

**DRAFT TWELFTH PLAN 2012-17
&
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2013-14**

INTRODUCTION

i) Demographic Profile

The Territory of Puducherry was merged with the Indian Union with effect from 01.11.1954 in accordance with the de-facto agreement between the Government of India and the Government of France, signed 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, namely, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another. Pondicherry region which 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 <i>76.15%</i>	4,68,258	4,82,031	2,93,080	6,57,209
Karaikal	157	2,00,222 <i>16.04%</i>	97,809	1,02,413	1,02,120	98,102
Mahe	9	41,816 <i>3.35%</i>	19,143	22,673	--	41,816
Yanam	30	55,626 <i>4.46%</i>	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 1,038 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 27.72%.

ii) Development 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.

iii) Selected Socio-Economic Indicators as on 31.03.2012

Table -2

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	UT of Puducherry
1	Population density	Per sq. km	2547
2	Decadal growth	%	27.72
3	Birth rate	Per '000	16.10
4	Death rate	Per '000	7.20
5	Infant Mortality Rate	Per '000	19
6	Sex ratio	Per '000 males	1038
7	Literacy rate (as per 2011 census)	%	76.71
8	Net area sown under agriculture	Ha.	18,129

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	UT of Puducherry
9	Gross area irrigated	Ha.	21,840
10	Fish Production		
	Marine	MT	37618.500
	Inland	MT	4729.000
11	Length of roads	Kms.	745.420
12	Per capita consumption of electricity	Units	1920.62
13	Per capita expenditure on Medical and Health Services	Rs.	1016
14	Teacher-Pupil Ratio		
	a) Primary	Ratio	1:18
	b) Upper Primary	Ratio	1:16
	c) Higher Secondary	Ratio	1:19
15	Per capita income at 2011-12 current prices (QE)	in ₹	98,055
16	HDI (2011)		0.570
17	Tourist Arrival		
	a) Foreign Tourist	Nos.	52,298
	b) Domestic Tourist	Nos.	8,97,896

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

iv) Puducherry Economy : A Macro Economic Perspective

Union Territory of Puducherry is one of the small territories of the country contributed 0.16% of GDP of the country in 2011-12 (2004-05 current prices). The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Puducherry was the lowest when compared to the four southern states, Goa and NCT of Delhi. Whereas Puducherry had a relatively higher per capita income in 2007-08 (2004-05 current prices) next to Goa, Chandigarh and NCT of Delhi. The per capita income of Puducherry (₹98,055) in 2011-12 is higher than the Country's per capita income ₹61,564 and the neighbouring states of Kerala (₹80,924), Tamil Nadu (₹84,496), Andhra Pradesh (₹68,970) and Karnataka (₹69,051). The GSDP of Puducherry increased from ₹9,251.43 crore in 2007-08 to ₹16,531.65 crore in 2012-13.

Table – 3

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

Year	GSDP in ₹ Crore		Per Capita Income in ₹
	At current prices	At constant Prices	At current prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2007-08	9251.43	8093.28	74201
2008-09	10050.05	8794.10	79306
2009-10	12304.37	10175.75	96860
2010-11 (RE)	13667.24	11199.50	105557
2011-12 (P)	14081.06	11469.15	98055
2012-13 (QE)	16531.65	12966.03	112986
2013-14 (AE)	18344.59	--	--

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

RE : Revised Estimate; P : Provisional; QE : Quick Estimate; AE : Advance Estimate

Table – 4

Annual Compound Growth Rate of GDP and PCI of Southern States, Goa and Delhi at Constant Prices in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12)

States / Union Territories	GSDP	PCI
Andhra Pradesh	7.14	6.08
Karnataka	5.76	4.19
Kerala	8.22	7.57
Tamil Nadu	8.44	7.57
Goa	9.97	6.82
Delhi	11.40	9.31
Pondicherry	9.86	6.50
All India	8.00	6.08

Source : Central Statistical Organization, Government of India, New Delhi

The GSDP of Puducherry increased with an Annual Compound Growth Rate of 9.86% during the Eleventh Plan. The per capita income of Puducherry increased from ₹74,201 (2007-08) to ₹1,12,986 (2012-13). The per capita income increased with a Annual

Compound Growth Rate of 6.50% in the Eleventh Plan. The growth of GSDP of Puducherry is higher than the All India average.

Table – 5

Sectoral distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita at Constant prices (2007-08 – 2012-13)

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2007-08	319.70 (3.95)	3900.97 (48.20)	3872.61 (47.85)	8093.28 (100.00)
2008-09	472.58 (5.38)	4115.91 (46.80)	4205.62 (47.82)	8794.10 (100.00)
2009-10	392.77 (3.86)	4723.06 (46.41)	5059.90 (49.73)	10175.73 (100.00)
2010-11	424.97 (3.79)	5042.94 (45.03)	5731.59 (51.18)	11199.50 (100.00)
2011-12	412.68 (3.60)	4715.27 (41.11)	6341.20 (55.29)	11469.15 (100.00)
2012-13	626.78 (4.83)	5415.14 (41.76)	6924.11 (53.40)	12966.03 (100.00)

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentage to total ACGR – Annual Compound Growth Rate

Agriculture once the mainstay of Puducherry economy in terms of contribution to GSDP is in the declining trend and the economic activity has moved away from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors with the growth of economy. Income from primary sector accounted for 3.95 percent of GSDP (2007-08) increased to 5.38 percent (2008-09) decreased to 4.83 percent (2012-13) and during the last six years the contribution of income from primary sector was less than five percent. This decreasing trend is mainly due to the conversion of agriculture lands for non-agricultural purposes and the damages caused to the standing crops, livestock population and fish crafts by severe cyclonic storm ‘Thane’. The contribution of income from secondary sector to GSDP decreased from 48.20 percent (2007-08) to 41.76 percent (2012-13). The contribution of income from tertiary sector increased from 47.85 percent (2007-08) to 53.40 percent (2012-13). This trend in sectoral

distribution indicates that the Puducherry economy is more and more tertiary oriented. The infrastructural facilities and amenities provided by the administration under the tourism fold has resulted increase in the tourist arrival both domestic and foreign is mainly the reason for higher income under the tertiary sector.

v) **Plan Expenditure since 1955-56 in the U.T. of Puducherry**

Table – 6

(₹ 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

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

Table – 7

(₹ 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	127232.16	42.41

It may be seen from the above table, that the percentage of Plan expenditure vis-à-vis approved outlay in the Eleventh Plan is 63 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.

vi) Targets for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

The Twelfth Plan had envisaged a target of 9% average growth of GDP over the Plan period. The broad vision and aspirations which the Twelfth Plan seeks to fulfil are reflected in the subtitle: 'Faster, Sustainable, and More Inclusive Growth'. The simultaneous achievement of each of these elements is critical for the success of the Plan.

The Union Territory of Puducherry has been experiencing a significant shift in its economy since the seventies. As the economic activity has moved away from agriculture to services and industries. A key objective of the future development will be to achieve a balanced and sustainable growth in this sector with a more diversified agricultural base

integrated with environmental safeguards in line with the guidelines of the Twelfth Plan. Accordingly attempts will be made to improve the base of agriculture and allied activities and their contribution to State GDP to the level of atleast 10 percent by the end of 12th Five Year Plan.

Organic produces market is proposed to be established for collecting and disposing the produce from the organic growers. Products need an exclusive market for procuring and selling. Separate markets for organic produces in vantage locations will be set up. Precision farming which involves primarily drip irrigation and fertigation in addition to other agronomic practices need to be brought under more acreage to all suitable crops especially horticultural crops.

The growth of Industries is vital for the economy of Puducherry. Industrial policies should facilitate growth of employment oriented but non-power and non-water intensive and non-polluting industries such as Computers and IT, Engineering and Auto items, Electronics etc., so that power availability and ground water are not affected. State will tap Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to provide good infrastructure for accelerated growth of industries with increasing slant on exports. Special focus will be given to improve the status of the industrial estate which are in a state of neglect to assure new investors the standard of infrastructure to be provided to them.

Promotion of Job-oriented Vocational Training Courses and tie-up with industry for training and absorption for High School Pass students / Dropouts has to be achieved by strengthening the ITIs and also encouraging Vocational training in Industrial campuses thereby bringing in inclusiveness of industries in the skill training areas. The Vocational Stream in the 10+2 has to be strengthened by certifying all students under that stream under the Modular Employable Scheme of the DGET and providing them with a NCVT certificate which brings them at par with the ITI students and ensures equality in employment and opportunity to employment.

There is no major power generation in the Union Territory of Puducherry. The power requirement of Union Territory is being met by availing share of power from the Central Generating Stations and purchasing power from neighbouring State Electricity Boards. However, the State owned Pondicherry Power Corporation Limited has established 32.50 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant at Karaikal and power thus generated is being

utilized to meet a part of the power demand of Karaikal region. The present power requirement of the UT of Puducherry is 446 Mega watts against the total power allocation of 500 Mega watts, which shows that the UT of Puducherry is enjoying with sufficient quantum of power to meet the growing power demand of this UT at present without resorting to any power cut. It is anticipated that the present power demand may go upto 688 Mega watts by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. It is proposed to expand the existing Gas Power Plant by 100 MW. In order to maintain reliable and stable power supply, it has been proposed to provide improved power distribution network of high reliability with least Transmission and Distribution losses.

The low cost accommodation through youth hostels, Yatri Niwas, Government Guest Houses and high quality boarding provided through the *Le Cafe* and the Seagull restaurants encouraged the tourists to prefer Puducherry as the favoured destination. The JIPMER and multi-specialty private medical colleges bring in a lot of medical tourists to the state. The government has been increasingly encouraging the private sector to establish tourist resorts and hotels with attractive incentives. All these things boosted up the number of tourists both domestic and foreign visiting the state. During the 12th Plan period, the tourism facilities available in Puducherry will be showcased to attract more foreign and domestic tourists.

Establishing a SKYWALK either in the existing Botanical Garden or in the proposed Bio-diversity Park. Develop road infrastructure / parking facilities within the town limits thereby provide congenial environment to the tourists and locals visiting the UT. Road permits to be issued at all entry and exit points of the UT will reduce the present inconvenience of obtaining the permit from one location for all the entry points. Creating awareness kiosks for tourists which will provide tourism and travel information under PPP model will ensure better connectivity at low cost which will attract more foreign tourist into the UT. Tie-ups with Theme park developers on PPP mode on the sea or coastal areas on the similar lines in Singapore or Hongkong will certainly help in improvement of High end tourism which will bring in revenue.

Government is taking steps to develop the Saturn Temple at Thirunallar as a Temple Town and a scheme for its development at a cost of about Rs.170 crores has been prepared. Also proposed to develop an Airport at Karaikal during 12th Five Year Plan to facilitate further inflow of tourists. In addition, in the vicinity there are three adjoining religious places, within 20 kms. from Karaikal, at Nagore where people irrespective of caste, creed and

religion worship at this Islamic Shrine and that Khanduri festival during October and November is very popular. So also Velankanni where people of all religions worship the Sacred Arokkiya Madha Church in this holy place. And with the development of Karaikal Temple Town these adjoining places will also get developed on a bigger scale.

As per 2011 census, the literacy rate of Union Territory of Puducherry is 86.55%, of which male literacy is 92.12% and female literacy rate is 81.22%. The task before the Union Territory is to achieve 100% literacy rate. In order to achieve total literacy and to cover 1,00,000 neo-literates in the age group 14-45 in which women constitute major chunk, a new programme called Kamarajar Literacy Mission will be initiated during 2012-13. All the 437 habitations in the Union Territory are provided with access to Primary schools within 1 km distance. The dropout in Primary is Nil as per National Survey. In Education development Index this U.T ranks second (2006-07) in Primary and Upper Primary schooling. To implement the provisions of the Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the Puducherry Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011 has been notified. Special efforts will be made to identify habitations with infrastructure gaps, and for making appropriate allocations to bridge the gaps, namely construction of additional classrooms, strengthening of libraries, purchase of science kits, appointment of teachers, etc.

The vision is to make this journey forward by providing 100% access, enrollment in Higher Education and to give ample opportunities to the students for their better career. Our mission is to empower the youth to choose and lead a life appropriate to his talents by ensuring facilities for Higher Education to all those who pass their School Education. By gradually increasing the quality of education in all institutions, they would be encouraged to seek higher NAAC (National Accreditation and Assessment Council) status and also to get permanent affiliation from the University. Institutions will be encouraged to get more central assistance through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, UGC, AICTE etc. Higher Education remains a source of huge potential and promise for future

Under Health Sector, the focus would be on the all round development in the Health sector which improves the Health Care Delivery System, Health Management Information System and the Health Infrastructure. The policy of the Government is to achieve the goal of “Better Health Care at low cost” to the general public and “ Better Health Care at no cost to BPL families”. A paradigm shift in the focus of health care from ‘disease control’ to ‘disease

prevention' and from communicable disease management to non-communicable disease management which modify life style practices. Now efforts have been taken to deliver a quality medical care in all the health institutions. All the CHCs, PHCs & Sub-Centres will be strengthened.

The overall health indicators in Puducherry have been far progressive when compared with the national indicators. The U.T. of Puducherry has been able to achieve the Infant Mortality rate of 22 against national goal of 30 during the Eleventh plan period. Since more than 98 % deliveries are conducted in the health institutions, it has been able to achieve the lowest Maternal Mortality Rate of 36 against the national target of less than 200 / 1 lakh live births. Total Fertility Rate of 1.7 is the lowest in India against national goal of 2.3.

Infrastructure development in many crucial areas like road, transport, traffic, etc. will be concentrated to facilitate a fast and sustainable development. The thrust areas are : Classification of roads, based on the tonnage they are designed to take and based on the size and weight of the vehicle that can be allowed to use them which will directly reduce misuse of roads and help to regulate traffic and reduce congestion. Construction of bus terminus, lorry parking areas at the periphery of Pondicherry and Karaikal towns to reduce larger vehicles from entering the city. Creating multi-level and integrated parking lots both inside the town and the entry points to Pondicherry initially and Karaikal later to regulate the flow of tourist vehicles. Integrated underground passage ways for carrying water and electrical cable along with internet as well as cable tv cabling which will help to avoid damages from storms and cyclones and at the same time stop indiscriminate damage done to road by digging. Apart from this, to reduce the traffic congestion within the town limits an outer ring road has been proposed. This outer ring road intersects Puducherry - Tindivanam Road (NH-66), Puducherry - Villupuram Road (NH-45A) and Puducherry - Cuddalore Road (NH-45A). Flyover has been proposed over the 100 ft. road to ease traffic system. It is also proposed to construct ROBs at i) Arumparthapuram, ii) Mudaliarpet and iii) Ponkare Street at Karamanikuppam to avoid traffic congestion along NH45A during train movement. It is also proposed to construct sub-ways wherever necessary.

The concept Human Development which focuses the socio-economic conditions of the people also propagates for inclusive development paradigm. It is in this context that through the implementation of various welfare schemes with both direct and indirect flow of benefit, the ultimate objective under Human Development Index will be achieved.

The projected sectoral allocation for the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 :

Table – 8

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Projected Outlay for 12 th Five Year Plan 2012-17
I	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1316.07
II	Rural Development	491.22
III	Special Area Programmes	0.00
IV	Irrigation and Flood Control	532.29
V	Energy	1,397.47
VI	Industry and Minerals	1,015.14
VII	Transport	1,853.20
VIII	Communication	0.00
IX	Science, Technology and Environment	164.99
X	General Economic Services	791.94
XI	Social Services	11,680.82
	1. Education	2,674.40
	2. Medical and Public Health	2,052.44
	3. Water Supply and Sanitation	1,100.55
	4. Housing	1,169.13
	5. Urban Development	2,308.37
	6. Other Social Services	2,375.93
XII	General Services	1,315.86
Total Outlay		20,559.00

vii) Annual Plan 2012-13

The Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2012-13 was estimated at for ₹3000 crore on the basis of the resources available for Plan and Non-Plan as detailed below :

Table – 9

(₹in Crore)

Item	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue Receipts	735.72	1420.00	2155.72
Central Assistance	620.00	513.00	1133.00
Loan	--	72.00	72.00
CST Collection	--	260.00	260.00
CST Compensation	--	150.00	150.00
Suspense Recoveries	--	20.00	20.00
Loan Recoveries	--	4.26	4.26
Open Market Borrowings	500.00	--	500.00
Negotiated Loan	319.28	--	319.28
Small Savings	25.00	--	25.00
Police Modernisation	--	10.74	10.74
ACA for World Bank	800.00	--	800.00
Total	3000.00	2450.00	5450.00

After taking an amount of ₹1420 crore for the Non-Plan commitment, the balance amount of ₹735.72 crore was provided to the Plan side from the UT's Own Revenue Receipts of ₹2155.72 crore which was as worked out by giving 20% growth on the receipts realized in the year 2011-12 and by way of mobilizing amount of ₹380 crore through ARM, in order to implement more welfare schemes and to create the infrastructure facilities.

Subsequently, the Annual Plan Outlay was reduced in R.E. 2012-13 to ₹1392 crore in view of the reduction in resources as detailed below:

Table – 10

(₹in Crore)

Item	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue Receipts	350.00	1380.00	1730.00
Central Assistance	568.02	513.00	1081.02
Loan	--	72.00	72.00
CST Collection	--	300.00	300.00
CST Compensation	--	--	0.00
Suspense / Loan Recoveries	--	24.26	24.26
Open Market Borrowings	301.63	--	301.63
Negotiated Loan	134.84	--	134.84
Small Savings	26.79	--	26.79
Central Road Fund	10.72	--	10.72
Police Modernisation	--	10.74	10.74
Total	1392.00	2300.00	3692.00

The estimated receipt of ₹2155.72 crore could not be achieved as efforts taken to mobilize the additional resources did not materialise. Hence, an amount of ₹350 crore could only be provided to the Plan side from the UT's Own Revenue Receipts as against the estimated amount of ₹735.72 crore. The Central Plan Assistance under JNNURM was reduced by ₹41.27 crore. As against the approved borrowing limit of ₹500 crore under Open Market Borrowing in the B.E. 2012-13 permission was given to raise loans to the expenditure of ₹301.63 crore only which resulted in a shortfall of ₹196.95 crore in the resources. Under negotiated loan also against the projected amount of ₹319.28 crore in the B.E. 2012-13 permission was given to avail loan to the extent of ₹122.33 crore which led to a shortfall in resources by ₹196.95 crore. The Additional Central Assistance of ₹800 crore under External Aided Project by availing World Bank Assistance could not materialise which is another factor for reduction in resources in the R.E.2012-13.

Moreover, efforts were taken to reduce the Non-Plan expenditure for increasing the amount to be provided to the Plan side from UT's Own Tax Revenue also did not materialise since there was an additional commitment under Non-Plan expenditure towards part payment of arrears for power purchase to a tune of ₹150 crore to TANGEDCO as per the High Court order. Apart from this, Government of India has also stopped the grant of ₹150 crore towards CST compensation. In view of the above reasons, the total Plan size in the R.E. 2012-13 stood revised from ₹3000 crore to ₹1392 crore.

The notable achievements in the Annual Plan 2012-13 are :

- 18,160 hectares of area covered under paddy cultivation.
- 59,580 MTs of rice, 2,31,340 MTs of sugarcane produced.
- 190 hectares of crops like sugarcane, banana, vegetable, groundnut, turmeric and flowers have been covered under precision farming.
- Fish production - 6,100 MTs of inland and 40,000 MTs of marine
- 39,000 metric tonnes of milk and 10.4 million eggs produced.
- Fishing Harbour at Karaikal under operation and a hygienic fish market opened at Yanam.
- One lakh seedlings produced with participatory approach of volunteers and distributed.
- Subsidy was released to 496 owner run enterprises / village industries.
- Employment oriented training programmes under the handicrafts, coir and silk industries were conducted benefiting 232 persons.
- Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) Policy and guidelines have been notified.
- Tourist arrivals increased to 9.5%. 55,580 international tourists and 10,30,800 domestic tourists arrived.
- State Services Delivery Gateway and State Portal (SSDG&SP) inaugurated and at present 28 e-forms pertaining to five departments are operationalised.
- Common Service Centre inaugurated and 42 centres are operationalised.
- A third 230/110 KV auto sub-station at Thondamanatham commissioned.
- A Smart Grid Control centre established in the Electricity department.

- Central Kitchen at Lawspet made operational.
- Puducherry Airport Operationalised and air service started.
- Land acquisition for Arikamedu development project.
- Under Water supply programme, all the service main lines in the urban limits have been replaced with DI pipes at a cost of ₹ 35 crore.
- Overhead tanks have been completed and put into public use at a cost of ₹8.60 crore in various villages.
- Karaikal Port handled 6.09 million tonnes of cargo and received ₹ 7 crore as concession fee and lease charges.
- 57,000 tonnes of liquid chemicals handled by the Captive Marine Terminal Facility at Karaikal Port.
- A MoU has been signed between Pondicherry Engineering College and University of Arkansas, USA for exchange of students in the B.Tech. programme.
- Kanchi Mamunivar Centre for Postgraduate Studies, Puducherry has been selected one among the three colleges in the South Zone to offer NCC as one of the ancillary subjects at the Postgraduate level.
- An Intermediate Reference Laboratory has been established with the accreditation of World Health Organisation in the Government Hospital for Chest Diseases.
- Cath Lab at Indira Gandhi Government General Hospital and PG Institute was commissioned. Kidney transplantation have been done free of cost to BPL families.
- An exclusive Infertility Clinic and Genetic Clinic Counseling has been started in the Maternity Hospital, Puducherry.
- E-stamping method introduced in the Sub-registry offices.
- Based on the Thane experience, Risk and Vulnerability mapping in Puducherry and Karaikal was taken up through a Consultant. A GIS application namely 'Puducherry Decision Support System' has been successfully implemented.
- National Disaster Response Force carried out an exercise to familiarise students and public in 12 places.
- Various online services have been introduced successfully and e-payment of taxes has already been introduced through five nationalised banks.

- Coastal Police Stations in all the four regions made operational.
- Under JNNURM, 168 dwelling units at Kuruchikuppam, 64 dwelling units at Pavanar Nagar, Boomianpet have been handed over to the beneficiaries.
- Puducherry District has been selected as a pilot district for roll out of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In the first phase, 15 centrally sponsored schemes have been rolled out under Direct Benefit Transfer.
- The State scheme of old age pension covering 33,290 beneficiaries has been completed through Aadhaar based payment mode.
- A Public Private Partnership (PPP) Cell has been constituted for giving in-principle approval for the PPP projects to be taken up in the administration.

viii) Draft Annual Plan 2013-14

In view of the resources constraint experienced by the U.T. Administration in the Annual Plan 2012-13, the Draft Annual Plan size was realistically worked out based on the availability of resources.

The Plan outlay for the year 2013-14 is estimated at ₹2000 crore on the basis of the available resources available for Plan and Non-Plan as detailed hereunder :

Table – 11

(₹in Crore)

Item	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue Receipts	475.00	1615.00	2090.00
Central Assistance	672.48	513.00	1185.48
Loan	--	72.00	72.00
CST Collection	--	310.00	310.00
CST Compensation	--	--	0.00
Suspense / Loan Recoveries	--	25.00	25.00
Open Market Borrowings	535.00	--	535.00
Negotiated Loan	180.00	--	180.00
Small Savings	26.80	--	26.80
Central Road Fund	10.72	--	10.72
Police Modernisation	--	--	0.00
EAP	100.00	--	100.00
Total	2000.00	2535.00	4535.00

It is estimated that an amount of ₹2090 crore could be mobilized through UT's Own Tax Revenue. Out of which after taking an amount of ₹1615 crore for Non-Plan expenditure, balance amount of ₹475 crore is provided for Plan funding. Government of India has conveyed the budget ceiling of ₹672.48 crore as Central Assistance for the year 2013-14 for Plan schemes. As per the approved road map, the borrowing limit for B.E. 2013-14 is ₹500 crore for Open Market Borrowing and ₹266.21 crore for Negotiated loan. However, it is proposed to avail only ₹535 crore for OMB and ₹180 crore for Negotiated loan. In addition, it is proposed to avail ₹100 crore under EAP by availing World Bank Assistance for Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP).

The important targets proposed in the Annual Plan 2013-14 are :

- 22,000 hectares of area will be covered under paddy cultivation.
- 85,000 MTs of rice, 2,00,000 MTs of sugarcane will be produced.
- 200 hectares of crops like sugarcane, banana, vegetable, groundnut, turmeric and flowers will be covered under precision farming.
- Area to be brought under Vegetables and plantations – 286 ha. and under fruits - 456 ha.
- Fish production - 6,200 MTs of inland and 41,000 MTs of marine
- 45,000 metric tonnes of milk and 10.5 million eggs will be produced.
- Attempts will be made to achieve a growth rate of 6% under primary sector through various programmes of Agriculture and allied activities.
- Completion of Fishing Harbour, Mahe.
- Completion of 110/11 KV sub-station at Venkata Nagar, Puducherry.
- Establishment of 230/110 KV sub-station at Karaikal.
- Declaration of Puducherry City as Solar City.
- Tenders will be floated for approach road portion PWD and construction of 22 metres wide bridge over the railway line for the project Road Over Bridge at Arumparthapuram in Puducherry.
- Laying of western bye-pass road in Karaikal (Phase-II).

- Completion of augmentation of water supply scheme in Yanam under JNNURM.
- Completion of sewage treatment plant at Lawspet, Dubrayapet and Kanaganeri.
- Completion of 300 dwelling units at Lambert Saravanan Nagar, Puducherry.
- Completion of 144 dwelling units at Karaikal.
- Completion of a high level bridge across Thenpennaiyar at Manamedu in Bahour commune.
- Reconstruction of bridge with regulator across Malatar river at Kumaramangalam, Puducherry will be completed.
- Reconstruction of existing Marapalam old bridge in Cuddalore road at Mudaliarpet will be taken up.
- Construction of bridge on the eastern side of the existing damaged bridge across river Thirumalairajanar in Karaikal town on NH 45 A Puducherry-Nagapattinam section with the assistance of MORTH.
- Augmentation of urban water supply by utilising Oussoudu lake water at a cost of ₹ 47.40 crore will be taken up.
- Expected tourist arrivals - 65,000 international tourists and 9,75,000 domestic tourists.
- By availing HUDCO loan assistance, improvements to Govt. Tourist Home, Puducherry, conversion of Beach Marche into beach resort at Karaikal and construction of additional cottages at Chunnambar Boat House, Puducherry will be taken up.
- Thirunallar temple town project – revitalization of Nalan Kulam will be completed, formation of north-ring and south-ring roads, strengthening of local roads, earth filling of the sites proposed for parking and pilgrim facilities, accommodation facilities will be taken up.

ix) Additional Central Assistance (ACA) schemes / projects

a) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

In order to operationalize RKVY scheme, U.T. of Puducherry had constituted a State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary.

Agriculture department is designated as the Nodal department and Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is designated as the Nodal Agency.

Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Government of India had conveyed administrative approval on November 2011 for implementation of the RKVY projects sanctioned by the SLSC for a total project cost of ₹33.64 crore. During the Eleventh Plan 2007-12, Govt. of India released the following amounts for RKVY :

Table – 12

(₹ in crores)

Year	Amount Released
2007-08	0.40
2010-11	4.64
2011-12	11.74
Total	16.78

The Department of Agriculture has submitted UC for ₹20.00 lakhs against the release made in 2007-08. UC has been given for ₹4.38 crore against the release of ₹ 4.64 crore for 2010-11. Since ₹ 11.74 crore was released only during March 2012 by GOI, the department is presently implementing the projects. Out of this ₹11.74 crore, ₹ 2.70 crore was released to Animal Husbandry and ₹ 0.30 crore to Fisheries departments for implementation of specific projects. In view of non submission of Utilization Certificates from these departments, Agriculture department could not furnish the overall UC.

Under the RKVY projects implemented by Agriculture department, the pattern of assistance approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) has been achieved.

Table – 13

Sl.No.	Project	Target	Achievement
1.	Promotion of SRI through Compact Block Demonstration	35 Units	35 Units
2.	Intensification of millets, pulses and oil seeds production by adopting the latest technology – Demonstration	132 Nos.	132 Nos.

Sl.No.	Project	Target	Achievement
3.	Project on organic farming	370 Units	370 Units
4.	Refurnishing of training hall of farmers training centre	1 Unit	1 Unit
5.	Distribution of Farm machinery and equipments to commodity interest groups	6 Nos.	6 Nos.
6.	Additional funds for completion of construction of seed goodowns	3 Nos.	Amount released to PASIC and work under progress
7.	Model precision farming demonstration units	1 Unit.	Amount released to KVK, Puducherry for laying model precision farming
8	Modernization of existing seed processing unit	1 Unit	Indent placed with PASIC for the purchase and installation of unit.
9.	Purchase of Sugarcane harvester for hiring out to sugarcane growers	1 Unit	1 Unit
10.	Purchase of paddy transplanted	5 Nos.	5 Nos.
11.	Extending subsidy to farmers for purchase of farm machinery	11 Nos.	7 Nos.
12.	Puducherry Precision Farming Project	233 Ha.	145.81 Ha.
13.	Protected cultivation (Green House)	3 Unit	50% work completed.
14.	Hi-tech Nursery for production of Hybrid vegetable seedling	1 Unit	50% work completed.
15.	Strengthening of Govt. Nurseries	3 Nos.	3 Nos.
16.	Establishment of Mini dairy, high yielding milch animals unit	400 Mini dairies and 536 crossed milch animals	55 Mini dairies and 60 crossed milch animals

Sl.No.	Project	Target	Achievement
17	Development of Inland fisheries and aquaculture	₹ 30 lakhs fish seedling to be released in water bodies	₹ 24.14 lakhs fish seedling released.

b) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Government of India is providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for implementation of the following schemes:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
- (iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

The details of grants released and expenditure incurred during the last three years under NSAP is given below :

Table – 14

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Financial		Physical Achievements
	Grant released	Expenditure incurred	
2010-11	7.39	7.39	IGNOAPS – 15,523 IGNWPS – 6,018 IGNDPS – 1,765
2011-12	6.82	6.82	IGNOAPS – 23,607 IGNWPS – 4,199 IGNDPS – 1,585
2012-13	8.73	8.73	IGNOAPS – 39,812 IGNWPS – 20,037 IGNDPS – 2,850

c) **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

The JNNURM was formally launched on 03-12-2005. JNNURM scheme has the following sub-missions :

Table – 15

S.No.	Name of the Sub Mission	Ministry
1.	Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)
2.	Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)
Non-Mission Cities : Karaikal, Mahe & Yanam		
3.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)
4.	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)

Government of India have sanctioned ₹461.40 crore for the eight projects under JNNURM. Out of which the Central Share is ₹335.39 crore and State Share is ₹126.01 crore. The details of amount released under Central and State share are as detailed below:

Table – 16

(₹ in Crores)

Sector	Sanctioned Amount	Committed		Amount released up to March 2013		
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Total
Grand Total (Urban)	308.39	246.712	61.678	114.3268	62.5263	176.8531
Grand Total (Housing)	153.0086	88.6732	64.3354	33.7733	15.0585	48.8318
	461.3986	335.3852	126.0134	148.1001	77.5848	225.6849

The project-wise targets and achievements for the financial year 2012-13 are as under:

Table – 17

Sl. No.	Project	Target	Achievement
1.	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Project	Laying of 100 Kms of sewer lines	About 70 Kms. Sewer lines have been laid.
		Construction of three sewerage treatment plants.	Construction under progress.
		Availing the balance II and III Installment of Central Share for the project	<p>The MoUD withheld ₹16.272 Crores during release of II installment Central share for non-achievement of reforms. As per the revised Reform Calibration system, the reform scoring works out 169.50 out of 230. The revised scoring has also been communicated to MOUD for release of the withheld amount.</p> <p>The Utilization Certificate for claiming III installment Central share of ₹40.68 Crores for the project submitted during October 2012. The MoUD sought for CVC clearance for the project. The CVC dropped 27 out of 36 paras and the same was also intimated to the MOUD during February 2013. The MoUD is yet to approve the III installment Central share.</p>
2.	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project	Commencement of Process and landfill activities and availing II installment Central share	The project activities were stopped by the SPV and a Writ petition has also been filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).
3.	Purchase of Buses	Purchase of balance 14 Non A/C buses and 10 A/c Buses	The 14 Non A/c buses have been procured. Puducherry Road Transport Corporation is taking action for purchasing the 10 A/c buses.

Sl. No.	Project	Target	Achievement
		Laying of remaining 26 Kms. of pipeline	Laying of 18 Kms. of pipeline completed and remaining 8 Kms. have to be laid along major canal / river crossing in Andhra Pradesh for which approval has sought for.
		Construction of pump house and Jackwell	Pump house and Jackwell structural works has completed and finishing works are in progress
4.	Construction of 1136 Dwelling units at Lambert Saravanan Nagar, Puducherry	Completion of 500 dwelling units	Finishing works for 300 dwelling units are under progress and will be completed by June 2013.
		Construction of remaining 636 dwelling units.	Construction works for 550 dwelling units are under progress.
5.	Construction of 1660 Dwelling units at various location in Puducherry	completion of 500 dwellings at 4 locations and availing II and III installment Central share	The Govt. of Puducherry, through HUDCO loan, had already taken construction of 1064 dwelling units at Puducherry and 170 dwelling units at Karaikal for SC beneficiaries. A revised DPR is under preparation to dovetail the above project along with the approved project under JNNURM which will be submitted to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for approval.
6.	Construction of 432 dwelling units at Karaikal.	Completion of 144 dwelling units and commencement of remaining dwelling units along with infrastructure works	Finishing works for 144 dwelling units are under progress
7.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	Preparation of Slum Free City Plan for Puducherry and preparation of Pilot DPRs.	Slum Survey works has been completed by the consultant appointed by the Puducherry Slum Clearance Board. Verification of survey data is in progress by the Puducherry slum Clearance Board. Based on the survey report, Actions plans will be drawn and Slum Free City Plan for Puducherry will be prepared.

STATUS OF REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN PUDUCHERRY:

Table – 18

REFORMS	Nos	ACHIEVED	ACTION TAKEN
STATE LEVEL MANDATORY	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of 74th CAA. 2. City Planning Functions. 3. Rationalization of Stamp Duty. 4. Repeal of Urban Land ceiling and Regulation Act, 1969. 5. Public Disclosure Law. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rent Control. 2. Community Participation Law.
ULB LEVEL MANDATORY	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Property Tax. 2. Internal Earmarking for basic services for Poor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E-governance. 2. Municipal Accounting. 3. User Charges. 4. Basic Services to Urban Poor.
OPTIONAL STATE / ULB LEVEL	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revision of building byelaws to make rain water harvesting mandatory. 2. Revision of Building Byelaws to streamline the approval process. 3. Computerized process of registration of land and property. 4. Byelaws on reuse of recycled water. 5. Simplification of procedures for conversion of agricultural lands. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of property title certification system. 2. Earmarking of least 20-25% of developed land for urban poor. 3. Encouraging public private partnership. 4. Administrative reforms. 5. Structural reforms.
Total	23	12	11

STATUS OF REFORMS

Table – 19

Reform	Present Status as on 31-03-2013
Mandatory Reforms at State Level	
S(1). Implementation of the Constitution 74 th Amendment Act	<p>Achieved. The Pondicherry Municipalities Act, 1973 has been amended by Act No. 1 of 2007 and all the eighteen functions listed in the 12th Schedule have been brought in to the functions of the ULBs.</p> <p>Notification was issued on 31.12.2010 devolving all the 18 functions as listed out in the XII schedule to the Constitution subject to the activities and the roles of Urban Local Bodies vide G.O. Ms. No. 40/LAS/2010 dated 31.12.2010 of the Local Administration Secretariat, Puducherry.</p> <p>The Pondicherry District Planning Committee Act, 1994 has been amended vide Act No. 3 of 2007 and provisions to form District Planning Committees have been included in the Amended Act. State Election Commissioner has been appointed and the District Planning Committee will be constituted after Local Body Elections are conducted.</p>
S(2). City Planning Functions	- do -
S(3). Rent Control	<p>The draft Rent Control Law namely “Puducherry Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Bill, 2010” prepared by Revenue Department has been approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 14.7.2011. The Law department has referred the draft bill to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 31.1.2012 for concurrence to place the same in the Legislative Assembly of Puducherry.</p> <p>Based on the observation of Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs has sought for certain clarifications to exempt the buildings of Wakf Property from the provisions of the proposed Rent Control Act. The Department of Revenue and Disaster Management has called for the comments of the Wakf Board, Puducherry for furnishing a suitable reply to the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p>
S(4). Rationalization of Stamp Duty	Already achieved.
S(5). Repeal of Urban Land ceiling and Regulation Act,1969	Already Achieved
S(6). Community Participation Law	<p>The draft Community Participation Law has been prepared by LAD and the Law Department has vetted the draft CP Law on 15.2.2010. The Cabinet has in-principle approved the draft amendments in Municipal Act for constitution of Ward Committees / Ward Sabhas in the meeting held on 11.10.2010.</p>

Reform	Present Status as on 31-03-2013
	<p>The draft bill was forwarded to Government of India on 11.2.2011 seeking approval for introduction of Bill in the Assembly Session. The approval is awaited. Once the CP Law is enacted, Ward Committees / Ward Sabhas will be established. Necessary rules will be framed as per the provisions in the Act.</p>
S(7). Public Disclosure Law	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>Amendment to the Municipal Act for enactment of Public Disclosure Law was approved on 21.2.2011 and notified in the Gazette of Puducherry vide No. 11 dated 10.3.2011. The Local Administration Department is in the process of preparing a template for disclosure of information by all the Urban Local Bodies.</p>
Mandatory Urban Local Body Reforms	
L(1). E-governance	<p>The Government of Puducherry launched Implementation of e-forms through State Services Delivery Gateway in which issue of Birth & Death Certificates have been included. The certificates are also being issued through Common Service Centres.</p> <p>The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, New Delhi in collaboration with the NIC Puducherry had designed a portal http://puduvaikural.puducherry.gov.in to facilitate online receipt and transfer of public grievances in the U.T. of Puducherry. The common portal is being utilized by all the ULBs in the U.T. of Puducherry for effective monitoring and Public Grievances Redressal (PGR) system.</p> <p>The Ministry of Commerce & Industries, Government of India has selected U.T. of Puducherry for rolling out the Mission Mode Project of e-Procurement in the first phase. The e-Procurement Software Solution (GePNIC) developed by the National Informatics Centre has been rolled out in Puducherry w.e.f. February 2013 and available at https://pudutenders.gov.in/nicgep/app. Notification and guidelines have been issued by the Government of Puducherry for adopting the above e-procurement software solution by all the departments / Boards / Corporations / Societies / Autonomous Bodies for procurement of goods, services and executing works above the threshold value of ₹ 10.00 Lakhs.</p> <p>The Government of Puducherry has accorded Administrative Approval to implement Online Approval Process in Puducherry Planning Authority (PPA). PPA is in the process of preparing the Terms of Reference (TOR) to appoint the software provider to implement the online approval process.</p> <p>The database on the properties, available with the ULBs, is proposed to be migrated to the State Data Centre. Upon migration of data, collection of Property tax will also be done through the Common Service Centres.</p>

Reform	Present Status as on 31-03-2013
	<p>The Local Administration Department is implementing the e-Panchayat NMMP of the Ministry of Rural Development in which the Centralized applications of PRIA Soft & Service Plus are proposed to be implemented in the Panchayat Raj Institutions in the U.T. of Puducherry. The Local Administration Department / National Informatics Centre are evolving the methodology to implement the same software solutions in the ULBs in order to have a uniform solution in the entire U.T. of Puducherry.</p>
L(2). Municipal Accounting	<p>For implementing the reform, M/s. CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory, CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited, New Delhi has been selected for appointment as Reform Handholding Agency for Puducherry vide G.O. Ms. No. 15/2012-Hg dated 12.4.2012 as approved by the CSMC of MOUD.</p> <p>The draft contract agreement has been approved by the Secretariat on 7.12.2012. The State Level Nodal Agency has to enter into a contract with the M/s. CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory for commencement of Handholding exercise. The said agency will commence the Hand Holding exercise upon signing of contract with the State Level Nodal Agency.</p>
L(3). Property Tax	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>All existing buildings have been assessed during 2005 and subsequent assessment of newly constructed buildings is being done. Present coverage is upto 90 %.</p> <p>The Government of Puducherry has recently enhanced the property tax for different classes of buildings within Municipal areas vide G.O. Ms. No. 13/LAS/2012-13, dated 27.08.2012 and published in the official gazette No. 62 dated 29.08.2012 for the quinquennial period from 2012-2017.</p> <p>Self Assessment System of Property Taxation is already in force. Presently assessment of newly developed buildings is in progress. GIS based property tax system will be adopted upon introduction of E-Governance.</p>
L(4). User Charges	<p>The Water tariff was revised during January 2010. Subsequent to revision of rates, the percentage of recovery through tariff to the O&M cost incurred is about 76.28% during 2009-10 & 98.45% during 2010-11. The Government of Puducherry has issued an order for collection of sewerage tariff on monthly basis and one time deposit for each connection for various categories in Puducherry vide G.O. Ms. No. 12, dated 27.3.2013 of Chief Secretariat (Public Works), Puducherry and published in Official Gazette vide No. 15, dated 9.4.2013. Approval of the Government is yet to be obtained for collection of user charges for solid waste. A policy on service standards and user charges has to be prepared for the services of water supply, sewerage and solid waste management.</p>

Reform	Present Status as on 31-03-2013
L(5). Internal Earmarking for basic services for Poor	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>The Puducherry Administration has issued necessary order vide G.O.Ms.No. 8/LAS/2008, dated 10-7-2008 directing the Urban Local Bodies to earmark budgetary allocation for provision of Basic Services to the Urban Poor. (i.e) 25% during 2008-09, 27% during 2009-10, 28% during 2010-11 and 30% during 2011-2012 & 2012-13.</p>
L(6). Basic Services to Urban Poor	<p>The PSCB has awarded the work of Slum and Livelihood survey to an agency on 23.4.2010. The Household and Livelihood survey has been completed by the consultant and the draft report has been submitted by the consultant during April 2012. The survey data submitted by the consultant is being verified by the Puducherry Slum Clearance Board. During the meeting held on 4.1.2013, the Chief Executive Officer, Puducherry Slum Clearance Board reported that verification works are under progress by the staff of the Puducherry Slum Clearance Board along with the consultant and the report on the same will be submitted before 11th January 2013.</p> <p>Based on the survey data, a Slum Free City Plan has to be prepared as required under Rajiv Awas Yojana in order to avail fund under the scheme</p>
Optional Reforms at State / ULB level:	
O(1). Introduction of property title certification system	<p>The Directorate of Survey and Land Records is implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme of National Land Resources Modernization Programme and the objective of this reform will be achieved under the NLRMP scheme. The Department has targeted to complete the scheme by the financial year 2016-17.</p>
O(2). Revision of Building Byelaws to streamline the approval process	<p>The amendments to the Puducherry Building Bye-Laws and Zoning Regulations have been notified vide Gazette No. 21 dated 8.3.2012.</p>
O(3). Revision of building byelaws to make rain water harvesting mandatory	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>The Puducherry Building Bye-Laws and Zoning Regulations have been amended on 19.3.2010 to make Rain Water Harvesting Mandatory.</p>
O(4). Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land for urban poor	<p>Already, the Housing Board, Housing Co-operative Societies are earmarking 20-25% of developed land for EWS/LIG category.</p> <p>The Town and Country Planning Department had prepared draft amendments to the TCP Act for earmarking 10-15% of developed land and 20-25% of Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of group housing schemes for urban poor in line with the model law circulated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The same is under consideration of the Government</p>

Reform	Present Status as on 31-03-2013
O(5). Simplification of procedures for conversion of agricultural lands	<p>A land use conversion in the entire U.T. of Puducherry is being done by the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) as per the provisions in Section 34 of the TCP Act, 1969 and as per G.O. Ms. No. 34/2012-Hg dated 18.12.2012.</p> <p>However, in order to further simplify the conversion process, the Town and Country Planning Department has proposed to amend the TCP Act to include deemed clause and to reduce the timeline in line with the Model law circulated by the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The draft amendments are under consideration of the Government</p>
O(6). Computerized process of registration of land and property.	Already being implemented
O(7). Byelaws on reuse of recycled water	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>The Puducherry Building Bye-Laws and Zoning Regulations has been amended on 19.3.2010 for reuse of recycled water Mandatory.</p>
O(8). Administrative reforms	<p>For implementing the reform, M/s. CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory, CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited, New Delhi has been selected for appointment as Reform Handholding Agency for Puducherry vide G.O. Ms. No. 15/2012-Hg dated 12.4.2012 as approved by the CSMC of MOUD.</p> <p>The draft contract agreement has been approved by the Secretariat on 7.12.2012. The State Level Nodal Agency has to enter into a contract with the M/s. CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory for commencement of Handholding exercise. The said agency will commence the Hand Holding exercise upon signing of contract with the State Level Nodal Agency.</p>
O(9). Structural reforms	
O(10). Encouraging public private partnership	<p>The Integrated Solid Waste Management Project approved by the Ministry of Urban Development under UIG submission is proposed to be implemented under Joint Venture mode and a SPV has already been formed for implementation of the project.</p> <p>The Planning & Research Department has been notified as “Nodal Department” for PPP project vide G.O. Ms. No. 7/2012/PRD/PF, dated 11.10.2012 of Planning Research Department, Puducherry</p> <p>A draft policy document for PPP projects for Puducherry is under preparation by the Planning and Research Department.</p> <p>The ULB’s have also initiated necessary action to take up projects like Truck Terminal under BOOT basis and Off-street parking facilities under PPP mode.</p>

x) CENTRAL ROAD FUND (CRF):

During the year 2012-13 sanction has been requested under CRF and the Ministry has also considered administrative approval for two works. The details of which are as below:

- Improvements to the road from Ariyur to Abishekapakkam connecting NH45A at ch.24/000 near Ariyur and NH45A at ch.45/700 at Thavalakuppam junction for a road length of 17.31 kms. At an approved cost of ₹15 crore in Puducherry.
- Reconstruction of high level bridge, with 20m span of length, across Guduvaiyar river at RC.18 Villianur – Karikalampakkam road near Uruvaiyar at an approved cost of ₹5 crore in Villianur commune, Puducherry.

Proposed Target for the Annual Plan 2013-14:

- Widening and improvement to RC19 and RC20 Maducarai road from Ch.5/550 from Kariamanikam junction to ch.24/050 at Thavalakuppam junction of NH45A for a road length of 18.50 kms. at an approved cost of ₹13.35 crore in Puducherry.
- Widening and improvement of road RC-22 Sedarapet road from Pathukannu junction at Ch.0/000 to Mailam road junction at Ch.10/270 for a road length of 10.27 kms at an approved cost of ₹15.42 crore at Sedarapet village in Puducherry.
- Reconstruction of high level bridge, with 20m span of length, across Guduvaiyar river at RC.18 Villianur – Karikalampakkam road near Uruvaiyar at an approved cost of ₹5 crore in Villianur commune, Puducherry.
- Improvements to the road from Ariyur to Abishekapakkam connecting NH45A at ch.24/000 near Ariyur and NH45A at ch.45/700 at Thavalakuppam junction for a road length of 17.31 kms. At an approved cost of ₹15 crore in Puducherry.

xi) Externally Aided Projects

a) Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)

U.T. of Puducherry is vulnerable to a variety of natural and man-made hazards. Almost every year during the North East Monsoon, Puducherry, Karaikal and Yanam regions are affected by heavy rainfall associated with cyclonic storms, low pressure areas or depressions that originate in the Bay of Bengal. Mahe being located on the western coast of India is prone to landslides and heavy rainfall due to South West Monsoon. Occasional

thunder-storms associated mainly with the onset of the south - west monsoon also occur in April, May and June. Puducherry has a number of industries and hence prone to man-made chemical accidents. Fire accidents are a frequent phenomena in the hutments situated in the Union territory. The district also falls within the zone-3 with respect to earthquakes.

Disasters are unpredictable now-a-days and happening at various places causing heavy damages to life and property. India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of unique geo-climatic conditions. Flood, drought, cyclones, earthquake have been a recurrent phenomena. The loss in terms of private, community and public assets has been considerably increasing due to such disasters. Due to the grave magnitude of the disasters a pressing necessity has arisen for the Government of Puducherry to act swiftly to alleviate the sufferings of affected people through perspective rehabilitation and livelihood measures. In order to rehabilitate the people who were affected due to such disasters and rendered homeless, the Government has devised a scheme to construct houses in the vulnerable areas which are more prone to natural calamities such as cyclone, Tsunami, Floods etc., to provide immediate relief and long term rehabilitation to the affected masses, to convert the traumatic challenge into an opportunity and create environment friendly and safe habitation to the families who are residing in vulnerable areas which are more prone to natural disasters.

Therefore, the project namely Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) with the financial aid of World Bank is intended to focus mainly on the mitigation aspects rather than the post disaster measures thereby minimizing the eventual damage/loss very considerably. The projects will be implemented by Electricity, Public Works, Fire Service, Revenue and Disaster Management and Fisheries as detailed below :

Table – 20

Sl. No.	Department	Project cost (₹ in crore)	Brief details of mitigation measures to be initiated
1.	Electricity	95.00	Replacement of overhead (O.H.) lines with underground(U.G.) cables to avoid exposure to risk of cyclone and winds.
2.	Public Works	39.50	Rehabilitation of old Govt. buildings /heritage public buildings / bridges, reconstruction of three existing old bridges/culverts and construction of new bridges as alternate/standby to the old ones.

Sl. No.	Department	Project cost (₹ in crore)	Brief details of mitigation measures to be initiated
3.	Fire Service	10.00	Procurement of machinery, vehicles for upgrading fire service facilities and training of fire service personnel.
4.	Fisheries	123.50	Strengthening of landing Jetty for Berthing of small Fishing, fisheries infrastructure, fisheries livelihood and management support.
5.	Revenue & Disaster Management	60.00	Construction of in-situ multi-hazard resistant housing in vulnerable coastal areas and strengthening of Emergency Operations Centre.
6.	Project Implementation Agency	26.00	Strengthening of Project Implementation Agency
Total		354.00	

b) Hydrology Project, Phase-II & Fisheries Management and Sustainable Livelihood (FIMSUL)

Under Hydrology Project, Phase-II, an amount of ₹8.95 crore has been spent for this project till January 2013 by availing State Plan grants for which reimbursement claim has been preferred to the Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit (CAA & A). The CAA&A has processed the claim and recommended for release of ₹8.529 crore to MHA vide its letter No.AAAD/Disb-I/ACA/4(7)/2009-10 dt. 17.12.2013. Ministry of Home Affairs has been requested in the first and second batch of supplementary for the year 2012-13 to release the amount to the U.T. Administration. However, no amount was released in R.E.2012-13. In view of this, the reimbursement for the project is sought for in the Annual Plan 2013-14. In order to complete the spill over works and for the following two components under the project, an amount ₹3.70 crore has been sought for in the Annual Plan 2013-14:

- Trainings and workshops on the importance of water resources.
- PDS software to be procured and installed.

In order to improve and sustain the fisheries livelihood and fisheries related activities in the coastal regions of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry which were affected by Tsunami during 2004, FIMSUL project was sanctioned by World Bank for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry through a 'Non-repayable Grant'. The total grant from World Bank was US\$ 25,00,000 comprising of two components to be apportioned between Government of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry as indicated below:

Table – 21

Item No.	Component	Amount (in US\$)	Ratio
1	Consultancy Services	21,25,000	9 : 1
2	Works, good, training, workshop, operating costs etc.	3,75,000	4 : 1

The consultancy fee has been released to FAO directly from the World Bank under the Special Commitment Procedure. On conclusion of the consultancy services FAO had refunded the spent amount has been credited into the accounts of Government of Tamil Nadu and Ministry of Home Affairs for Government of Puducherry (₹63,54,225/- the rupee equivalent to US\$137985.34) in the ratio of 9:1 by World Bank during 2011-12. The CAA&A had addressed MHA vide their letter No.AAAD/Disb-I/DA/TF-54009-IN/2012-13 dated 16.01.2013 requesting them to release the above amount to U.T. Administration for depositing in their account. This proposal was also included in the first and second batch of supplementary for the year 2012-13 to release the amount to the U.T. Administration. However, no amount was released in R.E.2012-13. Planning Commission may recommend this amount to MHA under EAP for release in the R.E. 2013-14.

xii) **Flagship Programmes**

The U.T. of Puducherry is implementing flagship programmes apart from RKVY and JNNURM programmes by availing Government of India's assistance. The programme-wise details are :

a) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

SSA, Puducherry through its sustained efforts has accomplished to hold its position as number one in the National Educational Index through the various components viz. Quality inputs, civil works, training, inclusive education, girls education, SC/ST/Minority education, computer aided learning, learning enhancement programme, interventions for out of school children and special training.

b) Mid-day Meal Scheme (MMS)

In order to provide food security to the poor children and boosting school attendance, punctuality and attentiveness in the classrooms, eliminating dropouts, classroom hunger and also fostering social equity, the Government of Puducherry is implementing the Midday Meal Scheme covering the students from Pre-Primary to 12th standard in Govt. and Govt. aided schools. Due to the implementation, the dropout ratio in Primary Education is reduced to Nil from 1.97% in 2000-01. The salient features are:

- Implemented since 1930
- Students of Pre-Primary to XII Std. studying in all Government/Government aided schools.
- 1.04 lakh students covered
- Midday meals are prepared in 13 Central Kitchens and 58 School Canteen Centres
- Daily Menu –130/160 grams of cooked rice, sambar with vegetable poriyal for 3 days and 130/160 gms. of cooked rice, Karakuzhambu with vegetable poriyal for 3 days
- Double fortified salt used in the meals
- Boiled Egg weekly twice
- 12 grams of Bengal Gram / Beans included in the diet scale on non-egg days
- Per capita expenditure and Nutritional value - Highest in the whole of India
- Students are provided with the calories and proteins as under:

Table - 22

Group	Calories	Protein
<i>Standard I – IV on Vegetable day</i>	596	19 grams
<i>Standard I – IV on Egg day</i>	631	23 grams
<i>Standard V – XII on Vegetable day</i>	700	21 grams
<i>Standard V – XII on Egg day</i>	735	25 grams

c) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in April 2005, aims to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the rural poor. The objectives of the Mission include reduction in child and maternal mortality, universal access to public health care services, prevention and control of communicable and non-

communicable diseases, population stabilisation, revitalisation of local health traditions, mainstreaming AYUSH and promotion of health life style.

Performance of the Mission:

Table – 23

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Physical achievements made during 2011-12</i>	<i>Physical achievements made during 2012-13</i>	<i>Physical Target for the FY 2013-14</i>
a. Reproductive child health				
1	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) (Pregnant Mothers)	5236	3297	5000
2	Referral Transport (patients)	7878	7932	7500
3	ANC registered	56043	42201	45000
4	Institutional Deliveries	39603	28042	38000
5	Live Birth	38916	27603	37000
6	MTP	680	493	600
7	Vasectomy	6	3	10
8	Tubectomy	10235	6633	9000
b. Immunisation				
9	BCG	34698	25831	36250
10	DPT 3rd Dose	15424	10747	14500
11	Fully Immunised	14225	11110	15000
12	Village Health Nutrition Days	1188	889	1200
13	Urban Slum Health Nutrition Days	813	608	816
c. Blindness Control				
14	Total Cataract Surgeries	15592	12302	15000
15	No. of IOL implanted	15516	11259	14500
16	No. of School going children screened	86030	41239	90000
17	No. of children detected with Refractive error	4013	2897	5000
18	No. of children provided with free glass	2201	1266	2500
19	No. of eyes collected	658	662	400
20	No. of eyes utilized	165	160	400
d. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)				
21	Annual Blood Examination Rate per 100 population	21.60%	18.73%	TFA

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Physical achievements made during 2011-12</i>	<i>Physical achievements made during 2012-13</i>	<i>Physical Target for the FY 2013-14</i>
22	Annual Parasitic Index	0.12%	0.18%	TFA
e. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)				
24	Annual new smear positive case detection rate (%)	69.6	66.35	90%
25	Success Rate of New smear positive patients (%)	84.9	85.23	90%
f. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)				
26	Prevalence Rate per 10,000	0.28	0.29	TFA
27	Annual New case detection Rate per 1,00,000 Population	3.3	3.8	TFA

d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

Presently there are 788 anganwadi centres functioning in the Territory for implementation of ICDS scheme. In accordance with the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the nutritive and cost norms of Special Nutrition Programme has been revised upward during the Annual Plan 2012-13. The details of revision of nutritive norms are as follows:

Table – 24

	Children		Mother	
	Existing Norms	Revised Norms	Existing Norms	Revised Norms
Energy (calories)	300	500	500	600
Protein (gm)	10	12-15	20	20

Accordingly the menu pattern has been modified. Instead of hot cooked meals, ready to eat weaning food has been prepared and supplied to children below three years, pregnant & lactating mothers, children in the age group of 3-6 years alone are given hot cooked meals. With a view to eradicate Grade I & II malnutrition among the child beneficiaries and underweight mother, supplementary feeding is being provided to all the beneficiaries during holiday also. The proposed target for 2013-14 under this programme is as follows:

Table – 25

Sl. No.	Year of Physical Achievements	Unit	Total Beneficiaries	
			Mothers (Pregnant & Lactating)	Children (6months to 6 years)
1	Actual Physical Achievement made during 2011-12	Nos.	117563	353680
2	Anticipated Physical Achievement made during 2012-13	Nos.	118242	338956
3	Proposed Target for the Annual Plan 2013-14	Nos.	120000	350000

e) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aims to providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Permissible works as per the Act under the MGNREGA scheme :

- Water conservation and water harvesting
- Drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation
- Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works
- provision of irrigation facilities to land owned by households belonging to SC/ST, or to land of the beneficiaries of land reform, or to land of the beneficiaries of IAY.
- Renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks.
- Land development
- Rural Connectivity.

Since inception of the scheme ie 2008-09 to 2012-13, so far Rs.4788.73 lakhs has been incurred by generating of 45.04 lakhs mandays and 3148 works were completed. The entire wage amount has been issued to the beneficiaries through Bank Account only. U.T of Puducherry is first among all State's/U.Ts to do this 100% account payment.

For the last year 2012-13, Rs.1238.57 lakhs has been spent by generating of 8,63,503 mandays by completing 544 works and 39373 families have been provided guaranteed employment.

Delays in wage payments had emerged as the most frequently heard complaint under MGNREGA throughout country. Now e-Fund Management Systems has been established in Pondicherry district by undertaking a huge task of complete verification of data base of Bank Accounts details of jobcard holders issued to 1,56,197 individual beneficiaries. U.T of Puducherry is first among all State's/U.Ts to do this achievement. U.T of Puducherry is standing only next to Kerala with enrolment of women as high as 89% in the MGNREGA. As a part of diversified activities under MGNREGA , necessary steps has been taken up to execute new works in association with line departments (1) Fisheries (2) Agricultural and (3) Animal Husbandry with respect to the works indicated in permissible list of works in MGNREGA guidelines.

xiii) Public Private Partnership (PPP)

In respect of the U.T. of Puducherry there are some projects in the pipeline in respect of tourism, education and health departments apart from JNNURM. Since all the projects will be requiring specialized knowledge which requires continued guidance over a period of time in a proper direction. Hence, Government of Puducherry has approved and notified the Planning and Research Department, Puducherry as Nodal Department and PPP Cell has been created. The functions of the Public Private Partnership Cell are as follows:

- i. To identify, conceptualize and create a shelf of projects in consultation with the line departments and recommend approval of suitable projects for implementation on PPP route.
- ii. To assist different Government departments in preparing the pre-feasibilities reports through consultants.
- iii. To assist the respective departments in preparing the Detailed Project Reports.
- iv. To appoint / select consultants to develop the projects in consultation with the concerned department
- v. To help respective departments to conduct the bidding process for selection of developers
- vi. To interact with the Govt. of India and other funding agencies for obtaining their support.

- vii. To act as a Nodal Agency for capacity building for PPP in the State, conduct / recommend exposure visits and training programmes on PPP
- viii. To develop internal evaluation guidelines in consultation with the respective departments to evaluate and assist the projects whether the projects are to be funded by the State Government, or implemented with Private Sector participation.
- ix. To recommend projects to Govt. of India for grants under Viability Gap Funding Scheme.
- x. To inspect, visit, review and monitor any PPP project under implementation in the State.

A draft PPP policy is under preparation which will be published shortly.

xiv) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

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 - 26

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 <i>(15.73%)</i>	1,10,425	85,900

Source : Census of India – State Primary Census Abstract 2011

Under SCSP, various development / welfare schemes are being implemented under the following two major categories:

1. Schemes for educational improvements, training self-employment to the scheduled castes population.
2. Schemes for social and economic development of scheduled caste population.

Under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan, an expenditure of ₹863.33 crore was incurred during the Eleventh Plan. The important physical achievements are :

- 1,25,595 students were benefited by post-matric, pre-matric scholarship & opportunity cost was paid to parents of SC students.
- 28 boys and girls hostels are functioning in all the three regions and 12,500 students were benefited.
- Free clothing items were supplied to SC people, Financial Assistance to poor SC brides was released as marriage assistance, Financial assistance was given to pregnant and lactating mothers in total 12,20,000 persons have been benefited.
- Grant-in-aid was released to local bodies for taking up 365 civic works.
- House Construction subsidy was given to 9,689 homeless SC people.

For the Annual Plan 2012-13, against the approved outlay of ₹3000.00 crore, ₹485.70 crore was earmarked under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan which worked out to 16.19% in the Budget Estimate 2012-13. Under SCSP, sanctions are processed and expenditure incurred during the third and fourth quarter of the financial years. Due to the resource crunch, the overall outlay was reduced to ₹1392.00 crore in Revised Estimate 2012-13, hence the expenditure relating to SCSP was to the order of ₹140.94 crore which worked out to 10.12%. In the current financial year, efforts will be taken to book the expenditure in accordance to the percentage of SC population.

For the Draft Annual Plan 2013-14 under SCSP, an outlay of ₹314.60 crore has been proposed in 19 departments for implementing various welfare oriented schemes. This works out to 15.73% against the proposed outlay of ₹2000 crore. The important targets proposed under SCSP are :

- 6 tractors / mini tractors and 11 power tillers will be distributed.
- 2500 metres of pipelining works will be carried out.
- 4 tube wells will be constructed in farmers holdings.
- 3 sprinkler / drip irrigation sets at subsidised cost will be provided
- 32000 SC students will be benefited through free supply of uniforms, textbooks, stationeries and mid-day meals.
- Construction of 20 tenements for SC beneficiaries.
- 1000 metres length of roads and drains will be provided.

- 27000 SC students will benefit through pre-matric / post-matric scholarship schemes.
- Improvement and maintenance of Govt. Boys hostels will be taken up.
- 4500 SC educated and unemployed youth by providing finance for starting trade/industry to create self-employment.
- 3300 bi-cycles will be distributed to students who are studying in Govt. and Govt. aided schools.
- 6500 disabled students will be extended financial support to meet their expenses/providing prosthetic appliances.

xv) Note on Regional allocation

The regional planning concept assumes significance in view of the geographical position of the outlying regions which necessitates to initiate action at the plan formulation stage to ensure that balanced development take place in all the four regions. Major departments implementing plan programmes have their branch offices in the outlying regions. As a part of the development administration, plan funds are allocated region-wise at the time of preparation of budget. While implementation, funds from the outlying regions are not allowed to be diverted to Puducherry region vice versa. The implementation of plan schemes are regularly monitored by the administrative head of the respective regions and ensure that funds are fully spent. The regional allocation for the Draft Annual Plan 2013-14 is as shown under :

Table – 27

(₹ in Crore)

Region	2013-14 Proposed Outlay	% to total Outlay
Puducherry	1597.48 *	79.87
Karaikal	271.27	13.56
Mahe	57.41	2.87
Yanam	73.84	3.69
Total	2000.00	100.00

** Includes centralised purchases for outlying regions also.*

The region-wise important targets for the Annual Plan 2013-14 are listed below :

Karaikal district

- Thirunallar Temple Town Development Project.
- Formation of Western bye-pass road (Phase-II).
- Setting up of beach resorts at Karaikal.
- Construction of bridge across river Vanjiyar for connecting rural villages of Puduthurai & Dharmapuram.
- Construction of Regional Transport Complex.
- Completion of Indoor Stadium at Keezhavely.
- Acquisition of land for construction of Women's Polytechnic College.
- Construction of SC Hostel at Keezhakasakudi.
- Installation of VSAT by Department of Revenue and Disaster Management.

Mahe region

- Completion of Indoor Stadium.
- Construction of VIP guest house.
- Widening and improvement to the bottle neck section of NH-17 stretch from KTC junction to Mahe church including land acquisition.
- Strengthening and improvements to Kallayi - Pandakal road.
- Construction of trauma care unit, mortuary block, generator and power room at Government General Hospital.
- Construction of buildings for ANM/GNM schools.
- Construction of additional classrooms for Polytechnic College.
- Installation of VSAT by Department of Revenue and Disaster Management.

Yanam region

- Interlinking of French channel and Adavipolam channel.
- Development of Dr. Ambedkar Polytechnic College with construction of additional buildings.
- Providing drinking water supply, important works, repairs to pipe line grid, relaying filter media in water works campus of various places in Yanam region.
- Construction of quarters and additional buildings for Government General Hospitals.
- Widening of Draksharama road from Yanam border limit to NH24.
- Developing of eco-cottages.
- Installation of VSAT by Department of Revenue and Disaster Management.

xvi) Actual Expenditure of Eleventh Plan (2007-12), Approved & Revised Outlay for Annual Plan 2012-13 and Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2013-14

Table – 28

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2012-13		Annual Plan 2013-14 Proposed Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Agriculture	22971.64	8889.91	4753.52	8567.06
2	Animal Husbandry	9332.11	2050.67	1717.29	2150.68
3	Dairy Development	2064.19	525.00	0.00	400.00
4	Fisheries	13413.82	6418.19	4409.19	5099.55
5	Co-operation	8089.61	4799.10	1481.10	2270.00
6	Community Developments & Panchayats	26715.07	8091.03	562.81	2958.72
7	Land Reforms	263.65	50.00	74.80	68.00
8	Minor Irrigation	6670.09	3187.01	1941.58	2622.96
9	Flood Control	11669.63	3356.20	1809.24	1638.04
10	Power	26541.83	9665.37	8837.12	7992.30
11	NCSE	260.00	65.00	84.74	52.00
12	REAP	485.82	71.02	150.00	370.00
13	Industries	34962.32	9000.00	5840.40	4500.00
14	Handlooms	7180.91	1965.00	997.26	1300.00
15	Port	1899.16	400.00	321.66	400.00
16	Roads & Bridges	40942.15	14239.75	11121.19	8570.09
17	Road Transport	3246.11	1595.27	886.44	2290.00
18	Scientific Research	304.57	175.00	95.00	140.00
19	Information Technology & e-governance	1720.28	220.00	245.23	441.50
20	Ecology & Environment	312.91	32.14	89.47	120.00

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2012-13		Annual Plan 2013-14 Proposed Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
21	Forestry & Wild Life	930.06	236.73	187.66	210.00
22	Secretariat Economic Services	439.31	142.16	37.04	2050.00
23	Tourism	17612.75	14080.00	2747.51	6380.00
24	Statistics	117.11	30.00	12.02	224.00
25	Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs	5899.36	1600.00	967.00	1117.00
26	Weights and Measures	25.14	14.00	5.00	11.20
27	Education	86809.56	24426.43	20573.07	29275.90
28	Medical & Public Health	76058.62	23464.52	14972.19	20361.62
29	Water Supply & Sanitation	33718.17	12697.81	10738.14	11410.97
30	Housing	44564.85	15158.10	3523.66	15120.62
31	Urban Development	28092.75	15545.51	6182.43	12153.73
32	Information & Publicity	627.50	150.00	142.72	150.00
33	Welfare of SCs	28870.49	6474.58	2068.56	6179.66
34	Labour & Labour Welfare	4052.36	900.00	1052.37	1270.00
35	Social Security & Social Welfare	18510.56	5500.00	4724.97	5500.00
36	Empowerment of Women & Development of Children	52828.59	15100.00	14914.11	15100.00
37	Nutrition	12474.65	3067.88	2427.56	1492.39
38	Stationery & Printing	1754.70	550.00	653.00	650.00
39	Public Works	20273.69	2681.59	5038.22	5267.81
40	Other Administrative Services	23574.53	83385.03	2814.73	14124.20
	Grand Total	676280.62	300000.00	139200.00	200000.00

xvii) Resolution

RESOLUTION

Sub: Recommendation of the outlay proposed for the
Draft Annual Plan 2013-14.

Ref : No.217/PRD/2013/PF

Item

The State Planning Board was held on 06-05-2013 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Lt. Governor to appraise the department/sector-wise proposed outlay for the Draft Annual Plan 2013-14. The board members after detailed deliberations unanimously recommended the outlay of `2000 crore for the proposed Draft Annual Plan 2013-14 which would be submitted to Planning Commission for approval.

- 9 MAY 2013



Secretary (Plg.)-cum-Member Secretary
State Planning Board

