

# DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07

## 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>9,74,345</b>	<b>4,86,961</b>	<b>4,87,384</b>	<b>81.20</b>

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	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Pondicherry	1250	864	1094	885	1281.80	1183.60
Karaikal	1259	961	1653	1012	1434.20	1654.30
Mahe	3377	3261	2709	2805	3307.80	2485.40
Yanam	1099	794	1128	847	1037.10	809.80

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 two districts namely, Pondicherry and Karaikal consisting of 264 census villages, 129 revenue villages 6 taluks (4 in Pondicherry, 2 in Karaikal) and 2 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) Nettareppam (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%.

### 1.3 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices

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

Sector	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 (P)	2004-05 (QE)	2005-06 (AE)
Primary	23568 (-2.88)	25766 (9.33)	26164 (1.54)	21940 (-16.14)	23875 (8.82)
Secondary	213401 (12.35)	261895 (22.75)	306655 (17.09)	352519 (14.96)	391060 (10.93)
Tertiary	181840 (10.98)	215464 (18.49)	241813 (12.23)	271208 (12.16)	304683 (12.34)
<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>418809 (10.78)</b>	<b>503125 (20.13)</b>	<b>574632 (14.21)</b>	<b>645667 (12.36)</b>	<b>719618 (11.85)</b>

**Note:** The figures in the parentheses show the percentage change over previous year  
P: Provisional ; QE: Quick Estimate; AE : Actual Estimate

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Pondicherry

The estimates on GSDP of the Union Territory which was at Rs.418809 lakh at current prices for the year 2001-02 rose to Rs.503125 lakh for the year 2002-03 and Rs.574632 lakh for the year 2003-04 and Rs.645667 lakh for the year 2004-05 and Rs.719618 lakh for the year 2005-06 respectively with an increase of 20.13% and 14.21% and 12.36% and 11.85% respectively over previous years. The major contributor for the growth in GSDP is the Secondary sector especially Manufacturing Registered sector whose GVA are supplied by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) based on the results of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). As per the ASI results, GVA of Manufacturing sector rose from Rs.145016 lakh for 2000-01 to Rs.173742 lakh for 2001-02 and Rs.202918 lakh for the year 2002-03 showing an increase of 36.10 %, 19.80% and 16.79% respectively over the previous years.

### 1.4 Per Capita Income

The estimates of Per Capita Income (NSDP) at current prices from 2001-02 to 2005-06 are given below:-

Table-4

Years	Per capita income at current prices in Rupees
2001-02	37926
2002-03	45431
2003-04	50936
2004-05	56034
2005-06	61064

## 1.5 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-5

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
<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>2002-2007</b>	<b>190649.00</b>		
Annual Plan	2002-2003	41205.00	41155.13	99.88
Annual Plan	2003-2004	46863.00	46817.13	99.90
Annual Plan	2004-2005	61500.00	61404.76	99.84