

5. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Activities allied to agriculture viz. animal husbandry, fisheries and logging, forestry have the potential for providing significant employment opportunities to rural and urban population. Allied activities provide supplementary occupation to the people besides contributing to Gross State Domestic Product. The dependence on the agricultural sector for supporting livelihood is well known while the allied sectors offer scope for absorbing surplus labour from the agricultural sector. The allied sector has the potential for putting the State's rural economy on a higher growth trajectory.

Animal Husbandry:

The total livestock population of the State which stood at 259.39 lakhs in 1997 had increased by 1.01 per cent when compared to the previous 1994 census. However, the total livestock population in the State as per the provisional figures of the Livestock Census 2004 was at 249.42 lakhs, recording a marginal decline of 3.85 per cent over that of 1997 census. The bovine (cattle and buffalo) population in the State had witnessed a steady decline between 1982 and 2004. While sheep population showed signs of variation, the goat population had steadily increased during the reference period. The poultry population at 865.91 lakhs in 2004 had recorded an increase of 137.16 per cent over the previous census. The State ranks second in poultry population in the country and accounts for 17.7 per cent of the total poultry population in India. The details are given below.

Table - 1: Livestock Census : Tamil Nadu (Lakhs)

Year	Cattle	Buffaloe	Sheep	Goats	Others	Total	Poultry
1982	103.66 (-4.03)	32.12 (4.35)	55.37 (4.69)	52.46 (24.85)	18.26 (135.31)	261.87 (8.45)	182.84 (27.44)
1989	93.53 (-9.77)	31.28 (-2.62)	58.81 (6.21)	59.20 (12.85)	20.85 (14.18)	263.66 (0.68)	215.70 (17.97)
1994	90.96 (-2.75)	29.31 (-6.30)	56.12 (-4.57)	58.65 (-0.93)	21.75 (4.32)	256.79 (-2.61)	238.54 (10.59)
1997	90.47 (-0.54)	27.41 (-6.48)	52.59 (-6.29)	64.16 (9.39)	24.76 (13.84)	259.39 (1.01)	365.11 (53.06)
2004 **	91.41 (1.03)	16.58 (-39.51)	55.93 (6.35)	81.77 (27.45)	3.73 --	249.42 (-3.85)	865.9 (137.16)

** Provisional, Source: Commissioner and Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai-6.

As per 17th Quinquennial Livestock Census 2004, the cattle population is concentrated in 13 districts which together accounted for more than 60 per cent of the total cattle population in the State. Of these districts, Villupuram topped the list and shared 9 per cent of the total cattle population followed by Salem (6.5%) and Vellore (5.5%).

Tamil Nadu Livestock Agency has brought all breeding activities under a single umbrella and artificial insemination programme is carried out effectively. A decline in breedable population was noticed in 2004 Quinquennial Livestock Population - from 47.12 lakhs in 2001 to 41.17 lakhs in 2004 in respect of cattle and from 15.15 lakhs to 9.01 lakhs in respect of buffaloes. The share of exotic and crossbred cattle accounted for

62.9 per cent and that of indigenous and native pure worked out to 37.1 per cent of the total breedable cattle population of 41.17 lakhs. Among buffalo population the share of the murrhah and graded was 32.08 per cent while indigenous buffaloes accounted for a higher share of 67.92 per cent.

Table -2: Breedable Age Female Bovine Population

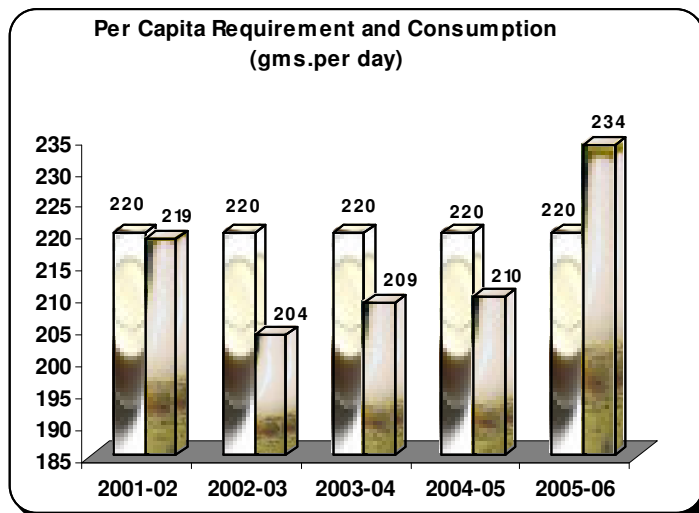
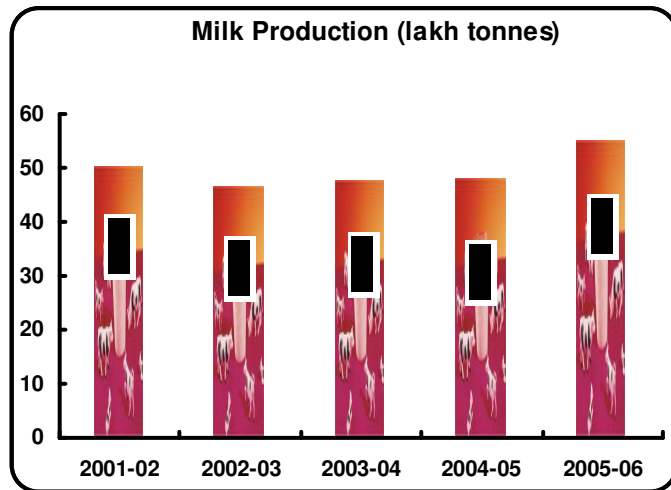
(Lakhs)			
Category	1997	2001	2004
Cattle			
- Exotic and Cross	12.61	18.78	25.89
- Indigenous and native pure	32.02	28.34	15.28
Total	44.63	47.12	41.17
Buffaloe			
- Murrhah & Graded	3.74	4.97	2.89
- Indigenous	13.64	10.18	6.12
Total	17.38	15.15	9.01

Source: Commissioner and Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai-6.

Milk Production and Per capita Availability:

Sustained initiatives to augment the production potential of livestock and poultry and to increase the production of milk, egg and meat to cater to the increased demand were taken during the period under review.

Milk production rose from 47.53 lakh tonnes in 2003-04 to 47.84 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 and to 54.74 lakh tonnes in 2005-06. The State's share in total milk production at the All India level



lakh litres per day (LLPD) in 2004-05 to 25.09 LLPD in 2005-06. The procurement price

was 5.38 per cent in 2004-05. The per capita availability of milk per day which witnessed a marginal increase from 209 gms, in 2003-04 to 210 gms. in 2004-05 improved further to 234 gms in 2005-06. Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation procured milk through a chain of Primary Cooperative Societies numbering 7431 in 2004-05 and 7701 in 2005-06 in the State. The milk production by societies rose by 5.6 per cent from 23.96

per litre of buffalo milk and cow milk was at Rs.12.50 and Rs.10.50 respectively. These societies procured more than 35 per cent of the total milk produced in the State. The quantity of milk sold had improved from 20.53 LLPD in 2004-05 to 21.59 LLPD in 2005-06.

Table -3: Milk Production and Availability

Year	Tamil Nadu	All India	% share of Tamil Nadu	Per capita availability (gms. per day)	
	(Lakh tonnes)			Tamil Nadu	All India
2003-04	47.53 (2.8)	881 (1.6)	5.4	209 (2.5)	231 (0.4)
2004-05	47.84 (0.7)	907 (2.9)	5.3	210 (0.5)	232 (0.4)
2005-06	54.74 (14.4)	-	-	234 (11.4)	-

Per capita daily requirement 220 gram, (Figures in brackets indicates percentage change over the previous year)

Source: Commissioner and Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai-6.

Milk Yield:

Table - 4 : Average Yield Rate of Milk
(Kgs., / Animal / day)

	Breed	2004-05	2005-06
I.	Cows		
a.	Exotic and Cross Bred	6.244 (1.1)	6.272 (0.4)
b.	Indigenous	2.680 (0.6)	2.734 (2.0)
II.	Buffaloes	4.200 (1.8)	4.161 (-)0.9

(Figures in brackets indicates percentage change over the previous year)
Source: Commissioner and Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai-6.

The gains from the White Revolution is reflected in the steady increase in average yield during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06. The breeding policy, animal health care and fodder development together contributed to this achievement. The average daily yield of milk from exotic and crossbred cows had improved from 6.244 kgs. in 2004-05 to 6.272 kgs in 2005-06. The average daily milk yield of indigenous cows rose from 2.680 kgs. in 2004-05 to 2.734 kgs in 2005-06. Thus, there had been an overall improvement in the yield rate of cows. The average daily yield of milk from buffalo marginally declined from 4.200 kgs. in 2004-05 to 4.161 kgs. in 2005-06.

Veterinary Health Care - Veterinary Care Infrastructure:

In order to provide health care to animals, promote scientific breeding of cattle and control of diseases, the State has put in place the requisite infrastructure.

Table -5: Animal Care Institutions (Nos.)

Sl.No.	Items	2004-05	2005-06
I.	Veterinary Health Services		
a.	Polyclinics	6	6
b.	Clinician Centres	22	22
c.	Mobile Veterinary Units	55	55
d.	Veterinary Hospitals	139	139
f.	Veterinary Dispensaries	1156	1156
g.	Sub-Centres	1799	1799
II.	Animal Disease Intelligence Units	15	15
III.	Cattle breeding and Fodder Development	20	20
IV.	Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine	1	1
V.	Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory	2	2
VI.	Artificial Insemination Centres	3177	3177
VII.	Frozen Semen Production Stations	3	3
VIII.	Frozen Semen Banks	12	12

Source: Commissioner and Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai-6.

Animal Health Care Activities:

Livestock health care prevents loss of lives and helps to improve productivity. Livestock Development Programmes like 'Kalnadai Padhukappu Thittam' is being implemented in the State. The livestock rearers get proper medical facilities at their doorsteps. The number of animals treated in the State rose by 8.7 per cent from 186.15 lakhs in 2004-05 to 202.41 lakhs in 2005-06. The vaccination and deworming done put together had increased from 426.60 lakhs in 2004-05 to 635.92 lakhs in 2005-06. The veterinary health services like vaccination and deworming and breeding coverage like artificial insemination are provided to livestock in remote villages through Mobile Veterinary Units (55 Nos.) in the State. The details of animal health care service provided are given below.

Table - 6: Animal Health Care Activities

(lakh numbers)

Sl.No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06
1	Animals treated	186.15	202.41
2	Vaccination done	344.22	449.91
3	Deworming done	82.38	186.01
4	Castration done	6.58	6.44
5	Artificial Insemination Performed	29.23	32.87
6	Calves born	11.09	11.40

Source: Commissioner and Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai-6.

Meat Production:

To ensure supply of good quality and hygienic meat to consumers, 123 registered slaughter houses have been established and the animals like sheep, goat, cattle, buffalo and pig were slaughtered in these houses. The number of animals slaughtered in these centres rose by 19.4 per cent from 26.29 lakhs in 2004-05 to 31.40 lakhs in 2005-06. Sheep and goat accounted for 94.4 per cent of the total animals slaughtered in the State. Meat production had gone up by 17.3 per cent from 425.44 lakh kgs. in 2004-05 to 499.11 lakh kgs. in 2005-06.

Table -7: Meat Production

Sl.No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Registered Slaughter Houses (Nos.)	123	123
2.	Animal Slaughtered (lakhs)		
a.	Sheep	11.29	15.71
b.	Goat	13.67	13.94
c.	Cattle	0.71	1.03
d.	Buffaloes	0.50	0.55
e.	Pig	0.13	0.16
	Total	26.29	31.40
3.	Meat Production (lakh kgs.)		
a.	Mutton	123.50	171.74
b.	Chevon	166.34	171.80
c.	Beef	72.14	86.09
d.	Cara Beef	58.70	63.33
e.	Pork	4.76	6.15
	Total	425.44	499.11

Source: Commissioner and Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai-6.

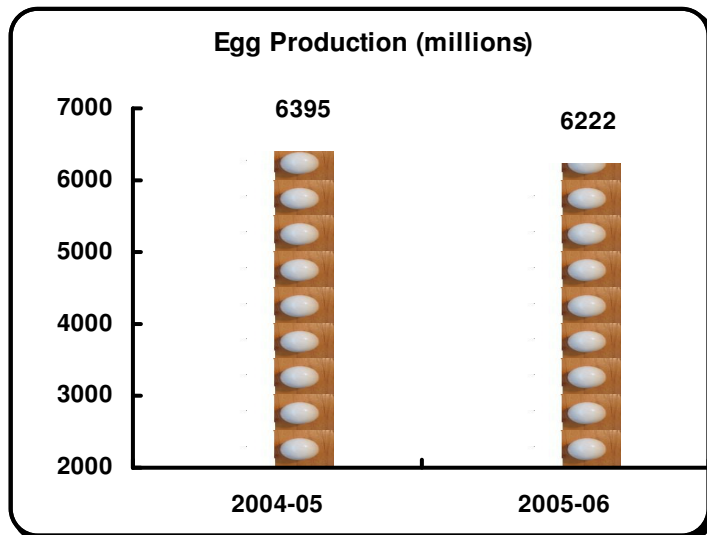
Poultry:

Poultry farming provides livelihood support besides contributing to the nutritional requirements of the population. Poultry activity creates employment opportunities besides providing income to the workers. The State stands second in egg production at the All India level. The introduction of modern scientific techniques and California Cage system of poultry rearing in the seventies has revolutionised poultry farming in the State. The Poultry Extension Centres, acts as demonstration farms and provide training to poultry rearers. The Government organises widespread immunisation campaigns against the diseases like Ranikhat.

Poultry rearing has become a commercial activity in the districts of Namakkal, Salem, Erode and Coimbatore. Namakkal district has become an '*egg basket*' and accounts for 65 per cent of the total egg production in the State and is a major foreign exchange earner too.

Egg Production and Per capita Availability:

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading States in egg production and export. The eco-friendly backyard poultry rearing is practised along with commercial poultry farming in the State. The egg production in the State which improved from 3784 million numbers in 2003-04 to 6395 million numbers in 2004-05 marginally declined to 6223 million numbers in 2005-06. Consequently the per capita availability of egg per annum



has declined from 102 numbers in 2004-05 to 97 numbers in 2005-06. A central-state shared poultry development programme (80 : 20) is being implemented in the Poultry Farm at Kattupakkam with a total outlay of Rs.74.69 lakhs and at District Livestock Farm, Hosur with a total outlay of Rs.85.00 lakhs.

Feed and Fodder:

The growth of the livestock and poultry industry depends on reliable and cost effective supply of fodder and feed. The uncertainties of agriculture and rising prices of feed affect the viability of such activities. Supply of green fodder is constrained by limited availability of land. However, total land available for grazing in the State is only 1.13 lakh hectares. In addition, 16.99 lakh hectares of common property resources and 16.20 lakh hectares of open forest area are available for grazing.

Table - 8: Achievement under Fodder Production Schemes

Sl. No.	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	% Change in 2005-06 over 2004-05
1.	Total area under cultivation (acres)	3450	1193	(-) 65.4
2.	Fodder Seed Production Units (Nos.)	7	7	-
3.	Production of			
	- Slips (lakhs)	20.54	20.54	--
	- Seeds (kgs.)	38.60	0.722	(-) 98.1
	- Seedlings (lakh)	0.27	-	-
4.	Minikits Distributed (Nos)	10900	6812	(-) 37.50

Source: Commissioner and Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai-6..

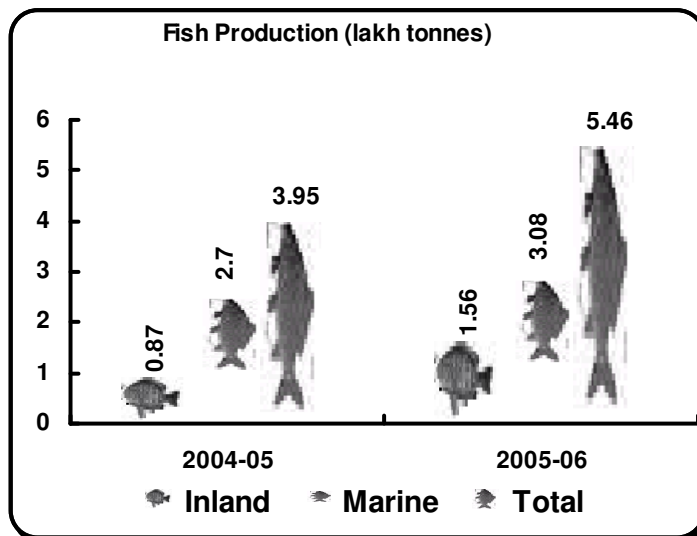
Fisheries:

In Tamil Nadu, Maritime Sector dominates the entire fishery sector and the State has a coastal line of 1076 km. sharing 13.3 per cent at the Nation's coast line of 8118 kms. The State possesses 0.19 million sq.km. of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) accounting for 9.7 per cent of the country's EEZ of 2.02 million sq. kms. and a continental shelf of about 41412 sq. kms. The sector provides employment to 10.02 lakhs inclusive of both Marine and Inland fisher-folk and contributes Rs.199572 lakhs to foreign exchange which accounts for 27.5 per cent of value of fish and fish product export at National level. Fisheries play a vital role in providing protein rich food at an affordable price.

The inland fisheries sector in the State is spread over 3.71 lakh ha. of water spread area comprising reservoirs, major irrigation and long seasonal tanks, short seasonal tanks and ponds, estuaries and backwaters. Presently, about 5000 ha. of water spread is being utilised for fresh water aquaculture under the programmes of the Fish Farmers Development Agencies. Besides, the State has 56000 ha., of brackish water area suitable for aquaculture. Of this, an area of 4455 ha., has been developed for aquaculture.

Fish Production:

Overall fish production during 2005-06 was estimated at 5.46 lakh tonnes, which represented an increase of 38.2 per cent over the estimated production of 3.95 lakh tonnes in 2004-05. More than 70 per cent of total production is accounted for by marine fish. As a result of urbanisation and growth in population and consumption, the demand for seafood has increased. The State has introduced Fisheries



Development Mission to enhance production of fish and to sustain livelihood and to

generate employment for coastal and rural poor. To meet the growing demand, the main focus is on the production of both marine and inland fish through innovative and scientific methods in reservoirs, tanks and ponds.

Table - 9: Fish Production

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Inland	% Change	Marine	% Change	Total	% Change
2003-04	0.77	(-) 24.5	3.81	0.5	4.58	(-) 4.8
2004-05	0.87	13.0	3.08	(-) 19.2	3.95	(-) 13.7
2005-06	1.56	79.3	3.90	26.6	5.46	38.2

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai-6.

Marine Fish Production:

The marine fish production through mechanised and non-mechanised boats had plummeted from 3.81 lakh tonnes in 2003-04 to 3.08 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 and however it improved to 3.90 lakh tonnes in 2005-06. The total number of boats engaged in fishing operation increased from 66684 in 2004-05 to 75758 in 2005-06 in the State.

Table - 10: Marine Fish Catches by Boats

Year	Boats in operation (number)			Fish catches through (tonnes)		
	Mecha-nised	Non-mechanised	Total	Mecha-nised	Non-mechanised	Total
2003-2004	11969	54715	66684	204432	176716	381148
2004-2005	11969	54715	66684	181158	126535	307693
2005-2006*	13164	62594	75758	244638	145076	389714

* - Up to October 2005, Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai-6.

Inland Fish Production:

Inland fisheries sector of Tamil Nadu is spread over 3.71 lakh ha. comprising about 52000 ha., of reservoirs, 97,700 ha., of Major irrigation and long seasonal tanks, 158100 ha., of short seasonal tanks and ponds and 63000 ha., under estuaries, back water and swamps. In order to increase inland fish production Fish Farmers Development Agencies were established in the State and are functioning since 1976. There were 12 Fish Farmers Development Agencies in 2003-04. About 5000 ha of village ponds and tanks are being developed to adopt composite fish culture through these agencies in the State. There are 870 major reservoirs, 195 major irrigation tanks, 64822 seasonal tanks etc. in the State. Total catch by source reveals that seasonal tanks and major irrigation tanks alone accounted for 83 per cent of total inland fish production of 77304 tonnes in 2003-04. Inland fish production had recovered from the distress situation in the previous years and improved to 86851 tonnes in 2004-05 and to 155943 tonnes in 2005-06. The reservoir fisheries management is being undertaken in 44 reservoirs in the State by the Department and in 8 reservoirs by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation. There are 52 Reservoirs under the control of the Department with 52,000 ha. water spread area and undertakes stocking of fish seeds in these reservoirs.

Table -11: Inland Fish Production : By Source

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	Sources	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Major Reservoirs	870	958	968
2.	Major Irrigation Tanks (both perennial and long seasonal)	195	30152	61958
3.	Seasonal Tanks	64822	39526	75099
4.	Estuaries and backwaters	2800	8400	8547
5.	Fish Farmers Development Agencies (Tanks)	2213	287	546
6.	Rivers, Streams, Canals and other Water sources	-	--	--
7.	Miscellaneous (Rice fields, Swamps etc.)	6404	7528	8825
	Total	77304	86851	155943

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai-6.

Fish Export:

The State has rich potential for fish culture and Tamil Nadu is one of the major fish exporting States in India. The processed fish is being exported through Chennai and Thoothukudi ports in the State which fetches good export earnings to the State. The total quantity of fish and fish products exported was 68462 tonnes in 2003-04 which improved to 70809 tonnes in 2004-05 and to 72418 tonnes in 2005-06. The State's share in fish export is around 15 per cent of the total export of the country.

Table - 12: Export of Fish and Fish Products

Year	Tamil Nadu		All-India	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
2003-04	68462	207116	412017	609195
2004-05	70809	206804	461329	664669
2005-06	72418	199572	512164	724500

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai-6.

Since fisheries are an important source of livelihood, the Government is implementing an array of schemes and programmes for the benefit of fishermen which include Fishermen Free Housing Scheme, National Savings-cum-Relief Scheme for marine fishermen and fisherwomen, Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen funeral expense for fishermen family and Relief Assistance to the affected fishermen due to Tsunami tragedy, etc.

Forestry:

Forests are a renewable resource and are responsible for providing ecological security to the people. Forestry sector plays a vital role in ensuring food security particularly to those living around forest areas. Forest conservation is a pre-requisite for maintaining a healthy eco-system through water and soil conservation and thus stabilizing the environment. Forests have a vital catchments for the innumerable river systems in the State and are essential for maintaining the quality and quantity of water supply. The State has 32 river systems, 71 reservoirs, 2391 canals and 40319 tanks and majority of the catchment areas lie in forestlands. Forests provide employment opportunities to rural and tribal folk and provides wood and non-timber forest products like honey, herbs, fruits and medicinal plants. Forests play an important role in contributing to rural economy.

Tamil Nadu has an area of 22877 sq.kms. under forests, which constitutes 17.59 per cent of the geographical area of the State. If the tree cover outside forest areas is taken into account the total proportion of area under forest/tree cover would work out to 21.25 percent. As per the recommendations of the Union Planning Commission the forest/tree cover needs to be increased from the current level of 21.25 percent to 25 percent by 2007 and to 33.3 per cent by 2012 as mandated by the National Forest Policy 1988. There is therefore, an urgent need to popularize tree cultivation in private lands during the eleventh plan period. A massive project of planting 41 crore seedlings on areas outside forests is being planned. Due to the increased anthropogenic pressure on forests, the forests and wildlife within are increasingly under threat and are prone to degradation in the State. Therefore, the biological upgradation and ecological restoration of the degraded forest is being carried out through Joint Forest Management (JFM). A State Forest Policy on the lines of the National Forest Policy is also in the offing to focus on the conservation of forest areas like Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and Coastal areas of the State.

Forest Area:

Forests in the State are classified as Reserve Forests and Reserved Lands and hold magnificent forest types and a wide array of wildlife. The districts like Dharmapuri, Erode, Vellore, Coimbatore, Salem, Nilgiris, Dindigul, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Tirunelveli have predominant areas under forests. Of the total forest area, the Reserved Forests, accounts for a major share of 84.8 per cent, (19388 sq.kms.) followed by Reserved Lands - 9.5 per cent (2183 sq.kms.) and unclassified forest - 5.7 per cent (1306 sq.kms.). The State's Reserved forest area falls mostly in Dharmapuri district with 3062.32 sq.km (15.79%) followed by Erode with 2160.40 sq.km (11.14%). The Reserved lands are mostly concentrated in Theni district with 492.71 sq.kms. (22.57%) followed by Villupuram 434.43 sq.kms. (19.90%). The production of forest produce is influenced by a host of factors like type of soil, species raised, survival rate, silviculture practices, protection and social fencing, absence of biotic and abiotic interference, adequate quantum and spread of rainfall and more canopy cover and so on.

In order to maintain the eco-system along the coastal area, the regeneration of mangrove forests and shelterbelts is taken up which arrests sea erosion and provides protection from devastation due to natural calamities like tsunami in the State. Hence, 2000 hectares of shelterbelt and 700 hectares of mangrove plantation have been raised along the coastal line of the districts in the State during 2005-06. The implementation of the above programmes has helped in the restoration of the degraded forests, improved the habitat in the wildlife and increased the productivity of the forests.

Revenue from Forestry:

The revenue from forestry is realised from the sale of timber and other forest produce, receipts from social and farm forestry and other receipts. Of this, the sale of timber and other forest products alone stands around 59-60 percent of the total revenue. The total revenue from forestry had improved from Rs.79.98 crores in 2003-04 to Rs.155.24 crores in 2004-05 and was expected to be around Rs.155.82 crores in 2005-06 (RE) as indicated in table 14.

Table - 14 : Revenue from Forestry (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Item	2004-05 (Accounts)	2005-06 (RE)
1.	Sale of timber and other Forest products	9176.08	9225.87
2.	Receipts from Social and Farm forestry	3130.09	3833.66
3.	Other receipts	3217.98	2522.28
	Total	15524.15	15581.81

Source: Office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Chennai-15.

Expenditure on Forestry:

The expenditure on forestry sector exhibited steady improvement across all the Five Year Plans in the State. The expenditure rose from Rs.30.43 lakhs in the First Plan (1951-56) to Rs.1198.33 lakhs in the Fifth Plan period (1974-78) and further to Rs.60312.00 lakhs in the Ninth Five Year Plan. During the first three years of the Tenth Plan period an expenditure of Rs.45042.99 lakhs have been incurred.

Table - 15 : Trends in Expenditure on Forestry and Area Covered

Plan Period	Year	Plan Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Area Covered (Lakh hectare)
I Plan	1951-56	30.43	0.15
II Plan	1956-61	147.00	0.78
III Plan	1961-66	372.14	0.76
Post III Plan	1966-69	279.99	0.39
IV Plan	1969-74	574.71	0.68
V Plan	1974-78	1198.33	1.09
Post V Plan	1978-80	516.13	0.41
VI Plan	1980-85	5700.00	2.13
VII Plan	1985-90	11189.00	1.80
Post VII Plan	1990-92	8504.00	0.85
VIII Plan	1992-97	28364.00	2.77
IX Plan	1997-2002	60312.00	4.15
X Plan (up to 2005)	2002-2007	45042.99	1.13

Source: Office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Chennai-15.

The total expenditure on forestry sector had increased from Rs.19651.43 lakhs in 2004-05 to Rs.23936.28 lakhs (RE) during 2005-06. Of the total expenditure, Forestry and wild life accounted for about 94 per cent during 2005-06.

Table - 16 : Expenditure on Forestry : By Activity (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Activity	2004-05 (Accounts)	2005-06 (R.E)
1.	Welfare of SC/ST & BC population	125.34	131.18
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	179.46	184.06
3.	Social Security	3.44	2.11
4.	Forestry and Wildlife	18277.84	22484.02
5.	Plantations	1.17	1.40
6.	Forest Research and Education	64.30	70.79
7.	Hill Area Development	781.50	802.33
8.	Ecology and Environment	205.70	245.60
9.	Public Works	12.68	14.79
	Total	19651.43	23936.28

Source: Office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Chennai-15.

Under afforestation programme the area planted in lower zone accounts for 16500 ha., in 2004-05 and 15750 ha., in 2005-06 and in upper zone 11000 ha., and 10500 ha., respectively. Under the catchment area management, the State has 32 river systems, 71 reservoirs, 2391 canals and 40319 tanks and majority of the catchment areas lie in forest lands. To improve forest area, an Integrated Watershed Development Programme is being implemented in the State with afforestation and soil and water conservation measures in the selected watersheds to improve fertility of the land.

The thrust on Forestry sector is on preserving the eco-system and conserving the rich bio-diversity. The Management strategy employed in the Forestry sector aims at meeting the twin challenges of Development and Sustainability.