

13. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Social sector comprising of sub-sectors like Education, Health and Medical Care, Housing and Water Supply is very essential for the economic development of any State. Social development paves the way for economic development. Most of the Social Sector subjects fall within the purview of the States, for which funding is provided through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Government plays a very significant part in the development of the Social Sector.

Social Sector Expenditure:

The Expenditure (Revenue + Capital) on Social Services in the State has increased at an annual average rate of 19.50 percent as against the growth in total budgetary expenditure which stood at 17.43 percent. The fluctuating total budgetary expenditure over the years is presented in the table below.

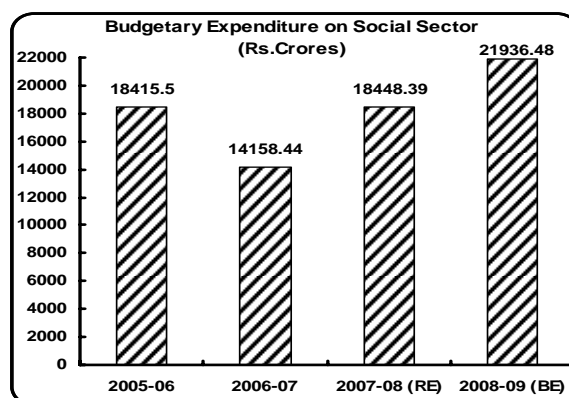


Table -1: Budgetary Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total budgetary expenditure	Expenditure on Social Services	Percentage share of Col.(3) to Col.(2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2005-06	4868822	1841550	37.82
2006-07	4421734	1415844	32.02
2007-08 (RE)	5341325	1844839	34.52
2008-09 (BE)	6079448	2193648	36.08

Source: Budget Document.

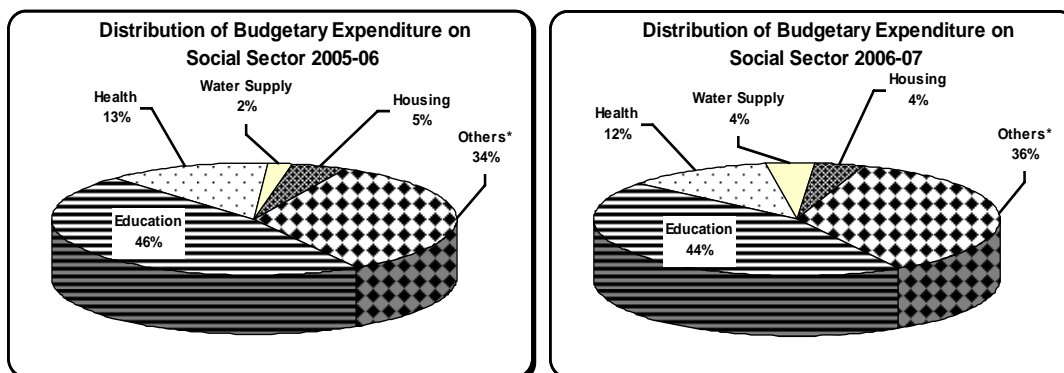
Taking a look at the share of expenditure under various heads of Social Services, the share of education has come down from 46.2 percent in 2005-06 to 43 percent in 2008-09 (BE). The share of health has come down from 13.0 to 12.4 percent while the expenditure on water supply has gone up from 2.3 to 3.7 percent in 2008-09 (BE). The year-wise share of each sub-head in total expenditure on Social Services is shown below.

Table-2: Social Services Expenditure

(Percent)

Year	Education	Health	Water Supply	Housing	Others*	Total
2005-06	46.2	13.0	2.0	4.5	34.1	100.0
2006-07	44.1	11.8	3.9	3.9	36.3	100.0
200708(RE)	41.2	11.4	3.6	4.1	39.7	100.0
2008-09(BE)	43.0	12.4	3.7	3.9	37.0	100.0

* - Others – Urban Development, Information and Publicity, Welfare of SC/ST and OBCs, Labour and Employment, Social Security and Welfare, Nutrition, Relief on account of Natural Calamities, Other Social Services, Secretariat – Social Services.



Social Sector Expenditure – Inter State Comparison:

For the non-special category States, the proportion of Social Sector expenditure to the total expenditure is given below. Tamil Nadu's Social Sector expenditure in relation to the overall expenditure was 39.1 percent and stood 6th among the 17 States in 2008-09.

Table-3: State-wise Social Sector Expenditure* to Total Expenditure
(Percent)

S.No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (BE)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.8	32.9	36.5	39.4
2.	Bihar	38.4	41.0	40.7	44.3
3.	Chatisgarh	44.2	47.6	49.0	49.3
4.	Goa	30.9	31.8	32.6	31.8
5.	Gujarat	32.1	33.4	34.4	35.1
6.	Haryana	32.0	38.5	33.9	32.5
7.	Jharkhand	45.9	47.0	43.5	45.5
8.	Karnataka	33.4	32.7	36.7	39.0
9.	Kerala	35.6	31.0	32.8	34.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32.5	35.3	36.9	37.8
11.	Maharashtra	35.3	37.3	38.5	36.7
12.	Orissa	34.2	31.7	34.0	34.4
13.	Punjab	19.8	17.9	21.8	25.8
14.	Rajasthan	40.1	39.5	39.5	44.2
15.	Tamil Nadu	36.9	33.1	36.6	39.1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	33.7	32.1	35.6	34.8
17.	West Bengal	28.2	31.9	35.3	36.8
	All States	33.7	33.9	36.3	37.2

* -Social Sector expenditure includes Social Services, Rural Development and Food Storage and Warehousing under Revenue Expenditure, Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances.

Source: State Finances A Study of budgets of 2008-09, RBI, December 2008.

Enhanced human development levels need stepped up expenditure on key social services like education and health along with improving delivery mechanism of public services.

Education:

Education plays an important role in facilitating the social and economic progress as it opens up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Education

is the most crucial input that empowers people with skills and knowledge giving them access to productive employment in future. Improvement in education not only enhances efficiency but also augments the overall quality of life. Looking into the advantages of Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA) with an allocation of Rs.210 crore, a new scheme for Universal Secondary Education has been proposed by the Central Government on the lines of SSA.

Schools by Category:

Tamil Nadu has spent Rs.844.568 crores during 2008-09 for various activities related to education. A total number of 1005 primary schools have been upgraded into middle schools and 1577 teacher posts have been created and teachers appointed. Construction of 9085 class rooms has been sanctioned and is being carried out through out Tamil Nadu. School children numbering 69071 have been enrolled in regular schools and have been inducted into the mainstream. Inclusive education for the disabled would cover about 1.18 lakh children.

Table-4: Number of Schools by Category: 2008-09

S.No.	Category	Primary	Middle	High	HSS	Total
1.	Government	23395	7650	2176	2100	35321
2.	Private aided	5048	1643	630	1067	8388
3.	Private unaided	5737	698	1768	1863	10066
4.	Others	65	5	13	32	115
	Total	34245	9996	4587	5062	53890

Source: SSA Tamil Nadu Statistics.

The above table clearly draws the picture of the priority given to primary and middle level education in Tamil Nadu. Out of the 53890 total schools in Tamil Nadu, 34245 are primary schools accounting for 63.55 percent of total schools while middle schools totaling 9996 accounts for 18.55 percent. Primary and middle schools put together constitute 82 percent of the total number of schools. The more the number of schools, the more widespread they are and the more accessible they are to the students thus making school going easy.

New Schools and Filling up of vacant posts of teachers:

Opening up of new schools to impart early education to the children has been at its full pace with a steady increase over the last three years. Towards the improvement of quality of education, top priority has been given to filling up vacant post of teachers in all Government schools as shown in the table below.

Table-5(a): New Schools started

Year	Primary School	Middle School
2006-07	126	234
2007-08	210	338
2008-09	-	1005

Source: SSA – Tamil Nadu Statistics.

Table-5(b): Appointment of Teachers

Academic year	Secondary Grade Teacher	Graduate Teacher	Physical Education Teacher
2006-07	2353	2435	-
2007-08	5882	4124	40
2008-09	5773	3331	63

Source: SSA – Tamil Nadu Statistics.

Class-wise Enrolment (2008-09):

The class-wise enrolment shows an uniform enrolment in the case of girls who maintain the 47 to 48 per cent level. This is a clear indicator highlighting that the proportion of girls in higher classes continue to be maintained, more or less as in Standard I.

Table-6: Class-wise Enrolment – 2008-09

Class	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys %	Girls %
I	618791	586137	1204928	51.36	48.64
II	622392	588708	1211100	51.39	48.61
III	637716	600508	1238224	51.50	48.50
IV	654514	619413	1273927	51.38	48.62
V	631897	588335	1220232	51.78	48.22
VI	648736	596744	1245480	52.09	47.91
VII	656988	606307	1263295	52.01	47.99
VIII	632808	588627	1221435	51.81	48.19
I – V Total	3165310	2983101	6148411	51.48	48.52
VI – VIII	1938532	1791678	3730210	51.97	48.03
I – VIII	5103842	4774779	9878621	51.67	48.33

Source: SSA Tamil Nadu Statistics.

A Cohort study was conducted in all recognized primary schools and upper primary schools, with the aim to study the internal efficiency of the schools in terms of completion rate, repetition rate and drop out rate. The five year cycle taken into consideration for primary level is from 2003-04 to 2007-08 and three year cycle for upper primary level is from 2005-06 to 2007-08. The details of the cohort study from 2005-08 are presented below.

Table-7: Cohort Findings

Year	Primary			Upper Primary		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Completion Rate						
2005	78.00	74.00	68.00	82.00	78.00	77.00
2006	86.55	84.40	83.40	88.57	85.85	84.48
2007	92.46	89.88	87.10	91.29	88.89	87.73
2008	93.94	91.18	88.16	92.70	90.15	89.07
Repetition Rate						
2005	19.00	22.00	21.00	10.00	13.00	10.00
2006	11.54	13.64	13.1	7.35	9.37	10.49
2007	6.14	8.9	11.06	6.67	8.78	9.86
2008	4.84	7.69	10.43	5.41	7.64	8.66
Drop Out Rate						
2005	4.00	4.00	11.00	8.00	9.00	14.00
2006	1.91	1.96	3.50	4.08	4.8.0	5.00
2007	1.40	1.22	1.84	2.04	2.33	2.41
2008	1.23	1.13	1.41	1.90	2.20	2.27

Source: SSA Tamil Nadu Statistics.

The above findings arrived from the cohort study are a clear indicator of how the initiatives of the Government like the ABL as SSA have contributed towards the decrease in the drop out rate over the years and a decrease in the repetition rate, while a steady increase in the completion rate has been portrayed over the past four years.

Activity Based Learning (ABL):

Activity based learning is one of the new initiatives which is unique and effective to attract out of school children into schools. ABL has transformed the class rooms into hubs of activities and meaningful learning.

ABL has been taken from the Rishi Valley practices. This has been introduced in Corporation Schools in Chennai and also in Panchayat Union Schools. This approach was divided into four phases (i) Preparation Capacity Building Phase; (ii) Experimental Phase; (iii) Extension Phase; and (iv) Evaluation Phase.

The Process of ABL Approach:

- Competence are split into different parts / units and converted into different activities.
- Each part or unit is called a MILESTONE.
- In each subject relevant milestones are clustered and linked on chain and this chain of milestone is called LADDER.
- Each milestone has different steps as learning process and each step is represented by a logo.
- Milestones are arranged in a logical sequence from simple to complex as activities in a milestone.
- Cards are used to enable children to organize into groups.
- Evaluation is inbuilt in the system. Separate cards / activities are used for this purpose.
- Each child is provided with workbook / worksheet for further reinforcement.
- Children's progress are recorded through annual assessment chart.

Some of the benefits of ABL Approach:

- Children learn on their own pace.
- Group learning, mutual learning and self learning are promoted.
- Teacher teaching time is judiciously distributed among children.
- Rote learning is discouraged.
- Child is free to choose his activity of learning.
- No child can move to the next step without attaining the previous one.
- Attractive cards create interest among children.
- Scope for child's development in creation and communication skill.

Almost all the regular schools and 6000 Activity Initiated Education (AIE) Centres have been selected for the implementation of ABL concept. ABL concept has become another silent revolution in Innovative Education.

Elementary education (i.e.) classes I-VIII consisting of primary (I-V) and Upper primary (VI-VIII) is the foundation of the pyramid of education system and has received

a major push in the Tenth Plan through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). SSA intervention in India has brought down the number of out-of school children from 32 million in 2001-02 to 7.0 million in 2006-07. SSA also stipulated that 50 percent of additionally recruited teachers should be women. Tamil Nadu has shared the fifth position in the number of female teachers per 100 male teachers statistics.

Table-8: Number of Female Teacher per 100 Male Teacher

Sl. No.	State	No. of female teacher / 100 male
1.	Goa	454
2.	Kerala	273
3.	Pondicherry	279
4.	Tamil Nadu	221
5.	Delhi	221

Source: SSA Tamil Nadu Statistics.

Educational Development Index (EDI) 2007-08:

National University of Education, Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has been computing Educational Development Index to assign ranks to the States. A set of 23 indicators have been used to compute EDI separately at primary, upper primary and composite primary and upper primary. Indicators are sub-grouped under access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome.

Table-9: EDI – 2007-08

Sl. No.	Primary Level	Upper Primary Level	Composite : Primary & Upper Primary
1.	Puducherry 0.799	Kerala 0.842	Puducherry 0.808
2.	Delhi 0.767	Lakshadweep 0.821	Kerala 0.791
3.	Lakshadweep 0.756	Puducherry 0.816	Lakshadweep 0.788
4.	Tamil Nadu 0.752	Chandigarh 0.795	Delhi 0.780
5.	Kerala 0.741	Delhi 0.793	Tamil Nadu 0.771

Source: SSA Tamil Nadu Statistics.

Tamil Nadu though does not find a place among the best five in the Upper Primary level, it has managed to get fourth place in the primary level and an overall fifth best place in the composite ranking.

Secondary and Higher Secondary Education:

The success of SSA in achieving large scale enrolment of children in regular and alternate schools has thrown open the challenges of expanding access to secondary education. Rapid changes in technology and the demand for skills also makes it necessary that young people acquire more than eight years of elementary education and acquire the necessary skills to compete successfully in the labour market. Secondary education serves as a bridge between elementary and higher education. This has set the stage for universalisation of secondary education. The Eleventh Plan aims to raise the minimum level of education to class X and accordingly universalize access to secondary education.

Improving educational standard in the Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools has been initiated by the objective of making available secondary schools in places with need to improve the rate of enrolment. Financial resources through India's agencies like NABARD are made use of to improve the quality of education among Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. Supply of standardized text books free of cost to all Government Schools and Government aided schools is already effective. Nearly 334 lakh textbooks were distributed free of cost to 83652 children who had lost their text books in floods that occurred in November 2008.

Free supply of bicycles to plus one students belonging to Backward Class, Most Backward Class, Minorities, Adi-Dravidars and Tribes was taken up in 2008-09 at the cost of Rs.365.78 lakhs, benefiting a total number of 560381 students apart from 12658 OC students. In the state, increased allocation was granted for providing free bus pass, setting up of English Language Laboratories, Mathematical Laboratories. A detailed break up is given below.

Table-10: Scheme-wise Allocation – 2008-09

(Rs.)		
Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation
1.	Free supply of Bicycle	365.78 lakhs
2.	Free Bus Pass	300 crores
3.	English Language Laboratories & Computer aided language laboratories	152 lakhs
4.	Improving Science Laboratories	140 lakhs
5.	Library facilities	40 lakhs

Source: Policy Note

During the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, 2080 Government Higher Secondary Schools, 2131 Government High Schools have been provided with computers. A comprehensive Portal (website) has been created by the Parent Teacher Association to help the students, teachers, parents as well as general public. NABARD has sanctioned 190140 benches and desks for students and 15845 tables and 15845 chairs for teachers.

Collegiate Education:

Tamil Nadu's educational system is an area that has grown in a very fast pace over the years. The investment made both by the Centre and State in the field of higher education has influenced significantly the economic development, social progress and political democracy of our country as a whole.

Higher education, despite its expansion is under stress to provide sufficient volume of skilled human power that is equipped with the required knowledge and technical skills to cater to the demands of the economy.

Quantitative expansion in enrolment has to be achieved through expansion of existing institutions and creation of new Government funded Universities and Colleges. Removing barriers in creation of new Universities and Colleges is one of the agenda of the Eleventh Plan and Tamil Nadu has already gone ahead in this area accounting for almost 29 Universities in Tamil Nadu covering all the disciplines.

Table-11: Colleges for General Education 2008-09

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions	Students			Teachers
		Boys	Girls	Total	
Government Colleges	62	53084	72944	126028	3697
Aided Colleges	143	143035	164138	307173	8259
Self Financing Colleges	352	100971	123048	224019	14946
Total	557	297090	360130	657220	26902

Source: Director of Collegiate Education, Chennai – 6.

Considering the colleges based on the type of education offered, it is observed from the table above that among the colleges offering General Education in Tamil Nadu, 62 are Government colleges, 143 are Aided Colleges and 352 are Self Financed Colleges totaling 557 with a total number of 657220 students and 26902 teachers with a Teacher Pupil ratio of 1:24. The table below gives the list of Professional Colleges excluding Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu and the number of students. The table below shows that the standard of education in Medical, Veterinary and Agricultural Universities is exemplary with adequate number of teaching staff available in all departments catering to the needs of the students in these centrally governed educational and research oriented institutes.

**Table-12: Colleges for Professional Education 2008-09
(Excluding Engineering Colleges)**

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions	Students			Teachers
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1. Medical College (Government)					
a. M.B.B.S. and P.G. Diploma, P.G. Degree and Higher Specialities Courses	15	5672	4542	10214	3389
b. B.D.S. and P.G. courses	1	157	340	497	54
c. B.Pharmacy, Diploma and P.G. Courses	2	333	347	680	60
d. B.P.T. & P.G. Courses (Physiotherapy)	2	60	149	209	13
e. B.Sc.(Nursing), Diploma in Nursing & M.Sc. (Nursing)	25	345	5375	5720	274
f. Siddha					
i. M.D.	2	67	177	244	138
ii. BSMS		176	531	707	
g. Ayurvedha – BAMS	-	-	-	-	18 at GAMC to be started
h. Unani – BUMS	1	63	55	118	20
i. Homoeopathy-BHMS	1	67	191	258	32
j. Naturapathy & Yoga-BNYS	1	18	47	65	19
2. Agricultural Colleges	11	1830	1607	3437	1016
3. Veterinary Colleges	2	876	437	1313	285
4. Fisheries College of Research Institute, Thoothukudi	1	100	54	154	45
5. a. Govt. Law Colleges & School of Excellence in Law	6	5754	2233	7987	80
b. Central Law College, Salem	1	1263	351	1614	31
6. Music Colleges (Govt.)	4	496	470	966	86
7. Colleges of Arts and Crafts Chennai and Kumbakonam	2	448	66	514	25
8. Govt. College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram	1	126	3	129	20

Source: Respective Heads of Educational Institutions.

There are 171 Colleges for Special Education with 18231 students. Schools for Professional Education including Teachers Training Institution and Special Teachers Training Institutions also form a part of the educational institutions in Tamil Nadu.

Table-13 : Colleges for Special Education 2008-09

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions	Students			Teachers
		Boys	Girls	Total	
Colleges for Oriental Studies	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions for Social Education	2	327	261	588	25
Institute for Rural Education	-	-	-	-	-
Colleges of Education	160	5469	11204	16673	1032
Colleges of Physical Education	9	636	334	970	106
Total	171	6432	11799	18231	1163

Source: Director of Collegiate Education, Chennai – 6.

Registrar, Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University), Dindigul.

Engineering and Polytechnic Education play a vital role in the educational upliftment of student in Tamil Nadu and the increased job opportunities available to these students has seen a marked increase in the number of such institutions in the State. The total number of Polytechnics has increased from 261 in 2007-08 to 314 in 2008-09. The number of Engineering Colleges also has increased from 272 in 2007-08 to 344 in 2008-09.

Table-14: Availability of Engineering Colleges

Type	2007-08	2008-09
I. Engineering Colleges		
1. Government	6	6
2. Government Aided	3	3
3. Self Financing	263	335
4. Deemed University	-	-
Total	272	344
II. Polytechnics		
1. Government	22	22
2. Government Aided	34	34
3. Self Financing	205	258
Total	261	314

Source: Policy Note

A comparison between the enrolment in 2008 and 2009 shows that in almost all courses the number of student getting enrolled has gone up. This shows the desire among the students to pursue technical studies. The increase in the number of institutions and the job opportunities available on completion of technical education may be one of the reasons for this increase, not forgetting affordability due to availability of bank loan facilities.

Table-15: Enrolment in Engineering Colleges by Course

Type of Engineering Colleges	Total Enrolment			
	Boys		Girls	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
1. B.Sc. Application	6	7	12	20
2. B. Arch	111	213	112	135
3. B.E. (FT)	60072	74371	34055	43916
4. M.E.	2132	2211	1470	1765
5. M. Tech	103	128	69	99
6. MCA	5394	4904	3204	3526
7. MBA (FT)	5120	7777	2420	3668
8. MBA (PT)	70	90	12	21

Water Supply:

The State consists of 10 Municipal Corporations, 148 Municipalities and 561 Town Panchayats. Thus, water supply augmentation schemes are taken up to bring the urban local bodies to daily supply under INNURM, TNUDP-III, JICA and KFW schemes providing good quality water at a reasonable price which stands the most important aspect of water supply.

Status of water supply of urban towns in the State excluding Chennai shows that of the total 718 urban towns falling under various bodies 371 maintain the good, while 313 fall in the average category and only 34 in the below average category.

Table-16: Urban Water Supply

Constitutions	Good	Average	Below Average	Total
Corporation	2	7	-	9
Municipality	45	87	16	148
Town Panchayat	324	219	18	561
Total	371	313	34	718

Source: Policy Note

Drinking water demand for the rural and urban population is assessed under the following scale.

Rural Area	: 18.00 tmc
Urban Area	: 33.40 tmc
Total	: 51.40 tmc

Demand of water for various sectors in the State and its availability is tabulated below.

Table-17: Sector-wise Demand and Availability

Sl. No.	Sectors	Annual Demand and availability in tmc
1.	Drinking Water demand	51.40
2.	Irrigation demand	1766.00
3.	Other demand – Industries, Power, livestock	77.40
	Total demand	1894.80
	Total assessed water resources 853+734	1587.00
	Gap	307.80

Source: Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Water supply is the most important and basic need that has to be provided with reliability, sustainability and affordability. In a water starved state like Tamil Nadu which depends largely on seasonal rainfall, the provision of drinking water to the population acquires more significance.

Water security has also been on the agenda of the government during the five year plans. Provision of drinking water security is seen not only as an end in itself but as a means of achieving health and ecological security.

Table-18: Status of Drinking Water – Status of Rural Habitations as on March 2009

Status	Numbers	Percentage
Fully covered	81917	88.38
Partially covered	10772	11.62
Not covered	-	-
Total	92689	100.00

Source: Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Rural habitations are being supplied water which is safe and hygienic as seen in the table. There is not one habitation with uncovered drinking water.

Looking into the performance of provision of drinking water in rural areas it is noticed that over the years there is a steady increase in the number of habitations benefited and the expenditure incurred. This highlights the efforts taken for perfection in this area.

Table-19: Performance of Rural Water Supply

Year	Habitations benefited	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2005-06	7540	526.66
2006-07	7742	555.75
2007-08	12549	749.69
2008-09	10255	824.48

Source: Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Performance of urban water supply is gauged by taking a look into the number of urban scheme completed and the expenditure incurred in the completion of these schemes.

Table-20: Urban Water Supply Performance

Year	No. of Urban Schemes Completed	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2005-06	77	125.38
2006-07	55	81.16
2007-08	55	166.35
2008-09	50	289.88

Source: Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

As on 01.4.2009 the district-wise status of water supply in rural habitations indicated that no district has water storage systems for supply that are not covered even though they have a capacity of 0-9 lpcd (litre per capita per day).

Table-21: District-wise Status of Water Supply in Rural Habitations

Sl. No.	District	Fully covered 40 lpcd & above	Partially covered (10-3d lpcd)	Not covered (0-9 lpcd)	Total
1.	Kancheepuram	3630	321	-	3951
2.	Thiruvallur	3832	214	-	4046
3.	Cuddalore	3054	393	-	3447
4.	Villupuram	4234	385	-	4619
5.	Vellore	5348	449	-	5797
6.	Thiruvannamalai	4116	285	-	4401
7.	Salem	4904	579	-	5483
8.	Namakkal	2974	415	-	3389
9.	Dharmapuri	3063	250	-	3313
10.	Krishnagiri	4043	215	-	4258
11.	Erode	3641	417	-	4058
12.	Coimbatore	1632	194	-	1826
13.	Tiruppur	2695	554	-	3249
14.	The Nilgiris	985	173	-	1158
15.	Thiruchirappalli	2676	191	-	2867
16.	Karur	1970	287	-	2257
17.	Perambalur	267	301	-	568
18.	Ariyalur	1015	392	-	1407
19.	Pudukkottai	3834	606	-	4440
20.	Thanjavur	3300	602	-	3902
21.	Nagapattinam	2490	380	-	2870
22.	Thiruvarur	2389	192	-	2881
23.	Madurai	2170	120	-	2290
24.	Theni	720	47	-	767
25.	Dindigul	2292	862	-	3154
26.	Ramanathapuram	1446	886	-	2332
27.	Virudhunagar	1560	331	-	1891
28.	Sivagangai	2673	217	-	2890
29.	Tirunelveli	2261	203	-	2464
30.	Thoothukudi	1692	129	-	1821
31.	Kanyakumari	1011	182	-	1193
	Total	81917	10772	-	92689

Lpcd – litre per capita per day.

Source: Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

The quality of water supply in Tamil Nadu is maintained by improving aspects like daily supply, the piped network for supply, the treatment capacity, the number of consumer and the number of water distribution station. Attributing the success in provision of secure drinking water to the urban and rural areas in Tamil Nadu to the multi-various schemes and the increased funds allotted towards augmenting better water facilities in districts, it is hoped that water situation and water security in the State would reach great heights in the future.

Public Distribution System (PDS):

The Public Distribution System is a channel through which government supplies essential commodities at a subsidized price to the consumer so as to stabilize food grain

prices and provide food security to the poor and vulnerable. The PDS is not targeted but universal. It is estimated that the cardholders are in a position to save about Rs.400/- a month by purchasing commodities in the Fair Price Shop. In the case of rice alone, Rs.300/- would be saved as the price of ordinary rice in the market varies between Rs.17/- and Rs.30/- per kg.

In the State, 1.85 crore ration cardholders are entitled to 20 kgs of rice each month, in addition to one kg of thurdhal, urad dhal and fortified atta along with one litre of palm oil.

Nowhere in the country, the cardholders get rice at one rupee per kg. On an average the monthly off take of rice at the PDS is about 2.9 lakh tonnes. This scheme is popular among the lower and middle class and particularly the cardholders living below poverty line in the State.

Table-22: Status of Cards in Circulation in the State as on March 2009

Total No. of family Cards in Circulation	200.55 lakhs
Rice Cards	84.7%
AAY Cards	9.2%
Sugar Cards	5.5%
No Commodity Cards	0.3%
Police Cards	0.3%

Source: PDS Data.

The number of cards in circulation in 2005 was 187.70 lakhs and in 2008 it has increased to 200.28 lakhs recording an average annual growth rate of issuing cards works out to 2.2 percent. The overall annual average addition in a year is 4.19 lakh cards of which rice cards were 3.86 lakhs.

Table-23: Off Take of Rice

Total off take of rice for PDS and AAY Cards	
2005	2008
31.38 lakhs	35.57 lakhs

Source: PDS Data.

The overall average off take of rice for the four year period was 33.44 lakh tonnes. The annual average growth rate in the off take of rice is 4.3 percent which is higher than the growth rate of 2.2 percent in the issue of family cards. An addition of 1.40 lakh tonnes of rice is noticed in the overall off take every year.

The fair price shops which are the outlets through which the PDS is carried out in the State has been steadily going up in its numbers. As on January 2009, the total number of fair price shops functioning in the State is 29961, of which 27939 (93.3%) come under the control of the Co-operative department followed by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. 1183 shops (3.9%), Women fair price shops numbering 649 (2.2%) and others 177 (0.6%). Among the total, full time shops are 23545 (78.6%) and the remaining 6416 (21.4%) are part time shops.

Housing:

Housing is closely associated with the development of economy of the State. Significant growth of economic and commercial activities has resulted in migration of people and thus the Government has the responsibility to provide housing for those who have migrated to urban areas. A new policy to provide affordable housing to the weaker section of the society is on the anvil. The idea is that the cost of houses constructed should be affordable to people of a specified income range.

The housing and urban development corporation has notified the categories of income groups, based on monthly income.

Category	Income per month
1. High income group	Above Rs.14,500
2. Middle income group	Rs.7301 to Rs.14,500/-
3. Low income group	Rs.3301 to Rs.7300/-
4. Economically Weaker Section	Upto Rs.3,300/-

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), is the key agency in providing housing facilities in Tamil Nadu is functioning with a Head Office, 16 Divisional Offices and four Special Development Offices across the State.

Table-24: Creation of Housing Stocks during 2008-09

Name of the Institution	Target (2008-09)		Achievement (2008-09)	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
EWS / LIG	6000	-	946	-
MIG	4000	-	647	-
HIG	6000	-	387	-
TNGRH	2000	2000		-
Reconstruction of Slum Tenement	4000	-	748	-
Ancillary	-	-	2	168
Total	22000	2000	2730	168

*Physical unit in number. Financial is in crores.
Source; TNHB.*

The financial achievement in 2008-09 is very low at 168 crores compared to the target of 2000 crores. This set back is aimed to be neutralized by taking up the necessary construction during the year 2009-10. The physical target for 2009-10 has been set at 15500 while the financial target is set at 1500 crores. As at end of 2009 – TNHB has approved to take up the construction of 9,780 dwelling units at an estimated cost of Rs.839.70 crores.

Health:

The Health of the State is a very essential component of development and is vital to the State's economic growth and internal stability. Realising this, Tamil Nadu Government has built up a vast infrastructure and a strong band of health personnel at primary, secondary and tertiary care for public, voluntary and private sectors.

Kalaignar's Insurance Scheme for life saving treatments is a pioneer scheme that was developed to enable one crore poor and downtrodden families to receive specialized treatment upto Rs.1.00 lakh for 51 life threatening diseases at a cost of Rs.517 crores.

A huge boost to the health administration in Tamil Nadu came with the appointment of 20856 persons in the medical and para medical areas throughout the State. As a result of these newly appointed staff, 24 hour free delivery services was introduced in all the 1421 Primary Health Centres which has increased the number of institutional deliveries from 81190 in 2005-06 to 259133 in 2008-09.

Time bound health goals of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been the target that the Tamil Nadu Government is heading steadily towards. All out efforts in the form of area specific approach are being taken to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate to 20 per 1000 live births.

Table-25: Vital Rates in Tamil Nadu 2006

Item	Birth Approx. 2006	Birth rate	Death rate	IMR	MMR	Death of child SBR (for 1000)
		(for 1000 population)		(for 1000 live births)		
	1112169	15.9	6.1	23.8	0.93	13.6
According to SRS (2007)		15.8	7.2	35.0	-	9.0

SRS – Sample Registration System; SBR – Still Birth Rate.

In India approximately 1.72 million children die every year before reaching their first birthday, which represents one of the greatest waste of human potential in the country. The millennium development goal is to reduce infant and child mortality by two-thirds between 1990-2015. For India this would imply a reduction of the IMR to 27 and the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) to 32 by 2015.

**Table-26: MMR, Sex Ratio and IMR in India & Tamil Nadu
Prevailing position and goal for the 11th Plan**

	1998	2001-03	11 th Five Year Plan Goal
I. Total No. of Maternal Deaths			
India	407	301	100
Tamil Nadu	79	134	45
II. Sex Ratio	Current Level	Goal by 2011-12	Goal by 2016-17
India	927	937	950
Tamil Nadu	942	950	965
III. IMR	Current level		11 th Five Year Plan goal
India	58	-	28
Tamil Nadu	37	-	18
IV. Total Fertility Rate			
India	2.9	-	2.1
Tamil Nadu	1.8	-	1.7

Source: Eleventh five year plan document 2007-12.

The table brings to light the actual situation in Tamil Nadu in comparison with India and the goal for the Eleventh Plan. The current IMR in Tamil Nadu stands at 37, much lower than the All India figure of 58. The 11th plan goal has been set at 18 for Tamil Nadu and it is having this goal in mind that the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine in Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a sum of Rs.153.34 lakhs towards provision of nutritious diet for expectant mothers and diet for post-natal mothers.

Prevention of fatal diseases is an important activity in the process reduction of Infant Mortality Rate in Tamil Nadu. The immunization programme was started in the year 1978 against six diseases that are vaccine preventable. The effective implementation of these services has resulted in drastic reduction of vaccine preventable diseases. About 72 lakh children have been benefited by the scheme. Hepatitis B vaccination programme was launched in 2008 and annually 11.5 lakh infants are being protected. The Ilam Sirar Irudhaya Padukappu Thittam is a heart surgery programme for school children announced in 2008. Under the programme, school children having heart problems are identified and treated in the 24 private hospitals, free of cost. School children are also screened for eye related problems, nutritional disorders, dental problems etc. to increase their longevity and ensure healthy life.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in Tamil Nadu with goals of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care that is accountable and responsible to the needs of the people. The NRHM aims at –

- Reducing infant, child and maternal mortality;
- Providing universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene;
- Providing access to public health care services with special emphasis; on women and children health and universal immunization;
- Preventing and controlling of communicable, non-communicable and locally endemic diseases;
- Improving the access to integrated comprehensive primary health care;
- Achieving population stabilization, gender and demographic balance; and
- Promoting healthy life style.

To achieve these objectives of the NRHM, a society called '*State Health Society*' was established merging all the centrally funded health related societies except the TNSACS. Reducing child mortality is effectively achieved through the Palli Sirar Idaya Aruvai Sigichai Thittam.

The neglected people in the society are the old, the mentally ill and the disabled. The 11th plan focuses on the excluded areas with the National Institute of Agency established at a cost of Rs.112 crore. The DMHP (District Mental Health Programme) has been extended to eight more districts in Tamil Nadu.

Varumun Kappom Thittam, a comprehensive health clinic with expert doctors' help in the detection of diseases among villagers who are mostly reluctant to go to hospitals and refer them to higher institutions for better treatment. A total of Rs.687.85 lakhs has been allotted between 1.1.2009 and 15.5.2009 and more than 1077419 persons have been benefited.

Table-27: Beds and Doctors – District-wise

Sl. No.	District	2007-08		2008-09	
		Beds	Doctors	Beds	Doctors
1.	Chennai	11011	1817	11060	1881
2.	Kancheepuram	1812	293	1812	309
3.	Salem	831	306	831	318
4.	Coimbatore	1045	313	1020	339
5.	Trichy	721	179	721	178
6.	Thanjavur	1350	239	1350	233
7.	Madurai	2545	401	2545	408
8.	Tirunelveli	1326	317	1430	441
9.	Thoothukudi	612	200	612	135
10.	Vellore	789	207	789	204
11.	Kanyakumari	804	176	804	231
12.	Theni	600	179	600	177
13.	Dharmapuri	-	-	438	42
14.	Villupuram	-	-	300	22
15.	Thiruvallore	-	-	300	19
	Total	23446	4627	24612	4937

Providing quality health care is one of the agendas of the eleventh plan and quality of health care is possible through increasing the doctor and bed strength in Government hospitals. The Doctor bed ratio as on 2008-09 is almost 1:5 which could allow better care and treatment.

The family planning welfare measures have also seen an increase in the last two years as noticed in the table below. Number of rural family welfare centres (PHCs) went up from 1421 in 2007-08 to 1533 in 2008-09. There was an increase in the number of men going in for vasectomy as a part of family planning from 1353 to 2466. Use on contraceptives which is another effective measure to plan the gap between two children to enable the birth of healthy children has also increased from 152233 to 165934.

Table – 28 : Family Welfare Measure

Sl. No.	Particulars	20007-08	2008-09
1.	Number of Family Welfare Centres		
	1. Rural Family Welfare Centre (PHC)	1421	1533
	2. Urban Family Welfare Centre	411	411
2.	Family Welfare Activities		
	1. Vasectomy	1353	2460
	2. Tubectomy	312565	30-5721
	3. Laprascopic	39518	38079
	4. IUCD	354311	314531
	5. Conventional contraceptive user	152233	165934
	6. Oral pill users	130868	132995

The Tamil Nadu State Health System Project is supported by World Bank and is being implemented from January 2005. The project period is five years upto March 2010. The goal of this project is to improve the health outcome of the people of Tamil Nadu especially the poor and disadvantaged. The total project cost at the time of agreement was Rs.597.15 crore.

Table-29: Tamil Nadu Health System Project

Project	Cost (Rs. in crores)
- Infrastructure Development	297.00
- Provision of Equipment	130.00
- Maternal & Child Health	18.52
- Prevention of non-communicable disease	
Cervical cancer screening pilot project	6.98
Cardio vascular diseases prevention pilot project	4.57
- Health care waste management	11.44
- Emergency Ambulance Services	29.29
- Human Resource Development	22,39

Tamil Nadu has been making long strides in the health front and which is obviously felt by the lower strata of the society in improving the health status of the people and their families.