

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Demographic Profile

The Territory of Pondicherry was merged with the Indian Union with effect from 01.11.1954 in accordance with the de-facto agreement between the Government of India and the Government of France, which was signed on 21.10.1954. De-jure transfer of Pondicherry took place on 16th August 1962. Thereafter, the Union Territory of Pondicherry is administered under the provisions of Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The Union Territory of Pondicherry consists of four regions namely Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another. Pondicherry region which is on the east coast, about 162 kms. south of Chennai is the largest of these and consists of 12 scattered areas interspersed with enclaves of Villupuram and Cuddalore Districts of Tamil Nadu. Karaikal region is about 160 kms. south of Pondicherry and it is surrounded by Nagapattinam District of Tamil Nadu. Yanam region is located about 840 kms. northeast of Pondicherry near Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. Mahe region lies almost parallel to Pondicherry 653 kms. away on the west coast near Tellicherry in Kerala.

The Union Territory of Pondicherry is 480 Sq. kms. in area and has a population of 9,74,345 according to the 2001 census. The region-wise break-up is as follows:

Table - 1

Region	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population	Male	Female	Literacy Rate
Pondicherry	290	7,35,332	3,69,428	3,65,904	80.70
Karaikal	161	1,70,791	84,487	86,304	81.90
Mahe	9	36,828	17,146	19,675	95.70
Yanam	20	31,394	15,893	15,501	73.70
Total	480	9,74,345	4,86,961	4,87,384	81.20

The male population is placed at 4,86,961 as compared to 4,87,384 female population, registering a sex ratio of 1,001 females for every 1000 males. According to sample Registration System, the birth rate as on 2001 in the Union Territory of Pondicherry works out to 17.9 while the death rate is 7.0%. The infant mortality rate is 22 per 1000 live births. The scheduled Castes population is 1,57,771 and

accounts for 16.19% of the total population. There are no Scheduled Tribes in the UT of Pondicherry according to 2001 Census Report.

Red loam, Coastal deltaic alluvium, Red laterite etc. are the major types of soil of the four regions of UT of Pondicherry. The mean maximum temperature is 38.2°C and Mean Minimum Temperature is 24°C.

Major source of rainfall is from North-East monsoon. The average rainfall details of the Union Territory of Pondicherry are tabled here under.

Table - 2

Region	Actual Rainfall in mm (June-May)					
	Normal	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Pondicherry	1250	1968	1674	864	1094	885
Karaikal	1259	1523	1306	961	1653	1012
Mahe	3377	3174	2780	3261	2709	2805
Yanam	1099	1913	1272	794	1128	847

Pondicherry is connected with Chennai by Broad Gauge railway line via Villupuram. Karaikal has no railway facility and the nearest railway station is Nagoor which is located at about 12 kms. from Karaikal. Mahe is on the Broad Gauge line between Kozhikodu and Thalassery. Yanam has no railway facility and the nearest railway station is Kakinada, which is located at about 26 Kms from Yanam. Gingee and Pennaiyar are the major rivers in the Pondicherry region. While Gingee river traverses diagonally from North-West to South-East, Pennaiyar river forms the southern border of the Pondicherry region. A branch of Pennaiyar river called Malattar flows through the Pondicherry region. Cauvery river and its seven tributaries serve Karaikal region. While Godavari is the only major river in the Yanam region, the rivers Mahe and Moolakadavu serve Mahe region. According to the Geological Survey of India, the mineral deposits in the Union Territory of Pondicherry include Lime Stone, Clay, Lignite and Phosphatic rocks, Brick clay, Canker, Garnet Sands, sea shells, laterite and beach sands etc. Yanam Region does not have any mineral resources of economic value.

The Union Territory constitutes a single district consisting of 264 census villages, 129 revenue villages 6 taluks (4 in Pondicherry, 2 in Karaikal) and 2 sub sub-taluks (Mahe & Yanam). For the purpose of Development administration the Territory is divided into six blocks namely (i) Ariankuppam block (ii) Oulgaret block (iii) Villianur block (iv) Karaikal block (v) Mahe block and (vi) Yanam block consisting of 47 circles of village level units. Pondicherry Panchayats Act of 1973 &

Municipalities Act of 1973 came into force in 1974. There are 5 municipalities, namely Pondicherry, Oulgaret, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. There are 10 Commune Panchayats, namely, (i) Villianur (ii) Mannadipet (iii) Ariyankuppam (iv) Bahour (v) Nettapakkam (vi) Thirunallar (vii) Neravy (viii) Nedungadu (ix) Kottoucherry and (x) T.R. Pattinam.

The Union Territory of Pondicherry has an unique mixed economic scenario. Agriculture continues to be the mainstay of the economy with a distinct urban bias. As against the national pattern, the percentage of population in urban areas is much higher than the population in rural areas. The entire Mahe and Yanam regions have been classified as urban. 66% of the territory is classified as urban as against the All India level of 25.7%.

1.2 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices:

A study of sectoral contribution of GSDP reveals the role of each sector in the economy and the extent of its influence in the overall economic development. It may be seen from the details given in Table-3 that the share of Primary sector at current prices is declining over the previous year. The respective shares of Secondary and Tertiary sectors are showing an increasing trend. These changes in sectoral contribution reveal that the economy of the U.T. of Pondicherry is gradually shifting from Agriculture activities to Non-Agriculture activities.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Table - 3

Sl. No.	Items	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (P)
1.	Primary Sector	21192 (7.11)	24455 (7.84)	24267 (6.42)	23471 (5.63)	23496 (5.31)
2.	Secondary Sector	146216 (49.03)	140290 (44.98)	189943 (50.24)	213402 (51.22)	227578 (51.39)
3.	Tertiary Sector	130794 (43.86)	147176 (47.18)	163855 (43.34)	179799 (43.15)	191733 (43.30)
	Total	298202 (100.00)	311921 (100.00)	378065 (100.00)	416672 (100.00)	442807 (100.00)

Note: The figures in parenthesis indicate sector wise percentage contribution to total GSDP
P : Provisional Source : Dte. of Economics and Statistics, Pondicherry

The period 1998-99 to 2002-03 (P) was one of unprecedented growth of GSDP (at current prices) at a rate of 10.40 per cent per year. For the same period, the average annual growth of GSDP (at constant prices) works out to 6.65 per cent. The GSDP of the U.T. of Pondicherry at current prices during 2002-03 (P) has been estimated at Rs.442807 lakhs, which indicates an increase of 6.27% growth over the previous year. The Revised Estimates of 2001-02 shows Rs.416672 lakhs, which is

10.21% more than of 2000-01 estimates. The GSDP of the Final Estimates of 2000-01 is recorded at Rs.378065 lakhs, which shows an increase of 21.21% growth over previous year, which was mainly due to enormous positive growth rate of Manufacturing Registered sector. For 1999-2000, Rs.311921 lakhs is estimated and an increase of 4.60% growth has been observed over previous year. The details are given in Table-4.

**GROWTH RATE OF GSDP OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
(AT CURRENT PRICES)**

Table - 4

Sl. No.	Items	98-99	99-2K	2K-01	01-02	02-03 (P)
I	PRIMARY SECTOR	20.38	15.39	-0.77	-3.28	0.10
1.	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	25.91	23.61	-3.56	-5.77	-1.48
2.	Forestry & Logging	15.66	4.77	4.06	1.09	0.85
3.	Fishing	12.44	2.70	4.32	0.86	2.89
4.	Mining & Quarrying	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
II	SECONDARY SECTOR	10.94	-4.05	35.39	12.35	6.64
5.	Manufacturing:					
5.1	Registered	8.88	-5.71	36.23	19.96	1.89
5.2	Unregistered	10.62	12.95	13.97	6.36	2.88
6.	Construction	35.37	-8.73	52.33	9.00	6.38
7.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	-43.84	-160.62	-485.31	-738.83	-117.97
III	TERTIARY SECTOR	15.66	12.53	11.33	9.73	6.64
8.	Transport, Storage & Communication:					
8.1	Railways	28.00	12.50	-25.00	-3.70	7.69
8.2	Transport by other means & Storage	12.81	15.79	13.16	9.67	9.42
8.3	Communication	22.38	5.72	12.17	13.26	4.71
9.	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	25.03	5.47	8.93	-5.29	3.39
10.	Banking & Insurance	14.33	-5.73	19.84	4.01	8.62
11.	Real Estate Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	12.30	21.90	21.10	34.28	9.00
12.	Public Administration	27.49	16.81	2.08	14.17	7.96
13.	Other Services	-2.40	21.99	6.53	5.86	5.96
IV	Total (I+II+III)	13.60	4.60	21.21	10.21	6.27

Source : DES, Pondicherry

Centre for Monitoring the Indian Economy (CMIE) had estimated the index of Development of Union Territory of Pondicherry at 136 as compared to the All India level of 100. The National Population Commission had ranked Pondicherry as number one among 35 States and Union Territories based on a composite index of 13 vital health indicators. As such, the Union Territory of Pondicherry is generally regarded as a State with highly favourable socio-economic indicators.

1.3 Per Capita Income :

The estimates of Per Capita Income at current prices from 1998-99 to 2002-03 are given below :-

(in Rs.)

Table - 5

Years	Per Capita Income
1998-1999	28,768
1999-2000	29,383
2000-2001	35,190
2001-2002	37,696
2002-2003	39,774

1.4 Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty and unemployment are two major issues that need to be given focused attention in our plan schemes. As per the Tenth plan projections that poverty ratio in UT of Pondicherry may reduce from 20.5% (as per the Poverty Live Survey 1999-2000 conducted by the Planning Commission) to 7.7% as against the national average of 27.1% in 1999-2000 to 19.5% by the end of the Tenth Plan. Development of infrastructure facilities would lead to sectoral growth, increase in per capita income and creation of more employment opportunities both under organized as well unorganized sectors. Special attention will also be given towards effective implementation of centrally funded rural poverty alleviation programme and urban poverty alleviation programme. Funds available through Lead Bank scheme will be fully utilized towards implementation of economic development schemes dovetailed with state subsidy for various disadvantaged groups like women, SCs, backward classes and disabled and promotion of self employment schemes for educated unemployed youths. Implementation of many welfare schemes would also indirectly contribute towards lifting many poor families above the poverty line by the end of the Tenth Plan.

1.5 Outlay and Expenditure under Plan since Inception

During the First Plan and Second Plan the Territory was under the transitional stage politically. However the Territory was covered by development Planning in the penultimate year of the First Five Year Plan.

The development expenditure incurred since 1954-55 under plan is given below :-

(Rs. lakh)

Table - 6

Plan	Period	Outlay	Expenditure to Outlay	% of Expenditure
First Plan	1951-1956	73.96	50.30	68.01
Second Plan	1956-1961	476.50	339.27	71.20
Third Plan	1961-1966	692.73	603.27	87.09
Fourth Plan	1969-1974	1454.00	1436.04	98.76
Fifth Plan	1974-1978	2536.09	2465.69	97.22
Sixth Plan	1980-1985	10078.41	9896.77	98.20
Seventh Plan	1985-1990	23385.00	23255.82	99.45
Eighth Plan	1992-1997	70918.00	69871.23	98.52
Ninth Plan	1997-2002	145612.00	144804.90	99.45
Tenth Plan	2002-2007	190649.00		
Annual Plan	2002-2003	41205.00	41155.13	99.88
Annual Plan	2003-2004	46863.00	46817.00	99.90
Annual Plan	2004-2005	61500.00		
Annual Plan	2005-2006	110000.00 (Proposed)		