



UNION TERRITORY OF PUDUCHERRY

STATE PLANNING BOARD MEETING (2017-18)

29.04.2017

Background Note & Agenda

**GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Demographic Profile

The Territory of Puducherry was merged with the Indian Union with effect from 01.11.1954 in accordance with the treaty of cession signed between the Government of India and the Government of France on 21.10.1954. The De-jure transfer took place on 16.08.1962. Thereafter, the Union Territory of Puducherry is administered under the provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. This Union Territory consists of four regions viz. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another. Pondicherry region is on the east coast is 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 135 kms. south of Pondicherry and surrounded by Nagapattinam District of Tamil Nadu. Mahe region lies almost parallel to Pondicherry 653 kms. away on the west coast, near Tellicherry in Kerala. Yanam region is located about 840 kms. northeast of Pondicherry, near Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh.

The Union Territory is 490 sq. kms. in area and has a population of 12,47,953 as per 2011 census. The region-wise break-up is as follows:

Table – 1

Region	Area (Sq. kms.)	Population	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Puducherry	294	9,50,289 76.15%	4,68,258	4,82,031	2,93,080	6,57,209
Karaikal	157	2,00,222 16.04%	97,809	1,02,413	1,02,120	98,102
Mahe	9	41,816 3.35%	19,143	22,673	--	41,816
Yanam	30	55,626 4.46%	27,301	28,325	--	55,626
Total	490	12,47,953	6,12,511	6,35,442	3,95,200	8,52,753

Source : Census of India – State Primary Census Abstract 2011

68.33% of the territory is classified as urban as against the all India level of 31.16%. The male population is placed at 6,12,511 as compared to 6,35,442 female population registering a sex ratio of 1,037 females for every 1,000 males whereas the all India average is 940 females for every 1,000 males. This U.T. has registered decadal growth rate (2001-2010) of 28.10%. The projected population 2016 is as **13,16,320**.

1.2 District and Municipal Administration

The Union Territory of Puducherry constitutes two revenue districts, namely, Puducherry and Karaikal consisting of 264 census villages, 129 revenue villages, 6 taluks (4 in Puducherry and 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 (ii) Oulgaret (iii) Villianur (iv) Karaikal (v) Mahe and (vi) Yanam consisting of 47 circles of village level units. Puducherry Panchayats Act of 1973 & Municipalities Act of 1973 came into force in 1974. There are 5 municipalities, namely (i) Puducherry, (ii) Oulgaret, (iii) Karaikal, (iv) Mahe and (v) Yanam and 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.

1.3 Selected Socio-Economic Indicators as on 15.03.2017

Table -2

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	UT of Puducherry
1	Population density	per sq. km	2547
2	Decadal growth	%	28.1
3	Birth rate (SRS 2014)*	per '000	14.6
4	Death rate (SRS 2014)*	per '000	6.6
5	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2014)*	per '000	14.0
6	Sex ratio	per '000 males	1037
7	Literacy rate (as per 2011 census)	%	85.80
8	Net area sown under agriculture	Ha.	15,037
9	Gross area irrigated	Ha.	21,080
10	Fish Production – Marine	MT	40917.196
	Fish Production – Inland	MT	7485.900
11	Length of roads	Km	711.010
12	Teacher-Pupil Ratio		
	a) Primary	Ratio	1:14
	b) Middle	Ratio	1:12
	c) Secondary	Ratio	1:11
	d) Higher Secondary	Ratio	1:21
13	Per capita income at 2016-17 current prices (AE)	₹	1,90,384
14	Tourist Arrival (2015)		
	a) Foreign Tourist	Nos.	1,06,153
	b) Domestic Tourist	Nos.	12,97,192

Source : "Puducherry at a Glance-2015" published by Directorate of Economics & Statistics

1.4 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI)

Table – 3
(Base Year 2011-12)

Year	GSDP ₹ in crore		Per Capita Income in ₹
	At current prices	At constant Prices	At current prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2011-12	16818.00	16818.00	119649
2012-13	18875.45	17310.43	130548
2013-14	21870.12	19170.25	148147
2014-15	24088.57	20428.44	158830
2015-16 (QE)	26533.46	22007.1	172143
2016-17 (AE)	29557.38	23656.26	190384

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics
QE: Quick Estimate AE : Advance Estimate

Table – 4
Sectoral distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita at Constant prices
(Base Year 2011-12) as on 15.03.2017

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Primary	* %	Secondary	* %	Tertiary	* %	GSDP	Per Capita Income (in ₹)
2011-12	1143.83	6.80	7887.47	46.90	7786.71	46.30	16818.01	119649
2012-13	1455.21	7.71	8137.18	43.11	9283.06	49.18	18875.45	130548
2013-14	1613.29	7.38	10339.97	47.28	9916.86	45.34	21870.12	148147
2014-15	1664.36	6.91	11311.03	46.96	11113.18	46.13	24088.57	158830
2015-16	1884.96	7.10	11620.58	43.80	13027.92	49.10	26533.46	172143
2016-17	2130.28	7.21	12205.14	41.29	15221.96	51.50	29557.38	190384

* % - Sectoral Contribution in percentage

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

2. PLAN EXPENDITURE

2.1 Plan Expenditure since 1955-56 in the U.T. of Puducherry

Table – 5

(₹ in lakhs)

Plan	Period	Outlay	Expenditure
Annual Plan	1955-1956	73.96	50.30
Second Five Year Plan	1956-1961	476.50	339.27
Third Five Year Plan	1961-1966	692.73	603.27
Annual Plans	1966-1969	671.73	525.57
Fourth Five Year Plan	1969-1974	1454.00	1436.04
Fifth Five Year Plan	1974-1978	2536.09	2465.69
Annual Plan	1978-1979	1050.00	990.42
Annual Plan	1979-1980	1141.24	1085.45
Sixth Five Year Plan	1980-1985	10078.41	9896.77
Seventh Five Year Plan	1985-1990	23385.00	23255.82
Annual Plan	1990-1991	6585.00	6567.70
Annual Plan	1991-1992	8228.00	8179.00
Eighth Five Year Plan	1992-1997	70918.00	69871.23
Ninth Five Year Plan	1997-2002	145612.00	144804.90
Tenth Five Year Plan	2002-2007	346413.00	344630.82
Eleventh Five Year Plan	2007-2012	794910.00	676280.62
Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) Projected		2055900.00	--
Annual Plan	2012-13	139200.00	127239.00
Annual Plan	2013-14	185500.00	166417.00
Annual Plan	2014-15	229000.00	215930.15
Annual Plan	2015-16	240000.00	212032.45
Annual plan	2016-17	256500.00	205500.00

After the opening of a separate Public Account for Puducherry, the pattern of Plan funding from the Eleventh Five Year Plan underwent change by inclusion of new components viz. negotiated loan and market borrowing.

2.2 Plan expenditure vis-à-vis approved outlay

Table – 6

(₹ in lakhs)

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% with reference to Approved Outlay
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)	1070500.00	794910.00	676280.62	63.17
Annual Plan (2007-08)	145500.00	109010.00	108672.53	74.69
Annual Plan (2008-09)	175000.00	175000.00	106075.84	60.61
Annual Plan (2009-10)	225000.00	167500.00	144992.80	64.44
Annual Plan (2010-11)	250000.00	177000.00	156249.74	62.50
Annual Plan (2011-12)	275000.00	166400.00	160289.71	58.29
Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) Projected	2055900.00			
Annual Plan (2012-13)	300000.00	139200.00	127239.00	42.41
Annual Plan (2013-14)	200000.00	185500.00	166417.20	83.21
Annual Plan (2014-15)	240000.00	229000.00	215930.15	89.97
Annual Plan (2015-16)	270000.00	240000.00	212032.45	78.53
Annual Plan (2016-17)	256500.00	240000.00	205500.00	80.12
Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)	1266500.00	1033700.00	927118.80	73.20

It may be seen from the above table, that the percentage of Plan expenditure vis-à-vis Approved Outlay in the Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan is 63% and 73% respectively which is due to reduction of outlay in the Revised Annual Plan of the concerned years. The reduction is due to release of less central assistance, less availing of market borrowings and less/non-release of negotiated loan for specified projects from the financial institutions.

In the year 2012-13, the percentage of Plan expenditure vis-à-vis approved outlay is 42.41% only. This was mainly due to the reasons that have been stated earlier. However, in the year, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 the situation is drastically improved and percentage of Plan expenditure vis-à-vis approved outlay is 83.21%, 89.97%, 78.53% and 80.12% respectively indicating very near realistic estimate.

3. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

3.1 List of Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in the U.T of Puducherry

Restructured CSS/Central Sector Scheme:

1. Scheme for Development of Scheduled Caste
2. National Horticultural Mission
3. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
4. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
5. National Oil Seed and Oil Palm Mission
6. National Food Security Mission
7. National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (ATMA)
8. National Livestock Management Programme
9. National Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LH&DC)
10. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
11. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
12. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
13. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) - Swachh Bharat Mission
14. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
15. National Prog. Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)
16. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
17. Support for Educational Dev.including Teachers Training & Adult Education
18. Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled
19. Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)
20. National Service Scheme (NSS)
21. Rashtriya Ucchatar Shiksha Abiyan (RUSA)
22. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
23. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats
24. National Afforestation Programme
25. National Health Mission including NRHM
26. Human Resource in Health and Medical Education
27. National AIDS & STD Control Programme
28. National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants
29. National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP)

30. National Mission on Food Processing
31. Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)
32. Skill Development Mission
33. Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya BimaYojana.
34. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Yojana (RGPSY)
35. National Urban Livelihood Mission / SJSR
36. National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces.
37. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
38. Development of Infrastructure facilities for Judiciary including GramNyayalayas.
39. Support for Statistical Strengthening
40. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP & Other Water Resources Programme)
41. Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities
42. Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes.
43. National Programme for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities
44. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
45. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (Social Welfare)
46. National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)
47. Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits.
48. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
49. Urban Infrastructure Gov.&Dev. scheme for Small&Medium Towns (JNNURM)
50. Rajiv Awas Yojana
51. National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Shayog Yojana.
52. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)
53. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
54. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Other than Restructured CSS/Central Sector Schemes:

1. Introduction and maintenance of e-governance initiatives
2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana
3. Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional Museum

4. Strengthening of Price Monitoring Cell
5. Consumer Awareness Programme
6. State Consumer Helpline
7. Targetted Public Distribution System (PDS) – Training
8. End to End Computerisation of Targetted Public Distribution System
9. Information and Communication Technology at Schools
10. Savings-cum-Relief for Marine Fishermen
11. Establishment of Fishing Harbour, Yanam
12. Establishment of Fishing Harbour, Mahe
13. Strengthening of Database and Information Network
14. Development of Coastal Marine Fishing
15. Intensification of Forest Management
16. National Afforestation Programme (Green India Mission & Forest Mgmt.)
17. Upgradation of Database - Collection of Statistics of SSI
18. Survey of 1st Census of Pharmaceutical Units
19. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
20. Inf. & Communication Tech.(ICT) - Infrastructure of Rural Local Bodies
21. Strengthening capacity building and awareness generation for effective implementation of RTI Act 2005
22. Enforcement of PCR Act 1955 & SC/ST (PA) Act 1989
23. Conduct of sample survey on Statistics of Minor Irrigation
24. Smart Cities Mission
25. Swadhar Greh (New Scheme)
26. One Step Centre (OSC)
27. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign (BBBP) (New scheme)

3.2 Skill Development

Chief Minister of U.T. of Puducherry is a Member in the Skill Development Sub-group.

The U.T. of Puducherry gives utmost importance to Skill Development. Number of initiatives have been taken to create new skills and to upskill the existing ones.

There are nine Government and six private ITIs which conduct Craftsman Training Programmes in 22 trades and after mandatory apprenticeship training more than 80% of

trainees are placed in various industries. With the financial assistance from the Ministry of Labour, Modular Employable skill courses were conducted in 16 trades. Under the programme, 2500 candidates were trained and all of them have been placed. The Puducherry State Skill Development Mission was set up in the year 2010 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Now, the State Skill Development Mission has been revamped and all the Ministers and the Chief Secretary have been made Members of the Mission to facilitate convergence of various skill development programmes being implemented by the line departments. The Puducherry State Skill Development Mission has been made the Nodal Agency for all Skill Development Programmes in the U.T. of Puducherry. Steps have been taken to make all the Skill Development Programmes funded by Government of India compliant with National Skill Qualification Framework and it has been mandated that all the Skill Development Programmes are conducted strictly as per the common norms and the qualification pack of the respective job role. A Core Committee has been constituted with representation from industries, workmen, traders, special experts which monitors the implementation of Skill Development Programmes in U.T. of Puducherry.

A survey was conducted under the aegis of the National Skill Development Corporation and based on the outcome of the skill gap assessment study, a proposal has been submitted to the Ministry of Skill Development seeking financial assistance of Rs15.57 crores to train 10,619 number of candidates before 2020 under the Centrally Funded-State managed programme of PradhanMantri KaushalVikasYojana. Besides, under the Centrally managed programme of PMKVY, 510 number of candidates are undergoing training in training centres affiliated with the respective sector skill council. In the U.T. of Puducherry, there are eight number of training providers affiliated by various sector skill council and steps have been taken to make all ITIs and Polytechnics as training providers under PMKVY. It is also proposed to introduce online placement tracking system to ensure that all trained candidates are placed and are continuing after placement

3.3 Digital India

With the NeGP (National eGovernance Plan) being in implementation for a while, the various Departments under GoP are becoming aware of the inherent benefits involved in implementation of e-Governance in the transformation process and the way efficient and efficient services are delivered to the citizens. The **Digital India** seems to take this a step forward by further **broadening the horizon of the services to be delivered** and how to be

delivered in a structured and timely manner. By enumerating the aim of **Digital India in nine pillars/ components**, a set of guidelines are spelled out around which the State Government can work upon which has been currently adopted and being implemented in Pondicherry.

Main achievements by Puducherry under Digital India Initiative

It is pleasing to inform that Puducherry has adopted various initiatives under the **flagship Digital India** aimed at having transformational impact across Departments and also the way services are delivered to the citizens. Some of the main highlights taken up as a part of Digital India program in Puducherry are as follows:

1. Digital Payments

- As a part of Digi-dhan Mela, it is pleasing to inform that Pondicherry was selected **as one of the 100 cities** for organizing the **Digi-Dhan Mela**
- The event saw a total turnout of around **10000 people**, including opening of **242 Bank accounts, Aadhar enabled Payments of 60**, which showed that people are appreciating and accepting the digital payments, etc
- The Cashless Transactions In The U.T. Of Puducherry stand at ~ **₹ 3700 crore in 2016-17**

2. Digital Locker

- It is pleasing to inform that Pondicherry **stands 2nd** in the country for digital locker enrollment on penetration basis. as on date ~8396 people have registered for the Digi locker
- Further, it is informed that several **awareness programs** are being done on Digi locker in various government departments, schools, colleges etc

3. Digital Literacy

- To promote **digital literacy** which is one of the important pillars under Digital India, Puducherry has implemented various schemes inline with the Central Government. Few highlights under this initiatives are:
- Around **2.5 % of the population** (31,777 persons) has been registered for the Digital literacy course (20 hours of training) under this scheme through CSC and other training partners.
- Around **1.5 % of the population** (19,013 persons) has been awarded with Digital Certificates on successful completion of the course.

4. Wi-Fi Access

As an initiative under “Public Internet Access Programme” pillar of Digital India, Puducherry is pleased to inform the following achievements:

- The wi-fi choupal is being implemented in 55 Gram panchayat of Puducherry District.
- Further, Puducherry Government is working with telecom service providers based on the Communication and Connectivity Infrastructure Policy 2015 to provide free Wi-Fi in reciprocal to the RoW (Right of Way) proposals under CSR activities

5. Common Services Centres

As an initiative to bring Government Services closer to citizens, Central Government initiated the CSC initiative. It is with great pride that it is informed that Puducherry has adopted the initiatives wholeheartedly and there is excellent penetration of CSC's in the UT. The CSC's coverage is as follows:

- Presently there are 85 Common Services Centre (CSC) functional in the Puducherry and plan is to increase it to 150 CSC
- In principle approval is given to **Postal Department for 18 Post offices** to provide services of CSC.

In continuation with the impetus by give by Central Government for Digital India initiatives, it is informed that Government of Puducherry is also inline with the objectives of Digital India and promoting the same in every possible way. To further, strengthen and adopt the objectives of Digital India it is requested that Central Government provide support in the following aspects for UT of Puducherry:

- Providing more Point of Sales machines for ensuring faster adoption of digital payment options
- Funding assistance to carry various initiatives under Digital India Program.

3.4 Swachh Bharat Mission

- The Mission was announced in the year December 2014 with the duration till 2nd October 2019 and it is being implemented by the Ministry of the Urban Development (MoUD) and in Puducherry, PUDA is the implementing Agency.

Mission Objectives

- Elimination of open defecation,
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging,

- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management,
- To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices ,
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health,
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's,
- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (Capital Expenditure) and Opex (Operation Maintenance).

Mission Components

- Solid Waste Management
- IEC & Public Awareness
- Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE)
- Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)
- Community/ Public Toilets.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:

1. Segregation and monitoring of garbage collection carried out in all ULBs.
2. Composite Unit and Waste to energy projects are initiated to start the project.

Sanitation coverage in Urban areas of U.T. of Puducherry

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipality	Total No.of House-holds	House-holds without Toilets	House-holds access to IHHTs	House-holds access to Public Toilets	% House-holds with access to Toilets
1	Puducherry	60638	2403	1976	427	82
2	Oulgaret	74133	2607	1641	966	62
3	Karaikal	22532	2138	2100	38	98
4	Mahe	8707	65	64	1	98
5	Yanam	13812	1405	947	458	67
	Total	179822	8618	6728	22	78

Target for ODF Mission

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipality	IHHTs	Community Toilets	Public Toilets	Total No. of Wards for ODF declaration
1	Puducherry	2403	3	7	42
2	Oulgaret	2560	4	8	37
3	Karaikal	2825	9	3	18
4	Mahe	64	1	1	15
5	Yanam	947		3	10
	Total	8799	17	22	122

To make awareness programme through IEC for the construction of IHHTs, the funds were released to ULBs under SBM (Urban) scheme.

3.5 Smart City

The territorial administration has selected an area of around 1,468 acres in the Boulevard and its surrounding areas to be developed under the Area Based Development Model as part of the Smart City project.

The proposal was prepared with an extensive citizen engagement programme involving more than 1.6 lakh people. Nearly 90 lakh reach was achieved through various indirect means of citizen engagement such as newspaper articles, smart city banners, voice announcements, social media, announcements in television and radio programmes, wi-fi enabled smart kiosks and so on.

The draft proposal focuses on urban mobility with non-motorised transport (NMT), intelligent traffic and parking management, bicycle sharing network, public transit corridor, city command and control centre which includes a common city mobile application with emphasis on smart tourism to provide a better experience for the visiting tourists and GIS mapping of all utilities. The cost of the proposed Smart City project was ₹1,800 crore.

3.6 Doubling of Farmers' Income

The highlight of the Union Budget and the thrust being given by the Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi to alleviate the status of the farm sector is to double the Farmers'

income by 2022. The Hon'ble Prime Minister's seven-point strategy for doubling farmers' income by 2022 encompasses the following.

1. Focus on irrigation with per drop-more crop;
2. Quality seed and soil health;
3. Investments in warehousing and cold chains;
4. Value addition through food processing;
5. Creation of a national farm market;
6. New revolutionary crop insurance scheme to mitigate risks at affordable cost;and
7. Promotion of ancillary activities like poultry, beekeeping, and fisheries.

The farm sector being a complex one requires an inter-disciplinary approach and broadly, income of farmers could be enhanced by increasing the gross income, reducing the costs, and stabilizing the income. Ideating on the routes to achieve these and handing out strategies could be easy but scientifically conceived, sound and an implementable policy framework structure is essential if the ideas are to be further innovated and made inclusive. Such an institutional policy framework holds the key to successful and seamless implementation.

The following policy initiatives are suggested for the implementation of the Doubling of Farmers' income by 2022.

1. Creation of a Land Bank

Higher productivity resulting in an increased income is often hampered by the presence of small land holdings; inability of indulgent small farmers to upscale the farm operations and the reluctance of big landlords to lease out parcels of lands as a result of which a substantial tract of land is kept barren. In Puducherry too such a scenario exists. Already NITI Aayog in a concept paper has mooted the concept of a land bank wherein a SPV could be created an farmers who are not interested in farming could deposit the parcel of lands and those are wiling could take on lease for which a lease amount would be remitted to the SPV with a transaction fee The creation of such a land bank would also address the tenancy issues and pave way for indirect tenancy reforms. The Union

Government shall help smaller states / UTs like Puducherry with some seed capital for the creation of a SPV and further help in formulating the guidelines through NITI Aayog.

2. Micro-Level Planning with Stake Holders

The conceptualization of the schemes should be at the micro- level; at the village level. In the ATMA reforms, planning is at the block level and consolidated at the district level. The experience, as expressed by the extension functionaries shows that such an approach loses its steam at the implementation level. Hence it is suggested that schemes should be drawn at the village level in consultation with the local stake holders and any action plan should be village specific only and resources allocated accordingly.

3. Strengthening of Agricultural Engineering Extension

Mechanization of farm operations always compliment the increase in farm income. Most of the farmers are dependent on the dealers or the extension personnel of the farm equipment manufacturers which always poses a threat of a lop sided view on the information sought. Hence, it is suggested that agricultural engineering extension shall be strengthened.

4. Schemes for the Promotion of Minor/Medium Farm Equipments

Minor and medium farm equipment and machinery holds key to reduction in operational expenses; value addition and post-harvest processing. Such avenues remains untapped and the concentration is limited to high end AE equipment's like tractors, harvesters etc. which are mostly out of reach of the majority of the farmers being in the small and marginal category. Minor and medium farm equipment and machinery are always affordable. It helps in reducing the dependence on manual labor, thus aiding increase in farm income or help in value addition – groundnut decorticators, small scale oil distillation units, thrasher, dryers are examples among the many. Hence, promotion of Minor and medium farm equipment and machinery has to be given importance.

5. PPP in Agriculture for the Creation of Assets on Farm Storage and Marketing and Farm Produce Processing/Value Addition

An enabling environment should be created to enhance the PPP mode in the creation of farm assets including creation of storage and post-harvest structures which could

help the farmers to avoid distress sale. The private sector must be taken on board for the creation of post-harvest and market infrastructure. The private sector may be incentivized so that they are encouraged to set up the required infrastructure.

6. Interface between the Farmers and Consumers

The success of marketing consumer products in Online electronic marketing platforms shall be experimented with agricultural produces also. An electronic interface is suggested to be created wherein registered farmers can post the availability of their produce and prospective consumers could find a product desired by them. The status of the farmers or the quantity of the produce shall not be a bar. This digital platform would help small farmers who feel that even transportation costs would outweigh the transactional costs to establish contact with prospective buyers.

7. Other Policy Initiatives

- ❖ Quick Assessment of crop losses with New Technologies like deployment of GPS/Drones/Use of Smart Phones etc.,
- ❖ Diversification of Agriculture to Horticulture and promotion of direct marketing so that farmers get higher share of value which consumers pay.
- ❖ Incentives for the participation of women and youth in Agricultural activities.
- ❖ Welfare of landless Agricultural labourers
- ❖ Promotion of Organic farming practices to reduce the cost of Inorganic fertilizer/pest etc., and to produce healthy and quality production.
- ❖ Promotion of value addition through Food Processing.

Suggestions

- ❖ Reduction of excise/customs/central /State taxes on Farm Machineries
- ❖ Interest free loans for farmers for cultivation.
- ❖ Reduction of interest rate for investment in Agricultural Infrastructure.
- ❖ Increasing the subsidy to capital.

4. PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT SCHEMES OF GOVT. OF INDIA BEING IMPLEMENTED IN UNION TERRITORY OF PUDUCHERRY

Consequent on the establishment of NITI Aayog in lieu of Planning Commission, Government of India has conceived new innovative initiatives on the developmental activities all over the country in co-ordination with the States / UT Governments. After conveying of the first meeting of Governing Council of NITI Aayog, Government of India has been communicating its various types of development initiatives and request the details from States / UTs for further course of action which are prioritized in the UT Administration and also time bound in nature.

The information showing actual position on the physical achievements, approval status and procedure for implementation of the special programmes pertaining to the U.T. of Puducherry are as follows:

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Housing for All

- 1. Performance Indicator:** - Coverage of households
- 2. About the programme:** - The mission is “Housing for All by 2022” i.e. every family to have a pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities, 24x7 electricity supply and access.
- 3. Status in UTs:** - Pradhanmantri **Awaas Yojana (Gramin)** is a social welfare programme being implemented to provide housing for the rural poor in India. The status in respect of Housing for All (Rural) - IAY in UTs is as under:-

Total no. of eligible beneficiaries (SECC, 2011)	Total no. of houses Sanctioned (2011-12 to 2016-17)	No. of beneficiaries yet to be covered
18,426	9285	9,141

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Aadhaar Enrolment

- 1. Performance Indicator:** - Citizens with Aadhaar number and percentage of account seeded with Aadhar
- 2. About the programme:** - The objective is to issue an Aadhaar to every resident in India so as to enable the residents identify themselves anytime, anywhere.

3. Progress in UT:-

(i) Aadhar Enrolment (as on 31.03.2017)

Total population (Projected for 2015)	No. of Aadhaar assigned
1,316,320	12,90,231 (98%)

(ii) Aadhar Seeding of Operative Individual Bank Accounts (Figures in Lakhs as on 14.04.2017)

No. of operative individual savings bank a/c	No. of a/c seeded with Aadhaar	No. of a/c seeded with Aadhaar (%)
16.56	11.48	69%

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Food Security

1. **Performance Indicator:** - Digitization of Ration Cards, Aadhaar Seeding of Ration Cards and FPS Automation

2. **About the programme:-** Computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is being carried out to bring complete transparency in providing food and nutritional support to the needy persons thereby ensuring effective implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013.

3. Progress in UT (status as on 11.04.2017):-

Digitized Ration Cards	Ration cards seeded with Aadhaar	Total FPSs	Operational ePoS
1,62,013 (100 %)	1,62,013 (100 %)	505	DBT (Cash)

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Swachh Bharat Mission(Rural)

1. **Performance Indicator:** - Households with individual toilets

2. **About the programme:** - The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation in India by 2nd October 2019. The main objectives of the SBM (Gramin) are as under:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation;
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019;
- Motivate Communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education;
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation; and
- Develop where required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

3. Status in UT: - The status on Sanitation Coverage in rural areas of UTs (2011 census data) is as under:-

Total households	Households with Toilet within premises	Households Access to Public Latrine	% Households with access to toilets
95133	51703	1318	40.41

4. Target for the year 2016-17 and achievement up-to March, 2017 under SBM (G) in UT is as under:-

Individual household latrines			Community Sanitary Complex		
Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%
9900	2364	23.88	0	0	0.00

5. **Financial Status:** - The Opening Balance, Central Assistance released and expenditure reported during the year 2016-17 for UT is as under :-

(₹ in Crore)

Opening Balance as on 1-4-2016	Release during 2016-17	Expenditure during 2016-17	% Exp.	Unspent Balance as on 31-3-2017
6.63	0.00	2.54	38.30	4.09

- Name of the Scheme/Programme:** - **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**
- Performance Indicator:** - Number of Open Defecation Free cities, sanitation coverage and processing of municipal solid waste.

3) **About the programme:** - The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 to achieve 100% open defecation free status and 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in all 4041 statutory towns of India by 2nd October 2019. The main objectives of the SBM (Urban) are as under:

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULBs
- Creating an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

4) **Status in UT:** - The status of progress on Sanitation and Solid Waste management in urban areas of UT is as under:-

(i) Fund releases under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (Rs in crores)

IHHL	CT / PT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
(Mission Target)		(Mission Target)	(Mission Target)	(Mission Target)	
1.5960	0.7146	2.1200	0.8300	0.4200	5.6806
(8.35)		(17.3)	(2.63)	(0.66)	(28.94)

(ii) NUMBER OF OPEN DEFECTION FREE CITIES (SELF-DECLARED AND APPLIED FOR THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION) : 0/2

(iii) STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD LATRINES (IHHLs)

IHHL (mission target- numbers)	IHHL constructed till date
9,626	2,207

(iv) STATUS OF COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC TOILETS (CT/PT)

CT/PT (mission target in numbers)	CT/PT constructed till date (in numbers)
1,204	63

(v) PERCENTAGE OF WARDS (RESIDENTIAL& COMMERCIAL), COVERED BY DOOR TO DOOR SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Municipality	% OF WARDS
Puducherry	60% - 79%
Ozhukarai	100%

(vi) PERCENTAGE OF WASTE COLLECTED BEING PROCESSED

Municipality	% OF WASTE PROCESSED
Puducherry	< 20%
Ozhukarai	< 20%

(vii) PERCENTAGE OF WARDS WHERE INFORMAL WASTE PICKERS ARE ENGAGED (ID CARDS ISSUED AND DEPLOYED) BY THE ULB FOR SWM

Municipality	% OF WARDS
Puducherry	<10%
Ozhukarai	>70%

(viii) STATUS OF WASTE TO WEALTH PLANTS/ ENERGY PLANT - Nil

3. Progress of UJALA project in UTs (as on 17.04.2017):-

LED bulb distributed as on date 17.04.17	Remarks
6,09,251	No Fresh Demand

4. The status of SLNP in Union Territories is as follows (as on 17.04.2017):-

LED street lights installed under SLNP as on 17.04.17	Total No. of Conventional Street lights in ULBs	Remarks
300	46,646	Proposal Submitted

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Renewable Energy

1. Performance Indicator: - Production and consumption of renewable energy

2. About the programme: - Grid-interactive renewable power projects are based on mainly wind power, biomass, small hydro and solar. The National Solar Mission is a major initiative of the Government of India and the State Governments to promote ecologically sustainable growth while addressing India's energy security challenge. It will also constitute a major contribution by India to the global effort to meet the challenges of climate change.

3. Progress in UT (as on 28.02.2017):-

Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power (MW)
0.03

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - PAHAL – Direct Benefits Transfer for LPG (DBTL) Scheme

1. Performance Indicator: - PAHAL beneficiaries linked to Aadhaar

2. About the programme: - The Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL) scheme PAHAL (PratyakshHanstantritLabh) was re-launched in 54 districts on 15.11.2014 and in the rest of the 622 districts of the country on 1.1.2015. The consumers who wish to join the scheme will have to either link their Aadhaar number into their bank account and their LPG consumer or if they do not possess Aadhaar number, they will have to link their bank account directly with their 17 digit LPG Id. Once a Consumer joins the scheme, he will get the cylinders at market price and will receive LPG subsidy directly in his bank account. The DBTL is designed to ensure that the benefits meant for the genuine domestic customers reaches them directly and are not diverted.

3. Progress in UT:-

PAHAL beneficiaries seeded with Aadhaar (nos.)	Percentage against total LPG Consumers
3,18,822	92.5%

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - National Health Mission

1. Performance Indicator: - Institutional Delivery, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Immunization.

2. About the programme: - The National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), a flagship programme, was launched by the Central Government on 12th April, 2005 to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the country. The Union Cabinet in May 2013 approved the launch of National Urban Health Mission as a sub-mission of an overarching National Health Mission, with National Rural Health Mission being the other sub-mission of the National Health Mission.

3. Progress in UT:-

Institutional Delivery (in %)	IMR	Immunization (in %)	Sex ratio of the total population	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years
99.9	11	107	1068	843

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - ICDS

1. **Performance Indicator:** - Enrolment, Nutritional status of children

2. **About the programme:** - Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a flagship programme for early childhood care and development and also for providing critical services to pregnant women and lactating mothers. The scheme offers a package of six services i.e. supplementary nutrition; pre-school non-formal education; nutrition & health education; immunization; health check-up; and referral services.

The programme benefits 10.22 crore beneficiaries including 8.29 crore children under-6 and 1.93 crore pregnant and lactating mothers through 7051 projects (reporting) and 13.46 lakh Anganwadi Centres as in March, 2015.

3. Progress in UT: - The Nutritional status of Children in UTs under ICDS Scheme is as under (as on 31.12.2016):-

Children Under-5 (Stunted)
23.7%

4. The progress under ICDS (Beneficiary Reach) in UT is as under (as on 31.12.2016):-

Supplementary Nutrition			Pre-school Education		
Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers	Total Beneficiaries	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)
25865	8865	34730	650	610	1260

5. Funds released to UT during 2016-17 is as ₹2299.22 lakh

Name of the Scheme/Programme: -SarvaShikshaAbhiyan

1. Performance Indicator: - Gross Enrollment Ratio(GER), Retention Rate, Learning Outcomes and IVRS (Interactive Voice Response System) Monitoring of MDM scheme

2. About the programme: -SarvaShikshaAbhiyan(SSA) is a flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by the 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education for the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. The SSA has been harmonized to fulfil the provisions of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The programme covers about 25.2 crore children in 15.20 lakh schools throughout the country. The programme is implemented in partnership with the States/UTs.

The SSA provides for opening of new schools in habitations not having access to schooling facilities; establishment of residential schools for girls; and strengthening existing school infrastructure with additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities, library, computers etc. The programme has the provision also for placement of additional teachers; organizing pre-service and in-service teacher training; teaching and learning equipment/materials etc.

3. Progress in UT: -The status on GER (Gross Enrollment Ratio) is as under:-

Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Elementary Level		
2015-16			2015-16			2015-16		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
112	110.44	111.45	112.11	108.94	110.56	112.12	109.45	110.85

4. Retention Rate at Elementary Level (2015-16) is as under:-

Boys	Girls	Total
98.14	98.49	98.31
70.02	71.43	70.70

5. Learning outcome: -Measuring learning outcomes provides information on what particular knowledge, skill or behaviour students have gained after completion of education/learning process. In order to monitor improvement in children's learning levels and periodically assess the health of the education system, National Achievement Surveys (NASs) are being conducted by the NCERT since 2001 for class III, V and VIII. The results of NASs (Class III -Cycle III- 2014 & Class VIII 2012) are as given below:-

Class III		Class VIII	
Language	Mathematics	Language	Mathematics
73	75	114	74

6. IVRS Monitoring of MDM Scheme: -Data for UTs are not available.

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Uncovered Banking Areas

- 1. Performance Indicator:** - Households availing banking services
- 2. About the programme:** - Access to banking services by all households facilities healthy socio-economic development.
3. Progress in Households availing banking services is 100%

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Pradhan MantriSuraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY)

- 1. Performance Indicator:** - Persons covered/to be covered
- 2. About the programme:** - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana is an [insurance](#) scheme covering accidental death and disability. The scheme is available at an affordable premium of ₹ 12 per annum for the people in the age group of 18 to 70 years. Risk coverage, available under the scheme, is ₹ 2,00,000 for accidental death/permanent total disability and ₹ 1,00,000 for permanent partial disability.
3. Progress in UT:-

Gross Enrolment as on 15.04.2017	Claims Paid	Benefit Recieved (in Lakhs)
162023	18	36

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Pradhan MantriJeevan JyotiBima Yojana (PMJJBY)

- 1. Performance Indicator:** - Persons covered/to be covered
- 2. About the programme:** - Pradhan MantriJeevan JyotiBima Yojana is an [insurance](#) scheme offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. The scheme is available at an affordable premium of ₹ 330 per annum for the people in the age group of 18 to 50 years. The benefit, available under this scheme, is ₹ 2,00,000 for death due to any reason.

3. Progress in UT:-

Gross Enrolment as on 15.04.2017	Claims Paid	Benefit Received (in Lakhs)
59143	84	168

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Atal Pension Yojana

1. Performance Indicator: - Persons covered/to be covered

2. About the programme: - The Government of India has introduced a pension scheme called the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), with effect from 1st June, 2015, pursuant to the announcement in the budget for 2015-16 on creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. Any Indian national within the age group of 18 to 40 years is eligible to contribute under APY. Under the APY, the subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension of ₹ 1000 per month, ₹ 2000 per month, ₹ 3000 per month, ₹ 4000 per month, ₹ 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions, which itself would be based on the age of joining the APY.

3. Progress in UT (As on 21.04.2017):-

APY Subscribers	Govt. Co-contribution Amount (₹ in Lakhs) 2015-2016	Self- contribution Amount by the Subscribers till date (₹ in Lakhs)
7608	21.60	340.10

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Blue Revolution

1. Performance Indicator: - Fish production

2. About the programme: - Implementation of an umbrella scheme for “Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries” (a Central Sector Scheme on Blue Revolution), at an outlay of ₹3,000 crore for a period of five years, was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in December, 2015. The approved scheme has the following six broad components:

- (i) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities;
- (ii) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- (iii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations;

- (iv) Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector;
- (v) Institutional arrangement for the Fisheries Sector; and
- (vi) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need-based Interventions.

3. Progress in UT:-

Fish Production (2016-17) (Thousand Ton)
64.042

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign)

1. Performance Indicator: - Public buildings identified, accessibility audit and progress of retrofitting

2. About the programme: - The Government envisions to have an inclusive society in which equal opportunities and access is provided for the growth and development of persons with disabilities to lead productive, safe and dignified lives. In furtherance of this vision, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has launched the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) on 3rd December, 2015 on the occasion of the International Day for Persons with Disabilities. The programme implementation is expected to create an enabling and barrier free environment for persons with disabilities, with a focus on three verticals: Built Environment; Public Transportation; and Information & Communication Technologies.

One of the objectives and targets envisioned under the Accessible India campaign is to conduct accessibility audit of at least 25-50 most important Government buildings and converting them into fully accessible buildings by July 2016 in 50 cities including Delhi, Chandigarh, Port Blair, Daman, Kavaratti, Puducherry and Silvassa.

3. Progress in UT:-

City selected	Buildings identified	Accessibility Audit	Progress of retrofitting
Puducherry	30	30	Cost-estimates for retrofitting buildings not received.

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - PM UjjwalaYojana

1. Performance Indicator: - LPG connections issued under Ujjwala Scheme

2. About the programme: - Launched on 1st May, 2016 to provide LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families with Government assistance of ₹1600 per connection in the next 3 years.

3. Progress in UT (as on 18.04.2017):-

KYC Filled	Cleared Applications	SV Issues	
		2016-17	2017-18
1311	1068	760	19

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - MUDRA

1. Performance Indicator: - Loan sanctioned and amount distributed under various categories namely Shishu, Kishore and Tarun

2. About the programme: - The purpose of MUDRA is to provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector through various Last Mile Financial Institutions like Banks, NBFCs and MFIs.

3. Progress in UT (for 2016-2017):-

(Amt. in Crore)

Shishu (Loans up to ₹ 50,000)			Kishor (Loans from ₹ 50,001 to ₹ 5.00 Lakh)			Tarun (Loans from ₹ 5.00 to ₹ 10.00 Lakh)			Total		
No. of Sanctions	Sanctioned Amt	Disbursement Amt	No. of Sanctions	Sanctioned Amt	Disbursement Amt	No. of Sanctions	Sanctioned Amt	Disbursement Amt	No. of Sanctions	Sanctioned Amt	Disbursement Amt
121567	304.59	303.97	7985	121.17	118.85	808	64.85	62.66	130360	490.62	485.49

Name of the Scheme/Programme: -Promotion of Digital Payments

1. Performance Indicator: - On-boarded merchants

2. About the programme: - The Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. “Faceless, Paperless, Cashless” is one of professed role of Digital India.

3. Progress in UT: (Number of Merchant on-board in the special drive from 1st April to 13th April 2017)

On- boarding progress	Break-up		
	BHIM / UPI	Aadhaar Pay	QR code
2,176	828	544	804

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

- 1. Performance Indicator:** - Child sex ratio and girl child in secondary school
- 2. About the programme:** - Introduced to address the issue of decline in CSR in 100 gender critical districts. Coordinated & convergent efforts are needed to ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child.

3. Progress in UT:

Child Sex Ratio	GER Secondary (Girls)	NER Secondary (Girls)	Gender Parity Index (Secondary)
843	95.38	56.55	0.95

Name of the Scheme/Programme: - Disposal of Public Grievances

- 1. Performance Indicator:** - No of grievances received and % of cases disposed
- 2. Progress in UT:**

Grievances received from 01.01.2015 onwards	Grievances disposed	% of disposal	Pending for < 6 months	Pending for 6 months to 1 year	Pending for 1 year to 2 years	Pending for > 2 years
645	565	87.60	58	18	4	0

5. IMPORTANT ISSUES OF UNION TERRITORY OF PUDUCHERRY FOCUSED IN THE THIRD GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING OF NITI AAYOG

1. Formula for Devolution of Central Funds

The Central Finance Commission decides the allocation of resources between Centre and States. All Union Territories without Legislature are fully funded by Centre. However, Union Territories with Legislature like Puducherry and Delhi have got no way to get resources through CFC. Since Constitutional Amendments will take long time, this administration have been repeatedly requesting for a formula to be devised for grant of funds to take care of our deficits and developmental requirement. The requirement is all the more urgent due to VII Pay Commission implementation which has brought in an additional burden of ₹ 556 crore on our Government. Every year there is increase in the budget minimum 10% to 15% for the States. 13 th Finance Commission also fixed the State share as 42%. But Puducherry Government is getting Central grant by 27% for the last 4 years.

2. Legacy Loans

In the year 2007, Puducherry opted for a separate public accounts on the advice of Union Government. At that point Legacy Loan of ₹ 3,400 crore was required to be written off so that Puducherry can start with a clean slate. This loan was taken by Union Government and released to this administration as loan. Subsequently, Puducherry Government has been directed to repay the loans. With only 13 lakh population and extremely limited resources available this administration can never afford to pay back the loan and interest. Hence, Puducherry Government approached GoI to waive these loans.

3. Request for delegation of powers to full powers to lease lands for Industries

Puducherry Government has been trying to bring in Industrial Revolution in the Union Territory on the principle of **Make in India**. Accordingly, this administration have already amended regulations for providing **Ease of Doing Business**. However, major limitation has been our inability to lease out the lands to Industrialists who want to set up their units in our Union Territory keeping in view our exemplary Law and Order scenario. Presently we have power to lease lands only for 19 years. We need powers for leasing lands upto 99 years so that Industries can come up. It may be

noted that we have no minerals, markets or other resources to attract Industries, in any other way. Apart from this, few sick State Public Sector Industries which have been closed down with 1,000 retrenched employees awaiting their retirement dues. Puducherry Government can fulfil the statutory commitments and can revive the Industries provided permission given to dispose of idle lands owned by those Industries.

4. Funding pattern

Even though the Ministry of Finance has given clear order that in all Central Sector Schemes the Union Territories will be provided 100% funding by Central Government and no State share will be insisted upon. Yet some of the Ministries are not abiding by this Circular and asking for State share from the Union Territory Government which is neither legitimate nor feasible. NITI Aayog to reiterate the instructions already issued by Ministry of Finance. Puducherry has been the first to introduce DBT in PDS. Our Aadhaar coverage has been 100%, Jan Dhan account has been 100%. All the Government payments have been converted to digital mode. The GST Bill has been placed in our Assembly Session for approval. The ODF movement is in full swing and our Health and Education facilities are among the best in the country. Union Government for taking initiative to provide air connectivity to Pondicherry Airport through RCS and providing technical assistance to help reviving the Pondicherry Port. However keeping in view the U.T.'s limited resources, Govt. of India consider to allow revival and modernization of Pondicherry Port by 100% funding under Sagarmala Scheme and to bear the expenses for purchase of ITDC share.

Students who mostly come from rural areas and Government schools may be exempted from appearing for any NEET examination for admission to Medical Colleges atleast for next five years and permit to continue the existing CENTAC system of admission based on +2 marks.

6. SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN

SCSP is prepared as an integral part of Five Year Plan / Annual Plan showing sector-wise, scheme-wise outlays earmarked for scheduled castes and corresponding physical targets. Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department is the Nodal Department implementing the SCSP programmes in the Union Territory of Puducherry. As per the guidelines received from Government of India, it is ensured that the allocation of funds under SCSP is proportionate to percentage of SC population to total population. The region-wise details of SC population as per the 2011 census are furnished in the following table. It may be seen that the percentage of SC population to total population works out to 15.73%.

Table - 7

Region	Total Population	Out of which SC Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Puducherry	9,50,289	1,52,406	85,624	66,782
Karaikal	2,00,222	35,348	24,801	10,547
Mahe	41,816	144	--	144
Yanam	55,626	8,427	--	8,427
Total	12,47,953	1,96,325 (15.73%)	1,10,425	85,900

Source : Census of India – State Primary Census Abstract 2011

In the U.T. of Puducherry, the implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is closely monitored through review meetings held under various levels. As a result of this the percentage of expenditure in the Union Territory is always over 90%. The details of outlay and actual expenditure under SCSP since 2011-2012 is given below:

Table - 8

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	(₹ in lakhs)
			%
2011 - 2012	21224.00	20896.94	98.46
2012 – 2013	14093.54	11872.80	84.42
2013 – 2014	28664.75	27710.59	96.67
2014 – 2015	25594.38	24959.24	97.52
2015 – 2016	31229.20	29192.46	93.48
2016 – 2017	27014.43	26077.00	96.53

The departmental expenditures under SCSP is always incurred with the approval / concurrence of the Nodal department. i.e., Adi Dravidar Welfare Department.

7. ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17

Government of India has approved the plan size as ₹ 2565 crore for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Based on the realization of resources, the Budget Section of Finance department has communicated vide file No.G.24011/2/2016-17/F1(B), dt 15.02.2017, the proposed R.E. 2016-17 under Plan as ₹ 2400 crore. The pattern of funding for the proposed Revised Estimate 2016-17 is as detailed below:

Table – 8

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Details	B.E. 2016-17	R.E. 2016-17
1	UT's Own Resources	640.00	425.00
2	Normal Central Assistance	762.00	862.00
3	CSS/Flagship Programme (including CRF)	360.00	310.00
4	Open Market Borrowings	500.00	525.00
5	Negotiated Loan	301.00	278.00
6	Small Savings	2.00	--
	Total	2565.00	2400.00

The Revised Outlay for the Annual Plan 2016-17 has been reduced to ₹2400 crore from ₹2565 crore due to non-realization of UT's Own resources at the desired level, reduction of outlay in CSS and Negotiated loan for the specified projects from the financial institutions.

UT's Own Resources

- UT's own resources comprises of proceeds from Sales Tax (VAT + CST), State Excise, Stamps and Registration, Transport, Power charges etc.
- During 2016-17, 3570 Crores realized as against target of 3730 crore (95.70%) with a shortfall of 164 crore.
- Modest 5% growth in Revenue compared to last year's tax collection of ₹3398 crore.
- Revenue growth of 5% achieved in turbulent and uncertain macro economic environment.

MAJOR INITIATIVES / ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2016-17

- Underground sewerage and sanitation projects in urban, peri-urban areas of Puducherry have been completed.(₹ 100 Cr.)
- Augmentation of Water supply and provision for drinking water facilities (Phase-I) have been completed in the U.T. of Puducherry.(₹ 25 Cr.)
- Establishment of Central Sterile Supply Department, equipments have been purchased under Health Department.(₹ 10.50 Cr.)
- First phase of upgradation of the Pondicherry Engineering College into a Technical University have been initiated.(₹ 25 Cr.)
- Establishment of Higher Education Council has been initiated and 50% of the grant has been received from GoI. (₹ 3 Cr.)
- Construction of rail over bridge at 100 feet road, Puducherry is under progress. (₹ 38 Cr.)
- Construction of Transport Complex at Karaikal has been completed.(₹ 5.58 Cr.)
- Laying of Western Bye-pass road at Karaikal (Phase-I) is under progress (₹10.60 Cr.)
- Construction of Combined Judicial Complex at Karaikal is under progress. (₹7.56 Cr.)
- Construction of Outdoor Stadium at Karaikal is under progress (₹ 3.40 Cr.)
- Converting Beach Marche into Beach Resort has been completed (₹ 4.96 Cr.)
- Laying of underground HT & LT electrical cables in the areas of Puducherry & Karaikal is under progress (₹ 14.90 Cr.)
- Part of welfare measure educational Loan for an amount of ₹ 66,91,770/- disbursed to the Adi Dravidar Students who are pursuing Post Graduate Medical studies in the Higher Educational institutions by the Hon'ble Welfare Minister.
- Online Issue of FMB (Field Measurement Book) introduced.
- New industrial policy announced.
- Grant of marriage financial assistance to 159 beneficiaries (₹ 79.50 lakh)
- Grant of Inter caste marriage financial assistance to 91 beneficiaries (₹ 40 lakh)
- Financial assistance to poor Scheduled Castes pregnant and lactating women for 290 beneficiaries (₹ 34.80 lakh)
- Grant of subsidy for construction of house for 122 beneficiaries (₹ 4.88 crore)
- Relief assistance amounting to ₹ 937.41 lakhs is being extended to 21,601 nos. of fishermen families during the period of Ban on fishing.

- Installation of 34,000 nos. of Smart Meters in the boulevard area of the Puducherry.
- First phase of education loan to the tune of ₹ 1.55 crore disbursed to Scheduled Caste Students who are undergoing the Medical & Engineering courses by PADCO.
- New Transformer commissioned (₹ 12.65 lakh)
- Disbursed loan amount to 51 nos. of Self Help Groups (₹ 1.76 Crore).
- Construction of bridge across river Vanjiar in Karaikal is nearing completion.
- Construction of High Level Bridge across Mullaiyar River on NH 45-A Extension at Karaikal is in progress
- Laying of high-tension underground cables for the 110/11 KV in North Boulevard, Gingee Salai, Vaithikuppam is in progress.
- JIPMER branch of Karaikal inaugurated.
- Interlinking French Cannel and Adavipolam Channel with pumping facility in Yanam.
- Memorandum of Understanding signed between Chennai Port Trust and Government of Puducherry to enable and develop Pondicherry Port as Chennai Port Trust feeder Port.
- Awarded a contract to the Dredging Corporation of India (DCI) to dredge 3 lakh cubic metres of sand and deposit them near the Gandhi Statue.
- Conducted Digi Dhan Mela.
- E-district portal to offer 72 services launched.

8. DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2017-18

8.1 Estimated Resources for 2017-18

Table - 9

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Details	Plan	Non plan	Total
1	UT's Own Resources	205.00	3795.00	4000.00
2	Grants from Central Government	855.01	556.00	1411.01
3	Loan from GOI	--	72.00	72.00
3	Negotiated Loan	254	22.00	254.00
4	Market Borrowing	825.00	--	825.00
5	CSS	360.99	--	360.99
	Total	2500.00	4445.00	6945.00

8.2 U.T.'s Own Resources for 2017-18

Table - 10

(₹ in crore)

Source	Target
Stamps & Registration	80.00
State Excise	700.00
Commercial Tax	1725.00
Transport	92.00
Power	1253.00
Others	150.00
Total	4000.00

Reasons for financial stress:

- Higher rate of increase in salaries and pension due to 6th & 7th CPC and subsequent hike in DAs not matched with corresponding increase in Non-Plan grants by GoI.
- Increased debt service due to borrowings from 2007.
- Decrease in UT's own resources due to factors beyond our control.
- Recent Supreme Court's Order on closure of liquor shops along National Highways.
- Madras High Court's order prohibiting registration of plots in unapproved layouts
- Transient negative consumption shock due to cash supply and payment disruptions during Q3 & early Q4 of 2016-17.

Resource Mobilisation Measures

- Hike in Additional Excise Duty on liquor by 25% (₹50 Cr)
- Increase of VAT on petrol & diesel (₹ 25 Cr.)
- Stamp duty on PoA & other instruments (₹10 Cr.)
- Sewerage charges (₹ 25 Cr.) & water tariff (₹ 13 Cr.)
- Fees for issue of various non-statutory certificates for pharmaceuticals (₹ 30 lakhs)
- For Local Bodies : Increase in Property Tax (₹ 10 Cr.), Profession Tax (₹ 4 Cr.), User Charges (₹ 20 Cr.).
