



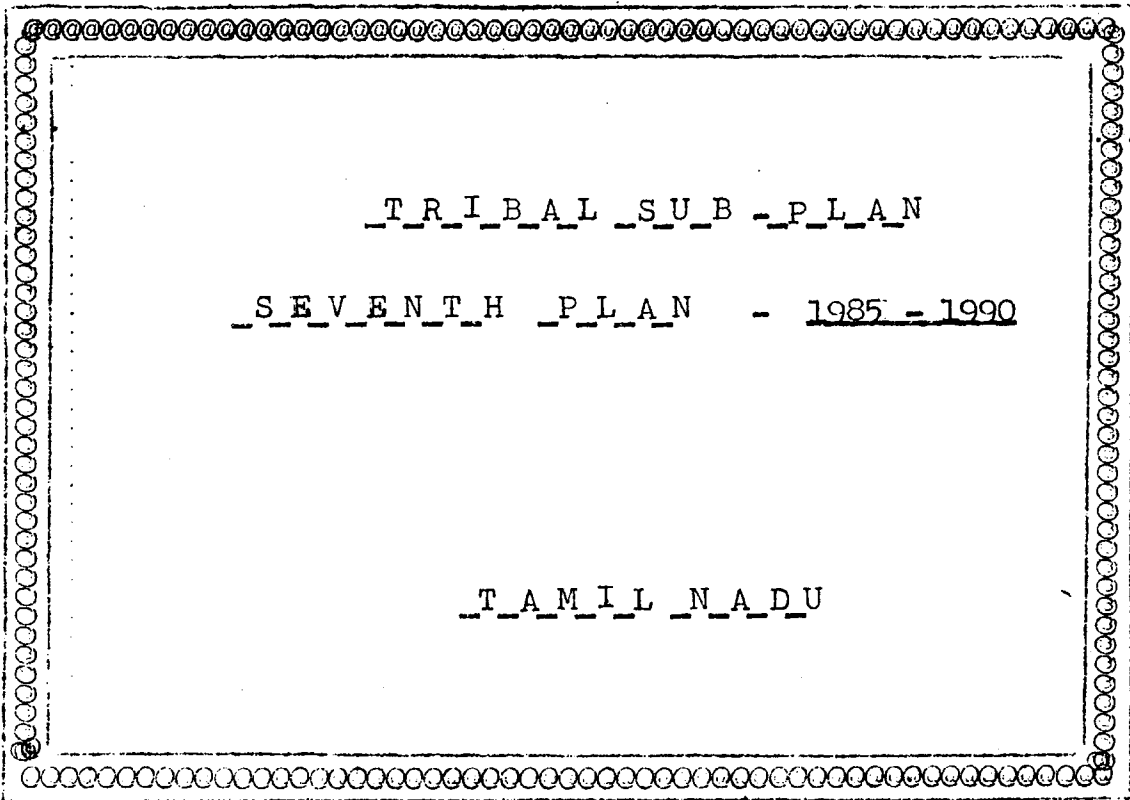
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN 1985-1990

SEVENTH PLAN

TAMIL NADU

Prepared by

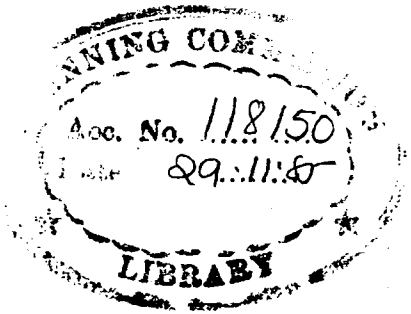
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AND TRIBAL WELFARE
MADRAS-600 005**



T R I B A L S U B - P L A N

S E V E N T H P L A N - 1985 - 1990

T A M I L N A D U



SEVENTH PLAN - 1985-90.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

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PART I

SEVENTH PLAN 1985-90.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

(~~REVISED~~)

INTRODUCTION.

The Constitution of India envisages the fostering of a faster pace of development for the tribals so that they can be brought on to the same level of development as the non-tribal groups. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution; under Article 46, enjoin on the State the special responsibility of promotion, with special care, the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and of protecting them from social injustice and exploitation. In terms of development strategy, this means the identification of the "developmental lag" in the tribal communities and the spelling out of action plans to make up for the lag.

Special programmes for the development of tribal areas were, therefore, taken up in the early fifties and subsequently in the form of Tribal Development Blocks. These programmes continued till the end of the Fourth Plan. The main difficulty about these programmes, in the context of Tamil Nadu, was that they catered to a minority of the total tribal population because of area yearsticks^d that were prescribed for eligibility for coverage under

these programmes. The minimum geographic area had to be at least a block. Applying these yardsticks, Tamil Nadu could identify only two blocks, namely, Yercaud and Kolli Hills as Tribal Development Blocks, accounting for more than 40,000 tribals, against a total of 3.11 lakhs of tribals in the State (as per 1971 Census). Thus, the central issue of tribal development in Tamil Nadu by the end of Fourth Plan was one of ensuring larger coverage.

With the advent of the Fifth Plan, a new concept of tribal development was evolved. Known as the "Tribal Sub-Plan", this concept was based on integrated area development as a strategy to eliminate the developmental lag in tribal areas. In the initial stages, Tamil Nadu had some difficulty with this concept also because the erstwhile yardstick of a block being the minimum qualifying area for eligibility for coverage under the programme, continued to be adopted for identifying areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan also. In view of the central issue, namely lack of adequate coverage, continuing to remain under the New Tribal Sub-Plan concept also, a Modified Area Development Approach was proposed to the Planning Commission for adoption in Tamil Nadu, for identifying the qualifying areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan. Under this modified approach, contiguous pockets of at least 10,000 total population of which at least 50% were tribals, were identified. This was approved by the Planning Commission

in January, 1976. Nine Integrated Tribal Development Project areas were identified under the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Plan itself was on stream in the same year.

By adopting this modified approach it was possible to identify seven new pockets of tribal concentration, in addition to the erstwhile Tribal Development Blocks of Yercaud and Kolli Hills. The following table indicates the names of the nine Integrated Tribal Development Project areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan, their total population, their tribal population and percentage of tribal population to total population:-

Name of the district.	Name of the Taluk.	Name of the tribal pockets. (I.T.D.P.)	Population.		% of Tribal population to total population.	1981 Census Tribal population (estimated)
			Total. (1971)	Tribal Census		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Salem	Namakkal & Rasipuram.	Kolli Hills*	25,036	23,799	95.06	30,665
2. Salem	Yercaud	Yercaud	30,816	16,823	54.59	21,676
3. Salem	Attur	Kalrayan Hills	17,038	16,038	94.19	20,665
4. Salem	Salem	Aranoothu-malai.	10,143	5,125	50.53	6,604
5. Salem	Attur	Pachamalai	10,039	5,109	50.89	6,585
6. North Arcot.	Vellore, Polur, Chengam, Tirupathur & Vaniyambadi.	Jawadhi Hills.	61,327	38,706	63.11	49,962
7. South Arcot.	Kallakurichi	Kalrayan Hills.	24,094	19,018	78.93	22,990
8. Dharmapuri	Harur	Sitteri Hills	26,991	13,606	50.41	23,076
9. Tiruchirappalli.	Thuraiyur.	Pachamalai	11,930	6,922	58.02	20,835
Total.			2,17,414	1,45,146	66.76	2,10,057

*Erstwhile T.D.Blocks.

It may be seen from the above table, that even with the modified area development approach, only a little less than 50% of the total tribal population in the State (1,45,146) are covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan. The issue of coverage, then, continues to be elusive though significant progress has been achieved.

During the Seventh Plan 1985-90, therefore, one of the objectives will be to cover the entire tribal population, whether living in 'area of tribal concentration' or outside. This will be achieved through the implementation of two new programmes in full measure, (viz)(i) the programme for the primitive tribes; and (ii) the programmes for the dispersed groups. These two new programmes plus the Tribal Sub-Plan between themselves cover the entire tribal population in the State.

CHAPTER - I.

THE TRIBALS IN THEIR SETTING

The tribal population of Tamil Nadu is not only small in size but widely scattered also. According to the Census 1981, the tribal population of Tamil Nadu was 5.20 lakhs. Though their comparative size is small, their problems are as acute and variegated as they are in the other parts of the Country, warranting urgent and special efforts to tackle them.

The broad perspective of the tribal scene in Tamil Nadu presents a rather complex and heterogeneous mosaic which eludes a clear cut geographic categorisation. Even an attempt at a morphological categorisation leaves one with a rather lop sided view for purposes of planning. Therefore, a planning angle is warranted to have a more relevant and a more balanced categorisation of the tribals in Tamil Nadu. From this angle, then, it is possible to categorise the tribals in Tamil Nadu into three broad groups. They are:

- i. those who migrated to the hilly areas of the northern parts of the Eastern Ghats in Tamil Nadu from the adjoining plains around the 16th Century AD and mingled with the local inhabitants of those hills;
- ii. Those whose origin and migration to the part of Western Ghats lying within Tamil Nadu is still shrouded in mystery; and

iii. Others to be found in the hilly areas and plains of other districts.

Tribals following under category (i) are those who are called "Malayalis" and are covered by the Tribal Sub-Plan. They have no distinct morphological features to ~~tell them~~ ^{identify} ~~from~~ the villages of the adjoining plains, ^{of their origin.} Those falling under category (ii) are distinct by their morphological features. Tribes like Todas, Kotas, Kurumbas, Kattunaickens, Kurumbas, Kadars, Sholagars etc., come under this category. Many of these tribes are small in number and have a level of technology which can be construed as pre-agricultural and hence primitive. Tribals falling under category (iii) are those who are conglomeration of those who are not covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan eventhough ethnically they belong to the same group of tribals as are already covered by the Tribal Sub-Plan, and those who are to be found in other hilly areas and plains of other districts but are not classifiable under category (i) above because of their dispersal. This is only a working categorisation for convenience of planning. While category (i) is covered by Tribal Sub-Plan, category (ii) will be covered by the programme for the Primitive Tribes, and category (iii) by the programme for the Dispersed Groups. This will ensure a cent percent coverage of all the tribals in the State wherever they live.

All the tribal areas covered by the Sub-Plan are mainly hilly areas varying in elevation ranging between 600 and over 1000 metres and are rich in natural resources including mineral resources, and are endowed with a wide variety of flora and fauna. The total geographical area is roughly 5457.49 sq.kms. The land utilisation particulars of the tribal areas covered under the Sub-Plan are approximately as follows:-

	<u>In Hectares.</u>
1. Total geographical area.	545,749.00
2. Net area sown	56,319.44
3. Area sown more than once	10,339.25
4. Cultivable waste	17,605.35
5. Land put to non-agricultural uses.	109,127.78
6. Forest areas.	322,761.80

Though there are no details about the size of the holdings some estimates have been made according to which, about 70 per cent of the total holdings are uneconomic, falling within the range of 2.6 and 5.00 acres. The Jagir areas of Kalrayan Hills in the South Arcot District and Salem District have not yet been surveyed. However survey work is nearing completion.

The Malayalis who are the most predominant tribals living in the area are by and large a tradition ridden people. By appearance and dress they are not different from the Tamils living in the adjoining rural plains.

They speak Tamil with a slang though. ~~In certain areas patent brass-air about them is discernible.~~ According to tradition, they are said to have descended from five chieftains, all of them brothers, who migrated from Kancheepuram by about by the 16th Century AD and settled on these hills, after overpowering the local chieftains and marrying the local women. The men usually wear a loin cloth and a turban which is important to them.

At times, they sport an upper garment which is often a towel and occasionally a shift. The women wear saris. Their social customs and traditional rites are complex and contain certain elements which can be identified as specific constraints to their economic development. As already noted no distinctive morphological features such as characteristic to the Todas of the Nilgiris are to be noticed in these people. Their huts are made of mud and bamboo and cadjan leaves. They are closely built. They have a false ceiling of bamboo in which they usually dry their collection of galnut. The ceiling is reached with the help of locally made ladders. Savings are uncommon and where they do, they keep them buried in the hut itself. In one instance to repay a loan of Rs.100, a tribal has known to have worked free for as much as one year in the fields of the lender. The staple food for most of the tribals is thinai and samai. Rice is a luxury and available only during important occasions such as feast. The tribals eat meal including

mutton and pork, though all cannot afford such luxuries. The Malayalis are in the habit of spending large sums on social functions. They very often raise resources on usurious rates of interest. Added to this is the custom of paying bride price. Such social customs render the average Malayalis indebted to the ~~hills~~^{tribal settlements}. Most of the tribals are engaged in economic activities such as extraction of sandal wood, collection and sale of galnut, tamarind etc. Most of them are working as landless labourers. Their villages are to be found scattered all over the hills.

While it appears to be fairly easy to change the tribal children to take to modern hygienic way of living and working, it appears to be rather difficult to effect such a change in the adults. However, one encouraging factor is that the tribals do not resist educational institutions as they do the other institutions. Another important point to be noted is that the tribal life is generally ambitionless. There is therefore, the need to infuse ambition into their lives.

Compared to the general population, the level of development of the tribal population is very low. Compared to the literacy rate of ~~467.75~~^{45.7} per cent (1981) for the general population, the rate of literacy for the tribals is estimated to be about 20.45 per cent. Most of their villages lack ~~protected~~^{of} water supply. Their houses, though designed and built to suit the local climate, are

often found to be lacking in strength and hygienic upkeep. Quite a few villages are yet to be electrified.

Adequate infrastructures, both overheads and services are not available in these areas. The income of the tribals are very low indeed, so low that they cannot think of sending their children to schools, as such a step would deprive the family of that little contribution to the family income which the children would otherwise be making, by engaging themselves on odd jobs in the fields.

PHYSICAL FEATURES:

Kalrayan Hills Areas (South Arcot & Salem District).

The Kalrayan Hills of the South Arcot District appear like a great wall from a distance, shutting off the country from the west. As the southern end of this range lies the Attur Pass, leading to Salem, a cool breeze blows through this pass during the South-West monsoon. The valleys in the ranges have been actually eroded into basin shaped depressions. The general slope of the ranges is towards the East, in which direction flow the main streams which drain them, namely the Manikukthanadhi, the Gomukhi Nadhi and the Mayuranadhi. The valleys of these streams, notably the Thumba valley, down which flows the Manimukthanadhi are ~~very~~ deep clefts which have precipitous sides. The average rainfall in the area is between 750 mm. and 875 mm. and the soil type is ideal for the development of horticulture.

The agriculture practised by the tribals is primitive. The commonly occurring trees are sandalwood, bamboo, jack, wattle, galnut and tamarind - Lantana thrives on the most barren and rocky soil and plantains come up on patches of line that are naturally fed by the streams in the ravines. In some areas, ragi, cholam, arrow-root, thinai and small are grown. Tapioca is also raised in some areas.

The forests are of the mixed deciduous and the evergreen^{an} type. The growth of lantan shrubs, referred to earlier, lends a verdure to the whole area. Though magnetic iron ore occurs in several localities, they are as a rule visible only for a short distance on account of the rather thick jungle covering the ridges and the valleys. There is also to be found the occurrence of a white clay type of soil suggesting the possibility of bauxite content in them. The larger type of games are rare. In the ancient days these hills were also called the Elephant Hills. But now-a-days elephants are very rare but bears are to be seen now and then. Spotted deer occur in small numbers. Wild birds and smaller games such as Jackals and rabbits are common. The hills have a lush and wild growth of many a forest plant laden with beautiful and attractive flowers in springly colours which perhaps attract a large number of winged beings including sleek and pretty looking birds of diverse shades and shapes.

The physical features of the portion lying in the Salem District are almost similar to those of the South Arcot side and there two of the tall peaks are situated with elevation of 1329 metres and 1253 metres respectively above the mean sea level. The entire area of the hills is above 876 Sq.Kms.

Jawadhi Hills (including the Elagiri Hills, North Arcot Dist.):

This area is within the district boundaries of North Arcot. The area enjoys an equable climate and ~~forest~~^{forest} in unknown. But, during the cold season, there is a substantial amount of dewfall which greatly benefits the vegetation. The Elagiri Hills have an elevation of about 1411 metres and the villages are situate mostly at an elevation of 1089 metres. The Jawadhi Hills have an elevation of 762 metres. The highest point is 1094 metres. This area is not served by any perennial river. However, Cheyyar drains into the central and southern parts of the region. There is a tributary of this river which drains on the eastern side. On the western portion, there are quite a few small streams. Similarly in the northern portion there is a small river. About 50 per cent of the land area is red loam. Clay and sandy soil roughly constitute 13 and 12 per cent respectively. This type of soil is derived basically from felspar and hornblend. In the plateau regions near Kavaloor and Neelivasal also, the soil is derived basically from fãlspar and hornblend. In the plateau regions near Kavaloor and Neelivasal

the soil is fairly loamy. In the valleys near Paramanandal and Channasanudran the soil is clayey. Forest constitutes about 14 per cent. The Jawadhi Hills contain sandalwood trees which are cut, sized and classified by Government and sold in auction at the Government Depot at Tirupattur, Minor Forest produce like galnuts, wood-apple, avaran, soap-nut, nellikkai, surul bark and konnai bark are consumed by the tanneries in the districts. It has been observed that mineral resources such as sulphides, quartz, baryte, apatite and vermiculite occur in areas adjoining Kandali and Tirupattur units. Some of the other wet and dry crops that are cultivated in the areas are paddy, sugarcane, groundnuts, cholam, cambu and ragi. The area abounds in goats and sheep draught and milch cattle as also fowls. Deer and Sambhar ~~occur~~^{live} in the forest areas. In the Elagiri Hills area, fruits like pomogranade, jack, guova, mango, plantain, lemon and orange grow in this area. Spices like pepper, mustard are also grown in this area. Tomato is grown quite effectlessly ~~in~~^{on} this soil. Beasts of burden are used for transporting goods. The temperature in summer reached 27°C and in Winter 21°C. The average rainfall ranges between 875 and 1125 mm. The total area is 3,060 Sq.Kms. The Malayalis are the predominant tribe of this area.

Kolli Hills (Salem District):

The Kolli hills, lies in parts in Nammakkal, Rasipuram and Attur taluks with 14 Nadus or Villages.

The area is 282.93 Sq.Kms. The average altitude of the area is about 1,402 metres. The general terrain is undulating plateau. At the bottom of the valleys, there are numerous springs, with the help of which, wet cultivation of wheat and paddy is undertaken. The rest of the dry lands are used for the growing of dry grains like beans, cholam, cumbu, ragi and gingelly. Dry paddy is also sown in some areas. The valleys abound in trees and plants like jack, lemon, orange, mango, guava, pineapple and other plantation crops like coffee, cardamom etc. The average rainfall in this area is about 1200 mm. per annum. The climate is salubrious. The area under cereals and paddy works out to 18 and 6 per cent respectively. Bauxite is available in abundance in some of the villages in Kolli Hills. There are natural streams and rivulets. But they do not afford facilities for irrigation. In swampy areas, where spring water is available, paddy is cultivated. The soil is predominantly red loam. The tribes who live in this area are Malayalis.

Sitteri Hills Area (Dharmapuri District):

The Sitteri Hills area comprises the tribal concentrations in the Harur Taluk and adjoining areas of the Dharmapuri District. The average height of the area is 305 metres above sea level with a fairly warm climate. There are a number of rocky patches in the top soil. The soil has a mixture of red soil which is capable of retaining moisture and suitable for cotton cultivation.

The area gets about 938 mm. of rain annually and has already about 10,000 hectares under cotton cultivation. Black granite and magnesite ore are available in this area. Five streams namely Manniyar, Kallar, Varattar, Gurubanadhi and Kambai Nallar originate from the hillocks. The main crops grown in the area are paddy, cholam, ragi, and cotton. The main forest produce are bamboo and fire-wood, sandalwood occurs in a small area. There is not much of soil erosion in the area and there is no alkalinity in the region. The area has got a considerable wealth of milch animals and draught category besides sheep and goats and poultry birds. In some areas, iron ores are reported to be available. The predominant tribals living in this area are Malayalis.

Yercaud (Shevroy Hills) Area (Salem District):

The southern half of the western section of the Shevroys is in the form of an irregular plateau on which Yercaud is situated. Yercaud is cut off from the view of the plains by a circle of hills varying in height from 1371 metres to 1463 metres. This plateau terminates to the north of the Sanniyasi Malai. West of this, a massive but trees juts out from the hills forming a plateau of about 853 metres to 884 metres above sea level Bluish grey to dark grey coarse grained rocks of the charnockite group constitute this hill range, it has a general oily sheen caused by the presence of blue quartz. The charnockite is normally coarse grained and may be banded,

gneissic or granulitic. In fact this geological feature is common to most of the hill areas in Salem District, such as Kollu Hills, Pachamalai and Kalrayan Hills. The rocks have been divided into three groups, namely intermediate and basic depending upon the amount of blue quartz present in them. In this hill as well as in Pachamalai, granetiferous, leucocratic rocks called leptynites are found to occur. The rocks of alternation have given rise to bauxite deposits on the Shevroys. Bauxite which is the raw material for the manufacture of aluminium, occur in the Shevroys as cappings over altered leptynites. The ore is quarried for making artificial emery. The total resources of bauxite available in the Shevroy Hills are estimated to be of the order of about 7 million tonnes, of which perhaps a third is expected to be of high grade. The forests in this area are mostly of a mixed deciduous and irregular type. The forests here are areal ever-green forests, akin to the subtropical ever-green forests on the slopes of the Nilgiris. The rainfall varies from 1200 mm and upwards and the temperature is low. Among the trees found on this plateau may be mentioned lakoach toon (Malaivambu) Chickerassy (agil) Indian Cherry etc. Sandal is also common. Among the game, the common Indian Sloth bear used to be found here. Plantation and cereal crops are grown in 52 per cent and 35 per cent of the cropped area respectively. The distribution of high yielding variety

of paddy in the above region works out to 50 per cent of the total requirements. The tribals who live in this area are Malayalis.

Pachamalai Area (Tiruchy and Salem Districts):

The Pachamalai with an altitude about 1189 metres covers an area of about 171.00 Sq.Km. spread over Thuraiyur Block of the Perambalur Taluk of the Tiruchirappalli District and Attur Taluk of Salem Districts. The tract lies between north latitudes 10.1 and 11.31° and the east longitude 77:50 and 79:31. The average rainfall is 450 mm. per annum. The area gets rain mainly from the North East Monsoon. This area is geographically contiguous to the Kolli Hills. The local Nadus were constituted into three Panchayats namely Thennaranadu, Vennadu and Kombal which lies in Uppliapuram and Thuraiyur Panchayat Unions. Agriculture is the main stay of the people. Bamboo is the minor forest produce. Most of the tribals are agricultural farm labourers. Paddy, Varagu, Cumbu, Thinnai, Samai, Nuxvomica, Iablab, Mustard, Horse gram and Gingelly are the major crops of the area. The fruits that grow in the area are jack, banana, mango, guava, lime etc. Thinnai and Samai constitute the staple food of the people and are grown in more than half the area under cultivation. Cattle, Sheep and Poultry occur in considerable numbers. The tribals living in the area predominantly are the Malayalis.

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Aranuthumalai Area (Salem District):

As far as Aranuthumalai is concerned, the type of soil, the rocks, the average elevation, rainfall, the flora and fauna, in general are almost comparable to the picture described for the Kalrayan Hills. The area falls under the jurisdiction of two Panchayat Unions of Vazhapady and Ayodiapattinam and is very close to Salem Town. The tribals who inhabit this area are the Malayalis.

CHAPTER - II.

GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PROGRESS.

With a view to bring these hitherto unprivileged classes to the main stream of socio economic life, a careful study of the conditions obtaining in the tribal areas, and the way of life of the tribals has been made and measures aimed at ameliorating their lot have been undertaken through the Tribal Sub-Plan. The size of the Tribal Sub-Plan is constantly increasing from year to year. During the year 1976-77, the outlay was Rs.101.82 lakhs. The outlay was Rs.153.00 lakhs for 1977-78, Rs.200.00 lakhs for 1978-79, Rs.254.00 lakhs for 1979-80, Rs.345.25 lakhs for 1980-81, Rs.392.00 lakhs for 1981-82, Rs.451.36 lakhs for 1982-83 and Rs.600.58 lakhs for 1983-84 and Rs.687.25 lakhs for 1984-85. The outlay proposed for 1985-90 is Rs.32.50 Crores. Thus it is seen that the tribal sub-plan outlay has registered more than six fold increase. Details of achievements made in the various sectors from 1976-77 to 1983-84 are given below:

The objective of Tribal Sub-Plan 1980-85 is to enable at least 50 per cent of the Tribal families to cross the poverty line. The annual target is 3800 tribal families. The number of families who have been brought above the poverty line along this plan period is as follows:

follows:

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of families.</u>
1980-81	3,000
1981-82	3,050
1982-83	3,150 + 2,471 under IRDP
1983-84	4,348 (ITDP 3266 + IRDP 1082)
1984-85	5,500

ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Horticulture:

Under this sector high yielding crop seeds like paddy, pulses, millets and other horticultural crops are distributed to the tribals at a subsidised cost and this has resulted in increased production and thereby the income level of the tribals has been raised. A giant orchard has been formed at Karumanthurai. The Government have ordered to open another giant orchard at Thagarakuppam in North Arcot District.

2. Animal Husbandry:

So far 2154 milch animals, 2988 work bullocks, 4728 sheep have been distributed covering 9870 beneficiaries. Adequate attention has been paid to provision of health cover. So far eight veterinary dispensaries and 6 sub-centres have been opened. As the tribals hire bullocks from non-tribals at exorbitant rates, bullocks are being supplied to the tribals. So far 2988 bullocks were supplied to the tribals.

3. Forestry:

The forestry programme consists mainly of afforestation under which various kinds of seedlings are supplied ^{to} the tribals. Besides, construction of buildings for quarters to the staff working in these areas have also been taken up.

4. Minor Irrigation:

Upto ^{1984-85,} 90 minor irrigation programmes have been taken up which consist mainly of check-dams and percolation ponds. Out of 90 works, 74 works have been completed benefitting an ayacut of 995 Hectres 16 works are likely to be completed before January 1985.

5. Communication:

In the field of communication 10 road works have been completed, opening up a number of inaccessible areas.

6. Village Industries:

Under Village Industries, bee-hives are supplied to the tribals at subsidised rates. During 1982-83 three sub units of the Khadi and Village Industries Board were started in Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills of Salem District and Jawadhi Hills of North Arcot District. A Tamarind Fruit Processing Unit at Jawadhi Hills has been sanctioned during 1983-84.

7. Sericulture:

Under sericulture 1285 tribals have benefited upto 1983-84. This scheme is becoming increasingly popular with the tribals.

8. Education:

Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, 80 Government Tribal Residential Schools have been opened in the Sub-Plan areas upto Seventh Plan period.

9. Health:

Upto 1982-83, 14 Government Dispensaries and 4 Sub-Centres have been opened in the Sub-Plan areas. Besides these, two Mobile Medical Units have been set up in the Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District and Pachamalai Hills of Trichy District.

10. Social Welfare:

169 pre schools have been opened under Tribal Sub-Plan upto 1983-84. 4 tailoring centres have been started in Kalrayan, Kolli, Yercaud and Jawadhi Hills to train 65 tribal women every year. Under primitive tribes programme 47 pre schools have been opened.

11. Electrification:

Upto 1983-84, electrification has been completed for 81 hamlets. During 1984-85 electrification of 22 hamlets will be taken up.

12. Drinking Water:

Upto 1983-84, 290 hamlets have been provided with drinking water facilities under the Tribal Sub-Plan. During 1984-85, 167 hamlets in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas of Salem, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri and Trichy were taken up for the provision of drinking water facilities. Of this,

18 have been completed to provide drinking water facilities to all the tribal areas upto 31.7.1984. A Master Plan has been prepared at a total cost of Rs.2.51 crores.

13. Co-operation:

12 LAMP Co-operative Societies have been started so far in the sub-plan areas. Upto the end of 1984, 37398 tribal families have been covered by LAMP Co-op. Societies.

Statement showing the abstract of outlays and expenditure under Tribal Sub-Plan from 1976-77 to 1984-85 is given in Annexure.

Sector-wise details of sub-plan allocation for the Seventh Plan period is given in Annexure - I.

CHAPTER - III.

PERSPECTIVE FOR 1985-90.

The gains already achieved in the field of tribal development will be further consolidated during the Seventh Plan period. The concept of an integrated effort has now fairly well settled down. The concept of family approach to tribal development has been emphasized and programmes have been given such an orientation. Detailed instructions in this regard have been issued to the project authorities as also the implementing departments. Development of Primitive Tribes and Dispersed Tribes will also be taken up. With the expected protective legislations, action plan on the award of Seventh Finance Commission, improvement in the administrative arrangements in tribal areas, the effort is sure to become integrated and complete, aiming at ameliorating the last man among the tribals, first.

The implementation of programmes in the past has taught us many lessons. The project preparation for the earlier Plan and the Seventh Plan has in fact emanated from the Integrated Tribal Development Programme level.

The Working Group appointed by the Planning Commission on formulation of policies for development of Scheduled Tribes during 1980-85 has recommended that

productive levels in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industry etc. be raised so as to create an economic impact of such an order as will enable 50% of the families in the sub-plan areas to cross the poverty line. In poverty reduction the poorest should be considered first and then the poor should be considered on a progressive scale. The working group also stressed that education should be the key sector in the Sixth Plan period. Attainment of the above objectives would vitally depend on the creation of necessary infrastructure which again depends on the adequate physical and financial efforts. The Working Group has further recommended that effective steps are necessary to eliminate the exploitation of tribals in the fields of agriculture, money lending, trade, forest etc.

The Tribal Sub-Plan has been accepted as a plan for the development of the areas with a focus on the tribals. Therefore, the infrastructure facilities provided under Tribal Sub-Plan will cover the non-tribals also, who are below the poverty line.

The perspective for development during 1985-90 will be mainly towards the realisation of the full employment goal, supported by adequate protective measures and sustained by suitable health and education infrastructure. Special emphasis will be laid on helping the last men first. Pockets of extreme backwardness will receive special attention. Larger outlays are therefore envisaged

for agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industry programmes. Health and drinking water programmes also get their due share. Education has been given due importance. In areas like communication and building infrastructure, the gains already achieved will be further consolidated. The programme of rural electrification will be low pitched and working of the schemes already sanctioned will be reviewed. However, tapping of alternative sources of energy such as Solar Energy will also be tried. Under minor irrigation the advantages of the earlier programmes have been considerable and they will be further consolidated with a fair sprinkling of new schemes.

The Tribal Sub-Plan for Seventh Plan will concentrate on helping at least 50% i.e. about 20,000 tribal families to cross the poverty line. This objective will be achieved by administering a package of programmes, depending on the additional income accruing to a family. Improved seeds, seedlings, chemicals and manures will be distributed to the tribals at 50% subsidised cost and at certain places even at 75%, to increase the productive levels. Consequently, the income of the tribals will also increase. As a subsidiary occupation, but more remunerative, the Scheduled Tribes will be given hybrid milch animals, birds, varieties of sheep, pigs, bee-hives etc. All these programmes are supported by adequate extension education and technical supervision.

No economic development programme will yield fruitful results unless there are adequate marketing facilities. This is being effectively and efficiently handled by the 12 LAMPS established in the/^{Nine}Integrated Tribal Development Project areas. All the inputs are routed through these LAMPS. The coverage of tribal families by the LAMPS has increased considerably. Since the recovery of credit is also the responsibility of these LAMPS, the LAMPS do practically all the marketing of the produces of the tribals which ensures reasonable return to the tribals. The LAMPS do play an important role which give fillip to the tribal economy by providing production credit, medium term loan for subsidiary occupations, consumption loan and undertaking the marketing of the products of the tribals.

Education will be given due importance in the Seventh Plan, 60 Residential Schools will be opened to cater to the needs of these people, since the young children cannot walk across the forests, jungle streams and difficult terrain. The attraction here is that all the tribal children are provided everything free. A Master Plan has been prepared for 5 years from 1983-84 to 1987-88 for the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the opening of residential schools and hostels will be in accordance with it.

Creation of infrastructure like roads, hospitals, drinking water facilities, electricity do create a good atmosphere for happier and healthier living in the tribal areas. This fact has been kept in mind while preparing the tribal sub-plan.

Though the tribal sub-plan aims at the development of the economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes, living in the sub-plan areas, other infrastructure facilities like hospitals, schools, roads, demonstration plots/farms do benefit the non-tribals also. Non-tribals can also become members of the LAMPS and market their produces profitably. However the family oriented subsidised programmes are not made available to the non-tribals.

~~Tamil Nadu~~ ⁻⁰⁵⁻ ~~Integrated~~ Rural Development Programme is implemented in all the 376 Blocks. The objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to provide full employment and better standards of living through production programmes within a definite period of time. Rural poor is the major focal point of Integrated Rural Development Programme. Therefore, necessary steps will be taken to cover atleast about 5,000 tribal families under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Seventh Plan to cross the poverty line. The remaining 15,000 will be taken care of by the Tribal Sub-Plan. Likewise Integrated Rural Development Programme, will also cover the poorest non-tribal families in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas.

The LAMPS will provide credit to the Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes members to avail of the fruits of the programmes under Tribal Sub-Plan. The Tanilnadu Adi Pravidar Housing and Development Corporation will provide margin money to non-members (Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe) of the LAMPS to avail the programmes

under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Effort in Core-Economic Sectors:

Under Agriculture and Horticulture development, 16,000 acres will be brought under perennial plants and another 16,000 acres will be brought under annual crop production. This is expected to benefit 3,200 tribal families, who will be supplied with plants seeds and other inputs at subsidy. Besides, all these families will be given implements also. The plan also provides for follow-up action of perennial plants. Farmers' training, agricultural tours, organisation of demonstration plots, publicity and propaganda will help to improve the farmers' lot by augmenting their production as also the income levels.

About 7,762 tribals will be distributed with milch animals and birds on subsidy. The number of beneficiaries/units under each programme are milch cattle 1962, rams and ewes 3010, piggery 120 and bullocks 2670. Under health cover to animals it is proposed to open one Veterinary Dispensary, one Mobile Unit and to construct 2 dressing-cum-operation sheds in two Veterinary Dispensaries.

Under Village Industries programme, bee-hives will be distributed to 2,565 individuals. Totally 5,442 number of beneficiaries will be benefitted during Seventh Five Year Plan under Khadi and Village Industries Programme.

The programme on Sericulture will be given priority as this would give employment to tribals as also help in increasing the family income. This programme has in fact picked up and with the establishment of a full-fledged Directorate of Sericulture, the prospects of more and more tribals areas being covered under the programme are bright. During 1985-90 about 1575 acres of land will be covered under Sericulture Programme benefiting 2,075 tribals directly. One ~~number~~ of chawkie\$ rearing centre\$ will be established. Besides the organisation of Bivoltine Seed Zone and distinction squad, the existing demonstration Silk Farm at Kolli Hills will be provided with additional facilities.

The core economic programmes suggested above are expected to benefit of 7,875 persons by way of employment during 1985-90.

Percolation pond, check dam and anaicut will be constructed under minor irrigation for which a provision of Rs.104/- lakhs is made during Seventh Plan period.

In view of the high employment potential for tribals in farm forestry (afforestation) programmes will be actively encouraged. Besides earnings through wages, the tribals also enjoy the usufructs of the programmes thus enabling them to augment their income levels.

Co-operation:

The functioning of the IAMPS in the tribal areas have been activated to feed the core economic sectors with all credit assistance. The distribution of all the inputs will be routed only through IAMPS. However, the

infrastructure programmes will be implemented only by the departmental agencies.

Education - The Key Sector:

More attention will be devoted for education of the tribal children and basic amenities to them. Next to the core economic sectors discussed above education will receive next importance. The plan proposes to open 60 Government Tribal Residential Schools. Efforts will be made to reduce drop outs and bring in more children in the schools. A Master Plan has been prepared for the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the opening of residential schools and hostels will be based on it.

The plan envisages better and improved health facilities to the tribals of the remote areas. With this end in view 3 dispensaries, 28 sub centres and 1 maternity and child welfare centres ^{and} 6 nobile medical units will be opened. Quarters will be provided to all the medical and para-medical staff working in the tribal areas. A Master Plan will be prepared in consultation with the departments concerned and the actual sanction will be in accordance with it.

The pre-school education and the nutritional needs of the tribal children will be looked into on a priority basis.

About 610 tribal habitations will be provided with protected water supply. 170 tribals will be provided with houses, free of cost, communication facilities will be provided in the tribal areas as per

the approved Master List. The tribal hamlets will also be provided with electrification.

The provision of incentive to personnel and also quarters for staff posted for work in tribal areas has been taken up in the earlier years. For all medical and para-medical staff quarters have been sanctioned. The facilities will be provided to all staff in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas.

With the appointment of a Special Officer for Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot and the formal appointment of Project Coordinator to assist the District Collectors, the tribal areas are being duly supervised with lot more facility and speed.

The Tamil Nadu Tribal Development Authority has been recently reconstituted with the Chief Minister as the Chairman and Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare as Vice-Chairman. A meeting of the Tribal Development Authority will be convened to review the progress and also to chalk out programmes/policies for the future. Similarly the Tamil Nadu Tribes Advisory Council has also been reconstituted with the Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare as the Chairman. The council meets once in three months. The Government have recently issued orders sanctioning additional staff to strengthen the Research Cell of the Directorate. The staff will be utilised fully and monitoring and evaluation of Tribal Sub-Plan will be taken up.

In fine, it may be stated that the outlook for 198~~5-90~~ is optimistic in the sense that the programmes will get a further articulation on the family approach and as such employment generating scheme will receive a higher priority with a suitable and support mix of infrastructure development.

CHAPTER - IV.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES - RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

We have already seen that since a large majority of the tribals have remained illiterate, tradition-ridden and insular, they have, over the years, acquired ^{ex.} into a situation marked by some of the worst forms of exploitation. Though exploitation has been of different forms, it has been particularly marked in indebtedness and alienation ^{em.} of land. The other forms of exploitation are off-shoots of these two basic forms.

DEBT RELIEF:

According to a study conducted by the Research Cell in 1976-77, 80% of the sample households were found to have incurred debts. As much as 61.02% of the loans obtained by the tribals was spent for unproductive purposes. In the same sample the percentage of cases of land alienation noticed ^{worked out to 11.} ~~worked out to 11.~~ ^{not} The main reason for alienation of land appeared to be the need for liquidating old debts and for performing social functions rather than for productive purposes. This study was confined to sub-plan areas alone. The position may be slightly different in the non-sub-plan areas. Even within the sub-plan areas, the position is not known as regards Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot as no land records are available for that area.

Regarding Debt Relief, Government are fully sized of the problem and the possibilities of introducing a legislation early, are being actively explored, as the existing provisions under the different Acts have not been found to have/^{had} much of an impact among the tribals:-

LAND ALIENATION:

As far as the problems of land alienation is concerned, they fall mainly into two categories (i) alienation of assigned lands; and (ii) alienation of private lands. Regarding assigned lands, there is already a ban on such alienation under the existing Board Standing Orders. Therefore restoration in such cases pose ~~an~~ ^{an} difficulty. The Collectors have in fact been asked to review all such cases of alienation of assigned lands and to take action to restore wherever such alienations are noticed. The real problem is with regard to private lands. To cover these also, the possibilities of a protective legislation are being actively considered. The nature and full extent of such alienations are not known. However the Research Cell conducted some time back a confidential survey in select tribal areas and collected certain useful information on the incidence and extent of land alienation. The data gathered have been submitted to Government for their consideration. The Ministry of Home Affairs have suggested for consideration the passing of a comprehensive legislation of land alienation as suggested by the State Ministers' Conference held in

April 1974. The Ministry have also separately circulated a model legislation in this regard for adoption. This is also under the active consideration of Government.

Bonded Labour:

Bonded Labour has been identified among the Paniyas in the Nilgiris and among the Malayalis in the Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot and portion of Salem District. The system differed as between these two tribes. In the case of Paniyas the bondage was to the land owner from the plains for a period of one year and renewable every year on the Malayalam New Year's Day on which the landlord used to give them rice, cloth and money as ^{an} ~~en~~ one time gift. In the case of the Malayalis of the South Arcot Kalrayans the system ^m ~~s~~ ~~n~~ ~~a~~ ~~k~~ ~~e~~ ~~d~~ more of a foudal serfdom with stipulations of payment of tributes and taxes. These bonded labourers have been released and rehabilitation programmes are being implemented. For Paniyas land colonisation is the main strategy of settlement. For the Malayalis of Kalrayans, however, the main thrust is one controlling shifting cultivation, supported by settlement operations and provision of an alternative credit and marketing structure. Animal rearing and other family based economic programmes will be programmed to support and sustain the main programme. The Paniya rehabilitation scheme will be implemented in co-ordination with the programmes for the Primitive Tribes when the later is sanctioned by the Government of India. Similarly the Malayalis' (of Kalrayan

Hills) Rehabilitation Scheme will merge into the overall Integrated Tribal Development Project report in that area.

The preliminary report on the National Survey of the incidence of Bonded Labours in India jointly conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute reveals that there are 2,50,000 bonded labourers in 14 districts of Tamilnadu. As far as Tamilnadu is concerned 28,728 bonded labourers have been actually identified and released (2883 in nine districts and 24,945 in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District alone). Hence there are 2,22,172 bonded labourers yet to be released in Tamilnadu as per the above report. Not all of them are tribals. But the incidence of bondage among tribals is large. It is proposed to cover most of the tribals during the coming year, if the programmes on Primitive Tribes and dispersed groups are cleared.

Other Protective Measures:

In the Kalrayan Area, even after the establishment of Multi-purpose and LAMP Societies (other farmer in South Arcot District and the later in Salem District) there were reports of private traders bidding the auctions of Forest Department in respect of galnuts and ~~in the~~ ^{over} ~~process~~ exploiting the tribals, with a view to ~~supporting~~ this, Government, authorised monopoly rights of lease in respect of galnuts in favour of the Co-operative Societies. As a result, the interest of the money lenders and middlemen in the area appears to be wanning considerably.

CHAPTER - V.

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR 1985-90.

The Integrated Tribal Development Project represents the total developmental effort in the project area and includes all programmes taken up in the region by various sectoral authorities. The investment to the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas flow from the State Plan, Special Central Assistance controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Ministries/Departments and Institutional Finance. The requirements of total outlays are given below. The outlays have been arrived at after taking into consideration the projectwise proposals. The following is the broad picture that emerges by different heads:-

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SEVENTH PLAN SECTORWISE OUTLAYS - 1985-90. (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme.	Total.	State flow.	Expected Central flow.	Institutional finance.	Expected outlay from the Central Sector (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	Total.
1.	Horticulture	324.372	178.372	146.00	62.20	65.00	451.572
2.	Soil Conservation.	121.820	121.820	-	-	-	121.820
3.	Animal Husbandry.	214.930	84.930	130.00	107.00	100.00	421.930
4.	Village Industries.	168.370	155.370	13.00	70.00	75.00	313.370
5.	Sericulture.	342.700	324.700	18.00	170.00	-	512.700
6.	Minor Irrigation.	104.000	66.000	38.00	-	50.00	154.000
7.	Forestry.	273.000	238.000	35.00	-	-	273.000
8.	Co-operation	390.970	310.970	80.00	350.00	50.00	790.970
9.	Electrification.	146.000	146.000	-	-	-	146.000
10.	Communication.	284.000	284.000	-	-	-	284.000
11.	Housing.	2.630	0.630	2.00	-	-	2.630
12.	Man Power & Employment.	16.750	16.750	-	-	-	16.750
13.	Education.	132.070	122.070	10.00	-	50.00	182.070
14.	Nutrition.	115.000	115.000	-	-	-	115.000
15.	Drinking Water.	150.000	150.000	-	-	-	150.000
16.	Community Development	24.800	24.800	-	-	-	24.800
17.	DMS&FW.	227.120	147.120	80.00	-	60.00	277.120
18.	DPH&PM.	85.250	69.250	16.00	-	-	85.250
19.	DPH Centre.	71.880	57.880	14.00	-	-	71.880
20.	DAD&TW.	40.000	35.000	5.00	-	7.56	47.560
21.	Primitive Tribes.	15.000	-	15.00	-	-	15.000
TOTAL.		3250.662	2648.662	602.00	759.200	447.560	4457.422

It may be seen that the main thrust of development continues to be from State Sector outlays with Special Central Assistance supplementing the main State effort.

The total sub-plan is a composite of the various sources of finance and the overall investment level is expected to be of the order of Rs.4457.42 lakhs over the plan period of 1985-90.

Development of Primitive Tribes:

The programmes for the development of Primitive Tribes in Tamil Nadu is discussed in a separate Chapter. The outlay for 1985-90 for this is proposed as Rs.15.00 lakhs. This is a programme assisted by Government of India on a 100% basis and the detailed project reports are being revised with additional particulars called for by the Government of India. A tentative provisions of Rs.15.00 lakhs have been sought for initially till specific schemes are drawn up.

Development of Dispersed Tribes:

The proposals for the development of Dispersed Tribes in Tamil Nadu are discussed separately. The outlay for 1985-90 will be Rs.0.50 lakhs.

ABSTRACT.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Tribal Sub-Plan.	Primitive Tribes.	Total.
1. Flow from State Plan.	2648.662	-	2648.662
2. Special Central Assistance.	587.000	15.000	602.000
3. Institutional finance.	759.200	-	759.200
4. Expected outlays from Central Ministries Centrally Sponsored Central Sector Programmes.	447.560	-	447.560
TOTAL.	4442.422	15.000	4457.422

CHAPTER - VI.

PLANNING FOR INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, there are nine Integrated Tribal Development Project areas. These nine areas are different in their socio-economic characteristics as also in their levels of development. The needs of these areas are different. The sub-plan inputs during the previous years have been different for these different areas in terms of quantum as also pattern, in some cases. Care has therefore been taken to ensure that the proposals for these areas are based on their needs. Tribal leaders of the different regions within the Integrated Tribal Development Programme's have been consulted by the project authorities besides consulting the people's elected representatives, in the preparation of project reports. In the preparation of these Integrated Tribal Development Programme reports, a problem solving approach has been adopted with focus of the development of the tribal communities, with particular reference to the weaker ones among them. A family approach is generally adopted to programmes. From 1979-80 onwards, Government have specifically ordered that all family based economic inputs should be routed to the tribal beneficiaries through the IAMP Societies. In terms of project preparation, thus the programmes been built up from below with reference to the specific problems and needs of each area. Accordingly the annual

sub-plan proposals have been built up on the basis of the proposals of the Project Authorities, which in turn are based on the needs and experience of each area.

Besides field consultations, the project authorities have also consulted district level department officers and people's representatives before finalising the project report at the district level. The discussions in review meetings as also district level sub-committees of the Tribal Development Authority have been suitably made use of in this exercise.

At the State level, the views of the Heads of Departments have been built in suitably in the final project proposals. Thus the sub-plan proposals reflect an optimum action plan built from below.

It may be noted that the total State Plan outlay under the Tribal Sub-Plan is a composite of the specific budget provisions under the various functional heads with a separate head of account for Tribal Sub-Plan and also of the provisions under the normal departmental budget for schemes implemented in the sub-plan areas but without a separate head of account as such under the Tribal Sub-Plan, Matrix of Project wise outlays is given on the next page.

SEVENTH TRIBAL SUB-PLAN 1985-90.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme.	Yercaud	Kolli Hills. (SALEM)	Kalra-yan Hills.	Aranu-thu-malai.	Pacha-malai.	Jawadhi Hills. (N.A.)	Kalra-yan Hills. (S.A.)	Sitteri Hills. (DPI.)	Pacha-malai (Tiru-chy)	Head Quarters.	Grand Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Horticulture	7.995	16.000	130.220	7.995	7.995	21.165	32.615	7.765	22.200	70.422	324.372
2. Soil Conservation.	-	-	31.830	-	-	20.330	15.330	10.830	13.500	30.000	121.820
3. Animal Husbandry.	24.000	25.120	23.400	35.000	15.375	22.505	26.515	17.625	25.390	-	214.930
4. Village Industries	--	23.687	56.135	-	11.218	44.390	13.092	18.378	1.470	-	168.370
5. Sericulture	-	39.650	75.750	2.230	-	140.715	47.840	19.235	17.280	-	342.700
6. Minor Irrigation	5.000	4.000	43.000	-	22.000	11.000	-	19.000	-	-	104.000
7. Forestry.	30.330	30.360	30.330	30.330	30.330	30.330	30.330	30.330	30.330	-	273.000
8. Co-operation.	30.070	30.070	30.070	30.070	30.070	90.210	90.270	30.070	30.070	-	390.970
9. Electrification.	-	-	18.000	-	-	-	128.000	-	-	-	146.000
10. Communication.	28.500	28.500	28.500	28.500	28.500	28.500	28.500	56.000	28.500	-	284.000
11. Housing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.630	2.630
12. Man Power & Employment.	-	2.150	-	-	-	2.150	2.150	2.150	2.150	6.000	16.750

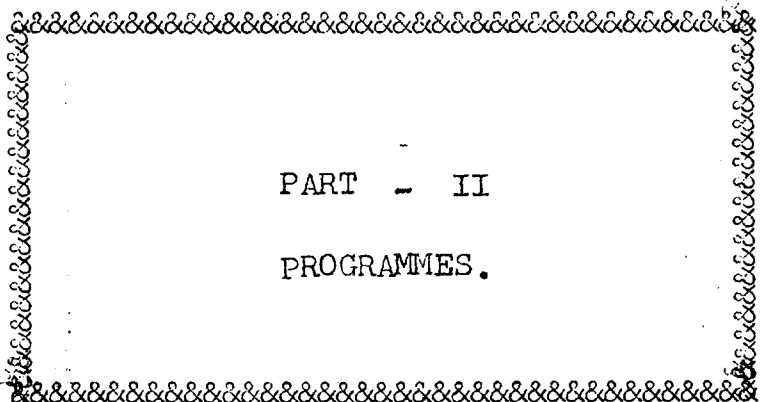
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
13. Education.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132.070	-
14. Nutrition.	12.770	12.770	12.770	12.770	12.770	12.770	12.770	12.840	12.770	--	115.000
15. Drinking Water.	14.200	14.200	14.200	14.200	14.200	55.000	4.000	15.000	5.000	--	150.000
16. Community & Development.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.800	24.800
17. Director of Medical Service & Family Welfare	6.170	16.410	24.990	6.170	24.990	35.760	33.380	43.930	35.320	--	227.120
18. Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.	9.200	13.350	8.900	3.450	3.450	19.300	10.300	8.100	9.200	--	85.250
19. Director of Primary Health Centre.	-	-	-	-	-	35.940	35.940	-	-	--	71.880
20. Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.000	55.000
TOTAL.	168.235	256.267	528.095	170.715	200.898	570.065	511.032	291.253	238.180	320.922	3250.662

ABSTRACT OF THE MATRIX.

		<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
1. Yercaud.	..	168.235
2. Kolli Hills.	..	256.267
3. Kalrayan Hills.	..	528.095
4. Aranuthumalai.	..	170.715
5. Pachanalai.	..	200.898

TOTAL (Salem District)	..	1324.210
6. Jawahri Hills (North Arcot)	570.065 . . .
7. Kalrayan Hills (South Arcot)	..	511.032
8. Sitteri Hills (Dharmapuri)	..	291.253
9. Pachanalai Hills (Tiruchy)	..	233.180
10. Headquarters.	..	320.922

GRAND TOTAL.		3250.662



PART - II

PROGRAMMES.

CHAPTER VII

MARKETING

Thirteen Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu (Twelve LAMP Cooperative Society in I.T.D.P. areas and one in Non-ITDP area) These Societies have been impressed that they should make a study of the marketing problems of the tribals with regard to minor forest produce and other agricultural produce and evolve a system by which any exploitation noticed by the private traders and money lenders is effectively removed. With a view to help these cooperative societies in discharging their duties effectively in this regard Government have given them subsidy for the purchase of vehicles which will be used by them in transporting minor forest produce and other essential commodities from market societies to the LAMP Societies and also from the LAMP Societies to the market centres. These societies are given subsidy-cum-loan for the construction of godowns for storing minor forest produce. The LAMPs are given subsidy to meet the expenses on transporting the materials by head loads from the collection spot so that the societies could give a reasonable price to the tribals.

The produce which have considerable marketable surplus in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas are galnut, konnaibark, tamarind, soap-nut etc. The practice of the

tribals so far has been to make over these produce to certain tradesmen and middlemen who used to collect them from the tribal areas at very low prices. They could not escape from the middlemen and tradesmen, because these people had already advanced money during lean months. The LAMPs now provide consumption loan to the Sch. Tribes and they seek to keep away the tradesmen from the tribals. However, it cannot be said that the middlemen and other tradesmen have been fully eliminated from these areas and that the exploitation of tribals by some of these people has been eliminated fully. The two Kalrayans constitute the area from where the bulk of galnut is collected. An estimate places the total quantum of collection from these two areas at around 4000 tonnes per annum. The galnut that is collected here is also of a superior variety. If the marketing infrastructure is developed and the cooperative Societies are able to establish a regular marketing channel, it will be possible to ensure regular flow of income to the tribals at comparatively higher rates than what they have been receiving from the traders so far. However, the present price is decidedly ^d_k better than the one offered by private traders. The problem faced by the Societies at the moment appears to be lack of adequate credit to enable them to purchase and store the galnuts as and when they are brought by the tribals. They have to hold them for a while and market them when prices are advantageous.

The Cooperative Societies have been asked to undertake purchase and sale of commodities and market them in the ^{Shamshir} studies in the I.T.D.P. as well, so that ultimately the tribals will get the habit of routing all their sales and purchases through the Cooperative structure. Recently, the Government of India have also taken up the question of developing adequate marketing infrastructure in the tribal areas. As a means to attract more and more tribal members to use the services of the Cooperative Societies, these Societies have been asked to sell essential commodities like cloth, kerosene, salt etc., to the tribals through appropriate outlets. All these aim at gradually eliminating exploitation from the midst of the tribals. The study team appointed by Government for the fixation of guidelines for the leasing out of minor forest produce to IAMPs have submitted the report to Government and the same is under consideration of the Government.

CHAPTER VIII

HORTICULTURE

The Bench Mark Survey conducted in 1978 revealed that 57 percentage of the tribals in Tamil Nadu, are engaged in cultivation and 32% are agricultural labourers. Therefore, it is a must that due care should be given to the Agricultural Sector. It is a fact that a major portion of the area cultivated by the tribals are under dry-land farming. Therefore, it is quite essential to explore the areas where irrigation potentials can be created by construction of Minor Dams etc., and also to plan separately for unirrigated areas. It is also seen that a major part of the agricultural activities of the tribals really belong to the Horticulture Sector. They are from time immemorial engaged in fruit gathering ~~trees~~ and rearing fruit trees in their own traditional unscientific ways. Therefore, proper measures are to be devised to train them in horticulture activities without violating their genuine interest and li-kings. Based on this principle, the Department of Horticulture and Plantations Crops have prepared a detailed perspective plan under Horticulture Sector.

The distribution of inputs to small tribal holders at subsidised cost was an important programme under the VI Plan. Since, it was popular among the tribals it is decided to continue the scheme during the VII Five

Year Plan period also. It is programmed to distribute inputs to 16 units, each unit consisting of 200 tribal families. This programme will cost about Rs.124.00 Lakhs which includes the cost of inputs alone.

It is hoped that it should be possible to increase the yields under horticulture crops through this distribution scheme. Training programmes will also be conducted and tours and demonstration arranged as already done during the VI Plan period. The distribution of various inputs will be on a 50% subsidy basis except in South Arcot Kalrayan Hills, where it will be 75 per cent. The number of units of families to be selected in each of the nine I.T.D.P. Areas during the VII Plan are as follows:-

District	No. of the Units.	Name of the Unit	No. of total families per Unit.
SALEM	7	1. Yercaud	200
		2. Periyakalrayan Hills	200
		3. Chinnakalrayan Hills	200
		4. Kolli Hills (Nanakal Taluk)	200
		5. Kolli Hills (Rasipuram)	200
		6. Amanuthumalai	200
		7. Pachamalai	200
			1400
SOUTH ARCOT	3	1. Vellimalai	200
		2. Kilakkdu	200
		3. Serappathi	200
			600
NORTH ARCOT	3	1. Javadhi Hills	200
		2. Elagiri Hills	200
		3. Pudurnadu	200
			600
TIRUCHY	2	1. TopChengattupatti	200
		2. Vennadu	200
			400
DHARMAPURI	1	1. Sitheri Hills	200
			200
			3200

Each Unit will be taken care of by a minimum staff of one Horticulture Officer and two Field Demonstration Officers. The following items of works are proposed to be taken up to ensure concentrated development:

1. The distribution of all the inputs is routed only through the LAMP Societies/Multipurpose Cooperative Societies. For this purpose, all tribal families are enrolled as members of the LAMP Society/Multipurpose Cooperative Societies.
2. The departmental Officers concerned at the district level or local level will be made Directors of the LAMP Societies.
3. All the Agricultural/Horticultural inputs will be on a 50% subsidy except for South Arcot Kalrayan Hills, where it will be on 75% subsidy.
4. By adopting a family approach, the department will concentrate on a certain number of families in each of the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas, preferably starting with the weaker groups first.

Distribution of Improved Seeds:-

Out of two acres selected for each family, one acre will be covered under Cereals/Millets/Oil seeds/Pulses and Vegetable crops as the case may be. It is also proposed to have 50% under Annual Crops and another 50% of the area under Perennial Horticulture Crops. Various crops and their varieties will be decided as per the local needs and remunerative nature of the crops. An area of 3,200 acres is proposed to be covered under distribution of improved seeds at a total cost of Rs.16.45 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Distribution of Perennial Crops:-

It is proposed to cover one acre per family under the perennial crops like Mango, Acidlime, Coffee, cardamon Spices, Coconut etc., according to the local suitability. During the VI Plan, only Mango, Acidlime and coconut were distributed under this programme. Now it has been programmed to cover more area under perennial horticulture crops viz., about 3,200 acres at the cost of Rs.30.77 lakhs.

Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers:-

It is proposed to bring the entire area of 3200 acres of annual crops including vegetable crops, Banana and tapioca under fertilizer application at an estimated cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs during the VII Plan. The tribal farmer would be recommended to apply both basal dosage and top dressing as per the package of practices for effective utilisation of fertilizers.

Distribution of Plant Protection Fertilizers:-

The horticultural staff will inspect the crops in their area throughout the period of horticulture operations. Prophylactic plant protection measures will be taken up against different pests and diseases. It is programmed to protect the entire 6,400 acres of annual crops and perennial crops against pests and diseases at a cost of Rs.5.39 lakhs, during the VII Plan Period.

Laying Out Demonstration Plots:-

In order to educate the tribals to adopt modern techniques on cultivation of crops, demonstration plots

will be laid out in selected places. The use of improved seeds, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals will be demonstrated through tribals one by one so that the tribal farmers would learn the scientific methods of crops production and adopt them. These demonstrations will be repeated to induce awareness among the tribals. Each demonstration plot will cover an area of half an acre and a sum of Rs.100/- per plot will be given as subsidy. A sum of Rs.0.24 lakhs will be required to conduct 48 Nos. of demonstration plots annually, in all the 16 units.

Agricultural Training and Tour:-

It is also programmed to conduct agriculture tour and training classes for the tribals on modern methods of proper education so that the tribals could adopt them and thereby get benefited. Under agricultural training, 100 tribal farmers will be selected per unit and for agricultural tour, 50 farmers per unit will be selected during each year of the VII Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.5.6 lakhs is provided towards this programme. It will be repeated year after year.

Publicity and Propaganda:-

Effective and educative methods of dissemination of research findings can be best done only by proper publicity and propaganda. Attractive sign boards and hoardings at vantage points, carrying details of activities, will be erected. The technical information

on package of practices for Horticultural crops will be disseminated among the tribals through leaflets and pamphlets. A sum of Rs.0.8 lakhs is provided during the VII Plan.

Demonstration of the Development of Orchards in individual Holdings.

The scheme aims at diversification of the cropping pattern with high value horticultural crops under protective irrigation. An extent of 50 acres in tribal holdings is proposed to be selected in each unit and demonstration plots with multi-crops will be laid out to educate the tribals to change the cropping pattern so as to derive economic income from their holdings. Each demonstration plot will have multi-crops in order to avoid the risk of biennial bearing as some of the fruits will be early bearing, some mid-bearing and some of them late bearing, so that the tribals are assured of uniform income through the year.

The crops that will be selected for this programme are spices like clove, Nut^emyg and Cinnamon, Coffee, Cardamom etc., depending upon the scope of the development and suitability of the terrain. A subsidy of Rs.500/- per plot is sanctioned for all inputs in kind including the cost of tree guards etc. In all the 16 units an extent of 800 acres will be covered under this programme at an cost of Rs.20.00 Lakhs.

Follow up action for Individual Orchards:-

It is necessary to give utmost care for the maintenance of orchard (described in the preceding two paragraphs) for the subsequent two years after the year of planting. For the follow-up measures, a sum of Rs.250/- per plot will be given as subsidy towards the cost of inputs like plants for gap-filling, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals tree-guards etc. Similarly a sum of Rs.150/- per plot will be given as subsidy in the 3rd year. For the follow up action in the 2nd year orchards, a sum of Rs.9.065 lakhs will be required to cover 750 acres. For the follow up action in the 3rd year-orchards, a sum of Rs.5.652 lakhs will be required to cover 750 acres.

Mass spraying against Mango-Hopper and Powdery Mildew:-

Unless the mango crops are well protected throughout the flowering season, the yield is likely to be reduced to 75 per cent. Hence, it is proposed to have a mass spraying against mango hopper and powdery mildew in Kalrayan Hills of Salem District during December and January of the first two years of the VII Plan. The cost of the scheme is Rs.0.50 lakh approximately.

Staff:-

Adequate staff is essential for the successful implementation of the above horticultural programmes. Vehicles are also needed to enable the field staff to reach interior tribal areas to implement the programme. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.62.35 lakhs is proposed under the VII Five Year Plan.

At present, there is only a skeleton staff of one Horticultural Officer with one or two Field Demonstration Officers for implementing the scheme in each unit. These field staff are under the control of very few Supervisory staff. In Salem District, there are 7 tribal units spread over Sherveroys, Kalrayan Hills, Kolli Hills, Aranuthumalai and Pachamalai of Salem coming under the control of Assistant Director of Horticulture (ITDP) Attur. Besides the above units, the Asst. Director of Horticulture, Attur is also exercising the control over the three units in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District. Because of the heavy work load and the area of operation is quite large, the Asst. Director of Horticulture, Attur could not under effective supervision and also he could not guide the field staff properly in time, who are positioned in two districts. As it is felt that an Officer in the cadre of Assistant Director should not be asked to cover more than one district, it is proposed that a separate Deputy Director stationed at Kolli Hills would be able to supervise the horticultural activities in the two districts. The proposals for the additional supporting staff works out to Rs.8.09 lakhs during the VII Five Year Plan.

The distribution of agricultural production aids will be done on a package deal to the tribal needs and agro climatic condition of the locality in tribal households who will be engaged as members of the LAMP

Cooperative Societies and supply of inputs will be done through the above Cooperative Societies. All the agricultural inputs will be on 50 per cent subsidy except in South Arcot Kalrayan Hills where it will be on 75 per cent subsidy. It is expected that the LAMP Cooperative Societies may get their Institutional Finance from the respective District Cooperative Central Banks. A sum of Rs.45.42 lakhs will flow as Institutional Finance through the LAMP Society under the Horticulture Programme.

Giant Orchard:-

The Giant Orchard at Karumanthurai in Salem District and Thagarakuppan in Javadhi Hills will be maintained during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Apart from this, Agricultural farms at Pachamalai and Moolakkadu are also to be maintained during the Seventh Five Year Plan. For the maintenance of the same, a provision of Rs.129.48 lakhs has been allotted during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Soil Conservation:-

Soil conservation measures are to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period as detailed below with an outlay of Rs.121.820 lakhs. The number of families to be benefitted are also shown below:-

	Soil Conserva- tion measures to be taken up (Hec)	No. of families targetted to be benefitted.
Salem Kalrayan Hills	375	750 families
North Arcot Javadhi Hills	250	500 families
South Arcot Kalrayan Hills	154	308 families
Dhar- mapuri Sitteri Hills	125	250 families
Tiruchy Pachamalai Hills	96	192 families
	1000 Hec.	2000 families

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN REQUIREMENTS - HORTICULTURE.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Details.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total.
I. <u>INPUTS:</u>						
1. Seeds.	3.291	3.291	3.291	3.291	3.291	16.455
2. Plants.	6.153	6.153	6.153	6.153	6.153	30.765
3. Fertilizers.	6.005	6.005	6.005	6.005	6.005	30.025
4. Plant Protection Chemicals.	1.079	1.079	1.079	1.079	1.079	5.395
5. Demonstration Plots.	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.240
6. Demonstration Orchard.	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	20.000
7. Follow up action 2nd year.	1.813	1.813	1.813	1.813	1.813	9.065
8. Follow up action 3rd year.	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	5.625
9. Training.	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	1.600
10. Tour.	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	4.000
11. Publicity.	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.800
12. Mass Spraying.	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.500
TOTAL.	24.894	24.894	24.894	24.894	24.894	124.470
II. Continuance of Existing Staff.	7.391	12.940	13.500	14.000	14.500	62.332
III. Additional Staff (Deputy Director of Horticulture, Kolli Hills with supporting staff)	2.458	1.408	1.408	1.408	1.408	8.090
IV. Giant Orchard.	30.760	21.230	22.650	20.070	19.510	114.220
V. Moolakadu Farm.	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	5.000
VI. State Horticultural Farm, Pachamalai.	5.760	1.050	1.100	1.150	1.200	10.260
GRAND TOTAL.	72.263	62.522	64.552	62.520	62.520	324.372

CHAPTER IX
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The main objective under Animal Husbandry will be to augment the incomes of the tribal households particularly of the landless and of the small holders in general and to enable them to cross the poverty line. It is also an equally important objective that the tribals consume nutritious animal food themselves and whatever surplus are left over would be diverted for marketing and for earning additional incomes. Thus the objective of raising the nutritional standards of tribal beneficiaries is also kept in mind.

The tribals living in the Sub-Plan areas are traditionally rearers of livestock also, though their mainstay is agriculture. Because of non-adoption of improved techniques in agriculture their incomes are generally low. Agriculture cannot support them throughout the year. Therefore rearing of livestock will be a supplemental occupation for them. This will also ensure incomes throughout the year to them. In order to make this supplemental occupation more gainful, it is proposed to supply these tribals with high-yield milch cattle, rams and ewes, work bullocks piggery units etc.

The following specific instructions were issued to the project authorities and the Department of Animal Husbandry with regard to distribution of agricultural inputs. These instructions will be kept in mind during the year 1985-90.

1. The distribution of the various units should be routed only through the LAMPs/Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies.
2. That all the inputs shall be distributed at 50% subsidy, excepting for South Arcot Kalrayan Hills where it will be on a 75% subsidy.
3. That the disease among the animals and birds distributed should be controlled by taking effective measures and thus check the incidence and rate of mortality among them.
4. That the programme of distribution of milch animals should be linked to the organisation of milk societies through the LAMPs.
5. That a uniform rate of distribution of all the inputs and a family approach in distribution of the inputs adopted.
6. That the local/district Officer of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry is coopted as a Director on the Board of Directors of the LAMP.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) it is proposed to distribute 7762 animals as detailed below:

	<u>Total No. of Units</u>
1. Distribution of milch animals	1962
2. Distribution of Sheep Units	3010
3. Distribution of Work Bullocks	2670
4. Distribution of Piggery Units	120
	- - - - -
Total:	7762
	- - - - -

On the whole, 7762 tribals will be benefited during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The Hill-wise year-wise allocation of animals is furnished in the Annexure.

Further it is also proposed to open a mobile Unit, one Veterinary Dispensary, construction of two dressing-cum-operation sheds apart from the spill over works during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The details of the schemes are follows:-

4. Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Unit attached to Veterinary Dispensary Pudurnadu in Javadhi Hills in North Arcot District:

At present there are 9 Mobile Veterinary Units functioning in the tribal areas. As the Javadhi Hills is a vast stretch, the tribals in Pudurnadu are not in a position to bring their animals to the Veterinary Dispensaries in nearby villages in Javadhi Hills. Therefore, it is proposed to establish a Mobile Unit at Pudurnadu for carrying out the Veterinary Health Cover to livestock of the tribal beneficiaries at Pudurnadu.

Staff Requirements:-

To run a Mobile Veterinary Unit, the posts of One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, One Livestock Inspector Grade-II, and Two Animal Husbandry Assistants and one Driver are absolutely necessary.

Financial Implications:

(Non-Recurring)

1. Cost of One Vehicle	Rs.	1,00,000
2. Cost of equipments, furniture etc.	Rs.	<u>10,000</u>
Total:-	Rs.	<u>1,10,000</u>

Recurring:

	Ultimate cost Rs.	Cost for 9 months (84-85) Rs.
1. Pay of One VAS on Rs.600-30-750-35-890- 40-1050 (AP) Rs.860/-	10,320.00	7,740.00
2. Pay of one L.I.Gr.II on Rs.350-10-420-15-600 plus Spl.Pay Rs.15/- (A.P. Rs.479/-)	5,748.00	4,311.00
3. Pay of One Driver on Rs.310-10-470-15-500 (A.P. Rs.411)	4,932.00	3,699.00
4. Pay of two A.H.Assts. on Rs.250-5-330-10-400 (A.P. Rs.318/-)	7,632.00	5,124.00

Sub-totals:

28,632.00	20,874.00
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Allowances:-

	Ultimate cost Rs.	Cost for 9 months (85-86)
D.A. and C.A.	0.10	0.09 lakhs
T.A.	0.05	0.04 lakhs
	<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.13 lakhs</u>

Contingencies:

Medicine.	0.10 lakhs
Cost of fuel and maintenance of vehicles.	0.10 lakhs
Other contingencies.	0.02 lakhs
	<u>0.22 lakhs</u>

ABSTRACT

Non-recurring 1.10 lakhs

Recurring:

Pay.	0.21	
Allowances.	0.13	
Contingencies	<u>0.22</u>	
		<u>0.56 lakhs</u>
		<u>1.66 lakhs</u>

5. Opening of a Veterinary Dispensary:-

The object of the scheme is to afford Veterinary aid to the livestock owners in the tribal areas for taking preventive and curative measures against various diseases. Under the Integrated Tribal Development programme, 9 Veterinary Dispensaries have been sanctioned so far. It is proposed to open a new Veterinary Dispensary at Pudurnadu in Javadhi Hills in North Arcot District. In respect of the Veterinary Dispensary proposed in Pudurnadu one Veterinary Dispensary building, quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, quarters for Livestock Inspector Grade-I and 2 Animal Husbandry Assistants would be needed.

The cost for a building and quarters for the Veterinary Dispensary Pudurnadu works out to Rs.8.20 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.2.28 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for starting the construction programme as first phase. The building programme has to be completed in two years. The amount required for the second year to complete the work will be Rs.5.92 lakhs. It is therefore proposed to have an outlay of Rs.8.20 lakhs for the building works of which Rs.2.28 lakhs will be for 1985-86 and the balance of Rs.5.92 lakhs will be for the subsequent years.

Staff Requirements:-

For running the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary the following posts are absolutely necessary.

- One post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
- One post of Live Stock Inspector; and
- Two posts of Animal Husbandry Assistants

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - VII TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-86 to 1989-90)

DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH ANIMALS.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR:

Year.	Yercaud.		Aranuthu- malai.		Kalrayan		Pacha- malai		Kolli Hills.		Sitheri Kalrayan		Jawadhu		Pacha- malai			
	Unit (2 Ani -mals.	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%		
	Rs.5000/-																	
1985-86	40	100000	40	100000	20	50000	-	-	40	100000	50	125000	32	120000	40	100000	30	75000
1986-87	50	125000	50	125000	30	75000	-	-	50	125000	50	125000	20	75000	40	100000	30	75000
1987-88	60	150000	60	150000	40	100000	-	-	60	150000	50	125000	20	75000	60	150000	80	200000
1988-89	70	175000	70	175000	50	125000	-	-	70	175000	40	100000	20	75000	40	100000	80	200000
1989-90	80	200000	80	200000	60	150000	-	-	80	200000	40	100000	20	75000	40	100000	80	200000
TOTAL.	300	750000	300	750000	200	500000	-	-	300	750000	230	575000	112	420000	220	550000	300	750000

Total Units 1962 Outlay Rs.50.45 lakhs.

ANNEXURE.DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP UNITS.

Year.	Yercaud.		Aranuthu- malai.		Kalrayan		Pacha- malai.		Kolli Hills.		Sitheri		Kalrayan		Jawadhu		Pacha- malai.		
	Unit (10 ewes & 1 Ram)	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit sidy 75%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%			
Until list Rs.2500/-																			
1985-86	60		60		60		50		70		50		50		50		60		
		75000		75000		75000		62500		87500		62500		93750		62500		75000	
1986-87	70		70		70		60		70		50		50		50		60		
		87500		87500		87500		75000		87500		62500		93750		62500		75000	
1987-88	80		80		80		70		80		50		60		50		60		
		100000		100000		100000		87500		100000		62500		112500		62500		75000	
1988-89	90		90		90		80		90		40		50		50		60		
		112500		112500		112500		100000		112500		50000		93750		62500		75000	
1989-90	100		100		100		90		100		40		60		50		60		
		125000		125000		125000		112500		125000		50000		112500		62500		75000	
TOTAL.	400		400		400		350		410		230		270		250		300		
		500000		500000		500000		437500		512500		287500		506250		312500		375000	
Total Units	3010	Outlay Rs.3931250/-																	

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK BULLOCKS.

Year.	Yercaud.		Aranuthu- malai.		Kalrayan		Pacha- malai.		Kolli Hills.		Sitheri		Kalrayan		Jawadhu		Pacha- malai.	
	Unit (1 pair)	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 75%	Sub- sidy 50%	Unit Sub- sidy 50%	Sub- sidy 50%		
Unit for Rs.2000/-																		
1985-86	60	60000	50	50000	60	60000	50	50000	60	60000	-	-	150	225000	40	40000	60	60000
1986-87	65	65000	55	55000	65	65000	55	55000	65	65000	-	-	100	150000	40	40000	60	60000
1987-88	70	70000	60	60000	70	70000	60	60000	70	70000	-	-	100	150000	30	30000	60	60000
1988-89	75	75000	65	65000	75	75000	65	65000	75	75000	-	-	100	150000	20	20000	60	60000
1989-90	80	80000	70	70000	80	80000	70	70000	80	80000	-	-	100	150000	40	40000	60	60000
TOTAL.	350	350000	300	300000	350	350000	350	300000	350	350000	-	-	550	825000	170	170000	300	300000

Total Units 2670 Outlay Rs.29.45 lakhs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FIGGERY UNITS.

Unit list.
1988-89 1000

60
45000

1989-90

60
45000

Total Units 120 Outlay Rs.90000/-

120 90000

CHAPTER XI

FORESTRY AND FOREST POLICY

Tribal_Development_Schemes_(ongoing):

(A) Afforestation, Communication and Buildings:-

The object of the scheme which includes (i) raising of plantations, (ii) formation of roads, (iii) construction of school buildings and (iv) preservation and Development of Kalrayan Hills is to improve the economic condition of the hill tribes in the Forest areas by providing them employment, education, housing and other amenities.

The afforestation, communication and building programmes are proposed to be carried out continuously as is being done during the Sixth Plan period. A sum of Rs.273.00 lakhs is required during the Seventh Plan period for continuing the scheme. The details for the outlay is furnished in the Annexure.

No new scheme will be taken up during the Seventh Plan period under Forestry Sector due to paucity of funds.

ANNEXURE

Name of the Scheme: Tribal Development - (a) Afforestation Communications and Buildings

	Physical (HA) Planting ICO . Avenue	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
A. Goal obtained upto the end of 1983-84	4621 1518 . 28 KM	124.37
B. Position projected for 1984-85.	1360 2003 . 27 KM	53.53
Total (A + B)	5981 3521 . 55 K.M.	177.90
C. Projection for the Seventh Plan (85-90) with Annual Phasing.	8770 4320 . 95	273.00

Details	PHYSICAL					FINANCIAL					Total
	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	
Development Plan- ting ICO Avenue Road and Building.	1585	1665	1750	1840	1930	44.40	40.55	41.75	43.20	44.90	
Maintenance Establishment Research, Monitoring & Evaluation. Other Infrastructural		1585	3250	3415	3590		6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	
						3.00	3.20	3.40	3.50	3.60	
						2.00	2.10	2.25	2.35	2.40	
Total:						49.40	51.85	54.40	57.05	59.90	272.60 or 273.00
Mandays (: 000)						557	669	703	739	771	3439

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CHAPTER X I
COOPERATION.

The backwardness of the tribals could be attributed to many factors. Among them, poverty, illiteracy indebtedness are the most important ones. Poverty and illiteracy prevent them from adopting improved techniques in agriculture and in other subsidiary occupations. This again is responsible for their socio-economic backwardness. Fragmentation of lands, poor return for the inputs, keenness to satisfy the social obligations and the resultant, indebtedness form the vicious circle. The money lenders taking advantage of this situation exploit them by lending money for exorbitant rates of interest and by taking away their poor yields for throw-away prices. Failure to repay the debt results in the loss of land.

According to the statistics collected in the Bench Mark Survey conducted in 1971, 60% of the families in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas were indebted. Area-wise indebtedness of the tribal families is given below:-

Sub-Plan District	Total No. of tribal households	Indebted households indebted to			Total
		Money lenders	Land Lord	Traders	
Sitteri Hills (Dharmapuri)	1620	1143	27	61	1231 (76)
Kalrayan Hills (South Arcot)	5238	1279	244	240	1763 (34)
Javadhi Hills (North Arcot)	3329	1420	329	129	1878 (56)
Pachamalai (Tiruchy)	1263	770	47	99	916 (73)
Pachamalai (Salem)	1761	1097	92	149	1338 (76)
Aranuthumalai (Salem)	480	398	—	—	398 (82)
Kalrayan Hills (Salem)	3792	2423	198	18	2639 (70)
Kolli Hills	5974	3241	295	303	3839 (64)
Yercaud	931	529	26	31	586 (63)
All Sub-Plan	24396	12300	1258	1030	14588 (60)

(Figures in bracket represent the percentage of indebted house-holds to the total tribal house-holds).

Out of 656 house-holds identified as those who have transferred their lands to non-tribals, 598 house-holds belonged to Sch. Tribes. This gives a clear picture of the economic condition of the tribals.

With a view to improve the economic conditions, 12 LAMPs have been established in the I.T.D.P. areas and one in Non-I.T.D.P. area. The performances of these LAMPs have been discussed in earlier Chapter.

The existing 13 LAMPs (12 in I.T.D.P. and 1 in Non-I.T.D.P.) will be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and no new LAMP Cooperative Society will be formulated during the Seventh Plan period.

Services of the LAMPs include, provision of crop loans, consumption loans, medium term loans for productive purposes marketing the produces of the tribals to ensure reasonable return for their produces, taking forest units on lease, collection of minor forest produces by engaging tribals, and distribution of agricultural and animal husbandry inputs to the tribal beneficiaries and making available essential commodities at fair price. The usual financial assistance like risk fund subsidy, price fluctuation subsidy, managerial subsidy, furniture subsidy, etc., will be continued during the Seventh Plan period also. Now the family coverage is 100%. During the Sixth Plan period (upto 30.8.84) 40,246 persons (Tribals 37,327, Non-tribal 2,419) were enrolled as members in the LAMPs. To facilitate the LAMPs going in for the marketing in a big way, vehicles and branch godowns will be provided at a cost of Rs.37.50 lakhs. Besides this, share capital subsidy of Rs.26.00 lakhs, interest subsidy of Rs.67.20 lakhs, risk fund subsidy of Rs.52.70 lakhs will be

provided by Government. Staff quarters will be constructed at a cost of Rs.34.20 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period. The total outlay required under Co-operative Sector for the Seventh Plan period is Rs.390.97 lakhs.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Item of assistance.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total.
	<u>Share Capital Participation.</u>		26.00				26.00
1.	Share capital subsidy to tribal members.	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	20.00
2.	Interest subsidy.	11.90	12.60	13.30	14.00	15.40	67.20
3.	Price Fluctuation Fund Subsidy.	2.70	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	15.20
4.	Opening of branches.	8.25	4.95	3.30	-	-	16.50
5.	Building for village shops.	6.33	6.00	-	-	-	12.33
6.	Risk Fund Subsidy.	9.35	9.90	10.45	11.00	12.00	52.70
7.	Electrification of village shops.	0.20	0.20	0.55	-	-	0.95
8.	Managerial subsidy.	1.92	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	10.56
9.	Transport subsidy.	1.60	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	8.80
10.	Employment of M.Ds. and Managers.	8.36	9.38	9.38	9.38	9.38	45.88
11.	Employment of Technical Staff.	6.55	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	36.47
12.	Subsidy for Drivers Pay and maintenance.	1.76	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	9.68
13.	Purchase of transport vehicles.	18.00	3.00	-	-	-	21.00
14.	Construction of staff quarters.	7.80	10.80	15.60	-	-	34.20
15.	Construction of jeep sheds.	2.00	0.40	-	-	-	2.40
16.	Purchase of furniture.	0.60	0.40	-	-	-	1.00
17.	Water facilities for headquarters Complex.	1.00	0.50	-	-	-	1.50
18.	Supply of Typewriters.	-	-	0.90	-	-	0.90
19.	Setting up of Tribal Development Cell in Registrar's Office.	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	7.70
	TOTAL.	95.86	106.84	75.44	55.59	57.24	390.97

Special Central Assistance:-

Out of the above outlay of Rs.390.97 lakhs the Special Central Assistance is expected to be in the order of Rs.80.00 lakhs. The year-wise break-up are as follows:-

Year	State Plan	Central Assistance	Total
(Rs in lakhs)			
1985-86	75.86	20.00	95.86
1986-87	31.84	25.00	106.84
1987-88	57.44	18.00	75.44
1988-89	45.59	10.00	55.59
1989-90	50.24	7.00	57.24
	310.97	80.00	390.97

Institutional Finance:-

The quantum of Institutional Finance required under Cooperation is estimated to be Rs.350.00 lakhs. The year-wise tentative requirements are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
(Tentative)	
1985-86	85.00
1986-87	55.00
1987-88	70.00
1988-89	70.00
1989-90	70.00
Total:	350.00

MINOR IRRIGATION:

In the tribal areas rainfall is the main source or irrigation. There are small unclassified tanks which are used for storing and irrigation. Most of the tribals are either cultivators or agricultural labourers depending on the land. Therefore the tribal economy is mainly conditioned by the land they plough. The hilly areas being slopy, could not retain water long. The rain water simply flows down and benefit the people at the foot of the hills. Tribal ^{economy} totally relies on the Nature and the vagarious of monsoon. Therefore if the tribal economy is to be given a boost, first the tribals should be given assured water supply and secondly the age old methods of cultivation, should be replaced by modern improved methods of cultivation. The later part is discussed in the earlier Chapter on Agriculture. This chapter discusses the former.

According to the bench mark (Sample) survey, the total area irrigated by all sources in all the selected villages, is 7293 acres. Of this 3,099 acres are irrigated by tanks, and 2601 acres by wells. About 1100 acres are irrigated by electric pump sets and 179 acres by oil pumpsets. The percentage of net ~~area~~ irrigated to the net area sown in the selected Sub-Plan area and for the district as a whole is given below:-

Sub Plan	Percentage of nett area irrigated to net area sown.	
	In the Sub Plan	In the District as a whole
1. Sitheri Hills (Dharmapuri Dist.)	6.77	12.9
2. Pachamalai (Tiruchi)	40.90	24.2
3. Kalrayan Hills (South Arcot)	1.04	53.3
4. Javadhi Hills (North Arcot)	5.83	45.8
5. Pachamalai (Salem)	98.55	
6. Arunthumalai (Salem)	45.45	
7. Kolli Hills (Salem)	24.27	
8. Yercaud (Salem)	Nil	22.1
9. Kalrayan Hills (Salem)	21.80	

The percentage of area irrigated in Sitheri Hills, Kalrayan Hills (South Arcot), Javadhi Hills and Yercaud is very low compared to non-tribal areas. To improve the irrigation sources, and to conserve the soil, check-dams and percolation ponds are constructed under Tribal Sub-Plan. The scheme for the electrification of the tribal areas has helped in energising the wells meant for irrigation. Wherever, no-electricity is available oil pumpsets will be provided. The tribals will be encouraged to sink wells, and fix pumpsets to tap the ground water. This encouragement will be in the form of subsidy and loan for sinking and fixing of pumpset. Check dams will be constructed to store rain water and use it for irrigation. While

clearing the proposals for the constructions of check dams, it will be ensured that of the total extent benefited by this project, more than 50% should be covered by the Scheduled Tribes.

After the implementation^{of} the programmes contemplated in the document, it is hoped that the irrigated area will increase considerably. There are no possibilities of having major or medium irrigation projects in Tamilnadu. Therefore no perspective plan for the development of irrigation sources in Tribal areas has been prepared.

To bring a Larger area under irrigation check-dams and percolation ponds will be constructed from out of the Master Plan prepared by the Chief Engineer, (Minor Irrigation) Exact location will be decided at the time of clearing the proposals. These Check-dams will be constructed in the jungle stream to save rainwater and use it for irrigation purposes. Percolation ponds will be constructed wherever possible, in order to raise the level of the water table.

The details of financial outlays for 1985-90 are furnished in the next page. The physical targets for 1985-86 are given in the Annexure Tribal Sub-Plan II at page 174.

SEVENTH TRIBAL SUB PLAN

MINOR IRRIGATION:

1985 - 90

(Rs. in Lacs)

Year	Salem District.				South Arcot	Dharmapuri	North Arcot	Trichy	Total	
	Yercaud Hills	Kolli Hills	Kalrayan Hills	Aranthu malai	Pachamalai	Kalrayan Hills	Sitteri Hills	Jawadhi Hills	Pachamalai	
1985-86	-	5.50	-	-	-	5.00	2.00	2.00	5.50	20.00
1986-87	4.00	-	4.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	-	-	21.00
1987-88	-	3.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	-	-	4.00	5.00	21.00
1988-89	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	-	5.00	3.00	-	-	21.00
1989-90	-	5.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	-	-	4.00	-	21.00
	7.00	17.50	16.00	12.00	8.00	13.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	104.00

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE:

Out of the total outlay of Rs.104.00 lakhs the quantum of Special Central Assistance is expected to be Rs.38.00 lakhs. The yearwise break up is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	State Plan	Special Central Assistance.
1985 - 86	10.00	10.00
1986 - 87	10.00	11.00
1987 - 88	16.00	5.00
1988 - 89	14.00	7.00
1989 - 90	16.00	5.00
Total	66.00	38.00

CHAPTER - XIII

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION, COMMUNICATION, HOUSING:

ELECTRIFICATION:

Electricity has assumed an important role in every walk of life. It has become an index of development. Bringing light in the life of the tribals through socio-economic measures is possible with the electrification also. Realising this, the programme of electrification of the tribal colonies is given due importance. The progress made in electrifying the rural parts of the State is significant. The Tribal areas in the districts of Coimbatore, North Arcot, Madurai, Ramanthapuram and The Nilgiris have been electrified. Particularly, Jawadhi hills has been electrified fully. The immediate benefit of the tribals through this programme is they get street lights, house connections and energy for irrigation. This will in the course of time increase employment opportunity through the setting up industries as raw materials will be available at lesser cost here.

At present, since the return for the investment is very poor in tribal areas, 75% of the cost is now given to the Electricity Board for electrifying the tribal areas. This step is essential to electrify the tribal villages and hamlets. According to the Bench Mark Survey, 2.6% of the hamlets in Kalrayan Hills of Salem, 16.6% of the hamlets in Yercaud, 23.8% of the hamlets in Pachamalai in Salem District have been electrified. The recently taken over Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District is now being electrified, giving due

weightage to the backwardness of the areas, it is proposed to electrify these ITDP's areas during the Seventh Plan Period. To tally a sum of Rs.146.00 lakhs will be spent for electrifying hamlets of villages. Yearwise details are as follows. Area-wise distribution of funds, number of hamlets/villages to be covered will be decided at the time of clearing the proposals on consulting the Collectors of the Districts.

	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	Total
1. Yercaud						
2. Kolli Hills						
3. Kalrayan Hills						
4. Pachamalai						
5. Jevadhi Hills	24.00	26.00	29.00	33.00	34.00	146.00
6. Aranuthumalai						
7. Sitheri Hills						
8. Pachamalai						
9. Kalrayan Hills						
Total	24.00	26.00	29.00	33.00	34.00	146.00

COMMUNICATION:

Generally the tribal areas are not easily accessible because they are on the hills and amidst forest. This is the main cause for the backwardness of the areas. The strategy of the Sub Plan is to open up these areas, so that the phase of development could be accelerated. There is imperative need to open up all the tribal areas by forming all weather roads. Also there should be proper communication between one village/hamlet and the other. Such road network will enable the tribals to have easy contact with the plains for procuring their needs, and also to market their products profitably. This net work will also pave way for the improvement of basic amenities like health, power, schooling etc. The danger of the plains men, entering the tribal areas and exploiting the tribals easily is also there, if the hilly areas are opened. This can be effectively checked through effective functioning of the LAMPS.

With a view to open up the tribal areas for speedy improvement, roads are formed, connecting them with plains initially. Wherever necessary, link roads are also formed. A master plan consisting of 32 Road works at a total cost of Rs.2212.50 lakhs for road development in tribal areas has been prepared, taking into account the existing infrastructure available in the areas, and the requirement for connecting the areas with marketing and growth the centre.

During Seventh Plan a sum of Rs.284.00 lakhs will be spent for providing communication facilities in the nine I.T.D.P. areas. The spill over work will also be

completed during the period. The year-wise distribution of funds are given below. ~~Area-wise distribution of funds~~ and the work to be taken up will be decided in consultation with the Collectors at the time of clearing the proposals. A list of works proposed for consideration is furnished in the annexure. The yearwise requirements is as follows:-

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1985-86	108.56
1986-87	43.86
1987-88	43.86
1988-89	43.86
1989-90	43.86

	284.00

DETAILS OF WORKS

	No. of K.M.	Cost in lakhs
1. Trichy District: Improvement to Sobanapuram to To Sengettupatti	10.60	7.50
2. Salem District : Road from Kombur to Sirumalai (Aranuthumalai)	8.00	40.00
3. Dharmapuri Di st. Road from Kattupatti to Sittilingi	11.20	56.00

		103.50
Spill over works		180.50

		284.00

Housing:

The problem of housing is complicated by its enormous difference in climate, poverty of the tribals etc. This has to be viewed in the aspects of shelter sanitation and comprehensive cost. The plight of the Scheduled Tribes is miserable. They live in illventilated huts put up in unhygienic conditions. They are also not economically sound to provide themselves with good houses. Unless they are provided with house of their own and made to feel that they have got some interest, it will be very difficult to improve their lot. Therefore, since Second Five Year Plan a scheme for the construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes is being implemented. The construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes has been entrusted with Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation has taken up the construction of houses for SCs/STs in the State. A sum of Rs. 2.63 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan.

During the Seventh Plan a sum of Rs.2.63 lakhs will be provided for the construction of houses to the tribals in the nine ITDP areas. The estimated cost of construction for each house in the hilly areas is roughly about Rs.9000/- About 30 houses will be constructed during the plan Period. The houses will be constructed on a suitable type designs and this work will be assigned to the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation. The Area

wise breakup of outlays will be as follows:-

	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	Total
<u>SALEM:</u>						
1. Kolli Hills	-	-	0.53	-	-	0.53
2. Yercaud	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kalrayan Hills	-	0.52	-	-	-	0.52
4. Paohamalai	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Aranuthumalai	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>NORTH ARCOT:</u>						
6. Jawadhi Hills	0.52	-	-	-	-	0.52
<u>DHARMAPURI:</u>						
7. Sitheri Hills	-	-	-	-	0.53	0.53
<u>SOUTH ARCOT:</u>						
8. Kalrayan Hills	-	-	-	0.53	-	0.53
<u>TIRUCHIRAPPALLI:</u>						
9. Pachamalai	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total:</u>	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	2.63

CHAPTER XIV

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Opening of small industries in tribal areas is essential for promoting the income of the tribals to some extent. There is no scope for developing the modern industrial sector in any big way in the tribal areas. There is of course some potential to develop the small industries sector, particularly fruit canning. As there is some anticipated marketing difficulty for fruit canning industry it has to be approached cautiously.

There are also possibilities for bee-keeping. While some beginnings have been made for development of bee-keeping it is reported to be a success. As a programme to give supplementary income to the tribals, the bee-keeping programme is useful. The tribal areas with their elevation, climate and flora are suited for a fairly big programme of bee-keeping.

The tribals who are not conversant with the technical knowledge of the bee-keeping industry should be given training by the technical personnel. In order to make them aware of the modern methods in bee-keeping industry, preliminary training will be necessary for the tribals for a period of one week for maintaining beehives properly, extracting the honey, processing the honey etc. Three months training will be imparted to the individuals by the bee-fieldmen concerned, already looking after the implementation of bee-keeping scheme in the Sub-Plan areas. The tribals have to be educated on proper maintenance of the hives and

convinced of the returns that they would get if the hives are maintained properly. No particular marketing problems are likely to arise.

PROGRAMME FOR 1985-90:

Beehives and other village Industries Programme:

Distribution of Beehives:

Bee-keeping has proved to be a good source of income to the tribal families. There is a great demand for supply of beehives in all tribal Sub-Plan areas and there is a vast potential to supply ^{more} beehives. It has been proposed to distribute 25,650 sets of beehives to 2,565 individuals at 50% subsidy during 1985-1990. Each set will consist of 10 hives, one extractor one smoker etc. Thus an outlay of Rs. 35.210 lakhs is required during 1985-90 to impelment the scheme as detailed below:-

Distribution of Beehives	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		Total	
	No. of beneficiaries	Out-lay	No. of beneficiaries	Out-lay	No. of beneficiaries	Out-lay	No. of beneficiaries	Out-lay	No. of beneficiaries	Out-lay	No. of beneficiaries	Out-lay
<u>NORTH ARCCT DISTRICT:</u>												
1. Jawadhu Hills	100	1.150	200	2.50	200	2.70	200	2.90	200	3.10	900	12.350
<u>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:</u>												
2. Sitheri Hills	60	0.650	60	0.75	80	1.08	70	1.01	100	1.55	370	5.080
<u>SOUTH ARCCT DISTRICT:</u>												
3. Kalrayan Hills	30	0.345	30	0.38	30	0.40	30	0.44	30	0.47	150	2.035
<u>SALEM DISTRICT:</u>												
4. Kollai Hills	30	0.345	50	0.63	60	0.81	70	1.01	80	1.24	290	4.035
5. Kalrayan Hills	50	0.575	75	0.94	75	1.01	75	1.09	100	1.55	375	5.155
6. Yercaud	30	0.345	30	0.38	30	0.40	30	0.44	30	0.47	150	2.035
7. Pachamalai	50	0.540	20	0.25	30	0.40	40	0.58	50	0.76	190	2.530
8. Aranuthumalai	-	-	20	0.25	30	0.40	40	0.58	50	0.76	140	1.990
	350	3.990	485	6.08	535	7.20	555	8.04	640	9.90	2565	35.210

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF STAFF:

For the pay and allowances of 22 Bee-fieldmen for the implementation of the Bee-keeping schemes in the sub-Plan areas and for the pay and allowances of other staff viz. One Departmental Secretary and one Clerk appointed (Harur Bee-keepers Co-operative Society in Sitheri Hills) in connection with the Bee-keeping schemes in the Sub Plan areas a sum of Rs.15,420 lakhs will be provided during 1985-1990 as detailed in the next page.

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF BEE-FIELDMEN</u>						
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>North Arcot District</u>						
1. Jawadhu Hills	0.770	0.85	0.93	1.02	1.13	4.700
<u>DHARMA PURI DISTRICT</u>						
2. Sitheri Hills	0.440	0.48	0.53	0.59	0.64	2.680
<u>SOUTH ARCOT:</u>						
3. Kalrayan Hills	0.330	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.48	2.010
<u>TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT</u>						
4. Pachamalai Hills	0.110	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.670
<u>SALEM DISTRICT:</u>						
5. Kalrayan Hills	0.330	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.48	2.010
6. Kolli Hills	0.330	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.48	2.010
7. Aranuthumalai	0.220	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.32	1.340
Total	2.530	2.77	3.05	3.38	3.69	15.420

(As in lakhs)

During the year 1982-83, 3 Sub-units of the Khadi and Village Industries Board were started in Jawadhi Hills in North Arcot District and Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills in Salem District to promote village industries for the purpose of providing employment opportunities to the tribals. These 3 Sub-Units will be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and an outlay of Rs.19.482 lakhs will be required during 1985-90 as detailed below:-

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT</u>						
1. Jawadhu Hills	1.064	1.17	1.29	1.42	1.55	6.494
<u>SALEM DISTRICT:</u>						
2. Kalrayan Hills	1.064	1.17	1.29	1.42	1.55	6.494
3. Kolli Hills	1.064	1.17	1.29	1.42	1.55	6.494
	3.192	3.51	3.87	4.26	4.65	19.482

There is a regular programme to distribute more number of beehives/every year/to the tribals since the existing bee colonies alone are not sufficient to meet the demand for the beehives to be distributed during Seventh Five Year Plan period. It is therefore imperative to establish many bee nurseries for the production of new colonies. A Bee Nursery can supply 100 numbers of multiplied bee colonies in a year. One family can easily manage and apiary of 20 to 30 Bee Colonies and the return is ^{high} every high. During 1985-86 ^{three} bee-nurseries will be established of which one will be in Jawadhi Hills in North Arcot District and one will be in Kolli Hills and one will be in Kalrayan Hills in Salem District respectively. A sum of Rs.14.802 lakhs will be provided during 1985-90 as detailed below:-

Starting of Bee Nursery	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>North Arcot District</u>						
1. Jawadhu Hills	2.334	0.56	0.62	0.68	0.74	4.934
<u>Salem District</u>						
2. Kolli Hills	2.334	0.56	0.62	0.68	0.74	4.934
3. Kalrayan Hills	2.334	0.56	0.62	0.68	0.74	4.934
Total	7.002	1.68	1.86	2.04	2.22	14.802

It is proposed to impart training to the tribals in Bee-Keeping Industry in Sitheri Hills in Dharmapuri District and Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot District during Seventh Plan Period.

A sum of Rs.1.760 lakhs will be provided during 1985-90 as detailed below:-

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:</u>						
1. Sitheri Hills	-	0.08	0.08	0.23	0.23	0.62
<u>SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT:</u>						
2. Kalrayan Hills	-	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	1.14
TOTAL		0.35	0.37	0.52	0.52	1.76

Four Cane/Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Societies were sanctioned during 1984-85.

1. Sitheri Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society.
2. Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society at Chinnamoogadu and Nagalur in Kalrayan Hills in Salem District.
3. Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Societies Padupalapattu in Kalrayan Hills (South Arcot District)

These societies have already been organised and expected to start its functional activities during the year 1984-85. Hence the continuation of existing staff is essential during 1985-90. A sum of Rs.1.460 lakhs will be required during 1985-90 as detailed below:-

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>Dharmapuri District:</u>						
1. Sitheri Hills	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.36
<u>South Arcot District:</u>						
2. Kalrayan Hills	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.36
<u>Salem District:</u>						
3. Kalrayan Hills	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.74
Total	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.34	1.46

CANE AND BAMBOO TRAINING:

Training has been imparted to 105 individuals in Cane and Bamboo Industries in Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot District from 1980-81 to 1982-83 and the Tribals are interested to learn the art of work in Cane and Bamboo. As there is a vast scope to conduct more batches of training to the individuals in Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot District and Pachamalal in Tiruchi District, it is proposed to impart training in Cane and Bamboo Industries to 500 individuals during 1985-90. A sum of Rs 6.366 lakhs will be provided during 1985-90 as detailed below:-

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>Dharmapuri District:</u>						
1. Sitheri Hills	-	-	0.24	-	-	0.240
<u>South Arcot District:</u>						
2. Kalrayan Hills	0.646	1.19	1.20	1.33	1.36	5.726
<u>Tiruchi District:-</u>						
3. Pachamalal	-	0.20	0.20	-	-	0.400
Total	0.646	1.39	1.64	1.33	1.36	6.366

DISTRIBUTION OF CARPENTRY TOOLS:

It is proposed to distribute Carpentry and Blacksmithy tools to the tune of Rs.1.100 lakhs to 100 individuals engaged in Carpentry and Blacksmithy in Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot District and Pachamalai in Tiruchi District during Seventh Plan period. The outlay required for 1985-90 will be Rs.1.100 lakhs as mentioned below:-

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>South Arcot District:</u>						
1. Kalrayan Hills	0.100	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.600
<u>Tiruchi rapalli District:</u>						
2. Pachamalai	0.200	-	0.20	0.10	-	0.500
Total	0.300	0.10	0.30	0.25	0.15	1.100

Galnut Processing Centre at Karumanthurai.

A Galnut processing centre has been sanctioned during 1983-84 with the following staff:-

1. Supervisor - 1
2. Junior Assistant - 1
3. Watchman - 1

The above mentioned staff has also been continued during 1984-85. Hence the existing staff is essential during 1985-90. A sum of Rs.1.550 lakhs will be provided during 1985-90.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	0.250
1986-87	0.280
1987-88	0.310
1988-89	0.340
1989-90	--0.370--
Total	----- 1.550 -----

Mat weaving Co-operative Societies in Kalrayan Hills in Salem District

Three Mat Weaving Co-operative Societies were sanctioned in Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot District during 1984-85. These societies have already been organised and expected to start its functional activities during 1984-85. Hence the continuation of existing staff is essential during 1985-90. A sum of Rs.1.358 lakhs will be provided during 1985-90 as detailed in the statement enclosed.

Beekeepers' Co-operative Society in Kalrayan Hills,
Salem District)

Financial assistance will be provided to strengthen the Beekeepers Co-operative Society at Soolankuruchi in Kalrayan Hills in Salem District. In Kalrayan Hills, 600 Beehives have already been distributed to 60 individuals. Besides the above another 600 hives have been proposed to be distributed during 1984-85. It is therefore evident that the distribution of beehives in this area is a continuous programme in view of the vast potentiality, that exists. It is therefore imperative to organise one Beekeepers' Industrial Co-operative Society during 1985-86 in that area. A sum of Rs.2.068 lakhs will be provided during 1985-90 for establishment, share capital and other miscellaneous contingency expenditure during Seventh Plan period. Yearwise break up is furnished in the statement enclosed.

Handmade Paper Unit at Kalrayan Hills in Salem District:-

A handmade paper unit at an estimated cost of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed to be established in Salem Kalrayan Hills during 1986-87 to provide additional full time employment to 30 tribals (Non-recurring Rs.6.90 lakhs and Recurring Rs.5.10 lakhs) during 1986-87 for establishment and other miscellaneous expenditure. In all a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs will be required during Seventh Plan period 1985 -90.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
1986-87	12.00
1987-88	4.00
1988-89	4.00
1989-90	5.00-

Total	25.00-

Blacksmithy Training-cum-Production Unit at Payadupatti
in Kalrayan Hills (Salem District:)

A Blacksmithy Training-cum-Production Centre is proposed for establishment in Kalrayan Hills in Salem District to provide regular employment to 25 individuals. The cost of establishing one Blacksmithy Unit will be Rs.2.04 lakhs (Non-recurring Rs.1.65 lakhs and recurring Rs.0.39 lakhs) during 1986-87 and thereafter only establishment and miscellaneous expenditure has been proposed for subsequent years of Seventh Plan period.

In all, a sum of Rs.6.370 lakhs will be required during 1985-90.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1986-87	2.040
1987-88	3.450
1988-89	0.420
1989-90	--0.460--

Total	6.370

Distribution of Distillation Plants for Lemongrass Oil to individuals in Kalrayan Hills in Salem District:-

It is proposed to distribute distillation plants for the extraction of lemongrass oil to 25 individuals in Kalrayan Hills in Salem District.

A sum of Rs.9.880 lakhs will be required during 1985-90 as detailed below:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
1987-88	3.57
1988-89	2.96
1989-90	3.35
Total	<u>9.88</u>

Tamarind Fruit Processing Centre at Jawadhu Hills:-

A Tamarind Fruit processing Unit at Karumanthurai was sanctioned during 1983-84 with the following staff.

Manager	-	1
Watchman	-	1

The above staff has also been continued during 1984-85. Hence the continuous of the existing staff is essential during Seventh Plan period for which a sum of Rs.0.79 lakhs will be provided during 1985-90.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1985-86	0.13
1986-87	0.14
1987-88	0.16
1988-89	0.17
1989-90	0.19
Total	<u>0.79</u>

Tamarind Seed Powder Unit:-

One Tamarind Fruit Processing Unit has been sanctioned for location at Jawadhu Hills during 1983-84. The production is expected to be commenced during 1984-85 season. On its commencement of production, the unit will get about 200 tonnes of Tamarind Seeds as waste product after removing the fruits, from the seeds. These seeds can be converted into powder which is utilised in Textile Industry as one of the dyeing materials. The unit will provide additional full-time employment to 10 tribals.

The cost of establishment of one Tamarind Seed Powder Unit during 1985-86 and the requirement of staff cost for Seventh Plan period will be required as detailed below:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1985-86	2.08
1986-87	0.10
1987-88	0.11
1988-89	0.12
1989-90	0.13

Total	2.54

Baby Oil Expeller Unit at Jawadhu Hills:-

It is proposed to establish One Baby Oil Expeller Unit at Jawadhu Hills for crushing of Pungam seed and other non edible oil seeds available in this area in order to provide regular direct employment to 6 tribals (indirectly to 100 tribals) and to develop their economic condition during 1985-86. The pungam seeds can be procured from the tribals, through the LAMP Society functioning in Jawadhu Hills.

The cost of establishing this unit will be about Rs.3.00 lakhs during 1985-86 and to continue this unit during 1985-90, a sum of Rs.4.535 lakhs will be required as detailed below:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1985-86	3.005
1986-87	0.330
1987-88	0.360
1988-89	0.400
1989-90	0.440
Total	<u>4.535</u>

Bee Research Laboratory with Queen Bee rearing station at Jamunamarathur in Jawadhu Hills

Bee Keeping Industry is a popular and thriving one among the tribals in Jawadhu Hills. Already 1061 tribal families are involved in Bee-keeping Industry as a regular profession. It is programmed to expand this Industry by giving more number of beehives to the Beekeepers during the ensuing years to provide regular employment and to develop their economic condition. In view of the anticipated increased quantity of honey, there is need to improve the quality of the honey. Hence it is proposed to have a research station on the Beekeeping Industry at Jawadhu Hills to under-take the following activities.

1. Domesticating certain varieties of wild Bees.
2. To identify and to separate medicinal value of honey.
3. To increase the length of probasis and body size of bees, wing size etc. in order to fly up to 1.5 Km. in order to collect the pollen and nector in large area.

A sum of Rs.1.905 lakhs will be required during Seventh Plan period as detailed below:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1986-87	0.980
1987-88	0.450
1988-89	0.240
1989-90	0.235

Total 1.905

Managerial assistance for Bamboo/Basket Makers Co-operative Society at Jawadhu Hills:-

One Bamboo Basket Makers Co-operative Industrial Co-operative Society has already been organised for the Welfare of tribals at Jawadhu Hills to provide employment to 60 tribals. As the said society is in the initial stage, it is absolutely necessary to provide Managerial Assistance. A sum of Rs.0.55 lakhs will be required during 1985-90 as detailed below:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1986-87	0.07
1987-88	0.15
1988-89	0.16
1989-90	0.17

Total 0.55

Managerial assistance to Jawadhu Hills Carpentary Workers Co-operative Society:-

One Carpentary Workers Co-operative Society has been organised for the Welfare of tribals at Jawadhu Hills, to provide employment to 40 tribals. As the society is in the initial stage, it is necessary to provide managerial assistance to this society.

A sum of Rs.0.610 lakhs will be required during Seventh Plan period 1985-90.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1986-87	0.13
1987-88	0.15
1988-89	0.16
1989-90	-0.17
Total	<u>0.61</u>

Bee Nursery at Tholthooki in Sitheri Hills in Dharmapuri District:

One Bee Nursery has been established at Sitheri Hills during 1983-84. The construction of building is under progress. The nursery will start its activities at the beginning of 1985-86. Hence the continuation of staff is essential during 1985-90 for which a sum of Rs.2.02 lakhs will be provided during 1985-90.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1985-86	0.67
1986-87	0.29
1987-88	0.32
1988-89	0.35
1989-90	-0.39
Total	<u>2.02</u>

Provision of Sales - Bunks to the Beekeepers Co-operative Society in Sitheri Hills.

As there is a vast scope for getting more quantity of honey, it is proposed to open 2 sales bunk in suitable places in Dharmapuri District to promote the sale of honey.

A sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs will be required during 1987-88 for the Seventh Plan Period.

Starting of Industrial Brick Unit at Sitheri Hills:-

It is proposed, to start small country brick units by giving subsidies to 10 individuals in Sitheri Hills at Rs.40,000/- each, during the year 1989-90 of Seventh Five Year Plan^{Period.} A sum of Rs.1/- lakh will be provided during 1985-90

Establishment of Assistant Director's Office at Sitheri Hills in Dharmapuri District.

In Sitheri Hills, the Tribal Sub Plan was introduced during 1976-77. On the Village Industries Sector side, one Hill Tribes Beekeepers Co-operative Society and one Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society are functioning in these hills. The bee-nursery at Tholthooki has also been sanctioned. In view of the above, establishment of one Assistant Director's Office at Sitheri Hills with a skeleton staff of one Assistant Director, with one Assistant, one Typist and Building Machineries etc. during the year 1989-90 of Seventh Plan period.

A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs will be provided during 1985-90.

Provision of Tempo-Van to the Beekeeping Co-operative Society at Sitheri Hills.

A Beekeeping Industrial Co-operative Society at Harur is functioning at Sitheri Hills for Welfare of Tribals. Its area of operation is confined to Dharmapuri District. The honey has to be collected from Tribals whose beehives are distributed in 20 KM. radius. Hence the tribals are not able to bring the honey by head load by trekking long distance.

This leads to the exploitation of tribals by private persons who buy at lesser cost. Hence the society is to be provided with a tempo-van, by which the society will collect the honey from the beekeepers at their villages, weekly once. The tribals will get reasonable price immediately and thereby their income will be increased.

Hence, a sum of Rs.0.75 lakhs is provided for, to purchase ^{of} one tempo-van for the Harur Beekeepers Co-operative Society during 1988-89 of Seventh Plan period.

Starting of Silk reeling Centre at Sitheri Hills:-

It is proposed to establish one Silk Reeling Centre at Sitheri Hills in order to provide regular employment to 31 women tribals.

The cost of establishing this unit will be Rs.3.00 lakhs during 1988-89 and to continue the centre in question during Seventh Plan period, a sum of Rs.3.50 lakhs will be required as detailed below:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1988-89	3.00
1989-90	0.50
Total	<u>3.50</u>

Kolli Hills Beekeepers Co-operative Society:-

The kolli Hills Beekeepers Co-operative Society is at present functioning under rented building. There is no adequate facility for storing and processing the honey procured from the members in the existing rented building for housing the society with storage facilities. Hence

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh towards construction of building and another sum of Rs.0.6 lakh on establishment charges will be required during 1985-86 and for the remaining four years of Seventh Plan period the pay and allowances of the Clerk-cum-Storekeeper are alone need to be met. In all Rs.1.40 lakhs will be required during 1985-90.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1985-86	1.06
1986-87	0.07
1987-88	0.08
1988-89	0.09
1989-90	0.10
Total	<u>1.40</u>

Honey Packing Centre:-

It is proposed to establish Honey Packing Centre to the Kolli Hills Beekeepers Co-operative Society where the flow of honey is abundant. The existing procurement arrangement are not commensurate with the quantum of yield of honey. The proposed centre will procure honey from members, process it and sell it at a better price. The net benefit will ultimately be transferred to the tribals. These units will thus provide employment to 8 tribals, throughout the year. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs.0.30 lakh during 1985-86.

Aloc Fibre Industrial Co-operative Society at Kolli Hills:

In the Kolli Hills aloc fibre is available abundantly. This fibre can be used for making ropes and floor mats besides fancy articles like bags etc. In view of availability

of aloe fibre Industrial Co-operative Society at Solakkadu in Kolli Hills for the manufacture of ropes and floor mats besides fancy articles. The finished products can be sold at Namakkal Khadi Crafts and other outlets in Salem town. A sum of Rs.1.52 lakhs will be required during 1985-90.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1986-87	0.97
1987-88	0.14
1988-89	0.34
1989-90	-0.07-
Total	<u>1.52</u>

Assistance to Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society at Kolli Hills:-

The existing activities of the Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society at Kolli Hills may be diversified to a considerable extent during 1985-90. For diversifying the existing activities, work shed, godown, tools and implements, share capital, stipend etc. have to be provided. The required working capital will be met by the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. A sum of Rs.0.92 lakhs will be required during 1985-90.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1986-87	0.42
1987-88	0.34
1988-89	0.09
1989-90	0.07
Total	<u>0.92</u>

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>SALEM DISTRICT:</u>						
<u>Kalrayan Hills</u>						
1. Galnut processing unit	0.250	0.28	0.31	0.340	0.37	1.550
2. Mat Weaving Co-operative Societies	0.218	0.24	0.27	0.302	0.33	1.360
3. Bee Keepers Co-operative Societies	1.518	0.10	0.15	0.200	0.10	2.068
4. Handmade Paper Unit	-	12.00	4.00	4.000	5.00	25.000
5. Blacksmithy Training-cum-production Centre	-	2.04	3.45	0.420	0.46	6.370
6. Distribution of distillation plants	-	-	3.57	2.960	3.35	9.880
	1.986	14.66	11.75	8.222	9.61	46.228

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT:</u>						
<u>Jawadhu Hills</u>						
1. Tamarind fruit processing unit	0.130	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.790
2. Starting of Tamarind Seed Powder unit	2.083	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	2.543
3. Establishment of Baby Expeller Unit	3.005	0.33	0.36	0.40	0.44	4.535
4. Bee Research Laboratory with Queen Bee Rearing Centre	-	0.98	0.45	0.24	0.235	1.905
5. Managerial assistance for Bamboo Basket womens Co-operative Society	-	0.07	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.550
6. Managerial assistance to Jawadhu Hills Carpentry workers Co-operative Society	-	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.620
	5.218	1.75	1.38	1.25	1.345	10.943

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:</u>						
<u>Sitheri Hills</u>						
1. Bee Nursery at Tholthooki	0.670	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.39	2.020
2. Provision of Sales Bunks to the Beekeepers Co-operative Society	-	-	.20	-	-	0.200
3. Starting of Industrial Brick Unit	-	-	-	1	1.00	1.000
4. Establishment of Assistant Director's Office	-	-	-	-	4.00	4.000
5. Provision of tempo-Van to Beekeepers Co-operative Society	-	-	-	0.75	-	0.750
6. Starting of Silk Reeling Centre	-	-	-	3.00	0.50	3.500
Total	0.670	0.29	0.52	4.10	5.89	11.470

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
<u>SALEM DISTRICT:</u>						
<u>KOLLI HILLS:</u>						
1. Infrastructure assistance for Kolli Hills Bee Keepers Co-operative Society	1.060	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	1.400
2. Honey Packing Centre	0.300	-	-	-	-	0.300
3. Aloc fibre Industrial Co-operative Society	-	0.97	0.14	0.34	0.07	1.520
4. Assistance to Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society at Kolli Hills	-	0.42	0.34	0.09	0.07	0.920
Total	1.360	1.46	0.56	0.52	0.24	4.140

VILLAGES INDUSTRIES:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
Distribution of Beehives	35.210
Pay and allowances of Bee Fieldmen	15.420
Continuation of Tribal Sub-Units	19.482
Bee Nurseries	14.802
Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society	1.460
Cane and Bamboo Training	6.360
Distribution Distribution of Carpentry tools	1.100
Galnut processing Centre at Karumanthurai	1.550
Mat Weaving Co-operative Societies in Salem Kalrayan Hills	1.358
Beekeepers Co-operative Society in Salem Kalrayan Hills	2.068
Handmade Paper Unit in Salem Kalrayan Hills	25.000
Blacksmithy Training-cum-Production Unit at Pagadupatti in Salem Kalrayan Hills	6.370
Distribution of Distillation plants for Lemongrass oil to individuals in Salem Kalrayan Hills	9.880
Tamarind Fruit Processing Centre at Jawadhu Hills	0.790
Tamarind Seed Powder Unit	2.540
Dabur Oil Expeller Unit.	4.535
Bee Research Laboratory with Queen Bee rearing Station	1.905
Managerial assistance for Bamboo Basket Makers Co-operative Society	0.550
Managerial assistance to Jawadhu Hills Carpentry Women Co-operative Society	0.620

Bee Nursery at Tholthooki in Sitheri Hills	2.020
Provision of Sales Bunks to the Beekeepers Co-operative Society in Sitheri Hills	0.200
Starting of Industrial Brick Unit at Sitheri Hills	1.000
Establishment of Assistant Director's Office at Sitheri Hills	4.000
Provision of Tempo-Van to the Beekeeping Co-operative Society at Sitheri Hills	0.750
Starting of Silk Reeling Centre at Sitheri Hills	3.500
Kolli Hills Beekeepers Co-operative Society	1.400
Honey Packing Centre	0.300
Aloc Fibre Industrial Co-operative Society	1.520
Assistance to Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society	0.920
Beekeeping training	1.760

TOTAL	168.370

Special Central Assistance:

Out of the total outlay of Rs.168.370 under Village Industries a sum of Rs.13.00 lakhs is expected to be the special Central Assistance. The yearwise break up is as follows:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Special Central Assistance</u>
1985-86	25.133	2.00
1986-87	31.810	2.50
1987-88	30.290	2.50
1988-89	31.730	2.50
1989-90	36.407	3.50
	-----	-----
Total	155.370	13.00
	-----	-----

Institutional finance:-

Under the Beehives distribution programme, 50% of the cost of the beehives will be met from the Institutional finance. The require^{ment}/of Institutional finance is as follows:-

	<u>Beehives Programme.</u>
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	3.990
1986-87	6.080
1987-88	7.200
1988-89	8.040
1989-90	-9.900-

Total	-35.210

The total financial outlay under Institutional finance for Village Industries Sector will be Rs. 70 lakhs.

S E R I C U L T U R E.

This is one of the family oriented scheme through which the tribals can certainly raise up their income and the tribal families may cross the poverty line. Hence for implementing this scheme in tribal areas, special attention has been paid in allocating funds.

Under sericulture the following programmes will be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90)

Financial Assistance to Tribals (Subsidy)

Financial assistance by way of subsidy towards supply of mulberry seed cuttings, basal dosage of fertilisers, construction of rearing sheds, supply of rearing appliances and comprehensive training programme with educational tour are contemplated under this scheme.

The quantum of subsidy contemplated are:-

- (a) Free supply of mulberry seed cuttings and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bags complex fertilizer for basal dosage at Rs.500/- per acre.
- (b) Construction of Rearing sheds at Rs.1900/- per tribal.
- (c) Supply of Rearing appliances free of cost for Rs.500/- per tribal family including garden tools
- (d) Training programme for farmers one youth per tribal family and a stipend of Rs.100/- per month for two months
- (e) Special tools to be supplied during training for chawkie rearing at Rs.400/- per trainee.
- (f) Tour expenses for trained tribal youth at Rs.100/- per trainee.

For the implementation of this scheme a sum of Rs.342.70 lakhs will be required during 1985-90.

The details are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Integrated Tribal Development Project Area.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
Kolli Hills (Salem Districts)	3.37	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.82	39.65
Kalrayan Hills (Salem Districts)	12.48	23.35	15.84	9.94	9.14	75.75
Jawadhu Hills (North Arcot Dt.)	32.03	25.72	29.67	24.97	23.35	140.74
Sitteri Hills (Dharmapuri Dt.)	2.42	2.62	2.62	5.85	5.72	19.23
Kalrayan Hills (South Arcot Dt.)	10.49	10.27	9.02	9.02	9.02	47.82
Pachamalai Hills (Tiruchi Dt.)	-	10.89	2.13	2.13	2.13	17.28
Directorate of Sericulture Salem.	0.35	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	2.23
Total	66.14	86.14	67.57	60.20	62.65	342.70

This programme will benefit 350 tribal families to enable them to cross the poverty line. About 350 acres of land will be brought under mulberry cultivation by the end of 1985-90.

8. MODEL SILK FARM:

Model silk Farm at Kalrayan Hills of Salem District will be established with additional facilities during the

Seventh Plan. For this purpose a sum of Rs.51.15 lakhs will be provided during the Seventh Plan period.

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF CHAWKIE REARING CENTRES:

An additional Chawkie rearing Centre will be established in Jawadhi Hills of North Arcot District. This Centre will have both marketing and reeling facilities. The total outlay proposed for this item including the ongoing scheme covers to Rs.51.76 lakhs.

10. BIVOLTINE SEED ZONE AND DISINFECTION SQUAD:

Bivoltine seed zone with disinfection squad has been organised at Jawadhi Hills of North Arcot District during the Sixth Plan. To maintain the seed zone and meet the recurring expenditure during the Seventh Plan a total provision of Rs.3.50 lakhs has been provided. The details of outlays are as follows:-

		<u>Outlay</u> (Rupees in lakhs)
1985-86	..	0.70
1986-87	..	0.70
1987-88	..	0.70
1988-89	..	0.70
1989-90	..	-0.70-
	Total	<u>3.50</u>

11. PILOT-CUM-SERVICE CENTRE:

Government orders for establishing three Pilot-cum-Service Centres in the Tribal areas have been issued. Provision of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed during 1985-90 for maintenance. The centres will be located at Kolli Hills

Kalrayan Hills of Salem District and one centre at Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District. The outlay for Seventh Plan period are as follows:-

		<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
1985-86	..	9.00
1986-87	..	9.00
1987-88	..	9.00
1988-89	..	9.00
1989-90	..	-9.00-
	Total	<u>45.00</u>

12. ADMINISTRATION AND EXTENSION STAFF:

A separate officer will be sanctioned for the effective implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan scheme in South Arcot/^{and Salem}Districts. The post will be created during the year 1985-86. Provision has also been made for the additional staff to the Directorate of Sericulture, Salem. Total provision of Rs.14.53 will be set apart in the Seventh Plan.

All the above schemes will provide adequate infrastructure facilities and also employment opportunities to tribals to eke out their livelihood.

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	No. of acres to be brought under mulberry.	350 acres	350 ac.	350 ac.	350 ac.	350 ac.	
	No. of beneficiaries	350	350	350	350	350	
1.	Financial assistance to tribals (Subsidy)	7.390	12.425	12.425	12.425	11.535	56.70
2.	Incentive for Bivoltine Cocoons produced by the tribal families	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.27	3.27
3.	Chawkie Rearing Centres	27.40	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	51.76
4.	Seed Cutting Multiplication Farm	5.22	0.26	-	-	-	5.48
5.	P3 Bivoltine Seed Centre-cum-Grainage	-	11.75	18.95	1.95	1.95	
6.	P2 Bivoltine Multiplication Centre	-	-	-	12.30	15.68	62.58
7.	Construction of quarters to existing staff.	-	5.55	-	-	-	5.55
8.	Pilot-cum-Service Centre with marketing facilities	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00
9.	Bivoltine Seed Zone	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
10.	Mulberry expansion	1.08	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	5.76
11.	Administration and Monitoring	3.25	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	14.53
12.	Disinfection Squad	3.06	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	16.18
13.	Cocoon Market with reeling facilities	-	-	-	3.26	3.10	6.36
14.	Model Silk Farm.	7.77	22.59	11.13	5.23	4.43	51.15
15.	Demonstration-cum-training Centre	-	14.88	-	-	-	14.88
	Total	66.120	91.265	66.915	58.975	60.025	342.70

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE:

Out of the total outlay of Rs.342.70 lakhs under sericulture sector a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs is expected to be the Special Central Assistance. They yearwise break up is as follows:-

	State	Special Central Assistance	Total
1985-86	61.14	5.00	66.14
1986-87	88.26	3.00	91.26
1987-88	62.31	4.00	66.31
1988-89	55.97	3.00	58.97
1989-90	57.02	3.00	60.02
	324.70	18.00	342.70

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE:

Under Sericulture an Institutional Finance of Rs.170.00 lakhs is expected during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The details are as follows:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1985-86	34.00
1986-87	34.00
1987-88	34.00
1988-89	34.00
1989-90	34.00
Total	170.00

CHAPTER XVI

E D U C A T I O N .

LEVEL OF LITERACY:

The real cause for the backwardness of the tribals in Tamil Nadu could be traced to the lack of education among them. The literacy rate among the tribals has been estimated as 20.45% as against 46.7% for the general population (1981 Census) The tribals do not resist educational institutions as ^{they in} do the other modern institutions. The level of literacy among tribal females is much lower than it is among their males. The efforts made by certain voluntary organisations have also proved that given the opportunities and facilities, the tribal children will fare as equal to, and some times even better than, the children belonging to other advanced communities.

RETARDING FACTORS:

The Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare is running 80 residential schools in the Tribal areas covered by the Sub-Plan. Besides this, the Forest Department runs 15 Primary Schools and one High School. The Panchayat Unions also run schools. In spite of these efforts, the level of literacy is rather low. The reasons for this is the large scale drop out from these schools. One known factor for the educational backwardness of the tribal is that they utilise the services of their sons and daughters to supplement their incomes. Sending their

children to school is considered as an economic burden on account of the need to provide decent dresses, books, clothes, slates etc. Even the supply of midday meals is not helpful to maintain the regularity of attendance though it certainly is a better incentive. The percentage of drop out ranges from 10-20% of the enrolment. The Sub-Plan will lay special emphasis on factors that ensure better enrolment of children ~~in schools~~ by providing residential Schools, free supply of books, slates etc. Devoted and willing teachers will be attracted by provisions of quarters special pay etc. The aim of all these measures is to bring in as early as possible universal education among the tribals.

The following table gives a picture of hamlets having primary schools, at different distances:

NUMBER OF HAMLETS HAVING PRIMARY SCHOOLS AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES

Sub-Plan(District)	0-1 Km.	1-2 Km.	2-3 Km.	3-5 Km.	5-10 Km.	10-15 Km.	15-20 Km.	20 KM and above	Total
1.Sitheri Hills (Dharmapuri)	12	33	20	-	-	-	-	-	65
2.Pachamalai (Tiruchi)	22	2	14	15	1	-	-	1	55
3.Kalrayan Hills(South Arcot)	27	51	46	8	5	3	4	6	150
4.Jawadhi Hills(North Arcot)	50	14	6	14	10	6	3	-	103
5.Pachamalai (Salem)	-	-	-	33	9	-	-	-	42
6.Aranuthumalai(Salem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
7.Kolli Hills (Salem)	9	17	11	86	78	8	2	1	212
8.Yercaud(Salem)	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
9.Kalrayan Hills(Salem)	7	-	-	25	32	14	-	-	78
Total	137	118	98	181	135	31	9	13	722

To increase the level of literacy among the tribals, 60 Residential Schools will be opened in the Seventh Plan period. The children staying and studying in these Residential Schools will be provided with free food, shelter, books, clothing etc. Each School will cost Rs.2,00,000/- which includes recurring cost towards food charges, pay of staff, cost of books, clothing etc. and also non-recurring cost towards the cost of buildings, utensils and furniture etc. Total cost of 60 schools will be Rs.120.00 lakhs. More schools have been opened in the recently taken over South Arcot Kalrayan Hills and in the areas where there are inadequate schooling facilities.

The Panchayat Unions are not financially sound enough to provide good building for the schools they run. A good building with good atmosphere attracts the young children to school.

Main reasons for the drop-outs could be due to the economic burden on the poor tribal parents to provide books, Slates, uniforms etc. In order to reduce their burden, now the children studying in I to III standards are given free books and slates by the Educational Departments. The AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare Department also gives books and note-books to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Children. The Children not covered under these two programmes will be covered, under VIIth Plan by this Department.

Year-wise distributions are given below:-

Area-wise distribution will be decided later at the time of the commencement of academic year.

		Rs. in lakhs
1985-86	..	12.59
1986-87	..	18.37
1987-88	..	24.37
1988-89	..	30.37
1989-90	..	36.37
Total		<u>122.07</u>

Cut of the total provision of Rs.122.07 lakhs a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be special central Assistance as detailed below:-

		<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1985-86	..	2.00
1986-87	..	2.00
1987-88	..	2.00
1988-89	..	2.00
1989-90	..	2.00
Total		<u>10.00</u>

Besides the above Sub-Plan provision a sum of Rs.402.92 lakhs has also been set apart in the Departmental Budget under Non-Plan head towards the maintenance of the 80 Government Tribal Residential Schools already opened during the Sixth Plan period.

CHAPTER XVII

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The goal of the Health programmes in the tribal areas will be to improve the health of the tribals particularly of those who are not adequately protected, health and nutrition /with a view to promoting their nutritional status, providing sanitary facilities and generally protecting them from epidemic diseases and relieving them from epidemic diseases starting with the most backward areas.

Some of the noted and widely prevalent diseases in the tribal areas are anaemia, Jaundice, rickets, hook-worm, round worm, fungal infection, P.E.M. sexually transmitted diseases is very high. Water born diseases are next in the order of severity. Recently, a blood group analysis has been done in South Arcot Kalrayan Hills the Health surveys have to be conducted to find out /incidence and magnitude of diseases such as T.B. leprosy etc. in the tribal areas.

Therefore several tribal villages and hamlets that lie far away from these centres and are not connected with any type of roads. These are the problem areas. Though Mobile Medical Vans have been established to tackle this problem in certain areas it is felt that mobile medical vans will be able to tackle only ^a part of the problem. This is so because mobile ~~s~~ medical vans cannot visit all the villages on all the days. That means that cases requiring daily attention and treatment, cannot be served effectively. This is not to say that mobile medical vans are not suitable

for the tribal areas. They are useful in their own way for treating certain types of diseases that are basically chronic or those which can lend themselves to treatment at fixed intervals. But there are other diseases which require daily attention. To meet the latter types of diseases it is necessary to locate dispensaries at convenient points. Generally, the tribals by and large, feel shy of reporting at a hospital whenever they fall sick. To meet this problem, there should be Social Workers who could go to their homes and fetch them. The strategy will therefore be a combination of Public Health Centres and Medical Vans.

Cases of maternity deserve a special mention here. Due to inaccessibility of certain areas like Kalrayan Hills, it is found extremely difficult to present to take cases of emergency to any Health Centres. Sometimes, it even takes a day or two to take a patient to the nearest Maternity Centre. This is really pitiable.

Though there is no resistance as such to allopathic medicines from the tribals and they are also conversant with them. The feasibility of setting up of indigenous medical centres are also under examination for herbal medicines. Since the tribal areas are sparsely populated, it is proposed to open more MCH Centres. In some Public Health Centres also there will be specialised wings attached, to treat widely prevalent diseases like S.T.D.

Medical personnel generally hesitate to work in tribal areas. Therefore, incentives like compensatory allowances and free residential quarters are allotted to attract medical personnel. Incentives would be in the form of decent living accommodation, transport, special pay etc.

School Health Programme is given special attention. There is no need for a separate hierarchy for this. The Medical personnel posted to these areas will be suitably involved in the total health programme of the community including that of children.

All health programmes contemplated for the tribal areas will also include integrated Child Care programme. This will be an umbrella of health programmes including nutrition feeding for children and expectant and nursing mothers as also immunisation to children and mothers. The existing nutrition and health programme will be sought to be integrated in such a way that ultimately a well-kit package of services is made available to the target group. Suitable adaptations will be made to the existing programmes to suit the tribal areas.

As diseases of malnutrition will tell adversely upon the development of human resources special attention will be paid to nutrition programme. Particularly special efforts will be taken to remove the nutritional diseases among ~~sch~~ children such as Kwashiorker and marasmus. To this end the nutrition programme viz. the Pre-School programme will be designed. Immunisation programme will also be given priority.

The programmes themselves will be so devised that their benefits accrue first to the more advanced sickly regions. The logistics of delivery of the benefits will be suitably worked out.

HEALTH

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES AND FAMILY PROGRAMME FOR

1985-90

1. OPENING OF GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES:

As the size of the tribal areas are small it has been decided to open Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres as suggested by the Union Planning Commission. It is proposed to construct ten ^{Six} bedded ward in the Government dispensaries of Top Sengattupatti (Trichy District) Karumathurai (Salem District) Kalrayan Hills (South Arcot) Pachamalai (Salem) Sitteri Hills (Dharmapuri) Pudurnadu, Jawadhi Hills (North Arcot). It has ^{also} been proposed to provide Ambulance vans to the 6 Government dispensaries. Construction of six bedded maternity ward with operation theatre and post-mortum shed in 3 Government dispensaries at Sitteri Hills, Pachamalai Hills and Kolli Hills. Apart from this, improvement of water supply facilities to the dispensaries will also be made during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. For making the above facilities a provision of Rs.143.68 lakhs has been set apart in the Seventh ~~Five~~ Year Plan. For the maintenance of the ~~existing~~ six dispensaries and Ambulance vans provisions of Rs.83.44 lakhs has also been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Totally a provision of Rs.227.12 lakhs has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan

under Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare.

The existing Mobile medical unit will be continued during the Seventh Plan period.

Primary Health Centre at Nammiyampattu (Jawadhi Hills) Kilakadu, Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District:-

(Director of Primary Health Centre)

It is proposed to open two primary health centre one at Nammiyampattu of Jawadhi Hills and another at Kilakadu Village of Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District. Provision of Rs.71.88 lakhs has been made during the Seventh Plan period. The details of outlay are as follows:-

1985-86	Rs. 35.94
1986-87	Rs. 35.94

	Rs. 71.88

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre:-

Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine:

In inaccessible tribal areas the lack of medical facilities is so keenly felt in the field of maternity * are left without any proper medical care for want of such facilities. In certain cases it takes even a day or two to reach the nearest maternity Centre. Therefore 45 sub-centres will be opened during 1985-90. The details are as follows:-

* Child Welfare Centres. Some times some serious cases of maternity

	No. of centres	Recurring	Non- recurring	Total
<u>SALEM:</u>				
Kolli Hills	9	9.00	1.35	10.35
Yercaud Hills	8	8.00	1.20	9.20
Kalrayan Hills	6	6.00	0.90	6.90
Aranthumalai	3	3.00	0.45	3.45
Pachamalai	3	3.00	0.45	3.45
<u>NORTH ARCOT:</u>				
Jawadhi Hills	2	2.00	0.30	2.30
<u>SOUTH ARCOT:</u>				
Kalrayan Hills	2	2.00	0.30	2.30
<u>DHARMAFURI:</u>				
Sitteri Hills	4	4.00	0.60	4.60
<u>TRICHY:</u>				
Pachamalai	3	8.00	1.20	9.20
	45	45.00	6.75	51.75

For the maintenance of the existing sub-centres a provision of Rs.33.50 lakhs has been made during the Seventh Plan period.

NUTRITION AND SOCIAL WELFARE
PRE SCHCOLS:

As a Welfare measure to rural working women and to inculcate good habits from young age, pre-school for children between the age group 2½-5 years are opened. Another objective of the programme is to improve the

nutrition status of the children and mothers. To improve the nutrition status of the young children, they will be given their nutrition supplement. Each school will be provided with educational and play equipments.

As far as possible, wherever tribal residential schools are functioning, these pre-schools will be opened with the complex of the residential schools, so that they will serve as pre-primary-cum-primary school. The question of training and appointing the wives of the tribal residential school teachers if they are unemployed, as Balasevikas will be considered and implemented wherever feasible.

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
i) Directorate of Medical Services & Family Welfare						
1. Maintenance of 14 dispensaries 2 Mobile medical unit and 4 vans	11.84	17.00	17.00	17.00	20.60	83.44
2. Construction of 10 bedded ward in the six Government dispensaries	27.00	34.10	10.80	10.50	10.10	92.50
3. Provision of ambulance van to six Government dispensaries	2.54	3.60	4.80	4.76	4.76	20.46
4. Construction of six bedded maternity ward in 3 Government dispensaries	3.63	4.80	6.06	7.41	8.82	30.72
	45.01	59.50	38.66	39.67	44.28	227.12
ii) Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine						
5. Maintenance of SubCentre	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	33.50
6. Opening of 45 sub-centres: Recurring	2.00	4.00	8.00	16.00	15.00	45.00
Non-recurring	1.51	1.49	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.75
	10.21	12.19	15.95	23.95	22.95	85.25
iii) Directorate of Primary Health Centre:						
New Scheme						
Primary Health Centre Recurring	12.50	12.50	-	-	-	25.00
Non-recurring	23.44	23.44	-	-	-	46.88
	35.94	35.94				71.88
<u>Nutrition</u>						
Directorate of Social Welfare	33.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	19.00	115.00

CHAPTER - XVI.

DRINKING WATER.

In all the Tribal Sub-Plan areas drinking water facilities are not adequate. The type of existing water supply arrangements now available in the different Sub-Plan area are furnished below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Hill	Open well	Open well and bore well	Bore well with H.P.	Piped water supply	Unprotected sources like streams	Total
1.	Jawadhu hill	140	25	8	2	93	268
2.	Elagiri	9	-	-	3	1	13
3.	Sitheri	53	19	1	4	22	99
4.	Vathalmalai	9	-	-	-	-	9
5.	Arunoothumalai	13	1	1	1	1	22
6.	Kolli Hill	81	-	59	-	115	255
7.	Yercaud	57	-	9	5	6	77
8.	Pachamalai	56	28	1	10	5	100
9.	Kalrayan	116	26	23	5	91	266
Total		539	99	107	30	334	1109

Source: MASTER PLAN.

Prepared by: Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board,
Madras-5.

These water sources, are contaminated. Protected drinking water is not available to the tribals. The provision of drinking water in the tribal area is therefore accorded top priority as the traditional sources of drinking water in tribal areas are usually the breeding

grounds for disease causing germs.

The Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department is implementing a programme for providing drinking water facilities in and outside tribal Sub-Plan areas.

In habitations where no water supply system is available and the people depend upon the traditional sources, like stream, pools etc., proposals have now been mooted based on the population available in the particular habitation to provide open or bore well depending upon the nature of the soil and availability of ground water or a combined water supply scheme with overhead tanks, power pump etc., in places where the electricity can be easily obtained. In providing sources as bore wells, the situation prevailing in the area about the approach road has also been taken into consideration. Wherever the approach road is available and the machinery can be transported to those habitations, bore wells have been proposed. In some of the habitations where bore wells cannot be provided but the water level is very low and the people are facing difficulty in drawing water from the well, it is proposed to have hand pump fixed in the well with all precautionary measures by ~~providing~~ providing sanitary arrangements, to safeguard the source against possible pollution.

BASIS FOR UNIT RATES ADOPTED:

The unit rates adopted for the schemes proposed under the Master Plan are mainly based upon the schedule

of rates pertaining to the district concerned. Anyhow special consideration has been given taking into the difficult accessibility and the location of the various habitations like approach road, foot path, etc., and based on the experience gained for the past 5 years in executing the schemes in tribal areas, the unit rates have been adopted. Rates for improvements are proposed according to the existing conditions of the sources. The rates as adopted for various works are furnished below:-

Borewell with hand pump	-	Rs.30,000
Borewell with power pump	-	Rs.75,000 to 1,00,000
Open well	-	Rs.60,000 to 90,000
Improvements	-	Rs. 1,000 to 15,000

Programme for the Seventh Plan:

During the Seventh Plan period 466 tribal habitations will be provided with protected water supply and the outlay required will be Rs.150/- lakhs.

The details of the outlay is furnished below:-

District	No. of habitations	Outlay required during 1985-90 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Tiruchirapalli	14	5.00
2. Dharmapuri	43	14.94
3. South Arcot	9	4.50
4. North Arcot	177	58.66
5. Salem	223	66.90
	<u>466</u>	<u>150.00</u>

PART - III
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES.

CHAPTER XIX

P R I M I T I V E G R O U P S.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs have so far identified the following five tribes as Primitive Tribes in Tamil Nadu (1) Kotas; (2) Paniyans (3) Todas (4) Kurumbas and (5) Malayalis. In South Arcot Kalrayan Hills, Apart from this, the following tribes have been identified as Primitive Tribes by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the approval of the Government of India on this is awaited; The additional particulars called for by the Government of India are being gathered.

1. Sholagas
2. Kadars
3. Kattunaiyakans
4. Uralies
5. Inulars
6. Palliyans
7. Palleyan
8. Palliyars(Palinjars)
9. Mudugan(Muduvan)
10. Muthuvan
11. Kanikarans (Kanis) and
12. Malasars.

The project Reports submitted earlier to Government of India are now under revision as per the Government of India instructions and additional particulars called for. Under the Primitive Tribes programme the mainstress is on development

of the tribal individuals households. Therefore the schemes are family-oriented. Special stress is laid on the problems of health and education. The main thrust of direction will be towards full employment/^{to} these tribes. The approach to project preparation is family oriented and group oriented. The central problem for each group will be identified and the programmes woven around to tackle that central problems.

In determin^{ing} in their primitiveness one of the following three yard sticks or more than one of them have been applied. They are: (i) Pre-Agricultural level of technology; (ii) Pre-literacy level; (iii) Precarious ecological balance.

Project Reports on the development of these tribals have been prepared and they are now under revision, based on the additional particulars called for by the Government of India. During 1984-85 certain schemes like the supply of buffaloes, milch animals, construction of houses were sanctioned for the development of primitive tribes in the Nilgiris District and the Scheme are being implemented by the Collector of Nilgiris and Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing Development Corporation.

During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) a tentative provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made. Additional funds will be applied for based on the specific schemes, received from the Collectors and Heads of Departments later.

CHAPTER XX
DISPERSED GROUPS

The Tribal Sub-Plan covers only tribals who live in the nine I.T.D.Ps. in five districts. These Integrated Tribal Development Project areas have been identified after adopting the Modified Area Development Approach. The programmes under the development of Primitive Tribes cover about 45,000 tribals in six districts. The tribals not covered either by the Sub-Plan or by the Primitive Tribes programme and who are highly dispersed are classified as Dispersed Groups. They are about 1.27 lakhs in number and they are widely scattered throughout the State.

The dispersed tribals are generally extremely poor, illiterate and unskilled. Family based economic programmes aiming at increasing the income of these families will help these tribals to develop. The family based programmes will be supported by education programmes and health programmes. Besides suitably agricultural programmes will also be taken up in respect of small holders.

Though Dispersed Groups are to be found in practically all the districts, a fairly large size of them in typical conditions of dispersed is to be found in Chengalpattu District. Most of these tribals are irulars. Their number^{is} /about 27,000 as per 1971 census and will be more now.

The following table shows the location of the areas of inhabitation of the dispersed tribals:

Name of the District	No. of Dispersed Tribals	Dispersal of Tribal Location at Tribal Habitates.
1.	2.	3.
1. Salem	27,485	Paithur Hills, Palamalai, Jambouthumalai, Jarugumalai, Bodamalai and other places except Sub-Plan areas.
2. North Arcot	32,021	Throughout the District except Sub-Plan areas
3. Dharmapuri	13,617	Detumugulalam hills areas and other places except Sub-Plan areas
4. South Arcot	-	Occurance reported in Gingee Taluk figures not available
5. Tiruchirapalli	7,985	Throughout the district except Sub-Plan areas and Lalgudi, Manaparai and Kulathur Taluks
6. Madurai	2,506	Throughout the district except Low Palani Hills, Kodaikanals, Sirumalai and Vedaundur and Melur Taluks.
7. Ramanathapuram	951	Throughout the district except Shenbagathope and Tirupathur, Manamadurai, Devakottai, Ilayankudi Mudukulathur, Thiruchuly and Aruppukottai Taluks
8. Coimbatore	1,226	Throughout the District
9. Kanyakumari	286	Throughout the district except Pechipani, Pathukani and Kayalikerai
10. The Nilgiris	7,511	Throughout the district
11. Tirunelveli	1,234	Throughout the district except Papanasam Upper Dam and Shenkottai Tiruchendur and Vilathikulam Taluk
12. Chengalpattu	27,189	Throughout the district
13. Thanjavur	922	Throughout the district except Mannargudi and Peravurani taluks.
14. Pudukottai	102	Throughout the district
15. Madras	925	In select places in the city of Madras
Total	1,26,667	

The following type of programmes are proposed for implementation for the development of dispersed tribals:

1. Organisation of Trade Co-operatives.
2. Organisation of Sheep/milch animals breeding societies
3. Organisation of village Industries
4. Collection of Forest Produce
5. Assignment of cultivable land.
6. Assignment of house sites and provision of housing facilities
7. Opening of Pre-Schools.
8. Opening of Government Tribal Residential Schools
9. Drinking Water facilities
10. Formation of link roads; and
11. Medical facilities.

1. (During the year 1978-79, one Government Tribal Residential School has been opened at Kodungaiyur of Chengalpattu District. During the Seven Plan period an allocation of Rs.0.50 lakhs is made. This amount will be spent by formulating family oriented schemes for the uplift of Dispersed Groups in consultation with the Collectors

CHAPTER XXI

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL POLICY

A. STRUCTURE:

The administrative structure for the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan in Tamil Nadu is basically the general administrative structure that exists already, consisting of the various departments of Government at the State, District and field levels. The Tamil Nadu Tribal Development Authority with the Chief Minister as Chairman, is a policy framing and guiding authority with a review function as well. At the district level, the District Collectors are the Project authorities. At the Integrated Tribal Development Project level, the concerned Block Development Officers or Divisional District Development Officers or the Personal Assistant to the Collectors are the Project Co-ordinators. For South Arcot Kalrayans, there is a Special Officer with head-quarters at Vellimalai inside the Integrated Tribal Development Project area.

The Departmental Officers are in-charge of the actual implementation of the schemes at the field level. Since the sanction under Tribal Sub-Plan are debited to the different functional major heads, this arrangement works well. Under the Tribal Development Authority, there are Sub-Committees functioning in each district under the Chairmanship of the concerned District Collectors. At the State Level, however, the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department, is in overall

charge of issue of sanctions. The Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department is assisted by the Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare in formulation of plans, as also in assessing the impact of implementation. The Officer on Special Duty and supporting staff in the Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare office also assist the Project Authorities in the preparation of plans, project reports and incharge of preparation of Sub-Plan and other documents at the State Level, besides taking up special studies to understand specific problems of tribal development. The line of command is perfectly alright. The B.D.O.s (Block Development Officer) who are at the field level are directly under the control of the Collectors. Therefore the control and Supervision of the work by the Project Authorities (Collectors) is no problem. The blocks that are covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas are not unwieldy^d. The existing size is easily manageable.

There is a separate agency for the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP). However, there is better coordination between the B.D.O. and Integrated Rural Development Project implementing agency. The Extension Officers in the blocks are fully utilised to educate the people and also to implement the programmes of Integrated Tribal Development Project besides the departmental staff.

The Tamilnadu Tribal Development Authority is a policy framing body and also reviewing body. There is an advisory body called T.T.A.C. which consist of tribal representatives. This council serves as a forum for expressing the views of the Scheduled Tribes representation

B. DELEGATION OF POWERS:

As has been said earlier, the Tribal Development Authority is an advisory and guiding body. The actual sanctions are issued by Government. The sanctions generally are based on the broad guidelines given by the Authority. This Authority is headed by the Honble Chief Minister.

At the District Level, the departmental officers implement the programmes under the overall supervision of the District Collectors and under the technical supervision of the concerned Heads of Departments. Though no financial powers as such have been delegated to the Project Authorities, enough flexibility is introduced in plan implementation by according expeditious Government concurrence to reasonable diversions within the major heads. Innovative techniques in implementation are encouraged where decisions could be taken at the District Collector's level or at the Heads of Departments level. Diversions are made according to the requirements of the locality by the Project Authorities (Collectors) and Heads of Departments and ratification of the Government are obtained later. No particular difficulty is experienced under this arrangement.

C. PERSONNEL POLICY:

It has been recognised that though the administrative machinery will hold the key for success in the new endeavour the real key for success will however remain with the personnel who will man it. It has also been recognised that the administrative structure should be so evolved as to enable it to face the challenges and acquire the dynamism which will lead to innovations and setting the pace for socio-economic change in the tribal areas. The new development effort will have to concentrate on setting right the damages already caused to the tribal economy and society. The need for selecting suitable personnel for implementing the tribal development programmes has also been fully recognised. Persons with the necessary aptitude and interest in the work are generally preferred for such work. There is also another angle to this problem. That is, if the personnel are to be happy working in the tribal areas, then it becomes necessary to give them some incentives as also provide certain basic amenities because of the general hardships involved in working in tribal areas. To alleviate the difficulties in working in the tribal areas, sufficient funds have been provided to create basic infrastructure like medical facilities, roads, schooling etc.

To provide monetary incentives, the Seventh Finance Commission has approved the rates of Special Compensatory Allowance payable to the transferable Government Servants working in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. Besides, there are

already some incentives like Hill allowance, winter allowance, warm clothing advances, etc. to the Government servants working in these areas.

Housing still remains a major problem in tribal areas. The programme of providing quarters to the servants working in the tribal areas is already under implementation in Tamil Nadu. This has further been activated by the award of the Seventh Finance Commission. The Seventh Finance Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.72.00 lakhs for construction of 288 houses each house costing Rs.25,000/-. Our past experience is that it is difficult to construct houses within Rs.25,000/- in hilly areas. Because, the construction materials have to be transported by head load, construction skilled workers have to be taken from plains. Because of these factors, there is need for a 60% increase over the cost of construction in plains. The Seventh Finance Commission has insisted that the State Government should also invest not less than the amount invested with the annual increment of 6%. The State Government's investment could be used to fill the gap between the estimated cost and the Seventh Finance Commission award.

The recommendation of the Maheswar Prasad Group regarding the provision of leave travel concessions, more casual leave to cover the journey in hilly areas, childrens' education allowance are under consideration of this Government. The population of tribal is small and that also very scattered.

Therefore there appears to be no need for an universal programme of training. However orientation trainings are conducted for the staff working in the tribal areas. Government have also been addressed that the Orientation Course should be conducted for the field level officials working in Integrated Tribal Development Project areas for a minimum of 20 days and orders of the Government are awaited.

EIGHTH FINANCE COMMISSION:

Eighth Finance Commission have also been set up for the period from 1984-85 to 1988-89 and this will also take care for granting special compensatory allowances to the transferable Government Servants working in Tribal areas and also programmed to construct quarters to the Government Servants working in tribal areas.

CHAPTER XXII

PLANNING AND EVALUATION AND RESEARCH.

The concept and strategy of the Tribal Sub-Plan has now well settled and is in full swing. The method of Planning, evaluation and research have to be redefined now in the context of this new approach to the problem of tribal development. In project formulation, the specific problem of each tribal area is identified, as the socio-economic topography of the area is articulated, past experience is reviewed and a pragmatic strategy of development is presented in keeping with the resource constraints. There are quite a few aspects which need further attention during implementation of the programmes. There are also important areas of Planning at the project level where traditional institutions have a major role to play including the field of special reform, building up the strength of the community etc. Other areas where the local institutions will be useful are in the field of education and in the implementation of feeding programmes. Community/Citizens Education Programme and awareness to and acceptance of developmental efforts.

a. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PLANNING AT GRASS ROOT LEVEL:

The Planning exercise at the project level, at the district level and at the state level has to be done with meticulous care and a large mass of data from development and regulatory departments as also from other sources have to be collected, sifted, collated and presented in

a form that will bring into focus all the above points. The Research Cell in the Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Office ^{is} in-charge of preparation of the Plans. At the State level, it is in direct charge of preparing the Sub-Plan and allied exercises. At the I.T.D.P. level and at the district level also, the Cell assists the concerned authorities in the preparation of their exercises. The Cell also undertakes special studies to find out the incidence and extent of specific problems in tribal areas for use in plan formulation, decision making etc. Besides the above, Government have also sanctioned certain special studies and surveys to private research organisations on specific problems, relating to tribal areas. All these materials are used in the planning and decision making process. The Bench mark Survey entrusted to the Statistics Department has since been completed by that Department. The results of this Survey has been used for the planning and also in preparation of Sub-Plan and Integrated Tribal Development Project reports.

b. Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes implemented under the Tribal Sub-Plan are essential for a systematic feed back and timely assesment of the progress with particular reference to realisation of objectives. As far as monitoring works is concerned, the Project Authorities have been sending information to the State level

where it is consolidated for review by the Commissioner and Secretary. This is found to be rather weak and hence it is proposed to adopt the various recommendations of the Department of the Working Group on Monitoring and Evaluation of Tribal Development and Development of Backward Classes constituted by the Government of India for the monitoring and evaluation of the Sub-Plan programmes. Tables T.D.I T.D.II, T.D.III, and TDSCD.II prescribed by the working Group for the State Government together information have been communicated to the concerned State Officer who are incharge of tribal development and the data has now started flowing in. Government have issued orders recently strengthening the Research Cell by sanctioning additional staff for taking over responsibilities connected with the monitoring and the staff sanctioned will be utilised for this

Regarding REvaluation, there is already an Evaluation Unit under the Control of the Finance Department which is undertaking evaluation of the schemes implemented, that are referred to it by Government. According to the decisions taken at the Tribal Research Institute meeting held at Delhi, efforts are being taken to evaluate

Integrated Tribal Development Project Kolli Hills and LAMP Co-operative Society at Jawadhi Hills by this Directorate Government have also been addressed to sanction necessary staff to take up the above evaluation studies and orders of the Government are awaited.

Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, several field level officers are working in the Tribal areas. They are drawn from different departments. It was therefore decided to expose them to ideas on and approach to tribal development so that they could better appreciate the logic behind the approach and the objectives behind the schemes. Accordingly an Orientation Courses for field level officers working in the tribal areas of the State was conducted in the month of October 1977. It is proposed to revise the course by extending the period of training for 20 days. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government. The courses will be organised by the Research Cell and Tribal Research Centre, Ootacamund. The recommendations of the Group on Administrative Arrangements and Personnel Policy in Tribal Areas (under the Chairmanship of Thiru Maheswar Prasad) on universal training programme intensive orientation in training select, personnel etc. will be borne in mind in ~~the~~^{the} coming years.

The following are some of the salient facts and figures relating to the activities of the Research Cell. Tribal population in Tamil Nadu being small, only a Tribal Research Cell was set up in the year 1976 instead of a full fledged tribal Research Institute. During 1983 Tribal Research Centre, Ootacamund a wing of Tamil Nadu University, Thanjavur has been organised and it is functioning for taking up research studies on tribals. The following studies have been undertaken by the Expert Cell/Research Cell;

* ~~Contact~~ and steps will be taken to have more training programmes for personnel working in tribal areas in the

Expert Cell

- i. Draft Sub-Plan of Kalrayan Hills
- ii. Draft Sub-Plan for the Integrated Area Development of Tribal Areas in Tamil Nadu; and
- iii. Monographs on Primitive Tribes.

Research Cell

- iv. Final Sub-Plan for Tribal Development in Tamilnadu
- v. Quick Study on Indebtedness among tribals
- vi. Report on the problems of Land Alienation in Tribal Areas.
- vii. Review of schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan
- viii. Quick study in the nature of land alienation in Tribal areas
- ix. Preparation of Annual Plans;
- x. Preparation of Working Group Reports for the State Planning Commission, relating to tribal development as part of larger Adi Dravidar ~~xxx~~ Welfare Programmes and
- xi. Study on Education of Tribal Children in Tamil Nadu (in progress)

Besides the above, the Research Cell assisted the preparation of the Integrated Tribal Development Programme Reports of Yercaud, Kolli Hills, Pachamalai (Salem) Pachamalai (Tiruchirapalli) Kalrayan Hills(Salem) Kalrayan Hills(South Arcot), Aranuthumalai, Javadhi Hills and Sitteri Hills. It also assisted in the preparation of the Project Reports on ~~Primitive~~ Tribes relating to seventeen Tribal communities identified so far. The preparation of Project Report on Dispersed Groups is also effectively supported by the Cell. The Government have recently issued orders sanctioning additional staff to strengthen the Research Cell of this Directorate. The staff will be utilised fully and monitoring and evaluation of Tribal Sub-Plan will be taken up

SEVENTH PLAN 1985-90 SECTORWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	State Plan Outlay						Special Central Assistance					
	1985-86 2.	86-87 3.	87-88 4.	88-89 5.	89-90 6.	Total 7.	1985-86 8.	86-87 9.	87-88 10.	88-89 11.	89-90 12.	Total 13.
<u>A. Tribal Sub-Plan</u>												
1. Horticulture	36.26	35.52	35.55	35.52	35.52	178.37	36.00	27.00	29.00	27.00	27.00	146.00
2. Animal Husbandry	20.75	16.06	16.04	16.04	16.04	84.93	24.00	26.00	23.00	26.00	26.00	130.00
3. Forestry	39.40	45.85	43.40	51.45	52.90	238.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	35.00
4. Co-operation	75.86	94.84	60.44	40.59	42.24	310.97	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	80.00
5. Minor Irrigation	10.00	10.00	16.00	14.00	16.00	66.00	10.00	11.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	38.00
6. Communication	108.56	43.86	43.86	43.86	43.86	284.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Village Industries	25.13	31.81	30.29	31.73	36.41	155.37	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.50	13.00
8. Sericulture	61.14	38.26	62.31	55.97	57.02	324.70	5.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	18.00
9. Nutrition	33.00	20.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	115.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Community Development	4.55	5.06	5.07	5.06	5.06	24.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Education	12.59	18.37	24.37	30.37	36.37	122.07	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
12. D.M.S. & F.W.	25.01	44.50	23.66	24.67	29.28	147.12	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	80.00
13. D.F.H. & P.M.	5.21	9.19	11.95	21.95	20.95	69.25	5.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	16.00

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
14. Director of Primary Health Centre.		25.94	31.94	--	--	--	57.88	10.00	4.00	--	--	--	14.00	
15. Electrification		25.00	30.00	35.00	30.00	26.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	
16. Housing		0.52	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.63	--	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	
17. Drinking Water		75.00	50.00	25.00	--	--	150.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	
18. Manpower and Employment.		3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	16.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	
19. Tribal Research and Development.		5.20	6.55	7.40	7.75	7.60	34.50	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	5.00	
20. Soil conserva- tion.		20.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	26.82	121.82	--	--	--	--	--	--	
21. Primitive Tribes		--	--	--	--	--	--	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00	
C. Dispersed Tribes		0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	
TOTAL		612.57	607.28	495.82		475.55				119.00		109.50	110.00	602.00
						457.44		2643.66	149.00		114.50			

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
14. Director of Primary Health Centre.													
15. Eletrification													
16. Housing													
17. Drinking Water													
18. Manpower and Employment													
19. Tribal Research and Development													
20. Soil Conservation													
21. Director of Adi- Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2-00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.56	7.56
B. Primitive Tribes													
C. Dispersed Tribes-													
TOTAL	149.08	152.27	152.30	152.27	153.28	759.20	90.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	90.56	447.56	

TRIBAL SUB PLAN: ALLOCATION AND/EXPENDITURE DURING FIFTH PLAN AND MEDIUM TERM PLAN. (Rs.in lakhs)

Head of Departments.	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		GRAND TOTAL	
	outlay*	Expenditure	Outlay*	Expenditure	Outlay*	Expenditure	Outlay*	Expenditure	Outlay (Col.2 +4+6+ 8)	Expendi- ture (col.3+ 5+7+9)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Agriculture	2.21	4.00	13.77	15.00	26.76	25.75	35.00	26.08	77.74	71.84
2. Animal Husbandry	4.00	5.00	16.50	16.00	30.00	17.64	29.31	22.02	79.81	60.66
3. Forestry	3.42	4.19	6.35	8.00	17.60	11.73	22.50	12.57	49.87	36.49
4. Co-operation	16.13	15.00	24.00	15.00	10.00	7.87	25.00	18.67	75.13	56.54
5. Minor Irrigation	1.55	--	20.16	5.00	10.17	10.17	10.00	3.13	41.88	18.30
6. Communication	66.35	50.00	28.50	45.00	32.47	21.67	45.66	45.10	172.98	161.77
7. Village Industries.	0.78	0.78	3.00	1.00	5.36	5.36	9.00	6.84	18.14	13.98
8. Education.	0.22	10.00	21.24	15.00	21.20	21.20	20.00	15.68	62.66	61.88
9. Health	5.85	3.00	6.00	9.00	15.30	15.30	20.50	12.42	47.65	39.72
10. Social Welfare.	1.31	2.03	1.98	5.00	10.77	10.77	13.50	6.39	27.56	24.19
11. Electrification.	--	--	10.00	10.00	7.00	7.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	27.00
12. Housing	--	--	1.50	--	3.37	3.37	--	--	4.87	3.37
13. Drinking Water	--	--	--	--	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00
14. Tribal Research and Development.	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.53	3.00	1.53	3.00
TOTAL	101.82	94.00	153.00	144.00	200.00	168.84	254.00	191.90	708.82	598.74

* Expenditure includes flow from General Sector also.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE SIXTH PLAN PERIOD

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Sector	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Outlay	Expenditure *	Outlay	Expenditure*	Outlay	Expenditure*	Outlay	Expenditure upto 31.3.84*	Outlay	Total Expenditure upto 30.9.84**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Agriculture	40.00	35.23	44.00	22.73	71.16	29.94	76.00	29.10	62.50	5.50
2.	Animal Husbandry	30.00	21.07	32.00	17.43	33.10	25.95	33.30	26.81	35.90	4.42
3.	Forestry	37.66	35.09	45.90	34.56	30.95	33.22	52.50	42.70	53.00	23.99
4.	Co-operation	50.55	34.80	58.60	31.29	51.05	18.50	55.00	23.03	55.00	---
5.	Minor Irrigation	10.00	3.00	10.60	1.99	11.25	11.78	13.00	12.59	17.00	2.49
6.	Communication	54.28	50.16	55.30	188.83	105.10	150.76	175.00	177.02	198.41	92.03
7.	Village Industries	21.71	8.65	27.80	9.53	31.00	19.06	40.85	15.58	53.00	9.39
8.	Education	28.30	23.00	32.55	19.97	39.30	34.11	49.79	45.99	68.98	22.13
9.	Health										
10.	Social Welfare	40.00	25.19	44.00	14.27	42.58	22.31	53.78	42.84	59.76	2.86
11.	Electrification	12.00	10.15	13.20	12.00	14.50	17.04	16.51	17.39	20.00	---
12.	Housing.	0.35	---	2.30	---	1.35	1.31	1.50	1.50	2.63	0.15
13.	Drinking Water	20.00	25.00	22.00	12.00	19.00	19.00	25.00	25.94	50.00	11.24
14.	Tribal Research and Development.	0.40	1.18	4.40	2.65	1.00	0.53	1.26	2.50	2.25	---
15.	Other Schemes.	---	---	---	---	0.02	---	7.09	6.03	8.82	1.15
TOTAL		345.25	267.52	392.65	367.25	451.36	381.51	600.00	469.02	687.25	175.35

* Expenditure includes flow from general sector

** Provisional

State : TAMIL NADU.

Statement : T.S.P. - I

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 TRIBAL SUB PLAN

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development.	SIXTH PLAN (1980-85)			1980-83 (ACTUAL)			1983-84 Actual expenditure		
		State Plan outlay	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total outlay.	State Plan outlay	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total outlay.	State Plan outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
<u>1. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES:</u>										
1.	Agriculture crop Husbandry.	12203.00	164.10	1.34	7568.58	89.29	1.18 0.17	4952.52	25.23	0.50
2.	Research and Education.	1300.00	-	-	378.20	-	-	370.81	-	-
3.	Land Reforms.	181.00	-	-	13.89	-	-	5.00	-	-
4.	Marketing Storage and Ware Housing.	500.00	-	-	228.82	-	-	89.08	-	-
5.	Special area programme for Rural Development.	8600.00	-	-	-	-	-	2688.37	-	-

Sl. No. Head of Development.		1984-85-85 anticipated expenditure.			SEVENTH PLAN(1985-90) proposed outly.			1985-86 proposed outlay.		
1.	2.	State Plan outlay.	Flow to Tribal sub-plan.	Percentage to total plan outlay.	State plan outlay	Flow to Tribal Plan outlay	Percentage to total plan outlay.	State Plan outlay.	Flow to Tribal Plan outlay	Percentage to total plan outlay.
		12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
1.	Agriculture crop Husbandry.	5203.22	48.50	0.93	27090.00	324.37	1.19	40,60.52	72.26	1.78
2.	Research and Education.	395.80	-	-	2870.00	-	-	484.62	-	-
3.	Land Reforms.	20.00	-	-	420.00	-	-	16.50	-	-
4.	Marketing Storeage and Ware Housing.	95.80	-	-	1120.00	-	-	47.87	-	-
5.	Special area programme for Rural Development.	2704.82	-	-	19110.00	-	-	2831.75	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
6. Minor Irrigation.		3940.00	51.65	1.31	3211.93	11.89	0.37	509.99	13.15	2.58
7. Soil and Water Conservation.		1800.00	64.80	3.60	1379.04	3.65	0.26	566.29	9.62	1.70
8. Animal Husbandry.		3353.00	162.05	4.83	1412.23	68.80	4.87	558.15	26.94	4.82
9. Dairy Development.		580.00	-	-	151.01	-	-	114.35	-	-
10. Fisheries.		2400.00	-	-	555.89	-	-	350.44	-	-
11. Forests.		5900.00	253.71	4.30	3046.77	102.07	3.35	1609.35	42.70	2.65
12. Community Development.		12000.00	-	-	20867.58	0.02	-	3229.32	-	-
13. Special and Backward areas.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institute.		550.00	-	-	36.39	-	-	68.00	-	-
15. Food.		100.00	-	-	519.24	-	-	299.47	-	-
16. Co-operation.		2533.00	307.60	12.14	1755.64	79.699	4.53	1005.36	25.44	2.53
17. Water Development and Flood Control.		1779.00	-	-	7546.62	-	-	5262.45	-	-

1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
6. Minor Irrigation.		805.18	17.00	2.11	8750.00	104.00	1.18	556.01	20.00	3.60
7. Soil and Water conservation.		563.19	14.00	2.49	3990.00	121.82	3.05	583.04	20.00	3.43
8. Animal Husbandry.		594.33	35.90	6.04	7420.00	214.93	2.90	376.97	44.75	11.87
9. Dairy Development.		56.83	-	-	1260.00	-	-	93.24	-	-
10. Fisheries.		395.16	-	-	5320.00	-	-	205.76	-	-
11. Forests.		1687.49	53.00	3.14	13090.00	273.00	2.08	1786.25	49.40	2.76
12. Community Development		3183.65	1.00	0.03	26810.00	24.80	0.09	2509.88	4.55	0.18
13. Special and Backward areas.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institute.		45.00	-	-	1190.00	-	-	50.03	-	-
15. Food.		340.85	-	-	210.00	-	-	56.13	-	-
16. Co-operation.		167.88	55.00	32.76	5600.00	390.97	6.98	146.74	95.86	65.32
17. Water Development and Flood Control.		5903.44	-	-	39480.00	-	-	4927.46	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
18. Power Development.	102280.00	73.25	0.07	52491.91	39.63	0.08	18000.00	-	-	-
19. Industries - Medium & Large.	8992.00	-	-	9047.57	-	-	3390.71	-	-	-
20. Village and Small Industries.	8000.00	176.41	2.20	5729.12	36.16	0.63	2289.24	19.45	0.84	-
21. Mining and meta-- llurgical Industries.	185.00	-	-	85.99	-	-	217.16	-	-	-
22. Ports Light Houses and Shipping.	900.00	-	-	238.85	-	-	179.18	-	-	-
23. Roads and Bridges.	13900.00	326.48	2.35	6802.86	368.25	5.41	3125.05	178.58	5.71	-
24. Road and Inland Water Transport.	7850.00	-	-	8085.10	-	-	3488.82	-	-	-
25. Tourism.	800.00	-	-	192.78	-	-	185.56	-	-	-
26. General Education.	8000.00	-	-	6181.47	-	-	3239.66	-	-	-
27. Art and Culture.	200.00	-	-	239.13	-	-	174.40	-	-	-
28. Technical Education	1100.00	-	-	1007.42	-	-	521.48	-	-	-
29. Scientific Service and Research.	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.00	-	-	-

1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
18. Power Development.		23700.01	20.00	0.08	227290.00	146.00	0.06	34925.00	25.00	0.07
19. Industries - Medium & Large.		1942.22	-	-	19950.00	-	-	2206.46	-	-
20. Village and Small Industries.		1654.62	53.00	3.20	17780.00	511.07	2.87	2724.39	93.27	3.42
21. Mining and Metal- lurgical Industries.		265.13	-	-	120.00	-	-	352.12	-	-
22. Ports Light Houses and Shipping.		105.20	-	-	1960.00	-	-	-	-	-
23. Roads and Bridges.		3219.40	198.41	6.16	30940.00	284.00	0.91	316.94	108.56	3.89
24. Road and Inland Water Transport.		2321.08	-	-	17430.00	-	-	2219.63	-	-
25. Tourism.		64.98	0.01	-	1750.00	-	-	45.91	-	-
26. General Education.		4606.77	8.98	0.19	17780.00	-	-	3429.00	-	-
27. Art and Culture.		156.77	-	-	420.00	-	-	109.32	-	-
28. Technical Education		699.58	-	-	2450.00	-	-	304.31	-	-
29. Scientific Service and Research.		15.02	-	-	-	-	-	314.20	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
30. Medical										
31. Public Health and Sanitation.		6780.00	176.46	2.60	5732.45	24.89	0.43	1838.50	14.49	0.79
32. Sewerage and water supply.		49575.00	121.85	0.24	14379.92	43.00	0.006	9182.32	10.67	0.11
33. Housing.		10642.00	12.85	0.12	9022.97	1.31	0.01	3563.54	0.14	-
34. Urban Development.		8200.00	-	-	4740.36	-	-	2965.44	-	-
35. Information and Publicity.		150.00	-	-	199.10	-	-	35.49	-	-
36. Labour and Labour Welfare.		397.00	-	-	238.91	-	-	1646.63	-	-
37. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.		8030.00	214.95	2.67	5753.37	74.03	1.29	2310.18	45.84	1.98
38. Social Welfare.		1350.00	60.84	4.58	1082.67	24.89	2.30	1486.22	16.41	1.10
39. Nutrition.		2600.00	-	-	1363.45	-	-	4261.06	-	-
40. Other Social and Community Service.		-	-	-	161.74	-	-	19.75	-	-

1.	2.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
41. Secretariat Economic Services.		1.91	-	-	140.00	-	-	3.90	-	
42. Economic Advice and Statistics.		49.71	-	-	560.00	-	-	15.75	-	
43. Public Works.		770.99	-	-	2240.00	-	-	478.38	-	
44. Stationery and Printing.		20.00	-	-	140.00	-	-	25.00	-	
TOTAL		97922.35	687.25	0.70	700000.00	3250.66	0.46	100000 100261.32	761.57	0.76

State : Tamilnadu.
Statement: T.S.P. - 2.

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 - TRIBAL SUB PLAN.

Physical Targets / Achievements.

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	1979-80 level.	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target.	1980-83 Achieve-ment.	1983-84 Achieve-ment.	1984-85 Target.	1984-85 Antici-pated achieve-ment.	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target proposed.	1985-86 Target ed. propos- ed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
A. GENERAL.										
i)	Families below poverty line.	NO.	-	25000 (Tentative)	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Families targetted to bring above the poverty line.	NO.	-	15000	9200 2471 under IRDP	4348 (IRDP.3266+ IRDP.1082)	5850	6870 (Upto Dec.'84	20000 (15000 IRDP)	6309 (3000 IRDP)
B. PROGRAMME.										
1. Horticulture.										
	Area under high yielding varieties.	AC.	20727	17123	14367	6106	3000	3000	22000	4400
2. Soil Conservation.										
	Soil conservation undertaken.	AC.	2592.90	4655	679.25	138.19 Hec.	600	600	6000	1200

 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.

3. Animal Husbandry.

i. Livestocks distributed.	NO.	4966	15473	4289	1016	1400	1400	20000	4000
ii. Veterinary Dispensaries.	NO.	4	8	5	-	1	1	9	2
iii. Veterinary Sub-Centres.	NO.	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	-

4. Forestry.

Area under plantation	Hec.	-	8500	2464	1360	60000	60000	8770 +	1750 +
					708080	with affor- station work	with affor- station work	4320 ICO 16.39 lakhs Mandays	865 ICO 3.00

5. Minor Irrigation.

No. of minor irrigation works completed.	No.	28	60	28	20	15	15	80	119
	Hec.	1003	325	225	326	150	150	425	85

6. Co-operation.

i) No. of Iamp societies.	No.	9	8	3	1	-	-	4	1
ii) Issue of loans.	Rs. in lakhs.	121.22	-	126.54	68.30	75.00	75.00	375.00	75.00
iii) Value of Agrl. Product and Purchased.	-do-	2.01	-	6.42	3.22	25.00	25.00	125.00	25.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
iv) Value of Minor Forest Produce collected/purchased, supplied.	Rs. in lakhs	42.92	-	27.74	7.95	25.00	25.00	125.00	25.00	
v) Value of agricultural requisites.	-do-	8.16	-	28.59	13.90	15.00	15.00	75.00	15.00	
vi) Value of consumer goods distributed.	-do-	45.48	-	143.13	71.44	70.00	70.00	350.00	70.00	
7. Village Industries.										
Beneficiaries under Bee-hives.	No. of Tribes.	670	2450	360	275	400	400	3250	650	
8. Sericulture.										
i) Expansion of areas.	Hec.	76	500	319	240	140	140	650	130	
ii) Farmers Training (including special tools and tour).	No. of persons.	188	1250	793	250	350	350	1650	130	
iii) Purchase of rearing appliances.	-do-	188	1250	753	248	350	350	1650	130	
iv) Construction of rearing sheds.	No. of sheds.	207	1250	753	248	350	350	1650	130	
v) No. of families benefited.	No. of persons.	220	1250	890	290	350	350	1650	130	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
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9. Education.

i) No. of Govt. Tribal Residential Schools opened under Sub-Plan.	No.	22	75	34	12	10	10	60	12
ii) Enrolment of the above Govt. Tribal Residential Schools.	No.	1100	3750	1700	600	500	500	3000	600

10. Health.

i) Dispensaries opened under Tribal Sub-Plan.	No.	8	19	4	2	-	-	14	3
ii) Sub-Centre opened under Tribal Sub-Plan.	No.	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-
iii) Primary Health Centres.	No.	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1

11. Social Welfare.

i) Pre-schools including CHC & Balwadies. (Sub-Plan)	No.	109	200	60	169	10	10	250	50
ii) Pre-schools under Primitive Tribes Programme.	NO.	-	-	47	47	-	-	-	-
iii) Tailoring Centres.	No.	4	26	-	65	1	1	30	6

women

 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. -----

12. Electrification.

No. of villages electrified.	Village Hamlets.	43	101	31	2	22	22	140	30
		60	-	70	-	-	-	-	-

13. Drinking water.

Habitations provided with drinking water.	No.	96	610	138	25	167	167	449	150
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14. Roads and Bridges.

Construction of roads in tribal areas.	Length in K.M.	20 KM.	250	No. 7 68.20 KM.	98.2 KM.	No. 3 and spill over work.	No. 3 and spill over work.
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