and the popularization of Science are implemented by the Science Cities. Science Festivals are being organized to enhance the popularity of science by increasing public awareness of science and to present scientific results in a popular and appealing way through scientific exhibits by schools, colleges and renowned organizations, demonstrations by faculty, scientific and film shows, interactive sessions, competitions, etc.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 0.25 lakh is proposed for Scientific Services and Research sector for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

Art and Culture

The Indian Art and Culture is a collage that reflects the uniqueness and diversity of the country in all spheres and yet demonstrates an underlying commonality that binds its peoples together. Each region of the country and the States displays its own distinctive features in the different forms of art and cultural styles and are evidence of the vitality of these communities. Government gives importance for rich cultural history and heritage that spans several areas such as literature, art, music, dance, drama, architecture, sculpture, paintings, and folk forms. All of these need to be preserved for posterity as they remind the citizens of the State of its greatness and contribute to the feeling of achievement. In some areas such as classical music, and dance forms, temples and beaches. Tamil Nadu has world-class splendours to showcase, which need to be nurtured, packaged and appropriately promoted to support the branding and economic outcomes that Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 seeks to achieve.

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

The Archaeology department undertakes excavations at the historically important places and valuable antiquities have been unearthed and preserved in archaeological Museums situated in various districts of the State. As on date, 85 monuments are preserving and maintaining by this Department. Among the national assets, archives are the most precious gift. The government and other records are preserved on scientific lines in the State Archives. The Archival Library houses a rare collection of 2.30 lakh books. The district record centres at six districts collect and preserve records at district level. District Gazetteers of Tamil Nadu are being prepared and published by the Tamil Nadu Archives.

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

Plan outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 1.22 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 in respect of Art and Culture sector. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 1.25 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes.

Tourism

Tourism is traveling for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes with a view to enhancing the knowledge and widening the wisdom of an individual. Tamil Nadu has been attracting tourists both from foreign countries and other Indian States. The Central and the State Governments have been investing resources for the development of tourism. Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 gives significant thrust to the development of this sector to its potential over the next 11 years. Tamil Nadu's tourism industry is the second biggest in India and is built on several attractive propositions including beaches, hill resorts, architecture, and heritage sites. In order to improve tourism sector, the government is also proposed for creation of new hotels and resorts, development of heritage locations, development of theme parks and beach resorts. Tourism has very high potential for local employment generation and Tamil Nadu has considerable natural endowments that enable tourism as an industry to flourish. Tamil Nadu seeks to achieve infrastructure for tourism includes development of world-class theme parks, hotels and resorts, heritage locations and other infrastructure development in tourist locations.

Tamil Nadu alone contributed ₹ 9,889 crore towards the foreign exchange for the year 2010. The Growth rate of foreign exchange earnings is 45.54% for the year 2010 as compared to Growth rate of 9% for the year 2009. The number

of domestic tourists who visited the State during 2011 is 13.67 crores and the number of foreign tourists is 33.08 crores. This is 22.38% higher than 2010. Tamil Nadu ranks first in the country in medical tourism as well as foreign tourists and third in attracting domestic tourists in India. The State aims at making Tamil Nadu the topmost attractive tourist destination at the international level by increasing the number of tourist arrival, the length of stay and the average spending. Aggressive promotion and marketing campaigns through Electronic / Print Media will be used for Massive Publicity and familiarization of tours.

Considering the vast potential for tourism in Tamil Nadu, this Government has spelt out strategies for promoting rural tourism, eco tourism, heritage and temple tourism, integrated tourism circuits etc. The State Government will sign a loan agreement very soon with the Asian Development Bank for implementing the "Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Project". This project is expected to strengthen the tourism infrastructure in two circuits viz., East Coast Pilgrimage and Heritage Circuit and Southern Pilgrimage and Eco Circuit and a sum of ₹ 25 crore has been earmarked for this project. The State Government will prepare a State Tourism Vision Document to explore and exploit the tourism potential of the State to its full extent. This Government will also prepare a detailed project report to promote tourism along the East Coast Road from Muttukadu to Puducherry, which has already been declared as a Special Tourism Area. This project will serve as the basis for the development of specific tourism projects along the East Coast corridor with appropriate infrastructure development. We will also consider the relaxation of development control rules for the implementation of special tourism projects along this tourism corridor.

Plan Outlay for 2012-13

An outlay of ₹ 0.05 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 to implement various schemes for the development in Tourism sector. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 27.38 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes.

Statements

Draft Annual Plan - (2012-13) - Proposed Outlays

Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Draft Annual Plan - (2012-13) - Proposed Outlays						
		₹ in lakhs						
		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010-11 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2011-12 Anticipated Expenditure	Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	288590	306304	63685	85617	85617		117362
	Agri. Research & Education	57760	80587	12366	19003	19003		9524
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing	23580	13163	5141	8019	8019		1099
	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	47174	10771	16107	16107		19714
	Animal Husbandry	45870	37170	1141	26488	26488		28609
	Dairy Development	4370	10299	297	3717	3717		6238
	Fisheries	55770	54337	5090	22896	22896		28366
	Forestry & Wild Life	128500	74256	13178	13501	13501		14120
	Agri. Financial Institutions	500						
	Cooperation	113900	193711	39270	23405	23406		27784
	Sub Total - I	783157	817001	150939	218753	218754		252816
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Special Program for Rural Development	669168	956949	315088	266124	273457		284286
	Land Reforms							
	Community Development & Panchayats	354960	181655	27332	8763	8763		131277
	Sub Total - II	1024128	1138604	342420	274887	282220		415563
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES*							
	HADP		9012	4293	4719	4719		
	WGDP		4014	1737	2277	2277		
	RSVY/BRGF		22208	10804	11404	11404		
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))							
	Sub Total - III *		35234	16834	18400	18400		
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Minor Irrigation	82400	31402	3428	9117	9117		6549
	Command Area Development	14800	11411	2042	3185	3185		890
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc. flood control	234136	229197	46862	50930	50930		79044
	Sub Total - IV	331336	272010	52332	63232	63232		86483
V	ENERGY							
	Power	1071120	1221354	275449	206636	206636		151536
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	3210	954	215	144	144		184
	Sub Total - V	1074330	1222308	275664	206780	206780		151720
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	134658	124998	24440	771	771		2390

Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2010-11			Twelfth Plan (2012-17)	Annual Plan 2012-13
		Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Village & Small Industries	236570	128272	22226	23714	23714		48098
	Minerals	370	280	102				65
	Sub Total - VI	371598	253550	46768	24485	24485		50553
VII	TRANSPORT							
	Ports & Lighthouses	8485	6955					
	Roads and Bridges	1058760	920747	171389	125019	117686		139258
	Road and Inland Water Transport	97450	120490	25558	14265	14265		12977
	Sub Total - VII	1164695	1048192	196947	139284	131951		152235
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS							
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	Scientific Research	2580	2741	545	583	583		0
	Information Technology		5607	3931	1676	1676		1806
	Ecology & Environment	12079	1672	269	418	418		10000
	Sub Total - IX	14659	10020	4745	2677	2677		11806
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	Secretariat Economic Services	1930	4721	582	802	802		739
	Tourism	17495	14961	2312	3067	3067		5
	Surveys & Statistics	550	377	41	82	82		0
	Weights & Measures		23	23				7
	Civil Supplies	8440	169700	2660	137119	137119		200000
	Sub Total - X	28415	189782	5618	141070	141070		200751
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION							
	General Education	314900	492778	79125	230559	230558		282905
	Technical Education	24160	44122	7881	31294	31294		8655
	Sports & Youth Services	12371	9412	2201	1865	1866		753
	Art & Culture	13530	7079	367				122
	Medical & Public Health	273000	471945	143883	109805	109805		170312
	Water Supply & Sanitation	755535	397226	85214	105558	105558		143281
	Housing	204524	64402	6065	12915	12915		8431
	Urban Development	611063	672160	136219	222673	222673		244584
	Information & Publicity	1060	818	250	210	210		1219
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	403674	97972	70854	70854		83079
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	89704	18532	21900	21900		42879
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	858760	178617	309285	309285		427359
	Nutrition	579160	570315	168464	140198	140198		57367
	Other Social Services	11662	106373	23095	4033	4033		5253
	Sub Total - XI	3673204	4188768	947885	1261149	1261149		1476199
XII	GENERAL SERVICES							
	Stationery & Printing	50	74					82
	Public Works	68828	57731	6325	2784	2784		1792
	Sub Total - XII	68878	57805	6325	2784	2784		1874
	GRAND TOTAL	8534400	9233274	2046477	2353501	2353502		2800000

* - Included in the respective sectors for Eleventh Plan and 2011-12, 2012-13

GN Statement - B (Part I)

Annual Plan - 2012-13 - Proposed Outlays (From State Budget)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	₹ in lakhs)						
		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010-11 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
		2	3	4	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	7	8
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	288590	306304	63685	85617	85617		117362
	Agri. Research & Education	48760	72881	12366	19003	19003		9524
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing	23580	13163	5141	8019	8019		1099
	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	47174	10771	16107	16107		19714
	Animal Husbandry	44170	36670	1141	26488	26488		28609
	Dairy Development	4370	10299	297	3717	3717		6238
	Fisheries	55770	54337	5090	22896	22896		28366
	Forestry & Wild Life	128500	74256	13178	13501	13501		14120
	Agri. Financial Institutions	500				0		
	Cooperation	113900	193711	39270	23405	23406		27784
	Sub Total - I	772457	808795	150939	218753	218754		252816
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Special Program for Rural Development	306039	769499	308507	266124	273431		209286
	Land Reforms							
	Community Development & Panchayats	303892	165604	22088	8763	2157		131277
	Sub Total - II	609931	935103	330595	274887	275588		340563
	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES*							
	HADP		9012	4293	4719	4719		
	WGDP		4014	1737	2277	2277		
	RSVY/BRGF		22208	10804	11404	11404		
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))							
	Sub Total - III *		35234	16834	18400	18400		
	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Minor Irrigation	82400	24599	1871	9117	3872		6549
	Command Area Development	14800	11411	2042	3185	3185		890
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc. flood control	234136	229197	46862	50930	50930		79044
	Sub Total - IV	331336	265207	50775	63232	57987		86483
	ENERGY							
	Power	359857	586601	214285	145472	145472		151536
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	3210	954	215	144	144		184
	Sub Total - V	363067	587555	214500	145616	145616		151720
	INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	129658	115469	24440	771	771		2390
	Village & Small Industries	236570	128272	22226	23714	23714		48098
	Minerals	370	280	102				65
	Sub Total - VI	366598	244021	46768	24485	24485		50553
	TRANSPORT							
	Ports & Lighthouses	8485	6955					
	Roads and Bridges	1040451	911055	168351	125019	117365		138908
	Road and Inland Water Transport	97450	120490	25558	14265	14265		12977
	Sub Total - VII	1146386	1038500	193909	139284	131630		151885
	COMMUNICATIONS							
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	Scientific Research	2580	2741	545	583	583		0
	Information Technology		5607	3931	1676	1676		1806
	Ecology & Environment	12079	1672	269	418	418		10000

GN Statement - B (Part I)								
Annual Plan - 2012-13 - Proposed Outlays (From State Budget)								
Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010-11 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
					Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sub Total - IX	14659	10020	4745	2677	2677		11808
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	Secretariat Economic Services	1930	3930	141	802	451		293
	Tourism	17495	14961	2312	3067	3067		5
	Surveys & Statistics	550	377	41	82	82		0
	Weights & Measures		23	23				7
	Civil Supplies	8440	169700	2660	137119	137119		200000
	Sub Total - X	28415	188991	5177	141070	140719		200305
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION							
	General Education	314900	469759	69025	230559	223073		282905
	Technical Education	20760	44122	7881	31294	31294		8655
	Sports & Youth Services	12371	9412	2201	1865	1866		753
	Art & Culture	13530	7079	367		0		122
	Medical & Public Health	272889	471928	143883	109805	109805		170312
	Water Supply & Sanitation	514415	310949	53499	105558	87558		86461
	Housing	187884	63002	6065	12915	12915		8431
	Urban Development	312287	319192	95761	222673	91410		180878
	Information & Publicity	1060	818	250	210	210		1219
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	403674	97972	70854	70854		83079
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	89704	18532	21900	21900		42879
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	858760	178617	309285	309285		427359
	Nutrition	566958	566977	168464	140198	140198		57367
	Other Social Services	11662	106373	23095	4033	4033		5253
	Sub Total - XI	3100955	3721749	865612	1261149	1104401		1355871
XII	GENERAL SERVICES							
	Stationery & Printing	50	74					82
	Public Works	68828	57731	6325	2784	2784		1792
	Sub Total - XII	68878	57805	6325	2784	2784		1874
	GRAND TOTAL	6802682	7892980	1886179	2292337	2123041		2603676

GN Statement - B (Part II)							
Annual Plan - 2012-13 - Proposed Outlay (From PSE's)							
(₹ in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan 2011-12		Annual Plan
		2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	2010-11 Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2012-13 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture						
	Agri.Research & Education	9000	7706				
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing						
	Soil & Water Conservation						
	Animal Husbandry	1700	500				
	Dairy Development						
	Fisheries						
	Forestry & Wild Life						
	Agri. Financial Institutions						
	Cooperation						
	Sub Total - I	10700	8206				
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
	Special Program for Rural Development	35500	7100				
	Land Reforms						
	Community Development & Panchayats						
	Sub Total - II	35500	7100				
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES*						
	HADP						
	WGDP						
	RSVY/BRGF						
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))						
	Sub Total - III *						
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
	Minor Irrigation						
	Command Area Development						
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control						
	Sub Total - IV						
V	ENERGY						
	Power	711263	634753	61164	61164	61164	
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy						
	Sub Total - V	711263	634753	61164	61164	61164	
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	5000	9529				
	Village & Small Industries						
	Minerals						
	Sub Total - VI	5000	9529				
VII	TRANSPORT						
	Ports & Lighthouses						
	Roads and Bridges		1660	1660			
	Road and Inland Water Transport						
	Sub Total - VII		1660	1660			
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS						
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
	Scientific Research						
	Information Technology						
	Ecology & Environment						

GN Statement - B (Part II)

Annual Plan - 2012-13 - Proposed Outlay (From PSE's)

(₹ in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12		Annual Plan 2012-13
				Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
	Sub Total - IX						
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
	Secretariat Economic Services		90	90			
	Tourism						
	Surveys & Statistics						
	Weights & Measures						
	Civil Supplies						
	Sub Total - X		90	90			
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION						
	General Education						
	Technical Education	3400					
	Sports & Youth Services						
	Art & Culture						
	Medical & Public Health						
	Water Supply & Sanitation	219940	29849				
	Housing	16640	1400				
	Urban Development		100821				
	Information & Publicity						
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs						
	Labour & Labour Welfare						
	Social Security & Social Welfare						
	Nutrition						
	Other Social Services						
	Sub Total - XI	239980	132070				
XII	GENERAL SERVICES						
	Stationery & Printing						
	Public Works						
	Sub Total - XII						
	GRAND TOTAL	1002443	793408	62914	61164	61164	

GN Statement - B (Part III)

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (From Local Bodies)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
				Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture							
	Agri. Research & Education							
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing							
	Soil & Water Conservation							
	Animal Husbandry							
	Dairy Development							
	Fisheries							
	Forestry & Wild Life							
	Agri. Financial Institutions							
	Cooperation							
	Sub Total - I							
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Special Program for Rural Development	327629	180350	6581		26		75000
	Land Reforms							
	Community Development & Panchayats	51068	16051	5244		6606		
	Sub Total - II	378697	196401	11825		6632		75000
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES*							
	HADP							
	WGDP							
	RSVY/BRGF							
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))							
	Sub Total - III *							
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Minor Irrigation		6803	1557		5245		
	Command Area Development							
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control							
	Sub Total - IV		6803.00	1557.00		5245.00		
V	ENERGY							
	Power							
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy							
	Sub Total - V							
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
	Other Industries (other than VSI)							
	Village & Small Industries							
	Minerals							
	Sub Total - VI							
VII	TRANSPORT							
	Ports & Lighthouses							
	Roads and Bridges	18309	8032	1378		321		350
	Road and Inland Water Transport							
	Sub Total - VII	18309	8032	1379		320		350
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS							
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	Scientific Research							
	Information Technology							
	Ecology & Environment							

GN Statement - B (Part III)

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (From Local Bodies)

(₹ In lakhs)								
Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
				Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sub Total - IX							
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	Secretariat Economic Services		701	351		351		448
	Tourism							
	Surveys & Statistics							
	Weights & Measures							
	Civil Supplies							
	Sub Total - X		701	351		351		448
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION							
	General Education		23019	10100		7485		
	Technical Education							
	Sports & Youth Services							
	Art & Culture							
	Medical & Public Health	111	17					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	21180	56428	31715		18000		56820
	Housing							
	Urban Development	298776	252147	40458		131263		63708
	Information & Publicity							
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs							
	Labour & Labour Welfare							
	Social Security & Social Welfare							
	Nutrition	12202	3338					
	Other Social Services							
	Sub Total - XI	332269	334949	82273		156748		120528
XII	GENERAL SERVICES							
	Stationery & Printing							
	Public Works							
	Sub Total - XII							
	GRAND TOTAL	729275	546886	97385		169296		196324

GN Statement - C (Part I)

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (Rural Local Bodies)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	₹ in lakhs						
		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlay Anticipated Expenditure		Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture							
	Agri. Research & Education							
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing							
	Soil & Water Conservation							
	Animal Husbandry							
	Dairy Development							
	Fisheries							
	Forestry & Wild Life							
	Agri. Financial Institutions							
	Cooperation							
	Sub Total - I							
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Special Program for Rural Development	327629	180350	6581		26		75000
	Land Reforms							
	Community Development & Panchayats	51068	14828	5244		5382		
	Sub Total - II	378697	195178	11825		5409		75000
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES*							
	HADP							
	WGDP							
	RSVY/BRGF							
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))							
	Sub Total - III *							
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Minor Irrigation		6803	1557		5245		
	Command Area Development							
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc. flood control							
	Sub Total - IV		6803.00	1557.27		5245.26		
V	ENERGY							
	Power							
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy							
	Sub Total - V							
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
	Other Industries (other than VSI)							
	Village & Small Industries							
	Minerals							
	Sub Total - VI							
VII	TRANSPORT							
	Ports & Lighthouses							
	Roads and Bridges	18309	7645	1231		81		350
	Road and Inland Water Transport							
	Sub Total - VII	18309	7645	1231		81		350
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS							
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	Scientific Research							
	Information Technology							
	Ecology & Environment							

GN Statement - C (Part I)								
DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (Rural Local Bodies)								
(₹ in lakhs)								
Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010- Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlay Anticipated Expenditure		Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sub Total - IX							
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	Secretariat Economic Services							
	Tourism							
	Surveys & Statistics							
	Weights & Measures							
	Civil Supplies							
	Sub Total - X							
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION							
	General Education		23019	10100		7485		
	Technical Education							
	Sports & Youth Services							
	Art & Culture							
	Medical & Public Health	111	17					
	Water Supply & Sanitation							5063
	Housing							
	Urban Development							
	Information & Publicity							
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs							
	Labour & Labour Welfare							
	Social Security & Social Welfare							
	Nutrition							
	Other Social Services							
	Sub Total - XI	111	23036	10100		7485		5063
XII	GENERAL SERVICES							
	Stationery & Printing							
	Public Works							
	Sub Total - XII							
	GRAND TOTAL	397117	232662	24713		18220		131903

GN Statement - C (Part II)

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (Urban Local Bodies)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	₹ in lakhs						
		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010- Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2011-12 Anticipated Expenditure	Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture							
	Agri. Research & Education							
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing							
	Soil & Water Conservation							
	Animal Husbandry							
	Dairy Development							
	Fisheries							
	Forestry & Wild Life							
	Agri. Financial Institutions							
	Cooperation							
	Sub Total - I							
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Special Program for Rural Development							
	Land Reforms							
	Community Development & Panchayats		1223			1223		
	Sub Total - II		1223			1223		
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES*							
	HADP							
	WGDP							
	RSVY/BRGF							
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))							
	Sub Total - III *							
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Minor Irrigation							
	Command Area Development							
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc. flood control							
	Sub Total - IV							
V	ENERGY							
	Power							
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy							
	Sub Total - V							
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
	Other Industries (other than VSI)							
	Village & Small Industries							
	Minerals							
	Sub Total - VI							
VII	TRANSPORT							
	Ports & Lighthouses							
	Roads and Bridges		387	148		239		
	Road and Inland Water Transport							
	Sub Total - VII		387	148		239		
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS							
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	Scientific Research							
	Information Technology							
	Ecology & Environment							

GN Statement - C (Part II)

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (Urban Local Bodies)

(₹ in lakhs)								
Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010-11 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2011-12 Anticipated Expenditure	Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sub Total - IX							
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	Secretariat Economic Services		701	351		351		446
	Tourism							
	Surveys & Statistics							
	Weights & Measures							
	Civil Supplies							
	Sub Total - X		701	351		351		446
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION							
	General Education							
	Technical Education							
	Sports & Youth Services							
	Art & Culture							
	Medical & Public Health							
	Water Supply & Sanitation	21180	56428	31715		18000		185
	Housing							
	Urban Development	298776	252147	40458		131263		63708
	Information & Publicity							
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs							
	Labour & Labour Welfare							
	Social Security & Social Welfare							
	Nutrition	12202	3338					
	Other Social Services							
	Sub Total - XI	332158	311913	72173		149263		63893
XII	GENERAL SERVICES							
	Stationery & Printing							
	Public Works							
	Sub Total - XII							
	GRAND TOTAL	332158	314224	72672		151076		64339

GN Statement - C (Part III)

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (Total of Rural Local Bodies & Urban Local

(₹ in lakhs)								
Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010-11 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2011-12 Anticipated Expenditure	Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture							
	Agri.Research & Education							
	Food Storage, Warehousing & Marketing							
	Soil & Water Conservation							
	Animal Husbandry							
	Dairy Development							
	Fisheries							
	Forestry & Wild Life							
	Agri. Financial institutions							
	Cooperation							
	Sub Total - I							
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Special Program for Rural Development	327629	180350	6581		26		75000
	Land Reforms							
	Community Development & Panchayats	51068	16051	5244		6606		
	Sub Total - II	378697	196401	11825		6632		75000
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES*							
	HADP							
	WGDP							
	RSVY/BRGF							
	TRIBAL AREAS (Article 275(1))							
	Sub Total - III *							
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Minor Irrigation		6803	1557		5245		
	Command Area Development							
	Major & Medium Irrigation inc.flood control							
	Sub Total - IV		6803.00	1557.27		5245.26		
V	ENERGY							
	Power							
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy							
	Sub Total - V							
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
	Other Industries (other than VSI)							
	Village & Small Industries							
	Minerals							
	Sub Total - VI							
VII	TRANSPORT							
	Ports & Lighthouses							
	Roads and Bridges	18309	8032	1378		321		350
	Road and Inland Water Transport							
	Sub Total - VII	18309	8032	1379		320		350
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS							
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	Scientific Research							
	Information Technology							
	Ecology & Environment							

GN Statement - C (Part III)

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (Total of Rural Local Bodies & Urban Local

(₹ in lakhs)								
Sl. No.	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	Annual Plan 2010:	Annual Plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan (2012-17) Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
				Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sub Total - IX							
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	Secretariat Economic Services		701	351		351		446
	Tourism							
	Surveys & Statistics							
	Weights & Measures							
	Civil Supplies							
	Sub Total - X		701	351		351		446
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION							
	General Education		23019	10100		7485		
	Technical Education							
	Sports & Youth Services							
	Art & Culture							
	Medical & Public Health	111	17					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	21180	56428	31715		18000		56820
	Housing							
	Urban Development	298776	252147	40458		131263		63708
	Information & Publicity							
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs							
	Labour & Labour Welfare							
	Social Security & Social Welfare							
	Nutrition	12202	3338					
	Other Social Services							
	Sub Total - XI	332269	334949	82273		156748		120528
XII	GENERAL SERVICES							
	Stationery & Printing							
	Public Works							
	Sub Total - XII							
	GRAND TOTAL	729275	546886	97385		169296		196324

Sl. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) - Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices			Eleventh Plan Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)			Annual Plan - (2010-11)			Annual Plan (2011-12)						12th Five Year Plan Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)			Annual Plan 2012-13		
		Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Proposed Outlay		
								Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms				Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms
0	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
V	ENERGY																					
	Power	1071120	811120	260000	1221354	974029	247325	275449	263513	11936	206636	190572	16064	206636	190572	16064				151536	114753	36783
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	3210	2425	785	954	572	382	215	215		144	98	46	144	98	46				184	139	45
	Sub Total - V	1074330	813545	260785	1222308	974601	247707	275664	263728	11936	206780	190670	16110	206780	190670	16110				151720	114892	36828
VI	INDUSTRY & MINERALS																					
	Other Industries (other than VSI)	134658	124658	10000	124998	110968	14030	24440	24440		771	771		771	771					2390	2213	177
	Village & Small Industries	236570	214358	22212	128272	103920	24352	22226	22226		23714	23714		23714	23714					48098	43582	4516
	Minerals	370	207	163	280	145	135	102	39	63										65	0	65
	Sub Total - VI	371598	339223	32375	253550	215033	38517	46768	46705	63	24485	24485		24485	24485					50553	45795	4758
VII	TRANSPORT																					
	Ports & Lighthouses	8485	8485		6955	5343	1612															
	Roads and Bridges	1058760	979460	79300	920747	859194	61553	171389	171389		125019	125019		117686	117686					139258	128828	10430
	Road and inland Water Transport	97450	29140	68310	120490	59419	61071	25558	7881	17677	14265	8004	6261	14265	14265					12977	3880	9097
	Sub Total - VII	1164695	1017085	147610	1048192	923956	124236	196947	179270	17677	139284	133023	6261	131951	131951					152235	132708	19527
VIII	COMMUNICATIONS																					
IX	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT																					
	Scientific Research	2580	1189	1391	2741	1187	1554	545	301	244	583	222	361	583	222	361				0	0	0
	Information Technology				5607	4976	631	3931	3200	731	1676	1676		1676	1676					1806	1806	
	Ecology & Environment	12079	11921	158	1672	1672		269	78	191	418	418		418	418					10000	9869	131
	Sub Total - IX	14659	13110	1549	10020	7835	2185	4745	3579	1166	2677	2316	361	2677	2316	361				11806	11675	131
X	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES																					
	Secretariat Economic Services	1930	1389	541	4721	3113	1608	582	44	538	802	204	598	802	204	598				739	532	207
	Tourism	17495	16995	500	14961	14500	461	2312	2312		3067	1680	1387	3067	1680	1387				5	5	0
	Surveys & Statistics	550	300	250	377	377		41	41		82	82		82	82					0	0	0
	Weights & Measures				23	23		23	23											7	0	7
	Civil Supplies	8440	6190	2250	169700	11385	158315	2660	2660		137119		137119	137119		137119				200000	146682	53318
	Sub Total - X	28415	24874	3541	189782	29398	160384	5618	5080	538	141069	1966	139104	141070	1966	139104				200751	147219	53532

Sl. No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) - Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices			Eleventh Plan Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)			Annual Plan - (2010-11)			Annual Plan.(2011-12)						12th Five Year Plan Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)			Annual Plan 2012-13		
		Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Proposed Outlay		
								Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms	Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms				Total	Cont. Schms	New Schms
0	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES & EDUCATION																					
	General Education	314900	245274	69626	492778	404173	88605	79125	79125		230559	87465	143094	230558	87465	143093				282905	220353	62552
	Technical Education	24160	10737	13423	44122	13456	30666	7881	4766	3115	31294	3660	27634	31294	3660	27634				8655	3846	4809
	Sports & Youth Services	12371	10530	3000	9412	8437	975	2201	1637	564	1865	1162	703	1866	1162	704				753	570	183
	Art & Culture	13530	10674	1697	7079	7079		367	367											122	107	15
	Medical & Public Health	273000	213954	59046	471945	382841	89104	143883	96956	46927	109805	109805		109805	109805					170312	133476	36836
	Water Supply & Sanitation	755535	636281	119254	397226	397226		85214	85214		105558	105220	338	105558	105220	338				143281	120665	22616
	Housing	204524	204524		64402	64402		6065	6065		12915	1867	11048	12915	1867	11048				8431	8431	
	Urban Development	611063	316368	294695	672160	619855	52305	136219	136219		222673	222673		222673	222673					244584	126629	117955
	Information & Publicity	1060	100	960	818	818		250		250	210	210		210	210					1219	115	1104
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	322635	34324	403674	403674		97972	97972		70854	70854		70854	70854					83079	75090	7989
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	68589	11731	89704	78465	11239	18532	13479	5053	21900	12996	8904	21900	12996	8904				42879	36616	6263
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	429677	5283	858760	662732	196028	178617	137475	41142	309285	209895	99390	309285	209895	99390				427359	422168	5191
	Nutrition	579160	551371	27789	570315	464859	105456	168464	110096	58368	140198	83527	56671	140198	83527	56671				57367	54614	2753
	Other Social Services	11662	11662	0	106373	106373		23095	1414	21681	4033	3515	518	4033	3515	518				5253	5253	0
	Sub Total - XI	3673204	3032376	640828	4188768	3614390	574378	947885	770785	177100	1261148	912848	348300	1261149	912849	348300				1476199	1207933	268266
XII	GENERAL SERVICES																					
	Stationery & Printing	50		50	74		74				0.00									82	0	82
	Public Works	68828	3500	65328	57731	57731		6325	6325		2784	550	2234	2784	550	2234				1792	91	1701
	Sub Total - XII	68878	3500	65378	57805	57731	74	6325	6325	74	2784	550	2234	2784	550	2234				1874	91	1783
	GRAND TOTAL	8534400	6711503	1822897	9233274	7382499	1850775	2046477	1540549	505928	2353500	1646224	707276	2353502	1645153	708349				2800000	2176592	623408

ANNEXURE - II

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13): Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Annual Plan - 2011-12		Eleventh Plan 2007-12- Anticipated Achievement (col. 4+6)	Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 (tentative) Target	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed) Target
		Eleventh Plan Target	Annual Plans (2007-08 to 2010-11) Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture and Allied Activities								
A) Area								
a) Rice	L.ha.	22.00	19.35	22.00	20.68	19.57	22.00	22.00
b) Millets	L.ha.	10.50	7.41	10.00	9.50	7.75	15.00	11.00
c) Pulses	L.ha.	10.00	6.64	10.00	9.04	7.03	12.00	10.40
Total area - Foodgrains		42.50	33.40	42.00	39.22	34.35	49.00	43.40
d) Cotton	L.ha.	2.00	1.18	1.50	1.39	1.24	1.65	1.53
e) Sugarcane	L.ha.	3.80	3.24	3.50	3.86	3.41	3.73	3.55
f) Oilseeds	L.ha.	11.60	6.37	10.00	5.52	7.12	7.21	6.64
B) Production								
(a) Rice	Lakh Tonnes	85.80	60.46	85.50	78.62	61.38	100.00	89.28
(b) Millets	Lakh Tonnes	21.00	17.30	23.50	23.08	18.02	60.00	25.45
(c) Pulses	Lakh Tonnes	7.00	2.80	6.00	3.30	3.05	10.00	5.27
Total-(1)Prdn.of Foodgrains	Lakh Tonnes	113.80	80.56	115.00	105.00	82.45	170.00	120.00
Commercial Crops								
(d) Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	20.40	13.13	18.00	11.99	13.13	16.74	15.17
(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh Tonnes	47.52	36.58	48.00	34.25	39.17	54.50	49.35
(f) Cotton (Lint)	Lakh Bales	6.00	2.71	4.00	3.03	2.71	5.36	4.42
C) Productivity								
(a) Rice	Kg/ha	3900	3102	3900	3802	3114	4546.00	4058
(b) Millets	Kg/ha	2000	2197	2000	2429	2182	4000.00	2950
(c) Pulses	Kg/ha	700	416	700	365	427	834.00	660
Commercial Crops								
(d) Oilseeds	Kg/ha	1759	1764	1759	1759	1764	2322	2284
(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Kg/ha	12505	11175	12505	12505	11175	14600	13900
(f) Cotton (Lint)	Kg/ha	510	335	510	510	335	552	471
Major Horticulture Crops								
A) Area								
a)Fruits	Lakh ha	4.15	3.59	2.80	3.90	3.43	4.42	3.51
b)Vegetables	Lakh ha	3.74	2.42	2.80	2.27	2.49	3.79	3.01
c)Spices	Lakh ha	2.30	1.50	1.30	1.52	1.39	2.30	1.83
d)Flowers	Lakh ha	0.40	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.42	0.34
e)Plantations	Lakh ha	3.80	2.38	2.50	2.50	2.41	3.67	2.92
f) Medicinal plants	Lakh ha	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.12
B) Production								
a)Fruits	Lakh Tonnes	92.35	75.58	80.00	80.00	76.46	139.05	94.99
b)Vegetables	Lakh Tonnes	104.38	81.47	85.00	85.00	82.17	145.76	99.57
c)Spices and Condiments	Lakh Tonnes	12.78	8.23	8.50	8.50	8.28	17.48	11.95
d)Flowers	Lakh Tonnes	3.20	2.13	2.20	2.20	2.14	5.18	3.55
e)Plantations	Lakh Tonnes	15.47	8.61	9.00	9.00	8.69	19.19	13.12
e) Medicinal plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.15	1.05	0.74
C) Productivity								
a)Fruits	Tonnes/ha	22.24	23.75	24.00	24.00	23.80	31.46	27.06
b)Vegetables	Tonnes/ha	27.93	30.09	32.00	32.00	30.47	38.46	33.08
c)Spices and Condiments	Tonnes/ha	5.56	5.32	5.50	5.50	5.36	7.60	6.53
d)Flowers	Tonnes/ha	8.00	7.95	8.00	8.00	7.96	12.33	10.44
e)Plantations	Tonnes/ha	4.08	2.53	3.30	3.30	2.73	5.23	4.49
Production of Seeds								
(a) Cereals	000 tonnes	21.07	17.3	18.45	18.45	18.08	95.95	191.7
(b) Pulses	000 tonnes	1.80	2.28	4.50	4.50	2.61	25.77	4.95
(d) Cotton	000 tonnes	0.25	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.53	0.1
(e) Oil Seeds	000 tonnes	4.57	4.2	6.5	6.5	4.61	33.77	6.5
Total		27.69	23.92	29.63	29.63	25.45	156.02	203.25
Distribution of Seeds								
(a) Cereals	000 tonnes	21.07	17.30	18.45	17.53	18.08	95.95	191.70
(b) Pulses	000 tonnes	1.80	2.28	4.50	2.72	2.61	25.77	4.95
(c) Oil Seeds	000 tonnes	4.57	4.20	6.50	4.66	0.15	33.77	6.50

Item	Unit	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Annual Plan - 2011-12		Eleventh Plan 2007-12- Anticipated Achievement (col. 4+6)	Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 (tentative) Target	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed) Target
		Eleventh Plan Target	Annual Plans (2007-08 to 2010-11) Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipat ed Achieve ment			
(d) Cotton	000 tonnes	0.25	0.14	0.18	0.15	4.61	0.53	0.10
Total		27.69	23.92	29.63	25.06	25.45	156.02	203.25
Chemical Fertilizers								
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	LMT	27.50	6.04	5.60	5.95	31.23	30.43	6.09
(ii) Phosphatic (P)	-do-	11.8	2.80	2.4	2.72	14.71	12.96	2.59
(iii) Potassic (K)	-do-	11.45	3.29	2.55	3.14	16.16	15.69	3.14
Total-Chemical Ferti.(NPK)	-do-	50.75	12.13	10.55	11.81	62.10	59.08	11.82
No. of fertiliser samples drawn	000'No.	87.5	15.99	17.5	17.50	16.29	87.50	17.50
Production of Blue Green Algae (BGA)	000MT	2.65	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	2.65	0.52
Distribution of BGA	000MT	2.65	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	2.65	0.52
Distribution of micronutrients	000MT	7.00	1.37	1.40	1.40	1.38	7.00	1.40
Plant Protection								
a) Food Crop Pests	L.ha.	28.50	28.96	30.00	21.00	28.50	37.50	33.00
b) Food Crop Diseases	L.ha.	9.50	13.31	10.00	6.90	9.50	12.50	11.00
c) Non-Food Crop Pests	L.ha.	12.50	10.10	8.00	5.80	12.50	10.00	9.00
d) Non-Food Crop Diseases	L.ha.	6.50	9.99	4.00	3.00	6.50	5.00	5.00
e) Seed Treatment	L.ha.	23.00	30.42	60.50	4.20	23.00	75.00	62.00
Seeds:								
(i) Seed Certification- Area registered under seed certification	000 ha.	197.50	43.31	48.00	56.00	237.42	287.50	56.50
Quantity of seed certified	000'MT	312.50	73.01	86.00	95.00	391.39	550.00	100.00
(ii) Seed Testing - No. of seed sample tested	000 Nos.	297.50	70.80	80.00	86.00	372.81	437.50	86.50
(iii) Seed Inspection- No. of inspections made in seed selling points	-do-	125.00	54.04	67.00	67.50	274.61	345.00	68.00
(iv) Persons trained	-do-	157.00	36.02	38.50	41.80	186.29	215.00	42.00
Animal Husbandry & Dairy Products								
(i) Milk	000 tonnes	5708	5704	5708	2198	6940	7765	7131
(ii) Eggs	Million Nos	9787	9725	9787	3920	11600	14569	12454
(iii) Meat (registered slaughter houses only)	000 tonnes	268	427	268	145	480	693	557
Fisheries								
(i) Fish Production-								
(a) Inland	000 tonnes	765.57	178.8	186	174	846.28	916.53	177.18
(b) Marine	000 tonnes	1892.00	387.68	380	427	2042.74	2174.34	428.14
Total		2657.57	566.48	566	601.00	2889.02	3090.87	605.32
Forest								
Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project(Phase II)	ha.	Not fixed	51500		0	51500	Not fixed	Not fixed
Forestry Programme including communication under Hill area Development Programme	ha.	Not fixed	1010	150	150.00	1160	Not fixed	150
Teak Plantations	ha.	Not fixed	26172	300	300	26472	Not fixed	5500
Minor Forest Produce	ha.	Not fixed	328	0	0	328		0

Item	Unit	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Annual Plan - 2011-12		Eleventh Plan 2007-12- Anticipated Achievement (col. 4+6)	Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 (tentative) Target	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed) Target
		Eleventh Plan Target	Annual Plans (2007-08 to 2010-11) Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipat ed Achieve ment			
Maintenance of Forests - Grants in aid recommended by the 12th Finance Commission	ha.	Not fixed	600	0	0	600	0	0
Scheme for community waste land development programme	Seedlings in c	Not fixed	0	6000	6000	6000	Not fixed	Not fixed
consolidation of forest	Nos	Not fixed	666	0	0	666	Not fixed	Not fixed
Rural Development								
IAY								
i) New houses	No.	250000	317603	100000	100553	318150	502765	100553
ii) IAY kutcha houses	No.	55000	68404			68404		
State Schemes								
MLACDS	No.of works	Not fixed	95603			95603		
Annithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam	No.of works	Not fixed	209265			209265		
Community Development								
Central Rural Sanitation Programme -Total Sanitation	Nos.	Not fixed	1512416	500000		1512416	2500000	500000
Cooperation								
1. Short term Agricultural Loan	₹ in Crore	4566.79	7913	2600	2582.00	10495.00	23000.00	3400.00
2. Medium Term Agri. Loan	₹ in Crore	300	514.77	300	119.41	634.18	1875.00	325.00
3. Issue of Jewel Loans	₹ in Crore	Not fixed	62344	9000	15322.00	77666.00	185165.00	30315.00
4. Issue of non-farm sector loan	₹ in Crore	Not fixed	847	600	127.09	973.79	1840.00	275.00
5. Long term loan -Agrl. Loan	₹ in Crore	1000	36.04	225	0.12	36.16	1840.00	225.00
6. Marketing Agri. Produce	₹ in Crore	Not fixed	1872	2165	471.26	2343.00	6930.00	930.00
9. Distribution of chemical fertilizers	₹ in Crore	Not fixed	211.54	850	638.12	850.00	3370.00	645.00
10. Retail sale of consumer goods	₹ in Crore	Not fixed	2661.24	4500	4500.00	3028.99	28900.00	5300.00
(8) Power Development								
Generation								
Capacity Addition	MW	7808	257		1973	2230	9900	2157
Rural Electrification								
Pumpsets energised	Nos.	200000	175585		45000	220585	225000	45000
Huts electrified	Nos	Not fixed	528591		8000	536591	Not fixed	Not fixed
Street Lights	Nos	Not fixed	532624		30000	562624	Not fixed	Not fixed
RGVY								
Creation of infrastructure in Electrified villages	Nos.	12416	9650			11687	729	729
Providing access of electricity to Rural Households	Nos	1692235	791678			1569999	122236	122236
Electrification of Un- electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households	Nos	545511	498883			521142	24369	24369
Transmission & Distribution								
Sub-stations	nos.	365	271		50	321	270	60
EHT Lines	Circuit kms	10966	5043.73		1000	6043.73	7500	1500
HT Lines	kms	15000	21320		2400	23720	18000	3600
LT Lines	kms	50000	66938		11000	77938	65000	13000
Distribution transformers	Nos.	60000	48591		7000	55591	60000	12000
(9) Small & Rural Industries								
MSME Registered	Nos.							
Handicraft Units	Nos.	26720	26256	10000	6061		50000	11000
Cottage Industrial units	Nos.	37320	36707	13000	7866		60000	14300
Production of Coir yarn	M Tons.	18000	11154		3120	14724	17000	3200

Item	Unit	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Annual Plan - 2011-12		Eleventh Plan 2007-12- Anticipated Achievement (col. 4+6)	Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 (tentative) Target	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed) Target
		Eleventh Plan Target	Annual Plans (2007-08 to 2010-11) Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement			
Production of Coir items	M Tons.	10100	7739		1720	9459	10000	1800
Entrepreneur Memorandum part-II	Nos.	139000	158959	40000	36076	195035	200000	44000
UYEGP	Nos.	10000	391		10000	10000	50000	12500
PMRY	Nos.	28700	30235	0	0	0	0	0
State Level Best Entrepreneur Award for Agro based Industries	Nos.		2		1		5	1
State Level Award for Best Entrepreneur	Nos.		2		1		5	1
State Level Award for Best Women Entrepreneur	Nos.		2		1		5	1
State Level Award for Best Entrepreneur Award for Quality Expert	Nos.		2		1		5	1
District Level Award for Best Entrepreneur	Nos.		62		31		160	32
Hon'ble CMs Award to Banks Leading in credit Finance to Micro Industries	Nos.		6		3		15	3
Handlooms & Textiles								
1. Co-operatives Handloom Weavers Savings & Security Scheme Weavers Enrolled	No. of Weavers (cumulative)	30000	21820		3300	25120	30000	3000
2. Mahatma Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme Handloom weavers enrolled	No. of Weavers (cumulative)	30000	58225		5445	63670	0	0
3. Free Distribution of Sarees supplied	nos in lakh	820	629.67		170.84	800.51	850.00	170.00
4. Free Distribution of Dhoties supplied	nos in lakh	820	627.36		169.75	797.11	850.00	170.00
5. Health Insurance Scheme Weavers enrolled	No. Cumulative	30000	289023		30000	319023	4000	800
Co-operatives Handloom Weavers Family Pension Scheme	No. of nominees benefited		480		150	630	650	130
Co-operatives Handloom Weavers Old Age Pension Scheme	No. of nominees beneficiaries		4321		500	4821	5000	1000
Sericulture								
Area Mulberry	In Acres	75000	36029		5120	36000	61000	5000
Silkworm seed Consumption	In Lakh Dfs	420	560.298		141.35	164	210.769	161.5
Cocoon Production	In M.T.	26880	36370		9639.1	10675	13700	10500
Raw Silk Production	In Mt	4000	5194		1402	1525	2000	1535
Employment Generation	No. of persons	375000	180147		25600	180000	305000	25000
(10) Transport								
Purchase of New Buses by State Transport Undertakings	Nos.	11000	12530		3000	15530	15000	3000
(11) Roads and Bridges								
a) Roads	Km	32257.08	25470.44		5490.07	30960.51	39915.00	5350.00
b) Bridges/Culverts	Nos.	521	1122		400	1522	680	515
c) Bridges	Nos.	621	569		143	712	436	
d) Bypasses	Nos.	63	13		4	17	0	4
e) ROB/RUB	Nos.	0	0		5	5	75	4
Elementary Education								
Total Enrolment								
1. Class I to V (Age 6-11)	Pupil in lakhs	70	61.1	63	61	61	60	60

Item	Unit	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Annual Plan - 2011-12		Eleventh Plan 2007-12- Anticipated Achievement (col. 4+6)	Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 (tentative) Target	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed) Target	
		Eleventh Plan Target	Annual Plans (2007-08 to 2010-11) Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement				
2. Class V I to VIII (Age 11-14)	Pupil in lakhs	43	36.87	40	37	37	40	40	
Completion Rate									
1. Primary	%	100	97.36	100	98	98	100	100	
2. Upper Primary	%	95	93.35	100	95	95	100	100	
Secondary Education									
Total Enrolment									
1. Class IX toX (Age14-16)	Pupil in lakhs	17.61	44.09	20.19	18.76	62.85	67.62	20.19	
2. Class XI to XII (Age 16-18)	Pupil in lakhs	9.71	35.2	14.5	11.68	46.88	50.45	14.5	
Health and Family Welfare									
General:									
a) Hospitals & Dispensaries	Nos.	3500		2784					
b) Beds-	Nos.	55000		53501					
(c) Bed population ratio:	Ratio	1:1350		1:1350	1:1350	1:1350	1:1350	1:1350	
(d) Nurses & Doctor ratio	Ratio	2:1		2:1	2:1	2:1	2:1	2:1	
(e) Doctor Population ratio	Ratio	1:2000		1:2000	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000	
Public Health:									
(a) Upgradation of Primary Health Centres	Nos.	260	153	88	26	179	107	21	
(b) Speciality medical camps	Nos.	22500		4500					
Persons benefited	Nos in lakh	Not fixed		40.56					
(d) Mobile health service	Units	100	385	11	0	385	0	0	
(e) Level of institutional deliveries	%	100	99.84	100	99.84		100	100	
(f) Low birth weight babies (less than 2.5kg)	%	<9	10.13		10.13			10.13	
(g) Higher order births (more than two living children)	%	10	10.6		10.6			10.6	
h) Immunization	T.T.M.	lakh nos.	61.29	48.61	12.06	11.97	60.58	59.85	11.97
	D.P.T.	lakh nos.	55.72	44.38	10.97	10.83	55.21	54.15	10.83
	Polio	lakh nos.	55.72	44.37	10.97	10.83	55.20	54.15	10.83
	B.C.G.	lakh nos.	55.72	44.05	10.97	10.83	54.88	54.15	10.83
	Measles	lakh nos.	55.72	43.58	10.97	10.83	54.41	54.15	10.83
i) Maternity and Child Health									
FST (Large) supplied	lakh nos.	58.85	29.16	12.06	9.83	38.99	59.85	9.83	
FST (small) supplied	lakh nos.		31.50	26.88	7.61	39.11	133.1	7.61	
Vitamin A Dose I	lakh nos.	258.9	166.68	68.51	53.55	220.33	336.05	67.21	
Vitamin A Dose II	lakh nos.	258.9	186.62	68.51	53.55	240.17	336.05	67.21	
j) Prevention of Food Adulteration - Food Samples	Nos.	49920	24285	13440	3987	28272	PFA Act Repealed from 05.08.2011		
k) Lifting of water samples	Nos.	12000	17820	2400	3000	20820	12000	2400	
l) School Health Programme - Schools covered	Nos.	201450	153442	40308	42769	196211	213845	42769	
m) M.P.H.W. (M) Trg. Course Trainees	Nos.	1500	300	300	300	300	900	300	
n) Regional H&FW, Egmore & Madurai - Trainees	Nos.	4382		8646					
(o) Training and Employment of multi-purpose workers - Trainees trained	Nos.	1500	202	300	202				
Social Welfare									
i) Child Welfare:									
(a) Creches - centres	Nos.	530							

Item	Unit	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Annual Plan - 2011-12		Eleventh Plan 2007-12- Anticipated Achievement (col. 4+6)	Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 (tentative) Target	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed) Target
		Eleventh Plan Target	Annual Plans (2007-08 to 2010-11) Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement			
Beneficiaries - children	Nos.	13250		16552	16552	75870	82760	16552
ii) Women Welfare :								
(a) Trng.-Cum-Production centres	Nos.	4		4			174	
Beneficiaries - Women	Nos.	6000		44044	44044	223252	220220	44044
(b) Hostels for working Women	Nos.	8	8	8	8	8		
Beneficiaries	Nos.	2075		415	415	1671	2175	435
iii) Welfare of Handicapped:								
Supply of prosthetic aids								
PH persons benefited	Nos.	80000		13700				
iv) Welfare of Destitutes & Poor:								
(a) Fincl. Assistance to Women Beneficiaries	Nos.	300000		152000	158725	695891	793000	158600
(b) Children-Beneficiaries	Nos.			57540	57540	325700	287700	57540
(c) Old-age Pension Beneficiaries	In lakh	55						
Nutrition								
ICDS-Projects	Nos.							
Beneficiaries :								
Supplementary feeding:								
6-36 months children	Nos.				1387385	NF	NF	NF
Mid-day meals:						NF	NF	NF
37-60 months children	Nos.				611250	NF	NF	NF
PN and AN mothers	Nos.				547890	NF	NF	NF
OAP	Nos.				21313	NF	NF	NF
Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes								
1) Education								
Scholarships and stipends	Students in lakhs							
Prematric (State)		14.15	14.15	1.34	0.9	15.05		
Prematric (GOI) (UCO)		1.81	1.81	0.72	0.24	2.05	3.09	0.68
Postmatric (State Spl. Postmatric)		2.24	2.24	0.62	0.27	2.51		0.17
Postmatric (GOI)		1.61	1.61	5.18	0.35	1.95	24.62	4.92
Higher Edu.Spl.Scholarships		1.33	1.34	0.24	0.27	1.59	1.3	0.26
2) Special Incentive Scheme								
a) SC Girl students studying in Std.III to V	Nos.in lakhs	3.00	1.52	0.80	0.80	2.32	23.83	4.77
b) SC Girl students studying in Std.VI	Nos.in lakhs	1.50	0.76	0.40	0.40	1.16	8.08	1.62
3a) Supply of free bicycles to girl students	Nos.in lakhs	3.00	3.2	0.83	0.93	4.13	4.60	0.93
3b) Supply of free bicycles to boys students	Nos.in lakhs	3.05	2.76	0.71	0.78	3.54	3.90	0.79
4) CM Merit awards to students for pursuing college studies	Nos.in lakhs	0.26	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.17	0.5	0.1
5) Hostels								
Hostels started	Nos	100		25	25	102	125	25
ii. Health, Housing & Other Scheme								
1) Drinking water wells								
S.C.	Nos	420	212	45	35	247	310	62
S.T.	Nos		75		15	90	75	15
2) House sites	Nos.in lakhs	0.63	0.34	0.12	0.05	0.4	0.61	0.12
3) Construction of Community Halls	Nos	40	18	10	10	28	60	12
Tourism								
Tourist arrivals	lakhs	718.36	819.97	850.95	852	836.05	4620	955

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13): Statement Regarding Externally Aided Projects

ANNEXURE-III

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	Name, nature & location of the Project with name of external funding agency	Date of sanction / date of commencement of work	Terminal date of disbursement of external aid:	Estimated cost	Pattern of funding	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)	Cumulative Expenditure from (2007-08 to 2010-11) at current prices	Annual Plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan 2012-17 Tentative Projected Outlay at (2011-12 Prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed)		
								Outlay	Anti. Expenditure				
								a) State's share	a) State's share			a) State's share	a) State's share
								b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance			b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance
								c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)			c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)
d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total										
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		
1	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project World Bank/IBRD Loan No.4706-IN	31.10.2003	a.31.3.09 b.31.3.12	2160.00	a. 490.00 b.1670.00 d.2160.00	a. 324.69 b.1106.59 d.1431.28	a.304.99 b.1030.08 d.1335.07	a. 32.85 b.109.96 d.142.81	a.3.48 b.11.66 c.15.14	0	a.0 b.0 c.0		
2	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Japan International	31.3.2005	31.3.2013	567.42	a.158.34 b.409.08 d.567.42	a.80.73 b.322.94 d.403.67	a.105.77 b.232.02 d.337.79	a. 9.29 b. 23.88 d. 33.17	a.1.86 b.4.79 d.6.65	a.21.02 b.54.05 c.75.07	a.2.05 b.5.27 d.7.32		
3#	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-III World Bank IBRD Loan 4798-IN	17.10.2005	a.30.9.2010 b.31.03.2014	a.1884.22	a. 364.69 b.1302.45 c. 173.66 d. 43.42 e.1884.22	a. 326.62 b.1166.49 c. 155.53 d. 38.88 e.1687.52	a.29.58 b.647.27 c.154.52 e.831.37	a. 75.69 b.261.13 c.34.06 d.7.57 e.378.45	a. 47.89 b.165.23 c.21.55 d.4.79 e.239.46	a.87.70 b.302.58 c.39.47 d.8.77 e.438.52	a.40.83 b.148.27 c.19.34 d.4.30 e.214.88		
4*	Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Pudhu Vaazhvu Project World Bank IDA Credit 4103-IN	24.10.2005	30.09.2011 30.09.2014	717.10	a.121.77 b.541.21 c. 54.12 d.717.10	a.113.98 b.506.60 c. 50.66 d.671.24	a. b. c. d.575.49	a. 29.48 b.130.08 c. 13.88 d.173.44	a.18.75 b.82.73 c.8.82 d.110.31	0	0		
5	Hydrology-II - World Bank IBRD Credit - 4749-IN	5.04.2006	30.06.2012	25.27	a. 4.62 b.20.65 d.25.27	a. 4.28 b.19.15 d.23.43	a.1.85 b.10.44. d.12.29	a.1.76 b.8.00 d.9.76	a.1.01 b.4.61 d.5.62	a.1.18 b.5.37 d.6.55	a.1.18 b.5.37 d.6.55		
6#	Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme IFAD Credit- 662-IN &	1.4.2007	31.3.2015	298.65	a. 14.85 b.130.25 c.108.52 d. 45.03 e.298.65	a. 2.79 b. 24.42 c. 20.35 d. 8.44 e. 56.00	a. b. c. d. e.39.67	a. 0.97 b.8.51 c. 6.97 d. 2.90 e.19.35	a.4.90 b.42.95 c.35.79 d.14.85 e.98.49	a. 8.39 b.73.61 c. 61.34 d. 25.45 e.168.79	a.3.59 b.31.54 c.26.27 d.10.91 e.72.32		

Sl.No.	Name, nature & location of the Project with name of external funding agency	Date of sanction / date of commencement of work	Terminal date of disbursement of external aid:	Estimated cost	Pattern of funding	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)	Cumulative Expenditure from (2007-08 to 2010-11) at current prices	Annual Plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan 2012-17 Tentative Projected Outlay at (2011-12 Prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed)						
								Outlay	Anti. Expenditure								
								(a) Original	(a) Original			a) State's share	a) State's share	a) State's share	a) State's share	a) State's share	a) State's share
								(b) Revised	(b) Revised (Latest)			b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance
		c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)								
		d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total								
7**	IAMWARM Project World Bank - IBRD and IDA Credit - 4846 IN and 4255-IN	9.4.2007	31.3.2013	2547.00	a. 252.00 b.2183.00 c. 112.00 d.2547.00	a. 208.08 b.1802.18 c. 92.90 d.2103.16	a.	a.16.48	a.25.84	a.142.87	a.28.58						
							b.856.11	b.141.69	b.222.19	b.1228.68	b.245.82						
							c.	c.6.59	c.10.33	c.57.15	c.17.15						
							d.	d.164.76	d.258.36	d.1428.70	d.285.84						
8	JICA assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Projects IDP - 196&196A	10.3.2008	30.6.2013	344.66	a. 21.40 b.300.00 c.23.26 d.344.66	0	a.	a. 0.00	a. 5.19	a. 10.22	a.5.89						
							b.109.25	b. 71.82	b. 75.32	b. 148.03	b.85.34						
							c.	c.0.00	c.6.06	c. 11.93	c.6.87						
							d.109.25	d. 71.82	d.86.57	d. 170.26	d.98.09						
9*	JICA assisted Hogenakkal Water Supply Project IDP- 195,195A & IDP-204	01.04.2008	31.07.2017	a.1334.00	a. 307.48	0	a.59.65	a.26.73	a.70.53	a.184.00	a.91.69						
				b.1928.80	b.1585.60	b.297.54	b.136.97	b.361.46	b.943.00	b.469.90							
				c. 35.72	c. 0.00	c.0.00	c.3.34	c.8.81	c.23.00	c.11.46							
				d.1928.80	d.357.19	d.167.04	d.440.80	d.1150.00	d.573.05								
10	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu KfW German Development Bank 1425319E	9.7.2008	31.07.2013	500	500	0	b.146.00	b.109.5	b.108.81	b.300.61	b.100.57						
11	Additional Funding for Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project from the World Bank IBRD Credit 7865	8/11/2010	3/31/2012	265.73	a. 29.79	0	a.27.27	a.15.59	a.12.55	a.6.96	a.6.96						
					b.235.94	b.89.88	b.126.15	b.101.51	b.56.30	b.56.30							
					c. 0.00	c.0.00	c.0.00	c.0.00	c.0.00	c.0.00							
					d.265.73	d.117.16	d.141.74	d.114.06	d.63.26	d.63.26							
12	Additional Funding for Health Systems Project World Bank IDA Credit 4756 - IN	8/6/2010	9/30/2013	627.72	a. 62.77	0	a. 16.64	a.15.72	a.17.79	a.36.33	a.21.31						
					b.564.95	b. 149.76	b.141.49	b.160.10	b.326.94	b.191.83							
					c. 0.00	Nil	c.0.00	c.0.00	c.0.00	c.00							
					d.627.72	d. 166.40	d.157.21	d.177.89	d.363.27	d.213.14							

Sl.No.	Name, nature & location of the Project with name of external funding agency	Date of sanction / date of commencement of work	Terminal date of disbursement of external aid:	Estimated cost	Pattern of funding	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)	Cumulative Expenditure from (2007-08 to 2010-11) at current prices	Annual Plan 2011-12		Twelfth Plan 2012-17 Tentative Projected Outlay at (2011-12 Prices)	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed)	
								Outlay	Anti. Expenditure			
			(a) Original	(a) Original	a) State's share	a) State's share	a) State's share	a) State's share	a) State's share	a) State's share	a) State's share	
			(b) Revised (Latest)		b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	b) Central Assistance	
					c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)	c) Other Sources (to be specified)
					d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total	d) Total
13	Additional funding for Pudhu Vazhvu Project 4837 IN	22.02.2011	30.09.2014	950		a.161.50 b.712.50 c.76.00 d.950.00	0 0 0 0	a.10.20 b.45.00 c.4.80 d.60.00	a.0.47 b.2.06 c.0.22 d.2.75	a.145.75 b.643.03 c.68.59 d.857.37	a.49.13 b.216.76 c.23.12 d.289.01	
14	Tamil Nadu Bio Diversity Conservation and Greening Project IDP 214	17.02.2011	17.02.2020	700.68		a.221.09 b.479.59 d.700.68	0 0 0	a.10.42 b.22.61 d.33.03	a.10.42 b.22.61 d.33.03	a.147.92 b.425.17 d.573.09	a.18.82 b.40.00 d.58.82	
Pipeline Project												
15	Tamil Nadu Tourism Infrastructure Development Project			598			0 0 0	a.10.42 b.22.61 d.33.03	a.10.42 b.22.61 d.33.03	a.179.40 b.418.60 d.598.00	a.3.70 b.16.30 d.20.00	
*In serial No.4 and 9, a. State Government b. World Bank(IDA)/JICA, c. Local Communities d. Total												
# In Serial No.3 and 6 a. State Government, b. World Bank(IBRD)/IFAD, c. Other Banks and Capital Markets d. Beneficiaries contribution e. Total												
** In Serial No.7 a. State Government b. World Bank (IBRD &IDA) c. Farmer's contribution d. Total												

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN (2012-13): CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES																	ANNEXURE -IV	
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed		
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
								Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share							
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100% Central Share																		
B0100021	Integrated Farming in Coconut holding for Productivity improvement					261.00		150.02			167.25					262.52		
B0100040	Production and Distribution of quality seeds					2748.00		2950.05			3100.00					3100.01		
B0100062	Demonstration of newly developed agricultural equipment					32.26		70.56			34.00					67.56		
B0300004	Construction of Agricultural Seed Godowns							906.09			906.00					0.01		
B0500009	Grassland Development including Grass Reserves							64.00			64.00					0.06		
B0600001	Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production							379.51			379.51					0.01		
B0700001	Development of Statistics					9.36		10.05			10.05					10.68		
B0700011	Issurance of Biometric cards to marine fishes															0.10		
B0800001	Tiger Reserve Scheme					354.55		234.05			425.11					467.62		
B0800002	Conservation and Management of Mangroves					146.38		358.62			397.53					437.28		
B0800003	Scheme for Development of Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary					12.26		22.95			9.19					26.61		
B0800004	Scheme of establishment of Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve					87.93		360.43			630.80					443.08		
B0800005	Scheme for Development of Pulicat Lake Bird and Marine Development					10.60		18.00			13.73					27.75		
B0800006	Project Elephant-Anaimalai and Mudumalai					229.99		273.81			228.64					543.57		
B0800008	Development of Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary					11.40		26.46			16.54					18.19		
B0800009	Scheme for Development of Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary					31.20		51.98			18.00					37.40		
B0800010	Development of Karikili Sanctuary					7.44		18.03			6.11					13.32		
B0800016	Scheme for Development of Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary					9.12		18.02			9.00					38.37		

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed		
								Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure								
								Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share							Central Share
B0800017	Schemes for development of Udayamarthandapuram Birds sanctuary					9.55		21.43		9.25							22.28	
B0800020	Action Plan for Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve					66.97		135.99		192.87							212.16	
B0800028	Setting up of Mukkuruthi Sanctuary (THAR)					15.67		31.85		16.94							43.04	
B0800029	Development of Guindy National Park					25.37		36.50		20.18							136.46	
B0800037	Development of Koothangulam Bird Sanctuary					10.45		18.28		8.74							13.09	
B0800038	Eco-Development around the protected areas of Vallanad Black Buck Sanctuary					17.56		25.63		30.01							33.01	
B0800039	Eco-Development of Karivetti Birds Sanctuary					8.62		17.14		7.63							21.58	
B0800040	Scheme for Development of Vellode Birds Sanctuary					7.28		21.98		10.70							40.70	
B0800041	Scheme for the development of Kanyakumari wild life sanctuary					32.92		52.08		35.85							39.44	
B0800042	Conservation and Management of Point Calimere Wetlands Complex in Tamil Nadu					39.48		62.95		54.90							125.73	
B0800044	Scheme for Development of Chithrangudi Bird Sanctuary					11.43		14.52		25.93							28.52	
B0800045	Scheme for Development of Melaselvanoor and Keelaselvanoor Bird Sanctuary					10.27		14.53		5.57							15.91	
B0800046	Conservation and Management of Agasthiarmalai Biosphere Reserve					57.98		69.41		262.90							289.19	
B0800047	Scheme for Development of Kanjirakulam Bird Sanctuary					9.00		14.74		17.18							18.90	
B0800048	Implementation of the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats					62.50		357.50		262.50							357.50	
B0800049	Conservation and Management of Kazhuveli Wetland in Tamil Nadu					44.25		78.13		80.10							219.22	
B0800050	Project Elephant - Creation of Elephant Rehabilitation and Rescue Centre					34.06		35.45		55.94							61.53	
B0800053	Devt of point calimere wildlife sanctuary																37.47	

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed		
								Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure								
								Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share							Central Share
B0800054	Integrated Development of wildlife Habitats megamalai wildlife sanctuary																17.27	
B1100005	National Project on Demonstration of Improved Chulhas Programme							3.17									5.18	
B1300001	Installation of Bio-Gas Plants							305.91									293.75	
B1900008	Assistance from GOI towards state data centre																400.00	
B2000001	Setting up Nucleus Cell							72.96									74.42	
B2000014	Establishment of Enforcement Machinery	100				120.09		130.92		130.92		529.85		1280			164.26	
B2400005	Improvement of roads in Kancheepuram city under Textile Centre Infrastructure Developments Scheme					0.00		1000.02		0.01							0.01	
B2400006	Construction / Reconstruction of Bridges and Improvement of Roads under Inter State Connectivity Scheme	100				911.00		1000.02		880.00		4329					1000.20	
B2400007	Schemes for Improvement of crop statistics							57.26									53.82	
B2700009	Development of Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary					16.36		39.58		19.23							39.19	
B2700012	Conservation and Management of Pallikaranai Wetland					43.23		75.91		40.50							66.00	
B2800001	Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Landless Labourers Monitoring Wing in Secretariat	90	10	733242	106816	209210.40	23245.6	201879.00	29411	208161.00	23129	705186	78534	65888.4			44.02	
B2700010	Thirupudai maruthur Bird conservation reserve																10.90	
B2900023	Improvement of Basic facilities in Tourist Centres with Central Assistance					2247.36		2000.00		3500.00							2000.03	
B2900033	Development of Tanjore under mega tourism project																737.50	
B3000001	Agricultural Census							66.31									41.39	
B3000002	Crop Estimation Surveys on Fruits Vegetables and Minor Crops							43.50									26.96	
B3000003	Setting up of Nodal Centre for Man Power and Employment							31.84									31.25	
B3000005	Census of Irrigation Schemes Plan							66.32									158.61	

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed		
								Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure								
								Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share							Central Share
B3000009	Pilot scheme for timely reporting of area and production of crop							115.67									103.47	
B3000013	Census Work 2011							9036.16									0.19	
B3000014	Compilation of Satellite Accounts in respect of Non-profit Institutions							4.58									0.04	
B3000015	Pilot Socio and Economic Survey 2010 (Below Poverty Level 2011) and Participatory Socio Economic Survey (PSES)							522.09									0.03	
B3000014	Preparation of national population register																3428.64	
B3000015	Implementation of tamil nadu state stragetic statistical plan (TNSSSP)																1226.41	
B3000016	Setting up of NLRMP cell / Centre at Oranathanadu , Thanjur District																117.64	
B3200005	Setting up of District Institute of Education and Training in Tamil Nadu					3631.92		3923.43		3923.43							4734.81	
B3200019	Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education							22.39									22.94	
B3200025	Incentive to girls for Secondary Education					0.00		3700.00		3800.00							3426.24	
B3200026	Encouragement for Sanskrit Education in Secondary Schools					25.00		2.51		25.00							2.50	
B3200027	Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)					400.48		17.93		4000.00							13.93	
B3300002	Upgradation of Existing Polytechnics / Setting up of New Polytechnics					2478.84		1576.00		2824.19							80.00	
B3300003	Establishment of Polytechnic Colleges					276.45		1466.57		1466.57							1212.64	
B3300004	Construction of women's hostel in Govt. Polytechnics																175.08	
B3300005	Community development through polytechnics under National Mission on Skill Development																538.42	
B3400001	Modernisation of Government Museums							64.79		0.00							0.03	
B3400002	Modernisation of Government Museums					93.19		629.02		693.79							0.01	
B3600004	Establishment of State Ophthalmic Cell					9.74		6.96		6.96		27.42					8.18	

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed	
								Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure							
								Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share						
B3600010	Sexually Transmitted Diseases			82.01		9.53		22.24		22.24		72.42		86.11		21.55	
B3600025	Establishment of Nu ^u ing Schools			171.79		22.53		35.02		35.02		149.09		180.38		33.35	
B3600024	Buildings															8.84	
B3601B01	Improvement of district head quarters of hospitals															0.76	
B3601G12	Improvement of district medical College Hospital																
B3701001	Urban Family Welfare Centres run by the State Government					194.79		270.40		259.89		984.56				254.15	
B3701003	Direction and Administration for CSSM and Sub Centres					2166.39		2294.27		2458.20		9231.34		14506.41		31092.13	
B3701004	District Family Welfare Bureau					1118.83		1477.32		1352.84		5015.38				1354.28	
B3701005	State Family Welfare Bureau					255.26		287.55		309.30		1523.77				310.61	
B3701006	Regional Family Welfare Training centres					139.18		139.21		134.83		539.36		805.36		102.81	
B3701008	Schools for Training Multi Purpose Health Workers (Female)					139.03		112.09		152.04		496.52		913.33		160.49	
B3701009	Medical Termination of Pregnancy Wing of the State Family Welfare Bureau					15.77		13.16		18.49		61.55				17.60	
B3701014	Schemes of Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anemia					789.97		500.00		500.00		2707.8				500.00	
B3701015	State Secretariat Cell							11.75								12.81	
B3701016	Off-set press					22.44		29.28		25.41		103.46				22.18	
B3701017	Compensation for tubectomy					1962.78		2128.00		2128.00		8882.58				2654.40	
B3701017	Assistance to Local bodies and voluntary Health Institutions for Tubectomy					378.86		410.00		410.00		1900.47				410.00	
B3701017	Compensation for vasectomy					27.82		46.05		44.40		149.58					
B3701017	Compensation for I.U.D.					66.00		66.00		66.00		338.00					
B3701020	Maternity Centres under Tribal areas					130.80		129.31		166.93		605.39		1013.07		176.33	
B3701026	National component - Reproductive & child health project															2068.64	
B3701024	Contribution to Tamil Nadu Family Welfare Miscellaneous Purpose Fund					43.60		45.00		45.00		325.66				45.00	
B3701037	Urban Family Welfare Centres run by Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations					2171.30		1708.30		3136.73		9158.03				3293.56	
B3701038	Conventional Contraceptives					342.02		300.00		300.00		1152.19				300.00	

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12.				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed		
				Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
								Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share							
B3701040	Assistance to Local Bodies and Voluntary Health Institutions for I.U.D.					0.28		1.00		0.50			3.5				0.50	
B3701041	Establishment of State Ophthalmic Cell					9.74		6.96		6.96			27.42	27.62			7.31	
B3701042	Assistance to Local Bodies and Voluntary Health Institutions for Vasectomy					3.22		5.50		5.50			15.26				6.00	
B3701043	Improvement of District Headquarters Hospital							9.01										
B3701044	Prevention and control of Goitre					6.28		1.52		6.24			32.00		37.74		6.57	
B3702004	Prevention and Control of Diseases					301.50		326.03		372.04			1264.28		2093.55		332.41	
B3702013	Prevention and Control of Blindness in PHCs under National Programme for Control of Blindness with World Bank Assistance					407.26		371.32		488.20			1652.56		2988.95		407.50	
B3702015	District Mental Health Programme			838.79		161.23		150.60		150.60			838.79		880.72		153.12	
B3704002	Health Sub-Centres in Adi-Dravidar Colonies					4750.96		5210.39		5774.19			20283.70		33621.69		5714.88	
B4200001	Educational Concessions					14144.34		13000.00		13000.00			61108.26		65000.00		11000.01	
B4200002	Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships			341.18		71.91		83.77		83.77			335.41		500.00		40.00	
B4200008	Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan					3419.26		8102.64		11469.94			40513.20		30395.30		8200.00	
B4200010	Development of particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups			2094.19		476.00		895.77		895.77			2835.74		5000.00		895.77	
B4200011	Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribes in Integrated Rural Development Project Blocks under Tribal Sub-Plan			1460.85		0.00		660.00		660.00			1561.08		3500.00		660.00	
B4200012	Development of particularly vulnerable Tribes -(Funds released by the GOI under Art.275(i) of the Constitution of India)			2089.61		358.00		900.00		900.00			1691.40		4500.00		900.00	
B4200013	Post-Matric scholarships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare					2719.00		3646.00		1593.00			6931.00		5427.62		796.50	

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed	
								Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure							
								Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share						
B4200014	Post-Matric scholaships to OBCs students - controlled by Director of Most Backward Classes and Dependent Communities					1359.50		3646.00		1593.00		6931.00		5427.62		796.50	
B4200016	Scholaship to Students belonging to Minority Communities					1623.75		1960.25		2500.00		4123.75		7500.00		2500.00	
B4200017	Construction of Girls Hostels for SC / ST Students							500.00								500.00	
B4400010	Establishment of Pilot Project for Rehabilitation Services to Differently Abled Persons							45.79								45.62	
B4400015	Kishori Shakti Yojana					238.55		477.40		292.05		1914.12				324.50	
B4400016	Ragiv ghandhi scheme for empowerment of Adolescent Girls - "SABLA"															528.20	
B4501002	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme - Phase III					21999.30		26981.69		26555.00		101789.30				35728.48	
B4501005	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme					514.78		503.26		446.11		1688.31				1644.68	
B4501005	National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme)					1385.89		1996.16		1996.16		3382.05		8249.20		1641.65	
B4501007	Provision of food grains to pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls under ICDS							250.00		0.01		436.56				0.01	
B4501009	Supply of Free Rice to Primary and Upper Primary Students under National Programme for Mid Day Meals Scheme					5460.96		7140.13		7140.13		12601.09		35705.00		7200.00	
B4501010	Providing Nutritious Meal to children under National Child Labour Programme (NCLP)					34.38		195.84		195.85		230.22		1148.40		217.18	

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed	
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share
								Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share						
Shared Scheme																	
D0100001	Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice based Cropping System Areas	90	10			885.73	98.42	897.40	99.71	897.40	99.71					896.85	99.65
D0100002	Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coa₹ e Cereals (ICDP-Coa₹ e Cereals) - Accelerated Maize Development Programme under Technology Mission on Maize	75	25			47.11	15.70	42.00	14.00	42.00	14.00					54.03	18.01
D0100006	Intensive Cotton Development Programme	75	25			63.00	7.68	285.00	95.00	285.00	95.00					85.81	28.60
D0100007	Production and distribution of dwarf and tall hybrid coconut seedlings	50	50			43.85	43.86	35.58	35.58	35.58	35.58					36.30	36.30
D0100013	Oilseeds Production Programme	75	25			716.59	241.05	787.18	262.39	787.18					958.19	319.40	
D0100013	Oil Palm Development Project	75	25			227.52	75.09	330.28	110.10						91.64	30.55	
D0100013	Oil Seeds Production Programme under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	75	25			226.29	76.12	201.46	67.16	201.46	67.16					273.26	91.09
D0100020	Integrated Cereals Development Programme - Rice	90	10			263.30	29.26	288.00	32.00	288.00	32.00					288.00	32.00
D0100021	Intensive Cotton Development Programme	75	25			7.68	2.56	66.75	22.25	66.75	22.25					24.08	8.03
D0100024	Oil Palm Development Programme	75	25			71.85	23.71	92.15	30.72	92.15	30.72					28.92	9.64
D0100046	Agricultural Mechanisation	90	10			1660.76	182.57	900.00	100.00	900.00	100.00					900.00	100.00
D0100047	State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	90	10			1482.73	258.96	45.00	5.00	45.00	5.00					355.14	39.46
D0100048	Integrated Cereals Development in Coa₹ e Cereals(ICDP coa₹ e cereal) - Accelerated maize Development Programme(AMDP)	75	25			14.77	4.92	12.75	4.25	12.75	4.25					18.00	6.00
D0400001	National Water shed Development Project for Rainfed Areas	90	10			275.96	30.66									2558.91	284.32
D0400002	Execution of Soil Conservation Works in Kunda, Lower Bhavani and Vaigai Catchments	90	10			31	277	461.4	51.27	461.4	51.27					285.85	31.76
D0400002	Execution of Soil conservation works in Kunda, Lower Bhavani and Vaigai Catchments	90	10			1214	135	1334.52	148.28	1334.52	148.28					900.00	75.00

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed	
								Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure							
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share
D0400007	Tamil Nadu Water Development Agency - Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	75	25			1237.89	412			2040	680					45.75	15.25
D0400008	Integrated Water Management Programme	90	10			3367.89	374.2			4689	521					2327.40	258.60
D0500006	Strengthening of Statistical Cell	50	50			44.14	44.14	34.41	34.41	34.41	34.41					72.17	72.17
D0500012	Assistance to States for the control of Animal Disease	75	25			349.22	115.74	1382	460.68	1382	460.68					53.74	17.91
D0700004	Development of Fish Landing Facilities	50	50			1037.92	1037.92	1500	1500	822.47	822.47					2000.00	2000.00
D0700005	Relief Scheme for Tamil Nadu Marine Fishermen during Lean Months	50	50			1088.26	1088.27	3135	3135	1202.26	1202.26					1500.00	1500.00
D0700006	Construction of mechanised fishing boats	50	50			150	150	300	300	397.5	397.5					300.00	300.00
D0700009	Assistance to Fishermen for purchase of Diesel	80	20			0	0	400	100	450	150					400.00	100.00
D0700012	Establishment of Fish Farmer's Development Agency	75	25			0	0	199.99	66.68	199.99	66.68					0.01	0.01
D0800002	Setting up of "Thar" sanctuary in the Nilgiris District	50	50			5.58	5.58	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47					51.20	51.20
D0800005	Tiger Reserve Scheme	50	50			143.76	143.76	200.01	200.01	345.27	352.5					316.96	316.96
D0800013	Integrated Forest Protection	75	25			183.3	61.1	300	100	333.51	111.17					318	106
D0800014	Scheme for Development of Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary	50	50			0	0	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09					1.37	1.37
D0800015	Development of Infrastructure for the protection of forests from Biotic interference	50	50			1.17	1.17	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8					4.43	4.43
D0808009	Development of Kurumbapatti Zoological Park	50	50			0	0	34.4	34.4	34.1	34.1					37.51	37.51
D0808010	Construction of Compound Wall with Chain link fence at Trichy Zoo	50	50			0	0	49	49	0.01	0.01					53.91	53.91
D1500035	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Wellington Reservoir Command Area	50	50			344.62	344.62	141.27	141.27	495.14	495.14					35.67	35.67
D1500036	Execution of On Farm Development Works in Tirukoilur Anaicut Project under Command Area and Water Management Programme	50	50			380.31	380.31	168.14	168.14	613.38	613.38					26.34	26.34

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed	
								Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure							
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share
D1500037	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Gundar Chitar Karuppanathi Reservoir Project	50	50			404.47	404.47	168.98	168.98	613.38	613.38					42.09	42.09
D1500041	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme - South Vellar River Basin Project	50	50			464.96	464.96	15.18	15.18	10.89	10.89						
D1500042	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme in Kodiveri Anicut Project	50	50			357.4	357.4	150.75	150.75	162.78	162.78					33.20	33.20
D1500043	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme - Execution of On Farm Development Works in Vaigai Project	50	50			473.98	473.98	759	759	172.29	172.29					701.25	701.25
D1500079	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme - Execution of On Farm Development Works in Kodaganar Reservoir Project	50	50			76.59	76.59	46.15	46.15	244.85	244.85					131.68	131.68
D1600006	Flood Management Programme	75	25			6734.51	2244.84	40931	13643.66							2042.54	680.85
D2000014	Market Development Assistance	50	50			47.75	47.8			52.55	52.6					32.50	32.50
D2000020	Assistance to CEMCOT for setting up of infrastructure for Environmental Management															214.67	
D2000084	Provision of Common Facilities for Small Industries Cluster Development Programme															0.01	0.01
D2000087	Cluster Development Programme under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	75	25			190.03	31.06	750	250	82.08	75.24	1098.99	378.51	3750	1250	750.00	250.00
D2000088	Group approach for Development of Handlooms under Integrated Handloom Development Schemes	75	25			437.52	543.07	750	250	210.72	52.44	3750	1250	3750	1250	750.00	250.00
D2000089	Marketing Incentive under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	50	50			3900	3900	3900	3900	3900	3900	19500	19500	21875	21875	3900.00	3900.00
D2400021	Works under Economic Importance Scheme						650.14				638.18					1000	
D2800004	Support for setting up of Urban Self Employment and Urban Wage Employment Programme	75	25													237.11	79.04

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed		
								Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure								
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
D2800007	Staff to monitor District Planning Cell	50	50														4.46	4.46
D3100002	Transfer to Tamilnadu State Consumer Welfare Fund																0.00	0.00
D3200011	Basic Education / Equivalency Programme (Padikkum Bharatham Programme)	75	25			492.62					199.35		69.98				375.00	125.00
D3200010	ICT in Schools																2544.00	577.34
D3200012	Establishment of Smart schools in under ICT in schools	50	50														13.35	13.35
D3300002	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme - Phase II																8655	
D3400003	Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums	50	50			10.50		6.21		6.21							62.53	62.53
D3400004	Microfilming of Records of Tamil Nadu Archives	75	25			0.00				1.35	0.45							
D3500001	Expenditure on National Service Scheme in Universities and Colleges	58	42			683.80	488.42			756.64	540.46						752.17	544.68
D3500002	Expenditure on National Service Scheme in Higher Secondary Schools	58	42			263.66	188.33		461.00	268.00	192.08						287.25	207.99
D3600007	Strengthening of AYUSH system	75	25														225	75.00
D3600009	Grants to Tamil Nadu State Illness Assistance Society	90	10	904.16	1808.32	167.00	333.00	137.50	275.00	137.50	275.00	904.16	1808.32	904.16	1808.32		450	50.00
D3600013	Improvement of Infrastructure in AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries	85	15	9384.00	1656.00				1656.00					9384.00	1656.00		1408	248.00
D3900001	Administration of Justice	50	50			0.00	0.00	77.68	77.68	77.68	77.68	77.68	77.68				39.25	39.25
D4200004	Machinery for the Enforcement of P.C.R. Act of 1955	50	50			23.58	23.58	22.81	22.81	22.81	22.81	137.82	137.82	132.21	132.21		23.25	23.25
D4200013	Assistance to the people of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe Community affected by riots	50	50			87.22	87.22	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	562.50	562.50	562.50	562.50		112.50	112.50
D4200018	Pre-matric Scholarships to Other Backward Classes, Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department	50	50	2500.00	2500.00	280.00	280.00	1046.00	1046.00	701.00	701.00	2401.44	2401.44	3101.50	3101.50		350.50	350.50

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 projected outlay at 2006-07 prices		Annual Plan - 2010-11 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan - 2011-12-				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Exp. at current prices		12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed	
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share
								Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share						
D4200019	Pre-matric Scholarships to Other Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities Welfare Department	50	50			280.00	280.00	1046.00	1046.00	701.00	701.00	2401.44	2401.44	3101.50	3101.50	350.50	350.50
D4200022	Scholarships to students belonging to Minority Communities	75	25			2088.36	696.12			2662.50	887.50	4750.86	1583.62	7905.41	2635.14	2266.00	755.33
D4300013	Upgradation of Government Industrial Training Institutes as Centre of Excellence	75	25			280.45	93.48	62.53	20.84	235.54	78.51	369.10	232.03	211.54	70.52	93.55	31.18
D4300014	Centre of Excellence in existing Industrial Training Institutes	75	25	926.38	308.80	940.92	313.64	78.82	25.61	1035.57	345.19	926.38	308.80	0.01	0.01	17.27	5.76
D4400003	Scheme of prevention and control Juvenile Social mal adjustment			441.84	355.14	80.73	80.74	130.09	43.36	130.09	43.36	443.30	356.60	650.50	225.00	173.45	
D4400005	Formation of Juvenile Justice Board under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	35	65	154.23	384.35	38.61	71.69	71.46	132.72	71.46	132.72	110.07	289.19	530.88	985.92	71.46	132.72
D4400006	State Adoption Resource Agency															102.92	
D4500001	SABLA															5500	
D4600004	Modernisation of Police Force	75	25			765.00		2460.55	140.00							2625.00	875.00
D4600002	Creation of Land records	50	50													157.50	157.50
D4800002	Buildings															75.80	
D4800003	Modernisation of Prisons															0.05	0.05

ANNEXURE V - A

DRAFT STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13 - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 Prices)		Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12	12th Plan Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 Prices)		Annual Plan 2012-13 (Proposed)	
		Total Outlay	of which flow to TSP	Actual Expenditure Under TSP	Approved Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Anticipated Expenditure under TSP (at current prices)	Total Outlay	of which flow to TSP	Total Outlay	of which flow to TSP
					Total Outlay	of which flow to TSP	Total Outlay	of which flow to TSP					
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	288590	3174	60	85617	746	85617	746	5082			117362	640
	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	707	156	16107	156	16107	156	1167			19714	404
	Animal Husbandry	45870	505		26488	191	26488	191	357			28609	244
	Fisheries	55770	613		22896		22896		0			28366	
	Forestry & Wild Life	128500	1414	127	13501	128	13501	128	5739			14120	123
	Cooperation	113900	1253	90	23406	90	23406	90	450			27784	90
	Special Program for Rural Development	669168	7361	3000	266124	2770	273457	2770	17413			284286	3612
	Community Development & Panchayats	354960	3905	87	8763	170	8763	170	3284			131277	1303
	Power	1071120	11782		206636	764	206636	764	3802			151536	
	Industries	134658			24485	350	771	350	638			50488	350
	Roads and Bridges	1058760	11646		171389		117686		6482			139258	0
	General Education	314900	3464		230558	2409	230558	2409	3615			282905	2931
	Medical & Public Health	273000	3003		109805	1415	109805	1415	7510			170312	1444
	Water Supply & Sanitation	755535	8311		105558	1300	105558	1300	2285			143281	1722
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	3927	1423	70854	3690	70854	3690	11937			83079	7634
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	884		21900	513	21900	513	571			42879	682
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	4785		309285	6842	309285	6842	13983			427359	9922
	Nutrition	579160	6371		140198	1463	140198	1463	7270			57367	1759
	Others	1753953	20773	359	499930	2395	571009	2395	3787			600018	2071
	GRAND TOTAL	8534400	93878	5303	2353500	25392	2354495	25392	95372			2800000	34931

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2012-13 - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Target	Annual Plan - 2010-11		Annual Plan - 2011-12		Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	12th Five Year Plan (Tentative)	Annual Plan 2012-13 (Proposed)
				Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	Persons			248750	248750	248750	1016213		248750
		farmers			51988	51988	51988	462317		51988
		Members of Coop.			185637	185637	185637	562851		185637
2	Soil & Water Conservation	Farmers			6581	6581	6581	47021		6581
3	Animal Husbandry	Students						4547		
		Families			33372	33372	33372	149786		33372
4	Forestry and Wildlife	Families			167181	167181	167181	429356		167181
5	Rural Development	Families			218138	218138	218138	990091		218138
6	Community Development	Families						6086		
		Persons /(Job card			2685231	2685231	2685231	5397588		2685231
7	Energy	Pumpsets			923	923	923	2864		923
		Families(Huts)			30126	30126	30126	104871		30126
8	Industries	Persons (lakh)			95.17	95.17	95.17	1372388		95.17
9	Transport Roads and Bridges	Villages	Not fixed		203	203	203	1249	To be finalised	203
10	General Education	Students			3888000	3888000	3888000	14100352		3888000
11	Medical and Public Health	Patients			21956	21956	21956	127087		21956
		Mothers			138480	138480	138480	1024429		138480
		perosns						124416		
12	Water supply and sanitation	Habitation						3915		
		Villages			1625	1625	1625	4201		1625
13	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Families			652719	652719	652719	2656578		652719
		Students						1749447		

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Target	Annual Plan - 2010-11		Annual Plan - 2011-12		Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	12th Five Year Plan (Tentative)	Annual Plan 2012-13 (Proposed)
				Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Target
14	Social Welfare	OAPs		1014172	1014172	1014172	3260894		1014172	
		Persons					125628			
		Families		44,511	44,511	44,511	205912		44,511	
15	Nutrition	Children		672826	672826	672826	4103455		672826	
		Mothers					346683			
		families					15330			
16	Labour and Employment	Youths/candidates		35122	35122	35122	320168		35122	

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2012-13- FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

ANNEXURE VI- A

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 Prices)		Annual Plan 2010-11 Actual Expenditure Under SCSP	Annual Plan 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Anticipated Expenditure Under SCSP (at current prices)	Twelfth Plan Tentative Projected Outlay (at 2011-12 Prices)		Annual Plan 2012-13 (Proposed)	
		Total Outlay	of which flow to SCSP		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		Total Outlay		of which flow to SCSP	Total Outlay	of which flow to SCSP	Total Outlay
				Total Outlay		of which flow to SCSP	Total Outlay		of which flow to SCSP				
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	288590	56275	15179	85617	19140	85617	19140	51983			117362	25646
	Soil & Water Conservation	64317	12542	1100	16107	1446	16107	1446	5928			19714	1446
	Animal Husbandry	45870	8945	85	26488	5642	26488	5642	7928			28609	7189
	Fisheries	55770	10875		22896	0	22896	0	229			28366	
	Forestry & Wild Life	128500	25058		13501		13501		12497			14120	
	Cooperation	113900	22211	4025	23405	2025	23406	2025	6895			27784	4025
	Special Program for Rural Development	669168	130488	118072	266124	83380	273457	83380	255155			284286	86342
	Community Development & Panchayats	354960	69217		8763	169	8763	169	110926			131277	47799
	Power	1071120		10000	206636	11796	206636	11796	70857			151536	
	Industries	134658	8085	18983	771	6400	771	6400	33882			50488	6400
	Roads and Bridges	1058760	206458	13385	125019	28000	117686	28000	190677			139258	31500
	General Education	314900	61406	30735	230559	76394	230558	76394	150181			282905	84055
	Medical & Public Health	273000	53235	34193	109805	27351	109805	27351	112811			170312	44243
	Water Supply & Sanitation	755535	147329	15134	105558	26816	105558	26816	91545			143281	18690
	Housing	204524	39882	2082	12915	2775	12915	2775	99031			8431	2754
	Urban Development	611063	119157	10837	222673	9600	222673	9600	29349			244584	5257
	Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs	356959	69607	51654	70854	38315	70854	38315	241912			83079	51734
	Labour & Labour Welfare	80320	15662	4934	21900	9035	21900	9035	66804			42879	15584
	Social Security & Social Welfare	434960	84817	45769	309285	83963	309285	83963	272512			427359	101433
	Nutrition	579160	112936	22957	140198	26208	140198	26208	113810			57367	26251
	Other Social Services	938366	407597	10603	334426	42975	335421	42975	7309333			347003	50513
		8534400	1661782	409727	2353500	501430	2354495	501430	9234245			2800000	610861

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP)

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2012-13 - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS - PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

Sl.No	Major Head/ Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan - 2010-11		Annual Plan - 2011-12		Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	12th Five Year Plan (tentative)	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed)
			Target	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Target
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	10	11.
1	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	Farmers/ Persons		3505	3505	3505	3505	16980		3505
		members of Coop.		5570	5570	5570	5570	41140		5570
2	Soil & Water	Farmers		1145	1145	1145	1145	8118		1145
3	Animal Husbandry	Families		13165	13165	13165	13165	42495		13165
4	Forestry and Wildlife	Families		4850	4850	4850	4850	30355		4850
5	Rural Development /Community Development	Families		10638	10638	10638	10638	51584		10638
		Persons						610		
6	Micro medium and small industries (Handloom &)	Persons		31720	31720	31720	31720	663481		31720
		Families		140	140	140	140	703		140
7	Transport Roads and Bridges	Villages						156		
8	General Education	Students		81981	81981	81981	81981	268634		81981
9	Medical and Public Health	Patients /Children		87251	87251	87251	87251	386943		87251
		Mothers		6908	6908	6908	6908	43875		6908
		perosns		832	832	832	832	126775		832
10	Water supply and sanitation	Habitation/ Villages/ Families		117	117	117	117	786		117
		Villages						0		
11	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe	Families		52550	52550	52550	52550	155640		52550
		Students						2631		
		Habitations						9		
		Schools						26		
12	Social Welfare	OAPs						25534		
		Persons						55		
		Families		1179	1179	1179	1179	2456		1179
13	Nutrition	Children		57942	57942	57942	57942	326765		57942
		Mothers		10120	10120	10120	10120	29949		10120
		Families						1799		
14	Labour and Employment	Youths/ Candidates		126	126	126	126	581		126

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2012-13 - PROPOSED OUTLAYS
FINANCIAL OUTLAYS / EXPENDITURE FOR VOLUNTARY SECTOR

Sl.No.	Schemes	Eleventh Plan (2007-11) Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)	Annual Plan 2010-11 Actual Expenditure 2010-11	Annual Plan (2011-12)		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Anticipated Expenditure (at current prices)	12th Five Year Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices	(₹ in Lakh)
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			Annual Plan 2012-13 Proposed Outlay
0.	1.	2.	3.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Grants to voluntary Health Institutions for the implementation of Post-Partum programme		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
2	Starting of Rehabilitation Home for the Adult Mentally retarded girls		19.98	19.98	19.98	99.90	19.98	19.98
3	Assistance to Reputed NGO's for Special Institutions for Mentally Retarded		794.86	794.86	794.86	3974.30	794.86	794.86
5	Scheme for Promotion of Awareness in Children Adoption		14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00	14.00	14.00
6	Home for aged owned by voluntary agencies		65.30	65.30	65.30	326.50	65.30	65.30
7	Assistance to Half Way Homes to the Girl Children		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
8	Assistance for starting of two day care centres for mentally childrens in Theni district through NGO's		9.40	9.40	9.40	18.80	9.40	9.40
9	Establishment of free hearse service is Govt. Medical Institutions through IRCS			532.46	532.46	532.46	532.46	532.46
10	Setting up of reception centre for adopting new born female babies			47.45	47.45	47.45	47.45	47.45
11	program for the care od desitute children- Assistance to Pvt Institutions		161.23	161.23	161.23	806.15	161.23	161.23
12	program for the care od desitute children- Assistance to Pvt Institutions		45.50	45.50	45.50	227.50	45.50	45.50
	Setting up of reception centre for adopting new born female babies			47.45				

WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES

DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2012-13- FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR WC

Sl.No.	Schemes *	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 Prices)		Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12				Eleventh Plan 2007-12	12th Five Year Plan Tentative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed	
		Total Outlay	of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure Under WC	Approved Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Anticipated Expenditure Under WC	Total Outlay	of which flow to WC	Total Outlay	of which flow to WC
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1	Relief Scheme for Tamil Nadu Marine Fisherwomen during lean months			1718.36	1815	1815	1941.46	1941.46				1950	1950
2	Tamil Nadu Women Development Project (Mahalir Thittam)			54.71	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2				88.96	88.96
3	Opening of Degree Courses in Government Colleges (Men or Women) and Development schemes			7.47	328.49	328.49	8.56	8.56				8.56	8.56
5	Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme			24947.5	24947.5	21205	63532.4	54003				14292	12148.2
8	Menstrual Hygiene Programme			0	4560.91	4560.91	4560.91	4560.91				4560.91	4560.91
9	New Initiative on Infant, Child, Mother Morbidity and Mortality			2805.29	3389.97	3389.97	2803.14	2803.14				1937.29	1937.29
10	Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme for the female members of Below Poverty Line families for delivery			26399.47	44083.4	44083.4	57202	57202				53280	53280
11	Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme for the female members of below povertyline families for delivery under Special Component Plan			9343.85	14893.1	14893.1	19325	19325				18000	18000
12	Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme for the female members of Below Poverty Line families for delivery under Tribal Sub-Plan			0	595.72	595.72	773	773				720	720
13	Special Incentive Scheme to promote literacy among scheduled caste girls studying in standard III to V			399.89	400	400	400	400				2500	2500
14	Special incentive scheme to promote literacy among scheduled caste girls studying VI standard			399.58	400	400	400	400				1700	1700
15	Free Supply of Bicycles to all girl students belonging to Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes / Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity studying in Standard XI and XII in the Government / Government Aided Higher Secondary Schools			2268.38	2268.39	2268.39	2268.39	2268.39				2748.38	2748.38
16	Free Education to the Students of SC / ST / SC converts to Christianity Girls Students studying P.G.Courses			27.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5				52.5	52.5

0.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
17	Rewards-Incentive Scheme for Rural MBC/DNC Girls Students of Std.I to VI			700	700	700	1435	1435				2870	2870
18	Free Supply of Bicycles to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities - Girls Students studying in Standard XI and XII in the Government / Government Aided Higher Secondary Schools			2514.55	2548.4	2548.4	2925	2925				3079	3079
19	Free Supply of Bicycles to Backward Classes Girls Students studying in Standard XI and XII in the Government / Government Aided Higher Secondary Schools			3577.62	3580.4	3580.4	3974.2	3974.2				4196	4196
20	Chief Minister Farmers security scheme - Financial Assistance for the marriage of members				64.94	64.94						108.93	108.93
21	Chief Minister Farmers security scheme- Financial Assistance for the marriage of the children of the members				1056.44	1056.44						19.81	19.81
22	Chief Minister Farmers security scheme - Financial Assistance for the marriage of members under Special Component Plan				48.24	48.24						48.24	48.24
23	Chief Minister Farmers security scheme - Financial Assistance for the marriage of the children of the members under Special Component Plan				482.04	482.04						482.04	482.04
24	Chief Minister Farmers security scheme- Financial Assistance for the marriage of the children of the members				108.93	108.93						108.93	108.93
25	Chief Minister Farmers security scheme- Financial Assistance for the marriage of members				19.81	19.81						19.81	19.81
26	Starting of new Industrial Training Institutes for women			50.94	60.9	60.9	73.97	73.97				78.94	78.94
27	Assistance to Scheme for Girl Child Welfare			5625	5625	5625	8625.25	8625.25				8625.25	8625.25
28	Assistance to Scheme for Girls Child Welfare under Special Component Plan			1874.84	1875	1875	1875	1875				1875	1875
29	Savings Certificates Schemes for encouraging widow re-marriage			33.3	51.09	51.09	161.8	161.8				161.8	161.8
30	Marriage Assistance for the marriage of daughters of poor widows			1475.3	1411.71	1411.71	2577.41	2577.41				2577.41	2577.41
31	Marriage Assistance for Orphan girls			81	116.56	116.56	293.15	293.15				293.15	293.15
32	Tamil Nadu Women Development Project (Mahalir Thittam)			3621.03	4960.24	4960.24	5260.24	5260.24				5559.28	5559.28
33	Financial Assistance for Marriage of Girls Below Poverty Line under "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Thirumana Thittam"			30360.8	35059.6	35059.6	57672.2	57672.2				49242.63	49242.63
34	Financial Assistance for Marriage of Girls Below Poverty Line under "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Thirumana Thittam" under Tribal Sub-Plan			420.95	723.28	723.28	5520.25	5520.25				5506	5506

0.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
35	Marriage Assistance for Orphan Girls under Special Component Plan			48.3	52.25	52.25	80.6	80.6				105	105
36	Marriage Assistance for the marriage of daughters of poor widows under Special Component Plan			370.7	399.17	399.17	925.66	925.66				1234.03	1234.03
37	Tailoring Centres for Tribal Women			9.09	8.49	8.49	11.04	11.04				15.02	15.02
38	Tamil Nadu Government Inter Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme			18.75	35.66	35.66	236.28	236.28				331.46	331.46
39	Tamil Nadu Government Inter Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme under Special Component Plan			499.35	698.72	698.72	760.08	760.08				858.73	858.73
40	Tamil Nadu Women Development Project (Mahalir Thittam) under Special Component Plan			924.63	1259.86	1259.86	1259.86	1259.86				1259.86	1259.86
41	Financial Assistance for Marriage of Girls Below Poverty Line under "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Thirumana Thittam" under Special Component Plan			6484	12855.3	12855.3	15112.8	15112.8				15312.75	15312.75
				127062.15	171616	167874	262126	252597				205807.67	203663.87

WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES										
DRAFT ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2012-13 - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR WC										
Sl.No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Target	Annual Plan (2010-11)		Annual Plan (2011-12)		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Anticipated Achievement	12th Five Year Plan (tentative) Target	Annual Plan 2012-13 (proposed) Target
				Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement			
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	10	11.
Not available										

Information on 15 Flagship Programmes

Annexure-IX

Sl.No.	Name of the Programmes	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Centre Share Released	State Share Released	Actual Exp.	Centre Share Released	State Share Released	Actual Exp.	Centre Share Released	State Share Released	Actual Exp.	Centre Share Released	State Share Released	Actual Exp.
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Act	51629.00	5729.00	51642.00	140126.00	19198.00	100515.00	137119.00	23128.00	167637.00	202489.00	29350.00	232456.00
2	Indira Awas Yojna *	12797.00	4282.00	17079.00	17984.00	5994.00	23978.00	35178.00	11726.00	46904.00	34741.00	11580.00	46321.00
3	National Rural Health Mission	68544		43380	50200	5803	67669	55006	9592	71879	62715	16200	73867
4	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	54320	23926.887	61493.6	45414.47	24960.71	84410.1	48366.1	31551.01	78157.511	62465.34	29278.09	119370.94
5	Mid Day Meal Scheme	14113.27	6568.96	18604.34	24216.98	5881.5	25898.53	36882.78	6718.13	28006.8	44266.09	8821.69	49015.2
6	Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission												
	Water Supply	3236	1010	6166	5076	1423	12521	3978	1704	12094	365	156	9698
	Water Resources (flood control)							49.9		41.99	9303.21		9187.44
	housing	3970.89	3042.64		9077.74	6487.95	8210.6	1260.4	8790.2	11059.51	2760.77	12962.17	17387.16
	JNNURM-UIG	16093	6532	22633	26586	1037	46069	37724	15423	58398	2636	1053	4997
	JNNURM-UIDSSMT	10493	772	11265	29232	3789	33021	1935	243	2178	2136	267	2403
7	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	7102.50	-	10344.50	8868.30	-	13844.70	52000.00	-	51483.30	46953.30	-	35487.10
8	National Social Assistance Programme	18479.19	31427.76	29554.75	32070.19	44563.01	39057.25	28618	47842.35	46531.1	40693.4	66862.78	32455.4
9	Integrated Child Development Scheme	198.77		301.83	242.47		356.22	324.17		381.66	404.35		397.26
10	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	20992.45	52000	75737.76	28983.87	50600	83079.66	31795.07	52300	82542.99	39353.33	45399.56	79165.74
11	National Horticulture Mission	10396.6			9688			11854.98			10103.53		
12	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme												
13	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana	10077.09		99.77	1772.48		500	11929.5		15414.77	3912.48		22242.39
14	Skill Development Mission										Nil		
15	Total Sanitaion Campaign **	2243.15	4369.44	9647.64	473.31	2966.38	5595.02	6166.15	2875.49	8401.92	7794.35	3712.65	8157.03
	u Expenditure upto 22.2.2012												

* In Tamil Nadu IAY Scheme is being implemented in a modified way by providing safe concrete Roofed houses with additional fund from the State Budget. State share shown in the column is

** State Share includes beneficiary contribution also.

*** The proposed Labour Budget of ₹ 4000 Crores is yet to be approved by Government of India

Information on 15 Flagship Programmes

Annexure-IX

Name of the Programmes	2011-12			12th Five Year Plan Tenative Projected Outlay at 2011-12 Prices		Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed	
	Centre Share Released	State Share Released	Anticipated Exp.	Centre Share	State Share	Centre Share	State Share
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Act	u 259752.22	u 35730.00	u 235279.00	0.00	0.00	**400000.00	32285.00
Indira Awas Yojna *	33937.00	11312.00	45249.00	134648.25	44882.75	33937.00	100553.00
National Rural Health Mission	46754	3803	90077	76507	13501	PIP under process	
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	66937.15	35953.76	97742.67	704103.83	379132.83	129064.61	69496.33
Mid Day Meal Scheme	8334.68	8503.97	16838.65				
Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission							
Water Supply	1903	1356	10075	10281	4406	8245	1990
Water Resources (flood control)	18677.53		10017.92			31586.06	
Housing		10804.07	32993.07	60000	85300	10000	10000
JNNURM-UIG	17879	4568	17879	47142	30279	7054	19708
JNNURM-UIJSSMT	75	9	84	10313	1284	13432	1674
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	16000.00	-	16000.00	130924.10	-	4725.00	-
National Social Assistance Programme							
Integrated Child Development Scheme	281.56		393.46			6192.761	
National Rural Drinking Water Programme	26456	73635.01	100091.01	194250	513600	31500	84000
National Horticulture Mission	14500						
Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme							
Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana				3727.37		1225.44	
Skill Development Mission							
Total Sanitation Campaign **	3831.03	2575.81	3863.10	20508.02	16499.80	19268.34	7612.24
u Expenditure upto 22.2.2012							
* In Tamil Nadu IAY Scheme is only the Matching Share.							
** State Share includes beneficia							
*** The proposed Labour Budget							

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