

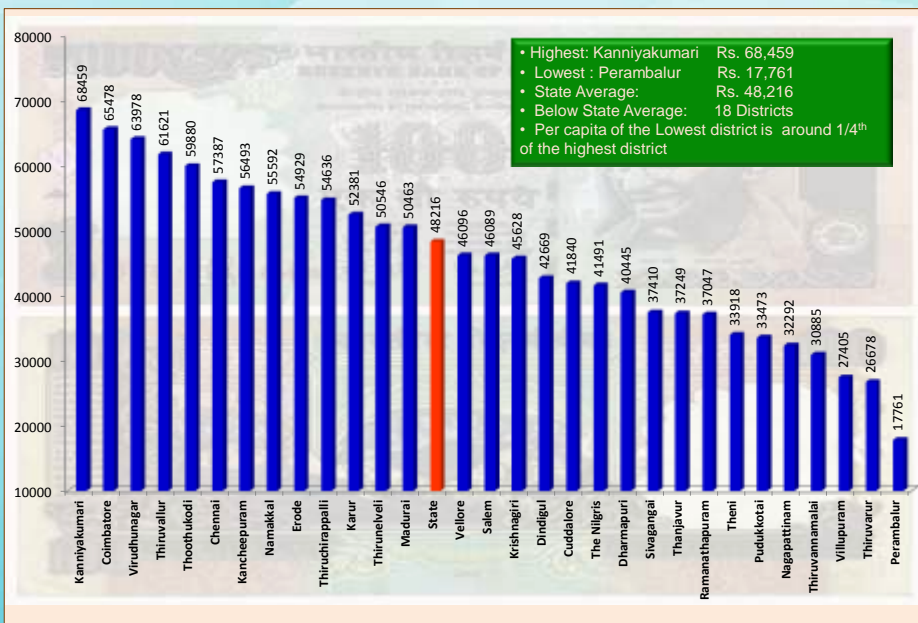


STATE BALANCED GROWTH FUND

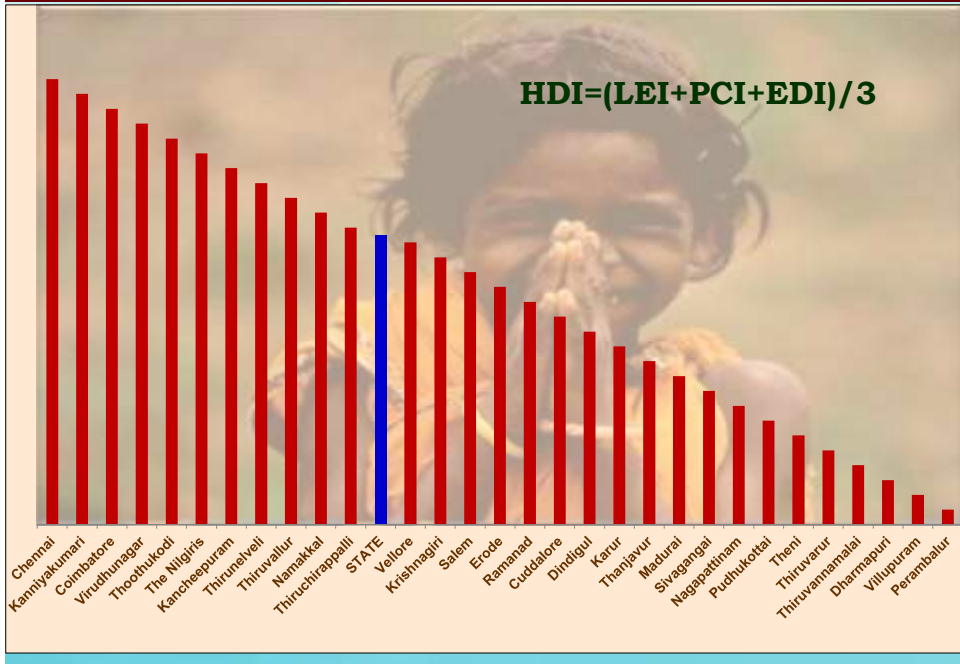
State Level DPO's Review Meeting

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
CHENNAI

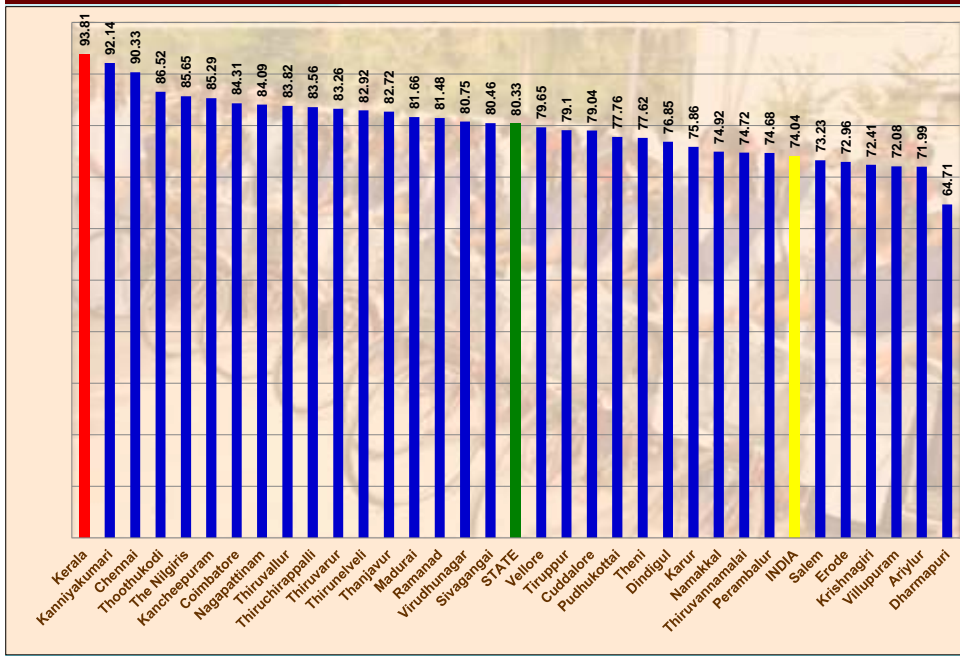
PER CAPITA INCOME



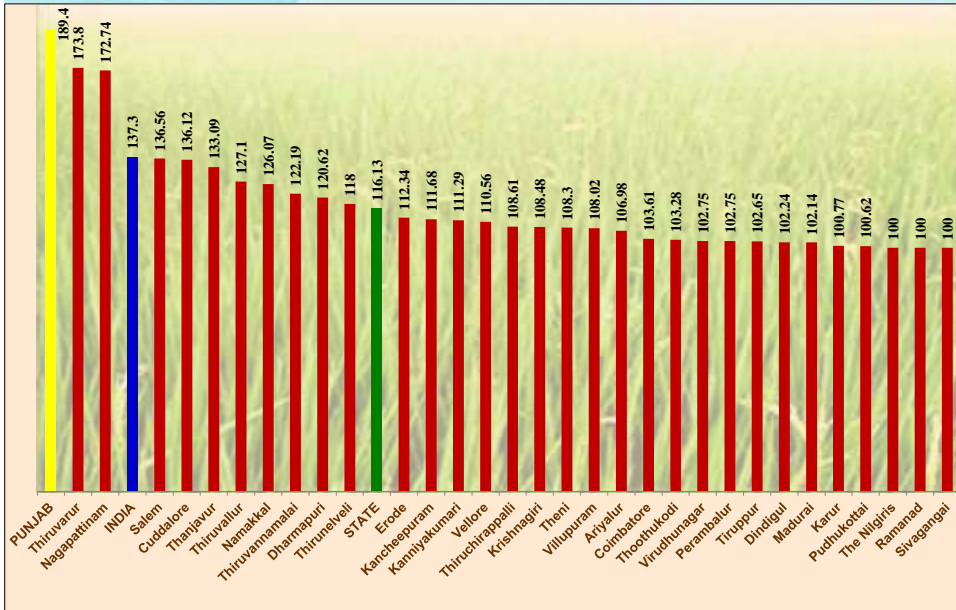
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX RANKING



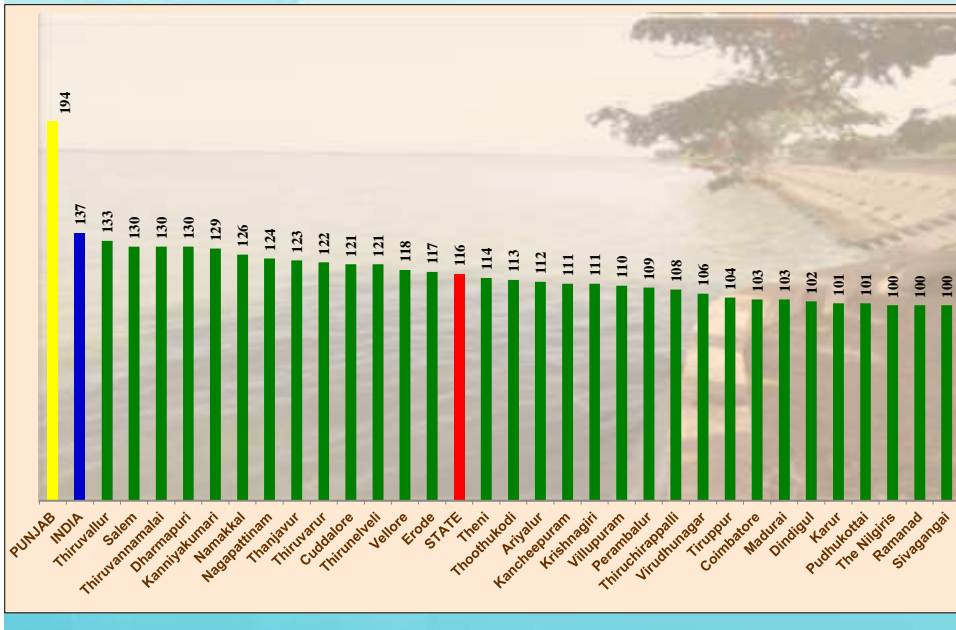
LITERACY RATE (%)



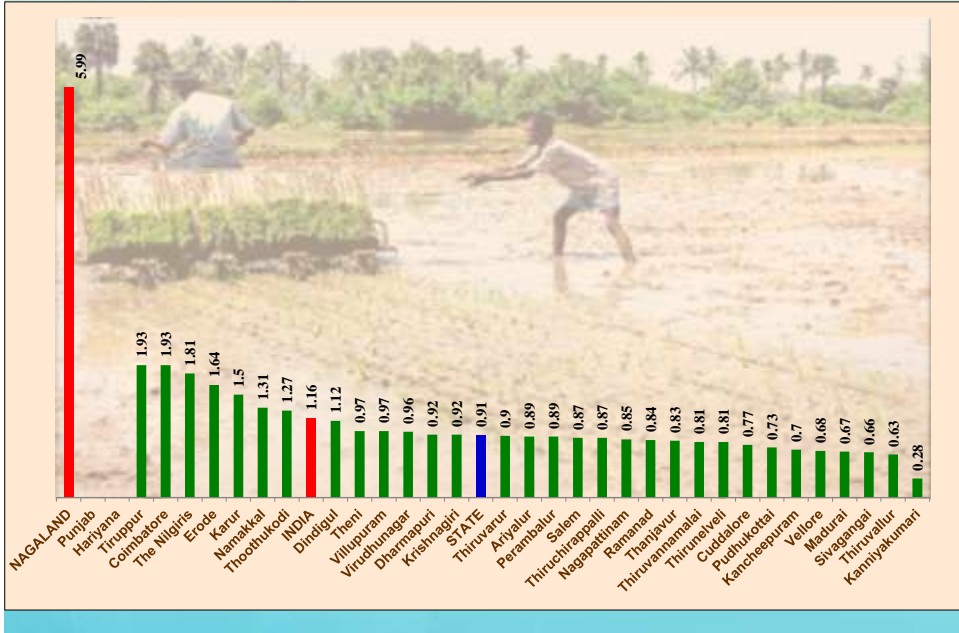
CROPPING INTENSITY



IRRIGATION INTENSITY



PER CAPITA HOLDINGS IN Ha.



DISTRICTS RANKS ON SELECTED INDICATORS

S.No	District	PCI	Literacy Rate	HDI
1	Ariyalur	30	31	30
2	Coimbatore	2	6	3
3	Cuddalore	18	19	17
4	Dharmapuri	20	32	28
5	Dindigul	17	22	18
6	Erode	9	28	15
7	Kancheepuram	7	5	7
8	Kanniyakumari	1	1	2
9	Karur	11	23	19
10	Krishnagiri	16	29	13
11	Madurai	13	13	21
12	Nagapattinam	26	7	23
13	Namakkal	8	24	10
14	Perambalur	30	26	30
15	Pudhukottai	25	20	24
16	Ramanad	23	14	16

DISTRICTS RANKS ON SELECTED INDICATORS

S.No	District	PCI	Literacy Rate	HDI
17	Salem	15	27	14
18	Sivagangai	21	16	22
19	Thanjavur	22	12	20
20	The Nilgiris	19	4	6
21	Theni	24	21	25
22	Thiruchirappalli	10	9	11
23	Thirunelveli	12	11	8
24	Thiruvallur	4	8	9
25	Thiruvannamalai	27	25	27
26	Thiruvarur	29	10	26
27	Thoothukodi	5	3	5
28	Tiruppur	2	18	3
29	Vellore	14	17	12
30	Villupuram	28	30	29
31	Virudhunagar	3	15	4
32	Chennai	6	2	1

- ❖ There are blocks within the districts are not able to absorb the regular schemes / programmes owing to various intricate localized phenomena resulting in skewed growth
- ❖ The disparities between the blocks within a district and between the panchyats within a block have to be identified and specific programmes have to be designed to remove those bottlenecks
- ❖ Region with better infrastructure attract more investments lead to inequality
- ❖ Different regions with different resources base have dissimilar growth path
- ❖ Ensuring the equitable growth in the vital sectors is essential

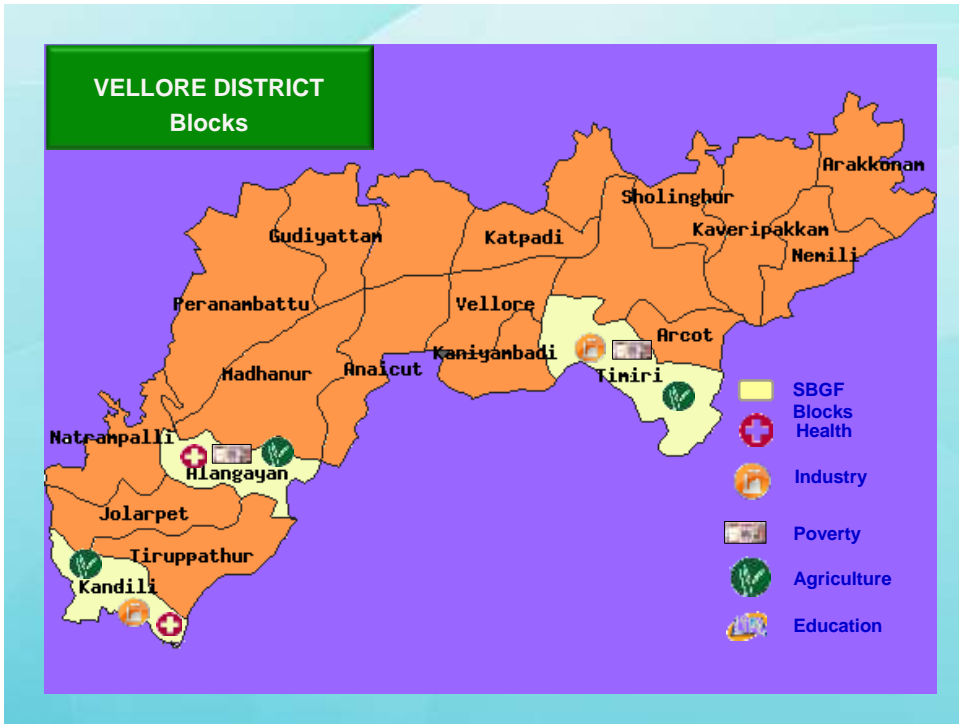
PLAN SCHEMES

	Universal Schemes	Area Specific Schemes	Total
State	1254	240	1494
Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
Fully Shared (100%)	119	30	149
Partially Shared Schemes	110	31	141
Total	1483	301	1784

Source : Plan Budget Link book 2013-14

SBGF – Special features

- ❖ Bottom up model
- ❖ Tailor made programmes specific to the block / panchayat
- ❖ Replication of successful component of a Central / State programme
- ❖ Flexible Standardization approach
- ❖ Opportunity for preparation of block / panchayat level annual plan, perspective plans



**State Balanced Growth Fund
 Identification of Backward Blocks**
 (Based on status in Poverty, Education, Health, Drought prone & Industrial Development)

No. of Blocks backward in all 5 parameters	3
No. of Blocks backward in 4 parameters	30
No. of Blocks backward in 3 parameters	66
No. of Blocks backward in 2 parameters	117
No. of Blocks backward in 1 parameter	112
No. of Blocks which are not backward in any of the parameter	57
Total	385

STATE BALANCED GROWTH FUND

Innovative Programme of the State

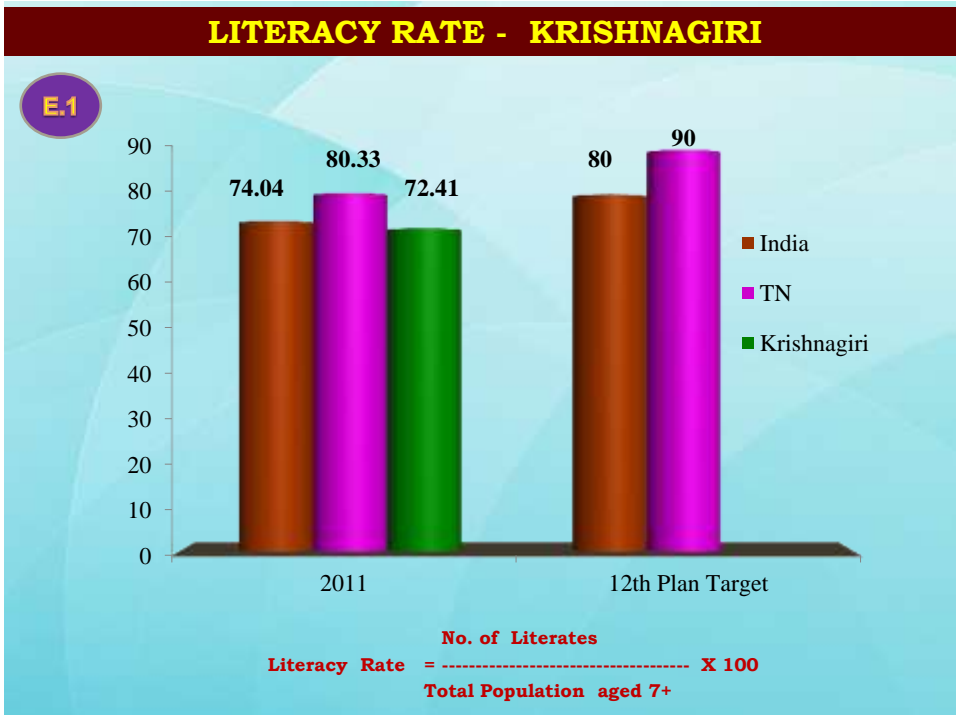
- ❖ **Human Development Index – wide disparity in inter district achievements in Health, Education and Income**
- ❖ **SBGF - Gap filling fund to reduce regional imbalances in :**
 - ❖ **Per Capita Income**
 - ❖ **Incidence of Poverty**
 - ❖ **Unemployment**
 - ❖ **Health & Education indicators**
 - ❖ **Gender Related Indicators**
- ❖ **Implementation Area: 100 Most Backward blocks including Urban Local Bodies**
- ❖ Initial Outlay: Rs. 100 crore in 2012-13

STATE BALANCED GROWTH FUND

- ❖ State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) consists of Vice-Chairperson, SPC as Head and all Secretaries to the Government as Members
- ❖ SLEC will approve the Perspective plans and Annual action plans and accord sanction for individual projects
- ❖ SLEC will function as Steering committee to Monitor, Review and Evaluate the projects
- ❖ State Level Review Committee (SLRW) will function under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with all Secretaries as Members and Member Secretary, SPC as convener.
- ❖ Monitoring system includes visit of senior level IAS officers to the project districts to assess, advice and provide feedback to SLEC, SLRW, SPC etc.
- ❖ Rs. 100 Crore sanctioned for the year 2012-13
- ❖ The Member Secretary, SPC is authorized to release the funds based on sanctions accorded by the SLEC
- ❖ In districts, the account will be operated jointly by Dt. Collector / Project Director, DRDA. (In Chennai, A/c shall be operated in the name of Commissioner)
- ❖ Initially, Member Secretary, SPC will release 40% of the total sanction and the remaining 60% release is based on the physical progress

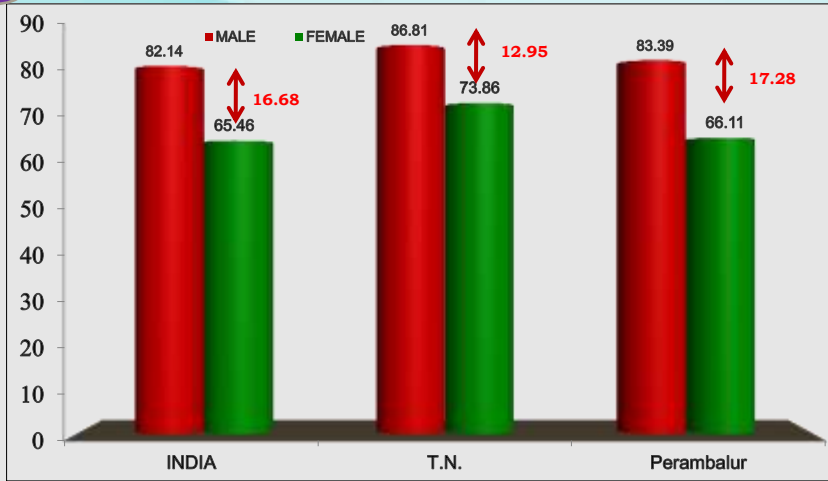


EDUCATION INDICATORS



GENDER GAP IN LITERACY - PERAMBALUR

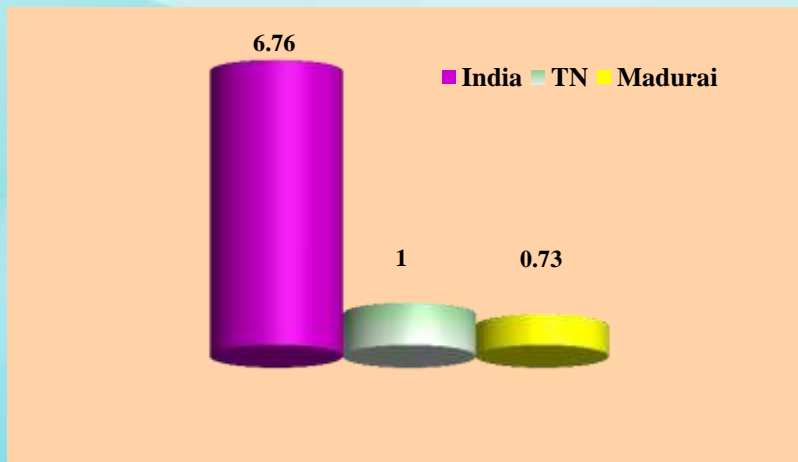
EG
2



12th Plan Target : India - reduce by 10% points, Tamil Nadu - Reduce by 8% points

DROPOUT RATE - MADURAI

E.3



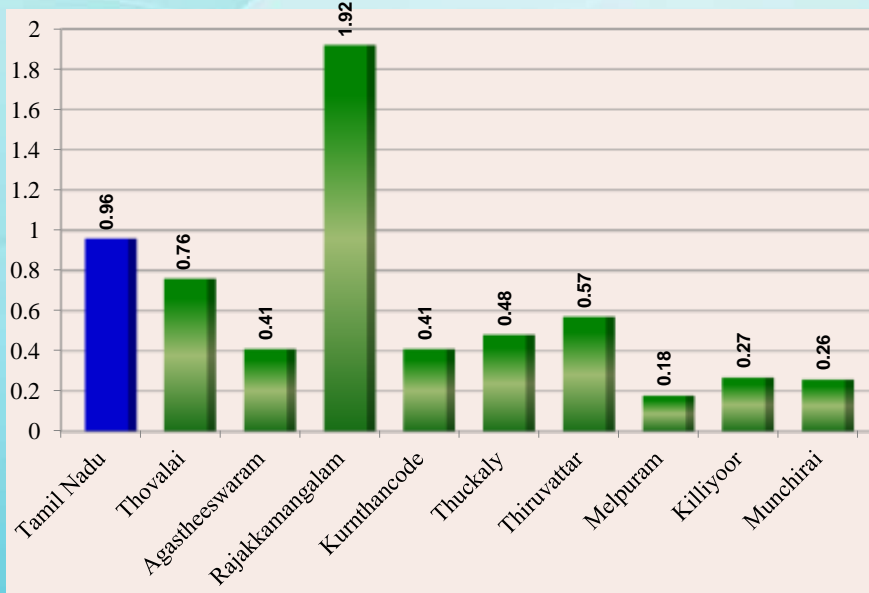
12th Plan Target : India - Reduce below 10% points, Tamil Nadu - Zero drop out rate

INDICATORS

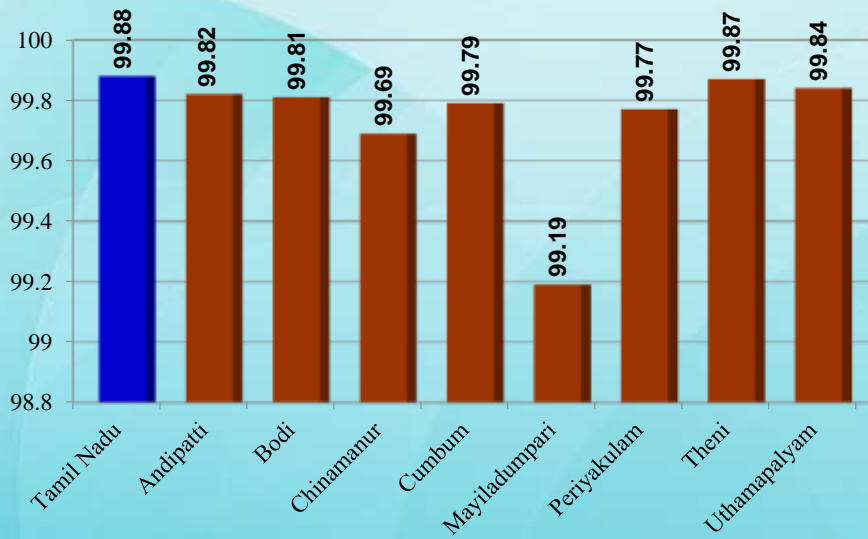
E.4	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education	$\frac{\text{Total No. of Children Enrolled in Primary Schools}}{\text{Total Population of the same age group}} \times 100$
E.5	Literacy Rate of 15-24 years olds, Women and Men	$\frac{\text{Youth Literacy Rate of people age 15-24}}{\text{Total Population of the same age group}} \times 100$
E.6	Ratios of girls to boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education	$\frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls}^*}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Boys}}$

$$* \text{ GER} = \frac{\text{Total number of enrolled Children of specific age group}}{\text{Total population of the children of the same age group}} \times 100$$

DROP OUT RATE – PRIMARY (2011-12) -KANYAKUMARI

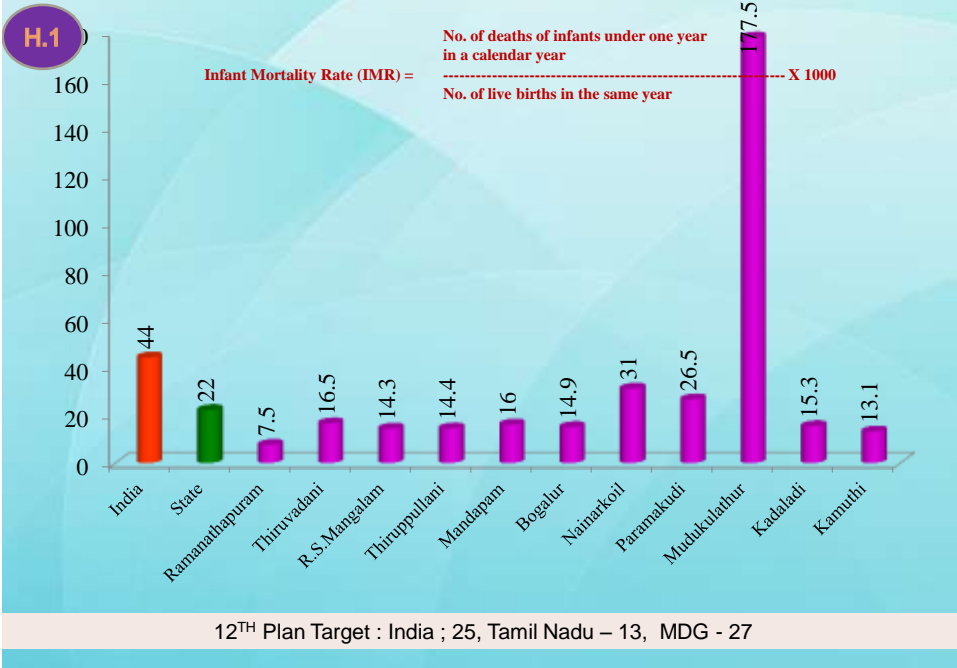


NET ENROLMENT RATIO - PRIMARY (2011-12)-THENI

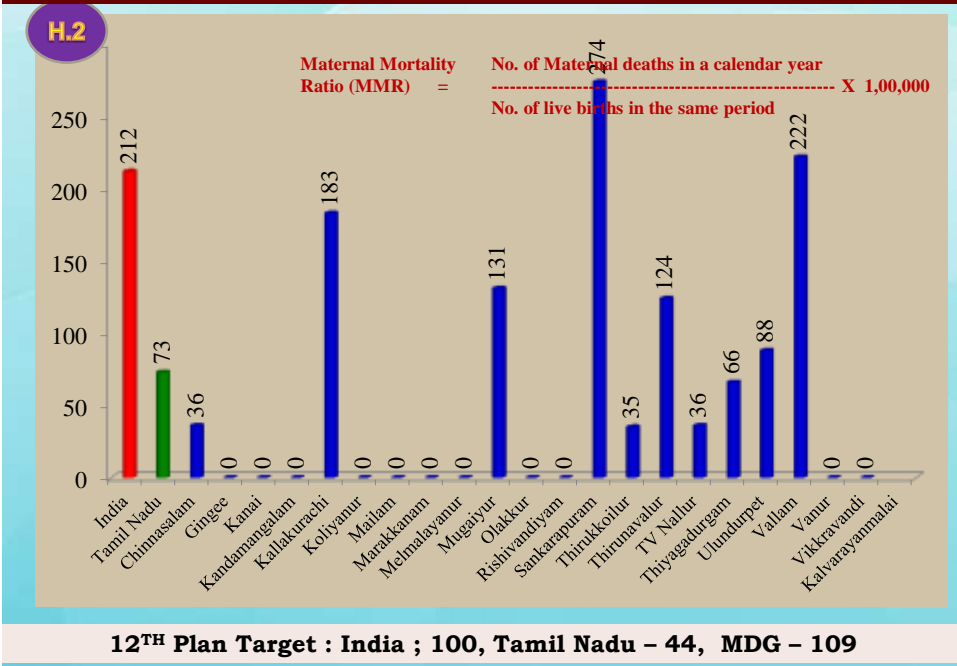


HEALTH INDICATORS

INFANT MORTALITY RATE – RAMANATHAPURAM

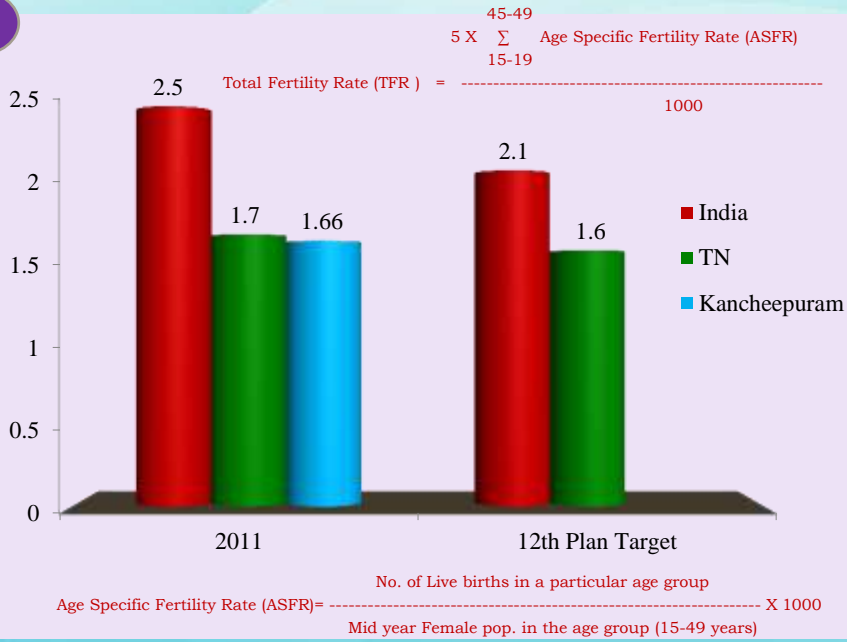


MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO - VILLUPURAM



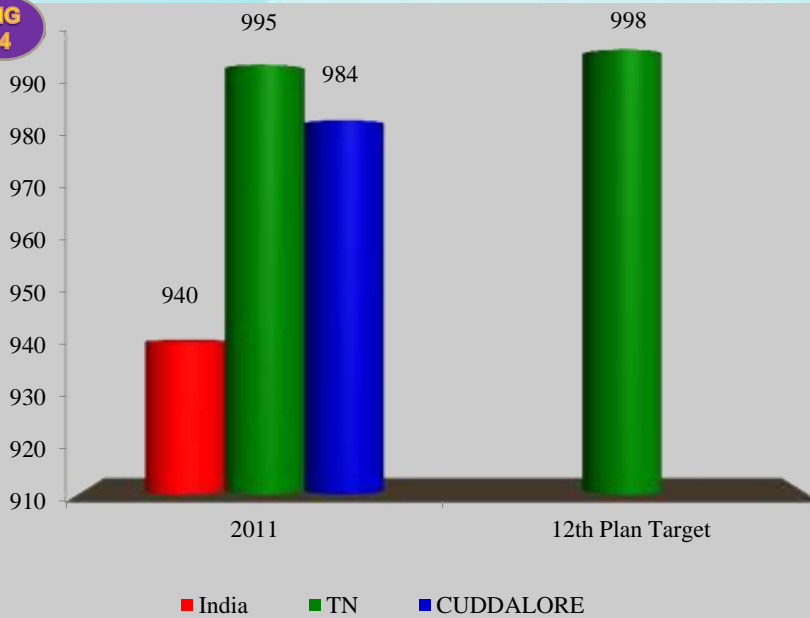
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE - KANCHEEPURAM

H.3



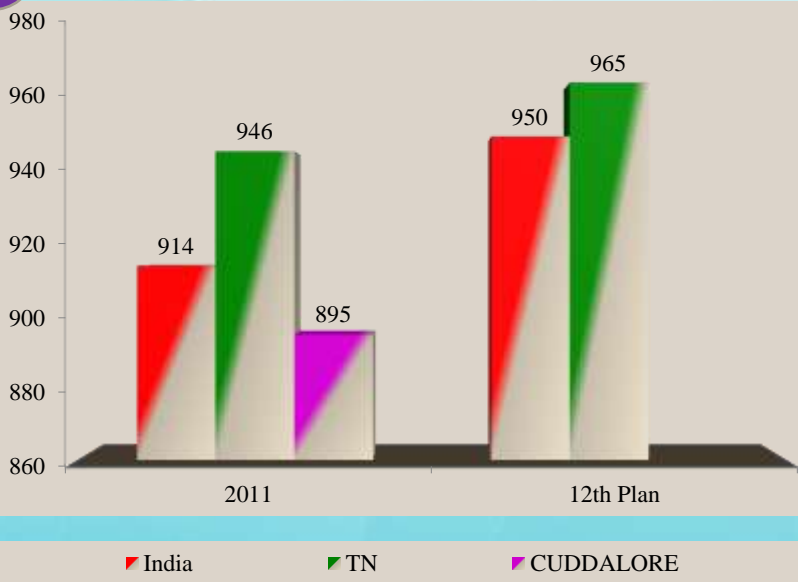
SEX RATIO - CUDDALORE

HG
4



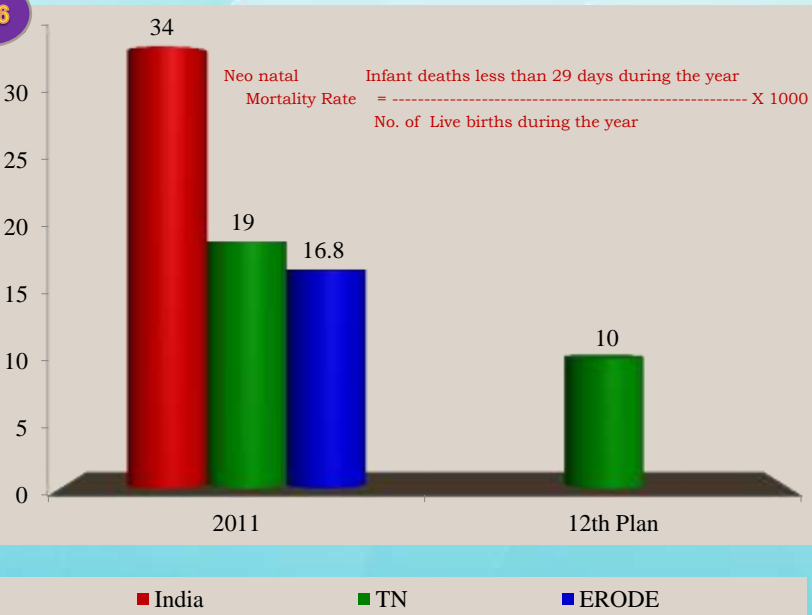
JUVENILE SEX RATIO - CUDDALORE

HG
5

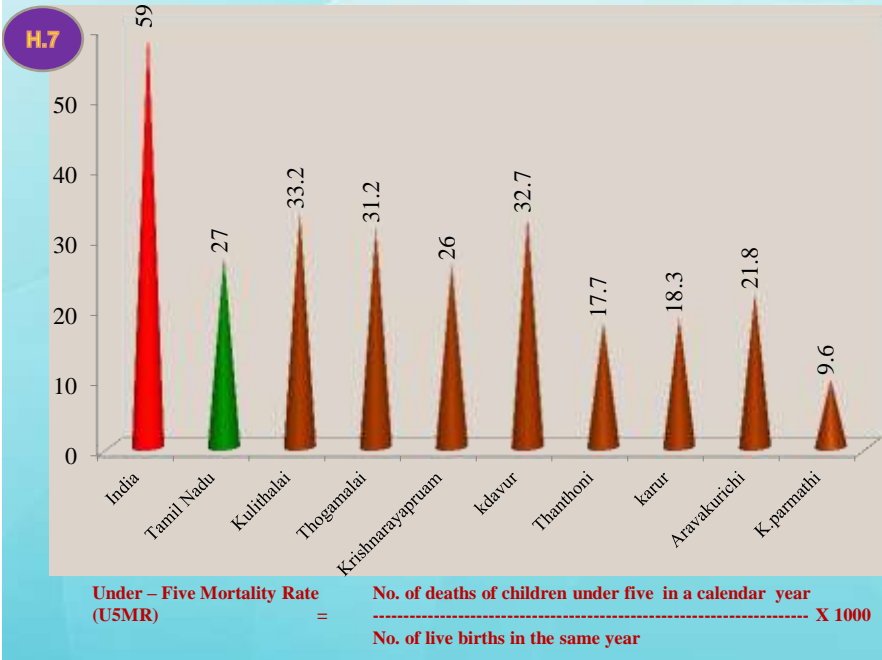


NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE - ERODE

H.6



UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE – KARUR

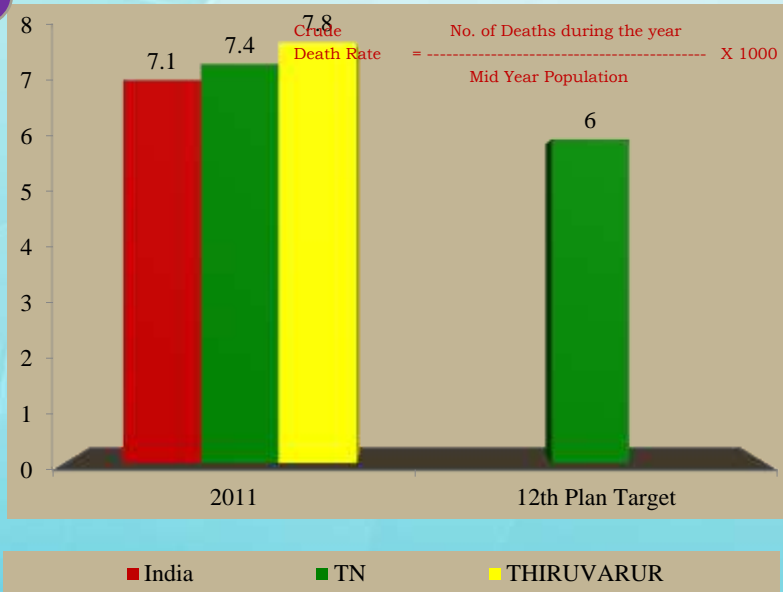


CRUDE BIRTH RATE – THE NILGIRIS



CRUDE DEATH RATE – THIRUVARUR

H.9



INDICATORS

H.10	Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	$\frac{\text{Total number of Measles vaccination}}{\text{No. of children in the target population}} \times 100$
H.11	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	$\frac{\text{No. of births attended by skilled health personnel (Doctors, Nurses or midwives)}}{\text{No. of live births in the same year}} \times 100$
H.12	Contraceptive prevalence Rate	$\frac{\text{No. of married women of reproductive age 15-49 Using atleast one contraceptive method}}{\text{Total no. of married women of reproductive age 15-49}} \times 100$
H.13	Antenatal care coverage	$1. \frac{\text{Antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel atleast once during pregnancy period}}{\text{Total No. women with a live birth}} \times 100$ $2. \frac{\text{Antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel 4 or more times during pregnancy period}}{\text{Total No. women with a live birth}} \times 100$

INDICATORS

HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 <div style="text-align: right; color: purple; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">H. 14</div>	No. of cases of HIV among the population aged 15-24 ----- X 100 Total population aged 15-24
Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge * HIV / AIDS <div style="text-align: right; color: purple; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">H. 15</div>	No. of persons aged 15-24 years who have comprehensive correct knowledge HIV / AIDS ----- X 100 Total population aged 15-24 *- a person is considered having comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS if he / she gave the correct answers to all of the following 5 questions 1. Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partner ? 2. Can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV by using a condom every time he/she has sex ? 3. Can a health looking person have HIV ? 4. Can a person get HIV from mosquito bite ? 5. Can a person get HIV by sharing food with some one who is infected ?
Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years <div style="text-align: right; color: purple; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">H. 16</div>	School attendance rate of orphans aged 10-14 years ----- School attendance rate of non orphans aged 10-14 years *School attendance rate of orphans = No. of children who have lost both parents and attend school / Total no. of children who have lost both parents

INDICATORS

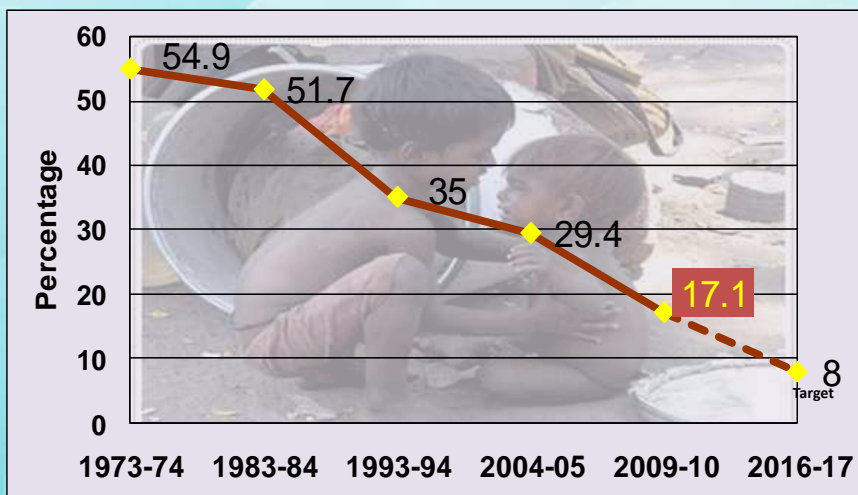
<div style="text-align: right; color: purple; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">H. 17</div>	Incidence and death rate associated with Malaria No. of deaths due to malaria ----- X 1,00,000 Total population
<div style="text-align: right; color: purple; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">H. 18</div>	Malaria Incidence Rate No. of new cases of malaria ----- X 1,00,000 Total population
<div style="text-align: right; color: purple; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">H. 18</div>	Incidence and death rate associated with TB No. of deaths due to TB ----- X 1,00,000 Total population
<div style="text-align: right; color: purple; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">H. 18</div>	TB Incidence Rate No. of new cases of TB ----- X 1,00,000 Total population



POVERTY AND REGIONAL IMBALANCES



POVERTY ESTIMATES



Estimated Total Population in 2009-10 : 716 lakhs ;

Number of persons below poverty line : 121.8 lakhs (17.1 %),

Rural - 78.3 lakhs (21.2%), Urban - 43.5 lakhs (12.8%)

MI - Incidence of Poverty : 8% (17.1% in 2009-10)

INDICATORS

P.1	Proportion of population below 1.25 \$ per day	National Poverty indicator
P.2	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Bottom 20% of the population
P.3	Employment to population ratio	$\frac{\text{No. of persons employed}}{\text{Total working age population}} \times 100$
P.4	Prevalence of under weight children under five years of age	$\frac{\text{No. of children under weight}}{\text{No. of children weighed}} \times 100$

INDICATORS

P.5	Proportion of Households with access to water supply	$\frac{\text{No. of Households with access to Protected water sources}}{\text{Total no of households}} \times 100$
P.6	Proportion of Households with access to Latrine	$\frac{\text{No. of Households with latrine Facilities}}{\text{Total no of households}} \times 100$
P.7	Proportion of Households with no assets	$\frac{\text{No. of Households with no assets}}{\text{Total no of households}} \times 100$

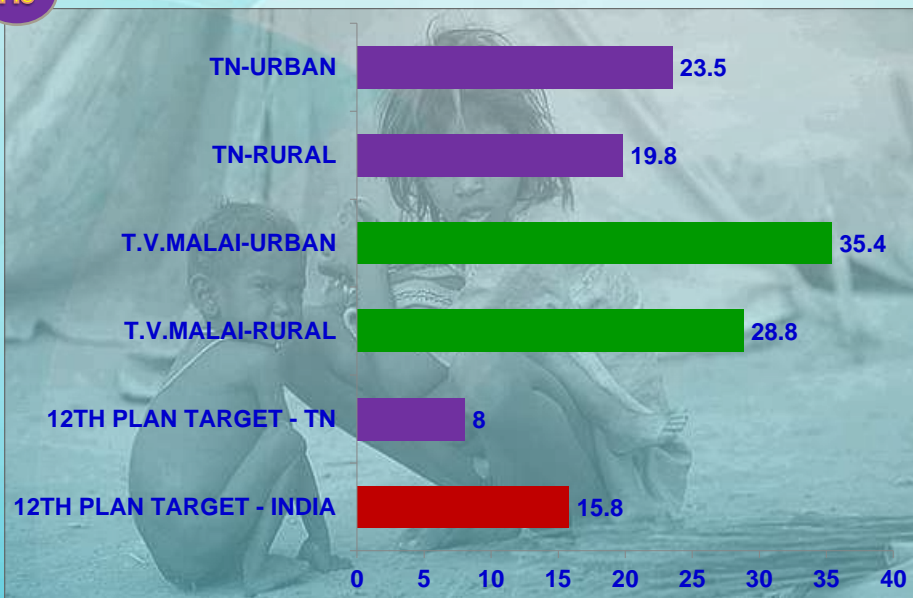
POVERTY MAP OF INDIA



POVERTY STATUS AND GOAL - THIRUVANNAMALAI

P8

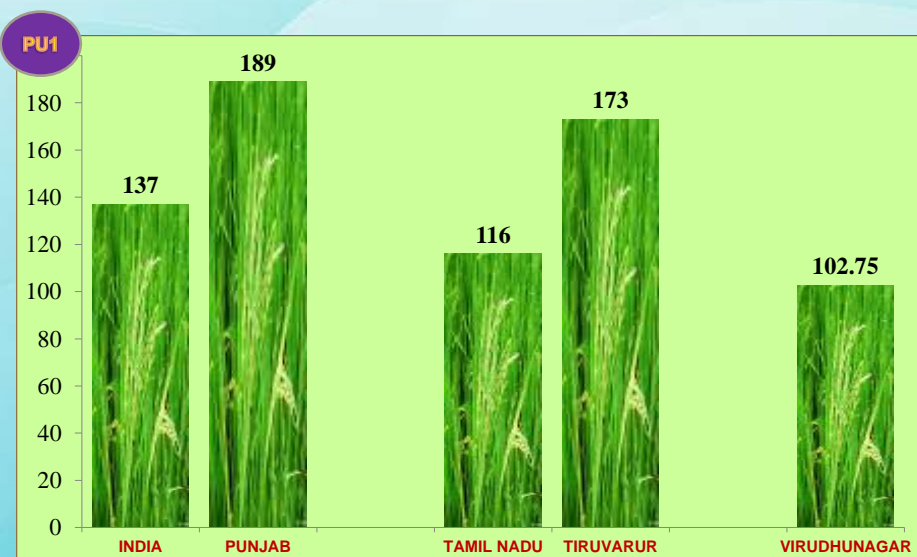
(percentage of population)





AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

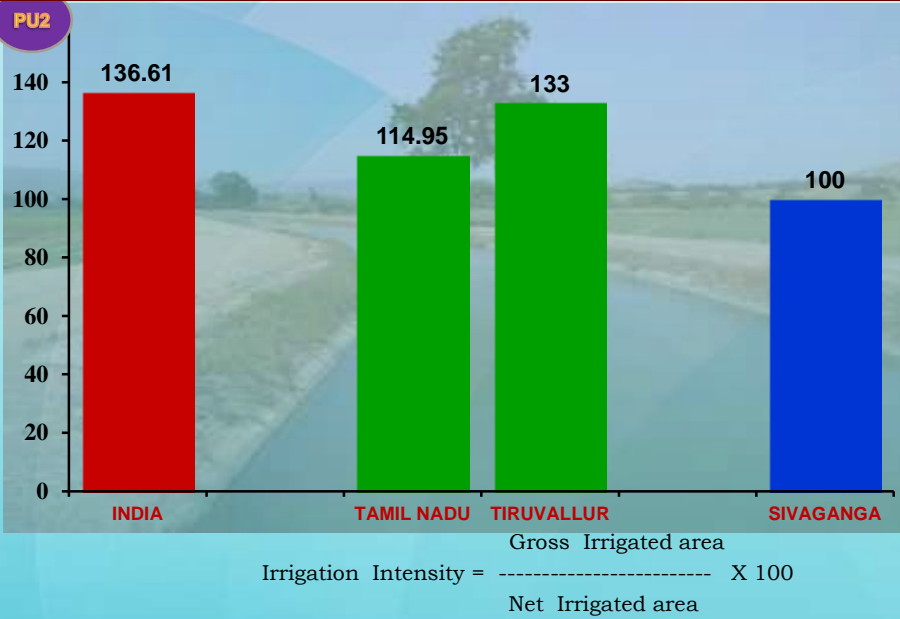
CROPPING INTENSITY (%) – INDIA VS STATE VS VIRUDDHUNAGAR



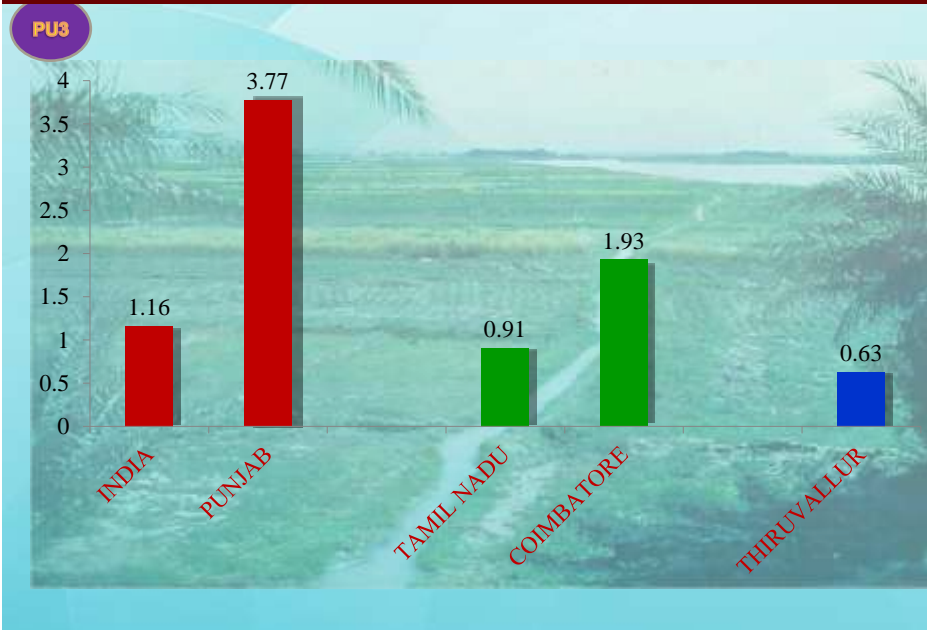
Gross sown area

$$\text{Cropping Intensity} = \frac{\text{Gross sown area}}{\text{Net sown area}} \times 100$$

IRRIGATION INTENSITY (%) – INDIA VS STATE VS SIVAGANGA



PER CAPITA LAND HOLDING (Ha) – INDIA VS STATE VS THIRUVALLUR





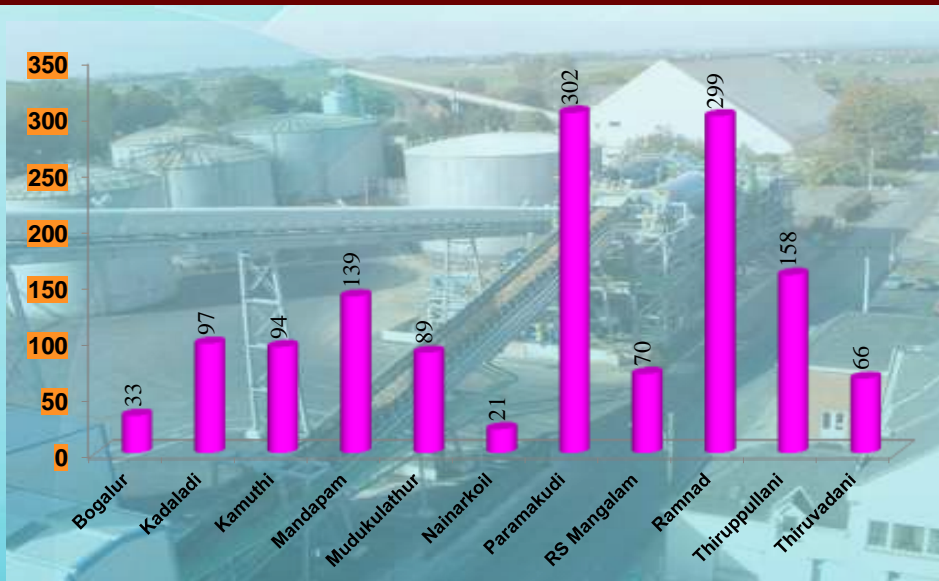
INDUSTRIAL INDICATORS

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PU4

- ❖ Percentage of urban population
- ❖ Total no. of SSI units in the District
- ❖ Employment in the organised sector per lakh population
- ❖ Per capita advances in non agricultural sector
- ❖ Length of roads per sq. km of the blocks
- ❖ Composite literacy rate

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - BLOCK RANKING - RAMNAD



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - BLOCK RANKING - VIRUDHUNAGAR





Thank you