1. Annual Plan 2013-14 - An Overview

With the objective of achieving Accelerated, Innovative and Inclusive Growth, Tamil Nadu has been surging ahead steadily and emphatically to become Numero Uno state in India, not only in terms of per capita income but also in terms of human development indicators. The State is poised to take a great leap forward in economic and industrial growth, since several infrastructure projects have been launched to create the enabling environment for rapid economic development. The State is pioneering innovative approaches like the State Balanced Growth Fund, as part of its inclusive growth strategies, to bring about balanced economic development in the State.

The State has laid out a road map for sustained and robust growth of 11% per annum over a 11 year period, in its Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 document, with the following major Economic and Social objectives: (1) Become Poverty free by 2023 - there will be no starvation or destitution in the State; (2) Achieve an average growth rate in GSDP of 11% per annum; (3) Improve per capita income to US$ 10,000; (4) Employment for all willing persons; (5) Care for the disadvantaged and vulnerable sections. In consonance with the broad objectives and themes of Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 document and keeping in view the Government priorities, the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) for Tamil Nadu has been prepared with an outlay of Rs.2.11 lakh crore which aims to achieve an overall growth rate of 11%.

The Annual Plan 2013-14 is the second year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Twelfth Five Year Plan is poised at the start of the growth trajectory, which would launch Tamil Nadu to be one among the most economically prosperous states. To bring out an overall development in all the sectors, the size of the Annual Plan for 2013-14 has been proposed at Rs.37,128 crore. Equitable development is not possible without achieving higher growth rates in the primary and manufacturing sector along with the services sector.

Tamil Nadu Economy

The Annual growth rate of GSDP from 2007-08 to 2012-13 and the growth rate of Eleventh Plan are given in the following Table:
Performance of the Economy from 2007-08 to 2012-13 and Eleventh Plan

During the Eleventh Plan (2007-12), the economy (Gross State Domestic Product) of the State was expected to grow at the rate of 9%, but it actually grew at 7.7%. The GOI had an average growth rate of 8 percent during the same period. The table above indicates that the targeted growth rate could not be achieved in all the sectors viz., Agriculture, Industries and Services sectors and this can be attributed to erratic and inadequate monsoon rain, global economic crisis, rising oil prices, shortage of power and loss of demand in export oriented industries. The performance of the economy during the Eleventh Plan is also shown in the graph, which implies that the actual growth rates are far below the expected targets in all the sectors.

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Source: DOES

Growth Rate in % - GSDP at 2004-05 Prices

AAGR
During 2011-2012, Tamil Nadu recorded 7.37 percent growth rate, the highest among southern States. The All-India growth was 6.2 percent. Compared to the National average, Tamil Nadu was much above the national figure. During 2011-12, the State attained the third status in terms of the size of the economy, next to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The Gross State Domestic Product (at 2004-2005 prices) of Tamil Nadu was Rs.4.17 lakh crore constituting 8.01 percent in Gross Domestic Product. Between 2007-2008 and 2011-2012 the State has recorded the highest growth rate in Agriculture sector which was 7.1 in 2011-2012. The Industry sector and services sector slowed down due to global impact on the economy.

During 2012-2013, except mining & quarrying and electricity, gas and water supply sectors, other sectors were not doing well compared to 2011-12 due to global slowdown, Euro zone crises, uncertainties in economy and weak monsoon. The deficient monsoon, the non-release of Cauvery water by Karnataka and the resultant delayed opening of the Mettur dam have severely affected the Agriculture Sector in the State. The general Economic slowdown in the National economy and shortage of power has hampered the growth in the manufacturing sector and hence this sector registered
negative growth. Electricity, gas, and water supply showed an abnormal increase compared to last year, since Neyveli Lignite Corporation registered significant increase in gross value of output. The low growth of agriculture and manufacturing sector has pulled down the growth of services sector too during the year 2012-13.

**Per Capita Income**

Per capita income (2004-05 prices) for Tamil Nadu rose to Rs.63,978 in 2012-13 from Rs.61,531 in 2011-12 registering a growth rate of 3.98% for this period.

**Agriculture & Allied Sector**

Agriculture continues to be an important sector as it provides livelihoods to about 40 per cent of the population. The food grain production was expected to be 65 LMT in 2012-13. The milk production in the State has increased in order to achieve a "Second White Revolution". The average milk procurement by the dairy co-operative sector has increased by nearly 4 lakh litres per day. Under the flagship schemes of distribution of free milch cows, goats and sheep, from 2011-12 onwards, 12000 milch cows and 1.52 lakh goats/sheep are being distributed every year all over the State. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries constitute nearly 40% of the total beneficiaries.

**Industries**

Due to the proactive approach of the State Government, 17 Memoranda of Understanding were signed in 2012-13 with domestic and foreign investors, for an investment totaling Rs.26,625 crore, which will generate direct and indirect employment for over 1.45 lakh persons. Tamil Nadu is one of the most favoured investment destinations due to its supply of skilled manpower, adequate availability of physical and social infrastructure and the proactive policies of the State Government. While Tamil Nadu is already one of the leaders in attracting investments, the State will strive to become one of the top three investment destinations in Asia and also the most attractive State for investment in the country. Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is given special priority by the State since it provides large scale employment.
Education

As against the target of achieving 90% literacy during the Eleventh Plan, the literacy rate in 2011 is 80.33%. The literacy rates of Male & female are 86.81% and 73.86% respectively. The dropout rate in elementary education is 0.99 percent. The Right to Education has been operationalised ensuring education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. The State shall improve access to higher education for the poor and make Tamil Nadu the foremost State in the field of higher learning and advanced research.

This State is providing the needed infrastructure facilities in all educational institutions through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) so as to ensure universal access to quality education. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in the State for Primary schools is 1:27, which is much better than the national average of 1:30. The Trimester System and the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation System, have been well received by the students, teachers and parents. The schemes of supply of free bus passes, text books, note books, bicycles, footwear, uniforms, school bags, geometry boxes, atlases, maps, colour pencils etc., have contributed immensely to achieving a higher retention ratio. The scheme of free distribution of laptop computers to students has been successfully implemented so as to improve IT skills of students. Although the State has made phenomenal progress in terms of total literacy, the gender gap in literacy is still quite large and all steps are being taken to reduce it.

Health

The IMR has been reduced to 35 in 2007 and further to 22 in 2011 as against the Eleventh Plan target of 20 per 1,000 live births by 2012. The State had also set a target to reduce MMR to 45 per lakh live births during the Eleventh Plan. The MMR in Tamil Nadu has come down to 73 per lakh Live Births (State HMIS) in 2011-12. Tamil Nadu has already achieved the Millennium Development Goal of reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) below 107. With regard to Total Fertility Rate (TFR), the State has achieved 1.7 in 2008 itself, well below the replacement level. With an aim to provide
"Health for All", the State has been taking pioneering initiatives in both preventive and curative health care. The newly launched "Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme" has benefited 2,84,228 persons to an extent of Rs.623.58 crore so far. The State has taken immediate and effective action to control dengue. With the concerted efforts in advocating the use of traditional medicines, the spread of dengue was brought under control.

**Nutrition**

The State had fixed a target of reducing the prevalence of malnutrition among children of 0-3 years to 18.4% in the Eleventh Plan. According to NFHS 2005-06, the malnutrition among children has come down to 25.9% from 31.5% in NFHS 1998-99. The State has estimated that the severely malnourished and moderately malnourished put together constituted merely 2.18% in 2007 and this has further reduced to 1.34% in 2011 as per the estimation of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Tamil Nadu. The Twelfth Plan focuses on Nutrition Security as an important goal.

**Urbanisation**

With 48.45% of its population living in urban areas, Tamil Nadu has become the most urbanized State in the country. It has become the first State to experience the phase of rapid urbanization and its challenges. Tamil Nadu has gone ahead with its own Mission Mode Projects in urban areas viz., the Chennai Mega City Development Mission and the Integrated Urban Development Mission. The State has completed the preparatory work for establishing the State Property Tax Board to guide and advise the local bodies on issues related to property taxes. This move will go a long way in strengthening the local bodies' own resources and instilling better fiscal discipline.

The slum population in urban areas in the State is estimated to be around 86 lakhs, as per the 2011 census. The housing shortage has been estimated at 28 lakhs. The State works towards the objective of making all the cities in the State slum free by rehabilitating all the families who do not have a decent dwelling. The strategies of rehabilitation will be both in situ development and resettlement. The Rajiv Awas Yojana
and other programmes will be used adequately to tackle this massive problem within a specified time frame.

**Rural Development**

While the State is rapidly urbanizing, the infrastructure needs of rural areas, where more than 50% of the population lives even now, are equally significant. Social and economic infrastructure in rural areas will arrest the unhealthy congestion in towns and cities caused by fast and haphazard urbanisation. Hence, Tamil Nadu village habitations improvement scheme (Thai) is being implemented from 2011-12, to fulfill the infrastructural gaps at the level of habitations.

**Poverty**

Poverty in Tamil Nadu has been declining over the years. The target fixed for reducing poverty at 17% during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was achieved. According to the Tendulkar methodology, which is being followed by the Union Planning Commission, State’s poverty has fallen to 17.1 percent in 2009-10 from 29.4 percent in 2004-05. In absolute terms around 72 lakh persons in Tamil Nadu have been moved out of poverty line. However as many as 122 lakh persons are still languishing in poverty, out of which 78.3 lakh persons live in rural areas and 43.5 lakh persons in urban areas.

The Pudhu Vaazhvu project, being implemented in the State, is one of the best models in the country for poverty alleviation. The Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM), a new poverty alleviation scheme, is being jointly implemented by the State and the Central Governments, in a mission mode. It envisages the creation of sustainable livelihoods for families living below the poverty line, within a target period of five to seven years in all the 31 rural districts of Tamil Nadu. In order to tackle the problem of urban poverty more pointedly, the State has also launched the Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission.

**Employment**

Rate (LFPR) per 1000 persons is 605 for Tamil Nadu and 554 at National Level. The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) per 1000 persons is 592 for Tamil Nadu whereas it is 536 at the National level. Unemployment Rate (CDS approach) is 63 both in Tamil Nadu and All India. The Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages skill training to be given to 20 million youth over the next 11 years. This includes 15 million persons entering the job market in the next 11 years and 5 million persons who are already part of the work force. The Twelfth Plan was expected to create four million employment opportunities over the Plan period (2012-2017).

The Tamil Nadu State Skill Development Society is being reconstituted as the Tamil Nadu State Skill Development Corporation to facilitate the participation of the private sector and trade associations. While training unskilled youth is outside the education system, this State will simultaneously focus on re-engineering the education system to enhance the skills and employability of outgoing students.

The total State plan expenditure is Rs.92,655 crore, which is 109% of the total plan outlay of Rs.85,344 crore in the Eleventh Plan.

**State Balanced Growth Fund**

The State aims to attain the "Numero Uno" status among the comity of States and also to perform on par with the developed economies in terms of human development. This requires programmes for improving economic and social development in the State. Tamil Nadu has recorded robust economic growth coupled with considerable progress in human development. The State could reach the zenith, if the regional imbalances, the inter-district and intra-district disparities are addressed systematically. In order to address the disparities, the State has evolved a programme "State Balanced Growth Fund" to ensure balanced development in key economic and social indicators. The scheme would be implemented in one fourth of the backward rural and urban local bodies including Corporation areas. The objective of the programme is to ensure development of backward areas which lags below the State average by providing special funds to bridge the gap. The key parameters used to identify backwardness are per capita income, poverty, unemployment, education, health and
gender. Based on the performance of districts, backward areas are identified for focused attention. The State Planning Commission would implement the programme through the District Collectors at the district level. The District Planning Cells would be involved in the implementation, assisting the District Collector and coordinating the activities at the district and sub-district level. The scheme would be implemented during Twelfth Plan period with a proposed outlay of Rs.500 crore. The scheme would be implemented during the year 2013-14 with an outlay of Rs.100 crore.

**Objectives and Priority areas of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2013-14**

The broad objective of the Twelfth Plan is to achieve robust, inclusive and accelerated growth, which will benefit all sections of the Society. The Union Planning Commission sets its targeted growth rate of GDP at 8% in the Twelfth Plan whereas the State aims to achieve an overall growth rate of 11% per annum during the Twelfth Plan. This will be achieved by revitalising the agriculture sector, accelerating both the growth of industries and services sectors.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan sets out 18 Monitorable targets which are as follows:
### Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) Monitorable Targets

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<th>Sectors/ Monitorable Indicators</th>
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<td><strong>Income and Poverty</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. GSDP Growth (Real)</td>
<td>11 Percent Per Annum</td>
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<td>2. GSDP Agriculture (Real)</td>
<td>5 Percent Per Annum</td>
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</table>
| 3. GSDP Industry (Real)         | 10.5 Percent Per Annum  
(11.4 % Manufacturing, 8.5%- Non-Manufacturing) |
| 4. GSDP Services (Real)         | 12.0 Percent Per Annum |
| 5. Employment (Opportunities)   | 4 Million |
| 6. Poverty Ratio                | Reduced To 8 Percent By 2017 |
| **Education**                   |         |
| 7. Dropout (Elementary Schools) | Zero    |
| 8. Literacy Rate (Gender Gap Literacy) | 90 Percent  
(8 Percentage Points) |
| **Health**                      |         |
| 9. Infant Mortality Rate        | 13 Per 1000 Live Births By 2017 |
| 10. Maternal Mortality Ratio    | 44 Per 100000 Live Births By 2017 |
| 11. Total Fertility Rate        | 1.6 By 2017 |
| 12. Life Expectancy             | 70 Years Male And 73 Years Female |
| **Women and Children**          |         |
| 13. Child (0-3 Years) Malnutrition | 16 Percent By 2017 |
| 14. Anemia Among Women          | 33.2 Percent By 2017 |
| 15. Sex Ratio                   | 998 By 2017 |
| 16. Juvenile Sex Ratio (0-6 Yrs) | 965 By 2017 |
| **Infrastructure and Environment** |         |
| 17. Electrification of Households | To All |
| 18. Clean Drinking Water        | To All |

The target of achieving 5% growth in the Primary Sector is proposed to be reached during the Twelfth Plan period through integrated management of crop husbandry, animal husbandry and by developing allied sector activities, with a specific focus on enhancing farm level income. The main focus areas are increasing crop productivity, post-harvest management, mixed farming and other farm based...
interventions and value addition will also be taken up. Promotion of Hi-tech agriculture, supplying quality inputs on time and promoting farmers’ participation in agri-business ventures, strengthening research and extension service and empowerment of women in the development process could make the agriculture sector robust. The SRI, SSI and System of Pulse intensification would be implemented based on the ‘Whole Village Concept’. These efforts would give more flexibility to farmers to adopt a market responsive cropping pattern and move towards higher levels of income on a sustainable basis.

Nutrition security would be addressed by giving more emphasis to the locally grown nutritional grains and by fixing a Minimum Support Price. Food Security will be achieved through Universal Public Distribution System and price check.

Irrigation Sector aims at improving the overall water availability in the State through Inter linking of rivers, rain water harvesting as a people’s movement and also restoration of traditional water bodies and artificial recharge scheme. To improve the water use efficiency, modernization of irrigation systems, improved service delivery, participation of farmers, popularization of micro irrigation will be taken up. The priority will be given to financing of SHGs, extension of micro credit and easy access to credit by small and marginal farmers.

The mission of Rural Development is to provide basic amenities in rural areas to the standard of urban areas so that the pressure of urban migration can be reduced. Provision of basic infrastructure facilities, ensuring quality services for cleaner and greener villages, creation of productive assets for sustainable livelihoods, enhancing rural economy and thereby establishing improved quality of life are the major thrust areas for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Rural sanitation would receive an impetus and the Integrated Women’s Sanitary Complex would be renovated and handed over to user groups.

Industrial growth would be accelerated as large manufacturing as well as MSMEs in rural areas have huge employment potential. The growth target set for this sector in this plan period is 10.5% The new industry specific policies, ICT policy, Cluster
concept, Subsidy assistance for MSMEs technological upgradations, creation of Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board (TNIDB) and new investments would pave the way for achieving the expected growth.

Infrastructure Development Board has been established to meet the future infrastructure requirements and attract private investments into infrastructure. A new scheme called New Entrepreneur cum Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) has been launched in which educated youth will be assisted to set up their units and link them with the major industrial clients.

The energy demand has been continuously increasing due to rapid growth of industries and urbanization. The Twelfth Plan aims for making Tamil Nadu a power surplus state and a solar hub. During this plan period, an addition of around 15,505 MW through conventional sources has been planned and the State has also unveiled a Solar Energy Policy 2012 which seeks to tap 3000 MW in the next three years. The Road, Transport and Port sector would see a phenomenal growth during the Twelfth plan since large scale modernization has been planned. Large scale private investments, Road Management System, Road Accident Management System, Road Safety Action Plan, 15000 new buses, Mono Rail, Chennai unified Metropolitan Transport Authority, Green field airport complex and Setting up of captive ports are some of the vital infrastructure and management additions included in the Twelfth Plan.

The target for the Twelfth Plan is to achieve the universalisation of secondary education by focusing on quality education and improving the infrastructural facilities in all schools. Further, the vision of the Government in the realm of higher education is to make institutions of higher education as centres of innovation, excellence and development. The mission is to provide world-class quality education. The students are encouraged to pursue higher education and realize their full potential.

The State Government, through the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission (TNSDM) will enter into partnership with industries to identify skill gaps and design course material leading to Modular Employable Skills (MES) certification. A world class skill training institute is proposed to be set up under Public Private Partnership (PPP) to
train youth in hi-tech areas like aircraft maintenance, manufacturing, shipping and servicing etc. This will function as a Center of Excellence to train the students in specialized skills with international certification to facilitate the students to explore new avenues of employment opportunities both in the country and abroad.

E-governance initiatives will be encouraged in all sectors to ensure greater transparency and more citizen-friendly service delivery. The State would introduce in this year a new e-governance policy. Departments with high level of citizen government interface would be taken up for process re-engineering in the Mission mode. Considering the importance of urban infrastructure, two new special programmes viz., ‘Chennai Mega City Development Mission’ for Chennai and its suburban areas, and the ‘Integrated Urban Development Mission’ for all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats are being implemented with the objective of developing urban areas into sustainable cities and ensure equitable benefits to all the sections of the society. Since faster economic growth and inclusive growth are key objectives, Urban Development Management can be a key vehicle for achieving this objective.

Developing an integrated approach to domestic water management would be focused. Apart from this, localized waste water system would also be encouraged. Special thrust would be given to modernize the Solid Waste Management (SWM) system in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) by evolving an action plan including the development of regional landfills to tackle this problem in an integrated manner. The State shall work in a mission mode for achieving the Open Defecation Free status by 2015.

The vision of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is ensuring the quality of health care services provided in the public sector making them more user friendly. The existing management of the health care facilities will be improved and strengthened and made more accountable to the people for a system of health care delivery that focuses on hygiene and nutrition needs and health education. In the case of infectious diseases control of communicable diseases, especially the newly emerging vector borne diseases with increased surveillance and prevention activities will be undertaken to improve the existing health care. Infrastructure of the various medical colleges and
hospitals and the hostel facilities to the students studying in the Government institutions will be strengthened. Under Public Private Partnership, a State of the art computer aided laboratory facilities will be set up in all districts. A new Insurance scheme called ‘Chief Minister’s Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme’ has been launched by the Government to provide much needed support to the poor for getting specialised treatment. Cancer centres at the regional level have been proposed to address the needs of the cancer patients.

To narrow the gap between SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities and the rest of the society, continuous efforts on education and employment would be focused.

**Plan Outlay for 2013-14**

An outlay of Rs.37,128 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2013-14. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2013-14 is 32% higher than the outlay for the year 2012-13.

**Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan**

For the year 2013-14, out of the total outlay of Rs.37,128 crore, it is expected that an outlay of Rs.7058.73 crore (19.01%) and Rs.496.13 crore (1.34%) would flow towards the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) respectively.

For 2013-14, higher outlays have been proposed for Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Urban Development, Transport, Education, Health, Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs, Social Welfare and Nutrition. The following table gives the sector-wise allocation of outlays for the Annual Plan 2013-14 along with the sectoral shares in the total outlay.
### Sector wise Outlays for the Annual Plan 2013-14

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<th>Sl.No.</th>
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<th>Annual Plan 2013-14 Approved Outlay (Rs. in crore)</th>
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<td><strong>37128</strong></td>
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