

CHAPTER-II

TENTH PLAN 2002-07

The Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs.1906.49 crore for the Tenth Plan. The major Head of Development wise break up details are as follows :-

(Rs. crore)

Table -2.1

Sl. No.	Major Head of Development	X Five Year Plan Outlay (2002-07)	% for Tenth Plan
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	195.80	10.27
2.	Rural Development	31.52	1.65
3.	Irrigation and Flood Control	73.70	3.87
4.	Energy	165.60	8.69
5.	Industry and Minerals	173.00	9.07
6.	Transport	180.26	9.46
7.	Science, Tech. & Environment	3.16	0.16
8.	General Economic Services	81.75	4.29
9.	Social Services	924.40	48.49
10.	General Services	77.30	4.05
	Total	1906.49	100.00

The pattern of funding was as follows :-

(Rs. crore)

Tenth Plan

A. UT's own Resources

1. Loans against Small Savings	200.00
2. Additional Resources Mobilisation (ARM)	700.00

Total 900.00

B. Central Assistance

4. Normal Central Assistance	847.60
5. Assistance for EAP	17.54
6. Others	141.35

Total 1006.49

C. Aggregate Plan Resources 1906.49

D. Plan Outlay (2002-07) 1906.49

YEAR-WISE PATTERN OF FUNDING FOR THE TENTH PLAN 2002-07

(Rs. crore)

Table -2.2

Sl. No.	Resources	Tenth Plan	Annual Plans					Total Col.(4) to col.(8)
		2002-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Revised Outlay	Revised Outlay	Revised Outlay	Revised Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A	UT's Own Resources	900.00	210.73	282.63	420.00	629.50	796.60	2339.46
	1. Net Small Savings from UT	200.00	63.05	126.08	125.28	149.72	183.00	647.13
	2. ARM	700.00	147.68	156.55	165.00	180.00	266.00	915.23
	3. Adjustment of Opening Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.26	147.78	0.00	206.04
	4. Reimbursement of CST Collection	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.46	77.00	107.60	256.06
	5. EAP for Tsunami	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	75.00
	6. Loan from GOI from Small Savings collections from other States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.00 *	240.00
B	Central Assistance	1006.49	201.32	186.00	195.00	295.50	246.85	1124.67
	7. Grant							
	(i) General	709.83	136.02	124.00	133.00	195.50	76.85	665.37
	(ii) Tsunami	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	170.00	270.00
	8. Loan	296.66	65.30	62.00	62.00	0.00	0.00	189.30
C	Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B)	1906.49	412.05	468.63	615.00	925.00	1043.45	3464.13

* Ministry of Finance, Government of India advised the UT with Legislative to raise loan portion of Central Assistance for Plan, through market borrowings and UT Act has been amended accordingly. For the Annual Plan 2006-07, Planning Commission approved Normal Central Assistance of Rs.229.91 crore of which 70% is loan. Hence the UT was advised to raise loan of Rs.160.94 crore through market borrowings. To fund other Plan programmes, the UT was allowed to raise funds to a tune of Rs.79.16 through market borrowings. Since administrative procedure to raise funds through market borrowings could not be completed before 31st March 2007, at the request of UT, Government of India released Rs.240 crore (Rs.160.94 crore + Rs.79.16 crore) as loan from Small Savings collections from other states.

TENTH PLAN 2002-07
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Table - 2.3

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Major head / Minor Heads of Development</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>% of Expenditure</i>
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	29204.09	29005.09	99.32
II	Rural Development	7490.68	7291.12	97.34
III	Special Area Programmes	--	--	--
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	13838.74	13828.72	99.93
V	Energy	15854.41	15465.42	97.55
VI	Industry & Minerals	25939.57	25935.02	99.98
VII	Transport	25864.13	25853.37	99.96
VIII	Science, Technology & Environment	1161.50	1144.29	98.52
IX	General Economic Services	9774.16	9769.97	99.96
X	Social Services	169693.05	169667.21	99.98
XI	General Services	13092.67	12932.56	98.78
	<i>Sub total</i>	311913.00	310892.77	99.67
XII	Tsunami	34500.00	33738.05	97.79
	Grand Total	346413.00	344630.82	99.49

It may be seen from the statement that the total Approved Plan Outlay for the Tenth Plan was in the order of Rs.3464.13 crore as against the tentative Plan Outlay of Rs.1906.49 crore. It includes Rs.345 crore received from Government of India and World Bank for Tsunami Reconstruction Programme. Besides, UT was able to mobilise a sum of Rs.647.13 crore through Small Savings Collections against the estimated collection of Rs.200 crore in the beginning of the Tenth Plan. During earlier Plan periods, UT was not getting CST collection from Government of India. From the Tenth Plan onwards, CST collections in the UT has been reimbursed. A sum of Rs.256.04 crore was utilised during the Tenth Plan from the reimbursement of CST collections for funding the Plan programmes.

Sector wise Plan allocation excluding funds for Tsunami Reconstruction Programme

(Rs. in crore)

Table -2.4

Major Head / Minor Head of Development	Tenth Plan Outlay			
	Estimated in the beginning of the Plan Period	%	Actual allocation	%
Agriculture and allied activities	195.80	10.27	292.04	9.36
Rural Development	31.52	1.65	74.91	2.40
Irrigation	73.70	3.87	138.39	4.44
Energy	165.60	8.69	158.54	5.08
Industries	173.00	9.07	259.40	8.32
Transport	180.26	9.46	258.64	8.29
Science	3.16	0.16	11.62	0.37
General ES	81.75	4.29	97.74	3.13
Social Services	924.40	48.49	1696.93	54.41
General Services	77.30	4.05	130.92	4.20
Total	1906.49	100.00	3119.13	100.00

It may be seen that the Plan allocation for Social Services sectors had been substantially increased resulted in flow of 54.41% of total Plan Outlay as against the estimated flow of 48.99% in the beginning of the Tenth Plan. Similarly, allocation for Irrigation and Flood Control was slightly higher (4.44%) than the estimated allocation (3.87%) in the beginning of the Tenth Plan. The allocation for Agriculture and Allied Activities and Rural Development was around 11.80% both at the stage of estimation and actual allocation during the Tenth Plan. Actual allocation for Energy sector was as low as 5.08% as against the estimated flow of 8.69% in the beginning of the Tenth Plan.

**MAJOR SECTOR-WISE / YEAR-WISE PLAN OUTLAYS
FOR THE TENTH PLAN 2002-07**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Table -2.5

Major Head/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plans					Total
	Plan Outlays					
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities	4039.90	5281.7	6267.05	6503.64	7111.80	29204.09
II. Rural Development	897.48	1139.95	1264.00	2219.50	1969.75	7490.68
III. Special Area Programmes	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	2570.36	1797.33	3535.04	3210.88	2725.13	13838.74
V. Energy	2513.60	2680.70	3102.90	3224.73	4332.48	15854.41
VI. Industry & Minerals	2772.86	3312.06	4054.14	5513.00	10287.51	25939.57
VII. Transport	3361.57	4060.17	4837.89	6622.21	6982.29	25864.13
VIII. Science, Tech. & Environ.	79.00	78.50	80.00	536.00	388.00	1161.50
IX. General Economic Services	1184.81	1518.68	1921.62	2800.55	2348.50	9774.16
X. Social Services	21290.86	25202.12	34295.92	41184.37	47719.78	169693.05
XI. General Services	2494.56	1791.79	2141.44	3185.12	3479.76	13092.67
Sub-Total (A)	41205.00	46863.00	61500.00	75000.00	87345.00	311913.00
XII. Tsunami						
General				10000.00	17000.00	27000.00
EAP				7500.00	--	7500.00
Sub-Total (B)				17500.00	17000.00	34500.00
Grand Total (A+B)	41205.00	46863.00	61500.00	92500.00	104345.00	346413.00

**MAJOR SECTOR-WISE / YEAR-WISE PLAN EXPENDITURE
FOR THE TENTH PLAN 2002-07**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Table-2.6

Major Head/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plans					Total
	Actual Expenditure					
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 *	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
A. Head of Development						
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities	4011.81	5148.12	6253.00	6493.52	7098.64	29005.09
II. Rural Development	895.20	1125.63	1256.32	2057.09	1956.88	7291.12
III. Irrigation & Flood Control	2611.19	1805.66	3552.24	3175.23	2684.40	13828.72
IV. Energy	2502.03	2687.53	3106.66	2837.49	4331.71	15465.42
V. Industry & Minerals	2775.67	3365.26	4049.53	5508.2	10236.36	25935.02
VI. Transport	3311.90	4008.89	4825.46	6953.56	6753.56	25853.37
VII. Science, Tech. & Environ.	78.86	78.43	79.94	520.51	386.55	1144.29
VIII. General Economic Services	1227.77	1520.14	1907.84	2787.76	2326.46	9769.97
IX. Social Services	21264.44	25238.29	34240.41	40954.53	47969.54	169667.21
X. General Services	2476.26	1839.15	2133.36	3023.75	3460.04	12932.56
Sub-Total (A)	41155.13	46817.1	61404.76	74311.64	87204.14	310892.77
B. TSUNAMI						
XI. Tsunami Reconst. Prog.						
State Plan	--	--	--	9790.60	16447.45	26238.05
EAP	--	--	--	7500.00	--	7500.00
Sub-Total (B)	--	--	--	17290.60	16447.45	33738.05
Grand Total (A+B)	41155.13	46817.10	61404.76	91602.24	103651.59	344630.82

* Provisional

Achievements during the Tenth Plan

Agricultural productivity had remained low and not increased perceptibly during last ten years. In addition, there were emerging signs of land degradation, poor soil management and excessive exploitation of water resources. Hence, it became necessary to reorient agriculture production so as to enable the farmers to produce for the market. This required transfer of knowledge and skills to them. A demand driven extension approach through Uzhavar Udhaviyagams (Farmers' Help Centre) had been introduced in our Union Territory. Apart from rationalizing the issue of agriculture inputs through these centres, propagation of cost reduction technologies and weather forecast were adopted. A separate website entitled "Agrinet" had been hosted in the local language for the use of farmers, traders etc. It gives an insight into the latest developments in agriculture and technologies to be adopted by the farmers for better agricultural yield. The department decided to open Uzhavar Udhaviyagams (Farmers' Help Centres) for each revenue village which would serve ultimately the knowledge hub of the villages. It was conceived as a one stop solution for various problems being faced by the farming community.

For providing one stop solution to all the needs of the farmers, 33 nos. of Uzhavar Udhaviyagams (Farmers Help Centres) had been established covering most of the villages in Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. Out of the above, 22 Uzhavar Udhaviyagams in Puducherry and Karaikal were connected through Wide Area Network. To create awareness of the cultivation of medicinal plants, a medicinal plant Interpretation Centre with rare medicinal plant collection had been established in State Horticulture Farm at Madagadipet. Under the Development of Horticulture Crops, financial assistance was given for establishing medicinal plants processing industries, development of infrastructure like buildings, purchase of refrigeratory van, cold storage structure etc., and establishing hi-tech green house and horticulture industries. Two more Uzhavar Sandhais had been established during the X Plan in addition to two Uzhavar Sandhais which were opened in the IX Five Year Plan. In order to minimize the post harvest losses, 19 nos. of threshing floors had been constructed in Puducherry and Karaikal regions. In order to ensure the convergence of the activities of all the

allied departments for the common benefit of the farming community and to implement the New extension reforms, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) had been established separately in Puducherry and Karaikal districts. Steps were taken for procurement of paddy by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to ensure that farmers were assured of getting the Minimum Support Price fixed by Government of India. The productivity led growth in Agriculture is based on the application of advanced technology, which in turn is dependent on cultivators' access to the seed of desired genetic composition and adequate purity. The certified seeds assure the buyer of the genetic identity and characteristic of the seed being purchased. A separate Seed Certification Agency had been established for the Union Territory of Puducherry and started functioning from 2001-2002 onwards. The Department has a fully equipped Seed Testing Laboratory notified under Seeds Act, and 5 seed processing units with adequate capacity. The availability of Certified Seeds had gradually increased from 550 MT in 1998-99 to 967 MT in 2005-2006 increasing the seed replacement rate from 47.6% to 70% in respect of Paddy. The Department of Agriculture had taken steps to promote organic farming in the U.T. At present 100 hect. was covered under organic farming under non-certification. Pondicherry Agricultural Labour Welfare Society had been established to undertake various welfare measures for agricultural labourers. Rain water harvesting structures were provided in most of the Government buildings. Ponds in Puducherry were desilted for rain water harvesting in a phased manner. Recharge tubewells were constructed in all the desilted ponds to increase artificial recharge of the sub-surface aquifers. Financial assistance for construction of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Structure was extended to industries and private institutions. To encourage the adoption of drip irrigation system in sugarcane to reduce the consumption of water, 100% subsidy assistance was extended to farmers on demonstration. To control and regulate the extraction of Ground Water on Act titled "The Puducherry Ground Water (Control and Regulation) Act 2004 had been enacted and State Ground Water Authority had been established. A Modern Rice Mill at a cost of Rs.140 lakhs was established in Karaikal region.

Table -2.7

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
			Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES			
	<u>Production of Food Grains</u>			
	i) Rice	'000 tonnes	88.800	68.778
	ii) Pulses	"	5.600	2.622
	iii) Total Foodgrains	"	94.400	71.902
	<u>Commercial Crops</u>			
	i) Groundnut	'000 tonnes	5.000	5.359
	ii) Sugarcane	"	250.000	209.160
	iii) Cotton	'000 Bales	2.500	2.440
	<u>Production under major Horticulture Crops</u>			
	Vegetables and Tubers	1000 tonnes	70.000	72.277
	Fruits	"	26.000	35.607
	<u>Improved Seeds</u>			
	<u>Distribution of seeds</u>			
	a) Cereals	"	5.000	5.351
	b) Pulses	"	0.085	0.080
	c) Oilseeds	"	0.205	0.340
	Total	"	5.290	5.7710

Agriculture and Allied activities such as livestock rearing and fisheries have played an important role in the Puducherry economy. In the early seventies, when agriculture contributed approximately 30 per cent to NSDP, the livestock economy played an important role in terms of manure, milk and draught power and a source of meat, hides and skins. Although the total livestock population has decreased due to the decline mainly in the numbers of 'desi' cattle, buffaloes, sheep, pigs and poultry, there has been notable improvements in this sub-sector. Crossbred livestock population and dairy development have shown impressive growth. Productivity of milk has been doubled from 2.5 to 4.7 litres per

animal over the last 10 years. There has been some shifts as well in the poultry industry with increased focus on broiler production. A total of 2885 high yielding cross-bred cows were covered under Cattle Insurance Scheme during the Tenth Plan.

Table -2.8

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
			Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
	i) No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen per annum	lakhs	4.000	5.163
	ii) Goat rearing	"	3000	5098
	iii) Upgradation of 10 key village unit into MVD	Nos.	10	10
	iv) Milch animals	Nos.	1488	1488
	v) Infertility camps	Nos.	220	220
	vi) Setting up of Japanese quail (1000 bird)	units	50	50
	vii) Setting up of Rabbit unit (7+3)	units	50	50

The Union Territory of Pondicherry comprises of four maritime regions with 45 kms. of a coastal line and 675 sq. kms. of inshore waters. Various development oriented plan and welfare schemes are implemented with an objective to augment marine, inland and brackish water fishery production and to develop socio-economic conditions of fishermen community. Various welfare schemes are implemented for fishermen which include payment of old age pension to fishermen, distribution of cash and rice during fishing ban period, group insurance coverage to fishermen etc.

Fishing Harbour was established at Pondicherry. Fishery Requisites worth of Rs.143.50 lakhs were distributed with 25% subsidised cost to the members of various Fishermen Co-operative Societies. A device called "Integrated Fish Finder and Navigational Guidance System" specially designed for finding the availability of rich fishing grounds and directions by the fishermen who venture into the sea for fishing. This equipment fitted in the fishing vessel would be helpful to fishermen to identify and reach the rich fishing grounds in a shortest route by saving enormous fuel consumption, time consumption etc., besides knowing the exact location and direction while in sea. The department of ocean development

Govt. of India had supplied the machineries for shore to vessel communication system alongwith 125 sets of Walkie Talkie to this department at free of cost. The machineries were erected in Fishing Harbour at Thengaithittu, during July 2005 through National Institute of Ocean Development, Chennai so as to make the system for communication from shore to vessel & vessel to shore. The fishermen is possessed with Walkie Talkie to make use of the communication facilities at the time of adverse season.

Table -2.9

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
			Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	FISHERIES			
1	Fish production			
	Marine	In '000 tons	45.000	33.792
	Inland	„	5.500	5.510
	Total		40.500	39.302
2	Area covered for freshwater aquaculture	Acres	460	460
3	Brackish water area developed for prawn culture	Ha	24.50	24.50
4	No. of fishermen benefitted with subsidy for procurement of mechanized wooden fishing boats, conversion / modernization of the existing boats etc.	Nos.	23	23
5	Quantity of diesel oil reimbursed with sales tax procured for fishing activities	Kilo ltrs	2913	2913
6	Motorised Country Crafts (OBM)Fishermen assisted with subsidy for procurement of country crafts and tackles	Nos.	344	344

The main objective of Diary Development programme is to provide remunerative milk marketing, development of milch cattle for the upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of the milk producers, to maintain an effective supply system of the milk and milk products at reasonable price for the consumers and to provide subsidiary occupation to farmers to supplement their income and improve their standard of living. To achieve the above objectives, primary milk cooperative societies have been organized which have taken

over the responsibility of milk collection from member producers. 96 primary cooperatives in Pondicherry are supplying milk to the Pondicherry Cooperative Milk Producers' Union while 19 Primary Co-operatives in Karaikal are supplying milk to the Karaikal Cooperative Milk Producers Union. In Yanam, one Primary Co-operative Milk Producers Society is functioning. For the benefit of milk producers, milk procurement price was enhanced from Rs.9.17 to Rs.10.17 per litre. A Milk chilling plant was established in Karaikal region at a cost of Rs.1.40 crores.

The Power requirement of the Union Territory of Puducherry was met by the allocation of power made by the Government of India from various Central Generating Stations in Puducherry and Yanam regions, by availing power from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Pondicherry Power Corporation Limited in Karaikal region and from Kerala State Electricity Board in Mahe region. The Pondicherry Power Corporation Limited (PPCL), an undertaking of the Government of Puducherry had established a 32.5 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant at Karaikal and power thus generated from that plant was utilized fully in the Karaikal region.

Stable power supply was provided to all the categories of consumers with minimum possible interruptions without imposing power cut, load shedding etc. Reliability Index of the 22 KV urban feeders fed from the 110 KV sub-stations was more than 99%. Power supply to the agricultural services was given at a flat rate of Rs.75/H.P./annum and for the small farmers, the power was supplied at free of cost. The department implemented the scheme "One Hut One Bulb" under which power supply was extended free of cost upto a domestic power consumption of 80 watts to the economically weaker sections. Billing for various categories of consumers had been computerized and revenue collection was made in and around 21 computerised bill collection centers in Urban and Sub-Urban areas. As part of the Power Sector Reforms and in order to ensure accurate recording of the consumption of the energy and to ensure tamper proof operation, electronic meters were provided to all the new services. A System Control Centre (SCC) was established at Pondicherry Electricity Department under the Unified Load Despatch and Communication (ULDC) Project executed by PGCIL and is in operation.

Power connections were given to 3,888 huts under One Hut One Bulb Scheme. An additional 16 MVA power transformer was erected in Sorakudi sub-station. 11 and 22 KV Shunt Capacitor Banks totaling to 21.6 MVAR had been erected and commissioned at various 110 KV sub-stations. One new 110/22 KV EHV sub-station with 2x16 MVA power transformers, was commissioned at Korkadu, One No. of 110/22 KV, 25 MVA power transformer at Marapalam EHV sub-station and One no. of 110/22 KV, 10 MVA power transformer at Villianur EHV sub-station had been energized. The Villianur and Bahour 230/110 KV sub-stations had been interlinked by the 230 KV Villianur – Bahour line. Four nos. of additional 16 MVA power transformer were erected one each at Thirubuvanai, Bahour, Eripakkam and Kurumbapet 110/22 KV sub-stations. A new 110/11 KV sub-station with 2x16 MVA power transformers at Pillaiteruvasal, 110 KV link line between Kurumbapet and Sederapet EHV sub-stations and 110 KV link line between Thirubuvanai and Thethampakkam EHV sub-stations had been energized.

Table-2.10

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
			Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	POWER			
1.	Transformers energized	Nos.	333	394
2.	Transformers enhanced	Nos	258	321
3.	HT lines	Kms.	92.750	112.449
4.	LT lines	Kms.	286.750	481.588
5.	Strengthening of HT lines	Kms.	23.000	50.490
6.	Strengthening of LT lines	Kms.	137.200	192.822
7.	HT industrial services	Nos.	74	95
8.	LT industrial services	Nos.	588	804
9.	Agricultural services	Nos	179	295
10.	Domestic services	Nos	37750	46075
11.	Commercial services	Nos.	5810	6894

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
			Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12.	OHOB			
	OC	Nos.	2455	2859
	SC	Nos	1295	1778
	Total	Nos.	3750	4637
13.	Street lights			
	OC	Nos.	4940	6904
	SC	Nos.	1230	1310
	Total	Nos.	6170	8214
14.	U.G. Cables - HT	Kms.	23.9	18.454
15.	U.G. Cables - LT	Kms.	147.5	182.39
16.	Conversion of OH services	Nos.	7400	6024
17.	Erection of 11 KV transformer	Nos.	19	15
18.	Enhancement of 11 KV transformers	Nos.	20	23

Due to the pro-active investment policies, hassle free environment and industry friendly Administration, the Union Territory has made rapid strides in industrialisation. The Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation(PIPDIC), a state owned Finance Corporation was playing a catalytic role in the industrial development by extending term loan, hire purchase and lease finance to the entrepreneurs and by developing new Estates/Growth Centres endowing them with infrastructure facilities. The District Industries Centre, extended support to the small entrepreneurs in the preparation of suitable schemes and assisted in getting the required licences and clearances, procurement of machineries and other required help etc., through the Single Window System. District Industries Centre had arranged for training in the field of Engineering, Electrical, Technology, Handicrafts, Coir and in various other fields to the educated as well as unemployed youth and also arranged loan through Nationalised Banks for setting up of small industry thereby creating more employment opportunities. It had made the entrepreneur and his employees aware of the latest technology.

A high-speed data communication (HSDC) facility through an Earth Station had been established in the Pondy Techno Polis, at Pondicherry Engineering College. The Pondicherry Pudumai Handicrafts Artisans Co-operative Society Ltd., P-652 (PUDUMAI) was registered in the year 1997 under the Co-operative society Act and started its functioning from March 1998. The society was formed by the Handicraft Artisans of the Puducherry region. As on date, 200 Handicrafts Artisans have been enrolled as members in the society. The objective of the society was to develop and to promote the local handicrafts artisans and improve their life standards, besides improving the quality of the products produced by the Artisans. Handloom Industry was a source of livelihood for thousands of people. Weaver cooperatives were formed to ameliorate the economic condition of the weavers by extricating them from the clutches of the master weavers and to help them to cross the poverty line. In addition to the Handloom Development Scheme, welfare schemes such as assistance to women weavers during Pre-natal/Post-natal period, assistance to weavers during rainy season, pension to weavers, issue of free house-sites to the houseless weavers, assistance for checking eyesight and purchase of spectacles and other health package scheme, issue of free dhothies, sarees, and educational allowance to the children of weavers, assistance to promote small family norms among handloom weavers had been implemented.

During the Tenth Plan, it was targeted to handle 30 lakh metric tonnes of cargo from the Port. Therefore, activities like dredging operation at the port channel, Repair / Dry-docking of dredgers, Improvements & maintenance of light houses, computerization of port activities, providing a Broad gauge railway siding link to the New port, laying of BT approach roads in the New port area, provision of navigational aids in the channel, providing lighting arrangements to transit sheds in the Old / New port were carried out during the Tenth Plan. A Container Freight Station was established in Pondicherry Port in collaboration with Container Corporation of India Ltd., for the benefit of local industries. The work of conversion of railway sidings from meter gauge to broad gauge at old Port was carried out. An agreement had been entered into for the construction of Marie Terminal Facility at Karaikal Port. Acquisition of land for the development of Karaikal Port had been completed. 60 T Electronic Weigh Bridge was procured and installed in the New Port.

Groundwater is the main source for irrigation, drinking and industrial needs of Pondicherry region. The consumption of ground water for irrigation is in the order of around 80% of the total consumption of water for all sectors. The surface water bodies like tanks and ponds, which used to supplementing irrigation in the sixties have become defunct. The water requirements for all purposes were fully met out by ground water resources and the extraction of ground water has crossed the average annual replenishment to the aquifers. Owing to this, there was a steep decline of water level in the aquifers to depth ranging from 15 to 35 mts. which had resulted in sea water intrusion along the coast. Ponds available were desilted for Rain Water Harvesting in a phased manner. Recharge tube wells were constructed in all these ponds as Rain Water Harvesting Structures in order to increase artificial recharge of the sub-surface aquifers. The programme of underground pipelining for irrigation to avoid seepage losses were encouraged. To monitor the ingress of salt water along the coast, to assess the impact of ground water recharge programmes and to monitor the quality of ground water, intensive investigation studies were carried out. Well inventory survey was undertaken to assess the ground water potential.

The important programmes undertaken by the Public Works Department include improvement of Tanks, Ayacut Development, Diversion works and Diversion Channels and Ground water recharge scheme. The only medium irrigation project in Karaikal region could not be implemented in view of embargo imposed by Government of India due to river water disputes pending adjudication by the Tribunal. About 84 Irrigation Tanks in Pondicherry had been rehabilitated with the assistance of European Union for sustaining irrigational facilities. MOU was signed with the Government of Andhrapradesh for implementing Drinking Water Scheme from Godavari River to Yanam region. Construction of Court Complex, construction of Indoor Stadium at Yanam, construction work of Bed Dam at a cost of Rs.1.06 crores across Pambai River between Sanniyasikuppam and Silkaari Palayam were some important works taken up during Tenth Plan. Bed dams had been completed at Chunnambar, near Nonankuppam and Pennaiyar(Sitheri) at a total cost of Rs.11crores.

The urban local bodies embarked upon cleaning of the town through privatization in the year 1997. Subsequently, the concept of involving Self Help Groups and Solid Waste Management had emerged thus achieving the twin objectives of creation of employment

opportunities while keeping the town clean. Accordingly, Self-Help Groups formed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme namely SJSRY was involved in the Solid Waste Management. At present, 39 Self- Help Groups are being engaged in the Solid Waste Management in Puducherry and Oulgaret Municipalities. The Municipality enters into an agreement with Self- Help Groups on annual contract basis. The Municipalities take the responsibilities of providing inputs to the Self-Help Groups engaged their members of the groups under Solid Waste Management and they also engaged a vehicle to transport the garbage collection. And in an innovative way, the Suddham project managed by the Self-Help Groups collected garbages in a segregated manner and transported them by a non-polluted battery operated vehicle which is also manned by the Self- Help Groups. The Vermi-Composite Yard situated at Duprayapet is managed by a separate Self-Help Groups, who process the garbages collection and manufacture Vermi-Composite out of the wastes which are being marketed through PASIC. The Self-Help Groups are also engaged in the Solid Waste Management involved in the collection in tourist spots including Beach, Bharathi Park and Bus Stand. Property tax and house tax have been rationalised and self assessment system is introduced.

The total length of road network before merger was in the order of 232 km with nearly two thirds of it unsurfaced in rural areas not having connectivity to the main roads. Due to successive Five Year Plans, all the 11 towns and 264 villages in the Union Territory had been connected by a road network of total length 2292 km. Out of which 1832 km are surfaced and 460 km are unsurfaced, coming under the categories of national highways, state highways, district roads and rural roads. However, due to rapid urbanization and industrialization, the traffic intensity had increased manifold resulting in traffic congestion, poor road/pedestrian safety, strain on public services, stress on road stability, overall degradation of road environment etc. Therefore, there was a felt need to upgrade and strengthen the existing roads to IRC standards in a comprehensive manner including widening, strengthening and standardizing the road pavements and junction geometrics, construction / reconstruction of bridges and culverts, subways. etc. To protect the environment, permits for the Battery operated vehicles are given with Tax exemption for 5 years from the date of their registration. Payment of Rs.4.5 Crores has been made as State Share for Electrification of Villuppuram - Pondicherry Railway Line.

The Union Territory of Puducherry had assigned the highest priority for supply of drinking water followed by irrigation and other uses. This Territory had achieved 100% coverage in provision of drinking water facilities both in the urban sector (11 towns) and in the rural sector (264 villages/habitations). Water supply in Pondicherry and Mahe regions was through ground water sources while in Karaikal it was through conjunctive use of ground water and surface water. In Yanam region, the supply was entirely from surface water. As elsewhere in the developing world, urbanization was accompanied by a number of problems arising from population concentration, high density, shortages of housing and civic amenities, traffic congestion, poverty, slums, environmental degradation etc. The Union Territory of Puducherry was one of highly urbanised entities with 66% of the population living in urban areas as per 2001 census. Such concentration had no doubt led to severe stress on the infrastructure facilities and urban amenities, traffic problems etc., despite the concerted efforts. Unprecedented population growth added with the migration from the neighbouring states, rapid industrialisation, and fast pace of developments, had accelerated the urbanisation process in the Union Territory. The demand for urban space was therefore increasing constantly and the availability of adequate living space was under threat from other competing demands. Speculative land prices had ensured that the urban poor were increasingly either crowded in the inner city areas or progressively marginalised to squatter settlements at the city periphery, the offshoots of which was the growing number of slums.

Pondicherry has a rich French Cultural heritage, having been the capital of the French Colonies in India since the 17th Century. Pondicherry region, with a coastal line of 32 Kms, well planned French Boulevard town, palm fringed beaches, resorts, backwaters, water sports centre, fishing villages, harbour, the pier, Aurobindo Ashram, Auroville and other attractions is the ideal place for spending holidays with family. In view of providing adequate and better facilities to visiting tourists, the administration with the help of the Government of India is jointly taking efforts to boost tourism activities. Hotels are exempted from Luxury Tax to promote tourism in Puducherry. Revitalization of Bharathi Park, renovation of Government Tourist Home, Uppalam and Seagulls Restaurants, construction of additional rooms in the Government Tourist Home,

Karaikal, development of Water Sports Complex at Mahe, expansion of Government Guest House at Mahe, Construction of VIP suites in the Government Guest House, Yanam, Construction of Yatri Nivas at Thirunallar, Flood lightening of Heritage Churches, temples and monuments, expansion of Yatri Nivas in Puducherry and development of Picnic Sport at Oussudu Lake etc. were some of the activities carried out during the Tenth Plan.

Table -2.11

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
			Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TOURISM			
1	International tourist arrivals	Nos.	125000	172397
2	Domestic tourist arrivals	Nos.	2500000	2813306
3	Accommodation available			
	a) No. of rooms	Nos.	13500	13804
	b) No. of beds	Nos.	27000	27293

The UT is doing well in the field of Health and Education due to continued support from the Planning Commission. More than 50% of plan allocations in this UT are spent for social services sector, which includes Education, Health, Housing, Urban Development, Water Supply, Labour and other Welfare Programmes as it is strongly felt that investment in social services sector would pay rich dividend in the long run.

Education plays a vital role in the economic, social and cultural development of a country. Besides, moulding characters and values of the citizens, the overall growth of the country depends entirely on educational growth. It is also ensured that all students continue their education atleast upto 10th standard without any break. As per the 2001

census figure, the literacy rate in the Union Territory of Pondicherry is 81.49% as against the National average of 65.38%. This Union Territory has been placed under category-IV having literacy rate of 75% and above and is in the 7th place in the ranking of literacy rate among States / Union Territories. The task before this Union Territory is to achieve 90% literacy rate by the end of Tenth Plan and 100% literacy rate by 2012. In order to ensure universal access to primary education, Compulsory Education Act has been enacted.

60% reimbursement on Tuition fees for the students sponsored by CENTAC pursuing Medical, Engineering and Professional Courses as a way of Educational Assistance had been introduced. Under Tsunami and Rehabilitation programme new furniture have been supplied to 52 Government schools affected by Tsunami. Sarva Sikha Abhiyan (Education for all) was launched in this UT. 5 Government Primary Schools, 9 Government Middle Schools and 11 Government Higher Secondary Schools were upgraded to the next stage respectively. New School buildings were inaugurated in respect of 3 Government Primary Schools, 6 Government Middle Schools and 5 Government High Schools. After Kumbakonam fire incident, all the thatched sheds in schools had been removed and pucca class rooms were constructed. All India Rural Sports Tournament (Group-I) was conducted in January 2004 at Indira Gandhi Sports Complex, Uppalam, Puducherry. Construction of Sports Stadium in Yanam was in progress and preliminary works for similar Stadium at Karaikal and Mahe had been started. Information Technology @ School Education programme was started in Mahe in collaboration with Government of Kerala. To eradicate illiteracy and achieve 100% literacy within 3 years among the neo-literates especially for women, a new project called, "Kamarajar Literacy Mission", had been started. Pre-Matric Scholarship to OEBC students had been enhanced from the existing Rs.150/- per annum to students in VI to VIII std to Rs.500/- per annum and in respect of students in IX and X std from Rs.200/- per annum to Rs.750/- per annum (16,600 students were benefited). To enforce compulsory Education upto Elementary Education, The Pondicherry Compulsory Elementary Education Act 2000, was introduced on 24.10.2001.

Table – 2.12

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
			Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	EDUCATION			
	<u>Elementary Education</u>			
	i) Classes I-V (Age group 6-10)			
	a) Total Enrolment			
	Boys	Nos.	57500	56771
	Girls	Nos.	52500	54095
	Total	Nos.	110000	110866
	b) Enrolment of Scheduled Caste			
	Boys	Nos.	10700	10132
	Girls	Nos.	10000	9997
	Total	Nos.	20700	20129
	ii) Classes VI-VIII (Age group 11-13)			
	a) Total Enrolment			
	Boys	Nos.	35000	35308
	Girls	Nos.	32300	32252
	Total	Nos.	67300	67560
	b) Enrolment of Scheduled Caste			
	Boys	Nos.	7200	6608
	Girls	Nos.	7000	6231
	Total	Nos.	14200	12839
	<u>Secondary Education</u>			
	i) Classes IX-X			
	a) Total Enrolment			
	Boys	Nos.	17500	20948
	Girls	Nos.	16500	19956
	Total	Nos.	34000	40904
	ii) Classes XI-XII			
	a) Total Enrolment			
	Boys	Nos.	8800	11162
	Girls	Nos.	9200	12530
	Total	Nos.	18000	23692

Health Department is providing the Health care services in the U.T. of Puducherry through various medical institutions. A separate ISM&H Directorate was established to promote Ayurveda, Siddha and Homeopathy systems of Medicines. The National Population Commission had ranked the UT of Pondicherry in the number one position in complete

Immunisation of newborn, pre-school children, school children and pregnant women. Family Planning programme had been successfully implemented in this territory for more than two decades and eligible couples had been protected. Reduction of HIV positivity in STD attendants from 4.1% to 2.% and HIV positivity in pregnant women to 0.25% had been confirmed. The HIV prevalence in blood donors decreased from 5.75 to 4.06. Pondicherry is the only UT achieving 100% target of complete treatment for all the leprosy cases. Due to the various measures taken up by the UT Administration, the number of Malaria and Filariasis cases had been effectively brought down. The UT had launched a scheme of financial assistance for the poor patients to take specialized treatment in private hospitals outside UT of Pondicherry. It was also ensured that each and every child born in this Union Territory is covered under immunization programme.

Table -2.13

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
			Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<u>HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE</u>			
	i) Hospital			
	a) Urban	Nos.	10	9
	ii) Dispensaries			
	a) Urban	Nos.	20	15
	b) Rural	Nos.	24	24
	iii) Beds			
	a) Urban Hospitals & Dispensaries	Nos.	2214	2142
	b) Rural Hospitals & Dispensaries	Nos.	263	167
	c) Bed: Population Ratio	Nos.	1:319	1:433
	vi) Health Centres			
	a) Primary Health Centres	Nos.	30	40
	b) Community Health Centre	Nos.	6	4

15,000 people had been benefited under the Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Centenary Housing Scheme. 442 nos. of SC and OEBC falling under BPL category had been distributed free house sites, measuring 3 cents each. 3,365 persons had been benefited under house construction subsidy programme. Pondicherry Unorganized Labourers Welfare Society was formed in order to provide social security and 3580 people had been enrolled. Under

Craftsman Training Scheme, 3,261 trainees had undergone training in 21 different multi-skill trades in Govt. I.T.I.s. Janashree Bhima Yojana Insurance Scheme to the BPL family members providing financial assistance of Rs.20,000/-, Rs.25,000/- and Rs.50,000/- in the event of natural death, partial disabled and permanent disabled or death by accident respectively was launched. Separate district of Karaikal was formed for administrative convenience. Permanent Caste Certificates were distributed to students for admission in schools and colleges. Issue of Multipurpose National Identity Card (MNIC) to all people in Karaikal District was launched as a Pilot Project. All Women Police Stations had been set up at Karaikal and Villianur. A Traffic Police Station was opened at Villianur. Police Communication Net Work had been installed. Indian Reserve Battalion had been raised and 789 personnel were recruited in all ranks. A novel scheme called “Shri Rajiv Gandhi Breakfast Scheme” first of its kind in the entire country was inaugurated. 1,26,000 students studying upto 12th standard in Government / Government Aided Schools had been benefited. Another novel programme called “Shri Rajiv Gandhi Evening Milk Scheme” was inaugurated on 02.10.2005. 1,07,000 students (85,000 General students and 22,000 SC students) studying from I std to VIII std had been benefitted.

Many welfare programmes were implemented covering different target groups, namely, Physically disabled, senior citizens, adi-dravidars and women. It includes free distribution of sarees and lungies, old-age pension, pension to disabled person, free distribution of cycle to students, free supply of uniform, books and slates. Supply of mid-day meals, breakfast, pre-metric and post-metric scholarships, subsidy to a tune of Rs.50,000/- towards construction of concrete houses by poor people etc. Reservation for Backward class had been increased from 27% to 33%. For the Most Backward class 20% reservation had been provided for education. 70,000 senior citizens had been benefited every year through distribution of one blanket and one pair of chappal. Distribution of sarees and dhoties to 80,000 disabled persons, distribution of one blanket and one pair of chappals to 3 lakhs senior citizens, release of grant in aid to 30 voluntary organization every year for welfare of children, orphans, disabled, senior citizens, aged and inform persons, distribution of Motorised invalid carriages to 275 disabled persons, Group Insurance Coverage to 13,000 disabled persons, enhancement of marriage incentive for marriage between disabled persons and normal person from Rs.20,000 to Rs.25000, incentive for eye donors increased from

Rs.2000/- to Rs.5000 per eye, free supply of radios to 2400 blind persons, award scholarship to disabled students and the children of the disabled persons, supply of prosthetic appliances (Hearing Aids, Brialle watches, walking sticks, try cycles, ortho appliances), enhancement of financial assistance for disabled persons with 75 to 99% disability from Rs.1000 to Rs.1250/- and for disabled persons with 100% disability from Rs.1250/- to Rs.1500/- were some of the welfare programmes implemented during the Tenth Plan. Lands for the construction of Home for Aged and Infirm, Beggar Home and Blind Home and for the Directorate of Social Welfare at Puducherry region, construction of Special School for Visually Handicapped and Hearing Impaired and Home for Orthopaedically handicapped children at Karaikal region had been acquired. Pondicherry Women's Commission was constituted to solve women's problems. 89,283 persons were benefited under Old Age and Widow Pension. As a part of Woman Empowerment Programme, Women purchasers had been exempted from payment of 50% Stamp Duty (including Transfer duty) in respect of registration of documents in their name, vide Notification No.8834/Rev-C3/2004 dated 17-12-2004. In view of stamp duty exemption given to women purchaser, registration of properties in favour of Women had considerably increased.