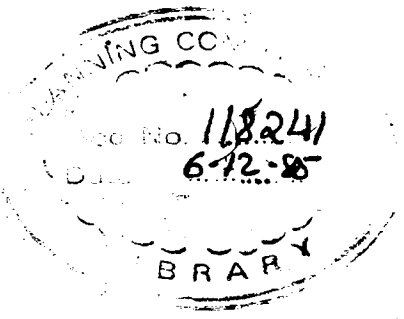




STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
TAMIL NADU

DRAFT
ANNUAL
PLAN
1986-87



VOLUME II
NARRATIVE NOTES
ON PROGRAMMES

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

TAMIL NADU

VOLUME II

NARRATIVE NOTES ON PROGRAMMES

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STATE OF THE ECONOMY, 1984-85.

I. GROWTH OF STATE INCOME.

Position in 1983-84 compared to 1982-83.

According to the Quick Estimates for 1983-84, the Net State Domestic Product for Tamil Nadu at current prices aggregated to Rs. 9,151.84 crores as against Rs. 7,798.97 crores in 1982-83 registering an increase of 17.3 per cent. In real terms (at 1970-71 prices) the Net State Domestic Product had increased from Rs. 3,025.89 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 3,234.71 crores in 1983-84 registering a marginal increase of Rs. 209.82 crores or 6.9 per cent. The increase in the growth rate was due to the increase in the Income from Agriculture and Allied activities from Rs. 1,332.05 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 1,995.22 crores in 1983-84 (at current prices), showing a growth of 49.8 per cent. At 1970-71 prices, the income from Agriculture and Allied activities in absolute terms increased from Rs. 698.33 crores to Rs. 847.06 crores during the same period showing a growth of 21.3 per cent.

The per capita income at current prices increased from Rs. 1,578 in 1982-83 to Rs. 1,827 in 1983-84 resulting in an increase of 15.8 per cent. At constant (1970-71) prices, it stood at Rs. 646 registering an increase of 5.6 per cent over the revised estimates for 1982-83 i.e. Rs. 612.

The contribution of the primary sector to total State Income at current prices had marginally increased from 18.5 per cent in 1982-83 to 23.2 per cent in 1983-84. In absolute terms, the income from primary sector at current prices increased from Rs. 1,443.67 crores to Rs. 2,127.01 crores showing a growth of 47.4 per cent. At 1970-71 prices, the same increased from Rs. 736.66 crores to Rs. 885.28 crores registering an increase of 20.2 per cent. The increase in agricultural income was due to the increase in food grains production which was 62.60 lakh tonnes (final forecast estimates) in 1983-84 as against 47.63 lakh tonnes in 1982-83, which was a drought year.

The income from organised manufacturing sector had recorded a decline of 8.4 per cent and in absolute terms, it decreased from Rs. 488.62 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 447.60 crores in 1983-84 at 1970-71 prices. Even at current prices, the income from the organised manufacturing sector decreased from Rs. 1,371.87 crores to Rs. 1,328.79 crores showing a decline of 3.1 per cent, reflecting the decline in power generation, which was hampered by failure of monsoons. The manufacturing sector (both organised and unorganised) showed a decline of 10.0 per cent at 1970-71 prices but an increase of 4.7 per cent at current prices. While the income from the organised and unorganised manufacturing sectors increased from Rs. 2,141.58 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 2,243.25 crores in 1983-84, the same decreased from Rs. 770.40 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 762.66 crores in 1983-84 at 1970-71 prices. The overall contribution of the secondary sector during 1983-84 was 30.2 per cent at 1970-71 prices.

The income from the tertiary sector at 1970-71 prices increased from Rs. 1,319.54 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 1,378.28 crores in 1983-84 registering a growth rate of 4.4 per cent. At current prices, it increased from Rs. 3,708.18 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 4,224.07 crores in 1983-84 showing a growth of 13.9 per cent. The contribution of the tertiary sector at 1970-71 prices showed a marginal decrease from 43.6 per cent in 1982-83 to 42.6 per cent in 1983-84.

Position in 1984-85.

II. MAJOR CONSTITUENTS OF INCOME.

(a) Agriculture.

During the South-West monsoon period of 1984-85, Tamil Nadu had normal rainfall, i.e. 8.2 per cent more than the normal. The Districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram recorded excess rainfall. The rainfall was normal in North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Madurai and the Nilgiris districts and deficient in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.

During the North-East monsoon period, the State had deficient rainfall, i.e. 33.1 per cent less than the normal rainfall. However, the rainfall was normal in Madras, Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris districts, while all the other districts in the State recorded deficient rainfall.

During the year 1984-85, the rainfall recorded by the State was 16.1 per cent less than the normal.

The area under paddy was 25.20 lakh hectares in 1984-85 with an increase of 10.4 per cent over the previous year. The production of rice was estimated at 54.42 lakh metric tonnes with an increase of 22.3 per cent compared to the previous year. The productivity of rice was 2,160 kg. per hectare in 1984-85 whereas it was 1,949 kg. per hectare in 1983-84 registering an increase of 10.8 per cent.

During 1984-85, a total area of 15.37 lakh hectares was covered under all oilseed crops and an estimated production of 16.42 lakh tonnes was achieved as against the production target of 14.60 lakh tonnes fixed for 1984-85.

The following were the production estimates of various crops and oilseeds for 1984-85 :—

Crop.	(in lakh tonnes).	
	Target.	Achievement (estimated).
Paddy	65.00	54.42
Millets	30.00	14.75
Pulses	5.00	3.42
Sugarcane	25.00	20.36
Cotton (lakh bales)	5.00	5.75
Coconut (crore nuts)	153	158
Groundnut	13.25	15.05
Gingelly	0.65	0.70
Sunflower	0.62	0.59
Castor	0.08	0.08

(b) Industry.

The performance of the Industrial sector during the year ended December, 1984 was impressive. Industrial production as measured by the annual general index of Industrial production (Base 1970=100) recorded a substantial growth rate of 19.0 per cent to 233.1 in 1984 from 195.9 in 1983.

The production in mining and quarrying sector rose by 11.1 per cent. The manufacturing sector which accounted for the highest weight of 81.03 per cent in the general index registered an increase of 15.8 per cent during 1984. The maximum increase (38.1 per cent) was recorded by the Electricity sector during 1984 as against a fall of 13.8 per cent during 1983.

Almost all the important products under the manufacturing sector except sugar, cement, transformers and dry cells registered increases ranging from 2.5 per cent in the case of railway coaches to 50.3 per cent in the case of urea. The production of sugar however fell by 32.5 per cent.

A comparison on point to point basis showed that industrial production in Tamil Nadu increased in December, 1984 as compared to December 1983. The general index at 256.9 in December, 1984 registered an increase of 16.0 per cent from 221.5 in December 1983. This high growth rate was contributed by all the three sectors viz., mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity which registered increases of 21.8 per cent, 14.1 per cent and 16.0 per cent respectively.

III. ECONOMIC OVERHEADS.

(a) Power.

The power availability and demand since 1983-84 are furnished below :—

Description.	(in Million Units).		
	1983-'84 (Actuals).	1984-'85 (Actuals).	1985-'86 (Estimated).
(i) Power Generated :—			
(a) Hydro	2,948	4,450	3,600
(b) Thermal	3,980	4,935	5,339
(c) Power purchase from Neyveli, Kalpakkam, NTPC, Kerala, etc.	3,454	4,311	4,590
Total	10,382	13,696	13,529
(ii) Demand	14,404	14,600	16,509

The power availability in 1984-85 was 13,696 mu. which was about 32 per cent more than that in the previous year. The major improvement is on account of better flows to the hydel stations. This was due to better performance of Ennore and Tuticorin Thermal Stations and additional power purchased from Kalpakkam and NTPC. However the overall shortfall between demand and availability at the end of 1984-85 had been 904 mu.

The relief from Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant was 935 mu. in 1984-85 against 376 mu. in 1983-84.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation supplied 5,087 mu. in 1984-85 and it maintained the same level of relief to TNEB as in the previous year.

National Thermal Power Corporation started supplying power to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board from Ramagundam Super Thermal Station from December 1984 onwards and the relief availed during 1984-85 is 112 mu.

The relief from Kerala during 1984-85 was reduced to 174 mu. due to failure of monsoons.

In the beginning of the year 1984-85 there was a power cut of 30 per cent both on demand and energy on H.T. power intensive industries and 15 per cent demand cut on other H.T. industries. Due to improved power position the power cut on H.T. industries other than power intensive was removed in June 1984 and the entire power cut was lifted with effect from 20th July 1984.

The power position till January, 1985 was comfortable as anticipated. However, due to extended overhaul of Kalpakkam Unit, the shutdown of Unit-III at Tuticorin from 1st February 1985 and non-availability of relief from Kerala, a power cut of 30 per cent on demand and energy was imposed on H.T. industries from 1st February 1985 and this was further raised to 50 per cent on power intensive industries and 40 per cent on other industries at the end of the year 1984-85.

Under Rural Electrification up to 31st March 1985, 15,700 villages were electrified and nine villages are targetted during 1985-86. The number of towns, villages, hamlets electrified up to March, 1985, was 63,648, the number of huts electrified was 6.36 lakhs and number of Adiravidar Colonies electrified was 26,137. The total number of Agricultural pumpsets energised up to March 1985 was 10.34 lakhs.

(b) Irrigation.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85), it was proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 66,000 hectares through the execution of major and medium irrigation projects. In the year 1983-84 an irrigation potential of 18,640 hectares had been created by the completion of Vembakottai, Kullursandai and Ichambadi schemes and through partial completion of two major schemes, viz :—

(i) Parambikulam—Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension scheme ; and

(ii) Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation system I stage (Executed with the assistance of World Bank).

The year 1984-85 is the terminal year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. During this year an additional potential of 23,620 hectares had been created through the completion of Sulagiri Chinnar Reservoir Scheme and Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation system (I stage) and partial completion of the Parambikulam—Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension scheme. With this, the additional irrigation potential created during the Sixth Five-Year Plan Period is 73,000 hectares as against the target of 66,000 hectares. This is due to the early completion of the World Bank Aided Project "Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation System-I stage" in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period itself.

During the year 1984-85, the South-West monsoon in the upper catchment area of Cauvery, Periyar, Tambraparani, Kodayar, and Parambikulam—Aliyar Project River basins started in time but intensified only in July and again in September 1984. The inflows realised in the reservoir in these basins were about 70 to 80 per cent of normal. The Mettur reservoir and other systems depending on Mettur were opened on the normal dates. There was postponement of supplies in respect of Amaravathi, Krishnagiri, Sathanur, Manimuthur and Parambikulam—Aliyar Project group. The North East Monsoon was also below normal almost in all the districts. Irrigation was managed by judicious regulation.

Under Special Minor Irrigation Programme, against the physical target of 2,000 hectares for the year 1984-85 the achievement was 2,140 hectares.

IV. THE SERVICES SECTOR.

(a) General Education.

The number of schools at all levels increased from 37,961 in 1983-84 to 38,488 in 1984-85. The number of students likewise increased from 101.64 lakhs in 1983-84 to 105.46 lakhs in 1984-85 and the number of teachers from 2.81 lakhs to 2.84 lakhs during the same period. The percentage of children of age groups 6-11 (standards I-V) and 11-14 (standards VI-VIII) already enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu were 98.66 per cent and 72.18 per cent respectively in 1984-85. Universalisation of elementary education is one of the points in the New Twenty Point Programme. The following figures show the achievements in Tamil Nadu under this programme:

Target/Achievement.	Enrolment in percentage	
	Age group 6-11.	Age group 11-14.
(1)	(2)	(3)
All-India Sixth Plan target of enrolment at the end of Sixth Plan (i.e. by 1984-85).	95	50
Achievement in Tamil Nadu in 1983-84	97.96	69.40
Achievement in Tamil Nadu in 1984-85	98.66	72.18

During 1984-85, a total of 2.98 lakhs of children were additionally enrolled in primary and middle schools. During the Sixth plan, a total of 13.67 lakhs of children were additionally enrolled in primary and middle schools against the target of 10 lakhs of children. This impressive achievement was mainly due to the impact of Chief Ministers' Nutritious Meal programme for children.

The rate of dropouts at the primary school level has been coming down in recent years. From 40 per cent in 1977-78 it came down to 29 per cent in 1982-83 and further to 26 per cent in 1983-84. It is expected that on account of CMNMP, there will be a further reduction in the rate of dropouts.

In order to prepare the younger generation for their role as healthy, well-informed, fully equipped, enlightened, patriotic and socially useful citizens, the Chief Minister's scheme of Life oriented Education in the school system will be implemented from the year 1985-86. The scheme of free supply of uniforms and free supply of text-books to all deserving poor children in standards I-VIII will be implemented at a total cost of Rs.24.97 crores during 1985-86.

(b) Technical Education.

The department of Technical Education has under its control 25 Engineering Colleges, 111 polytechnics (which includes 10 women polytechnics and 8 special institutions) and 14 Higher Secondary schools (vocational) with the students' strength of 16,295, 39,215 and 1,500 (1984-85) respectively. The intake of polytechnics has been increased in recent years by opening of as many as 73 new polytechnics including 7 for women during the past five years. Further, the shift system was introduced in 1981-82 in two polytechnics and was extended during 1983-84 to five more institutions. During the last three years, 53 private polytechnics has been opened under the self-financing technical-institutions. 17 Engineering colleges were also permitted to be opened under this scheme during 1984-85. The Government is providing grants to Anna University every year in order to enable the University to launch further development programme. The university offers at present 20 undergraduate and 29 post graduate programmes inclusive of 11 new courses started during the Sixth Plan Period. Seven new centres of excellence in higher education have also been established in the Sixth Plan.

(c) Science and Technology.

Recognising that Science and Technology have to be an integral part of the daily life of the masses, the following centres under the administrative control of Department of Electronics, Science and Technology have been constituted. Tamil Nadu State Council of Science and Technology, Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development and Institute of Remote sensing.

The establishment of these centres will effectively nurture the development of the Electronics Industry and foster the application of Science and Technology to progressively eliminate backwardness, relieve rural unemployment, banish poverty, accelerate economic development, encourage entrepreneurship and create a scientific awareness among the people.

(d) Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare.

The primary objective of the Government is to actively promote the welfare of the rural people by expanding promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services. To achieve the objective, the Government have taken steps to improve the health care delivery system in order to reach the poorest section of the society by construction of buildings to provide for more beds, provision of sophisticated equipments, provision of specialised services, enhancing the strength of the medical as well as paramedical personnel and by improving the quality of the services rendered. A number of improvements have been made in the district, taluk and non-taluk hospitals and dispensaries with a view to bring expanded and specialised medical services nearer the reach of the rural poor.

The number of district, taluk, non-taluk hospitals and dispensaries increased from 455 in 1983-84 to 458 in 1984-85 and the bed strength increased from 14,959 to 15,483 during the same period. The number of primary health centres increased from 424 in 1983-84 to 436 in 1984-85 and the bed strength increased from 3,274 to 3,340 during the same period. To provide health care facilities even in the remote villages, mobile health services have been extended to 274 primary health centres.

Health sub-centres are established at the rate of one per 5,000 population in the plains and one per 3,000 population in the tribal and hill areas. As on 31st January, 1985, 5,602 health sub-centres were functioning in the State. Protection of primary health school entrants (5-6 years) against typhoid is done by immunising them with anti-typhoid vaccine. School children of age 10 years to 16 years are immunised with Tetanus Toxoid. During 1984-85 (upto February, 1985) 3.28 lakhs of children of 10 years of age and 1.28 lakhs of children of 16 years of age were given T.T. vaccine. Under School Health Programme, every school child is provided with the cumulative health card.

In rural areas, maternal and child health care services are rendered through 436 primary health centres and 5,602 health sub-centres. In urban areas, 128 maternity homes and 373 maternity centres are functioning for this purpose.

In August 1982, the Government sanctioned a scheme for free distribution of tooth powder to rural children through the Primary Health Centres under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for children. Under the scheme, 30 gms. of tooth powder is given every month, free of cost, to about 60 lakhs of children attending the CMNMP. The Cinchona Department is supplying tooth powder to three districts of Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris. Thirty-eight small scale industrial units all over Tamil Nadu are manufacturing and supplying through the SIDCO, tooth powder to the remaining districts.

Family Welfare Programme is being implemented on voluntary basis without compulsion in Tamil Nadu and the State stands first among other States in the country. Vigorous steps have been taken to inform, educate and motivate the eligible couples with a view to enlightening them to adopt the "Small Family Norm" either by resorting to permanent methods or temporary methods of Family Planning. Under sterilisation programme, Tubectomy operations are being conducted for adopting permanent method of Family Welfare. Apart from this, the new technique (viz.) Laparoscopic Technique which was introduced in the State towards the far end of 1982-83 caught up well during 1983-84. During the year 1984-85, upto February 1985, 2,10,222 Tubectomies, 1,81,531 female sterilisation by Laparoscopic technique and 24,392 Vasectomies had been done in this State.

Effective implementation of the maternal and child health component is a sine qua non for affording credibility to the "Small Family Norm". This programme involves immunisation of children which is being implemented throughout the State with a campaign approach.

(v) EMPLOYMENT

Under the National Employment Service Scheme, there are 40 Employment offices in the State including 5 Special Employment offices for technical, physically handicapped and professionally qualified persons and 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus. There are vocational guidance units in the District Employment Offices at Pudukottai and

Krishnagiri. With a view to accelerate the placement of technically qualified personnel, three separate Employment Exchanges for technical personnel are already functioning in Madras, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

The total number of applicants in the live registers of the Employment Exchanges by the end of March, 1983 was 14.16 lakhs and by the end of March, 1984 was 15.94 lakhs. The number of educated job seekers was 7.68 lakhs in 1983 (54.23 per cent of the total) and 7.63 lakhs in 1984 (47.89 per cent of the total).

To reduce the unemployment, special programmes are in operation. Among these may be mentioned, the IRDP, NREP, TRYSEM, RLEGP, one-job-for-one family, etc.

The NREP mainly provides employment for the unskilled category by promoting wage employment. During the year 1984-85, nearly 0.37 lakh mandays of employment were provided with wage employment under NREP. Under IRDP, 2.33 lakh families were benefitted. Under RLEGP, 0.31 lakh mandays of employment were created. TRYSEM was formulated at the national level from 1979 onwards. 28 Industrial Training Institutes in the State are engaged in training rural youth in Engineering and Semi-engineering trades on full-time basis, with the object of enabling them to organise their own units of production. Under TRYSEM, so far 17,250 persons were trained, 4,817 persons got self-employment ventures and 5,299 got wage employment. The Noon Meal Programme had provided employment to 1.06 lakh women in the rural areas.

The number of persons employed in the public and private sectors was 20.37 lakhs as on March, 1983 and 20.87 lakhs as on March, 1984 (an increase of 2.45 per cent). The women employment in both sectors for the corresponding periods was 3.68 lakhs and 4.08 lakhs respectively (or by 10.87 per cent). The women employment is more in public sector as against in private sector. Three-fourths of women employed in the public sector were engaged in "Community Social and Personal Services" and jobs in State Governments accounted for the largest number of women employees compared with aided schools, Panchayat Unions, Municipalities and others.

The Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited was formed by the Government of Tamil Nadu under the Companies Act, 1956. As on 31st December, 1984, the number of job seekers, registered with the corporation was 19,500. This corporation has so far placed 1,130 workers in UAE, Iraq, Libya, South Yeman and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The remittance of foreign exchange to India by these workers was estimated at Rs. 1.75 crores per year.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to the policy of one-job-for-one family as part of its efforts to tackle the general problem of unemployment. The Government have also issued orders that while Government and public sector undertakings recruit persons from among those nominated by the employment exchanges, preference should be given, other things being equal, to those from jobless families. The Empowered Committee set up for the purpose of creating self-employment opportunities under one job per family scheme has cleared many schemes like establishment of House Service Booths in Madras City and its suburbs, Egg cart schemes, establishment of service units for repairing agricultural pumpsets at the rate of two or three in each block, Masonry Training Scheme, etc.

The Government's scheme of payment of unemployment relief to uneducated unemployed has been extended to S.S.L.C., Plus two and P.U.C. passed candidates also, with effect from 15th September, 1984. Cash relief totalling Rs. 421.10 lakhs had been sanctioned upto March, 1985. Under this scheme, 86,760 registrants have benefitted upto March, 1985 and approved categories of job seekers are recognised for assistance.

(vi) PRICE TRENDS

In Tamil Nadu, wholesale prices increased marginally in 1984-85. The wholesale price index for all commodities (Base year 1970-71=100) increased from 311.15 (1983-84) to 338.15 (1984-85) registering an increase of 8.68 per cent and the increase during the year 1983-84 over 1982-83 was 10.10 per cent. All the sub-groups were responsible for the increase in the general price level in 1984-85. The prices of primary articles showed an increase of 11.50 per cent as against 12.80 per cent (1983-84). Among the primary articles, Food articles, Non-food articles and Minerals went up by 14.88 per cent, 6.49 per cent and 3.72 per cent respectively, whereas, these groups showed an increase of 11.69 per cent, 15.13 per cent, 1.67 per cent respectively during the preceding year.

Fuel, power and light increased by 7.95 per cent in the year 1984-85 as against an increase of 13.70 per cent in the year 1983-84. Manufactured products showed an increase of 4.97 per cent in 1984-85 and increase in 1983-84 was 6.38 per cent. All the sub-groups, namely, primary articles, fuel, power and light, and manufactured products showed an increase which ranges from 3.72 per cent to 14.88 per cent during the year 1984-85.

Wholesale price indices.

<i>Tamil Nadu.</i>		<i>All India.</i>	
<i>Year.</i>	<i>Index.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Index.</i>
1980	225.21	1980-81	257.3
1981	263.91	1981-82	281.3
1982	277.73	1982-83	288.7
1983	303.41	1983-84	316.0 (Provisional)
1984	333.72	1984-85	337.5 (Provisional)
1985 (upto August)	342.94	(upto July)	..

Base 1970-71—100

Among the urban centres in Tamilnadu, Nagercoil had the highest consumer price index with 725 (1984) followed by Cooncor with 639, Madurai with 620, Tiruchirappalli with 619, Coimbatore with 614, Cuddalore with 590, and Madras city with 568. As compared with trends in 1983, the consumer price indices showed a decline in the pace of increase in 1984 at all the centres. The percentage variation in 1984 over 1983 was 5.8 percent for Madras city, 2.6 percent for Cuddalore, 5.7 percent for Tiruchirappalli, 6.5 percent for Madurai, 8.5 percent for Coimbatore, 6.8 percent for Nagercoil and 12.5 percent Coonoor.

Rural Water Supply and Rural Housing.

The Government placed great emphasis on providing drinking water supply to the people. To the end of the Sixth Plan, all the 7,226 problem villages had been completed including, 1,689 with partial completion. Out of 18,167 problem habitations, by the end of March, 1985, 15,082 habitations had been covered. Out of 14,826 reclassified and new habitations, 4,891 habitations were covered by the end of March, 1985.

During the Sixth Plan period, a target of completion of 2 lakh houses through the Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies at the rate of 40,000 houses per year was fixed. The target for the year 1984-85 was subsequently reduced to 28,000 and 1,86,523 houses were completed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

Special Component Plan.

A special feature of the Sixth Plan was the formulation of a Special Component Plan for the Development of Adi-Dravidar population. The aim of the plan was to help 50 percent of the Adi-Dravidar families to rise above the poverty line and to provide basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, health, schooling etc. in the Adi-Dravidar habitations.

Against the target of 1.80 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar families to be covered in 1984-85, 2.20 lakhs had been covered through Economic programmes. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 8.90 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar families had been covered through various economic development programmes against the target of 9.00 lakh families. The administrative machinery had been geared up to ensure proper implementation and reporting of the programmes and review of the implementation aspect of the programmes.

Twenty-point programme.

Tamilnadu has been in the forefront in implementing the New Twenty-point Economic programmes. In 1982-83 it secured the first place in the country. In 1983-84, it slipped to the fourth position. With special efforts and constant monitoring, Tamilnadu had once again regained the first position in 1984-85. This represents a significant achievement of all round progress in different sectors, which can in no small measure be attributed to the dedicated efforts of the personnel working in various departments.

Upto the end of March, 1985, Tamilnadu had achieved more than cent percent of the target in respect of IRDP (102.85), NREP (112.84), RLEGP (105.45), surplus land allotted (101.34), bonded labour rehabilitated (120.09), Adi-Dravidar families benefitted (122.17), House sites allotted (117.20), slum population covered (107.29), trees planted (105.41), biogas plants set up (175.40), pumpsets energised (319.98), sterilisation (106.10) etc.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme was introduced in rural areas on 1st July, 1982 and in urban areas from 15th September, 1982 for providing a nutritious free meal to lakhs of poor children in the age group 2 to 10. From 15th September, 1984, the scheme was extended to the school children of age group 10 to 15. Now there are 28,105 pre-school centres and 37,447 other school centres benefiting around 80 lakh children all over the State. This scheme has been extended to the old age pension beneficiaries from 15th January 1983. Now about 2.80 lakh pensioners are benefiting under this programme. From 1st January 1984, this scheme has also been extended to ex-servicemen and widows drawing old-age pension from Tamilnadu Ex-Service men Benevolent Fund. From 1st May, 1984 this has been further extended to old-age pensioners. During 1984-85 the school children additionally enrolled were 2.98 lakhs. This massive scheme has generated employment opportunities for 1.06 lakh women in the rural areas, particular preference being given among them to widows and destitutes.

Krishna Water Project.

The Tamilnadu Government have entered into an agreement with the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 18th April 1983 for the implementation of the Krishna Water supply project for the drawal of 15 TMC of water from the river Krishna for Madras Water supply. The project will be implemented as a joint project for water supply to Madras and Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh within the frame work of the agreement. A quantity of 12 TMC of water per annum excluding losses in transmission will be delivered at Andhra Pradesh/Tamilnadu border for Madras water supply. The project when completed in all respect will provide an additional supply of 995 mld. of water for Madras. The present estimate of the cost of the project including treatment, transmission, distribution and sewerage components, is Rs. 1,907 crores. The Government of Tamilnadu have accorded administrative approval for the payment of a sum of Rs. 200.00 crores to the Government, Andhra Pradesh limits towards the Tamilnadu's share of the components in Andhra Pradesh limits. An advance payment of Rs. 47.00 crores has been made to Andhra Pradesh so far in three instalments towards the Tamilnadu's share of the cost of components in Andhra Pradesh limits. Both the states have started the works in their respective territories. The works in Tamilnadu limits were inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 25th May 1983 and the work of excavation of the canal from the Tamilnadu Border to the Poondi Reservoir, which has been taken up for execution, is in good progress.

The strategy adopted for the Sixth Five-Year Plan consists essentially in moving simultaneously to strengthen the infrastructure for both agriculture and industry so as to create conditions for an accelerated growth in investments output and exports and to provide through special programmes designed for the purpose, increased opportunities for employment especially in the rural areas and the unorganised sector and meet the minimum basic needs of the people. In order to achieve an allround improvement in the State economy, the State Plan has been drawn up with growth rates higher than the ones assumed in the All India Plan. Thus, the overall growth rate in the State Income is expected to be 6.2 per cent as against 5.2 per cent assumed in the All India Plan document. Special programmes have been suggested to tackle the twin problems of poverty and unemployment.

State Planning Commission.

Chairman.

1. AGRICULTURE—CROP HUSBANDRY.

A. AGRICULTURE.

MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

There are 45 State Seed Farms functioning in the State at present for the production of foundation seeds of paddy, millets, etc. Besides seed production, the State Seed Farms serve as demonstration units to the surrounding farming community. Through phased programmes additional facilities like irrigation facilities, reclamation, fencing, construction of seed godowns, office buildings, staff quarters, etc. are provided to improve the working of the farms and to profitably run them as commercial units.

State Seeds Farms.

Thiyagarajapuram, Sakkaramargalam and Sellur farms in Thanjavur district are the larger farms taken over from the Tamil Nadu State Farm Corporation Limited, consequent on winding up its activities. Funds provided are also meant to meet out the working of the above three farms besides pay and allowances of the staff, wages, working expenses, lease of land, etc.

To improve the efficiency of a few selected State Seed Farms the infra-structural facilities will be increased by constructing thrashing floor, and office building at State Seed Farm, Sak-kottai and buildings for housing the seed cleaner at Pappankulam.

An outlay of Rs. 21.95 lakhs has been provided under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Seed multiplication scheme is being implemented throughout Tamil Nadu with the object of supplying quality seeds to the farming community. It is proposed to procure 16,200 M.T. of certified paddy, 387 M.T. of millets, 717 M.T. hybrid millets. The amount provided in the Budget is meant for the procurement of paddy and millet seeds and other incidental like Transport and gunny charges.

Procurement and distribution Paddy Seeds.

SEED PRODUCTION PROGRAMME 1986-87.

	Target for 1985-86.	Target for 1986-87.
Paddy	16,200 M.T.	18,900 MT.
Millets	387 MT.	461 MT
Hybrid Millets	717 MT	896 MT

The Budget Estimate for this scheme for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 638.99 lakhs.

To increase the efficiency of the State Seed Farms the following Improvement of Infra-structure facilities are proposed in 1986-87 :—

Improving infra-structure facilities in State Seed Farm.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1. Construction of Staff Quarters for State Seed Farm, Danishpet.	4.50
2. Purchase of Tractor to State Seed Farm, Mettur Dam.	1.00
3. Sinking of three Batry well in State Seed Farm, Kakuppam and Kolandalur.	0.45
4. Barbed wire fencing in State Seed Farm, Kakuppam and Kancheepuram.	3.00

	8.95

Cost in 1986-87	6.00

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Under this Head, the following schemes are implemented :—

1. Integrated Scheme on Pulses seed Centre and Seed Multiplication.
2. Six year programme—Pulses Development.

Multiplication and distribution of pulses seeds.

The above provision is to meet out working expenses, procurement of seeds, transport charges and cost of gummies, etc. and running pulses foundation seed multiplication farm at Vambar.

During 1985-86, it is programmed to procure 2,650 MTs. of pulses seeds and distribute, 2,635 M.Ts. Under the 'Six year Programme', it is programmed to train 36,800 farmers in Pulses Production techniques providing a subsidy of Rs. 40 per farmer, at the rate of 100 farmers per block. Further to popularise pulses production a provision of Rs. 70,000 has been provided for advertisement and publicity at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per district.

During 1986-87, it is programmed to produce pulses seeds and distribute 2,635 MTs. Under other items, the same programme will be continued for 1986-87 also.

Further it is programmed to procure and distribute 2,500 qtls. of pulses certified seeds with a subsidy of Rs. 200 per quintal. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 5 lakhs during 1985-86.

A sum of Rs. 160.16 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87 for this scheme.

Multiplication and distribution of paddy and other seeds.

Two temperature-cum-humidity controlled godowns have been sanctioned by the Government to preserve the valuable Breeder and foundation seeds for a longer period without losing its viability. The two units are located at Coimbatore and Kudumianmalai. The amount provided in the Budget is to meet the cost of spill over civil works.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 3.32 lakhs.

Seed Processing Units.

The Department is having 8 Giant Seed Processing Units for processing seeds. Besides five more Giant Seed Processing Units are under construction. In 5 Seed Processing Units only Seed Cleaner-cum-grader machines are installed. Besides these, the Department is having 56 medium and mini seed cleaners for processing seeds.

Two more Seed Processing Units are being established and the Seed Cleaner-cum-Grader machines are just installed.

The funds provided for 1985-86 for this scheme is to strengthen these five Seed Processing Units by adding pre-cleaner Bucket elevator, Air Compressor, Bin etc., along with necessary equipment so that the full capacity of Seed Cleaner-cum-Graders could be utilised.

To increase the working efficiency of Seed Processing Units infrastructural improvement like construction of godowns office buildings, approach road etc. will be taken in few places.

Further it is proposed to replace 10 old Seed Cleaners with new ones and house them in pucca buildings so that they could be protected from hot sun and rain.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to replace Seed Cleaners-cum-Grader with necessary building facilities at a total cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs. The provision for 1986-87 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

The total provision for the above scheme during 1986-87 is Rs. 24.26 lakhs.

Establishment of Giant Seed Processing Unit

During 1986-87, two new giant Seed Processing Units are proposed to be established in Coimbatore and Pudukkottai at a total cost of Rs. 75.72 lakhs to process each 1000 MT/year after commissioning. The cost in 1986-87 is Rs. 5.07 lakhs.

Production of Cotton breeder Seeds.

For production of Cotton Breeder seeds at Vaigai Dam-II, providing additional facilities like irrigational facilities, reclamation of land and other facilities are necessary. The fund provided above are for the spill over works already sanctioned and under execution.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 3.27 lakhs.

Consequent on the implementation of Training and Visit System in Tamil Nadu 51 Seed Centres were formed. These Seed Centres are functioning to produce and supply quality certified seeds of paddy, millets, pulses and cotton. Besides, Oilseeds and Vegetable seeds, pesticides implements etc., are also stocked and supplied through the network of 772 agricultural depots. The provision made is towards purchase of moisture metres, bag closures etc.

Establishment of Seed Centre for Procurement and distribution of Seeds.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to construct 5 new seed godowns to stock and store the processed seeds at a total cost of Rs. 75.83 lakhs for which the amount provided in 1986-87 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

The Budget Estimate for the above scheme for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

To put the maximum use per unit area of land and other farm resources, an optimum crop/livestock is ideal and practical from the point of optimising the resources use as well as maximising the net profit to the farmer. Under this project, land holdings will be selected and a design of optimum crop husbandry mix shall be prepared and implemented in the selected holdings. The provision of Rs. 12.43 lakhs made in the Budget is to meet the cost of staff proposed for 11 districts.

Pilot Project System for Farm Development.

To improve the efficiency of Breeders and foundation Seed production of cotton seeds in Vaigai Dam-II Agricultural Farm the following improvement of infrastructure facilities are proposed in VIIth Plan.

Improving Infrastructure Facilities in Vaigai Dam Agricultural Farm.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Staff Quarters	15.00
Wire fencing	2.00
Street lights	1.00
Pipe line	6.00
	<hr/>
	24.00
	<hr/>

During 1986-87, the provision is Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

The preparation of micro-nutrient mixture is undertaken at Kudumiamalai laboratory.

Micro-Nutrient Scheme.

This scheme envisages formulation of micro-nutrient mixture for groundnut and other crops and distribution made through Agricultural Depots in a no profit and no loss basis.

During the current year it is programmed to prepare 500 M.T. of mixture based on the needs of each district.

The amount of Rs. 25.81 provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 is to meet the cost of chemicals for the preparation of micro-nutrient mixtures.

The main object of the scheme is to multiply and distribute Blue Green Algae to the farmers as an alternate renewable and cheap source of Nitrogen for increasing rice production.

Production and distribution of Blue Green Algae.

The funds provided are to meet the cost of staff in the three production centres besides the cost of production basic inoculum. The target are as follows :—

Quantity to be multiplied and distributed (including mass spread)	1,100 M.T.
Area to be covered	1.10 lakh ha.

The same programme of work will be continued during 1986-87 also. The Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is Rs. 3.01 lakhs.

PLANT PROTECTION

The object of the scheme is to control pests and diseases on food and non-food crops by taking timely plant protection measures, to save the crops from the damages of pests and diseases. The farmers are advised to adopt integrated pest management technology and to undertake need based Plant Protection measures based on Pest Surveillance work.

Crop and Plant Protection.

The provision of Rs. 793.34 lakhs in the Budget is meant for the purchase and distribution of plant protection chemicals through the agricultural depots.

PHYSICAL :

The following is the programme of work.

<i>Serial number and items.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86.</i>	<i>Proposed target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Food crops—pests (in lakh hecs.)	36.846	36.846	37.214
2. Food crops—diseases	12.017	12.017	12.137
3. Non-food crops—pests	20.020	20.020	20.020
4. Non-food crops diseases	5.312	5.312	5.843
5. Seed Treatment	20.708	20.708	20.915
6. Rat Control	4.840	4.840	5,374
7. Weed Control	0.440	0.440	0.484
8. Distribution of PP Chemicals—(a) Dust (MT) ..	9,000	9,000	9,450
(b) Liquid (litres) ..	5 lakhs.	5 lakhs.	5 lakhs.

Mass Ground Spraying for the Control of Paddy Stem Borer.

The object of the scheme is to control the paddy stem borer in endemic areas of the State. Mass ground spraying is undertaken to cover 0.40 lakhs hectares in paddy. An amount of Rs. 15 per hectare is provided as subsidy. The expenditure on cost of chemical and operational charges less the subsidy is Rs. 15 per hectare will be recovered along with the kist from the farmers.

This scheme is operated as centrally sponsored scheme from 1985-86 and necessary provision in R.E. 1985-86 and B.E. 1986-87 have been made under Centrally sponsored Scheme Eradication of Stem borer.

Pesticides Testing Laboratories.

With a view to maintain a check over the quality of pesticides nine Pesticides Testing Laboratories are functioning in this State in the following places:

1. Kancheepuram.
2. Cuddalore.
3. Salem.
4. Erode.
5. Coimbatore.
6. Tiruchirappalli.
7. Madurai.
8. Aduthurai.
9. Kcvilpatti.

These laboratories are equipped to analyse 18,360 pesticides surplus per annum. The Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is Rs. 13.71 lakhs.

Eradiation of Weeds by Weedicides.

The objective of the scheme is to eradicate the weeds by weedicides in 2,000 ha. by laying out demonstrations. The farmers will be supplied with the weedicides at 50 per cent cost.

PHYSICAL :

<i>Serial number and items.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement in 1985-86.</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Eradiation of weeds by weedicides-ha.	2,000	2,000	2,000

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed under the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

COMMERCIAL CROPS.

The sugarcane crop is subject to the incidence of early shoot borer, and internode borer. For controlling the two pests the release of parasites is being advocated since this is not only easier but also cheaper when compared to chemical control. The provision is made towards the Monitoring and Evaluation charges and working expenses of 21 Parasite Breeding Stations (6 biological stations + 15 Parasite Breeding Stations). It is proposed to cover 10,500 hectares in the entire State at 500 hectares per Parasite Breeding Centre. Hence the expenditure proposed.

Sugarcane
Development

Six Centres viz., Gopi, Villupuram, Melur, Lalgudi, Udumalpet and Nannilam have been proposed to be upgraded on biological control centres to produce and distribute Trichogramma parasites to 1,000 hectares and Nucleous Poly Hedrosis virus to 400 hectares by each unit.

The Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is Rs. 2.46 lakhs which includes Rs. 1.68 lakhs provided for Biological control centres.

The objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of sugarcane by supplying genetically pure, vigorous and disease free quality seed materials through a systematic three tier Nursery Programme, viz. primary, secondary and commercial nurseries. Since the seed materials are to be cut when they are six months old for sett distribution, a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 hectares is paid to the seed farm growers of primary and secondary nurseries only. From the secondary farm, seed material is supplied to commercial stage for which there is no subsidy or premium payment.

Sugarcane Seed
Multiplication.

PHYSICAL:

Serial number and items.	Target for 1985-86.	Likely achievement, 1985-86.	Proposed target for 1986-87.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Primary nursery (in hectares)	35.00	35.00	35.00
2 Secondary Nursery (in hectares)	350.00	350.00	350.00
3 Commercial nursery (in hectares)	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00

An amount of Rs. 5.78 lakhs is proposed under the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme.

The Cotton Development Schemes includes the following schemes:

Integrated Cotton Development Scheme :

The main object of the scheme aims at the distribution of certified and hybrid seeds of high quality to the farmers to cover 15 per cent of the irrigated area and 10 per cent of the rainfed area so that the yield per unit area is pushed up not only to increase the overall production of cotton in the State but also to increase the margin of profit of the concerned farmers.

Cotton Develop-
ment.

Scheme for production of Breeder and Foundation Seeds of improved varieties of cotton in Agricultural Farm, Vaigai Dam II, under proper technical supervision.

The main object of the scheme is for the production of Breeder and Foundation seeds of improved varieties of Cotton at Agricultural Farm, Vaigai Dam II and these seeds will further be distributed to the districts for organising seed farms and producing certified seeds in the fields of the farmers.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 31.44 lakhs.

The object of the scheme is to produce the nuclear polyhedrosis virus to control the prodenia pest in cotton biologically. The virus produced in the Parasite Breeding Centres at Villupuram, Gobi and Melur.

Scheme for
production of
Nucleus
Polyhedrosis
for Control of
Prodenia
Cotton Crop

The budget provision of Rs. 0.15 lakhs for 1986-87 is for the wages and contingencies.

Tobacco Development.

The object of the scheme is to increase the existing yield and quality of chewing tobacco. This scheme is implemented in Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Madurai districts. The provision is to meet the procurement cost of 440 kgs. of tobacco seeds.

During 1986-87, 440 kgs. of tobacco seeds will be procured and distributed. 15,200 hectares of areas will be covered under improved seeds, fertiliser application plant protection measures, etc.

An amount of Rs. 0.19 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Popularisation of improved Practices in Rice fallow pulses.

To encourage farmers to adopt foliar spraying of DAF and to take up plant protection against pod borers through free distribution of DAF, miniki s and 25 per cent subsidised supply of BHC 10 per cent are proposed for 0.20 lakhs hectares in Rice fallow pulses crop during 1986-87.

The Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 11.80 lakhs.

DRYLAND DEVELOPMENT**Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Project at Sivakasi.**

The object of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of the dryland farmers, by increasing the productivity in the drylands through adoption of improved crop production techniques.

This project is at present implemented in an area of 500 hectares in Sivakasi, dryland areas of Tirunelveli district every year. Follow up work is also undertaken in areas covered during previous years.

The following are the targetted activities and likely achievements for 1985-86 under this project.

Area to be covered	..	..	..	..	500 ha.
Supply of fruit seedlings	..	..	..	..	1,250 Nos.
Farmers Training	..	..	..	..	4 Nos.
Implements to be distributed	..	..	..	..	100 Nos.
Land development and water harvesting works.					85 Nos.

The programme will be continued during 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 13.11 lakhs.

Massive Dryland Development Programme.

With the object to step up production from drylands one unit with project approach was started. A nucleus area of 2,000 ha. will be selected and covered with suitable land shaping and other agronomic improvements. Suitable incentives by way of subsidy will be extended to ryots to the maximum at Rs. 500 ha. The unit has been located at Illayankudi Taluk of Ramanathapuram. The same pattern of assistance will be continued in 1986-87. The Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

LAND UTILISATION.

This is only a token provision and the same is retained in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 under Plan Head.

High Yielding varieties Programme.

To increase the per ha. production, it is proposed to cover the following physical targets under high yielding varieties especially with short and medium duration varieties in large areas in the State.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS :

Crop.							Target for	Likely	Target for	
							1985-86	achievements	1986-87	
								for 1985-86		
								(Lakh ha).		
							(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.00	24.00	24.00
Millets	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00

A token amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

To encourage the farmers to compete for higher production it has been proposed to conduct crop yield competition at State and District levels. It is useful to create awareness and competitive spirit among the farmers to produce more and also educate them in the use of improved methods of cultivation, use of modern agricultural implements etc., to augment the yield.

Crop Yield
Competition.

The winners at District level will be awarded with two prizes *i.e.*, I prize of Rs. 1,000 and II prize of Rs. 500. At State Level, I prize of Rs. 2,000, II prize of Rs. 1,000 and III prize of Rs. 500 will be awarded for winners. The provision of Rs. 1.47 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is towards the prize money.

In order to enable the farmers to have a comprehensive idea of the new equipments and tools available for use, especially in the dryland areas in the wake of the new 20-Point Programme and to save time and labour in carrying out various agricultural operations the scheme for the purchase and distribution of improved and proven agricultural implements to the farmers is in operation from 1983-84. It has been proposed to purchase 20,000 Nos of various implements designed by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and other agencies during 1985-86 and distribute them, through the net work of Training and Visit scheme in all the districts in the State. Out of Rs. 20 lakhs available in Budget Estimate 1985-86, it has been proposed for the sanction of Rs. 14 lakhs for the purchase and distribution of Agricultural Implements on no loss/no profit basis and a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs towards the cost of 1,000 Nos of seed-cum-fertilizer drills to be distributed during 1985-86 at a subsidy of 50 per cent or Rs. 300 each in all districts except Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Thanjavur and Uthagamandalam district. This scheme will be continued during 1986-87 also with a Budget Estimate of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Improved
Implements
Scheme.

To encourage weaker section of the farming community to raise and maintain the plantation in the land which are not suitable for cultivation, seedlings of fruit, fuel fibre and timber trees will be distributed free of cost. Every year about 36 lakh seedlings will be distributed. The provision of Rs. 11.65 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is towards cost of raising seedlings and staff.

Agro Forestry
Scheme in
Tamil Nadu.

EXTENSION AND FARMERS TRAINING.

There are 12 Farmers Training Centres functioning under this Department in 12 districts.

Farmers Training
Centre,

The objectives are :

1. To provide the latest technical know-how relating to high yielding varieties and scientific use of various inputs, by means of trainings and demonstrations.
2. To form a net work of Farmers Discussions Groups at Village Level to promote the involvement of farmers in the technology transfer;
3. To support the extension wing by providing intensive training and education programme, both institutional and peripatetic.

The cost includes pay and allowances of the staff of Paramakudi Farmers Training Centre, Office operating cost and training costs including farmers tours, Kissan Mela and Publicity activities.

An amount of Rs. 7.25 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87.

The objective of the scheme is to motivate the farmers to use improved methods of cultivation through use of films.

Documentary
Films on
Agricultural
Subjects.

Film is a powerful mass media which will attract more audience than any other audio visual means. It will give practical knowledge to the farmers since the film will depict them in detail even the items which could not be explained in detail through the other aids. The provision is meant to produce few Agricultural Documentary films during 1985-86.

A Budget Estimate of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87 for this scheme.

Various research finding and the modern technology in Agriculture are printed in the press attached to the Directorate and distributed to the field staff as well as to farmers. The provision of Rs. 0.75 lakhs proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is to meet the cost of printing materials.

Agricultural
Information
Service.

Training of
Teachers in
Plant Protec-
tion.

The scheme is to provide training to the Village School Teachers to enable them to locate the incidence of common pests and diseases of important crops in the Villages and to alert the departmental staff and also to warn the farmers about the outbreak of any pest and disease and also to develop Plant Protection consciousness among the villages. 20 teachers per block are trained in 374 blocks in the State.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 1.50 lakh.

Reorganisation of
Agricultural
Extension
Set-up under
the New T and V
System with World
Bank Assistance

The Training and Visit system is in force since 1st September 1981 with World Bank Assistance. The total project cost is Rs. 36.48 crores for a period of five years.

The system takes care of all extension activities. Under the programme the Village Extension Worker has a regular visit schedule enabling him to meet, contact and other farmers for transmitting production recommendations and ascertaining field problems. Agricultural Officers (T. and V) provide support and guidance to Village Extension Workers. Visit schedules and job chart have been formulated to all categories of staff.

To improve the technical competence of staff in the system, monthly workshop, F.N. training and seasonal workshops are conducted. The conduct of these trainings D.T.C. meetings and State Level Co-ordination Committee meetings have strengthened the linkages between research and extension.

The Budget provision is to meet out the staff cost, purchase of extension materials, all training cost involved in deputation of staff to higher studies, the cost of civil works etc.

To house the Training and Visit staff at Village 1,450 Village Extension Workers and 300 Agricultural Officers quarters have been proposed to be constructed. The civil works are in progress at various stages. The funds required for this purpose have been placed at the disposal of Chief Engineer (Buildings).

An outlay of Rs. 1,339.45 lakhs had been proposed during 1986-87 for implementing this scheme:

OTHER EXPENDITURE

Home Agriculture

Under this scheme, Murungai seedlings and papaya seedlings are produced in the State Seed Farms and distributed for planting in the backyard space of scheduled caste families in the State during 1985-86 free of cost incurring an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 per district (except Madras and Nilgiris) Centrally located State Seed Farms are entrusted with this work at the rate of one State Seed Farm for each district. One seedlings of Murungai and one seedling of papaya are distributed for each Harijan family to cover 10,000 Harijan families in each district at free of cost.

A sum of Rs. 0.85 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Drip Irrigation.

In drip irrigation system, it is possible to apply small quantities of water at any desired intervals. The present irrigated area of crop will be extended to at least 6 to 10 times with drip irrigation method. The fertiliser is also diluted with water and fed through the system under drip irrigation. Only 50 percent of the fertiliser recommended is enough. In addition, the weeding cost is practically nil.

The provision is towards the subsidy cost of drip equipment at Rs. 3,000 per acre.

The Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.

Minikit
Programme of
Rice/Jowar/
Bajra.

This is Central Sector Programme with 100 per cent assistance from Government of India to popularise newly released varieties and promising cultures.

Under this scheme 52,500 rice minikits and 19,100 Nos. of millet and maize minikits will be supplied to farmers at free of cost during 1985-86.

Under community nurseries of rice 400 hectares will be covered to enable timely transplantation with high yielding varieties in command areas wherein water may be let out at later stage.

During 1986-87 also this scheme will be continued with a Budget Estimate of Rs. 10.15 lakhs

With a view to give incentive to the staff for their initiative and enthusiasm, the scheme is proposed. The provision made is towards prizes awarded to best Village Extension Workers, Agricultural Officers, Assistant Directors of Agriculture (Training and Visit) and taluk level subject Matter Specialist to be identified by the judging committee appointed both at the district level and state level. The entire cost will be borne by Government of India.

Incentive to Agricultural Extension Workers in Training & Visit System.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made during 1986-87 for the scheme.

The main object of the scheme is to maximise the production of cotton on a specified extension approach to cotton growers by persuading them to adopt improved package of practices after arranging for the supply of inputs like improved varieties of seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and thereby achieving the additional production of cotton every year.

Intensive Cotton Development Programme. (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).

A sum of Rs. 15.19 lakh has been proposed as Budget Estimate for 1986-87 for this scheme.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Pulses Development is a supporting scheme for State Sector Schemes for increasing Pulses Production.

Pulses Demonstration.

The Central assistance is on 50:50 basis except for items like breeders seed, foundation seed, certified seed and for plant protection operational charges for mass ground dusting operations for which 100 percent assistance is given by Government of India.

During 1985-86, the programme items of works detailed below are expected to be achieved

1. Demonstrations at Rs. 375 per ha	.. .. .	..	500 ha.
2. Breeder Seed Subsidy	.. .. .	..	228 qtls.
3. Foundation Seed Subsidy	.. .. .	..	1,800 qtl.
4. Certified Seed subsidy	.. .. .	..	6,000 qtls.
5. Irrigation subsidy]	.. .. .	..	2,500 ha
6. Plant Protection Operational Subsidy	.. .. .	..	10,000 ha.
7. Plant Protection Chemical distribution at 50 per cent cost	.. .. .	..	6,000 ha.
8. Plant Protection Equipment Subsidy at 50 percent cost	.. .. .	..	900 nos.
9. Distribution of M.C. packets at 50 percent cost	.. .. .	..	2 lakhs Nos.

The Pay and Allowances of Staff sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being met from Training and Visit Scheme head of account.

During 1986-87, the scheme is proposed to be implemented in the same pattern as in 1985-86 stated above with a Budget Estimate of Rs. 23.28 lakhs.

The object of the scheme is to eradicate the Brown Plant Hopper of Paddy in the endemic areas by Mass Ground Spraying. The cost of chemicals will be shared by the beneficiary farmers, State Government and Government of India on ratio of 50 : 25 : 25 basis. The operational charges at Rs. 15 hectare will be borne by Government of India and State [Government on 50 : 50 basis.

Mass Ground Spraying for the Control Brown Plant Hopper on Paddy.

PHYSICAL.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86.</i>	<i>Proposed target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(LAKH HA).

1	Control of Brown Plant Hopper in Hectares.	Lakh 0.200	0.200	0.200
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An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Free Distribution of Minikits, Fertilisers and Seeds.

The object of the scheme is to assist the Small and Marginal Farmers to increase the agricultural production by providing minikits of pulses seeds, at free of cost. The expenditure is shared between State Government and Government of India on 50:50 basis.

A token provision of Rs. 1,000 was made for 1985-86 anticipating that the programme will be continued.

Pulses minikits containing 4 to 8 kgs. of pulses seeds, and one number of rhizobium packet (worth of Rs. 35 each minikit) at the rate of 400 minikits per block are to be distributed. This scheme is being implemented in all the districts except Nilgiris district.

A token provision is made in Budget Estimate for 1986-87 expecting the scheme to be continued.

Controlling Neck Blast Disease on Paddy.

The object of the scheme is to supply fungicides to the farmers at 50 percent cost and providing operational subsidy of Rs. 15 per ha. for eradicating Neck Blast disease in paddy in endemic areas by Mass Ground Spraying. The 50 percent cost of chemical and operational subsidy will be borne by Government of India and State Government equally.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement during 1985-86.</i>	<i>Proposed target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(lakh ha).

1	Control of neck blast disease in lakh ha.	0.32	0.32	0.32
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The Budget Estimate proposed for this scheme for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

Eradication of Green Jassids on Paddy.

The object of the scheme is to eradicate Green Jassids on Paddy in 0.10 lakh ha. in endemic areas. Mass Ground Spraying will be taken up and the chemicals will be supplied to the farmers on 50 per cent subsidy for nursery treatment and 2 rounds of spraying in the planted field. The operational subsidy of Rs. 30 per hectare for 2 rounds of spraying will also be extended.

PHYSICAL.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achmt. 1985-86.</i>	<i>Proposed target 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

1	Eradication of Green 4 jassids (L.Ha.)	0.10	0.10	0.20
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An amount of Rs. 25.76 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for implementing the scheme.

B. OIL SEEDS.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

It is proposed to purchase 8 Jeep trailers during 1985-86 for which a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the R.E. 1985-86. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made in the B.E. for 1986-87 for this purpose.

Directorate of Oil seeds.

It is also proposed to provide a Silk Screen printing unit to the Directorate of Oilseeds to improve the propaganda and Publicity activities at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

The objective of the scheme is to produce 200 tonnes of Foundation seeds from Breeders Seeds for further multiplication in Farmers's holdings as certified seeds.

Establishment of Foundation Seed Production Centres for Groundnut.

There are at present two Foundation Seed Production Centres one at Musaravakkam in Chengalpattu District and the other at Vellaviduthi in Pudukkottai District. The following additional facilities were provided during 1984-85.

(i) One Seed Processing unit and thrashing floor for each centre.

(ii) Five Drip Irrigation units and five Bore Wells for Vellaviduthi Farm.

During 1985-86 Government sanctioned the establishment of one more Foundation Seed Production centre at Neyveli at a cost of Rs. 5.43 lakhs. Action is being taken to establish the farm.

During 1986-87 it is programmed to produce 300 M.T. tonnes of Foundation Seeds of groundnut. The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 11.22 lakhs.

The objective of the scheme is to provide a separate 11 KV Electricity feeder line to Vellaviduthi farm in Pudukkottai District to ensure uninterrupted supply of water for irrigation purposes.

Scheme for the provision of a separate 11 KV Electricity Feeder line to Vellaviduthi Farm.

This scheme was sanctioned during 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Action is being taken to get the work executed by the Electricity Board early. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed as Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

The objective of the scheme is to establish one Breeder Seed Farm at Neyveli for the production of 40 M.T. of breeder seeds of groundnut for further multiplication at the rythu holdings. During 1985-86 Government sanctioned Rs. 3.20 lakhs for the establishment of the farm. Action is being taken to establish the farm in an area of 40 Ha.

Scheme for establishment of one Breeder Seed Farm for Groundnut at Neyveli.

The objective of the scheme is to provide Mechanical driers to the oilseed farms at Musaravakkam, Vellaviduthi and Neyveli to bring the moisture content of the harvested produce to the optimum level within a short period so as to make it fit for storing and to maintain the quality of seeds. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed as Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Scheme for the provision of mechanical Driers for oil seed farms.

The objective of the scheme is to provide one Motor Cycle for each of the three foundation seed production centres at Musaravakkam, Vellaviduthi and Neyveli and three coconut farms at Vellaviduthi, Neyveli and Manur to facilitate quick movement of the farms staff within the farms and also to quicken the despatch of seeds, taking delivery of seeds etc. The Budget Estimate 1986-87 is Rs. 1.39 lakhs.

Scheme for the provision of Motor Cycles in big oil seed farms and Coconut Nurseries.

PLANT PROTECTION

- Crash Programme for Eradication of Thanjavur wilt and Kerala wilt on coconut.** The objective of the scheme is to identify the coconut trees affected by Thanjavur wilt in Thanjavur District and Kerala wilt in Kanyakumari District and to take necessary steps to arrest the spread of the disease. This scheme is operated from 1982-83. The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 is 0.61 lakhs.
- Scheme for biological control of Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle with fungus *Metarhizium anisopliae*.** The objective of the scheme is to control Rhinoceros Beetle a major pest on coconut using entopathogenic fungus *Metarhizium anisopliae*. Two centres one at Vridhachal and another at Thirupathisaram are functioning from 1984-85 for production of fungus. An amount of Rs. 1.39 lakhs is proposed on Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.
- Scheme for the control of Tikka and Rust diseases on Groundnut in Tamil Nadu.** The objective of the scheme is to popularise effective and economical plant protection measures advocated by the Department to control Tikka and Rust diseases on Groundnut by conducting Demonstrations. The scheme is implemented from 1984-85. It is programmed to lay 750 demonstrations during 1985-86. The Budget Estimate 1986-87 is Rs. 1.00 lakhs.
- Scheme for Biological control of Red hairy caterpillar and Spodoptera caterpillars pests on groundnut with nuclear polyhydrosis virus.** The objective of the scheme is to utilise the Nuclear polyhydrosis virus for the control of Red hairy caterpillar and Spodoptera caterpillar pests which cause extensive damage to groundnut crop. Four centres were established for the production and release of this virus during 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 2.42 is proposed as Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme.
- Scheme for the provision of one tractor for plant protection work.** The objective of the scheme is to provide one tractor for taking tractor drawn sprayers to undertake Mass Ground Spraying to control the outbreak of pest and diseases on oilseed crops. The tractor when not used for this purpose will be used for farm operations at the foundations seed production centre, Musaravakkam.

The budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 1.45 lakhs.

COMMERCIAL CROPS—COCONUT.

- Integrated Coconut Development Scheme** The objective of the scheme is to procure quality coconut seednuts from selected mother palms, raise seedlings in the Government coconut nurseries and to distribute them to coconut growers through Panchayat Unions and other institutions at reasonable price and thus to bring more area under coconut plantations. This scheme aims at increasing overall production of coconut as well as raising its productivity considerably by advocating improved production techniques through trained personnel and arranging for credit facilities through the co-operatives. There are at present 24 coconut nurseries for Tall variety in the State. Each nursery has a production target of 75,000 good seedlings per annum.
- An outlay of Rs. 49.00 lakhs is proposed as Budget Estimate 1986-87 for implementing the scheme.
- Production and distribution of DxT hybrid coconut seedlings (Pattukottai).** The objective of the scheme is to produce and distribute 1.3 lakh Tx D hybrid coconut seedlings per annum from Pattukottai Nursery. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 7.2 lakhs.
- Crash programme for Development of coconut in Tamil Nadu.** This scheme which is being implemented from 1980-81 is for the production of three lakh Tx D hybrid coconut seedlings and 15 lakhs tall coconut seedlings annually. On DxT coconut nursery is also established at Vellalaviduthi for the production of hybrid DxT seedlings from 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 63.14 lakhs is proposed as Budget Estimate, 1986-87.
- DxT Coconut hybrid Seedlings.** The objective of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme is to produce and distribute 1,75,000 No of Tx D hybrid coconut seedlings annually, and for producing 4 lakhs DxT hybrid seedlings and another 4 lakhs tall seedlings from Navlock in a phased manner from 1985-86 onwards and to achieve the goal by 1990. The Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is Rs. 5.82 lakhs.

The objective of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme is to increase the production of coconut in 10,000 hectares in Thanjavur district by adopting improved production techniques and conducting of 400 demonstration plots. An amount of Rs. 3.22 lakhs is proposed as Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Package Programme for Development of coconut in Thanjavur District.

The objective of the scheme is to increase the present production of coconuts from 45 nuts to 50 nuts per tree and to maintain the yield thereafter.

Intensive Coconut development Scheme.

This also includes the establishment of a DxT coconut farm at Manur in Tirunelveli district in an area of 100 acres.

A sum of Rs. 20.59 lakhs is proposed under the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

The objective of the scheme is to provide residential quarters for the staff working in the Government owned nurseries so as to enable them to discharge their duties more efficiently.

Provision of Residential Quarters for the Government owned coconut nurseries and oilseed farms.

During 1985-86 Government sanctioned Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the construction of residential quarters to the staff of the Government owned coconut nursery at P.G. Pudur and Vellalaviduthi

Residential quarters have been proposed for the staff of the oilseed farms at Vellalaviduthi and Musaravakkam at a cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs during the year 1986-87.

The objective of the scheme is to establish a mother palm garden in an area of 50 hectares at Vadapathimangalam to produce quality coconut seednuts of known progeny for raising seedlings in the Government nurseries. An outlay of Rs. 9.66 lakhs is proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

Scheme for the establishment of one Mother Palm garden for coconut in Thanjavur District.

COMMERCIAL CROPS—OILSEEDS.

The objective of the scheme is to increase productivity of oilseeds particularly groundnut by adopting and advocating improved production techniques. This scheme is in operation throughout the State.

Scheme for increasing the production of Oilseeds.

During 1984-85, an area of 15.52 lakh hectares was covered under all oilseeds with an estimated production of 14.60 lakh tonnes. During 1985-86 an area of 14.89 lakh hectares being covered with an anticipated production of 15.55 lakh tonnes. During 1986-87 it is programmed to cover an area of 15.12 lakh hectares with an anticipated production of 16.32 lakh tonnes.

Crop-wise physical target and achievements are given below :—

Name of the crops.					1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
					Actuals.	programme.	Target.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Ground nut	..	..	A	12.42	11.82	11.99
				P	14.15	14.11	14.78
2	Gingelly	..	..	A	1.69	1.60	1.60
				P	0.70	0.68	0.71
3	Castor	..	..	A	0.19	0.19	0.21
				P	0.08	0.09	0.11
4	Sunflower	..	..	A	1.07	1.28	1.32
				P	0.59	0.67	0.72
Total					15.37	14.89	15.12
					15.52	15.55	16.32

A—Area in lakh hectares.

P—Production in lakh tonnes.

During 1984-85, a scheme for popularising the use of Bio-fertiliser, Azospirillum, in the cultivation of gingelly was sanctioned and was implemented.

In addition to the above a scheme for increasing the productivity of gingelly in compact blocks is being implemented during 1985-86 by supplying all inputs at 50 per cent subsidised cost and by adopting all improved package of practices for which a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is sanctioned.

During 1985-86 Government also sanctioned a scheme for increasing the area and production under castor at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs by laying demonstration plots, distributing minikits, providing subsidy for inputs, etc.

A special scheme for Crop Yield Competition in Groundnut is also included in this scheme so as to induce the groundnut growers to increase the yield.

An outlay of Rs. 606.14 lakhs is proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for implementing the scheme.

The above centrally sponsored schemes previously shared on 50 : 50 basis have been merged under the newly introduced National Oilseeds Development Programme during 1984-85, the details of which are given below :—

National Oilseeds Development Programme.—The Central Sector Scheme (100 per cent cost of which is borne by the Government of India) has been introduced in this state during 1984-85. Under this programme the following two projects are being implemented.

This projects aims at increasing the production of groundnut in a phased manner by—

(i) increasing the productivity by adopting improved seed production techniques and undertaking diagnostic work to identify the causes hampering productivity and suggesting remedial measures ;

(ii) popularising multiple cropping pattern to increase the area under groundnut ;

(iii) introducing non-traditional varieties with the least disturbance to the existing crops ;
and

(iv) deriving the benefit accrued from the implementation of programmes in the districts.

Under this scheme the following extension activities are undertaken for which subsidies are extended to the farmers :—

- (a) Procurement and distribution of certified/truthfully labelled seeds.
- (b) Distribution of phosphatic fertilisers, Gypsum and Rhizobium culture.
- (c) Distribution of plant protection chemicals and equipments.
- (d) Distribution of improved implements.
- (e) Distribution of sprinkler and drip irrigation units.
- (f) Laying demonstration plots in problem areas.
- (g) Distribution of seed minikits.

In addition to the above, subsidy is given for providing protective irrigation.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for the above scheme is Rs. 446.14 lakhs.

Intensive Oil-seeds Development Scheme, Scheme for Extension of Oilseeds to new Irrigated areas and Sunflower Development Scheme.

Project for Intensive Cultivation of Groundnut.

The objective of the scheme is to increase the overall production of oilseeds by increasing the area under sunflower. Under the scheme it is programmed to cover 1.25 lakh hectares under sunflower to produce 0.62 lakh tonnes of sunflower seeds.

Project
Extension
Sunflower. for
of

The following extension activities are undertaken extending subsidy to the farmers.

- (a) Procurement and distribution of quality seeds.
- (b) Distribution of P.P. Chemicals and equipments.
- (c) Distribution of Farm implements.
- (d) Laying of demonstration plots.
- (e) Distribution of Seed and Fertiliser minikits.

An amount of Rs. 32.32 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 as Budget Estimate for this scheme.

The objective of the scheme is to popularise the soyabean cultivation among the farmers in Tamil Nadu and thereby increase the overall production of Oilseeds. During 1984-85, 300 demonstration plots were laid out in farmers' holdings. During 1985-86 inputs are being supplied free of cost to the farmers identified in the potential pockets of selected districts. The Budget estimate for the year 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 1.92 lakhs.

Scheme for the
popularisation
of Soyabean
cultivation in
Tamil Nadu.

C. HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS.

The main objective of the scheme is to bring more area under the cultivation of improved cultivars suited to the locality, besides taking up prophylactic and curative control measures against leaf spot incidence, nematode attack, etc., The demonstration plots are also organised to create awareness among the growers. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

Package Scheme
for Banana
Development.

Details.	Unit.	Target for 1985-86.	Likely achieve- ment. 1985-86.	Target for 1986-87.
1. Area to be covered	Ha.	7,500	7,500	8,000
2. Soil samples to be analysed	Nos.	1,300	1,300	1,500
3. Pre-treatment of suckers	Ha.	2,000	2,000	2,100
4. Laying Demonstration Plots	Nos.	56	56	56
5. Micronutrient application	Ha.	2,000	2,000	2,200
6. Control of leaf spot	Ha.	2,000	2,000	2,200

The 'Kew' variety of Pineapple suckers are multiplied from the two Nurseries at Kolli Hills and Pechiparai and distributed to bring more area under this variety. These nurseries also serve as demonstration centres besides providing additional employment to the inhabitants. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 2.45 lakhs.

Production
Expansion
Area
"KEW"
Variety
Pineapple
Suckers. and
of
under
of

Details.	Unit.	Target for 1985-86.	Likely achieve- ment 1985-86.	Target for 1986-87.
1. Production and distribution of Pineapple suckers.	Lakh Nos.	4.00	4.00	4.20
2. Production and distribution of other seedlings.	Do.	1.00	1.00	2.00

Horticultural Farms.

The horticultural farms, viz., Mahatma Gandhi Rural Orchard, Vallathirakkottai, Large Scale Orchard, Navloek and Sriwilliputhur, State Horticultural Farm, Madhavaram and Kandiyan-kuppam had been established with a view to multiply quality planting materials to meet the local demand to a tune of 2.70 lakh numbers to bring fallow, cultivable waste lands into valuable orchards. Steps are being taken to establish horticultural farms newly in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Periyar and Coimbatore.

To ensure intensive cultivation in the horticultural farms with the available irrigation facilities, drip irrigation facilities are being provided to the horticultural farms. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 19.67 lakhs.

Elite Banana Gardens.

Disease-free elite suckers of banana are multiplied in the elite banana gardens at Navloek and Mudalajpatti. The hill banana suckers free from bunchy top and Nematodes are multiplied at the Elite Banana Gardens, Chinnakalrayan Hills, with the aim to distribute to the bunchy top affected lower Falani hills. An amount of Rs. 5.31 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86.</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
1. Production and distribution of banana suckers.	Lakh Nos.	2.60	2.60	3.00
2. Production and distribution of other plants.	Do.	0.40	0.40	0.40

Production of Cross Protected Acidlime Plants.

To overcome the citrus quick decline disease caused by Tristeza virus, the preimmunised seedlings are multiplied and distributed to the growers to a tune of one lakh numbers during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 0.51 lakh has been proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

City Vegetable Development Scheme.

This scheme is implemented in the Cities of Madras, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

The aims are ;—

1. To encourage raising kitchen gardening with the available vacant land and waste water.
2. To render technical guidance and arranging for the supply of quality vegetable seeds, horticultural planting materials, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals within their easy reach at a reasonable Cost. Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86.</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
1. Distribution of Vegetable seed packets	Lakh Nos.	6.70	6.70	7.00
2. Distribution of fruit and other plants ..	Do.	4.50	4.50	4.75
3. Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals—				
(a) Dust	M.T.	24.50	24.50	25.00
(b) Liquid	Lit.	880	880	900
4. Distribution of fertilizer	M.T.	99.00	99.00	100.00

The objectives are :—

1. To survey potential areas for formulation of programmes for development of horticulture.
2. To survey the areas for potentialities for development of Horticulture.
3. To estimate the cost economics for various crops.
4. To conduct evaluation studies and crop estimation surveys.

Investigation Cell for Identification and Formulation of suitable Horticultural Development Scheme.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86.</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Crop estimation survey	Numbers	20	20	20
2 Collection of data on cost of cultivation	Do.	20	20	20
3 Survey of area under flowers, fruits and vegetables.	Do.	3	3	3
4 Cost benefit ratio studies	Do.	2	2	2
5 Evaluation studies	Do.	10	10	10

A sum of Rs. 0.46 lakhs have been proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

The objectives are :—

1. To increase the area under commercial flowers.
2. To establish ornamental gardens and parks in Schools and guards at free of cost.
3. To conduct flower shows.

Cultivation of Commercial Flowers and Co-ordinating Horticultural Activities.

The Budget estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 3.26 lakhs.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-85.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86.</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Additional area coverage	Numbers	80	80	100
2 Demonstration Plots	Do.	50	50	50
3 Conducting Flower Shows	Do.	10	10	10
4 Supply of ornamental plants	Do.	5,000	5,000	5,000
5 Supply of flower seed packets	Do.	5,000	5,000	5,000
6 Collection of soil samples for nematode	Do.	250	250	250

This scheme is launched with the aim to establish the area under potato cultivation in the Hc sur and Kodaikanal areas and to ensure production and distribution of disease and nematode free potato seed materials to the growers by organising potato seed farms. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 6.46 lakhs.

Development of Potato Cultivation.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86.</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Demonstration plots laid	Numbers	45	45	45
2 Organising seed farms	Hectares	60	60	60
3 Procurement and distribution of disease free seeds.	MT.	575.00	575.00	575.00

Establishment of Giant Orchad in Chinnakalrayan Hills.

The prime aim is to serve as a visual demonstrative unit to the tribals on cultivation of perennial horticultural crops besides providing employment opportunity to the inhabitant tribals. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 10.24 lakhs.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievements 1985-86.</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Fresh planting	Hectares	20	20	20
2 Production of planting materials ..	Lakh Nos.	0.50	0.50	0.50

Intensification of Horticultural Development in the Districts

With a view to bring more area under cultivation of perennial horticultural crops and to diversify the present cropping pattern, this scheme was being implemented in the districts of North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai Anna and Ramana-nathapuram. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 35.91 lakhs.

Horticulture Extension set up under the new "Training and Visit System."

The horticulture extension set-up has been re-oriented under new Training and Visit system of extension education in Nilgiris district, wherein regular field visits are held so as to infuse the latest scientific techniques among the growers for increasing their productivity level; thereby importing the socio-economic status of the farming community.

It is programmed to cover 50,000 farm families during 1986-87. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 30.37 lakhs. The Training and Visit Pilot Project introduced in Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district is also implemented by this department.

Establishment of Model Coffee Plantation.

To exploit the possibilities and potentialities prevailing in the Eastern Ghats, a model coffee plantation has been established in an extent of 100 hectares and a sum of Rs. 4.26 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86.</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Planting Coffee	Hectares	20	10	20
2 Production of Coffee seedlings	Lakh Nos.	0.25	0.25	0.50

Development of Spices.

The rooted cuttings of hybrid pepper "Panniyur-I" are multiplied and distributed from the two Pepper nurseries at Pechipparai and Gudalur. The planting materials of other spice crops like Clove, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, etc., are also multiplied in these nurseries. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 1.73 lakhs.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Production and Distribution of hybrid pepper rooted cuttings.	Lakh Nos.	3.00	3.00	3.00
2 Production and distribution of other spices plants.	Do.	0.20	0.20	0.25

To overcome the widely prevailing wilt in betelvine, the plant protection chemicals are distributed to the growers at subsidised cost besides organising demonstration plots as a visual units about the need to adopt regular plant protection chemicals. The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 1.13 lakhs.

Development of Betelvine.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86.</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals	Hectares	75	75	80
2 Laying of Demonstration plots	Numbers	20	20	25

In order to increase the productivity of existing cashew plantation, bud wood nurseries has been established in an area of 3.20 hectares with superior mother plants. From these nurseries epicotyl grafts and air layers will be multiplied and distributed to the farmers. Besides demonstration plots will also be laid in royts holding to infuse the need to adopt regular and timely adoption of all management practices. An amount of Rs. 3.57 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Cashew.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target for 1985-86.</i>	<i>Likely achievement 1985-86</i>	<i>Target for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Laying and maintenance of Demonstration plots.	Numbers	350	350	350
2 Establishment and maintenance of bud-wood nurseries.	Hectares	3.20	3.20	3.20

This scheme is launched in 15 tribal units to benefit 3,000 selected tribal families in the Districts of Salem, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, North Arcot, and Dharmapuri. Annually perennial plants, improved seeds and fertilisers are distributed to 3,000 acres, plant protection chemicals to 6,000 hectares besides laying demonstration plots of 45 Nos. and individual orchards in 750 acres. To ensure better maintenance of orchards by the economically poor tribal families, follow-up action is also taken up by this Department for subsequent two years of individual orchard and one year in the case of perennial plants distributed are. Plant protection against mango hoppe is also taken up in 50 acres in the Chinnakalrayan Hills of Salem district. Apart from these activities the tribals are also trained practically by way of organised trainings to 1,500 tribal farmers and tours to 750 tribal farmers.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

On the extension side two Giant Orchards are being established in 420 hectares in Chinnakalrayan Hills of Salem district and 80 hectares in Tagarakuppam in North Arcot district. Steps are being taken up for the establishment of State Horticultural Farm at Pachamalai Hills of Tiruchirappalli district.

For all these activities, a sum of Rs. 44.53 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

The productivity of Cashew is very less when compared to neighbouring States and the main cause is attributed to lack of regular plant protection measures. Hence, to impart the need to adopt regular plant protection against the mosquito bug this scheme is launched in private holdings with full subsidy. During the current year 15,00 ha will be covered and 2,000 ha will be brought under plant protection during 1986-87 and for this, a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Cashew Development.

Need for the Scheme—

Scheme for Providing Irrigation Facilities to the Horticulture Farms.

In many of the horticulture farms only meagre irrigation facilities are in existence. As such to ensure intensive cultivation, in the available areas, it is proposed to provide additional irrigation facilities as detailed below :

	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Ultimate cost.</i>	<i>Cost in 1986-87</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
1	State Horticultural Farm, Yercaud— Construction of open well with pump-house, pumpset and pipelines.	0.90	0.90
2	Pineapple Nursery, Kolli Hills— Construction of Openwell and providing pumphouse, pumpset and pipeline.	1.10	1.10
3	Model Coffee Plantation, Chinnakalrayan Hills.— Construction of Openwell with pumpset and pumphouse.	1.00	1.00

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for this scheme.

Providing Drip Irrigation facilities to the growers.

With a view to bring more area under the cultivation of Horticulture Crops and to intensify the existing cultivation practices in order to achieve the ultimate aim of increase in productivity it has been proposed to extend the drip system of irrigation among the growers. This will certainly overcome the existing water scarcity problem to a considerable extent.

The drip irrigation system will be installed in farmers' holdings by allowing a subsidy on 50 percent to all farmers. The maximum benefit that could be extended will be to one hectare per farmer only, and a sum of Rs. 6,250 will be granted as subsidy per grower as a maximum eligibility.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 for this scheme.

Mass Spraying Programmes on Mango.

The incidence of hopper and powdery mildew are widely prevalent in mango orchards. Lack of control results in crop loss to more than 25 per cent. Hence, it becomes essential to ensure regular plant protection against the incidence of hopper and powdery mildew. Since the cost for plant protection is higher, the farmers are not coming forward for taking up regular plant protection. As such, to create awareness among the growers it becomes essential to distribute the plant protection chemicals with incentive. As such it has been proposed to launch this scheme in the Districts or North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Thanjavur, Madurai, Anna and Tirunelveli, concentrated pockets over an extent of 3000 ha. The Scheme hitherto implemented under Drought Prone Area Programme in the District of Dharmapuri will be discontinued from 1986-87 onwards. As such, to ensure better impact among the growers and to create awareness among the growers for ensuring regular plant protection, it becomes essential to implement this scheme in the above Districts by distributing the plant protection chemicals at 50 percent cost to the farmers.

The financial implication for the year 1986-87 will be Rs. 9.00 lakhs of which Rs. 4.50 lakhs will be realised as revenue.

D. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Tractor Hiring Scheme.

To meet the increased demand for food, increasing productivity per Unit area of land and also increasing extent of land under cultivation, is resorted. The farmers bring more and more land like the waste lands, cultivable wastes etc., into cultivation as and when the irrigation potential is created in Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects. These lands have to be levelled, graded and bunded to make them fit for cultivation and for efficient use of Irrigation water.

Under this scheme, the Department of Agricultural Engineering takes up reclamation of lands by land Levelling, Land Shaping, Bund, etc. The Department has a fleet of 135 Bulldozers and 175 Tractors. They have been located in district Head quarters. These Bulldozers are hired out to farmers. These Bulldozers are pressed into service to reclaim lands affected by floods and cyclones.

Timely ploughing and land preparation is essential for agricultural operations which are season bound. With the existing animal power the farmers are not able to complete these primary operations in time. They require some machine power. To supplement Tractor is utilised for carrying out various operations. The Department helps the farmers by providing Tractor to carry out various farm operations.

The Department has tractors located in district and taluk head quarters. Use of improved tools implements and machines in agricultural operations reduce the cost of operations and reduces or eliminates drdrgery and hard and long hours of work and delay in operations.

The following is the Programme of works and Achievement .—

				Land Levelling.	Mechanised cultivation.
				(IN HOURS).	(IN HOURS).
1980-81 (Achievement)	..	..	..	2,11,599	95,302
1981-82 (Achievement)	..	..	..	2,10,326	1,13,411
1982-83 (Achievement)	..	..	..	1,96,888	1,11,458
1983-84 (Achievement)	..	..	..	1,83,077	1,07,579
1984-85 (Achievement)	..	..	..	2,15,314	1,15,518
1985-86 (Anticipated)	..	..	..	1,68,000	75,000
1986-87 (Programme)	..	..	..	1,68,000	70,000

An amount of Rs. 35.47 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate 1986-87 for this scheme.

The Agricultural Engineering Training Centre at Tiruchirappalli is imparting Training Programmes for Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers and other field staff. Training on maintenance of Machinery, Soil Conservation Methods, Job Training on (a) Watershed Management, (b) Minor Irrigation are, Induction Course for (a) Engineers (AE/JE) and (b) newly promoted others (AEE EE) are Programmed and Publicity and Propaganda Wing has been introduced now attached with the training centre which makes vide propaganda and publicity of the different schemes of this Agriculture Department and also prepare the handcuts of the different schemes. Field visits also are arranged to make it a real practical training. The training Course aims the Engineering personnels to acquaint with the latest development and techniques of day to day changes in Agricultural Engineering field and make them efficient.

Agricultural
Engineering
Training
Centre.

The Budget Estimate 1986-87 for this schemes is Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

E. AGRO INDUSTRIES.

(THE TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION)

This is an export oriented project to meet the ever growing heavy demand of Floral essences and other essences and oleoresins in the world market. The total cost of the project will be around Rs. 200 to 300 lakhs. Technical know-how with buy-back arrangement shall be arranged from reputed foreign collaborators. STC is interested in having collaboration with us in this project in view of the export oriented nature of the products obtained from this project.

Establishment of
Floral concerte
project.

Initial spade work required for the establishment of the project such as the gathering of the market intelligence reports at international level as well as identification of suitable agency for the preparation of the technoeconomic feasibility report with the supply of the technical know-how have nearly been completed.

This project envisages mainly the developments of growers in an organised manner thereby enabling the growers to realise the maximum value for their product. The growers will be registered under this project for the cultivation of the various rawmaterials such as jasmine flowers, roses, vetiver, dhavanam etc., as well as spices like chillies, cardamom, pepper etc., at suitable places so that the regular off-take is assured for the growers at a reasonable price benefitting the growers. The project envisages the creation of direct employment for about 160 persons and indirect employment of about 500 persons, besides earning the valuable foreign exchange by the export of the products.

A taken provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for this scheme in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87

Soya Bean Processing Projects

Soya Bean is fast developing in India. It is a potential edible oil seed with high unsaturated oil which is useful for the human bodies metabolism preventing the formation of the cholesterol. Besides the deoiled flour is a source of rich protein at cheap price. The ever increasing gap between the edible supply and demand position could be bridged to some extent by this project.

The total outlay for the project is estimated around Rs. 300 lakhs.

A joint venture with a suitable collaborator in the field is being contemplated. This project also will benefit the growers directly by registering the growers for ensuring the supply of raw-material in adequate quantity and quality thereby enabling the growers to get a reasonable realisation for their produce.

This project envisages an employment potential of about 100 persons directly and 500 persons indirectly. Initial spade work have been completed.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Pesticides Manufacture of Basic Technical Materials.

TAI is now engaged in the formulation of Pesticides thereby depending upon the basic technical materials which are manufactured by only very few firms. This causes lot of hardships and interruptions. In order to be self-sufficient for the basic technical materials, this project undertakes the manufacture of the basic technical materials required for the Pesticide formulations.

By this project the basic raw materials will be made available at cheaper cost by avoiding the transportation. The growers will be able to get quality pesticides at reasonable prices and will be benefited directly.

This project envisages an employment potential of about 100 persons directly and 200 persons indirectly.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

Fruit processing project.

Tamil Nadu is rich in a variety of fruits like Mangoes, Pineapple, Banana, Pappaya, Gova, etc., while already well developed fruits like Mangoes, Banana and Pine apple are not utilised in the proper manner, so as to enable the growers to get an attractive remuneration, there is vast scope for development of fruit like Pappaya, Passion, Fruits, Gova, etc., which could prove highly beneficial to the growers. Further there are places like Kill Hills in Tamil Nadu having vast potential for the development of fruits like pine apple, passion fruits etc. In order to explore this vast potential, this project is envisaged with total outlay of about Rs. 300 lakhs. Not only the sophisticated technology will be utilised for the processing but also the latest innovation in the packing technology, viz., aseptic packing will be employed. Potential collaborators are eager to have a joint venture with us for this project.

This project envisages and contemplates employment of about 200 persons directly and 200 indirectly. Necessary spade works have been done.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for this scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

Starch processing project for the manufacture of starch and glucose and corn oil.

This project again a joint venture with prospective collaborators envisages the manufacture of pharmaceutical grade Glucose and starch along with the prestigious corn oil greatly sought after by heart ailing patient. Latest sophisticated technology is involved in this project and the products are having good export potential. The total outlay of the project is around Rs. 800 lakhs. Employment potential—150 persons direct and 300 indirect. Initial spade works are in progress.

F. AGRO ENGINEERING SERVICES.**Pay and Allowances met by the Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation.**

This provision is to meet the pay and allowances of the Managing Director of the Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation who is also functioning as the Director of Agro Engineering Services. As per the Government sanction the expenditure is to be shared equally on 50 : 50 basis by the Government and the Federation. The Federation should get reimbursement of 50 per cent of the expenditure towards the pay and allowance of the officer from the Government. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the above scheme.

The scheme envisages employment of supporting staff in the cadre of Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Sub-Registrars, etc., to work under the control of the Director of Agro Engineering Services to attend to the administrative and statutory work relating to the Department of Agro Engineering Services. The scheme will be continued during the year 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 3.52 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the above scheme.

Agro Engineering
Services Department.

G. SEED INSPECTION.

The concept of using good quality seed for better production has considerably increased among farmers. Almost all released varieties are being notified now and then under the Seeds Act 1966 and Seeds of these varieties begin to flow steadily to the network of sales points for sales to the farmers. As the Seed Industries grow, there is every likelihood of increasing violations of seed laws by dealers allowing entry of substandard and spurious seeds in the market. To have an effective check on such activities, the Seeds Act, 1966 has paved the way for the regulatory control on the quality of seeds (Notified Varieties only) to be sold to farmers. The Seed Inspection Wing of the Department of Seed Certification organises inspections and pursue legal action when violations are noticed.

Independent Seed
Inspectorate.

For the Sixth Five Year Plan a target of 5,000 per year was fixed for taking seed samples and a target of 5,000 numbers per year was fixed for inspection of Seed Selling Points.

The Public Sector Departments like Agriculture, Oilseeds, Horticulture and also Private Agencies engaged in Seed Production have increased their Seed Production.

To maintain the standard of Seed distributed through selling points frequent inspections and drawing of Seed Samples and Testing them are necessary.

The targets fixed for the year 1985-86 are as follows :—

(i) Number of Selling points to be inspected	.. .. .	5,400
(ii) Number of samples to be taken	.. .. .	5,400

It is expected to achieve the above targets in full. The targets for the year 1986-87 are as follows :—

(i) Number of selling points to be inspected	.. .. .	5,800
(ii) Number of samples to be taken	.. .. .	5,800

To carryout the above works an amount of Rs.0.35 lakh is proposed in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

H. SUGAR.

Sugarcane Road Development in Sugar Factory area is an important item of development work which facilitates quick transport of cane and full capacity utilisation by the Sugar Mills and also increase in overall recovery due to the reduction in time lag between the time of cutting of the cane in the fields and the time of crushing in the mills. This scheme is in operation from 1957 onwards. Quick transport of cane helps to avoid driage of cane in the fields and thereby avoids loss of weight of cane supplied by the cane growers. This also results in improvement in recovery as a result of crushing fresh cane which not only brings in additional profits to the sugar factories but also benefits the cane growers by way of increased cane prices for the season as the price fixation is linked to the recovery. To fulfil the above object, formation of new roads and improvement of existing roads are undertaken under Sugarcane Road Development Scheme in the Districts of Chengalrattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai and portions of Ramnathapuram District. An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Sugarcane Road
Development
Scheme.

I. CROP INSURANCE.

The premium paid by the small and marginal farmers under the scheme is subsidised upto 50 percent by the State Government and Government of India on 50 : 50 basis. Proposals for payment of Rs. 9.08 lakhs towards premium paid under Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme and premium to be paid under crop Insurance scheme for Khariff 1985 seasons are under consideration of the Government.

Premium subsidy to
small and marginal
farmers enrolled
under crop
Insurance Scheme

Scheme equally between the State and Centre (Centre).

As the New comprehensive scheme is proposed to be implemented on compulsory basis during 1986-87, an adhoc provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 towards subsidy to meet 50 per cent of the premium to be paid by the small and marginal farmers enrolled under the scheme.

Contribution to Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund (Scheme shared equally between State and Centre)

Government of India have introduced comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme with effect from 1st April 1985. In order to strengthen the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund constituted under the scheme, the State Government have sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 1 crore to the Fund. The Government of India have been requested to contribute matching contribution to the Fund. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs therefore been proposed in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86.

J. CROP STATISTICS.

Improvement of Agricultural Statistics.

The Agricultural Division of the Department of Statistics collects and compile the Agricultural Statistics pertaining to Irrigation. Timely reporting scheme, Minor Crops (fruits and vegetables), Crop Estimation survey on food and non-food crops, Improvement of Crop Statistics, Pilot Scheme and forecast, etc. In this connection the Department has to attend the meeting like SLCS/HLCS, weather and forecast. Therefore it is absolutely necessary for Agricultural Division to be headed by Joint Director of Statistics.

The Joint Director of Statistics would be in-charge of supervision of Agricultural Division. He will organise effectively the implementation of Agricultural Statistics and supervise the various schemes. He will be participating in the State, Departmental and forecast meetings.

The cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 0.62 lakh during 1985-86 and Rs. 0.68 lakh during 1986-87.

Scheme for Improvement of crop statistics (Centrally sponsored scheme).

The object of the scheme for improvement of crop statistics is to attempt jointly by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India and the Department of Statistics, Tamil Nadu to undertake sample checks over the primary data in respect of crop area and Crop Estimation Survey in the State. This scheme is further expected to provide the basis determining the precise lines on which the improvement in the Crop Estimation System can be made.

This scheme also envisages to study the extent of errors committed by the patwaris in making entries of area in the village accounts and thus paves the way to adjust the official estimates of area during each fasli year. In the case of yield estimation it aims at find out correction factors to adjust the yield rates worked out according to GCES.

A sample of 260 villages for the supervision by Central National Sample Survey Organisation Staff and matching sample of 260 villages by the State Statistical staff have been selected under sample check on area enumeration to be carried out in each of the following phases during the year 1985-86 to get more reliable area figures:—

1. Ist phase (July 1985—October 1985).
2. IInd phase (November 1985—January 1986.)
3. IIIrd phase (February 1986—March 1986).

Apart from this, page totalling, i.e. preparation of crop abstract statement in schedule A.S.1.F work has to be undertaken during 1985-86.

As a part of the improvement of crop Statistics Scheme, a sample of 780 experiments for supervision by the Central staff and an equal number of experiments for supervision by the State staff have been selected for sample check of crop cutting experiments under seven principal food and non-food crops, viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Groundnut, Cotton and Sugarcane during 1985-86.

The sample check on aggregation of area figures above the village level has been taken up in one district and in one taluk in the selected district in each F.O.D. region separately by the Central and State Agency.

The scheme for improvement of Crop Statistics is likely to be continued during the year 1986-87 also with the physical targets as fixed during 1985-86.

The full cost of the scheme will work out to Rs. 4.55 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

2. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

The provision is towards Assistance to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for executing Plan Schemes on Education, Research and Training under Agriculture. An outlay of Rs. 278.69 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 under this scheme which includes Rs. 235.11 lakhs for ongoing schemes to be implemented during the year 1986-87, Rs. 28.58 lakhs for the following new educational and research schemes and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the Capital and Civil works in the Research Stations.

Assistance to
Tamil Nadu
Agricultural
University.

New schemes proposed under the Faculty of Agriculture for Implementation during 1986-87.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Establishment of an Institute of Distance Education, Coimbatore	1.50
2. TV Extension Education Programme (provision of equipments)	5.00
3. Strengthening of Mango Research at Paiyur	3.77
4. Exploitation of production potential in rice through Indica/Japonica crosses, Killikulam (Sub-Centre ; Madurai)	1.60
5. Establishment of a separate Division of Publication at Coimbatore and Madurai	3.45
6. Organisational performance of rural financing in the context of changing structures of rural credit region-wise analysis, Coimbatore	2.50
7. Studies on Soil Pedology and Resource Utilisation for increased crop production, Coimbatore	2.67
8. Research on pesticide application technique, Coimbatore	0.65
9. Exploitation of heterosis in redgram, Vamban	1.00
10. Strengthening of Communication Centre Coimbatore and Madurai	3.30
11. Strengthening the Department of Farm Machinery, Coimbatore	0.70
12. Strengthening of extension linkage at Agricultural Research Stations	1.39
13. Research on afforestation of saline soil in Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli ..	1.05
TOTAL ..	28.58

Agricultural Schemes.

In the context of developments needs for (a) enriching the knowledge and skills of the existing agricultural personnel in the State through non-formal system of education, (b) providing (access to) higher education in agriculture to the farmers and others (who could not continue with formal education) at their door step and to suit their pace of learning, (c) continuous quality upgradation of the knowledge and skills of the people (Human Resource Development) at large in relation to changing needs, awareness and problems pertaining to 'food-support cover' during the coming decades and (d) as the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has statutory obligations for higher agricultural education, research and extension education in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University proposes to develop and offer 'Distance Education' leading to Certificate and Degree/Diplomas in Agriculture for the benefit of literate farmers of Tamil Nadu. As it is, no certificate/degree programmes in agriculture are offered in Tamil (the Regional Language) for the farmers.

Establishment
of an Institute of Distance
Education,
Coimbatore.

The farmer participants attending the training programmes conducted in the two Krishi Vigyan Kendras of the University and the Farmers Training Centres in the State express their desire to pursue systematic education in agriculture and rightly believe that only with a continuous commitment for further learning, they would be able to engage in agriculture as a form of modern

agricultural business and contribute to sustaining the food cover for the growing population. A programme of distance education would not only serve these farmers well but would pave way for a greater and more positive interaction between the 'clients' of the University and the research and extension education staff of the University.

TV Extension Education Programme (Provision of Equipments).

Setting up of TV extension unit will help in effectively disseminating the research findings. This will help in duplicating video cassettes and send it to different extension centres. In turn they can relay it to farmers in group meetings. Similarly they can be used by extension worker of T & V system for their village contacts. These video cassettes can also be utilised for distance education programmes to provide information support.

Strengthening of Mango Research at Paiyur.

The North-Western region of Tamil Nadu accounts for 33 per cent of the total area under mango in the State. The productivity of mango in the region, however, is low. Research on mango will help to step up the productivity thereby boosting the mango industries and the export potential of mango and its processed products.

Exploitation of Production of Potential in rice through Indica/Japonica crosses, Killikulam (Sub-Centre : Madurai).

The productivity of rice has reached a plateau of 2.2 t/ha (hulled rice). The available high yielding varieties have failed to break this plateau. Korea and Japan are exploiting Indica Japonica hybrids to break the yield plateau. Similar attempt can be made in Tamil Nadu with advantage to enhance rice output.

Establishment of a separate Division of Publication at Coimbatore and Madurai.

The establishment of separate Division of Publication at Coimbatore and Madurai will help in timely programming of publications, editing for quality of publications in terms of layout cover page, content and language.

Organisational Performance of Rural Financing in the Context of Changing Structures of Rural Credit Region-wise Analysis, Coimbatore.

Rural development activities call for increased fund flow to the rural sector. The proposed scheme would formulate credit plans region-wise besides evaluating the performance of credit agencies catering to the credit requirements of the rural sector.

Studies on Soil Pedology and Resource Utilisation for Increased Crop Production, Coimbatore.

Information on the soil resources for a major part of Tamil Nadu are available through the soil surveys conducted by the Department of Agriculture. Though the productive potential of the soils can be inferred from these reports, specific studies on bench mark soils need to be carried out to give location-specific recommendations for the soils in different regions. The work will be a pioneering one in this line in Tamil Nadu.

Research on Pesticide Application Technology, Coimbatore.

Work done at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has revealed that many serious plant pathogens are carried in the seed subsequently cause diseases and reduction in the vigour of the plants. They are carried externally and internally. To eradicate the internally seed borne pathogens, special techniques are to be developed. In addition, it is necessary to protect pulse crops against vector-transmitted viruses in the early stages. Treatment of seeds with systemic insecticides need to be tested for their efficacy in protecting the young crop against vector transmission of viruses. It is therefore necessary to develop suitable technique for application of pesticides to the seeds. This will constitute a cheap method of management of pests and diseases.

Exploitation of Heterosis in Redgram, Vamban.

The medium duration redgram hybrids, namely MTH. 1, MTH. 2 and ICPE. 2 have yielded around 1500 kg/ha. in the All India Coordinated Trails. They have out-yielded the check BDN. 1 by 24-30 per cent. Further crop improvement work would result in the enhancement of yield potential to 2 t/ha. The productivity increase is likely to reduce Tamil Nadu's imports from other States.

Strengthening of Communication Centre, Coimbatore and Madurai.

Strengthening of Communication Division at Coimbatore and Madurai will help in timely dissemination of location-specific research findings. The functioning of extra staff will help in preparing quality slides, video cassettes and cassettes which can be better used for extension activities.

Strengthening the Department of Farm Machinery, Coimbatore.

The scheme envisages setting up a centre for testing of farm equipments on commercial basis. It will provide facilities for training the students of the Faculty of Agricultural Engineering. It will be useful to fabricate new equipments. The wear and tear of different metals used in the manufacture of farm equipments will be studied in the metallurgical laboratory.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research is currently supporting research efforts by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for extending its activities to all the agro-climatic zones of the State. Through National Agricultural Research Project, several research stations/ centres have been located in different parts of Tamil Nadu. At all these locations, there is a need to bring University scientists closer to the farming community. To maintain the interaction between research worker and farming community, the agricultural extension service has to be strengthened at each research station.

Strengthening of Extension Linkage at Agricultural Research Stations.

About 4 lakh hectares of land along the East Coast have salinity problem. Despite reclamation efforts, large areas still remain unused. Planting saline tolerant or resistant species of trees would ameliorate the soil besides yielding biomass. Further research investigations are proposed to be taken up at this centre on the above lines.

Research on afforestation of Saline Soil Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli.

There are 12 schools functioning in Tamil Nadu to educate the rural youth and train farmers to enable them to use modern methods, agricultural equipments and implement in a better way. The duration of the course is one year and 20 farmers per school in the age group 18 to 30 years with a minimum qualification of VIII standard are admitted. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 70 per month in plains and Rs. 75 per month in hills. This is a continuing programme of the Department of Agriculture. It is proposed to provide Agricultural school, Bhavanisagar with residential quarters since no residential portions are available at present on reasonable rent for the staff. An outlay of Rs. 1.45 lakhs has been provided for this scheme as Budget Estimate for 1986-87. The provision is for spillover works.

Agricultural Schools (Department of Agriculture)

The object of the scheme are—

(i) To impart training on cultivation of fruits and vegetables and on ornamental gardening and conducting training leading to Diploma and Certificate courses in Horticulture.

Diploma and Certificate Courses in Horticulture (Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops).

(ii) To produce fruits and other ornamental plants in the garden attached to the training centre to meet the demand of the city dwellers for kitchen gardens raised under city vegetable development scheme.

(iii) To maintain the orchard attached to the Training Centre.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES (TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY.)

The provision is towards the Grants to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for implementing new schemes under Veterinary Education and Research. An amount of Rs. 4.65 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 to implement the following new schemes during the year 1986-87.

Grants to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for Implementing New Schemes in Veterinary Education and Research.

New Schemes Proposed to be implemented during the year 1986-87 Under Veterinary and Animal Sciences.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Effect of plane of nutrition in relation to reproduction and lactation in goats, Madras.	0.94
2. Certification of products for export and Microbiological Evaluation, Madras	1.85
3. Integrated Breeding Programmes for Improvement of Crossbred herds at Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam, Dairy Units at Coimbatore and Madurai	1.11
4. Diagnosis and control of contagious and infectious diseases of ducks, Madras	0.75
Total	4.65

Veterinary and Animal Sciences Schemes.

Effect of Plane of Nutrition in Relation to reproduction and Lactation in Goats, Madras.

The proposed basic study on the effect of plane of nutrition on reproduction and lactation for fixing suitable feeding system and standard for goats in Tamil Nadu will go a long way in improving goat development and production.

Certification of Products for Export and Microbiological Evaluation, Madras.

In order to boost the export potential of animal by-products certification of presence or absence of *Bacillus Anthracis* and other potential pathogens such as *clostridia*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella*, foot and mouth disease virus and blue tongue disease virus have to be issued. There has been an increase recently in the demand of such comprehensive health certificates for animal by-product meant for export.

Integrated Breeding Programmes for Improvement of Crossbred Herds at Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam, Dairy Units at Coimbatore and Madurai.

The programme envisages the strengthening of these three units with herds having a minimum of 100 cows each. The three herds will be covered by a progeny testing programme monitored by the Department of Animal Genetics, Madras Veterinary College. This is a new venture and has great significance in the long run to augment milk production in cattle. All the three herds will be integrated under a common breeding programme which will periodically evaluate the dairy merits of the cows in these herds. In the course of time the programme will be extended to the Animal Husbandry farm herds also.

Diagnosis and Control of Contagious and infectious Diseases of Ducks, Madras.

The success of any livestock or Poultry Improvement Programme depends on effective methods of disease control. At present, there is no intensification of duck farming as such the disease problems are only few. But of late outbreaks of feral disease are reported. Hence it is essential to develop infrastructure facilities for diagnosis and control of duck disease.

FISHERIES.

(Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.)

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University to Establish Institute of Fishing Technology.

The provision is towards Assistance to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University to establish Institute of Fishing Technology. An outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate for 1986-87 which includes an amount of Rs. 1.05 lakhs for the following new schemes to be implemented during the year 1986-87:—

New Schemes proposed to be implemented during the year 1986-87 under Fisheries.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Mercury Pollution in Tamil Nadu Coastal Waters, Tuticorin ..	0.46
2. Storage Characteristics and shelf life study of freeze dried fish, Tuticorin ..	0.59
Total ..	1.05

Fisheries Schemes.

Mercury Pollution in Tamil Nadu Coastal Waters, Tuticorin.

Mercury is a non-essential but highly toxic heavy metal poisoning potential hazards to the biological fertility of aquatic system. This pollutant enters coastal waters due to mercury electrode process in chlor-alkali industry and usage of mercury based fungicides, cost and mineral oils. Bio-accumulated mercury is a potential danger to human beings. Consumption of mercury contaminated marine fin fish and shell fish leads to the out-break of a non-infectious neurological fetal illness known as Minamata disease.

Heavily industrialised areas like Tuticorin, especially with a Chlor-alkali factory and Thermal Power Project (releasing residual water as ash) deserve a thorough study. The present project is also aimed at making seasonal surveys in some selected industrialised regions of Tamil Nadu coastal belt. This project besides providing valuable information of mercury pollution, would be also of much use to identify coastal zones ideal for mariculture practices.

Storage Characteristics and Shelf Life Study of Freeze Dried Fish, Tuticorin.

The freeze-dried products have considerably less volume and possess less weight. Thus there is an adequate saving in space. The freeze-dried products can be stored in room temperature. They can be reconstituted to original size and shape by soaking in water. They retain the original flavour and nutritive value and hence are highly priced. Freeze-dried products have good scope as food for space travellers and for Scientists engaged in Antarctic expedition. Some work has been done in Central Institute of Fishery Technology, Cochin on the preparation of freeze-dried products. However, packaging of freeze dried products still poses a few problems since the storage conditions have not been adequately studied. Hence it is proposed to undertake detailed investigations under the Seventh Plan.

3. LAND REFORMS.

The Revised pattern of assistance under the Central Sector Scheme to the assignees of surplus lands under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (FCL) Act, 1961, is being implemented from the year 1980-81 onwards. As per the Revised Pattern of assistance the entire assistance given by the Government is treated as grant. A sum of Rs. 2,500 per hectare is being given as grant to the allottees of surplus lands for development and cultivation of the surplus lands. The assignees are mostly landless, poor agriculture labourers, the majority belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the assignees who have got assignment of surplus lands after 1st January 1975 are eligible for assistance, provided the assistance availed by them under other schemes like SFDA, MFDA, CADP, etc., and the assistance now given under Central Sector Scheme should not exceed Rs. 2,500 per hectare. The expenditure on account of this scheme is being shared equally between the State and Central Government.

Development and Cultivation of surplus lands and implementation of land ceilings.

Out of Rs. 40 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 39.82 lakhs has been spent during the year 1984-85, and the number of beneficiaries for the year 1984-85 are furnished below :—

							<i>Number of beneficiaries.</i>
Scheduled Castes	..	..	--	--	--	--	1,761
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	--	--	--	--	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,403
Total							3,164
							ACRES.
Area benefitted in 1984-85	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,982.20

During the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate and the entire amount will be utilised before 31st March 1986.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs (State's Share).

4. MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Assistance to Tamil Nadu warehousing Corporation for construction of additional godowns.

Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation was set up in the year 1957 and started its activities during 1958. It is running warehouses in the State for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements and other notified commodities. One of the objects of establishing the State Warehousing Corporation is to acquire and build godowns and warehouses at various places within the State to create additional storage capacity to cater the needs of the agriculturists, farmers, Co-operative Societies, Public Sector undertakings of State and Central Government and other institutions for depositing their produce. To meet out the expenditure on construction of godowns, Government of Tamil Nadu and Central Warehousing Corporation are contributing towards share capital of Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation every year. Upto the year 1984-85 both the shareholders contributed a sum of Rs. 501 lakhs towards the share capital contribution and the entire money was utilised for construction of godowns to create additional storage capacity in Tamil Nadu.

During the Sixth plan period, the target of 1.22 lakhs Mts. was fixed for Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation to create additional storage capacity at various places in Tamil Nadu. Against this target during the 6th plan period, additional storage capacity for 1.75 lakhs M.T.s was created. During the 7th plan period, it is proposed to create 2.50 lakhs M.T.s of additional storage capacity in all the districts of Tamil Nadu for which a sum of Rs. 12.86 crores would be required. This amount will be met as shown below:—

	RS. IN LAKHS
1. Internally-generated funds	400
2. Share Capital contribution :	
(i) State Government	150
(ii) Central Warehousing Corporation	150
(iii) Institutional finance	586
Total	1,286

Taking into consideration the increased need for storage capacity resulting in the steep rise in production of various commodities, it is proposed by the Government of Tamil Nadu to contribute towards the share capital of the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation for a sum of Rs. 1.50 crores for entire period of 7th plan at the rate of Rs. 30 lakhs for each year. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in Revised Estimate for 1985-86 and Budget Estimate for 1986-87 respectively.

Fabrication and distribution of improved storage structures to farmers. incap (Bncofed)

The objective of this scheme is to assist the Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Services Co-operative Federation towards storage facilities at farmers level and fabrication and distribution of improved storage structures to the farmers. In the past the Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation was sanctioned with a total financial assistance of Rs. 57.00 lakhs as revolving fund over the years for fabrication and distribution of metal storage bins to farmers under the 'Save Grain Campaign' programme of the Government of India. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 45.40 lakhs has been refunded back to Government. As there is imperative need to continue the programme this scheme has been included in the Seventh Five Year plan with an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL

Seed certification programme (Department of Seed Certification.)

The Department of Seed Certification started functioning from 24th October, 1979. All efforts have been taken since then to improve the quality and quantity of its statutory work. Department of Seed Certification registers the areas of seed production of notified varieties offered for certification and render all technical assistance to the producers and seed growers by taking up periodical inspections of the crops compulsorily according to the programme of inspections chalked out under the Seed Act, 1966. The seeds produced are subjected to test in the State Seed Testing Laboratories to ensure the minimum seed standard prescribed by the Seed Act. If the seeds sent to Seed Testing Laboratory pass all the Seed Standards, they are then allowed for tagging and certified. All the stages of crop growth and other operations like harvest, processing and tagging are scrupulously supervised by the seed Certification Staff.

As the response of the Seed Growers and producers is encouraging during the past years, and as the Tamil Nadu Certified seed have gained a reputed name in other States, there is every likelihood of further increase in the volume of Seed Certification Work.

The target for the year 1985-86 under Seed Certification is Registration of total area of 20,740 hectares and this is expected to be achieved in full. The target for the year 1986-87 has been fixed at 22,870 hectares.

An outlay of Rs. 13.83 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for the Seed Certification programme including Rs. 6.25 lakhs provided for the following four new schemes.

The provision of a Seed Certification farm separately to this Department is to conduct grow-out-tests for Hybrid Cotton and its parents and test all foundation seeds of Hybrid Crops; and to impart practical Training to Staff/Producer-Growers on identification of new varieties released, by raising an Assembly of Crops for inspection and study of crops; new developments in Seed production Science and Technology and demonstrate the practical aspects in Seed Certification Programmes. A Training Wing has been sanctioned under Annual Plan 1985-86 and to impart training a separate Seed Certification Farm is quite essential besides, grow-out-tests are conducted for Hybrid Cotton Seeds and its parents to ensure minimum Seed Certification Standard. To conduct grow-out-test for a single sample, with its control for comparison, an area of 2 cents are required. During 1984-85 more than 1,900 samples have been received and grow-out-tests have been laid out in small areas of land in Sathyamangalam, Mettur, Idungur, Vadagarai, Navlack, Bhavanisagar State Seed Farms belonging to the Agriculture and Oilseeds Department as a temporary measure. It is expected that the number of samples received will gradually increase year after year. To conduct the grow-out-tests and for providing training it is essential to have an exclusively separate farm with an extent of 30 hectares. The Government of India will bear 50 per cent of the cost of land under its assistance programme. The Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is Rs. 2.14 lakhs.

Establishment of a seed certification farm.

The area under Seed Certification which is 18,000 hectares at the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan is proposed to be increased to 25,950 hectares by the end of Seventh Five-Year Plan with a gradual increase every year, taking into consideration of the needs of private seed growers as well as the Seed Production Programme of Agricultural Department as per National Seed Programme, Phase III.

Sanctioning of additional agricultural officer.

Seed Certification work is an intensively professionalised personnel based programme where each field of the Seed Crop offered has to be personally and scrupulously and scientifically scrutinised.

The personal efficiency and sincerity of the professionalised Seed Certification Officer alone counts the fate of any high yielding strain of Hybrid Crop to continue in the field of the farmer.

Hence, Purity of Seeds and its trueeness to the original type released by the Breeder can be sustained and substantially utilised for the benefit of the producer and ultimately the consumers only by the scrutinising certification staff. So the strength of trained staff is essential with a small complement of Assistant to the II level officers to supervise and guide the Field Officers.

A sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme.

The Seed Certification Department is functioning with a status of a separate Head of Department with effect from 24th October 1979 having Head quarters at Coimbatore. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of a glass house for conducting grow-out-tests.

Glass house for the Directorate of Seed Certification.

The grow-out-tests are being conducted in the State Seed Farms of Agriculture Department in various places. As the Seed Certification Department is a separate Head of Department, it is essential to have its own glasshouse to conduct the grow-out-tests.

The construction of the glass house has been taken up by the Public Works Department and the construction of the glass house is nearing completion.

Hence to conduct the grow-out-tests, a skeleton staff is absolutely necessary. To gather the seeds and to watch the growth of the plants according to the morphological character and other aspects, the staff is necessary.

The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 0.80 lakhs.

Provision of mobility to Deputy Director of Agriculture.

The objective of this scheme is to provide mobility (Car) to the two Deputy Directors of Agriculture (Seed Certification), Coimbatore and Madurai in view of the following reasons:—

(1) Deputy Director of Agriculture (Seed Certification) has to undertake frequent inspections of Seed Production Plots. He has also to make surprise inspections to Seed Plots and Processing Centres.

(2) He has to undertake re-inspection of Seed Plots in case of appeal by Seed Producers and also take Seed Plot Inspection for confirming the liable for Rejection Report issued by Agricultural Officers (Seed Certification).

(3) He has to make inspections in various stages of post-harvest operations like thrashing, processing, sampling, bagging, tagging and revalidation.

(4) Arranging Co-ordination/Training and Promotional Activities on Seed Certification in various places in his jurisdiction among sister department, Quasi Government and Private Producers and Distributors and Research Stations.

(5) Arranging Grow-out-Test Plots and Inspection of Grow-out-Test Plots.

(6) Independence of Mobility ensures self respect and independence of fairness in judgement.

To perform the above functions effectively and to ensure the quality of seeds certified, it is necessary that the Deputy Directors of Agriculture (Seed Certification) Coimbatore and Madurai are provided with cars.

A sum of Rs. 1.21 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Strengthening of Department of Agricultural Marketing.

After the formation of the Department of Agricultural Marketing, many new schemes have been introduced in the State as follows:—

(1) Establishment of 21 New Agmark Labs.

(2) Establishment of 50 New Commercial Grading Centres.

(3) Establishment of Kapas Grading Scheme at Sathyamangalam.

(4) Establishment of Producer's Level Grading Centres at Villupuram and Punjaipuliampatti.

The eight Assistant Directors of Agriculture existing from the beginning look after all these schemes. As the jurisdiction is wide and unmanageable since each Assistant Director of Agriculture (Marketing) has to cover two districts at present with Assistant Director of Agriculture (Marketing), Coimbatore having to look after the scheme work in three districts, need for more compact management units is felt. If the jurisdiction of the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Marketing) is confined to one district as in other departments, he can enforce the quality control work of Agmark Labs, Commercial Grading and Kapas Grading Works, more effectively. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 15.50 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for strengthening the department of Agricultural Marketing. This includes a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the purchase of three jeeps one each to the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Marketing), Kanchipuram, Coimbatore and Madurai and two cars one each to the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Marketing), Madras and Deputy Director of Agriculture (Head Quarters). The provision of conveyance will enable the officers to attend market surveys and supervise works in State Agmark Grading Laboratories, Commercial Centres, Kapas Grading Centres spread over in all parts of the districts.

Establishment of Fertilizers control Laboratory (Department of Agriculture).

There are about 15,000 Nos. of fertilizer sale points in the State. The existing six fertilizer control laboratories are capable of analysing 10,600 samples only. Therefore it becomes necessary to screen the samples before sending to the laboratories so that only samples from suspected materials are sent for analysis. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide a kit box to each Agricultural Officer (Quality Control) for rapid testing of the samples on the spot.

It is proposed to supply 30 quick fertiliser testing kits/providing reagents and dry salts in each kit which will facilitate conducting 500 rapid tests in a year. The above kits will be supplied to the quality control staff at field level.

The funds provided are meant for the cost of kit boxes and chemicals and working expenses of the existing Fertilizer Testing Laboratories.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme.

5. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Drought Prone Areas Programme is by and large an area development programme aiming at an integrated development of Drought Prone Areas by utilising the natural resources like land, water, plant, animal and human resources to the optimum level with an eye on the restoration of ecological balance. The strategies adopted are (1) Water and Soil Conservation, (2) Afforestation, (3) Ground Water Development, (4) Dry Land Crop Improvement Practices, (5) Cattle Progeny Development, (6) Dairy Development, (7) Sericulture and Horticulture development and strengthening of infrastructural facilities.

Drought Prone
Area Programme.

(2) It is being implemented in 7 blocks in Ramanathapuram District, 6 blocks in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District, 5 blocks in Kamarajar District, 12 blocks in Dharmapuri District 4 blocks in Pudukkottai District and 9 blocks in Tirunelveli District. Pending a final decision to be taken on the size of the Drought Prone Areas Programme during the Seventh Plan, the Government of India have stated that the allocation is at the rate of Rs. 12.00 lakhs per block for 1985-86. Based on this scale, the allocation for the year 1985-86 is as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
(i) Ramanathapuram District (7X12)	84.00
(ii) Pasumpon Muthuramalingam (6X12)	72.00
(iii) Kamarajar District (5X12)	60.00
(iv) Dharmapuri District (12X12)	144.00
(v) Pudukkottai District (4X12)	48.00
(vi) Tirunelveli District (9X12)	108.00
Total	516.00

(3) Outlay approved for Drought Prone Areas Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 1,275.00 lakhs. According to the pattern of assistance, the allocation is to be shared by the Government of India and the State Government on 50:50 basis. A total provision of Rs. 516 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

CHIEF ENGINEER (AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING)

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

(4) Cauvery Command is one of the age old command area where the system of irrigation also is age old. The water use efficiency is very low. While the lands in the head reaches get more water than needed, the lands in the tail end area suffer for want of water. Both the situations lead to lesser yields. Also field to field system of irrigation is practised.

On Farm Deve-
lopment Works
in Cauvery
Command
Area.

(5) Execution of On Farm Development Works helps to resolve these problems. The On Farm Development Works consist of :—

1. Construction of field irrigation channels to eliminate field to field irrigation.
2. Provision of drainage channels wherever necessary.
3. Construction of control structures, viz., distribution boxes, measuring devices, etc.
4. Lining of field channels at vulnerable points.
5. Introduction of Warabandhi.

These works enable the farmers to utilise the available water optimally and thus increase the water use efficiency. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The programme and achievements are furnished below :—

	<i>Area covered in Hectares.</i>
1980-81 (Achievement)	4,175
1981-82 (Achievement)	7,277
1982-83 (Achievement)	10,680
1983-84 (Achievement)	13,480
1984-85 (Achievement)	19,340
1985-86 (Anticipated)	21,600
1986-87 Programme	21,600

An outlay of Rs. 311.73 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

(6) The Command Area Development Programme in Lower Bhavani Command is under implementation since 1982-83. Under this programme, on Farm Development Works are executed. The programme and achievements are furnished below :—

On Farm Development Works in Lower Bhavani Command Area.

	<i>Area covered in Hectares.</i>
1980-81 } Programme commenced in only 1982-83.	
1981-82 }	
1982-83 (Achievement)	83
1983-84 (Achievement)	5,000
1984-85 (Achievement)	5,443
1985-86 (Anticipated)	5,000
1986-87 (Programme)	5,000

An amount of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

(7) Warabandhi is a turn system of irrigation. This ensures equitable distribution of available water per unit area among the beneficiaries. Irrigation schedules are prepared and the water requirement per irrigation per field is determined. The farmer is intimated well in advance of the issue of water to his field. The system of rotational irrigation is being introduced in Cauvery, Periyar, Vaigai and Lower Bhavani Commands. It is proposed to cover 1,000 ha. in each command.

Introduction of Warabandhi in Command Areas

A provision of Rs. 11.11 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87

DIRECTOR OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

(8) Integrated Rural Development Programme has its main focus in raising families above the poverty line, the basic criterion to be used for identifying the families should be the income of the family. Poverty line has been defined to be a per capita annual income of Rs. 700 and for an average family of five it is Rs. 3,500 per annum.

Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(9) The allocation under this item is mainly utilised in sanctioning subsidy, assistance to the targeted beneficiaries for taking various schemes under Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fisheries and Sericulture sectors. Generally the maximum subsidy for creating an income earning asset for a family is 33 per cent of the value of the asset and the remaining value is raised as a loan to the family from the Bank. Thus bank finance plays a major role. Assistance is also provided for industries, services, business sectors and TRYSEM training.

(10) The Government of India have since decided that the beneficiaries who have not crossed the poverty line during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, should be assisted again in 1985-86, to enable them to go above the poverty line once and for all. Accordingly, 2,05,060 such beneficiaries would be given second dose of assistance in 1985-86. In addition 68,353 new families

below poverty line would also be assisted to come above poverty line. For this purpose, a total subsidy allocation of Rs. 2,776.85 lakhs has been approved by Government of India for 1985-86. This subsidy assistance would be provided by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

(11) During 1986-87, 68353 new families will be provided with assistance and 205069 old beneficiaries will be given second dose of assistance with an outlay of Rs. 1,388.42 lakhs.

(12) The Massive Programme of assistance to the Small and Marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84. Assistance is provided for improving minor irrigation facilities by sinking irrigation wells or repairing the existing wells or installation of pumpsets. Assistance is also given for land development and for the planting of fuel, fodder and fruit bearing trees. The small and marginal farmers are also supplied mini-Kits of seeds and fertilisers. The criteria adopted for assistance under the Intergrated Rural Development Programme are followed under this programme. The cost of the scheme is shared equally between State and Central Governments.

Massive Programme of assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural production

(13) The Minor Irrigation and Land Development Programmes are implemented by Rural Development Department through the District Rural Development Agencies (D. R. D. As.). The other components of the scheme i.e., free distribution of fertilizers, seeds and plantation of fuel and fruit trees are implemented by the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Horticulture and the Director of Oil Seeds.

(14) In 1986-87, it is proposed to implement the scheme involving all the departments concerned with a provision of Rs. 523.50 lakhs.

6. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Execution of Soil Conservation Schemes.

Soil and Water are the two important resources for proper crop growth. Soil and Water Conservation aims at the management of these two resources. The soil is conserved from erosion hazards due to wind and water and the run off is conserved for better utilisation.

The Department of Agricultural Engineering has been doing Soil Conservation works from the year 1949 onwards. Contour bunding, construction of waste weirs, pipe outlets, etc. in plains, bench terracing, Contour stone walls, Contour Trenching in the Hills were being executed in the ryots holding till 1978-79. From 1979-80 onwards these works are being carried out more scientifically on watershed basis.

Watershed, frequently referred to as a synonym to catchment, divides one drainage basin from the other. The area of land falling on a watershed is hydrologically interrelated in that, it has its own natural drainage system and respond more effectively to the various management techniques to maximise production.

The Tamilnadu State has been delineated into 28 river watersheds which feed water to the main rivers and tributaries. These are further delineated into Micro Watersheds based on streams and large nallahs, mostly limiting the boundaries within a district. These Micro Watersheds are suitably divided into sub-watersheds based on minor streams and small tributaries. For operational efficiency, these sub-watersheds are further sub-divided into micro watersheds which would be much handy for the analysis, identification of needs including protection, utilisation and conservation of water with due regard to the other resources which forms the strategy of the watershed management programme.

The following stages are recognised in watershed management and dry land development strategy :—

- (a) Delineation of macro, sub and micro watersheds.
- (b) Survey and characterisation of individual micro watersheds and identification of problems.
- (c) Preparation of action plan taking into account the problems and socio economic conditions of the people.
- (d) Programme execution—Conservation measures and production technology.
- (e) People's participation in the programme.
- (f) Development of infrastructure and arrangements for the maintenance of assets created for effective and sustained utilisation of watersheds.

These stages need not necessarily occur one after the other and overlapping is possible.

The basic principle underlined in watershed management programme is that the resources viz soil and water, are managed efficiently to achieve optimal production from the watershed without depleting the resources. In other words, the lands are to be put to the appropriate land use depending upon its capability. This involves some mechanical treatments to the lands as well as adoption of appropriate crop production techniques.

The following measures are contemplated all of which may or may not be necessary in each watershed :—

- (A) Protective measures—They include—
 - (a) Contour bunding and appurtenant works in plains.
 - (b) Gully Control measures.
 - (c) Construction of diversion drains.
 - (d) Training of streams and gullies.
 - (e) Bench Terracing.
 - (f) Contour Stonewall etc.
- (B) Productive measures—They include—
 - (a) Tractor ploughing.
 - (b) Silt application.
 - (c) Land Levelling and pipe laying.
 - (d) Construction of farm ponds.
 - (e) Water management works.

(C) Community works—They include—

- (a) Farm Forestry.
- (b) Construction of percolation Ponds
- (c) Creation of infrastructures.

Execution is done from April to March as detailed below :—

Drylands (70 per cent).	April—December.
Drylands (30 per cent).	January—March.
Garden lands.	August—December.
Poramboke lands.	August—January.

Financial implication.

The estimated outlay for each watershed is of the order of Rs. 1.50 lakhs (works only). This is initially met by the Government and later on recovered from the beneficiaries in 10 annual equal instalments after adding 25 per cent towards overheads and allowing a subsidy of 25 per cent along with interest, fixed from time to time by the State Government after a moratorium period of two years.

Wind Erosion Control Scheme.

This is a protective work to prevent the deposition of sand carried and deposited by high velocity winds on Agricultural lands. Windbelts are raised across the direction of the wind. Raising of nurseries, planting of seedlings and watering are the main works being attended to in this scheme.

This was started in a modest scale in 1959 with a section at Bodi in Madurai district to protect the lands in Bodi, Cumbum and Andipatti villages.

As the results of works executed were encouraging a separate sub division for protecting Agricultural lands from wind swept and wind erosion was established at Bodi subsequently.

It was found that large areas in Tirunelveli district were found to have affected due to wind erosion. A separate scheme was drawn to tackle these areas and in 1978-79 a circle under the charge of an Superintending Engineer was formed to carry out this scheme in Tiruchendur and Nangunery, Srivaikuntam taluks of Tirunelveli district. The scheme is executed as part of Soil Conservation Scheme.

Year.	Soil Conservation in hills and plains including wind erosion and wind control (In Hectares).
(1)	(2)
1980-81 (Achievement)	47,487
1981-82 (Achievement)	51,447
1982-83 (Achievement)	46,281
1983-84 (Achievement)	52,720
1984-85 (Achievement)	60,506
1985-86 (Anticipated)	52,100
1986-87 Programme	52,100

An outlay of Rs. 482.14 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for implementing the works under Execution of Soil Conservation scheme.

It has been estimated that 5,808 hectares of production land had been affected by the ravines in Tamil Nadu in North Arcot, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli district.

Ravine
Reclamation
Scheme.

Under this scheme land levelling gully control measures are executed in order to reclaim the lands already affected by ravines and to prevent further extending of ravines.

The following is the programme of achievement :—

	<i>Area covered in Hectares.</i>
1980-81 (Achievement)	1,269
1981-82 (Achievement)	1,147
1982-83 (Achievement)	1,043
1983-84 (Achievement)	1,115
1984-85 (Achievement)	1,106
1985-86 (Anticipated)	1,000
1986-87 (Programme)	1,000

The Budget Estimate proposed for the year 1986-87 for the above scheme is Rs. 17.49 lakhs.

A number of multi-purpose hydro-electric projects to harness the water resources and power have been executed in this State right from the First Five Year Plan. Subsequently it has been observed that the functioning of these high costing projects are threatened badly and their expected life getting reduced due to a greatly higher raise of silting up of the reservoirs due to improper land use in the concerned watersheds.

Soil Conservation in the catchment areas of Kundah and Lower Bhavani River Valley Project.

As such the Government of India formulated a scheme to reduce this siltation in reservoir and to increase their useful life for irrigation and hydro-electric generation. This River Valley project is being implemented in Tamil Nadu in the catchments of Kundah and Lower Bhavani of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts from 1976-77 onwards with the assistance of Government of India. This project further ensure higher productivity in the catchment area and generating additional employment opportunities besides reducing degradation of the catchment areas. As such this project is both protective and productive one.

The catchment of both projects lie in the district of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore.

Under this project, the catchment area is treated with appropriate Soil Conservation Measures based on Land Capability classification in an integrated manner on a multi disciplinary approach of engineering, forestry and agricultural activities.

The following works are carried out in Kundah and Lower Bhavani :—

1. Contour bunding.
2. Land shaping.
3. Contour Stone Wall.
4. Bench Terracing.
5. Pipe laying.
6. Silt application.
7. Tractor Ploughing.
8. Tree Plantation in Agricultural lands.
9. Planting Agave.
10. Tea Plantation in Agricultural lands.
11. Tea Plantation in Old Area.
12. Check Dams.
13. Provision of Revetment.
14. Percolation ponds.
15. Silt Monitoring Stations.

The total extent under Kundah and Lower Bhavani is furnished below :—

Name of catchment.	Total extent in Sq./Km.	Extent in Tamil Nadu sq/km.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kundah	1,260	690
Lower Bhavani	2,937	2,677

All India Land Use Survey Organisation has identified 155 Watersheds and classified them as priority and Non-Priority Watersheds as detailed below. The works are being taken up in priority watersheds.

Serial number.	Name of catchment.	Number of watersheds.	Priority watersheds.	Non-priority watersheds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Kundah	29	6	23
2	Lower Bhavani	126	88	38
	Total	155	94	61

The Programme and Achievement.

Area covered in Hectares.

1980-81 (Achievement)	834
1981-82 (Achievement)	1,352
1982-83 (Achievement)	1,925
1983-84 (Achievement)	2,075
1984-85 (Achievement)	3,117
1985-86 (Anticipated)	3,100
1986-87 (Programme)	3,100

An amount of Rs. 141.65 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 for this Centrally Sponsored scheme.

II. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Scheme of soil conservation in the catchment of Vaigai Reservoir under the head of development of forests is one of the schemes included in the Draft Seventh Five-Year Plan within the overall allocation tentatively proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90.

Vaigai Soil conservation Scheme.

The object of the scheme is to undertake various soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of Vaigai Reservoir and Vaigai river in order to minimise soil erosion and sedimentation. The low slopes in the catchment areas which are mostly barren and exposed to erosion are being covered by raising plantations.

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan under this scheme is Rs. 75.90 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 8,063 hectares.

It is proposed to implement the scheme during 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 32.30 lakhs for raising plantations over 250 hectares.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 28.26 lakhs for raising plantation over an area of 250 hectares and carrying out other soil conservation works such as gully control works, construction of checkdam, percolation ponds, etc.

Mettur Soil Conservation Scheme.

The scheme of soil conservation in the catchment areas of Mettur Stanley Reservoir under the head of development of "Forests" is one of the schemes included in the Draft Seventh Five-Year Plan. The object of the scheme is to carry out soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of Mettur Stanley Reservoir in order to check soil erosion and to minimise soil erosion and the sedimentation in the reservoir. There are large extent of barren tracts requiring afforestation.

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 2,17.81 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 15,660 hectares.

It is proposed to implement the scheme during 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 74.55 lakhs for raising plantations over 2,000 hectares.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 89.19 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 2,000 hectares and carrying out other soil conservation measures such as construction of check dams percolation ponds, gully plugging and formation of contour trenches.

III. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**Soil and Land use Survey Organisation.**

There are four units for soil survey functioning at Vellore, Coimbatore, Palayamcottai and Thanjavur.

The objectives of the above laboratories are—

1. To determine the important characteristics of the soil.
2. To classify soils into different groups and sub-groups of farmers, etc.
3. To correlate and predict suitability and adaptability of land to various farming practices.
4. To assess the nutrient status of the different soil groups of service.
5. To establish and map the different soil boundaries.

The Coimbatore unit has five survey parties. Low intensity survey of Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai has been completed. Soil Survey of the Nilgiris district is in progress.

The units at Vellore and Palayamkottai were initially sponsored under Central Sector Scheme. They are now being implemented as State Scheme from 1st April 1979. The Vellore unit is conducting survey in Chengalpattu and North Arcot districts. The Palayamkottai unit is conducting survey in Ramanathapuram district.

During 1985-86 the soil survey units will be covering an area of 21.12 lakh hectares against the target of 28 lakh acres.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for this scheme is Rs. 8.76 lakhs.

The funds provided are meant to meet out the pay and allowances, cost of chemicals/apparatus maintenance and cost of fuel of jeeps, etc., of the soil survey units in the State.

Soil Testing Laboratories.

There are 15 Soil Testing Laboratories functioning in the State at one Soil Testing Laboratory for each district.

During 1985-86, the soil Testing Laboratories will be analysing 7,02,000 numbers of soil samples. The same level of target will be maintained for 1986-87 also.

An outlay of Rs.29.09 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1986-87 for this scheme.

The funds provided for are meant to meet out the cost of establishment and also the cost of chemicals, equipments and fuel of other Soil Testing Laboratories.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories.

There are 16 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories functioning in this State.

The Mobile Soil Testing van visit the villages, collect the soil samples from the farmers, fields, analyse the samples and recommend fertiliser schedule on the spot or suggest reclamation measures as the case may be.

During 1985-86, the Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in the State will be analysing 2,70,000 numbers of soil samples. The same number of samples will be analysed for 1985-86 also.

The Budget Estimate for this scheme for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 34.58 lakhs.

The fund provided is meant to meet out the cost of establishment and also the cost of chemicals, equipment, motor vehicle maintenance, fuel, etc., of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories.

The saline and alkaline reclamation scheme is functioning at Kancheepuram.

The objectives of the above scheme is, to identify soils affected by salinity, alkalinity etc., or areas of low productivity test soils, arrive at measures of reclamation and implement them in the fields. A subsidy of 50 percent of the cost of gypsum to be applied is given to the farmers.

Saline and Alkaline Reclamation Scheme.

The funds provided are meant to meet out the pay and allowances, cost of gypsums maintenance and cost of fuel or jeeps, etc., of the Saline and Alkaline reclamation scheme.

An amount of Rs. 2.49 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

To reclaim the salt affected soils and to make them available for cultivation under this scheme an area of 500 hectares district in four districts were proposed to reclaim by supply of required gypsum at 50 per cent subsidised cost. This will be also serve as demonstration to enable others to follow:

Reclamation of Salt affected Soils.

The scheme is expected to be continued in 1986-87 with a Budget Estimates of Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

Central control laboratory is an ongoing scheme hitherto merged under Soil Testing Lab. For accounting and administration convenience the provision for Central Control Laboratory has been made separately. The provision is meant for cost of staff and purchase of lab chemicals.

Central Control laboratory.

A sum of Rs. 8.06 lakhs is proposed as Budget Estimate 1986-87 for this scheme.

The objective of this scheme is to create additional facilities for the production of three lakhs pockets of bacterial fertilizers to inoculate the seeds with the virulent species of rhizobial bacteria so that effective nodules will form on the growing roots of the crops like pulses and groundnut which will increase the protein content leading to increase in the yield.

Distribution of Bacteria Culture Pockat.

To cover the entire area of pulses and groundnut 40 lakh pockets of bacterial cultures are to be produced. Another 40 lakh pockets of Azospirillum and phosphobacterium will be required to inoculate cereal crops with facilities available at Cuddalore, only seven lakh pockets of bacterial culture can be produced. In order to produce additional three lakhs pockets of rhizobial and other bacterial cultures it is essential to establish one more unit at Madurai. Apart from producing rhizobial culture these laboratory will also undertake production of Azotobacter and Azospirillum which can be used for non-leguminous crops like cereals. Work on the production of phospho-bacterium will also be undertaken.

A sum of Rs. 5.63 lakhs is proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 for this scheme.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF GROUND WATER.

In the ayacut area, Ground water is available and the same is not utilised fully because of the availability of surface water. Hence a pilot project for the conjunctive use of surface and ground water has been taken up in the KRP ayacut area. This project envisages the use of Groundwater in conjunction with the surface water. Thereby studying the feasibility of saving the surface water and extending the irrigated areas. The possibility of diverting the water in the upstream will also be studied. In addition the management of the water resources will also be done by adopting suitable crop rotation and water saving devices.

Conjunctive use of Surface and Ground water.

Based on the result of the study the scheme has to be extended in other irrigation project command areas.

A sum of Rs. 7.40 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1986-87 for carrying out the above work.

7. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Introduction.

The economy of India is based on Agriculture and 75 per cent of the people depend on land for their livelihood. Animal Husbandry which is inseparable from Agriculture plays a vital role in the development of livestock for higher production of milk, meat and eggs essentially required by the human population for better nourishment. Cattle also contribute to agricultural production by providing draught power for various agricultural operations including irrigation and rural transport.

Population

The population of livestock of Tamil Nadu comprises of 10.37 millions of cattle, 3.21 millions of buffaloes, 5.54 millions of sheep, 5.25 millions of goats and 18.28 millions of poultry and 1.82 millions of other animals such as pigs, horses, mules, etc.

Livestock is important to the Nation as Agriculture. If Agriculture provides food crops like rice, wheat, pulses, etc. Animal Husbandry provides milk, meat and eggs rich in animal protein so essentially required for balancing the customary diet of our people. In spite of large population of cattle, the production capacity of the cattle is at a low ebb due to poor genetic make up and poor management. Therefore, to meet the situation, the department is following a policy of introducing controlled breeding balance feeding and prevention of diseases in livestock, with a view to realise objectives of our State policy, viz—

(i) To help augmenting the production of animal proteins of high biological value such as milk, meat, eggs, etc., and to provide gainful employment to rural masses including agricultural labourers, small farmers, etc.

(ii) To improve the output of animal products such as wool, hides, skin, bristles lones etc., which are industrial raw-materials of economic importance.

With these objectives in view, the activities under the Animal Husbandry sector could be classified in four major groups :—

- (i) Animal Health Cover.
- (ii) Breeding of Livestock and Poultry.
- (iii) Fodder and Feeds Development.
- (iv) Training of Farmers.

Programmes for 1986-87

With increase in population, urbanisation industrialisation and per capita income, the demand for livestock products has been increasing day by day. The grip which the livestock holds over the present day economy and socio-economic order, needs hardly any stress. Under the present day packages of scientific practices and veterinary health cover, this enterprise of Animal a keeping has transformed itself into a systematic industry. Today it is commercially viable agro-based industry promising regular dividends to the individual breeder and multi-benefit to the society at a large.

Therefore, to raise the standard of living of our people, to meet their nutritional needs and to fulfill the aforesaid objectives, this department has proposed to take up the following schemes during the year 1986-87:—

1. Extension of Frozen Semen Technique in 250 centres.
2. Strengthening of District Livestock Farm, Chettinad.
3. Production of A.R. vaccine (BPL) at I.V.P.M., Ranipet.
4. Provision of infrastructural facilities to I.V.P.M., Ranipet.
5. Opening of 10 new Veterinary Dispensaries.
6. Upgrading of one Veterinary Dispensary into Veterinary Hospital.
7. Establishment of one Regional Medical Depot.
8. Distribution of 100 Breeding Bucks to farmers.
9. Establishment of 2,000 Spring chicken units.
10. Establishment and Development of 2,000 backyard poultry units.
11. Extension of Fodder Development activities by way of Distribution of fodder slips and seeds, chaff cutters and Demonstration of 500 plots.
12. Training of personnel in Frozen Semen Technique.
13. Training of 115 Veterinary personnel, in various Animal Husbandry practices.

14. Training of 100 farmers in fodder production.
15. Provision of additional staff in the 20 offices of the Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry.
16. Upgrading the post of specialists in the office of the Regional joint Directors of Animal Husbandry.
17. Bifurcation of Animal Husbandry Region (Salem).
18. Training of 125 para Veterinary personnel.
19. Establishment of feed analytical laboratory.
20. Provision of Health cover and Extension team for poultry Development.

The details of the individual schemes included in the proposed Budget Estimate, 1986-87 are furnished below :—

The object of the scheme is to streamline the administration at divisional level and provide adequate staff to the existing offices of the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry to cope with the increased activities of the department. The programmes included are as follows :—

Direction and Administration.

(i) *Strengthening of Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Office.*—Under this, one Assistant and one Record Clerk will be provided in each of the 20 offices of the Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry.

(ii) *Upgrading the post of Specialist in the office of the Regional Director of Animal Husbandry.*—To strengthen the administration of Regional offices to function more effectively, it is proposed to upgrade the post of Specialist (ADAH) into Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry in the Office of the 10 Regional Offices.

(iii) *Bifurcation of Animal husbandry Region.*—Generally smaller area of jurisdiction brings forth better efficiency in administration. The programme is to have one Regional joint Director for each revenue district. During the year 1986-87, it is proposed to bifurcate the Salem region and create one new region with headquarters at Dharmपुरi.

The Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 23.88 lakhs.

VETERINARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

To train persons in the compounding of veterinary medicines, it is proposed to give Livestock Inspectors training for 125 persons at the District Livestock Farm, Orthanad. The Budget Estimate for this programme is Rs. 1.13 lakhs.

Para-Veterinary Personnel.

Facilities are available at the District Livestock Farm, Abishegapatti and Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm Eachenkottai for imparting training in Frozen Semen Technique. It is proposed to train 100 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 250 Livestock Inspectors during the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.48 lakhs has been provided in the budget 1986-87.

Frozen semen Technique.

The provision of Rs. 0.06 lakhs under the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 represents the salary of the Veterinary personnel who have been deputed for undergoing MV Sc. Course during the year 1984-85.

M. VSc Course

The programme is to train Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, in sterility problems of livestock. If the problems of infertility are identified early and treated properly loss in feeding the animals the inter-calving period can be avoided. This can be tackled by suitably trained professional men.

Infertility training

During the year it is proposed to give training to 50 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. The Budget estimate (1986-87) for the programme is Rs. 0.63 lakhs.

Training in Co-operation.

The Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of Animal Husbandry Department are looked after by the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and veterinary Assistant surgeons working in the respective areas. To run these societies efficiently it was considered necessary to train Animal Husbandry Personnel in the principles and procedures under the co-operative Societies Act and the rules made thereunder. During the year it is proposed to give training to 35 Veterinary Personnel in Co-operation at the Natesan Co-operative Training Institute, Madras. The Budget Estimate for this scheme is Rs. 0.12 lakhs.

Training of Veterinary personnel in animal Husbandry practices.

The department of Animal Husbandry has undertaken various kinds of schemes for the upliftment of the rural poor through the development of livestock, prevention of their disease and production of more fodder. For better services to the farmers and for implementing the various developmental schemes the veterinary personnel of this department need training in various subjects so as to enable them to equip themselves with latest knowledge and technique. During this year, it is proposed to give training in the following programmes.

1. Audio Visual publicity at Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi. 10 persons.
2. Zoonosis at National Institute of Communicable diseases, New Delhi. 10 persons.
3. Sheep and Goat Husbandry at Central Sheep and Wool Research Station, Avika Nagar and National Institute of Goat Husbandry, Mathura. 10 persons.

The Budget estimate for these programmes is Rs. 0.17 lakhs.

Farmers Training in fodder production.

To educate farmers and improve their skill in fodder production, it is proposed to give training to 100 farmers in the Livestock Farms. The training will be for 10 days in batches of 10 persons per batch. A sum of Rs. 20 per day will be given as stipend and lumpsum of Rs. 40 will be given as Travelling expenses. An Outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH.**Veterinary Dispensaries.**

According to the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture, it is necessary to have one Veterinary dispensary for every 10,000 cattle unit by 1990, so that an effective health cover may be made available to sustain the improvement effected in the genetic make-up and productive capacity of the animals. During the year it is proposed to open 10 new Veterinary Dispensaries. The running cost of the Veterinary dispensaries sanctioned during the year 1984-85 and the most of medicines and materials of the Veterinary dispensaries sanctioned right from the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 i.e., 80 Dispensaries, are also met in the plan. The Budget estimate for this programme is Rs. 47.25 lakhs.

Strengthening of IVPM. Ranspet.

An outlay of Rs. 1.03 lakhs has been provided under the budget estimate towards the cost of materials and Machinery and Equipment.

Veterinary Hospitals.

The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the Veterinary dispensary into veterinary hospital by providing facilities such as in-patient shed, staff quarters etc., During the year it is proposed to upgrade one Veterinary Dispensary into Veterinary Hospital. The Budget Estimate for this programme is Rs. 3.10 lakhs.

Clinician centres.

The main object of the scheme is to afford better breeding and veterinary facilities in Veterinary hospitals for the benefit of livestock owners and to provide modern amenities for undertaking surgical operation particularly in the field of obstetrics and Gynaecology. The provision of Rs. 5.99 lakhs represents continuance of staff, and maintenance charges of the centres.

Animal Disease Intelligence unit.

Animal Disease Intelligence Units are the means to advise and assist the field veterinarians in controlling the various animal diseases. As in the case of human beings health cover arrangements are necessary for quick diagnosis, study of diseases and application of timely and latest medicines vaccinations, etc., in the case of livestock also. The Animal Disease Intelligence Units cater to these needs. The Budget Estimate for this scheme is Rs. 1.47 lakhs.

Rinderpest Squad.

An outlay of Rs. 2.611 khs has been made in the budget estimate. This provision represents the staff and maintenance charges of the units sanctioned during the earlier years.

Under the centralised purchase system the Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry are the indenting officers. The Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry are directly placing their indents on the approved companies. The supply is received by the Head-quarters Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of the A.D. Division. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon has to distribute the medicines and equipments to all the institutions of the division. He has to make arrangements for the collection of goods, inspection of the quality and specifications of the medicines supplied, taking them to stock and re-issuing and re-distributing the same to all the institutions in his division. The bills received are also being settled by the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry. This system is an additional burden to the existing staff. As the Centralised purchase system is the very important task of work and it is found that it is not possible to implement with the existing staff, a separate arrangement for storage and distribution of medicines and equipments is highly essential. Hence it is proposed to establish one Regional Medical Depot at Tiruchirappalli. The Budget Estimate for this scheme is Rs. 3.04 lakhs.

Medical Depots.

An outlay of Rs. 0.61 lakh has been provided in the budget for 1986-87. The provision represents continuance of the scheme.

Rinderpest
Tissue Culture
Vaccine.

The object of the scheme is to modernise and improve essential amenities for vaccine production. Under this programme additional buildings, equipments and sheds will be put up. Production, storage and despatch facilities will be expanded and modernised so as to overcome the bottlenecks experienced at present and to meet the increasing demands for vaccines under the various health cover schemes in operation in the State. The budget estimate for this scheme is Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

Infrastructural
facilities
at IVP, Ranipet.

The object of the scheme is to establish a laboratory for production of Anti-Rabies vaccine (Bata-propillactone) for post-exposure treatment of livestock. The budget estimate for this programme is Rs. 2.42 lakhs.

A.R. (BP)
Vaccine
Production.

This is a project sanctioned in September 1984 for implementing the Foot and Mouth Disease control project in this State by National Dairy Development Board. The provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs represents salaries of the vaccinators re-imbursed by the National Dairy Development Board.

Foot and Mouth
Disease Control
Project.

The provision of Rs. 3.29 lakhs made under the Budget Estimate 1986-87 represents the continuance charges for the mobile veterinary units sanctioned under Integrated Rural Development Project.

Mobile Veterinary
Units.

The provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs made under the Budget Estimate 1986-87 represents the cost of materials and supplies required for the Frozen Semen Centres introduced under Integrated Rural Development Project.

Frozen Semen
Facilities.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT.

The Frozen Semen Bank at Eachenkottai is set up with facility for Artificial Insemination work in 50 sub-centres around the area. An outlay of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has been provided in the Budget 1986-87. The provision represents the continuance of the bank.

Frozen Semen
Bank.

The ICDP aims at affording scientific breeding facilities, rational management practices, etc. covering a breedable population of about 50,000 in a compact area so as to achieve increased milk production. The project aims at stepping up of milk yield in the project area by about 33.3 per cent within a period of 5 years. An outlay of Rs. 8.82 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the continuance of the projects sanctioned earlier years.

Intensive Cattle
Development
Project

The object of the scheme is to improve the quality of cattle and buffalo for milk and draught purpose by cross breeding in the respective tracts. An outlay of Rs. 4.35 lakhs has been provided in the budget. This provision represents the maintenance cost of animals, vehicles, etc., for the blocks sanctioned earlier years.

Key Village
Blocks.

One Liquid Nitrogen Plant has been established at District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti. This is continued under the plan programme. An outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakhs has been provided in the budget to meet the running cost of the plant.

L. N. Plant.

Strengthening the District Live-stock Farm.	The main object of the scheme is to make the farm self-sufficient in fodder production and augmentation of water resources. During the year energisation of existing 9 bore wells at the District Livestock Farm, Chettinad will be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 9.27 lakhs has been provided in the budget. The provision also includes the salary of the Deputy Directors in-charge of the District Livestock Farms of Hosur, Uthagamandalam, Sheep Farm, Sathur, Chinnasalem, Live-stock Farm Chettinad, Abishekapatti, Kerkkai and Pudukkottai.
Progeny Testing Scheme.	The object of the scheme is to study the systematic production of progeny tested bulls. The progeny testing scheme for Red Sindhi breed was introduced in the District Live-stock Farm Hosur. Another Scheme for Murrah Buffalo has been sanctioned at Livestock Farm Orathanad. The budget estimate for this scheme is Rs. 16.80 lakhs. This provision represents the continuance charges of these two units.
ECBF at Eachenkottai.	With a view to produce and supply pure exotic Jersey bulls for cross-breeding work, one Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, has been established at Eachenkottai in Thanjavur District. The budget estimate for this scheme is Rs. 18.00 lakhs. This provision represents expenditure for the continuance of the farm.
Cross Breeding of Cattle.	A sum of Rs. 3.33 lakhs has been provided in the Budget 1986-87. This provision represents the recurring expenditure of the unit sanctioned during 1982-83.
Artificial Insemination in A.H. Sub-Centres.	The main object of the scheme is to provide frozen semen technique in the A.H. Sub-Centre by replacing the liquid semen method. During the year this technique will be extended to 25 centres. An outlay of Rs. 30.44 lakhs has been provided in the Budget. This provision represents for the continuance of 225 centres sanctioned during the earlier years and also for the extension of 250 centres during this year.
Salvage of Dry Cows and Buffaloes.	During the year 1985-86, it is proposed to start one unit for Salvage of Dry Cows and Buffalo at Government Dairy Farm, Madhavaram. A sum of Rs. 1.11 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1986-87 towards the cost of running cost of this unit.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

Spring Chicken Units.	To produce more nutritious poultry meat and to train the farmers in establishment of commercial broiler units and to earn an income in the villages, during the year 1986-87 it is proposed to distribute 2,000 spring chicken units in and around the 10 Poultry Extension Centres. The budget estimate for this programme is Rs. 1.11 lakhs.
Backyard Poultry Units.	To provide nutritious food to the people and to ensure participation of maximum number farmers in poultry production and easy flow of eggs, it is proposed to establish 2,000 backyard poultry units in and around the Poultry Extension Centres and Veterinary Institute throughout the State during the year. The budget estimate for the scheme is Rs. 2.61 lakhs.
Feed Analytical laboratory.	The object of the scheme is to provide facilities to the farmers for testing the quality of feed ingredients and feed so as to protect the farmers from the mal-practices resorted to by private traders who sell substandard ingredients at un-reasonable prices and thus exploit the innocent farmers. The budget estimate for the scheme is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
Health Cover and Extension Team.	The scheme envisages employment of staff to undertake extension work in the villages and provide health cover to the birds. The staff will tour the villages, meet individual farmers and motivate them to start poultry farms. They will also provide assistance in the form of health cover to the poultry. The budget estimate for this scheme is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT.

Distribution of Breeding Bucks.	The object of the scheme is to improve the goats by breeding with superior bucks for better economic traits of meat and milk production and to raise the economic status of the farmers. And also it improves the existing quality of goats by providing the farmer with improved genetic material and other basic services.
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During the year it is proposed to distribute 100 bucks of Jamnapari or Tellicheri breed their crosses to the farmers free of cost. The bucks will be procured from the Government farms. The budget estimate is Rs. 0.15 lakhs.

FODDER AND FEEDS DEVELOPMENT.

The object of the scheme is to increase the green fodder production and to provide nutritious fodder to animals and thereby to increase the milk production. **Fodder Slips and Seeds.**

During the year it is proposed to distribute 41 lakhs of fodder slips, 5 tonnes of seeds and 1,000 numbers seedlings at half cost. The cost of the programme is Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

The object of the scheme is to train the farmers in growing fodder grasses and to augment the fodder resources so as to enable the farmers to feed green fodder to milch animals for enhanced milk production. During the year 1986-87, it is proposed to establish 500 demonstration plots throughout the State. The cost of the programme is Rs. 1.25 lakhs. **Demonstration plot.**

The object of the programme is to avoid wastage of fodder and feed the animals with small bits. During the year it is proposed to distribute 50 chaff cutters to the farmers at half cost. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.50 lakhs. **Chaff Cutter.**

An outlay of Rs. 3.81 lakhs is provided in the budget estimate for the implementation of the above programmes and also the continuance charges of the fodder production unit at Chennakottai which was sanctioned during the year 1984-85.

One Propaganda and Publicity Wing in the State Headquarters has been established during the year 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 2.54 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1986-87. The provision represents continuance of the programme.

8. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

Madras Dairy and Milk Project.

During the Second Five-Year Plan with the main purpose of supply of Milk to citizens Madras, the Madras Dairy and Milk Project was constituted during 1958.

A Central Dairy was commissioned in 1963 with a rated capacity of 50,000 litres per day with Chilling Centre at Baluchetticharam and Wallajabad. An Integrated Dairy was established at Erode to supplement the Procurement for the Madras Dairy. In the year 1965, Madurai Milk Project was formed with a main dairy of 50,000 litres per Day capacity with Chilling Centre at Srivilliputhur and Virudhunagar under UNICEF Assistance.

Operation Flood I Programme.

World Food Project No. 618, popularly known as Operation Flood I was launched in the year 1970 for Development of Dairying in selected districts in the State on Anand Pattern. The Programme envisages the use of Skim Milk Powder, Butter Oil donated by World Food Programme and the funds thus generated is to be used for enhancing Milk Production and for developing infrastructure facilities.

The Project originally intended for 5 years from 1970 has been extended up to 31st March 1981 at a total cost of Rs. 1,683 lakhs in 9 out of 17 districts, viz., Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Nilgiris and Madurai which had good milk potentialities were included under Operation Flood I. The assistance under the Operation Flood Project is of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant.

The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation formed in 1972 took over the Commercial activities of the Dairy Development Department in these Nine Districts for implementing Operation Flood Programmes.

The following are the main achievements derived under Operation Flood I :—

- (1) Central Dairy, Madhavaram, Madurai Dairy, and Coimbatore Dairy were expanded.
- (2) Mother Dairy at Ambattur was established.
- (3) Feeder Balancing Dairy at Erode was set up and one at Salem was taken up for establishment.
- (4) A Newclaus Jersey Farm was established in Nilgiris.

During the Operation Flood I period 3,085 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies were organised and 1,660 Traditional Societies have been converted into Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies. The procurement by the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation (now Federation) has increased from 0.40 lakhs litres per day to 3.25 lakh litres per day and the marketing of milk by the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation (now Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation) has increased from 0.80 lakhs litres to 3.37 lakhs litres per day.

Cattle Feed Plants have been established at Madhavaram and the plant under co-operative sector at Ambur has also been taken over by the Federation to provide computed cattle feed to the Farmers/Producers for maintaining their animals in good condition and for improving production.

As per the policy decision taken by Government in 1978, Dairy Development Schemes are to be implemented through the three tier co-operative structure, viz., Producer's Societies at village level and Producer's Union at the District Level and Producers' Federation at the State Level and all the three institutions are to be vested with responsibilities of achieving the objective of increase in Milk Production and providing regular supply to consumers. Traditional societies are to be converted into Milk Producer's Societies. The Dairy Development activities in all the Non-Operation Flood Districts are to be undertaken by the Dairy Development Department on the pattern as in the case of Operation Flood Districts.

With the achievement of Operation Flood I, Operation Flood II was also launched in the same 9 Districts with effect from 1st April 1982. The State Level Federation has been formed to implement Operation Flood II Programmes which has an estimated outlay of about Rs. 42 crores. The Project envisage—

Operation Flood II.

- (a) Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies to be organised—4,550.
- (b) Farmer members to be benefitted—8.84 lakhs.
- (c) Number of animals to be covered—13 lakhs.
- (d) Daily average Milk Procurement—10.90 lakhs litres per day.
- (e) Societies to be brought under Artificial Insemination cover—3,810.
- (f) Artificial Insemination to be done—8.66 lakhs.
- (g) Animal Health cover—4,290 societies.
- (h) Incremental Processing capacity—7.17 lakhs litres.
- (i) Distribution of milk in the Major towns having population of 50,000/1,00,000 to be taken up.

The Operation Flood II Programme are being implemented in full swing organising Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies, affording inputs services to farmers and providing of infrastructure facilities in the Operation Flood Districts as programmed and this is the fourth year of the project.

While the Dairy Development is taken care of in the 9 Districts under Operation Flood II, the Dairy Development in the remaining Non-Operation Flood Districts were being attended to by the Department. Under the Sixth Five-Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 5.80 lakhs and Infrastructure facilities for the Non-Operation Flood Districts were provided. An amount of Rs. 354.30 lakhs of Plan funds from 1980-81 —1984-85 was spent.

Eleven Milk Procurement Teams were established which have organised 681 societies and now procuring a daily average of 0.39 lakh litres of milk. 17 Mobile Veterinary Units have been formed to give inputs assistance to Farmers.

Dairy to handle 50,000 litres per day were got sanctioned for Tirunelveli and Karaikudi. The Karaikudi (Ramanathapuram district) Dairy is being established out of the funds from Drought Prone Area Programme and consequently the provision made in the Sixth Plan for a Dairy at Karaikudi has been deleted from Plan provision. A chilling centre was established in Pudukkottai where there is no Dairy Plant at all. Chilling centres have also been provided in Pattukkottai in Thanjavur district and at Valliyur in Tirunelveli district using Plan funds.

The Kodaikanal Co-operative Milk Supply Union was provided with a financial Assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs as loan from Plan Funds for its improvement of Marketing of cheese.

In order to strengthen the activities of the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development more number of societies have been organised which require statutory supervision. Separate offices of Deputy Registrars (Dairying) were created for Coimbatore and Thanjavur and a phased programmed action was also taken for the conversion of traditional societies into Anand Pattern in all the Districts.

Under Special Component Plan and Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schemes nearly 18,000 Scheduled Caste members were benefitted during Sixth Plan with the Milch animal subsidy of 50 per cent towards purchase of milch animals with cost ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per animal.

Nilgiris District, one of the Milk sheds, cross bred cattle Breeding District was developed with Funds from Operation Flood and Hill Area Development Programme. Rs. 3,72.77 lakhs have been provided from out of Hill Area Development Programme Funds for this District from 1975-76 to 1984-85. A Dairy complex and a cheese making unit has been taken up under this Project. 23,633 Farmers were benefitted by the Dairy Development in Nilgiris of which 8,000 are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 9,000 are small and Marginal Farmers.

Hill Area
Development,
Programme,

**Drought Prone
Area Programme**

Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts are benefited by Drought Prone Area Programme. A Feeder Balancing Dairy to handle one lakh litres per day and convert an equal quantity into Butter and Skim Milk Powder has been established in Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri District with a Chilling Centre at Dharmapuri. A Dairy is being established at Karaikudi in Ramanathapuram District with establishment and expansion of Chilling Centres therefor. A Liquid Nitrogen Plant is also being established at Virudhunagar.

With the implementation of Operation Flood Programmes in the nine Districts and Development of the Non-Operation Flood Districts with Plan Funds under the Sixth Five-Year Plan there was a steady growth in the Dairy sector of the entire State as follows :—

Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies organised—5,459.

Daily Average production—8.83 lakh litres.

Daily average procurement by the Unions—6.13 lakh litres.

Handling capacity of chilling centre—5.80 lakh litres.

Processing capacity—10.28 lakh litres.

Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai have recently been included under Operation Flood II from 1st April 1985 with an outlay of Rs. 14,39.58 lakhs envisaged for development of infrastructure facilities in the districts.

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores have been envisaged for the various schemes under Dairy Sector as follows :—

Out of the 16 districts in Tamil Nadu (before trifurcation of Ramanathapuram) there are no dairies in South Arcot and Pudukkottai. The South Arcot district has chilling stations and the milk is chilled and transported to Madras. Under Operation Flood II Programme it is proposed to take up distribution of milk in all the town with more than 50,000 population and South Arcot require a processing plant and as such a Dairy to handle 50,000 litres per day is proposed to be established at Neyveli. Since there is good potentialities for increasing the milk procurement in Kanniyakumari district and the existing dairy which is old and can handle only 16,000 LPD, a new dairy to handle 50,000 LPD is proposed to be established at Nagercoil.

The Commissioner is the Registrar of Milk Co-operatives and he exercises statutory control over the Milk Co-operatives. There are 15 District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions functioning in the State with a Federation with headquarter at Madras. The Union has a board of directors who control the day-to-day affairs of the union. The milk is collected from the producers by the society and after meeting the local needs, despatch it to the union which in turn process and take action to convert into by-products and also despatch as fluid milk to Madras. The milk which is received at the Union has to be properly accounted, tested for its quality of Fat and SNF and quality should be assessed so that the by-products obtained from the said quality of milk is properly accounted and disposed.

Similarly the input services are undertaken by the Union wherein the farmer members of the societies are given free veterinary health cover to their animal by the Union and also action is being taken by the union to impregnate the member's animals with frozen semen. The Union supplies cattle feed as well as arranges to give fodder slips, etc. Thus input activities which consumes a big slice of the expenditure has to be watched to ensure that the union discharges its responsibilities for the benefit of the members of the feeder societies. This will enable the societies to get a sustained milk procurement which can be passed on to the union. This input activities have to be properly watched and assessed.

The unions like Salem, Erode, Madurai and Dharmapuri have been provided with balancing dairies, equipments have been purchased and given to other dairies also for processing, etc. New Dairy buildings have been erected utilising Operation Flood Funds, Drought Prone Area Programme and Hill Area Development Programme Funds. Any repairs to the buildings or structural alteration to the buildings needs a careful watch, assessment, etc., and permission has to be given by the Commissioner. It has to be watched, once the machineries installed, with reference their proper maintenance by the union so as to obtain its optimum utility. Any new machinery to be purchased or any repairs to be carried out for the existing machinery, have to be approved by the Commissioner after properly assessing the need for it.

Each Union transacts about 50,000 litres to one lakh litres of milk and some of the unions are converting into butter, skim milk powder, etc. At an average each union will be having an annual turnover of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 crores. Besides the Federation also will be having a turn over of about 65 to 80 crores annually. The Commissioner as Registrar of Milk Co-operatives should have proper control over the Union for the proper assessment of the quality of milk, the resultant by-products obtained based on the initial quantity received by the Unions, proper utilisation of input services, proper maintenance and utilisation of plant and machinery.

At present the Commissioner is not having adequate specialists in these fields to assist him. Hence in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, it has been programmed to have one post of Technologist, with necessary staff, one post of Animal Husbandry man with necessary supportive staff, one post of Dairy Engineer with supportive staff and one post of Chief Accounts Officer with supportive staff. This will enable the Commissioner to have proper control over the functions of the various unions and the Federation so that the interest of the producers can be safeguarded.

In order to collect the increased quantum of milk from societies, the District level union should have adequate number of cans. Since each can costs about Rs. 600 the societies cannot afford to incur expenditure on cans. The unions also have huge commitment due to Operation Flood loan repayments and hence they will not also be in a position to shoulder the above financial burden further. Hence it is proposed to supply 23,500 Milk cans to the District Unions during the Seventh Plan.

It is absolutely necessary to have separate Deputy Registrar (Dairying) office for each District organisation and supervision of societies and also to enforce statutory provision under the Act and Rules. Only Kanyakumari, Nilgiris and Pudukkottai Districts do not have a separate office of Deputy Registrar (Dairying) and hence formation of Deputy Registrar (Dairying) Office in these three districts have been included in the Plan.

It has also been proposed to give share capital assistance to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation and for the District level Unions for reducing their financial strain and to enable them to improve their Marketing Programmes. Hence provision has been made for Farmers Induction Programme in the Non-Operation Flood Districts to educate them on the Anand Model of working of societies.

With the implementation of Operation Flood Project, and by implementing the various Schemes under the seventh Five-Year Plan, Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, etc., it is expected that there will be an uniform growth in the Tamil Nadu Dairy Sector with much improved procurement and marketing throughout the State. The Daily average milk procurement in the State will get increased to 15.54 lakh litres and there will be processing facilities of 22.90 lakh litres by the end of 1989-90.

The details of new schemes for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for the Dairy Sector, under the seventh Plan, are given below :

Scheme for sanction of subsidy to Milk Co-operatives for conversion of active traditional societies into Milk Producers Co-operative Societies and revival and conversion of dormant traditional societies into Milk Producers Co-operative Societies.

As per the policy of the Government, new Milk Co-operatives on Amul pattern only are to be formed. Further the existing traditional Co-operative Societies are to be converted as Milk Producers Co-operative Societies, likewise the dormant Milk Supply Co-operative Societies are to be revived and converted as Milk Producers Co-operative Societies if there are chances for their further working.

As on 1st April 1985, there were 91 active Milk Supply Co-operative Societies. After deducting the 50 active Milk Supply Co-operative Societies earmarked for conversion into Milk Producers Co-operative Societies for the year 1985-86 and 5 active Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, being the shortfall against the targets fixed during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85, there will be 36 active Milk Supply Co-operative Societies available for conversion into Milk Producers Co-operative Societies. Likewise after deducting 150 dormant Milk Supply Co-operative Societies to be converted into Milk Producers Co-operative Societies during the year 1985-86 and 69 dormant Milk supply societies being the shortfall against the targets fixed for the year, 1983-84 and 1984-85 there will be 118 dormant Milk Supply Co-operative Societies available for revival and conversion into Milk Producers Co-operative Societies.

It is proposed to convert 30 active Milk Supply Co-operative Societies into Milk Producers Co-operative Societies and to revive and convert 70 dormant Milk Supply Societies into Milk Producers Co-operative Societies during the year 1986-87. These societies require funds to start functioning. The immediate requirements are testing equipments, chemicals, books and forms, etc., These societies will not be in a position to meet the expenditure for the above purpose.

Financial Commitment 1986-87.

Subsidy of Rs. 1,500 for 100 societies—1.5 lakhs.

Infrastructure facilities for Milk Co-operatives in Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District.

The Government have ordered that future formation of milk co-operatives should be on Anand Pattern (i.e.) Producers Societies at Village level, Union of Producers Societies at District level and ultimately a State Federation. Accordingly more number of producers societies are being formed at village level each year both in Operation Flood and Non-Operation Flood Districts. Infrastructure facilities are provided in a well organised manner in the Operation Flood districts with the funds provided under Operation Flood Programme. The Non-Operation Flood Districts are deprived of such facilities. Similar facilities are to be made available to farmers in Non-Operation Flood-II Districts, namely, Kanyakumari, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1986-87.

Supervisory staff for implementation of Dairy Scheme in Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar Districts.

Supervisory staff is absolutely necessary for attending to the following main functions in the erstwhile Ramnad District which does not come under Operation Flood II Programme:—

- (1) to supervise the functions of the milk co-operatives,
- (2) to organise the new Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies;
- (3) to revive the dormant milk co-operatives,
- (4) to under take periodical inspections of the accounts of the Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies,
- (5) to watch the utilisation of subsidies sanctioned under the Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and THADCO,
- (6) to guide in the proper management of the societies by the committee members,
- (7) to ensure speedy and regular supply of milk to the Ramanathapuram District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union,
- (8) to watch the recovery of the loans already issued to the milk co-operatives under tie up arrangements by the nationalised banks and
- (9) to arrange for the proper maintenance of the accounts by the milk co-operatives.

The staff sought for will have to attend to the statutory as well as developmental work and also to ensure regular supply of milk to the District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union for distribution to the urban consumers.

Further the Dairy Plant sanctioned under Drought Prone Area Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lakhs is nearing completion and concerted efforts will have to be taken to feed the Dairy Plant to its capacity. The Plant requires an average of 50,000 litres of milk per day but now about 30,000 LPD is being supplied to the District Co-operative Milk Producers Union. In order to increase the supply of milk close supervision and proper management of the milk Co-operative Society is necessary. The total cost for 1986-87 is Rs. 2.01 lakhs.

Scheme for Supply of First-aid Kits to the Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies.

The members of the Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies are purchasing cross-bred cow and also graded buffaloes obtaining financial assistance under Integrated Rural Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme. These animals are to be taken care of, so that there may not be any loss to the Producer members. Action has been taken to provide Artificial Insemination to all the animals owned by the Producer-members. Mobile Veterinary

Units will take care of health cover by making visit once in a week and attend to treatment. However, it is felt that each of the society should be provided with basic drugs, so that the village level workers stationed one for each of the two societies can attend to the treatment of minor ailments. In the non Operation flood districts of Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Tirunelveli, Kamarajar and Kanyakumari, it is proposed to train 575 village level workers for giving first aid treatment to the animals belonging to the members of the Milk Producers Co-operative Societies. Each of the 575 Village level worker will be provided with Rs. 500 worth of drugs for 3 years to begin with as first aid Kit. Thus a provision of Rs. 7.83 lakhs is required. They will work under the technical supervision of the veterinarian in-charge of Mobile Veterinary Unit.

The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in-charge of Mobile Veterinary Unit would check up the cases treated by the Village Level Workers and give advice on further treatment to be given to the animals during his scheduled visits or in the emergency visits. He will also check the stock of drugs entrusted with the village level workers. To begin with a sum of Rs. 6.63 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1986-87.

The Dairy Development Schemes are being implemented in 9 out of 17 districts in Tamil Nadu with the assistance from Indian Dairy Corporation under Operation Flood II Programme. Recently 3 more Districts namely Trichy, Thanjavur and Pudukottai have also been brought under this programme.

**Integrated Dairy
Development Project
for Tirunelveli
District**

The remaining districts namely :—

1. Kamarajar
2. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam
3. Ramanathapuram
3. Tirunelveli
5. Kaayakumari

are not covered under Operation Flood II Programme so far.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has agreed to finance Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non Operation Flood II areas. The Pattern of assistance will be 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent subsidy. The grant portion of the project cost will have to be met by the State Government and the loan portion by the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

A detailed survey as to the availability of Milk potential for growth, scope for marketing etc., was conducted in Tirunelveli District by the officials from the Dairy Development Department and the Federation. The study revealed that there is vast scope for implementing Dairy Development Programmes on similar pattern obtaining in Operation Flood II districts. The team submitted a project at an estimated cost of Rs. 553.840 lakhs. The report was examined in detailed and proposal was sent to Government with a request to recommend the project to National Co-operative Development Corporation. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 553.840 lakhs, the loan portion is Rs. 387.688 lakhs and the subsidy portion is Rs. 166.152 lakhs. The salient features of the Schemes are given below.—

(a) Formation of 651 Anand Pattern Milk Producers Co-operative Societies.

(b) Coverage of additional 73,000 milch animals and 53,000 farmers.

(c) Enhancement of milk procurement from 28,000 LPD to 74,000 LPD.

(d) Expansion of incremental processing capacity of 50,000 LPD at Tirunelveli to 1,00,000 liters per day and construction of new chilling centre at Sankarankoil 30,000 LPD and Koilpatti 10,000 LPD.

(e) Coverage of all animals under animal health and coverage of 50 per cent of animals under Artificial Insemination.

(f) Training of spear-head team (procurement team) District Co-operative Societies and Union staff, etc.,

(g) Marketing of 73,000 LPD with the overall market share 47 per cent in the important towns, industrial and pilgrimage Centres.

As the scope for milk production in this district is high, a pasteurisation plant with 50,000 LPD capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 160 lakhs was sanctioned under Plan Scheme and is expected to be commissioned shortly. A chilling Centre at Valliyur, Tirunelveli District to handle 20,000 LPD at an estimated cost of Rs. 28 lakhs was also sanctioned under plan funds and it is expected to be commissioned before the end of this year. If the above Dairy and Chilling Centre are commissioned, the procurement has got to be stepped up by organising more Milk producers' Co-operative Societies, so that the Dairy will have adequate quantity of milk for processing. The input services which have to be followed up with the procurement have to be strengthened so that the procurement could be sustained. Provision of free veterinary aid and insemination programme to the animals have been made to ensure continuous flow of milk with minimum dry period. The producers have to be educated on the management of their animals such as feeding, rearing of calves, production of quality milk etc., in order to have a steady income. Necessary infrastructure facilities, such as additional chilling centres, expansion of processing facilities etc., have to be provided so as to produce and store the entire quantity of milk produced by the Dairy Co-operative Societies. The marketing of milk has to be planned well covering the important towns. Tirunelveli District has got a human population of 35.60 lakhs, out of which 12.38 lakhs are urban population residing in Tirunelveli and Tuticorin. It is expected that the demand for milk will increase in the years to come.

It is therefore proposed to develop the District to bring it on par with other Operation Flood Districts. The schemes mentioned in the project report are proposed to be implemented by the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Milk Producers Union. This union does not have adequate funds to implement the project with its own resources. The Union has therefore proposed to seek financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi,

The total financial outlay of the project is estimated at Rs. 553.840 lakhs. The District Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Tirunelveli has resolved to seek the assistance for the entire project cost as follows from the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi.

RUPEES IN LAKHS.				
Loan (70%)	..	..	..	387.688
Grant (30%)	..	..	..	<u>166.152</u>
Total	..	..	..	<u>553.840</u>

The assistance sought for from the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi is in accordance with the norms already prescribed by them. The programme is proposed to be implemented over a period of 5 years and the net cash flow for the first five years is worked out in such a way that the repayment of the principal amount is made in 14 years.

The grant component of the project i. e., Rs. 166.152 lakhs has been included in the entire Seventh Plan period. Out of which a token provision of 0.01 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

9. FISHERIES

The State Fisheries Department is implementing various development schemes under the successive Five-Year Plans for stepping up the production of marine, inland and brackish-water fish, and also for improving the socio-economic condition of the Fishermen Community who belong to the weaker section of the Society. From the Second Five Year Plan onwards, the Department is giving priority for mechanisation of the traditional craft, modernisation of the fishing industry particularly in regard to handling and preservation and transport of the catches providing infrastructure facilities in the fishing villages like fishing harbours, landing jetties, etc. and in providing basic amenities to the fishermen families in the fishing villages. As a result, the marine and inland fish production in the State has reached a level of 4,30,000 tonnes at the close of 1984-85 from a level of 3,92,000 tonnes at the commencement of the Sixth Plan in 1980-81. The production is expected to increase further and reach a level of 4,60,000 tonnes by the end of 1986-87.

The outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 will be Rs. 410.37 lakhs. The details of programmes included in the Annual Plan are briefly explained hereunder :—

To make use of the extensive area of Brackish water spreads available in the State, the Department is slowly building up infrastructural facilities at various places particularly for augmenting the production of prawns. The construction of a pilot project at Killai in South Arcot District in an area of 5 hectares has been completed. A 15 hectares prawn farm is being taken up at Karangadu village in Ramanathapuram District. The operation and maintenance of this farm will provide an avocation for the members of the local Fishermen Co-operative Society, to whom this farm will be handed over after completion. Another 2 hectares farm at Portonovo in South Arcot District is being sanctioned in 1985-86 which will be completed during next year. Another 50 hectares brackish water fish farm at Thondiakkadu in Thanjavur District under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs which is being taken up by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation will also be spilled over to the Annual Plan 1986-87

Research.

For effective exploitation of the resources of the Inshore Waters, and to enhance the earnings of the small scale fishermen who mostly operate small crafts like catamarans and canoes in the inshore waters, the resources available at different places in the inshore belt have to be located by the Inshore Fishing Stations established at Madras, Cuddalore, Mallipattinam, Rameswaram and Kanyakumari. The mechanised boats attached to these stations which are being utilised for surveying the inshore waters require immediate replacement as they have served for quite a long time. Therefore, these boats are being replaced gradually. The Government have agreed to sanction a sum of Rs. 7.79 lakhs in 1985-86 for replacing 4 boats of the Survey Stations with two wooden and 2 FRP boats. Similarly, in 1986-87 also, it is proposed to replace 4 more boats with two FRP boats, 2 wooden boats and 2 Ferro Cement catamarans at a total cost of Rs. 11.72 lakhs. A total provision of Rs. 12.93 lakhs is required in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for the execution of this programme.

There are six Fishermen Training Centres to train the fishermen in the modern methods of fishing and operation of mechanised boats. The trainees are being given a stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem. A sum of Rs. 2.44 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this purpose. In addition, the Government have agreed to provide a new boat to the Fisheries Training Centre, In Nagapattinam at a cost of Rs. 2.05 lakhs for imparting training to the fishermen trainees. For conducting Junior Mechanic Course in two FTCS, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been included in the Budget Estimate for the years 1986-87.

Education and training.

The basic difficulty experienced in the State in regard to development of Inland Fisheries is the non availability of adequate amount of quality fish seeds. The Department has been continuously expanding the area of fish seed farms for stepping up the production of fish seeds. Upto the end of the Sixth Plan, 21 hectares of fish farm have been developed. As a result, fish seed production by induced breeding has reached a level of 2,370 lakhs early fry. The total requirement for stocking all the inland water spreads available in the State is estimated as 360 ml. Standard Size fish seeds, against the present production level of 60 ml. As there is a huge gap between the requirement and availability of seeds, and considering the non-availability or additional scope for stepping up the collection of seeds from natural sources, the Department is continuing its efforts to create more fish seed rearing facilities.

Inland Fisheries.

The strategy adopted by the Fisheries Department for development of inland fisheries include intensive collection of fish seeds from natural sources, production of seeds by establishing induced carp spawning centres wherever facilities are available, and stocking the inland water spreads with quick growing quality species. Under this programme, the Government of India have extended financial assistance to establish two 10 hectares farms one each at Bhavanisagar in Periyar District and another at Amaravathy in Coimbatore District at a total cost of Rs. 180 lakhs. In addition, a fish farm at Palar Porandalar in Anna District and nurseries at Mettur

Dam in Salem District are expected to be completed during 1986-87. Another programme for the establishment of hatcheries for production of Chinese Carp is also proposed to be established at Sathanur Dam in North Arcot District and at Aliyar in Coimbatore District at a cost of Rs. 6.20 lakhs in 1986-87. The existing farm at Manimuthar is also proposed to be repaired at a cost of Rs. 1.05 lakhs in 1986-87. For execution of all the above works a total sum of Rs. 135.76 lakhs is required in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

With a view to step up inland fish production, the Department is continuously engaged in stocking all the major reservoirs developed in the State. Already 50 reservoirs are being stocked with quality seeds by the Department. In 1985-86, 6 new reservoirs are being taken over by the Department for fish culture purposes. 7 more reservoirs are proposed to be taken over for this purpose in 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 7.06 lakhs is required for the execution of this programme in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

With a view to bring all the cultivable water spreads in the State under Intensive Fish Culture for augmenting the inland fish production ensuring growth rate increase and in order to improve the earnings of inland fishermen, 15,000 hectares of water spreads in Madurai and South Arcot Districts have been brought under fish culture in 1985-86. The major and minor irrigation water sources taken over under this programme from the Revenue and Public Works Departments are being stocked intensively. Harvesting will be done by engaging the members of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies at the appropriate time, which will result in increased earnings to the fishermen and availability of quality fish to the general public at reasonable rates.

In addition to 11 Fish Farmers Development Agencies set up in the State to the end of 1984-85, one more Agency is being located at Virudhunagar in Kamarajar District. Further the existing Agencies in Madurai and Cuddalore are being expanded. The Annual Plan for 1986-87 include the organisation of Fish Farmers Development Agency at Dindigul, in the newly formed Anna District and expansion of existing activities in Tirunelveli and Chingleput Districts.

For all the above new as well as the on-going schemes a total provision of Rs. 224.48 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Fishing harbours and landing facilities.

As part of the programme for the development of marine fisheries, the Department is providing landing and berthing facilities to mechanised fishing boats and deep sea trawlers, infrastructure amenities at important landing centres and guide lights. The fishing harbours and landing facilities enable the fishermen to land their catches and to ensure safety anchorage of boats during times of adverse weather conditions. Infrastructure facilities like auction hall, ice plant, fish landing platform, roads, net mending shed etc., facilitate hygienic handling of fish, preservation of catches, their quick movement to internal markets for consumption and for preparing the craft and gear for next day's fishing. The fishing harbours and landing facilities are being established at Chinnamuttom in Kanayakumari District, Valinokkam and Tondi in Ramanathapuram District, Pazhayar in Thanjavur District and Kottaipattinam in Pudukkottai District. Infrastructure facilities are being provided in 3 fishing villages viz., Pazhayar, Valinokkam and Tondi. In 1984-85, the Government of India have come forward to provide 50 per cent central assistance for the provision of infrastructure facilities in the fishing villages. They have also cleared the proposal for providing this facility at Erwadi fishing village in Ramanathapuram District at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. Though the execution of all the above works are in progress they are likely to be spilled over to 1986-87. For the first year of VII Plan i.e., 1985-86 infra-structural facilities are to be sanctioned for 10 villages at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

In addition to 47 guide lights covering coastal villages already sanctioned by the Government to the end of 1985-86 it is proposed to instal this facility in 8 more villages during 1986-87. For the execution of the landing and berthing facilities, infrastructural facilities and guide lights a total provision of Rs. 273.57 lakhs is required in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts.

As is well known, traditional small scale fishermen account for over 70 per cent of the marine fish landings in the State. It is felt that increased assistance to this Sector, would help to achieve the twin objectives of increasing the marine fish production as well as the earnings of the small scale fishermen. During the Sixth Plan period, 51 wooden boats, 77 F.R.P. boats and nearly 1000 traditional crafts were introduced utilising financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation and Integrated Rural Development Programme. In addition, 297 inboard engines/outboard motors were also distributed to small scale fishermen at subsidised cost for mechanising their traditional a crafts. Nylon webbings worth Rs. 24 lakhs have also been distributed to this Sector.

With a view to continuing the programme of extending assistance to the small scale sector, the following schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1986-87.

- (a) Distribution of 200 inboard/outboard engines for mechanising the traditional crafts;
- (b) Extending assistance to the fishermen co-operatives in the form of 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan for the operation of beach landing crafts ; and
- (c) Distribution of nylon nets and yarn at subsidised cost.

For the implementation of the mechanisation programme a total sum of Rs. 36.53 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

The Fishermen Co-operative Societies play an important role in the development of fishing industry and for the uplift of fishermen. During the last 50 years, these societies were extended financial assistance to take up ambitious programmes availing assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation. Further in order to enable these societies function properly, middlemen are eliminated from the membership of the Societies and managerial assistance extended for the up-keep of accounts and records. Under this programme, a share capital assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies is proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87. The Fisher-women Co-operative Societies which were organised at the instance of the Bay of Bengal programme will also receive continued financial assistance. So also, managerial assistance to the societies will be continued. A combined provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for implementing the above programmes.

Fishery Cooperatives

The Marine Fishing Regulation Act will be enforced in Tamilnadu by appointing suitable staff for the purpose. This will help to avert clashes between mechanised and non-mechanised boat operators. A speed boat at a cost of Rs. 8.91 lakhs sanctioned in 1985-86 is expected to be delivered in 1986-87.

Other Expenditure

10. FORESTS.

The Forests in Tamil Nadu are being managed to serve the economic, social and cultural needs of the people by utilising its most important renewable resources. Tamil Nadu has the distinction of having kept the forests under scientific management for more than 125 years. The Madras Forest Act has been formulated in the year 1882. Tamil Nadu is also enforcing Acts for regulation for the cutting of trees in hill areas and for regulation of management of private forests. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is in force in Tamil Nadu from 1974. The Tamil Nadu has a geographical area of 1,30,057 sq.km. The present land use pattern has left only 22,042 sq. km. of area under forest which accounts for 16.9 per cent.

The Policy of the Forest Management in Tamil Nadu is mainly aimed at:—

1. Expanding forest areas wherever possible and increasing the productivity.
2. Conserving the Wildlife heritage and eco-systems.
3. Generating employment in the creation of assets in rural areas by massive afforestation programme.
4. Strengthening the Forest systems of life as support to the tribals living in forest areas.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

Considerable extent of Plantations of Timber, Fuelwood, pulpwood, Matchwood, Sandalwood and Wattle Plantations have been raised both inside and outside the Reserved Forests. The outlay on development plans from the First Five Year Plan are:—

	(RUPPEES IN LAKHS.)		
I Five Year Plan	30.43
II Five Year Plan	147.00
III Five Year Plan	372.14
Post III Five Year Plan	279.99
IV Five Year Plan	574.71
V Five Year Plan	1,198.33
VI Five Year Plan	6,041.78

Upto 1983-84 the Department has raised about 6.85 lakhs of hectares of forest plantation, out of which about 3.03 lakhs lie outside Reserved Forest areas viz, Social Forestry Plantations. During 1984-85 plantations were raised over an area of about 43,874 hectares including Social Forestry Plantations outside Reserve Forests.

The approved outlay for State Forestry Sector Schemes, for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 57.00 crores. The details of achievements both physical and financial under State Forestry Schemes are given in the table below:—

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement. Hectares.	Target.	Achievement.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
1980-85	2,21,712	2,12,672	5,700	6,053

Apart from the State Forestry Schemes, there are also centrally sponsored schemes and special schemes such as Area Development schemes, Soil Conservation Scheme, etc., which are in operation under other developmental heads. The total investments under those heads till the end of the Sixth Plan is Rs. 15.55 crores.

One of the noteworthy feature in the achievement made during the Sixth Five Year Plan is the launching of Social Forestry Schemes on a massive scale under SIDA Aided Social Forestry Project from the year 1981-82 onwards. The major chunk of the plan outlay every year is set apart for this Social Forestry scheme and the scheme is implemented at fast pace throughout the State with the fullest co-operation and awareness of the public, especially the rural people.

Forestry developments are directed primarily in achieving extensiveness in areas. The functional concern is for the implementation of schemes objectively. The results are less exposed to measurements of effectiveness. However, upto this point of time, the approach of achieving extensiveness in area is acceptable, because forest development for that matter accumulation of any resource for the country of our vastness has to be subjective to start with. Now the approach moves to the next phase. During Seventh Plan, we prepare for a take off from the ground for a speedier development. The approach for the Seventh Plan is "Aggressive Forestry", where all components of forests will be activated to tap the entire production potential of the forest resources. In achieving this, the operations will be continuously subjected to measurements of evaluation and monitoring. Increase in productivity of resource is the basic theme of forest development in the State during the Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 70.00 crores has been provided for the Forests Sector (including Cinchona) for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 period for implementing 40 developmental projects including 6 schemes under Cinchona. The amount provided for 1985-86 under this head has been Rs. 16.08 crores (including Cinchona).

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement forestry schemes at a cost of Rs. 22.21 crores under State Plan towards raising plantations over an area of 38,000 ha. including 17,000 ha. under Social Forestry and for other development works.

Brief narrative notes on each scheme proposed to be implemented during 1986-87 are furnished hereunder :—

Working Plans form the basis of management of Forests. The working plans lay down specific prescriptions regarding regeneration, exploitation and other aspects of management of Forests Divisions for every year. The scheme provides for strengthening the organisation and for purchases of essential equipments to modernize the preparation of working plan.

Working Plan

The achievement during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 2.14 lakhs.

The tentative Seventh Plan outlay for the scheme is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 6.43 lakhs, towards formation of one more circle and one working plan Division to reorganise the existing circle and revision of working plans.

During 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 7.20 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate, provided for continuance of the staff.

The object of the scheme is to enlarge the Research Programme of the Forest Department by taking up investigation and conducting experiments to find out the best species and most suitable regeneration techniques for different climate and soil conditions.

The financial achievement during Sixth Plan period is Rs. 46.37 lakhs.

In the Seventh Plan 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs has been provided.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 4.79 lakhs towards establishing three sub-centres at Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore, in addition to carrying out other research programmes at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 43.00 lakhs. In addition it is also proposed to enlarge the Research Organisation under the new concept 'TREE' at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Forest Development is mainly resource building, its maintenance and utilisation. The level of forest Development will be reflected on the capability of identifying areas of development, formulation of projects to fit into the demands of the area identified. The field executives amidst their mosaic functions could not divert their fullest concentration into this special job. Therefore, a special wing with full complement of staff is proposed to be constituted with the committed purpose. In the Seventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided for this scheme.

Establishment of Project formulation, Evaluation, Monitoring and Statistics (FEMAS) Wing.

In view of the constraints in resources, a barest minimum pattern of staff has been proposed to begin with and the Government have approved to form a composite unit with skeleton staff under part II 1985-86, at a cost of Rs. 3.20 lakhs.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to strengthen the Unit of Formulation, Evaluation, Monitoring and Statistics with adequate staff in headquarters office and employment of additional field investigators and Supervisors in Divisional Offices at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Cashew plantations.

The object of the scheme is to raise Cashew plantations in suitable areas and also to improve the yield from the plantations by undertaking intensive cultural operations like clearing the intervening growth, soil working, application of fertilisers, pesticides, etc.

During the Sixth Plan period, the achievement is Rs. 36.71 lakhs towards raising plantation over an area of 823 hectares and carrying out Intensive cultural operation in older plantations.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been tentively provided for implementation of the scheme over an area of 3,000 hectares at 600 hectares per year and also to carryout I.C.O. works.

During 1985-86 the scheme would be implemented at a cost of Rs. 8.22 lakhs towards carrying out intensive cultural operation over 1,000 hectares.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at a cost of Rs. 20.48 lakhs for raising plantations over 50 hectares and carrying out I.C.O. over 1949 hectares besides spraying pesticides and supply of one lakh seedlings to the public.

Pulpwood.

The object of the scheme is to raise plantations of quick growing species to provide raw materials for the wood-pulp based industries like paper, rayon, etc.

During the Sixth Plan period the total achievement is Rs. 280.47 lakhs towards raising 10,612 hectares of plantations.

In the Seventh Plan for 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the scheme. The proposed financial and Physical target for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below :—

Year.	Financial.	Physical.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1985-86 ..	76.28	I. Planting Pulpwood 1,270 hectares II. Planting Bamboo 130 ,, Consolidation 2,400 ,, Intensive cultural operation 500 ,, III. Seedlings 10 lakhs. IV. Purchase of one Lorry
1986-87 ..	82.66	I. Planting 2,445 hectares II. I.C.O. 300 ,, III. Seedlings 1 lakh.

The pulpwood scheme hitherto implemented under Western Ghat Development Programme has been brought under State Plan from 1985-86 and therefore, increased provision has been made in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1986-87.

SIDA Aided Social Forestry

A massive Social Forestry Project with the aid from Swedish International Development Authority is being implemented with effect from 1st April 1981 onwards. The project period is 5 years and the estimated cost is Rs. 450 million. The targets of the various components are :

- (1) Tree cultivation "Intensive Programme" Distribution of 12.6 million seedlings to 100,000 families. 20,000 families year.
- (2) Plantations on tank foreshore 132,00 hectares of tank foreshores plantations.

- (3) Plantations on Poramboke plains and hills. 14,700 hectares of plain plantations and 24,500 hectares of hill plantations.
- (4) Strip plantations (Roadside canal sides, etc). 6,075 kms. of strip plantations.
- (5) Tree cultivation "Extension" Programme .. Distribution at cost price of 37.5 million seedlings to private farmers.
- (6) Fodder plantations 5,250 hectares of fodder plantations.

The period of Phase I of the project has been expanded for one more year upto 1986-87 by the Government of India. The estimated cost has also been increased by 365.67 lakhs. During the Sixth Plan period the achievement is Rs. 2,967.20 lakhs towards raising 1,42,237 hectares of plantations.

In the Seventh Plan 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 5,700.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided. The proposed Financial and Physical targets for 1985-86 are given below :—

Year.	Financial.	Physical.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1985-86 ..	947.45	Planting 17,000 hectares.
		Avenue and Strip Planting 610 kilo metres.
		Seedlings supply 287 lakhs. ^a

During 1986-87, the following are the proposed Financial and physical target.

Supply of seedlings—

Tree cultivation Incentive programme	77.5 lakhs.
Tree cultivation Extension Programme	209.5 lakhs.
Total ..	287.00

Community Planting	17,000 hectares.
Strip planting	610 kilo metres
Financial outlay	1,014.37 lakhs.

The object of the scheme is to raise Teak, Red Sanders and other hard wood species to augment the timber resources of the State and to convert the unproductive forests into valuable timber bearing forests and thereby increase the assets of the State.

Project Timber
Teak and Red
Sanders.

During the Sixth Plan period a total area of 2348 ha. have been covered at a total cost of Rs. 39.32 lakhs.

In the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided for implementing the scheme.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 8.33 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 260 ha.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at a cost of Rs. 8.25 lakhs towards raising plantation, over 407 ha. and supply of 50,000 seedlings to the public.

Match Industry is a very important small scale industry in Tamil Nadu which depends largely on other states for its matchwood requirements. Therefore, it is proposed to taken up planting of matchwood species wherever suitable conditions prevail.

Soft Wood

The achievements during the Sixth Plan Period is Rs. 8.01 lakhs for raising plantations over 583 ha.

In the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided for implementation of the scheme.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 2.68 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 160 ha.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the schemes at a cost of Rs. 3.01 lakhs for raising plantations over 105 ha.

Wattle.

The object of the scheme is to raise wattle plantations in the Nilgiris and Upper Palanis to supply raw materials to industries. Wattle Bark is used for the extraction of tannin and wattle-wood for the manufacture of rayon pulp. By the end of the Sixth Plan period, the achievement is Rs. 24.92 lakhs to raise plantations over an area of 5301 hectares.

A sum of Rs. 37.00 lakhs has been tentatively proposed for the implementation of the scheme during the seventh plan (1985-90).

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 9.06 lakhs for Raising Plantations over 600 ha. and thinning over 1700 ha.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 16.83 lakhs for carrying out natural regenerations over 2,000 ha. and thinning over 1700 ha.

Fuelwood Plantations.

The object of the scheme is to raise fuelwood plantations in the forest areas adjoining cities and towns and Pudugai lands in order to cater to the fuelwood needs of the population.

The Sixth Plan Achievement is Rs. 346.40 lakhs to raise plantations over an area of 23,744 hectares. In the Seventh Plan for 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been tentatively provided for implementation of the scheme.

The proposed Financial and physical targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as shown below :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Financial.</i>	<i>Physical.</i>
1985-86 ..	73.75	1. Planting 3635 ha. 2. Consolidation of older plantations (2000 ha).
1986-87 ..	129.07	1. Planting 4673 ha. 2. High density plantation raising casuarina 100 ha. 3. Gap planting in Theni R. F. 240 ha.

Sandal Plantations.

The scheme of raising Sandal plantations under the head of development of forests is one of the scheme included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The object of the scheme is to improve the sandal wealth of the State, extending sandal plantations and encouraging natural sandal by intensive cultural operations. It is also proposed to form 5 Estates to bring the valuable Sandal Plantations under crop management system so as to maximise the revenue from Sandal on a sustained basis consistent with the policy of safeguarding the industrial growth in the State.

During the Sixth Plan Period, the achievement is Rs. 135.42 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 815 ha. besides carrying out tending operations in natural regeneration areas.

In the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been made for establishment of sandal estate.

The proposed financial and physical targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as shown below :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Financial.</i>	<i>Physical.</i>
1985-86 ..	24.54	1. Planting 51 ha. 2. Bush sowing 515 ha.
1986-87 ..	31.06	1. Planting 60 ha. 2. Bush sowing 170 ha. 3. Fencing tending plots over 400 ha. in vellore circle.

The scheme of raising shelter belts along the coastal area of Tamil Nadu is a scheme approved by the Government of India. The scheme envisages raising Plantations in Revenue and Forest lands in the coastal districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli to act as wind brakes and to minimise damage by cyclones.

Raising
Shelter Belts.

During Sixth Plan period, the total achievement is Rs. 21.64 lakhs for raising 1125 ha. of plantations.

In the Seventh Plan (1985-90), an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided to raise 1000 hectares of plantations.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the Schemes at a cost of Rs. 2.59 lakhs for planting over 40 ha.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to raise shelter belts over an area of 85 ha. besides maintenance of older plantations, and raising and supply of 75,000 seedlings to public. The proposed financial target is Rs. 3.65 lakhs.

The object of the scheme is to take up afforestation work in all degraded forest areas in order to improve the productivity of scrub forests and to meet the increasing demand for fuelwood and small timber.

Reafforestation
of Degraded
Forests.

The achievement during Sixth Plan is Rs. 257.90 lakhs to cover an area of 15,532 hectares.

During the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided to raise plantations under this scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme will be implemented at Rs. 57.23 lakhs for raising plantations over 2500 ha.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 63.53 lakhs for raising plantations over 2,585 ha. and maintenance of older plantations.

The object of this scheme is to take up intensive afforestation work in all the degraded forest areas in Tamil Nadu in order to upgrade them and develop the waste lands to increase productivity of small timber and fuelwood.

Waste Land
Development
Upgradation of
Degraded
Forests by
Intensive
Afforestation.

This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during 1986-87. As per the project report prepared for implementation of the waste land development programme an outlay of Rs. 124.00 lakhs is required to create three new divisions to tackle on an average of 1,000 ha. of degraded forests per year by each division with supporting ministerial and executive staff. However, in view of the constraint in resources an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided for implementation of this scheme during 1986-87.

The object of the scheme is to provide improved facilities for transport of timber and other forest produce, introduce improved techniques in logging operation, and provide amenities to the staff and labour engaged in forestry operations in the interior forests. The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 38.32 lakhs.

Timber
Operation and
Forest Utilisa-
tion.

In the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided for this scheme. The proposed outlay and the works to be carried out during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as shown below :—

Year.	Financial (RS. IN LAKHS.)	Physical.
1985-86 ..	4.50	1. Compound wall to Mettupalayam Range. 2. Fencing Iruttupallam Sale Depot. 3. Improvement to Inspection Shed of Government Timber Depot, Mettupalayam. 4. Spill over works of Weigh Bridge installation.
1986-87 —	3.00	To complete the spill over building works sanctioned under this scheme.

The object of the Scheme is to raise Minor Forest Produce yielding plantations such as tamarind, Gallnut, Soapnut, Eucalyptus, Citridora, etc., since there is vast scope for increasing the Revenue by raising concentrated plantations of some of these valuable species. It is also proposed to implement the scheme under Farm management basis into three Groups of (i) Tamarind Farm, (ii) Fruit Farms and (iii) Oil Seed Farms.

Minor Forest
Produce.

The total achievement during Sixth Plan period is Rs. 95.45 lakhs towards raising 5441 hectares of plantations.

For the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 104.95 lakhs has been tentatively provided for this scheme towards raising 3,750 hectares of plantations in Farm basis for effective regulation of yield and increasing productivity by adopting Silvicultural practices.

During 1985-86, it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 41.25 lakhs for raising plantations over 951 ha. Avenue planting over 5 Km. and carrying out Intensive Cultural Operations over 732 ha. besides establishing 5 Tamarind Farms, 5 oil Seed Farms and 5 Fruit Farms, each farm containing 25 ha. in Salem, Vellore and Coimbatore Circle respectively. This also includes provision for maintenance of cloves plantations hitherto maintained under Western Ghat Development Programme, now brought under State Plan.

The proposed Financial and physical target for 1986-87 are given below:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Financial</i> (RS. IN LAKHS)	<i>Physical.</i>
1986-87 ..	49.77	Planting = 827 ha. Intensive Cultural operation .. 662 ha. Maintenance of Cloves Plantation
	5.00	{ Tamarind Farm 2 (25 ha. each). Fruit Farm 2 (25 ha. each). Oil Seed Farm 2 (25 ha. each).
Total ..	<hr/> 54.77 <hr/>	

Communication (Roads).

The object of the Scheme is to lay new roads and to improve the existing ones within Forest areas in order to facilitate development of forests and to enable easy transport of extracted produce. A network of roads is necessary for carrying out plantations and other development works.

The total achievement during the sixth Plan period is Rs. 133.30 lakhs. In the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided. The provision of Rs. 100 lakhs provided for formations of Kadamalai kundu road in Madurai district by the Highways Department has been made under this scheme in Forest Budget.

During 1985-86, it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 151.64 lakhs for carrying out spill over road works and improvement works over 4 Km. besides formation of Kadamalai-kundu Road by Highways Department at Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to implement the Scheme at a cost of Rs. 153.01 lakhs towards carrying out improvement, spill over and maintenance works, besides carrying out improvement works over 2.5 k.m. at Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Buildings.

The scheme of construction of building is one of the scheme included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The object of the scheme is to construct quarters for staff and labour employed in the Department. Rents for private buildings are exorbitantly high and cause great deal of financial strain to the staff. Moreover, in most of the outstations where forest Department staff will have to necessarily work, even private accommodation is not available for rent.

The achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 115.90 lakhs.

In the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

During 1985-86, it is proposed to implement this Scheme at a cost of Rs. 13.77 lakhs towards carrying out spill over building works.

During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 16.04 lakhs has been proposed for completing the spill-over building works.

Nature Conservation.

The object of the scheme is to carryout improvement to the various Wildlife Sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu and to undertake necessary measures for habitate improvement. The scheme is implemented in almost all the districts of the State.

The Sixth Plan achievement will be Rs. 128.68 lakhs

For Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided.

During 1985-86, it is proposed to implement the Scheme at a cost of Rs. 59.40 lakhs towards carrying out improvement works in Sanctuaries for promoting tourism and habitat improvement. During 1986-87, it is proposed to carryout this scheme at a cost of 55.72 lakhs.

With a view to protect the endangered marine species and to preserve the breeding and brooding grounds, a Marine National Park in the Gulf of manner is proposed to be established. The coastal areas will be protected by employment of staff equipped with sophisticated equipments. A study of the eco-system in this area will be undertaken and in due course captive breeding works will be undertaken.

Establishment
of a Marine
National Park

The scheme of Marine National Park is one of the schemes included in the Seventh Plan 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 to ensure maintenance of viable Marine population for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values and to preserve and protect the 21 islands and surroundings of Gulf of Manner of biological importances as a national heritage from environmental and human pressures.

During 1985-86, a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made towards implementation of this scheme. During 1986-87 also, a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made towards implementation of this scheme.

In view of the request of the Indian Railways to hand over the lands now occupied by the present Zoo under the control of the Corporation of Madras, for the expansion of the Madras Central Station, it was decided by the Government to establish a modern Zoological Park at Vandalur Reserved Forests 30 k.m. from Madras City. The total cost of the Project is Rs. 7.00 crores.

Arignar Anna
Zoological Park.

Originally, it was proposed to establish the Zoological Park over an extent of 140 ha. Considering the need for more areas for future expansion and also, to arrange Lion-safari, etc., the extent of the proposed park has been expanded and fixed at 510 ha. Some of the patta lands adjacent to the forest areas have also been acquired for this purpose. The extent of the Vandalur Zoological Park is likely to be extended further. This scheme has been included in the draft Seventh Plan 1985-90. The outlay tentatively provided is Rs. 430 lakhs for implementing the scheme. The Zoological Park was named Arignar Anna Zoological Park and opened for Public from 24th July 1985.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 164.04 lakhs towards development of the Zoological Park on modern lines.

Afforestation, Communications and Buildings:

The object of the scheme is to improve the economic conditions of the Hill Tribes in the forest areas by implementing plantation programme, providing employment, educational and housing facilities and better communications. The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 209.70 lakhs and the area covered under afforestation is 6,127 ha.

Tribal Development.

The afforestation, communication and building programmes will be carried out continuously, as was done in Sixth plan. For Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 273.00 lakhs has been provided. The details of Financial and Physical targets proposed to be achieved during 1986-87 are as shown below:—

Year.	Financial (RUPEES IN LAKHS).	Physical.
1986-87	74.84	Planting 1,600 ha. I. C. O. 800 ha. Avenue 30 km. Roads and Buildings.

The scheme of Forest Publicity under the head of development of Forests is one of the schemes included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Forest Publicity.

The object of the schemes is to inculcate in the minds of the public through organised propaganda and publicity the role of forest in the welfare of the public and the need to conserve and develop the forests and Wildlife.

During the Sixth Plan period, the achievement under this scheme is Rs. 7.35 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period a tentative outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided towards publicity and propaganda.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 1.11 lakhs towards purchase of publicity materials, production of films, erection of hoardings, printing of posters etc.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

Consolidation of Forest

The object of the Scheme is to undertake survey of ex-zamin forests and constitute these areas as Reserved Forest under Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882. The achievement during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 27.07 lakhs.

For the seventh Plan period, a tentative outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. During 1985-86 the scheme would be implemented at a cost of Rs. 11.87 lakhs.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 20.47 lakhs towards under-taking survey and demarcation of ex-zamin forest.

Forest protection.

The main policy of the forest management in Tamil Nadu is "expanding forest areas whenever possible and increasing the productivity" and accordingly forest developments are directed primarily in achieving extensiveness in areas. It has now become very essential to strengthen protection system so as to manage to protect the increasing forest wealth from the increasing hazards like illicit felling, ravages of fire etc. The object of the Scheme is to reconstitute the protection system, to protect forests wealth from fire, theft, poaching, illicit fellings, etc. The Scheme envisages fire protection works, strengthening the protection staff and intensifying protection measures to conserve forest wealth and provide the protection staff with basic amenities-like housing, equipments, vehicles, communication facilities, etc.

The achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 88.09 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for this Scheme,

During 1985-86 the scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 4.59 lakhs.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 5.72 lakhs. In addition to the protection measures undertaken under the Part I proposal it is proposed to implement the following programmes under Part II Scheme, during 1986-87.

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1. Network of Protection system, Creation of strike force.. .. .	5.00
2. Tele-communication facilities: installation of V.H.F. sets in Sandal bearing forest area.	5.00
3. Opening checkpoints at Phuzhuthikuttai and Appalraj Urani	2.00
	12.00

Labour and stock amenities.

The object of the scheme is to provide amenities to the labour and staff engaged in forestry operations, particularly in the interior forests where even basic amenities are lacking.

The achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 24.02 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period, a tentative outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs towards provision of amenities, such as quarters, supply of cumblijes, medical and educational facilities.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 16.68 lakhs.

The scheme is implemented in Tirunelveli District, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this scheme, development works such as forming nature trails, construction of check-dams, growing of fodder species, construction of quarters for staff, laying of roads, etc., are done. During the sixth Plan period, the total achievement is at Rs. 27.16 lakhs under this scheme.

Scheme for
Creation of
sanctuary
Lion-tailed
Macaque
(Centrally
Sponsored
Scheme).

For the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided for this scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 14.51 lakhs towards carrying out developmental works to the Kalakadu Sanctuary areas. During 1986-87 the scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 14.51 lakhs towards carrying out developmental works in this Sanctuary.

This is one of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented from Sixth Five-Year Plan. This scheme has been included in the Draft Seventh Plan 1985-90.

Scheme for
Development
of Point
calamere
Wildlife
Sanctuary.
(Centrally
Sponsored
Scheme).

The scheme is implemented in Thanjavur District. The object is to undertake various development works such as forming of roads, provision of water facilities, habitat, improvement, raising of fodder, construction of quarters for staff, etc., in sanctuary areas.

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 9.47 lakhs.

A tentative outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for Seventh Plan Period for this scheme.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 5.07 lakhs towards carrying out development works in sanctuary areas.

In addition to carrying out developmental works it is proposed to afford protection to the Avifauna by employing additional staff at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1985-86.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 11.01 lakhs towards carrying out development works in the sanctuary area.

In addition to carrying out developmental works, it is proposed to create a separate Wildlife Warden in the rank of District Forest Officer (IFS cadre) with supporting staff at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented from Sixth Five-Year Plan. This scheme has been included in the Draft Seventh Plan.

Scheme for
Development
of Mudumalai
Wildlife
Sanctuary
(Centrally
Sponsored
Scheme).

The scheme is implemented in the Nilgiris District. The object of the scheme is to undertake development works such as habitat improvement, laying of roads, provision of water facilities such as construction of check dams, construction of quarters for staff in the sanctuary areas.

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 37.40 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period, a tentative outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided. An amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided towards carrying out development works in the Sanctuary area during 1985-86.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 29.00 lakhs towards carrying out development works in the sanctuary areas.

This centrally sponsored scheme is implemented from Sixth Five Year Plan and this has been included in the draft Seventh Plan (1985-86).

Scheme for
Captive
Breeding of
Crocodiles at
Sathanur Dam
(Centrally
Sponsored
Scheme).

The scheme is implemented in North Arcot District. Under this scheme, the Crocodile Breeding Centre at Sathanur is maintained. The crocodiles born in captivity are maintained besides regular and systematic breeding of crocodiles in this centre. Construction of quarters for staff and various other improvement works for the crocodile complex are done.

During the Sixth Plan period, the total achievement under this scheme will be Rs. 8.46 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period a tentative provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 1.54 lakhs. During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 2.12 lakhs.

Establishment of Niligiris TAHR Sanctuary (Centrally sponsored Scheme).

For the preservation and conservation of the Niligiris TAHR, a sanctuary is being established in the Niligiris. Acquisition of lands, construction of quarters for staff and employment of staff for protection of the Niligiris Tahr are done. The scheme is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme during Sixth Plan. This scheme has also been included in the Draft Seventh Plan 1985-90.

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 6.02 lakhs.

A tentative outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for Seventh Plan.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 3.07 lakhs towards carrying out development works in Sanctuary area-During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the Scheme at a cost of Rs. 10.76 lakhs towards carrying out development works in the Sanctuary areas.

Setting up of permanent indoor Exhibition on wild life

The object of the scheme is to set up a permanent exhibition at the Children's Corner, Guindy in a phased programme.

During 1984-85, the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 0.58 lakhs.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

A tentative provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for the Seventh Plan period for this scheme.

Wildlife Exhibition

This scheme is also being implemented from the Sixth Plan period as a Centrally sponsored scheme.

During the Sixth Plan period a total expenditure of Rs. 4.91 lakhs was incurred under this scheme.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 0.10 lakhs.

During 1986-87 the scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 0.10 lakhs.

The object of the scheme is to carry out various Development works for preservation and conservation of the Wildlife in Guindy National Park. During 1984-85 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 7.73 lakhs. The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is 12.97 lakhs.

Development of Guindy National Park

For the Seventh Plan period, a tentative provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made. The year wise details are given below :-

During 1985-86 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 11.98 lakhs towards carrying out Development works in Guindy National Park.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.29.00 lakhs towards carrying out development works in Guindy National Park.

Rural Fuel wood Plantation— Centrally sponsored scheme

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented from Sixth Five year Plan. The object of the scheme is to raise fuelwood plantations in the community waste lands, degraded forest areas, coastal waste lands and in the lands along the roads, canals, banks, ponds and railway tracts, near the villages to make fuelwood available to the villagers and to meet the shortage of fuelwood in the rural areas which is posing a serious problem to the protection of productive forest in the State.

During Sixth Plan period the financial achievement is Rs. 430.50 lakhs. In area 23,19 hectares of block plantations and 789 km. of avenue plantations and supply of 285 lakhs of seedlings have been completed.

For the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. It is proposed to implement this scheme in 6 Districts (including for two additional districts, viz. South Arcot and North Arcot). The details of financial and physical targets proposed for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below :-

Year.	Financial	Physical.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1985-86	132.37	5,500 hectares 283 km. of strip. Plantations. 210 lakhs seedlings.
1986-87	133.24	5,000 hectares. 200 km. Strip Plantations. 100 lakhs of seedlings.

CINCHONA.

Under this scheme it is proposed to carry out intensive regeneration works in planted area of Cinchona by carrying out the essential cultural operations in 563 ha, during the year 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 8.01 has been provided under the Budget Estimate for 1986-87. The scheme offers employment opportunities to about 200 workers and 9 staff members.

Scheme for Intensive Cultivation of Cinchona and Vegetative Propagation.

Under this scheme it is proposed to undertake new planting of Medicinal and Aromatic crops in an extent of 80 ha. in the year 1986-87 and the following species will be planted as per the tentative programme fixed.

Scheme for Expansion of cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

	HECTARES.						
Geranium	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Eucalyptus citriodora	20
Eucalyptus Globulus	20
Java Citronella	25

A sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

The scheme offers employment opportunities to 300 workers and 9 staff members.

This scheme will be implemented in the year 1986-87 for undertaking trial cultivation of important Medicinal and Aromatic crops. Research studies on the different aspects of Medicinal and Aromatic crops are undertaken, analysis of soil samples and plant materials to fix up the manure requirements, selection and isolation of high yielding strains and studies to find out the suitable agro climatic conditions are proposed to be carried out.

Scheme for Intensive Research and Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

Detailed studies on combating the diseases on Medicinal and Aromatic crops and on Cinchona are proposed to be taken up in the year 1986-87.

A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

This scheme offers employment opportunities to 15 workers and 12 staff members.

The Department proposes to modernise the factories of the department with new equipments in the coming years. The spill over works on closed circuit extraction of Quinine will be taken up in the year 1986-87.

Scheme for Gradual Modernisation of Factories of the Department

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

The Department is under obligation under Plantation Labour Acts and Rules to construct standard type labour quarters for the workers. The work is proposed to be executed in a phased programme.

Scheme for the provision of Buildings and other amenities to the workers and staff of the department.

The following items of work are proposed to be implemented at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the year 1986-87 :-

(i) Construction of 20 labour houses at Rs. 33,000 per house at Government Cinchona Plantations (Rs. 6.60 lakhs).

(ii) Providing Electrical Installations to 75 labour quarters in the Government Cinchona Plantations (Rs. 1.40 lakhs).

(iii) Improvements to the road leading from Motormattam of Glemorgan to Wood division of Government Cinchona Plantations (Rs. 2.00 lakhs).

Production of Caffeine from Tea Waste will be resumed under this scheme during the year 1986-87, on installation and commissioning of the new boiler in this Unit.

Scheme for the manufacture of caffeine from tea waste.

A sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

This scheme will offer employment opportunities to 15 workers and 3 staff members.

11. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

DIRECTOR OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Social education grants to local bodies.

The programme envisages financial assistance to Social Education and Information Centres at the rate of Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 per centre for 12,423 Social Education and 378 Information Centres respectively. It is also programmed to supply 1,000 T. V. Sets during 1986-87 due to larger coverage at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per set as grant to the Panchayats in Television Telecast areas. Further it is also proposed to accommodate within the Panchayat Office building space for a Social Education Centre where the local youth club can meet and rural folk can read papers, etc. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Fisheries Schemes implemented through Panchayat Unions.

"Intensive Fish Culture Scheme" is being implemented in the Districts of Kanyakumari, Madurai, Thanjavur and Chengalpattu". In 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed to intensify the scheme.

Animal Husbandry Scheme implemented through Panchayat Unions.

Construction of Veterinary Dispensary Buildings and providing quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are contemplated under this Scheme. In the year 1986-87 it is programmed to construct 20 Veterinary Dispensaries with a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

Heifer Calf Rearing Project.

The scheme envisages the following :—

(1) To distribute atleast 30 cross bred dairy animals to the beneficiaries in each Block to enable that these assets would yield enough income to raise them above poverty line.

(2) To augment milk production in each Block through these economically viable dairy stock.

(3) To provide adequate training to ensure that the beneficiaries could operate their new assets profitably.

(ii) Genetic base of cattle and buffaloes in Tamil Nadu for Milk Production is improved through artificial breeding exotic dairy breeds for cows and Murrah Breed for buffaloes. Intensified Cattle and Buffalo breeding is in progress in ten Intensive Cattle Development Project and sixty-two Key Village Blocks through a network of 2,096 sub-centres. The superior progeny with improved genetic potential born out of these programmes are lost due to neglect, lack of good management, improper feeding and inadequate health cover during the calf stage. The expressivity of milk genes inherited from their selected sires is lost due to neglect from birth to maternity.

(iii) The economic traits viz. at first calving lactation period and lactation yield are influenced by environmental sanitation to a great extent. Lack of resources for feeding the calf with Green and Dry fodder, higher cost of feeding and more commonly inadequacy of funds with the farmers are some of the reasons for such a neglect. Being born of higher milk yielding breeds, the calves have the potential of themselves growing into higher milk yielders and they can become a source for generation of good quality progeny. Due to the economic condition of the farmers such superior calves are poised into poor milk yielders and such animals are distributed to the beneficiaries. Therefore large number of beneficiaries sell their assets as they could not be operated successfully.

Heifer calf rearing project is therefore proposed to distribute economically viable dairy cows to beneficiaries in the Block.

Programme of work :

(iv) The success of the Calf Rearing Programme, depends on ensuring inputs like green and dry fodder, concentrates and infrastructural facilities like Housing, Veterinary Health Cover and Breeding. 30 Calves will be purchased on completion of 6 months from the farmers in the special programmes like Intensive Calf Development Project, Key Village Blocks, etc. The calves will be maintained till they reach the age of 24 months or diagnosed as "in Calf" for 3 months.

(v) To begin with 30 calves will be purchased and maintained for 2 years in the unit. Since 30 pregnant cows will be distributed to Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries every year, 30 calves will be added on every year so that there will be 60 animals at any point of time.

(vi) A fodder farm will be established in 10 acre plot to grow perennial grass in 3 acres and fodder cholam in 5 acres. Housing of calves will be in the fodder farm.

Management :

(vii) This calf rearing unit will be linked with Block Administration. Extension Officer (A.H.) will ensure adequate health cover and supervise the Unit. All animals will be covered by Insurance.

(viii) It is proposed to meet the cost of providing sheds, stores room, feed room, equipment room, two irrigation wells fitted with pumpsets, and machinery and equipment from Integrated Rural Development Programme Funds under the provision of Infrastructural facilities. It is proposed to open 10 such centres initially.

(ix) The money realised by way of sale proceeds of these animals will be kept as a revolving fund and utilised for further purchase and management of animals and the farms. This scheme in effect will assist in providing well bred milch animals to Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries.

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

The provision is providing Radio sets in the villages inhabited by the tribal population. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for the year 1986-87.

Provision of Community Radio Sets under Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

To organise a new information system in the department using computers to have current data or details of existing services, it has been proposed to utilise the computer facility installed in the Directorate of Statistics for this purpose. To meet the service charges a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

Management information Service.

The provision is utilised for providing protected water supply to the people in rural areas. Construction of Drinking Water wells, overhead tanks, Automatic Pressure Tanks and Ground Level Reservoirs are being taken up in the habitations which do not have water supply facilities of their own. This item is included in the V. W. P. This is independent of the comprehensive water supply schemes taken up by the TWAD Board. The provision made under this scheme is Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

Water Supply Schemes Implemented through Panchayat Unions.

The provision is to meet the cost of supporting staff sanctioned to State Institute for Rural Development to arrange for imparting specialised training in R. D. work. An amount of Rs. 0.71 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

State Institute for R. D. at Bhavanisagar.

This programme envisages provision of employment of Rural Landless Agricultural Labour and Small marginal Farmers and this has also enabled to create durable assets. In the Seventh Plan allocation, the Government of India have revised the outlay for the year 1985-86 at Rs. 4,100.00 lakhs comprising of 50 per cent material component and 50 per cent of labour component. For the year 1986-87, it is therefore proposed to provide Rs. 4,100.00 lakhs under this scheme. The scheme is shared equally, between State and Centre and the States share for 1986-87 is estimated to Rs. 2,050.00 lakhs.

National Rural Employment Programme.

A new tribal block in Kalrayan Hills has been approved and formed with a view to intensify the developmental activities in the tribal areas of Kalrayan Hills from 1984-85. It has also been proposed to provide under State Plan, the cost of providing building and staff quarters as this block is really in remote place and it is exhibited under Housing in the same sector. The provision of Rs. 11.95 lakhs made in Budget Estimate 1986-87 is to meet the cost of buildings and staff.

Formation of a new Tribal Block for Kalrayan Hills and construction of office building and staff quarters.

A new tribal block is approved in Jawadhu hills area and formed with a view to intensify the developmental activities in the tribal areas of Jawadhu hills from 1984-85. It has also been proposed to provide under State Plan the cost of providing buildings and staff quarters as this block is really in remote place. The provision of Rs. 11.95 lakhs made in Budget Estimate 1986-87 is to meet the cost of building which is exhibited under Housing in this sector and staff expenditure.

Formation of a new Tribal block for Jawadhu Hills and construction of office buildings and staff quarters.

DWCRA is meant to help women make greater use of the services offered by I.R.D.P. and improve the status of Women :

Development of
Women and
Children in
Rural Areas
under I.R.D.P.

- (1) As productive and confident members of society.
- (2) As earning members of the family.
- (3) As equal partners with men in bettering the living conditions of their families and
- (4) As mothers and home makers.

(ii) The scheme will assist women of the target groups in the following manner :—

(a) Assistance to individual women to take advantage of the facilities already available under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) Where individual women are found to be incapable of taking advantage of these facilities, organising women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis.

(c) Providing necessary supportive services to women of the target group in terms of provision for caring of children while the mothers at work, provision of working convenience suitable appliances, etc., so that they could improve their efficiency and reduce the drudgery.

(d) Organising child care facilities to provide for security, health care and nursing of the children at National Rural Employment Programme work sites.

(iii) It is also envisaged to impart suitable training to officials and non-officials involved in the scheme.

(iv) Women are divided into group of 15 to 20 beneficiaries. These groups would themselves decide on the type of economic activity to be undertaken. Out of the beneficiaries one acts as the group organiser, who will be paid an honorarium. Further a sum of Rs. 10,000 per group is given to build up the needed infrastructural and marketing support. Dharmapuri and Periyar districts are implementing this scheme in Tamil Nadu.

A Provision of Rs. 0.01 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for this scheme.

Provision of
Jeeps to Divisional
Development
Officers.

Government on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, entrusted the work of supervision of Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats to a new set of officers called Divisional Development Officers and vested on them the powers and responsibilities of the Revenue Divisional Officers who were earlier the Inspecting and Supervising Officers of these institutions.

The Divisional Development Officers as Inspecting and Superintending Officers, have to visit frequently the village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. They have to supervise the work of more than 200 field staff. They are expected to tour in their jurisdiction and discharge the function effectively. Hence they have to be provided with a Government vehicle preferably 2W-Diesel Jeep. Now there are 17 Divisional Development Officers without Jeeps. The effectiveness is greatly hampered without Jeeps.

The Integrated Rural development Programme, Chief Minister's Noon Meal Program and National Rural Employment Programme aimed at improving the standard of living of the weaker section have been launched in 384 blocks in the State. Hence a separate Jeep is quite essential for the remaining 17 Divisional Development Officers.

It is however proposed to supply Jeeps to only four Development Divisions during the year 1986-87 and hence a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

At present, a Five Year Cycle System is adopted to maintain the existing Minor Irrigation Sources. Even under the Cycle System of maintenance, these sources could not be maintained properly, since desilting work alone could be carried out from the funds allotted. The condition of these sources during the course of time have deteriorated with the result that they need attention in the following items :—

Improvement of
Minor Irriga-
tion Works .

- (1) The bunds have to be strengthened in order to prevent seepage and erosions.
- (2) The surplus weirs have to be repaired and put into condition.
- (3) Feeder channels to the fields have to be remodelled and strengthened to prevent seepage of water and to extend irrigation upto the 4 Hectare block.
- (4) The command area of the tanks has to be developed.
- (5) The tanks have to be standardised by undertaking necessary works.

In view of the above, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

It has been proposed to concentrate on establishment of flexible block level training institutions to train rural artisans in improved skills and practices for manufacturing new products particularly consumer goods in demand in rural areas and also to establish marketing infrastructure to market the products manufactured. It is proposed to convert the existing Panchayat union industrial units as Training-cum-Production units for this purpose and also to establish new centre wherever such industrial units are not available. Infrastructure required, viz., buildings, will be provided under R.L.E.G.P. scheme and equipments from TRYSEM scheme. The provision under State Plan is for providing staff cost, for establishment of new centres and for providing some equipments under existing centres. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs being the State share is provided for this purpose during 1986-87.

Production cum
Training
Centres.

Many plan schemes have been initiated for combating poverty in rural areas and the Block Administration has been entrusted with these schemes. In this connection, the State Government have approved the creation of one post of Extension Officer (ADW) exclusively in every block to handle work relating to scheduled caste. Likewise, the State Government have created one post of Extension Officer (Industries) now redesignated as Deputy Block Development Officer (Industries) in every block to handle Rural Industries. It has also been proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan to implement the programme under the schemes shared equally between State and Centre. A sum of Rs. 32.50 lakhs being the State share has therefore been provided for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of
Block
Administrations
for Implemen-
ting Anti-
Poverty
Programme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

The National Project on Bio-gas Development programme is a Centrally sponsored scheme. It is intensively implemented in all the Districts of Tamil Nadu. The cattle population in Tamil Nadu is 13.58 millions and animal dung, farms wastages render themselves as raw materials for Bio-gas generation. A layout of 20,000 Bio-gas (Plants) and 1,50,000 number of chulahs have been fixed for 1986-87.

Bio-gas
Plants and
Improved
Chulahs.

A Provision of Rs. 775.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1986-87 taking the account the escalation in cost.

The Scheme is implemented from the year 1984-85 with cent per cent assistance from the Government of India. The Programme has two basic objectives as under (i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless labourer with a view to provide guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year (ii) Creation of durable assets or strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy.

Prime
Minister's
Employment
Guarantee
Schemes
for Rural
Landless
Labour.

The provision made in the Budget Estimate of 1986-87 is Rs. 3,500.00 lakhs.

This scheme envisages strengthening of the existing infrastructure facilities at the Indian Institute of Technology, Narayanapuram, Madras under TRYSEM, for which the Government have accorded sanction for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 0.49 lakh being the Government of India share for the year 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for the year 1986-87.

Training of
Rural Youth
in Self
Employment

DIRECTOR OF TOWN PANCHAYATS.

Grants for construction of office buildings for Town Panchayats

Out of 652 Town Panchayats, 199 Town Panchayats have no office buildings. Buildings could not be constructed in those Town Panchayats due to paucity of funds. Buildings are quite essential for those 199 Town Panchayats. Hence a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made under Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1986-87 for construction of 8 office buildings during each year.

Water Supply,

(i) There are 652 Town Panchayats in Tamil Nadu catering to a population of nearly one crore. Town Panchayats are slightly bigger than village panchayats. They are in between Municipality and Village Panchayats. Their resources are inelastic and meagre whereas they have to meet the ever increasing establishment cost due to the periodical revision of Dearness Allowance.

(ii) As per the 1981 census, there are 434 Urban Towns in Tamil Nadu which includes 206 Town Panchayats and the rest are Municipalities and major cities. Thus out of 652 Town Panchayats, only 206 Town Panchayats have been classified as Urban and the remaining 446 Town Panchayats are rural areas. These areas are similar to Village Panchayats.

(iii) Water is one of the most basic needs of human life. Out of 652 Town Panchayats streamlined Water Supply is available in 237 Town Panchayats only, and 415 Town Panchayats are to be provided. These Town Panchayats are rural areas as per 1981 Census.

(iv) Water Supply Schemes cost on an average Rs. 50. to 60 lakhs. Town Panchayats have to raise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs per annum to repay loan and maintain the scheme. The annual income of 455 Town Panchayats is less than Rs. 2 lakhs and these Town Panchayats could not raise additional resources twice their annual income and it is, therefore, impossible for these Town Panchayats to get protected Water Supply Schemes. Unless Water Supply Schemes are fully subsidised as in the case of Village Panchayats it is impossible to provide streamlined Water Supply in 415 Town Panchayats which lack this facility now. In most of these Town Panchayats the public get water from Open wells and a few bore wells. It is proposed to provide one or two bore wells and construct ground level reservoirs with distribution system with public fountains to serve small habitations. No house service connections are proposed.

(v) A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for 1986-87 for provision of 18 mini Water Supply Schemes at the rate of 1 for each District at a cost ranging from Rs. 1.25 lakhs to Rs. 1.50 lakhs per scheme.

Drainage

A scheme for providing grant for constructing masonry drains in the Town Panchayats is being implemented every year with 2/3 Government grant and 1/3 contribution from Town Panchayats. Drainage is a very important scheme that should be provided to all Panchayats. It is proposed to take up drainage schemes for 15km at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.50 lakhs at the rate of 1 Km. at 1.50 lakhs per Town Panchayats in each district during 1986-87.

Low cost Sanitation,

(i) Sanitation has been one of the major social reforms advocated by the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi. One of the major deficiencies of environmental sanitation in rural areas is the almost total absence of latrines. People resort to defecation in open fields and sheltered places in the vicinity of water sources. The plight of rural women who have to go to open fields before sun rise or after sun set is more miserable. Any programme of rural sanitation has to look at this human aspect. The master Plan Document of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade has set out a target coverage of 25 per cent population in rural sanitation with simple low cost sanitation facilities and 80 per cent coverage in Urban Sanitation. India is committed to the goal of health for all by 2,000 A.D. and adequate sanitation coverage is a pre-requisite.

(ii) The Prime Minister has also emphasized the importance of construction of latrines in rural areas to mitigate the suffering of women. The working group on Water Supply and Sanitation for Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 felt that there should be a planned programme of construction of latrines in rural and urban areas and recommended that low Cost Sanitation technology should be included in the new 20 Point programme and the Minimum Needs Programme and that a centrally sponsored scheme for Low Cost Urban and Rural sanitation should be included in the Seventh Plan. The working group also recommended a subsidy of 75 per cent in rural areas and 50 to 75 per cent in urban areas.

(iii) Conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines is an important segment of sanitation programme. The inhuman practice of carrying nightsoil on head loads by scavenger has to be put an end to. With a view to enable people to convert dry latrines into sanitary latrines and construction of new latrines where there is none at present, incentive in the shape of subsidy is quite essential. Town Panchayats are not financially sound to provide subsidy from their fund. Hence the need for Government grant.

(iv) The UNICEF has agreed in principle to encourage Low Cost Sanitation scheme by providing an assistance of 40 per cent to individual latrines. The unit cost of a latrine will be about Rs. 1,000. Government may also provide an assistance of 40 per cent or Rs. 400 as subsidy to encourage provision of sanitary latrines by individuals. The balance of 20 per cent may be borne by the beneficiaries. This may be taken up as a pilot project to encourage households to go in for sanitary latrines.

(v) A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made for 1986-87 for the construction of 1,250 Sanitary latrines in about 10 Town Panchayats.

(i) Government have ordered implementation of Self Sufficiency Scheme in Town Panchayats from 1982-83. Scheme for the total outlay of Rs. 98 crores have been furnished to Government for 620 Town Panchayats. Government ordered implementation of the scheme in a phased manner and selected 146 Town Panchayats during 1982-83 in the 1st Phase and provided Rs. 5 crores and in the II Phase during 1983-84 selected 200 Town Panchayats and provided Rs. 5 crores.

Self Sufficiency
Schemes in Town
Panchayats.

(ii) During 1984-85 a provision of Rs. 8 crores was made for 274 Town Panchayats but only a sum of Rs. 639 lakhs alone was released. For completing the incomplete works of 1984-85 an additional allotment of Rs. 140 lakhs is required which is provided under Revised Estimate 1985-86. All the Town Panchayats have been covered during the three phases. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for 1986-87 to complete the spill over works taken up in the newly created Town Panchayats.

Integrated develop-
ment of Backward
urban areas.

(i) There are 652 Town Panchayats in Tamil Nadu as per 1981 census and there are 434 urban towns which includes 206 Town Panchayats and the rest are municipalities and major cities. The remaining 446 Town Panchayats are non-urban or rural areas.

(ii) Government of India have agreed to extend National Rural Employment Programme to Town Panchayats which have been classified as Rural areas and which have pronounced rural characteristics in view of the general backwardness of these areas and in view of the inability of the Town Panchayats to provide basic minimum needs in these areas. Accordingly Government have extended National Rural Employment Programme to Rural Town Panchayats only i.e. 446 Town Panchayats. The remaining 206 Town Panchayats may not get the benefit of National Rural Employment Programme. Even though these Town Panchayats are classified as urban areas based on the density of population, they are in no way better than the Rural Town Panchayats in terms of area and development of infra structure as their financial resources are as bad as the Rural Town Panchayats and they have to contend with larger population and the persistent demand from the public for the provision of basic amenities. The income of the Town Panchayats is inelastic, and major portion of their funds is spent on salaries which have risen sharply due to periodical increases in D.A.

(iii) The Town Panchayats which are classified as Rural areas are now being assisted under National Rural Employment Programme for the provision of basic amenities like Roads, water supply, Drainage etc. Some of the Towns in the periphery of major Towns like Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore Tiruchirappalli etc. are overgrown with numerous housing colonies with ill equipped services with no corresponding increase in incomes. There is no scope for the development of these backward urban areas and about one third of the Town Panchayats will have to be deprived of any assistance in the provision of basic amenities. These Town Panchayats are not financially sound either and the ultimate sufferers will be the population of about 35 lakhs inhabiting these areas. Hence the need for assistance to these backward urban Town Panchayats to provide basic amenities like roads, water supply, drainage etc. The beneficiary Town Panchayats may select the works as per priority.

(iv) A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for the development of backward urban areas at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs per Town Panchayats and ten Town Panchayats may be selected.

Integrated Development of Adiravidar habitations.

Town Panchayats cater to a population of nearly 1 crore which is one fifth of the State population. Adiravidars represent about 5 per cent of the Town Panchayats population. Each Town Panchayat has on an average 5 to 6 habitations with equal number of Adiravidar habitations. Town Panchayats get meagre financial assistance amounting to Rs. 15.45 lakhs for dustless surfacing of roads and drainage. The grant provided under Self Sufficiency Scheme is also meagre and only some basic needs in some of the habitations according to priority could be met. There are a large number of Adiravidar habitations which lack basic minimum needs. The life of the Adiravidars has to be qualitatively improved by providing a package of basic amenities like Water Supply, Roads, Pathways, Drains and Lighting. The Hon'ble Chief Minister in his Independence Day speech (last year) has announced a special scheme for the development of Adiravidars. A beginning could be made in this direction by initiating integrated development of Adiravidar habitations by providing a package of essential amenities. These basic amenities will require Rs. 2 lakhs per habitations. It is proposed to take up 12 habitations during 1986-87 and an allotment of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided.

12. SPECIAL AND BACKWARD AREAS.

I. WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

The climate in the foot hill areas of Madurai district is ideal for raising horticultural crops. Therefore a comprehensive scheme for taking up horticulture development in the foot hill areas such as Lower Palanis, Koda hills, Agamalai hills, Cumbum valley, Sirumalai hills, Natham hills, Alagarkoil hills was sanctioned during 1984-85 at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs. The scheme is being continued during the Seventh Plan also. It has been planned to bring 75 ha. under horticultural crops during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8.15 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Horticulture Development Programme for the Foot Hills in Madurai District.

An area of about 6,000 ha, suitable for a variety of semi-arid and garden land horticultural crops in the upper basin of the Arjuna river in Srivilliputhur taluk is lying fallow at present. It is proposed to bring this area under horticultural crops in a phased manner. During 1984-85 a scheme was sanctioned for this purpose at a total cost of Rs. 15.5 lakhs to cover an area of 1,150 hectares over a period of 5 years. The amount sanctioned for 1984-85 was Rs. 3.10 lakhs and out of which a sum of Rs. 2.95 lakhs was utilised and an extent of 75 hectares was covered. The scheme was continued during 1985-86 with an outlay of Rs. 2.95 lakhs. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1986-87 also with an outlay of Rs. 2.86 lakhs.

Horticulture Development Programme in Arjuna River Basin in Kamarajar District.

An integrated project for the Manjalar Watershed was approved by UPC during 1983-84 at a total cost of Rs. 356.77 lakhs to be implemented over a period of five years. Afforestation is one among the different components included in the project and will be continued during 1986-87.

Afforestation in Manjalar Watershed Project under Western Ghat Development Programme.

The Vaigai catchment area has been subjected to soil erosion problem leading to siltation. An integrated watershed management project has been conceived for the development of the Vaigai catchment area. A scheme was sanctioned during 1984-85 to take up soil conservation and afforestation works at a cost of Rs. 22.80 lakhs in the Varshanadu sub-catchment of Vaigai Reservoir in Madurai district. The scheme is being continued during the Seventh Plan. During 1986-87, the project will take up afforestation including soil conservation works in 400 hectares old plantations, regeneration works in an area of 300 hectares and preparatory works for planting programme for 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 42.79 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme.

Soil Conservation works in Varshanadu Valley of Vaigai Reservoir

With a view to stabilising the highly eroded and gullied foot hills of Coimbatore and Madurai districts a scheme for taking up Agave cultivation in an area of 2,000 ha. over a period of 10 years, at the rate of 200 ha. per annum was approved during 1984-85. The fibre of agave sisalava is raw material for Coir Industry. It is also used for making brushes, dusters, carpets, etc. There fore this scheme besides stabilising the foot hills will help the rural people. During 1984-85 a new Forest Division has been formed to implement this scheme. Raising nursery and preparatory works for planting during 1986-87 were carried out during 1985-86. During 1986-87 300 ha. will be planted with agave.

Cultivation of Agave in Western Ghats Region.

ROADS.

Three road works, viz. Periakulam to Adukkam, Perumalamalai to Adukkam and widening of Kodaikanal road are in progress in Madurai district under WGDP. Periakulam to Adukkam road has been completed for about 13 kms. in non-forest portions. For want of forest permission work could not be taken up in the forest portion for a length of 7 km. After getting the forest department clearance this work will be taken up during 1986-87. Also the spill over works of the other two road works will be completed during 1986-87. Apart from this, three new road works Sastharkoil to Nagarayan, Rajapalayam to Ayyanarkoil and Varushanalur to Valiparai have been approved by the Union Planning Commission for the Seventh Plan. These road works are in progress. For 1986-87 an allocation of Rs. 31.03 lakhs has been made for these road works.

Formulation of roads in Madurai district.

SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME.

A soil conservation scheme on mini watershed basis is being implemented from 1982-83 in Varadhamani, Ganguvar Odai, Palar, Suruliyar, Mullaiyar and Kuduvaran watersheds in Madurai district. So far an area of 2,256 ha. has been treated with soil conservation measures at a cost of Rs. 148.92 lakhs. During 1985-86 two integrated watershed management projects for Amaravathi and Vaigai catchment areas were taken up by suitably integrating the outgoing schemes. The scheme will be continued during 1986-87.

Soil Conservation measure on watershed basis in Palani Kodaikanal, Dindigul, Periakulam, etc., in Madurai district.

The Integrated Manjalar Watershed Project at an estimated total cost of Rs. 356.77 lakhs has been in implementation in Madurai district from 1983-84. Soil Conservation is one of the five components included in the project. This scheme will be continued during 1986-87 also.

Manjalar Watershed Project.

REMOTE SENSING.

Integrated resources evaluation for eco-development of the Western Ghats through remote sensing.

The introduction of integrated watershed development requires prior information on major/minor/micro watershed and their land use pattern. Conventional survey methods are time consuming processes. Prior information can be obtained through remote sensing methods by obtaining up-to-date picture of current land use pattern through Satellite. Therefore a scheme for integrated resources evaluation of the Western Ghats was taken up during 1984-85. During 1986-87 the scheme for delineation and co-ordination of watersheds will be taken up.

Technical Cell in the Secretariat.

With a view to effectively monitoring the WGDP and HADP and also to co-ordinate the activities of the different developments departments involved in these two schemes a technical cell has been constituted in the Planning and Development Department under the direct control of Commissioner and Secretary, Planning and Development Department. The cell will continue to discharge its functions during 1986-87 also.

II. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

TOURISM.

Provision of amenities at view points

Tourism promotion activities which in any way do not disturb the ecology of the Ghats region and the aesthetic appeal of scenic spots are encouraged under the HADP. During 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 2.15 lakhs was sanctioned towards the development of picnic sites, viz., Doddabetta, Dolpin's nose, Lamb's rock and Kodanad view point and during 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 2.31 lakhs was sanctioned for providing amenities to scenic spots. During 1985-86 an allocation of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was made to provide amenities at view point. This scheme will be continued during 1986-87 also.

HORTICULTURE.

Integrated Development of Horticulture on Watershed basis in the Nilgiris District.

One of the serious problems in the Western Ghats region has been the rapid depletion of top soil erosion. Cultivation in steep slopes and faulty agricultural practices are the chief reason for the soil erosion. The scheme for the integrated development of horticulture (including soil conservation) on watershed basis has been formulated and implemented from 1984-85 to provide permanent measures for prevention of erosion.

The scheme will be implemented in 41 micro watersheds in the Nilgiris, during 1986-87. The major components of this scheme are planting programme (crop diversification), soil conservation, production of seeds and seedlings, provision of infrastructural facilities and training of farmers. It is proposed to treat 945 hectares with soil conservation measures, to plant 261 hectares with horticultural and plantation crops and to produce 75 lakh numbers of quality planting materials. It is also proposed to provide infrastructural facilities such as roads and godowns to input centres, construction of rural warehousing centres, construction of residential quarters for essential staff of Horticulture Department, etc. Farmers will be given training on eco-development and scientific cultivation. This is a major scheme to be continued during the Seventh Plan period.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

Assistance for fodder Development.

One of the major constraint for dairy development in the Nilgiris District is non-availability of fodder during the summer months (February to May). Fodder development has not been given adequate attention in the district although a number of development schemes have been implemented for dairy development. A scheme for expanding the fodder demonstration farm at Vazhaithottam into a pucca farm and to establish a demonstration fodder farm at Bokkapuram was taken up during 1985-86. The total cost of this scheme during the Seventh Plan will be Rs. 34.50 lakhs. The schemes will be continued during 1986-87.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Scheme for bee-keeping in the Nilgiris District.

The scope for development of bee-keeping industry in the Nilgiris district is vast with immense potentiality of the blossom flowers throughout the year such as coffee, eucalyptus, Kurinji, Orange and other forest flowers. In order to harness the hill resources and at the same time to provide employment to the hill tribes the schemes for distribution of bee-hives and migration of bee-colonies has been implemented from the Fifth Plan. A total of 7,100 bee-hives with connected accessories have been distributed to 710 individual farmers from 1976-77 to 1983-84. In order to augment production of honey, besides strengthening of existing bee colonies efforts have been made recently to migrate bee colonies along with the bee-hives to the places where favourable blossom flowers are available. This scheme will be continued during 1986-87 also.

In order to extract essential oils from the locally available rich and natural potentials like lemon grass and eucalyptus and also to help the rural population engaged in collecting minor forest produces by providing them employment opportunities particularly among women folk this scheme has been formulated and implemented since 1975-76. During the Sixth Plan 330 Distillation plants have been distributed to 330 individuals at a total cost of Rs. 5.025 lakhs. The scheme will be continued during 1986-87 to cover 100 individual beneficiaries at a total cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs of which the grant (50 per cent) portion will be Rs. 1.05 lakhs.

Distillation of Essential Oils and Distribution of Distillation Plants.

SERICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

To develop sericulture in the Nilgiris a scheme has been formulated to bring 500 acres under mulberry over a period of five years and implemented under HADP from 1981-82, Upto 1984-85 365 acres have been brought under mulberry. For 1986-87 a target of 125 acres has been fixed. The scheme is being continued during the Seventh Plan also. Under this scheme farmers will be provided with planting materials and financial assistance for the purchase of rearing appliances and rearing sheds.

Till very recently sericulture could not make any inroads in the hilly tracts. During the Sixth Plan an attempt was made to introduce sericulture in the Nilgiris under HADP by adopting the dry farming technique developed by the Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute, Mysore. For meeting the seed requirements of farmers in the Nilgiris district a seed multiplication farm was sanctioned during 1981-82. It is proposed to supply 10,000 Nos. of DFLs. to the farmers during 1986-87.

Establishment of Seed Multiplication Farm

It has been the experience that bivoltine silkworms reared under controlled temperature and humidity conditions in chawkie stage (younger stage) give good yield and better return to the farmers. Therefore the chawkie rearing centres (one at Then gumarada and another at Kookal thurai) were sanctioned during the Sixth Plan. So far only mulberry plantation and construction works have been taken up. It is proposed to rear and supply 35,000 DFL to the farmers during 1986-87.

Chawkie Rearing Scheme.

Two Technical Service Centres were established in the Nilgiris district during the Sixth Plan to provide technical guidance to the sericulturists. Upto 1984-85 the staff of these two centres have provided technical know-how covering an area of 266 acres. Since the sericulture programme is taking roots in the hill areas of the Nilgiris only recently it is essential that the farmers have to be provided continued support till sericulture is stabilised there. Therefore this scheme will be continued during the Seventh Plan also. During 1986-87 125 hectares will be covered.

Disinfection Squad.

Since bivoltine silkworms of the exotic breeds are susceptible to disease, it is essential to have periodic disinfection of the farmers rearing houses. A van has already been purchased and equipments like power sprayers have also been purchased. Only disinfectant like formalin and sprayers may have to be purchased during 1986-87. The scheme will be continued during 1986-87 also.

FORESTS.

Forestry Programmes including Communication.

The forestry programme including communications continues to occupy a predominant position in the HADP because of its contribution to the ecological development of the hill areas. A deer park, some of building works under staff amenities and road works sanctioned during the Sixth Plan will be completed during 1986-87. Besides eco-preservation and eco-development schemes will also be taken up during 1986-87.

CINCHONA.

* The Java Citronella grass on steam distillation yields an essential oil which is used in the manufacture of soaps, cosmetics and allied industries. In pursuance of the report of the Nayudamma Committee on rural project, the scheme for the cultivation of Java Citronella grass has been taken up under HADP. An extent of 80 hectares have been brought under Java Citronella cultivation. Harvesting of the citronella grass has started. The UPC has agreed to provide an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during Seventh Plan for construction of labour quarters and completion of spill over works. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Cultivation of Java Citronella and extraction of oil.

ROADS.

A number of road works have been sanctioned under HADP during the Fifth and Sixth Plans. Some of these road works have not yet been completed. There are 22 numbers of spill over works at various stages of progress. A total outlay of Rs. 188.00 lakhs is required for completing these 22 spill over works. These road work will be taken up for completion during 1986-87. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 44.00 lakhs was sanctioned during 1985-86 for providing link roads in the selected micro water sheds. These road works will also be taken up during 1986-87.

Roads for the Nilgiris district.

MINOR IRRIGATION.

Construction
of check dams-
cum-diversion
channel.

The hilly nature of the terrain makes it very difficult to have major irrigation source though there are a large number of substreams in the Nilgiris district. Therefore construction of small check dams and diversion channels have been taken up under HADP without affecting the power generation and drinking water supply. At the same time these check dams besides providing irrigation facilities will help in conserving moisture and also arrest soil-erosion of the steep slopes. During the Sixth Plan 28 check dams and 5 irrigation wells have been completed at a cost of Rs. 60.19 lakhs. The check dams constructed so far has benefitted 430 hectares. Seventeen schemes sanctioned during 1984-85 at a total cost of Rs. 16.81 lakhs were completed during 1985-86. The scheme for construction of check dams will be continued during 1986-87 also.

GENERAL SERVICES.

Plan Formulation
and Monitoring
Cell.

A planning cell has been set up in the Collectorate at Ooty for plan formulation and monitoring of HADP. A provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been made for the continuance of this cell.

ASSISTANCE TO OOTY MUNICIPALITY FOR DRINKING WATER-SUPPLY.

Water Supply.

Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board has formulated a comprehensive water-supply scheme for Ooty. The total cost of the project as per original estimate was Rs. 4,57.44 lakhs and out of which a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs is to be provided under HADP. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

SURVEY AND MAPPING BY GEOLOGICAL TECHNICAL CELL AT OOTY.

Mines and
Minerals.

The entire Nilgiris district is vulnerable to land slides. As a result of large scale land slides during 1978-79 and 1979-80 an extent of about 1,200 sq. kms. was studied during 1979-80 by the State Department of Geology and Mines in collaboration with Geology Department of the Government of India with a view to studying the causes for land slides and to take up remedial measures. The remaining 1,350 sq. kms. have been taken up for study during 1984-85 to be completed over a period of three years. The scheme will be continued during 1986-87 also.

13. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank raises the funds required for the issue of long term agricultural loans, by floatation of debentures. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 crores was made in the Sixth Plan towards contribution to the debentures by the State Government. The details of the outlay and the performance are given below :—

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>Sixth Plan outlay.</i>	<i>Expenditure 1980-85.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN CRORES.)	
1 Contribution towards normal debentures	2.15	1.35
2 Contribution towards special debentures	3.35	1.57
Total	5.50	2.92

The shortfall in the performance of the Sixth Plan outlay was due to ineligibility of a number of Primary land development banks for unrestricted lending due to heavy overdues at the members level and also reduction of the rate of Government contribution in the case of Special debentures with effect from 1st September 1981.

Long term agricultural loans to the tune of Rs. 20.37 crores were issued during 1984-85. It is proposed to issue Rs. 20 crores during 1985-86 and Rs. 32 crores during the last year of the Seventh Plan 1989-90.

The Union Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 5.10 crores for Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions for the Seventh Plan. The schemes are discussed below ;—

The ordinary debenture programme for the State Land Development Bank is fixed by the NABARD. Estimates for the State Government's contribution towards the debentures are however fixed at 5 per cent of the value of debentures.

Contribution towards Land Development Bank debentures for normal transactions.

The amount of Rs. 25 lakhs sanctioned by Government towards floatation of normal debentures has been drawn and paid to the State Land Development Bank. The Budget Estimates 1986-87 provides Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

The State Government contribute to the special debentures of the State Land Development Bank at 2.5 per cent of the value of debentures for minor irrigation schemes and for special schemes for diversified purposes for identified small farmers, 5 per cent for diversified purposes other than under special schemes, referred to above for small farmers and 7.5 per cent for diversified purposes for other farmers.

Contribution towards Land Development Bank debentures for Special schemes.

During the current year, Government have been addressed for sanction of an additional allotment of Rs. 40 lakhs over and above the Budget Estimate of Rs. 25 lakhs, for investment in the special debentures, in view of the increased lending programme of Rs. 15 crores fixed for the year. Provision of Rs. 96.50 lakhs during 1986-87 is necessary to support lending programme of Rs. 15 crores. However a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimates for 1986-87 in view of lower ceiling fixed by Government.

14. FOOD.

Opening of Fair-Price Shops in rural areas.—

Under the "One Village—One fair price shop" scheme, the Co-operatives in the State through 11,159 village Co-operative Shops ensure free availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices in rural areas. The sales by these shops during 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 126.20 crores. Under the scheme for opening of additional fair price shops so as to have not more than 1,000 family cards allotted to each shop, 1,437 additional fair price shops have been opened in rural areas with effect from 15th September 1984.

2. Full time shops 6,882 part time shops (1273) and converted shops (4,441) (12,596 in all) are given Government subsidy at Rs. 3,600 Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 804 respectively per year towards the cost of salesman employed by them, rent and other contingent charges. Departmental staff have also been employed for the effective implementation of the schemes.

3. No outlay was fixed for the scheme under the Sixth Plan. The performance is indicated below.—

		<i>Expenditure during 1980-85.</i>	
		(RUPEES IN CRORES)	
(i) Subsidy to Societies	.. .. .	.. .. .	10.82
(ii) Cost of departmental staff	.. .. .	.. .. .	2.10
		Total	12.92

4. The estimates of expenditure for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, under the scheme are as follows:—

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
		<i>Budget Estimate</i>	<i>Revised Estimate</i>	<i>Budget. Estimate</i>
		1985-86	1985-86	1986-87
(i) Subsidy to societies	.. .. .	233.00	262.56	255.00
(ii) Supervisory staff	.. .. .	56.82	118.92	124.91
		Total	381.48	379.91

The Estimates for 1986-87 towards subsidy is on the following basis.—

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(i) For 6,882 full time shops at Rs. 3,600 each	.. .. .	247.75
(ii) For 1,273 part time shops at Rs. 2,400 each	.. .. .	30.55
(iii) For 4,441 converted shops at Rs. 804 each	.. .. .	35.71
		314.01

The subsidy is not admissible in the case of shops which would work on profit. Allowing a margin of 10 per cent for such shops during each of the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, the estimate of Rs. 255 lakhs is proposed during the year 1986-87. On account of bifurcation of shops having more than 1,000 cards, 1,437 shops have been opened and additional staff have been sanctioned in December 1984 for the supervision of these additional shops.

**CONSTRUCTION OF 25 NUMBERS OF DIRECT PURCHASE CENTRES IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT
EACH COSTING RS. 2.00 LAKHS.**

During the two main harvesting seasons Kuruvai and Samba large scale procurement of paddy is done by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation in Thanjavur district which is a predominantly paddy growing district. TNCSC is purchasing paddy offered by the farmers at the Government procurement prices as a price support operation to prevent distress sale of paddy by farmers. Particularly during Kuruvai season, when there will be high moisture in the paddy, the private dealers will either not purchase such stocks or offer very low prices. TNCSC as the sole agency of the Government of Tamil Nadu goes to the rescue of the farmers in such situation. Large quantities of paddy is purchased directly from the farmers. Daily purchases are in the range of 5,000 to 10,000 tonnes per day during peak harvest. For this purpose, TNCSC runs direct purchase centres. About 500 to 600 direct purchase centres are set up every year by the TNCSC. These are located in rented private buildings. Suitable buildings with adequate storage space are not available in the villages.

In order to ensure smooth functioning of the procurement and movement operations it is necessary to have facilities for paddy purchase, drying, storage and vehicle movement in the procurement centres. It has been found in practice that considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable private buildings with the minimum facilities for the direct purchase Centres. Also as this has become a regular annual feature it is felt it will be advantageous and economically viable in the long run to construct adequate number of properly designed permanent buildings with all facilities for the direct purchase centres in Thanjavur district in a phased manner.

The estimated cost of construction of a permanent building for D.P.C. with a Godown, Drying platform, a purchase platform, office room, gunny shed, roads for Vehicular traffic and fencing will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The provision for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

**CONSTRUCTION OF 10 NUMBERS OF SCIENTIFIC STORAGE GODOWN OF 2000 MT. CAPACITY EACH FOR
STORAGE OF PROCURED PADDY IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT AT A COST OF RS. 9.95 LAKHS EACH.**

The Tamil Nadu Civil supplies Corporation Limited is the sole agency for the Government of Tamil Nadu for procurement of Paddy from the farmers and for purchase of paddy and rice from the traders towards levy and for supply of food grains and other essential commodities to the public distribution system and various welfare schemes of the Government. The TNCSC handles about 7 to 8 lakhs tonnes of paddy in Thanjavur district alone during the procurement season, This huge quantity of Paddy will have to be kept in scientific storage before being processed into rice and moved for distribution to the public.

The available scientific storage accomodation in Tamil Nadu with the TNCSC and other Government agencies is very limited and consequently TNCSC is forced to occupy large number of non-Scientific private buildings on rent for its storage requirements resulting in huge expenditure on rent besides loss of valuable food grains due to non-scientific nature of these buildings. It is essential for the TNCSC to increase its owned storage accommodation from the present level of 3.0 lakh tonnes to the ultimate requirement of 12.0 lakh tonnes in the next 5 years in a phased manner.

Provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for the year 1986-87.

HULLER SUBSIDY SCHEME.

Considering the immense benefits of modernisation such as increase of outturn of rice, good quality of bran, production of valuable edible oil, high nutritional value of rice, the Government of India have sanctioned the Huller subsidy scheme in this State. Under this scheme 450 units will get subsidy at the rate of Rs. 10,000 each. 50 per cent cost of modernisation will be borne by the miller through bank loan or any other source and the remaining 50 per cent would be in the form of subsidy which will be paid equally by the State and Central Government

The Government of India, during this year have released a sum of Rs. 11,25,000 as its share for 450 units at Rs. 2500 each and as loan to State Government for meeting its share of subsidy at Rs. 2,500 for 225 units. The State Government have also formulated a similar scheme which is to be implemented as a new scheme for 1985-86.

A sum of Rs. 11.25 lakhs has been provided for in the Revised Estimate 1985-86. A token provision is suggested for 1986-87.

THE REGIONAL CENTRE FOR EXTENSION SERVICE, ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

The Regional Centre for extension service, Annamalai University is a research cum extension organisation established to popularise modern rice milling techniques and to extend technical consultancy to the rice millers to modernise their equipment. The Government of India established the centre and it has been providing the funds necessary for its day to day establishment as well as the research project of this centre. However, the Government of India have now stated that they would be able to provide funds only for certain projects and not for the establishment and day to day functions of this institution.

The centre has done useful work evolving cost effective modernisation schemes, by-products utilisation, bran establishment etc. It is also conducting training programmes in modernisation of rice mills for Civil Supplies staff. The centre has done useful work and there is a need for modernisation of rice mills. It is proposed to provide additional improvements to the centres to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposal has been accepted by the Union Planning Commission. A sum of rupees three lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimate 1985-86. Another sum of rupees three lakhs is suggested for the year 1986-87.

EXPANSION OF EXISTING LABORATORY IN THE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION OFFICE FOR ANALYSING SAMPLES OF WHEAT, ETC.,

The samples of wheat and wheat products collected during the course of inspection of Roller/Flour Mills are analysed by the Assistant Technical Assistant recently posted exclusively. The reports of the analysis done are being sent to the Government periodically. Besides Technical Assistants are collecting samples from the Roller Flour Mills for analysis in the State Civil Supplies Department. Further, as and when any complaints are received the samples of pulses and edible oils are also analysed in this laboratory.

The following main tests are being conducted at the laboratory for wheat and wheat products:

1. Moisture test.
2. Gluten content.
3. Total ash.
4. Acid insoluble ash.
5. Alcoholic acidity.

Besides this it is intended to conduct baking test also. The additional equipments are required for conducting the above tests. Hence, a sum of Rupees One lakh has been provided for the Budget Estimate 1985-86 for the purchase of equipments.

SEMINAR ON CONSUMER PROTECTION.

It is nearly two years since the Food Department has been renamed as Food and Consumer Protection Department. Nothing has been done to promote consumer awareness. It is proposed to hold a seminar in each district at a cost of Rs. 5,000 per seminar as a measure of consumer education. Voluntary consumer organisations, Magalir mandrams and other voluntary organisations like the Lions Club, Rotary Club, etc., will participate in the seminar. A wide variety of subjects relating to food adulteration, weights and measures, hoarding and blackmarketing, etc, will be discussed in the seminar. The concerned officials from the Health Department, Labour Department and Civil Supplies Department will provide necessary inputs. We may also resort to audio-visual methods of publicity in this seminar. If the seminars have the desired effects, they could be organised on a larger scale in future. A token provision is suggested for the year 1986-87.

STRENGTHENING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES MACHINERY.

Under the 20 point programme, protection of consumer's interest has been given importance. Therefore, as a policy the Government have accepted the appointment of 100 Stamping Inspectors in a phased manner for effective enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act. 44 Inspectors have been appointed between 1979 and 1984 and 14 have been sanctioned during 1985-86 making a total of 58. 15 posts are suggested for the year 1986-87 so as to take the total to 73 and the balance will be proposed during the remaining period of the 7th plan. This is necessitated in view of the decision of the Government to change the system of re-verification and stamping once in a year instead of once in two years. This will result in considerable increase in the revenue

to the Government by way of Stamping fee collections. It has been decided to enforce the provisions of the Packaged Commodities Rules from the year 1985-86. It has also been decided to enforce the Weights and Measures Act in the Railways from 1st November 1985. There is also a proposal to appoint an Inspector exclusively for stamping of the clinical thermometers produced by Ponds (India) Limited, Kodaikanal. All these items are to be done afresh only from this year by Deputy Inspectors of Labour, as the existing Inspectors are over-loaded with other items of work including enforcement of various non-technical, acts like the Shops Act, Catering Act, Beedi Act, Motor Transport Workers Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc. The Packaged Commodities Rules are to be enforced with a view to afford protection to the consumers and hence the strengthening of Weights and Measures Machinery for the year 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 17.76 lakhs in the Districts of Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, the Nilgiris and Periyar.

15. CO-OPERATION.

There are about 4,700 Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies at the Village level, providing short term and medium term credit facilities to the agriculturists. These societies have covered 86 per cent of the agricultural families in the State and 83 per cent of the agricultural families of weaker sections in terms of operational holdings.

2. The Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies have provided short term and medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 110.80 crores and Rs. 17.35 crores respectively during 1984-85. The programme for the current year, is Rs. 135 crores towards short term loans and Rs. 20 crores towards medium term loans. The overdues of the societies as on 30th June 1985 were 45.5 per cent of the demand. Anticipating further improvement in the recovery position, it is programmed to issue short term and medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 157 crores and Rs. 20 crores respectively during 1986-87. 53 per cent of the short term loans and 93 per cent of the medium term loans issued during 1984-85 went to the weaker sections. It is programmed to increase the quantum in respect of short term loans to 66 per cent at the end of 1986-87.

3. The long term credit needs of the agriculturists are met by 183 Primary Land Development Banks. Long term loans to the tune of Rs. 20.37 crores were issued during 1984-85. It was programmed to issue long term loans to the tune of Rs. 20 crores during the current year. The percentage of overdues of the Primary Land Development Banks was 64.2 on 30th June 1985. The programme for issue of long term loans during 1986-87 is Rs. 20 crores. 66 per cent of the long term loans issued during 1984-85 went to the weaker sections. It is programmed to issue 50 per cent of the long term agricultural loans to the weaker sections during 1986-87.

4. The Credit Co-operatives play a significant role in filling up the credit gap in the context of debt relief legislation and consequent shrinkage of credit from non-institutional sources, by providing loans on the pledge of jewels. The jewel loans provided by these co-operatives during 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 218.82 crores.

5. Co-operative Marketing Societies assist their members by undertaking marketing of their agricultural produce and thereby help them in securing a fair and reasonable return. The value of agricultural produce marketed by Co-operatives during 1984-85 was Rs. 117.16 crores. It is proposed to increase the value to Rs. 135 crores during 1986-87.

6. The Co-operatives are distributing chemical fertilisers through about 4,900 retail depots to members of Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies as well as to non-members. The value of chemical fertilisers distributed during 1984-85 was Rs. 61.52 crores. The programme for the current year is Rs. 70 crores. It is proposed to further increase the sales to Rs. 82 crore during 1986-87.

7. The Consumers Co-operatives through their net work in the State, distribute consumer goods of good quality at reasonable prices to the public, both in urban and rural areas. The value of retail sales effected during 1984-85 was Rs. 285 crores. The retail sales are expected to be around Rs. 350 crores during the current year. The Programme for 1986-87 will be Rs. 400 crores. As many as 12,596 village co-operative shops ensure free availability of essential consumer goods to the rural masses. The sales effected by the village co-operative shops during 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 126.20 crores.

8. An outlay of Rs. 25.33 crores was fixed for the Sixth Plan under 'Co-operation'. Of the schemes for which the outlay was fixed, two schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 1.12 crores are actually classified under "Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes" and 'Minor Irrigation'. The performance during the Sixth Plan period is indicated below:—

<i>Serial number and Minor Head.</i>	<i>Outlay.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)	
1. Credit Co-operatives	18.72	19.15
2. Marketing Co-operatives	1.90	1.69
3. Consumer Co-operatives	1.34	2.07
4. Education Research and Training	0.03	0.04
5. Tribal Area sub-plan	1.75	1.46
6. Other Co-operatives	0.47	0.52
Total ..	24.21	24.93

9. The Union Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 35 crores under the Development head 'Co-operation' for the Seventh plan. The schemes under 'Co-operation' are explained below :—

I. CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES.

(1) Assistance to agricultural Service Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Marketing Societies for construction of godowns.

(1)	Subsidy. (2)	Loan. (3)	Total. (4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1985-86	13.15	19.56	32.71
Revised Estimate, 1985-86	35.43	51.19	86.62
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	48.46	24.42	72.88

Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies and Co-operatives marketing Societies are at present given assistance under the scheme as indicated below :—

(1)	Subsidy. (2)	Loan. (3)	Total. (4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Rural godowns of 107 tonnes capacity—			
(i) in plains	51,200 (40 per cent)	76,800 (60 per cent)	1,28,000
(ii) in hill areas	73,500 (50 per cent)	73,500 (50 per cent)	1,47,000
2. Marketing godowns—			
(a) 1,000 tonnes capacity	2,10,000 (40 per cent)	3,15,00 (60 per cent)	5,25,000
(b) 500 tonnes capacity			
(i) in plains	1,30,000 (40 per cent)	1,95,000 (60 per cent)	3,25,000
(ii) in hill areas	(50 per cent)	(50 per cent)	

The subsidy and loan are given in two annual equal instalments.

The Revised Estimates for 1985-86 are based on the following details :—

(1)	Subsidy. (2)	Loan. (3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
First Instalment.—		
1. 48 rural godowns of 1985-86 (Plains)	13.06	19.59
2. 2 rural godowns of 1985-86 (Hill area)	0.78	0.78
3. 1 Marketing godown of 1985-86 (500 tonnes)	0.88	1.32
4. 2 Marketing godowns recommended in 1984-85 and yet to be sanctioned (500 tonnes plains).	1.81	2.72

Second Instalment—.

5. 50 Rural godowns of 1984-85 including difference in the escalation cost.	15.94	23.68
6. 8 Rural godowns of 1983-84	1.82	2.74
7. 1 Rural godown of 1982-83	0.17	0.25
8. 5 Rural godowns of 1982-83 in Nilgiris district	0.97	0.11
	<u>35.43</u>	<u>51.19</u>

The Budget Estimates for 1986—87 are based on the following details,—

(1)	Subsidy. (2)	Loan. (3)
	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
<i>Second Instalment :</i>		
1. 48 rural godowns (Plains).	13.06	19.59
2. 2 rural godowns (hill areas)	0.78	0.78
3. 1 Marketing godown	0.88	1.32
4. 2 Marketing godown recommended in 1984-85 and yet to be sanctioned. .	1.81	2.72
<i>First Instalment :</i>		
5. 100 Rural Godowns	31.93	0.01 (Token)
Total	<u>48.46</u>	<u>24.42</u>

As on 30th September 1985, there were 4,402 godowns (4,148 rural, 236 Marketing godowns and 28 consumer godowns) with a total storage capacity of 6.23 lakh tonnes. 90 godowns (86 rural, 2 Marketing and 2 Consumer godowns) with a storage capacity of 0.12 lakh tonnes were under various stages of construction. It is programmed to increase the storage capacity to 6.46 lakh tonnes at the end of 1986-87.

(2) Assistance for rehabilitation of weak urban Co-operative Banks :

It is proposed to rehabilitate weak urban co-operative Bank in the State by providing share capital assistance of Rs. 50,000 and free services of Co-operative Sub-Registrar for one year (costing Rs. 14,000) to each Bank. Three out of eleven weak urban Co-operative Banks will be assisted during the current year.

It is proposed to assist one weak urban bank with share capital assistance of Rs. 1.25 lakhs and free services of an experienced Co-operative Sub-Registrar during 1986-87.

(3) Assistance to primary Land Development Banks for Strengthening share capital structure and Assistance to Tamil Nadi State Co-operative Bank, Central Co-operative Banks and Village Credit Societies for strengthening share capital structure:

Provision under each scheme :—The amounts sanctioned by the NABARD from its National Rural Credit (Long Term Operation) Fund as loans to the State Government are invested by the Government in the Share Capital of the Credit Co-operatives under these schemes. In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance available from the NABARD, token provisions are suggested for the year 1986-87.

(4) Assistance to State Federation of Co-operative Urban Banks :

The Tamil Nadu State Federation of Co-operative Urban Banks has been registered to coordinate the activities of the 133 Co-operative Urban Banks in the State which provide credit facilities to the tune of about Rs. 170 crores a year. It is proposed to assist the Federation with managerial subsidy of Rs. 0.15 lakh per year and free services of a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Costing Rs. 0.35 lakh a year). Pending examination of the role of the Federation, a token provision is made both in Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1986-87.

(5) Contribution to the Failed Wells compensation Fund :

The State Land Development Bank is maintaining a Failed Wells Fund, from which assistance is being given to the borrowers of Primary Land Development Banks, whose wells have failed. Assistance has so far been given from the Fund to the extent of Rs. 117.60 lakhs for 2,176 failed wells. Proposals for Government contribution of Rs. 7.90 lakhs to the Fund during the current year are under the consideration of the Government.

On the lines of the scheme communicated by the NABARD, a Failed Wells Fund will be constituted by the State Government for providing compensation for well failure, towards the principal portion of the loan from any credit institution viz. State Co-operative Bank, State Land Development Bank, Commercial Bank or Regional Rural Bank. The Central Working Group on Agricultural Credit and Co-operation has recommended provision of assistance to the Failed Wells Fund Scheme under the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Pending a decision on the recommendation, a token provision is made for 1986-87.

(6) Contribution towards share capital of urban banks :

The amount sanctioned by the NABARD from its National Rural Credit (LTO) Fund as loans to the State Government are invested by the Government in the share capital of credit co-operatives in the State. Proposals for investment in the Share Capital of Co-operative Urban Banks, to the tune of Rs. 1.27 lakhs during the current year have been sent to Government.

In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance available from the NABARD, token provision has been proposed for 1986-87.

(7) Scheme for financing dry land farming by Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies at differential rate of interest viz 4 per cent.

To support dry land farming, short term loans are provided from April 1985 to small and marginal farmers for undertaking dry land farming at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent, Government subsidising the difference of 7.5 per cent in the interest rate. On an estimated issue of Rs. 930 lakhs during 1985-86, the subsidy commitment to Government (for 8 months) would work out to Rs. 46.50 lakhs. The payment of Government subsidy will, however, be linked to the repayment of loans by members. The claims from Government subsidy towards the loans to be issued during 1985-86 will be settled during 1986-87 with reference to the actual repayments made. In the absence of information about the actual repayments to be made, token provision is suggested for 1986-87.

(8) Assistance to Co-operative Credit Societies for Women belonging to weaker sections including widows for provision of credit at 4 per cent.

It is proposed to organise co-operative Credit Societies for Women belonging to weaker sections, including widows, so as to provide credit to them at 4 per cent interest for undertaking cottage industries and to assist the societies with Rs. 1 lakh each consisting of Rs. 0.80 lakh by way of participation in shares, Rs. 0.06 lakh by way of managerial subsidy and Rs. 0.14 lakh representing the cost of Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies whose services are to be spared to the society free of cost. A Women Credit society, to be organised at Coimbatore will be assisted during the current year (1985-86).

(9) Contribution to the State Agricultural Credit Relief Fund :

The Fund is intended to facilitate write off of loans due from members affected by successive natural calamities. On date, there is only a sum of Rs. 21.25 lakhs standing to the credit of the Fund. In order to strengthen the Fund, Government contribution to it is necessary. The Working Group on Agricultural Credit and Co-operation in the Seventh Five Year Plan constituted by the Government of India has recommended Central Assistance to the Fund. Pending a decision on the recommendation, proposals for contribution of a sum of Rs. 135 lakhs during the current year (1985-86) is sought. A token provision is suggested for 1986-87.

(10) *Contribution to the State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the State Land Development Fund.*

The Fund has been constituted to extend relief by way of rescheduling of the loan instalments to the borrowers of long term credit in times of drought, floods, etc. In order to strengthen the Fund the Government have been contributing to it subsidy and loan on 3 : 1 basis. The amount to the credit of the Fund as on 30th June 1985 is Rs. 6.91 crores. The fund has to be build up to about Rs. 15 crores. Proposals for a contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs to this fund during the current year are under consideration of Government.

The Working Group on Agricultural Credit and Co-operation of the Union Planning Commission has recommended the scheme under Central Sector/Centrally sponsored Scheme for strengthening the stabilisation arrangements. Pending a decision by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Working Group, token provision is made for 1986-87.

(11) *Assistance to Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies towards State Government's share of the financial burden in converting loans on account of natural calamities.*

The State Government will have to meet 15 per cent of the financial burden in converting short term agricultural loans of members of Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies into medium term loans, when the crops are affected due to natural calamities. For the year 1983-84, the State Government's share in the conversion was Rs. 425.74 lakhs and the Government sanctioned during that year, a sum of Rs. 203.21 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was sanctioned during 1984-85. A sum of Rs. 130.82 lakhs is expected to be sanctioned during the current year. Token provision is suggested for 1986-87 in the absence of information about the quantum of financial burden.

(12) *Assistance to credit Co-operative Societies for purchase of iron safes with trays for issue of jewel loans.*

Loan of Rs. 15,000 each is given to Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies providing jewels loans, for purchase of iron safes. It is proposed to assist 40 societies during the current year, with Rs. 15,000 each. Similar assistance will be provided during 1986-87 each.

(13) *Interest rebate to small farmers for prompt repayment of Short-term and medium term loans.*

In order to encourage prompt repayment of loans, rebate of 2 per cent in the interest is given to small farmers who repay their short term loans and instalments of medium term loans on or before the due date. The subsidy payable during the current year in respect of repayments made upto December 1984 are expected to be around Rs. 7.15 lakhs. The subsidy payable during 1986-87 with reference to the repayments expected to be made is estimated at Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(14) *Assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions for adoption of differential rate of interest for industrial finance to weaker sections.*

Interest subsidy at 7 per cent is given to the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank for financing Central Co-operative Banks, Urban Banks and Farmers Service Co-operative Societies to enable them to advance loans at 4 per cent to persons engaged in small scale and cottage industries, approved by Reserve Bank of India. The Subsidy is linked with the recovery of loans issued, from the year 1982-83 onwards under this scheme. Subsidy of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is sought during the current year. The subsidy payable during 1986-87 is estimated at Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(15) *Assistance to Hill Tribes Lamp Co-operative Societies in other than Tribal Sub Plan.*

The assistance under this item relates to Masinagudi Lamp Co-operative Society in Nilgiris District and this has to be shown under 'H.ADP' (Hill Area Development Programme). The estimates made in Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1986-87 are for providing subsidy and loan assistances to this society in Nilgiris District.

(16) *Assistance to Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies for opening of agricultural Service Depots for supply of all inputs required by the farmers under one roof.*

It is proposed to provide incentive subsidy of Rs. 10,000 each towards the expenses connected with rent, weighing scales and establishment charges to Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies for opening service depots for distribution of all agricultural implements like fertilisers, pesticides etc., under one roof. Societies which open additional depots at places other than their headquarters and societies which have no godown facilities will be assisted. It is proposed to assist 50 such societies during the current year.

It is also proposed to assist 50 societies during 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided.

(17) *Assistance to growers Co-operative Societies towards rent and managerial subsidy and for purchase of furniture.*

It is proposed to organise ten growers Co-operative Societies during the current year and provide assistance as indicated below for each Society.

	RUPEES.
Subsidy for purchase of furniture	8,200
Rent subsidy	1,800
Managerial subsidy	3,600
	13,600

It is also proposed to invest in the Share capital of growers Co-operative Societies as Rs. One lakh per society.

Provision has also been suggested towards rent and managerial subsidy in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 (0.54 lakhs).

(18) *Assistance to Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank towards services of Special staff to implement the NABARD assisted schemes.*

In the meeting held at Secretariat, a decision was taken to classify the expenditure of special staff connected with the implementation of NABARD assisted schemes under plan. Accordingly provision towards staff has been suggested in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 (Rs. 2.21 lakhs) and Budget Estimate 1986-87 (Rs. 3.53 lakhs).

II. MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES.

(1) *Managerial subsidy and share capital assistance to Co-operative Marketing Societies for installation of processing plants.*

	Towards Block Cost.			
	Share capital from State Government.	From National Co-operative Development Corporation.		
		Subsidy.	Share capital.	Loan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RS. IN LAKHS).				
Budget Estimate 1985—86	1.47	1.96	0.49	1.35
Revised Estimate 1985—86	3.68	1.96	0.49	7.51
Budget Estimate 1986—87	0.01	..	..	0.01

For setting up of processing plants, share capital (From State Government) and loan (From National Co-operative Development Corporation) are given upto 26 per cent and 65 per cent respectively of the project cost. In the case of Co-operatives in tribal and difficult areas, 20 per cent subsidy (from National Co-operative Development Corporation), 20 per cent share capital (5 per cent from National Co-operative Development Corporation and 15 per cent from State Government) and 55 per cent loan (from National Co-operative Development Corporation) are given.

The Revised Estimates for 1985—86 are based on the following details :—

(1)	Towards Block Cost.			
	Share capital from State Government.	From National Co-operation Development Corporation.		
		Subsidy.	Share capital.	Loan.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(RS. IN LAKHS).				
(i) Assistance proposed to the Harur Co-operative Marketing Society for establishment of a cotton ginning unit (subsidy share capital and 25 per cent of loan)	1.47	1.96	0.49	1.35
(ii) Second Installment Assistance to the Turmeric powdering unit at Erode .. .				4.78
(iii) Virudhunagar Co-operative Marketing Society 25 per cent of loan .. .. .	..	..	..	1.38
Total ...	1.47	1.96	0.49	7.51

It is proposed to assist one Co-operative Marketing Society for establishment of one cotton ginning unit during 1986—87. Token provisions have therefore been suggested.

(2) Assistance to Co-operative Marketing Federation for installation of generator sets.

(1)	Share capital from State Government.	Loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation.
	(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS)		
Budget Estimate 1985—86 .. .. .	..	0.01
Revised Estimate 1985—86	0.40	1.40

Assistance upto 90 per cent of the cost of generation sets is given, 20 per cent by way of share capital from State Government and 70 per cent by way of loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation.

The estimates are with reference to the following details:—

(1)	<i>Share capital.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>
	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS).	
iii) Assistance sanctioned by National Co-operative Development Corporation for setting up of a generator for producing hot gas with the help of husk instead of oil, for the Pamani Fertiliser Plant in Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation	0.40	1.40
Total ..	0.40	1.40

(3) *Assistance to Marketing Societies for establishing Market yards :*

(1)	<i>Subsidy from State Govern- ment.</i>	<i>Subsidy from National Co-opera- tive Deve- lopment Corpora- tion.</i>	<i>Loan from National Co-opera- tive Deve- lopment Corpora- tion.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)		
Revised Estimate 1985—86	3.20	3.20	6.40

Proposals have been sent to Government to assist Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society towards establishing market yard with assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation during the current year. Hence the provision in Revised Estimate 1985—86.

(4) *Assistance to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation for investment in the shares of Krishak Bharathi Co-operative Limited.*

At the request of Government of India, provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan for investment in Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation for reinvestment in the shares of the Krishak Bharathi Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for setting up of an Ammonia and Urea Plant in Gujarat State. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been invested upto 1984—85. Government of India have requested the State Government for a further investment of Rs. 10 lakhs during the current year. A token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate for 1986—87.

(5) *Assistance to Vegetable growers Co-operative Marketing Societies to implement the scheme of Marketing of Vegetables under the Twenty Point Programme.*

Government have sanctioned 43 post of Senior Inspectors and one post Co-operative Sub-Registrar to work as Managing Directors in the 44 Vegetable growers Co-operative Marketing Society. Necessary provision towards staff cost has been proposed both in Revised Estimate 1985—86 (8.13 lakhs) and Budget Estimates 1986—87 (8.50 lakhs.)

(6) Assistance to Co-operative Marketing Societies for starting seed processing plant.—

Seed Processing Plant							Share capital from State Government.	Loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation.
	(1)						(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS).								
Budget Estimate, 1985—86	--	--	--	0.07	0.13
Revised Estimate, 1985—86	...	--	...	--	--	--	0.07	0.13

Financial assistance for seed development projects is given upto 80 per cent of the block cost, 10 per cent by way of share capital from State Government and 70 per cent by way of loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation. The loan is given in two annual instalments, 25 per cent initially and the balance later.

The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society proposes to implement a scheme for multiplication of potato seeds at a block cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh.

(7) Assistance to Co-operative Marketing Societies for improving the Marketing Activities.

Co-operative Marketing Societies which are having an annual turnover of less than Rs. One crore in marketing of Agricultural produce, will be given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.70 lakhs each as per details given below for achieving a turnover of Rs. One crore and above :—

							(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(a) For construction of market yard, with auction, shed, drying floor, growers' rest shed, cart shed, lorry parking place, etc. (40 per cent subsidy and 60 per cent loan).							3.00
(b) Margin money subsidy to raise bank loan for purchase of transport vehicle	..						0.60
(c) Subsidy for purchase of grading equipments	..	..	..	..	..		0.10
Total							3.70

Two societies will be assisted during the current year 1985-68.

An adhoc provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been suggested in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 to assist 2 Co-operative Marketing Societies in view of lower ceiling fixed by Government.

III. CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES.

(1) Assistance towards setting up of modern retail units.

For setting up of modern retail units, consumer Co-operatives are being provided with financial assistance of Rs. 80,000 each consisting of share capital and loan. Five units will be assisted during the current year.

It is also proposed to assist another 5 units during 1986-87 (Rs. 4.00 lakhs).

(2) Assistance to consumers Co-operatives for setting up of quality testing laboratories.

Subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh each is given to consumer Co-operatives towards capital cost of setting up of quality testing laboratories. Three societies will be assisted during 1985-86.

It is also proposed to assist three societies during 1986-87 (Rs. 3.00 lakhs).

(3) Assistance for construction of godowns by consumer Societies selected under the scheme for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.

(1)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
	Subsidy from State Government.	Loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation.
	(2)	(3)
Budget Estimate, 1985-86	2.89	4.34
Revised Estimate, 1985-86	3.16	4.74
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	4.15	4.75

Consumer Co-operatives implementing the rural consumer scheme are given assistance in the form of subsidy from Government and loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation in the ratio of 40 : 60 for construction of godowns. Assistance upto Rs. 5.25 lakhs in the case of a godown of 1,000 tonnes capacity and Rs. 3.25 lakhs in the case of a godown of 500 tonnes capacity is given.

The Revised Estimates are based on the following details :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
	Subsidy.	Loan.
2. First instalment for—		
(i) one godown of 1,000 tonnes capacity	1.40	2.10
(ii) two godowns of 500 tonnes capacity at Rs. 88000	1.76	2.64
Total	3.16	4.74

The provisions suggested for 1986-87 are with reference to the following details :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
	Subsidy.	Loan.
1. Second instalments for—		
(i) one godown of 1,000 tonnes capacity	1.40	2.10
(ii) two godowns of 500 tonnes capacity	1.76	2.64
2. First Instalment for one godown of 500 tonnes capacity	0.99	0.01
Total	4.15	4.75

(4) Assistance to primary Co-operative Stores for rehabilitation.

Assistance of Rs. 0.25 lakh each (share capital of Rs. 6,250 and loan of Rs. 18,750) is given to weak primary co-operative stores for rehabilitation. It is proposed to assist 10 primary stores during 1985-86. Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for the Revised Estimate, 1985-86.

(5) *Assistance to co-operative Wholesale stores for distribution of vegetables.*

In order to ensure distribution of quality vegetables at competitive prices, Co-operative Wholesale Stores in important towns are given financial assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs each as per details given below :—

	Share capital. (50 PER CENT),	Loan. (50 PER CENT).	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Rs. 6,250 each for four Kiosks	25,000	25,000	50,000
2. For purchase of one van	50,000	50,000	1,00,000
Total	75,000	75,000	1,50,000

Four stores will be assisted during 1985-86. Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided.

(6) *Assistance to primary Co-operative Stores for construction of business premises.*

It is proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 in the form of subsidy and loan on 25 : 75 basis to primary co-operative stores for construction of business premises. Ten stores will be assisted during 1985-86.

It is proposed to assist Five societies during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

(7) *Assistance to Women Consumer Co-operative Societies for distribution of Consumer articles.*

It is proposed to organise consumers co-operative stores for women, through which articles like bread, jam, appalam, pickles, etc., prepared by the members can be sold to their advantage to enable them to eke out their living. It is also proposed to provide to each store, financial assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh, consisting of Rs. 0.50 lakh by way of share capital contribution, Rs. 0.36 lakh by way of subsidy towards furniture and fixture and Rs. 0.14 lakh representing the cost of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies whose services will be spared to the society free of cost. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for providing financial assistance for one Women Consumer's Co-operative Society to be organised at Coimbatore.

IV. EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

(1) *Scheme for conducting short term courses for Departmental Staff*

The provision in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 is intended to meet the cost of Deputy Registrar Lecturers for the conduct of refresher course for the Departmental staff of Co-operative Sub-Registrars and Senior Inspectors. This course was discontinued with effect from 20th February 1985. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 0.46 lakh toward conduct of course in Civil and criminal laws for the Co-operative Sub-Registrars (prosecution) working in the Department, Pending finalisation of the course, the Budget Estimate is retained in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86.

A token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

(2) *Assistance to Co-operative Training College towards Training of Chief executives.*

It is proposed to assist the Co-operative Training College, Madras in conducting Special courses of training on various management subjects to the Chief Executives of Co-operatives by borrowing the services of suitable staff from the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. The provision is towards the cost of staff to be borrowed, during the current year.

A token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

V. TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN

Assistance to Co-operative Institutions in Tribal Areas.

Share Capital investment, share capital subsidy to tribals, loan and subsidy for construction of godowns, share capital and subsidy for construction of village shop buildings subsidy for construction of staff quarters and Managing Directors quarters, managerial subsidy, risk fund subsidy, vehicle subsidy, interest subsidy and free services of Departmental staff are the various types of assistance extended to the LAMP Societies for tribals. The State Government's share of the financial assistance to LAMP Co-operative Societies for establishment of fruit processing units under the National Co-operative Development Corporation Scheme is also exhibited under the scheme. There are at present 12 LAMP Societies in Tribal Sub Plan areas and proposals for organising two more societies at Pachamalai in Salem District and Nimmiyampattu in North Arcot District are under the consideration of the Government. Rs. 141.76 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

VI. OTHER CO-OPERATIVES.

(1) *Assistance to Motorised Cycle Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies.*

Subsidy is given upto 25 per cent of the cost of energising cycle rickshaws, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,125 per cycle rickshaw. During the current year, modified proposals are to be finalised and sent to Government. The figures of estimates given above include the cost of a Junior Inspector sanctioned for the Dindigul Cycle Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Society free of cost.

Provision has been suggested in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 (Rs. 10.12 lakhs) towards the post of Junior Inspector for Dindigul Cycle Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Society.

(2) *Assistance to Labour Contract Co-operative Societies.*

It is proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 2.75 lakhs to five Labour Contract Co-operative Societies during 1985-86 at Rs. 0.55 lakh each (Reserve Fund subsidy of Rs. 5,000 share capital investment of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 towards the cost of a Senior Inspector and a Junior Engineer, (Public Works Department) to be employed in the Society.

A taken provision has been suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 towards the cost of Senior Inspectors and Junior Engineers (Public Works Department) to be employed in the Labour Contract Co-operative Societies under the Scheme.

(3) *Assistance to Co-operative Printing Presses.*

It is proposed to provide during 1985-86, Rs. 1 lakh consisting of share capital and loan on 50 : 50 basis to a Co-operative Printing Society at Erode, for strengthening its working capital.

It is also proposed to assist one printing Co-operative Society during 1986-87.

(4) *Assistance to Salt Workers Co-operative Societies.*

It is proposed to assist two societies during the current year with Rs. 50,000 each consisting of subsidy and share capital on 50 : 50 basis, for strengthening their working capital.

It is also proposed to assist another two societies with similar assistance during 1986-87. The provision made for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(5) *Assistance to construction Co-operative Society of unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders*

A Co-operative Sub Registrar is employed in the Construction Co-operative Society at Madras. Proposals to sanction financial assistance of Rs. 3.40 lakhs and also the services of a Co-operative Sub Registrar free of cost to the society at Madurai are under the consideration of the Government. The Estimate for 1986-87 includes Rs. 0.44 lakh towards the cost of two Co-operative Sub-Registrars to be continued in the Madras and Madurai Societies.

(6) *Assistance to the Federation of Co-operative Printing Societies :*

It is proposed to assist the Federation of Co-operative Printing Societies to be organised towards working capital and for purchase of furniture during the current year with Rs. 2.15 lakhs as subsidy and loan on 50:50 basis.

A token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 towards cost of department staff to be employed in the Federation.

(7) *Assistance to Physically Handicapped Welfare Co-operative Societies :*

It is proposed to assist two physically handicapped Welfare Co-operative Societies at Madurai and Thanjavur during 1985-86 with Government share-capital of Rs. 0.50 lakh each.

It is also proposed to assist 2 such societies during 1986-87 with free services of Junior Inspector for each society.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

(1) *Contribution to the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank :*

The Fund is to be utilised for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans in respect of members of Co-operatives in areas affected by drought, floods, etc. Government of India make annual contributions to the Fund through the State Government in the form of subsidy and loan in the ratio of 75:25. In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance available from the Government of India, token provisions have been suggested.

(2) *Assistance for rehabilitation of weak Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores :*

(1)	Share Capital.		Loan from Government of India.
	State Government share.	Government of India share.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
Budget Estimate 1985-86	0.01	0.01	0.0
Revised Estimate 1985-86	6.75	6.75	(Token) 13.5
Budget Estimate 1986-87	0.01	0.01	0.0
			(Token)

Seventy-five percent of the additional resources required for rehabilitation of Co-operative Wholesale stores is provided by Government of India through the State Government and the State Government provide the remaining 25 per cent. The assistance to the Stores is in the form of share-capital and loan on 50 : 50 basis.

The Revised Estimate 1985-86 is with reference to the following proposals under the consideration of the Government of India and expected to be sanctioned :—

(1)	Share capital.		Loan from Government of India.
	State Government share.	Government of India share.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
1 Thiruvarur Co-operative Wholesale stores	3.75	3.75	7.5
2 Dindigul Co-operative Wholesale Stores	3.00	3.00	6.0
Total	6.75	6.75	13.5

As the amount available from the Government of India during 1986-87 cannot be foreseen token provisions have been suggested.

(3) Assistance to Co-operative Wholesale Stores for establishment of consumer industries :

	Share Capital.		Loan from Government of India.
	State Government share.	Government of India share.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RS. IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate 1985-86	0.01	0.01	0.01
Revised Estimate 1985-86	1.92	1.92	8.32

Government of India and the State Government provide 80 per cent and 15 per cent respectively of the Capital cost. The Society gets 30 per cent as share capital and 65 per cent as loan.

Proposals have been sent to Government for setting up poly propylene industry with assistance of Rs. 2.66 lakhs and Note Book Manufacturing Unit with assistance of Rs. 9.50 lakhs. Hence the provision in Revised Estimate 1985-86.

(4) Assistance to Central Co-operative Banks to maintain non-overdue cover.

The Central Co-operative Banks financing tribal Societies, Drought Prone Area Programme areas and areas having concentration of Scheduled castes population are provided with loan assistance by Government of India to clear the deficit in non-overdue cover. In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance that will be required and will be made available by Government of India, token provision has been suggested.

(5) Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives for setting up of Department Stores, Large sized Retail outlets and Small Sized Retail Outlets :

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1985-86	0.29
Revised Estimate 1985-86	59.52
Budget Estimate 1986-87	0.03

Government of India provide assistance upto Rs. 13.25 lakhs for setting up of a Department store, Rs. 0.90 lakh for a large sized retail outlet and Rs. 0.36 lakh for a small sized retail outlet.

The Revised Estimate for 1985-86 is with reference to the following details :—

(1)	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Loan. (4)	Total. (5)
1 Assistance sanctioned by Government of India ..	0.24	..	..	0.24
2 Assistance sanctioned by Government of India and Expected to be sanctioned by State Government.	0.41	1.40	0.31	2.12
3 Assistance expected to be sanctioned by Government of India for a Department store, large sized retail outlet and small sized retail outlets.	3.06	21.30	5.90	30.26
4 Assistance involved in the Proposals sent to the State Government.	2.00	20.00	4.50	26.50
Total ..	6.11	42.70	10.71	59.52

The Budget Estimate for 1985-86 includes Rs. 0.40 lakh towards managerial subsidy sanctioned by Government and to be drawn during 1985-86. Token provisions towards the Assistance to be sanctioned by Government of India under the scheme during 1986-87 have been suggested.

(6) Assistance to consumers Co-operative Wholesale Stores for setting up of mobile shops :

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1985-86	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1985-86	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.02

Proposals have been sent to Government to assist Trichy Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores for setting up of mobile shops at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakh. Hence the provision in the Revised Estimate for 1985-86.

As the assistance available from Government of India cannot be foreseen, token provisions have been suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

SCHEMES FINANCED BY AUTONOMOUS BODIES.

(1) Assistance to Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores and District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.

Under this scheme, the National Cooperative Development Corporation provides 100 per cent financial assistance including additional margin money of Rs. 5,000 each to link societies and Rs. 50,000 each to lead societies.

The Revised Estimate for 1985-86 is based on the following details :—

	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1 Proposals sent to Government for purchase of furniture to the Karur Co-operative Marketing Society	0.03	..	0.09	10.12
2 Proposals for additional margin money assistance sent to Government and expected to be sanctioned by National Co-operative Development Corporation and Government	..	1,24.05	..	1,240.5
3 Expenditure incurred from contingency fund during 1984-85 and to be taken to consolidated fund during the current year after it is voted by legislature	0.06	363.15	0.18	363.39
Total	0.09	487.20	0.27	487.56

In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance forthcoming from the National Co-operative Development Corporation during 1986-87, token provisions have been suggested.

(2) *Assistance to College Co-operative Stores for setting up of semi modern shops.*

The National Co-operative Development Corporation provides Rs. 15,000 (Share Capital of Rs. 10,000 and loan-cum-subsidy of Rs. 5,000 on 70 : 30 basis) to college students Co-operative stores for expansion of consumer business by setting up of semi-modern shops.

Proposals have been sent to Government to assist 13 student co-operative stores for sanction of Rs. 1.95 lakhs during the current year.

Token provisions have been suggested for 1986-87 as the assistance that will be provided by the National Co-operative Development Corporation during that year is not known.

(3) *Assistance towards the share capital of Rural Electric Co-operative Societies.*

The Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Government for investment in the share capital of the Thirumayam Rural Electric Co-operative Society. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has so far been invested. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will be invested during the current year. The token provision is for investment of amount as may be sanctioned by the Rural Electricity Corporation in the share capital of Wandiwash Rural Electricity Co-operative Society to be started shortly.

(4) *Subsidy to Co-operative Marketing Federation for undertaking oil seeds Development Schemes*

The National Co-operative Development Corporation provides assistance to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, Madras to meet the salary of the staff engaged in groundnut development, cost of spraying equipment and towards subsidy on seed and insecticides Rs. 0.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

(5) *Assistance towards margin money to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation for marketing and distribution activities.*

With loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation, Government provide share capital assistance towards margin money to the marketing federation, to enable it to raise adequate bank finance for undertaking marketing and distribution activities. Proposals have been sent to Government for sanction of a sum of Rs. 549 lakhs during the current year.

Token provision has been made for 1986-87.

(6) *Assistance to Co-operative Marketing societies towards margin money for processing plant.*

It is proposed to provide margin money assistance to the Coimbatore District Supply and marketing society to enable it to activate ondiputhur oil mill to its full capacity. Proposal has been recommended by the State Government to the National Co-operative Development Corporation. Pending sanction by National Co-operative Development Corporation, provision has been suggested in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 for Rs. 56.00 lakhs.

(7) *Assistance to LAMP Co-operative Societies in Tribal Areas.*

Such part of the financial assistance of LAMP Co-operative Societies in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, which comes from the National Co-operative Development Corporation is exhibited under this heading.

The Revised Estimate for 1985-86 is with reference to the following details:—

(1)	<i>subsidy.</i> (2)	<i>Capital.</i> (3)	<i>Loan.</i> (4)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
(i) Share capital contribution to be sanctioned by the National Co-operative Development Corporation..	..	0.40	..
(ii) Assistance expected to be sanctioned for LAMP societies for purchase of lorry	4.34	..	8.68
Total ..	4.34	0.40	8.68

The Revised Estimate for 1985-86 includes Rs 3.92 lakhs towards payment of balance of loan (75 per cent) to the Kollihills Lamp Co-operative Society for fruit processing unit.

Token provision have been suggested in Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

- (8) *Assistance for strengthening the share capital base of primary co-operative marketing society for rehabilitation development of business activities*

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has introduced a revised scheme, under which investment in the shares of Co-operative marketing societies is made upto Rs. 2 lakhs per society for their revitalisation or for the development of their business activities.

The Revised Estimate for 1985-86 is based on the following details ;

	<i>Amount.</i>
(RS. IN LAKHS)	
(i) Assistance sanction by NCDC but orders of Government to be received in respect of 11vegetable growers Co-operative Marketing Societies	4.95
(ii) Assistance recommended to NCDC by State Government in respect of 5 Co-operative Marketing Societies	10.00
(iii) Assistance recommended to NCDC by State Government in respect of 16 societies	24.50
(iv) Proposals sent to Government in respect of 11 Co-operative Marketing Societies	19.25

	58.70

A token provision for 1986-87 is made in the absence of information about the quantum of assistance available from the Corporation.

- (9) *Assistance to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union for imparting training under the scheme of Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.*

Proposal have been sent to Government to provide training to the staff connected with the implementation of the above scheme, with subsidy from National Co-operative Development Corporation. Pending receipt of orders provision has been suggested in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 for Rs. 8.25 lakhs.

16. MINOR IRRIGATION

CHIEF ENGINEER (GROUND WATER).

Groundwater Survey.

To assess Groundwater potential in Tamil Nadu, the river basinwise Groundwater investigation was started with the technical assistance of U.N.D.P. in March 1966. Four sedimentary areas, namely :—

1. Madras City and environs,
2. Palar Alluvial Basin,
3. Neyveli area and
4. Cauvery Delta.

were taken up in this study with the experience gained. Groundwater Investigation was extended subsequently to all other areas in the entire State.

Separate Groundwater Branch of Public Works Department was formed in November 1970. Since, then the following studies were carried out:—

- (i) Geological and Geophysical Survey.
- (ii) Water level fluctuation study.
- (iii) Specific yield, seepage and infiltration studies.
- (iv) Drilling of Exploratory bore-holes and aquifer performance study.
- (v) Geochemical studies.
- (vi) Elementary Water shed studies.

Micro-level studies were taken up from July 1978. Based on this survey, basinwise, sub-basinwise Groundwater potential was assessed.

This Micro-level Survey comprises the following :—

- (a) Hydrometeorological Studies.
- (b) Photogeologic and Gemorphological Studies.
- (c) Geological Mapping.
- (d) Geophysical Survey.
- (e) Collection of village-wise data and Groundwater extraction particulars.
- (f) Drilling of bore-holes.
- (g) Water level fluctuation studies.
- (h) Water Quality Studies.

This Micro-level Survey helps to identify individual pockets of Groundwater, their quantities and qualities.

Institute for Water Studies.

The Institute for Water Studies was set up in June 1975, with the following objectives :—

- (a) The development of a set of broad principles for planning and management of water resources.
- (b) Formulation of water management policies.
- (c) Undertaking research related to planning and policy making.
- (d) Development of training programmes for imparting knowledge on latest technology.
- (e) Providing advice to the Government on specific policy matters concerning with water resources system in operation and maintenance.
- (f) Publication of water Bulletins.

The following are the functions of the Institute:—

- (a) Assessment of water resources potential in the river basins.
- (b) Evaluation of the present and future needs for agriculture, industries and drinking water supply.
- (c) Preparation of master plan for the river basin.
- (d) Undertaking research studies in water resources, planning, augmentation, etc.

At present, two division namely :—Surface Water Division and Groundwater Division are engaged in assessing basinwise water resources potential in the State. The Water needs for agriculture, drinking water supply and industries, are also being assessed by the Institute.

Also, a number of technical reports related to the Ponnaiyar Basin have already been prepared.

The Institute is also in close contact with a number of institutions in and abroad to enable effective inter-action, build up a strong data base and develop activities.

The U.N.D.P. had approved the Project for strengthening the Institute for Water Studies at a total cost of 2,74,000 U.S. Dollars and a counterpart expenditure of Rs. 74 lakhs from the Tamil Nadu Government. Government of Tamil Nadu also have approved this Project in February 1984.

The U.N.D.P. Project provides for training, individual fellowships and equipments. The Institute had taken up for detailed study the Vaigai Basin, the adjoining basin of Pambur, Gundar and Kottakaraiyar, Water balance study is in progress in Vaigai basin.

The international consultant M.S.L. Bubenickova had worked with the Institute for Water Studies for one month during May 1984, and had submitted her technical report.

Another international consultant Dr. V. Bonsky had joined in the Institute from June 1984. In co-ordination with the Director of the Institute for Water Studies and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Groundwater) the consultant will work with the staff of the Water Institute with the aim of improving the capability of the Institute to explore, assess and plan the rational development of the water resources of Tamil Nadu State.

This project will help the Institute for Water Studies in taking up consultancy work for Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board in implementing its World Bank assisted project in Water Resources Management with particular reference to drinking water. This project is likely to be taken up in early 1985.

The work programme of the project for the next year 1986 will be as listed below :—

1. Collection of hydrological, hydrogeological and meteorological data and documentation for 16 basins.
2. Establishing additional gauging stations, meteorological station.

3. Calibrating new gauging data.
4. Identification of favourable aquifers for development.
5. Identifying the problem areas.
6. Workout water balances for two basins.
- 7 (i) Training up officers abroad.
- (ii) Conducting training course.

The project had provided for fellowships to be trained in U.K. and U.S.A.

The U.N.D.P. Project commenced in May-June 1984 and will be completed in the middle 1986. The Budget Estimates for 1986-87 is Rs. 128.53 lakhs.

Artificial Recharge Study.

About 73 per cent of the Tamil Nadu State, is underlain by the hard rock formations. The storage of Groundwater is very limited in hard rock areas. The occurrence of Groundwater in hard rock area is 'erratic' and localised, which are controlled by the thickness of weathered mantle and fissured and jointed zones. The requirement of water for agricultural operations are increasing manifold and there is over-craft in certain areas.

In order to avoid such rapid decline of water bed, the artificial recharge programme have been formulated. The artificial recharge schemes have been contemplated by taking the trench, whose bed level is proposed to be 1.00 metre below on any F.T.L. on one side of the bank, where cluster of wells are identified for raising the water level. The length of the trench will be around 500 m. where as the bottom is three metres for effective vertical lateral seepage. The artificial recharge studies require very detailed survey of multi-disciplinary nature. sum of Rs. 0.21 lakh is provided under the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Consultancy Services.

The ultimate aim of carrying out the systematic Groundwater Investigation, assessing the potential and demarcation of favourable areas of development is that the fruits of investigation should reach the farmer in the field. So that he should derive the benefits of such investigation. Now consultancy services is being rendered through out the Tamil Nadu State, for selecting favourable wells sites, and also rendering technical advice to farmers regarding selection of suitable size of the well, depth and suitable pumpsets. After the completion of ground water survey of the dark area blocks on a priority basis more attention is being given for consultancy services.

For such consultancy services for location of favourable well sites, geological and geophysical studies have to be undertaken and for this additional equipments and tools are required. The consultancy services so far done to the public have been very encouraging. Now there is a great demand from the public and also from other agencies. In the schemes for the consultancy services no staff have been proposed. Only equipments and instruments needed for the expansion of the consultancy services have been recommended. A sum of Rs. 7.45 lakhs is provided under the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Strengthening of surface and groundwater schemes with equipments by obtaining 50 per cent matching grant from Government of India.

In order to carry out the groundwater investigation followed by production of groundwater for irrigation purpose, machineries like drilling rigs, compressors, welding sets, geophysical instruments are included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The drilling machines will be mainly utilised for construction of production wells for the Tube Wells Corporation. The existing rigs in the Groundwater Branch are very old obsolete and new rigs provided for replacements of old rigs. The total expenditure proposed during the year 1985-86 is Rs. 1.22 lakhs towards balance amount to be paid for the equipments purchased last year.

CHIEF ENGINEER (GROUND WATER)

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1985-86 AND THE TARGET PROPOSED FOR 1986-87.

Serial number	Name of works.	Target for 1985-86	Achievements upto August 1985 of 1985-86	Target proposed for 1986-87	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Groundwater Survey—					
(a)	Water shed study	13	13	13	
(b)	Photogeological study (sq. km.)+ Geomorphological Study Land Use classification.	33,000	13,579	11,819**	**These works will be carried out in a detailed manner on items I (k) II and III.
(c)	Geological Mapping (No. of villages).	1,500	561	**	
(d)	Geophysical survey Do.	1,500	571	**	
(e)	Collection of village wise data. Up dating	3,000	86 } 1,815 }	1,901 **	
(f)	Groundwater Extraction, Updating	3,000	86 } 1,678 }	1,764 **	
(g)	Drilling of Boreholes Nos.	100	70	100	
(h)	Pumptest in Bore holes Do.	50	42	50	
(i)	Water level data Do.	1,803	2,329	1,803	
(j)	Water quality study Do.	3,500	3,407	3,500	
(k)	Consultancy Services Do.	500	210	1,000	
(l)	Salt water interface study; .. Sq.km.	1,000	230	1,000	
II.	Conjunctive use of surface and Groundwater (Pilot Project Study) Acres.	7,000	1,230	Studies in 7,000 Acres taken up in 85-86 will be continued In Addition, the studies will be taken up in 2,000 Acres.	
III.	Artificial Recharge Study (Pilot Project Pond Study).	30	20	Studies in 30 locations taken up in 1985-86 will be continued.	
IV.	Pollution Studies (River Basins) ..	3	3	Studies in 3 river basins taken up in 1985-86 will be continued. In addition, studies in 3 more basins will be taken up.	

**MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES—DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.**

There are about 10,00,000 open wells in Tamil Nadu. Open wells in hard rock areas get dried up during monsoonic failures. The area commanded by these dried up wells go out of cultivation. The department provides Rock blasting units for deepening these open wells by blasting.

Deepening of Wells in Rocky Areas in the Departmental Equipment.

During blasting, to certain depth, water bearing joints fissures are exposed and this results in increasing the yield of the well to certain extent atleast to stabilise the area already under cultivation. The programme and achievements are furnished below :—

	<i>Number of wells deepened.</i>					
1980-81 (Achievement)	3,690
1981-82 (Achievement)	10,121
1982-83 (Achievement)	3,524
1983-84 (Achievement)	2,900
1984-85 (Actual)	2,470
1985-86 (Anticipated)	3,000
1986-87 (Programme)	3,000

The Budget Estimate 1986-87 is Rs. 16.64 lakhs.

Surface water resources have been fully utilised by this State and now it has to depend mainly upon Ground Water resources. The Department of Agricultural Engineering helps the farmers to sink tube/bore wells. Filter Point tubewells, and Boring in wells to extract Ground Water, Department provides needed machinery on hire basis. The following is the programme under this scheme.

Sinking of Private tube wells.

(1)	<i>Private Tubewells.</i>		<i>Boring in wells.</i>		<i>Filter Point Tubewells.</i>	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	<i>(IN NUMBERS).</i>					
1980-81 (Achievement)	5,250	3,080	2,908	
1981-82 (Achievement)	5,657	2,905	3,073	
1982-83 (Achievement)	5,184	3,289	3,331	
1983-84 (Achievement)	4,460	2,863	3,525	
1985-85 (Achievement)	4,880	3,427	3,049	
1985-86 (Anticipated)	5,000	2,500	3,000	

The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 51.03 lakhs.

In Tamil Nadu, the development of Ground water for Irrigation is an urgent necessity as almost all the surface water resources are harnessed. So, Minor Irrigation Schemes for the development of Ground Water by the Department of Agricultural Engineering is gaining momentum.

Schemes for strengthening of Ground and surface water Organisation.

The Government of India, considered the question of further strengthening of State Organisation responsible in view of the urgent needs to develop ground water in a more scientific way and approved a Centrally sponsored Scheme, shared equally between the Centre and the State.

The Scheme is meant (1) to review the existing pattern, practices and procedures followed in the design of ground water structures and to identify the present deficiencies.

2. To make contact with the research Organisation on the work currently in hand on the various aspects pertaining to design of ground water structure with a view to keep abreast with latest developments.

3. to prepare guidelines and standards for design of wells and tubewells in different types of hydrogeological conditions encountered and

4. to undertake case studies relating to different ground water structures in typical formations with a view to understand the relationship between hydraulic and engineering factors.

The Scheme is under execution since 1978. The following works have been taken up for trials and observations and are being continued for final evaluation and recommendations.

1. Selections of suitable non metallic corrosion resistant pipes for lining the tube wells corrosive aquifers.

2. Selection and identification of cheap and economical materials for filter point tube wells.

3. Selection of suitable well screens for various types of aquifers.

4. To design suitable slot openings with reference to increase the areas of opening without affecting the structural stability of the materials.

5. Study of drilling practices and codifications of economical and efficient procedures.

6. Study and development of cement grouting clay packing and other methods for arresting contamination of water from upper zones.

The Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 13.42 lakhs.

Schemes for
improving
water use
efficiency
in well
command
Areas.

The schemes aims optimal utilisation of the potential created at an enormous cost and also minimising the conveyance loss and increasing the water use efficiency. In well commands irrigation potentials are created by farmers themselves by investing huge cost. By minimising the conveyance loss through improved distribution system (i.e. closed circuit, sprinkler, drip etc.) and improving application methods (adoption of suitable systems like basins, contour furrow, sprinkler drip for improving water use efficiency) optimal utilisation is ensured. This will increase the productivity/production in their holdings and increase the cost benefit, besides generating additional employment opportunities.

The scheme will be implemented :

- (i) in areas where crops of high economical value are raised.
- (ii) Where the wells give very high yield of water.
- (iii) Where the command area of the well is more.

This is a new scheme to be implemented in the year 1986-87 and the provision made for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 24.00 lakhs.

CHIEF ENGINEER (MINOR IRRIGATION).

1. *Special Minor Irrigation Programme :*

Special Minor Irrigation Programme contemplates formation of tanks, construction of anicuts, excavation of link channels, restoration of abandoned tanks, formation of percolation ponds, river pumping schemes, etc. During 1985-86 the outlay proposed was Rs. 223.27 lakhs. The revised estimate proposed for 1985-86 is Rs. 224 lakhs. For 1986-87 the outlay proposed is Rs. 227.30 lakhs.

2. *Desilting-cum-Reclamation Scheme :*

Desilting Reclamation Schemes contemplate desilting of tanks to restore the capacity lost due to siltation by reclamation of foreshore lands, etc.

Due to non-availability of land for depositing excavated earth from tank beds and due to the objection raised by the ryots of Foreshore lands, the scope of desilting-cum-reclamation works is very limited. The provision made during 1985-86 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the Revised Estimate proposed for 1985-86 is Rs. 15 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. *Strengthening and Improvements of Irrigation Tanks having ayacut less than 100 acres vested with Panchayat Unions.*

Minor Irrigation sources with less than 100 acres of ayacut are maintained by Panchayat Unions. They will be brought to Standards by Public Works Department.

The provision made during 1985-86 is Rs. 25.00 lakhs and in the Revised Estimate for 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 26.16 lakhs is proposed. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 30.25 lakhs is proposed.

4. *Reclamation of Ex-Zamin Tanks :*

Ex-Zamin sources are brought to standards by Public Works Department. The provision made during 1985-86 is Rs. 81.34 lakhs and in the Revised Estimate an outlay of Rs. 81.78 lakhs is proposed. For 1986-87, the outlay proposed is Rs. 101.05 lakhs.

5. *Modernisation of Tanks with European Economic Community Aid :*

It is proposed to modernise about 150 non-system tanks having ayacut of less than 200 ha. each with the European Economic Community Aid in the five Districts of Tamil Nadu. viz. 30 tanks in Chengalpattu; 25 tanks in North Arcot, 25 tanks in South Arcot, 20 tanks in Pudukkottai and 50 tanks in Ramanathapuram at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.60 crores. It is proposed to improve the conditions of tank bund, sluices, surplus weirs and Irrigation system by lining all the main channel and distributories up to 10 ha. block to have better and improved water management and control and expect to save about 20 per centage of water which will be utilised to stabilise the existing ayacut and to bridge the gap and also bring additional area of cultivation under each tank. 36 schemes costing Rs. 776.94 lakhs have so far been sanctioned.

During 1985-86, the outlay proposed is Rs. 647.36 lakhs. In the revised estimate for 1985-86 the provision made is Rs. 480.02 lakhs of which Rs. 59.46 lakhs is earmarked for doing on farm development Works by Agriculture Department. The outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 527.80 lakhs of which Rs. 100.62 lakhs is set up part for doing on farm development Works by Agriculture Department.

CHIEF ENGINEER (IRRIGATION).

Minor Irrigation Schemes having C.C.A. less than 2,000 hectares :

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across Virudupatti Odai of capacity 127 M.Cft. near Kullursandai village., Aruppukottai taluk of Ramanathapuram district and main excavation of Left Main Canal and Right Main Canal for lengths of 6.40 Km. and 3.50 Km. respectively. The scheme will benefit an extent of 1,170 hectares new dry lands. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 212 lakhs. The works were commenced in December 1980 and it is targetted to be completed in 1984-85. The work has been completed and a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 towards residual works.

Kullur Sandai Reservoir Scheme.

This scheme consists of the formation of a reservoir across Nagavathi river with a capacity of 164 M.cft. in Errapatti village, Dharmapuri taluk and district and excavation of Left Main Canal for a length of 17.17 Km. and of Right Main Canal for a length of 18.98 Km. This scheme benefits 807 hectares of dry double crop. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 359 lakhs. The execution of this scheme was commenced in 1980-81 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

Nagavathi Reservoir Scheme

The scheme envisages for the formation of a reservoir of capacity 134.09 M.Cft. across Kesarigulihalla River near Bellahalli in Trimalavadi village in Palacode taluk of Dharmapuri district. The Left Main Canal and Right Main Canal for lengths of 9.35 Km. and 5.20 Km. respectively are also proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit to 1,620 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 399 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1981-82 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs have been provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Kesarigulihalla Scheme

The scheme envisages extension of the right bank canal of Thirupparappu Anicut across Kuzhithuraiyar (Kodayar) and also modernisation of the existing stretch in Vilavancode taluk of Kanniyakumari district. The scheme will benefit 96 hectares of double wet crops, besides stabilising existing wet ayacut of 310 hectares double crop. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 85.75 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targetted, to be completed by the end of 1985-86.

Extension of right bank canal of Thirupparappu Anicut and its modernisation

Golwarpatti Reservoir Scheme.

This scheme contemplates formation of a Reservoir of capacity 178 M.cft. across Arjunanadhi river near Golwarpatti village in Sattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district. A Main Canal for a length of 8.80 Km. is proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit a new extent of 2,630 hectares (809 hectares first crop and 1,821 ha. in second crop) for the irrigated dry crops besides bridging a gap of 35 hectares and stabilising 99 hectares of wet crops. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 940.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

Anaikuttam Reservoir Scheme.

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Arjunan adhi with a capacity of 127 M.Cft. near Anikuttam Village of Virudhunagar Taluk of Ramanathapuram District. Main canal will be excavated for a length of 5.10 km. The scheme will benefit an extent of 1821 hectares irrigated dry crop (607 hectares of first crop and 1214 hectares of second crop).

The latest cost of the scheme is 560.00 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 134.40 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

Kariakoil Reservoir Scheme.

The scheme comprises of formation of a reservoir of capacity 190 M.Cft. across Kariakoil river near Pappianaickenpatti village in Attur Taluk of Salem District and excavation of left main canal and right main canal for lengths of 10.10 km. and 10.84 km. The scheme will benefit to an extent of 2671 hectares (1214 ha. of first crop, 1457 ha. of second crop) irrigated dry crops.

The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 866.00 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targetted to be completed in 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 175 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

Sothuparai Reservoir Scheme.

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 100 M.Cft. capacity across the Varahanadhi River, tributary of Vaigai river near Thangarai Village in Periyakulam Taluk of Madurai District. A Main canal for a length of 7.02 km. is proposed to be excavated.

The scheme will benefit to an extent of 405 hectares of new dry land besides bridging a gap of 27 hectares and stabilising 739 hectares of wet ayacut. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 870.10 lakhs. Preliminary works such as construction of staff quarters, Stores sheds Office Buildings, formation of approach roads to Reservoir site and quarrying are in progress.

Concurrence from the State and Central Organisation has since been received for alienation of forest lands. The main work has just commenced. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1986-87.

Perumpallam Reservoir Scheme.

The scheme has been sanctioned in September 1983 for Rs. 381 lakhs. The scheme contemplates formation of reservoir with a capacity of 115.80 M.Cft. across Perumpallam river, a tributary of river Bhavani which in turn is a tributary to river Cauvery near Kombanayakanpalayam village in Sathyamangalam Taluk of Periyar District. Irrigation will be carried on by two canals viz., Left Main Canal of 7.55 Km. and Right Main Canal of 6.05 Km. The scheme aims to provide new irrigation facilities to an extent of 2595 acres of dry ayacut in 1st crop and 865 acres in second crop. Construction of earth dam is in progress, and targetted to be completed in 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1986-87.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS.

The main object of the scheme for improvement of irrigation implemented by the Commissioner of Statistics as a Centrally sponsored scheme is to collect statistics on Minor Irrigation projects and compile them to send to ECOSTAT and to conduct sample surveys/studies as suggested by the Government of India. During the year 1985-86, the Department attended the following works :—

Improvement of irrigation statistics.

(a) Collected progress reports of minor irrigation statistics from the various implementing departments and forwarded them to the Government of India for 1982-83.

(b) Information regarding cropping pattern for two major irrigation projects viz., Periyar and Parambikulam Aliyar Projects is being collected at the instance of Central Water Commission.

(c) Block-wise maps from the districts are being collected for forwarding them to the Central Water Commission.

The department has proposed to take up the following items of work for the year 1986-87 :—

(a) Compilation of progress reports of minor irrigation projects and forwarding them to Government of India.

(b) Census of Minor Irrigation sources has to be taken up soon after the receipt of prescribed proforma from the Government of India.

(c) A case study has to be taken up on a wider scale to study the effects of tank improvement schemes.

(d) Diagnostic studies for finding out the causes for variation between Irrigation potential created and actually utilised in respect of some major/medium irrigation projects.

The Budget Estimates for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 1.54 lakhs.

17. WATER DEVELOPMENT—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL.

1. MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS.

Parambikulam Aliyar Project.

The Parambikulam Aliyar Project is a major multi-purpose and multi-valley Project which provides water for irrigation and power development by the Inter-State Rivers in the Anamalai Range of the western Ghats of India. This scheme benefits states of Kerala and Tamilnadu. The project envisages providing irrigation to about 97,200 ha. in the dry and arid region of Coimbatore and Periyar Districts of Tamilnadu in addition to stabilising the augmenting the requirements of existing irrigation for about 12,140 ha. in Kerala and Tamilnadu and also production of 185 M.W. of power. The ayacut under the Project is mainly irrigated dry, wet cultivation being confined to the low lying and seepage affected pockets to a maximum of 20 per cent of the total ayacut. The project comprises of integration of eight river six on the Anamalai Hills and two in the plains, by dams and diversion works and inter connecting them through tunnels. These rivers lie at various elevations ranging between 3,800 and 1050' which incidentally enable the utilisation of the drops between the rivers to develop hydro power. The estimated cost of the Project, as assessed in 1984 is 8370 lakhs. The project is a fine example of Inter-State Co-operation for the development of common water resources for mutual benefit. The Inter-State agreement with Kerala was concluded in May 1970.

The entire canal system under the project has been completed in the year 1967 and the last component of the head works, viz., Lower Nirar Dam and tunnel has been almost completed in all respects on 1981-82 except some Minor residual works.

The outlay sought for in the Revised Estimates 1985-86 and the Budget Estimate 1986-87 is for attending to the residual works like for payment to the Forest Department towards the cost of the land acquired for the Lower Nirar Dam and Tunnel and towards settlement of claims by Hindustan Construction Company pending in High Court. The outlay proposed for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 4.82 lakhs.

MODERNISATION OF PERIYAR-VAIGAI IRRIGATION SYSTEM—
PHASE—II.

The Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai System benefiting parts of Madurai District, Ramanathapuram District (Now under Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District) sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.50 crores has been completed by August, 1984. The World Bank aid for this Project viz., U.S. 23.00 Million dollars equivalent to about Rs. 21.00 crores has been fully utilised.

The World Bank has broadly expressed its willingness to assist the Phase II of the Project, a proposal for Rs. 38.68 crores (without escalation) for the Phase II of the Project was therefore drawn up and was approved by the Government of Tamilnadu. During September 1983, the World Bank Mission appraised the Phase II of the Project. The Staff Appraisal Report No. 4913 IN of the World Bank covers the spillover of Phase I works, extension of X and XI Branch channel of Periyar Main Canal and extension of Thirumangalam Main Canal works. It also provides for certain works to be carried out by other Departments like Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Engineering Departments. The appraisal cost of Phase II works is Rs. 58.45 crores including escalation and the Government have accorded Revised approval for Rs. 56.86 crores in November 1984.

The Phase II of the Project is programmed to be completed in 1988-89. The financial programme for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are detailed below :

	<i>Revised Estimates</i> 1985-86	<i>Budget Estimate</i> 1986-87
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Public works Department (including Operation and maintenance Division).	1,150.04	1,321.87
Agricultural Engineering Department	250.01	266.20
Agriculture Department	13.88	6.62
Monitoring and Evaluation	6.07	6.97
Total ..	1,420.00	1,601.66

MODERNISING THANJAVUR CHANNELS.

The Thanjavur Delta comprising of 9.34 lakhs acres enjoying age old irrigation from the Cauvery is now served by the various natural river systems of the delta and the man made channel system. Modernisation of this system for better regulation of the irrigation and drainage flows and for better water management is in the programme of the State Government. Improvement in the efficiency of the system and consequent increase in productivity are the assumed benefits from the scheme.

The main features of the scheme are :

(i) Strengthening the Grand Anicut to improve the stability and to deal effectively with floods.

(ii) Improvements to main river and branches such as—

(a) Strengthening the banks wherever necessary.

(b) Lining the rivers and branches in selected reaches.

(c) Construction of regulators across main and branch rivers and conversion of bed dame interregulators.

(iii) Improvements to "A" Class channels and their branch channels upto 10 hectare limit, such as—

(a) Bringing the channels to standards and constructing dividing dams, notches, grade walls, etc., wherever necessary.

(b) Constructing masonry or pipe sluices at all the open off-takes, straight cutting and regarding of canals and silt clearance wherever necessary.

(c) Lining the irrigation and irrigation-cum-drainage channels upto 162 hectares.

(iv) Improvements to Lower Goleroon Anicut by renewing the shutters and providing electrical hoist arrangements.

A few estimates for Modernisation have been made one in 1969 and the other in 1976. The Government constituted a Committee consisting of officials of the concerned departments to formulate a comprehensive project report taking into account the Agricultural practice, cropping pattern, marketing facilities, Institutional credit facilities, ground water supplementation, cost benefit aspects, etc. The Committee has submitted its report to Government. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 366 crores and it is under consideration of the Government.

From 1967 onwards, a few of the works contemplated in the modernisation project have been taken up as pilot schemes. Upto 1975-76, improvements to 48 channels have been completed. Lining of Manniar for 10.4 Km. has also been completed. From 1976-77 onwards additional grant was made available enabling to tank up more number of works. The works so far taken up have been included in the comprehensive project report now formulated.

The number of works completed upto 1984-85 and that in progress during 1985-86 of the VIIIth Plan are given below :

Serial number and category of work.	Number of Works in	
	works completed upto 1984-85.	progress in 1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Improvements to channel,	472	14
2. Lining of channels.	53	94
3. Regulators.	46	5
4. Improvements to rivers (in miles).	161	16
5. Improvements to Lower Anicut,	Works Physically completed.	..

During the current plan those categories of works are being continued and the progress is being accelerated.

Kodaganur Reservoir Scheme

The original scheme consists of formation of a reservoir of 434 Mcft. capacity across Kodaganar in Alagapuri village of Vedasandur taluk of Madurai District and excavation of two canals viz., Left side canal (9.39 km.) and right canal (48 km.) to benefit a new extent of 902 hectares in Madurai district and 1178 hectares of new ayacut besides bridging gap of 144 hectares and stabilising 331 hectares in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district.

The earth dam and regulator works were almost completed. But due to the Cyclonic storm in November 1977 there was a heavy breach in the earth dam.

Government have now decided to construct the dam and ordered this Department to prepare a detailed project report in June 1982. Accordingly the reconstruction project report or estimate for Rs. 920 lakhs have been sent to Government in March 1983. The Government accorded approval to the estimate in 12/84 and the works are in progress. The outlay proposed for the year 1986-83 is Rs. 108.37 lakhs.

Kelavarappalli Reservoir Scheme

The scheme envisages formation of a Reservoir of capacity 481 M.cft., across Ponnar near Kelavarappalli village in Hosur Taluk of Dharmapuri District. The L.M.C. and R.M.C. for lengths of 30.50 km. and 22.58 km. are proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit a new area of 3,238 hectares of irrigated dry crops, besides stabilising an extent of 438 hectares and also will provide 2 mgd. of water supply to SIPCOT complex at Hosur. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 606.65 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in August 1977. The work is held up since November 1979 due to High Court's stay order in connection with the land acquisition. Till the end of 1983-84, 26 per cent masonry dam work, 60 per cent of L.M.C. and 80 per cent of R.M.C. have been completed.

Work will be resumed only after the High Court's stay order is vacated.

Drainage Schemes in Cauvery Delta

Under the scheme it is proposed to improve the existing drainage rivers by providing straight cut wherever possible and by remodelling the existing course with a view to dispose off the drainage quickly and providing submersion relief to the affected lands. This is covered by the scheme estimate for Modernisation of the Cauvery Delta System.

699 Major and Minor drainages have been identified and are proposed to be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.00 crores.

Upto 1984-85, 315 drainage schemes were taken up. Of which 239 schemes have been completed upto 1984-85.

During 1985-86, besides 76 spill over schemes, 52 new schemes have been taken up bringing the total number of drainage schemes in progress during 1985-86 to 128.

[H. NEW SCHEMES OF VI PLAN.]

Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension Scheme

There has been lot of representations for extension of Irrigation facilities under the newly created Parambikulam Aliyar System to the adjacent dry areas in all the four taluks, viz., Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharmapuram served by the scheme. This is also being stressed by the ryots in several irrigation seminars convened in the area by the Government. It was therefore decided to extend irrigation facilities to the dry areas adjoining the existing ayacut to the extent possible so that these areas will be relieved of chronic drought conditions.

The proposal for the extension of ayacut by 46,540 hectares was approved by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 518, PWD, dated 13th April 1978. The estimate for this works was approved for Rs. 1,430 lakhs in August 1984. The revised estimate cost for the scheme is about Rs. 1,885 lakhs. Based on further representations, the Government have approved in January 1982 inclusion of an additional 10,120 hectares. The scheme estimate for this work was approved by the Government for Rs. 394 lakhs in March 1984. The works are now in progress.

Subsequently, the Government have now approved in September 1984 for inclusion of an additional extent of 14,165 hectares at an approximate cost of Rs. 600 lakhs.

After detailed investigation a scheme estimate of Rs. 757 lakhs has been prepared and sent to Government for approval.

This work will be taken up for execution after obtaining approval of Government for this detailed estimate.

The main aim of the Project is to give the benefit of irrigation to as large an extent as possible in the chronically drought affected areas in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts. Considering the above inclusions the ayacut under Parambikulam Aliyar Project will be 1,58,100 hectares as against 1,01,440 hectares localised based on the original proposal. The entire ayacut (including extension) will be given irrigation supply on rotational basis depending on the available storage. The details of extent of the existing ayacut and the proposed extension are given below taluk-wise :—

<i>Taluk.</i>	<i>Existing.</i>	<i>Extension proposed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(in hectares).		
Coimbatore District—			
1. Pollachi	35,057	10,442	45,499
2. Udumalper	28,442	14,448	42,890
3. Palladam	20,602	11,615	32,217
Periyar District.—			
4. Dharapuram	17,339	34,320	51,659
Total ..	1,01,440	70,825	1,72,265

The project contemplates excavation of branch channels, sub-branches distributaries, water course etc. The additional potential created upto the end of 1984—85 and the anticipated achievement during 1985—86 are 43,200 ha. and 10,100 ha. respectively.

It is targeted to complete the scheme by the end of 1987—88.

The scheme contemplates the forming a reservoir of capacity, 418 M.cft., across Vaniar river, a tributary to the Ponnai. This reservoir is situated in Mullikadu village in Harur taluk of Dharmapuri district. A left main canal for a length of 18.75 km. and a right main canal for a length of 12.45 km. are also proposed to be excavated under this scheme. This scheme will benefit an ayacut of 3,460 hectares dry lands besides stabilising 730 hectares.

Vaniar Reservoir
Scheme

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,203.10 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1978-79 and was completed.

Vembakkottai Reservoir Scheme The scheme contemplates the formation of a Reservoir of capacity, 398 Mcft. across Vaippar near Vembakkottai village, Sathur taluk, Ramanathapuram district and excavation of left Main canal and right main canal for a length of 15.9 km. and 16.4 km. respectively. The scheme benefits an extent of 3,278 hectares of dry lands. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 167.00 lakhs.

The work was taken up for execution during June 1979 and completed. The provision of 1.00 lakh made is to complete the residual works.

Strengthening of Periyar Dam. The Periyar Dam across the west flowing Periyar river in Mudumalai sanctuary, Kerala State, was constructed in the year 1896 to divert the flows towards east through a tunnel. This is considered to be the first attempt of a trans basin diversion and was done to benefit the dry areas in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts.

This dam is a masonry structure built in Surki and lime mortar.

During the joint meeting of the officials of Tamil Nadu State and Kerala State held at Trivandrum on 25th November 1979, under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Thomas, Chairman, Central Water Commission, it was decided to strengthen the dam to conform to the present standard and norms of the dam designs.

As an emergency measure, the work was taken up in March 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 131 lakhs and the works were physically completed in March 1982. The work of cable anchoring was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 48 lakhs in March 1981 and this work was also completed in February 1982. The work of strengthening of Periyar Dam by providing concrete backing as a permanent strengthening measure has since been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 720.50 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and targeted to be completed in 1987-88.

The Government in June 1983 has accorded approval for the provision of three additional vents adjacent to the existing regulator to increase the capacity as a measure of strengthening the Dam at a cost of Rs. 320 lakhs. This work has been taken up in the current year and targeted to be completed by 1986-87.

In the meanwhile the Forest Department of Kerala State has objected to convey the material to the dam site through the forest, which is the only access to the site. Therefore the work was now stopped. There had been some serious labour troubles in this area besides various interferences of Kerala Forest Department causing to stop the work abruptly. The three vents extension could not even be started with the recent interference of Forest Department of Kerala. Government is making arrangements to persuade early start of work.

Ichambadi Anicut Scheme. This scheme contemplates construction of a diversion anicut across Ponnar near Ichambadi village, Harur taluk of Dharmapuri district. The Irrigation is proposed through two canals (i.e.) L.M.C. and R.M.C. for a length of 23.15 km. and 28.67 km. respectively. The scheme will benefit to a new extent of 2,530 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 360.00 lakhs.

The scheme was commenced in 1980-81 and it is targeted to be completed in 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 11.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Thoppajar Reservoir Scheme. The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir in Thoppiar village, Dharmapuri taluk and district with a capacity of 298 M.cft. and also excavation of LMC and RMC for lengths of 24.20 km. and 16.47 km. respectively. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 596.00 lakhs. The scheme will benefit new extent of 2157 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The work was commenced in 1980-81 and targeted to be completed by 1985-86.

A provision of Rs. 37.25 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Siddhamalli Reservoir Scheme. The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Siddhamalli odoi near Kargudi village Ucayarpalayam taluk, Trichirappalli district, with a capacity of 227 M. cft. and a canal length 9.80 km.

The scheme benefits to an extent of 1566 hectares of dry ayacut, 135 hectares wet ayacut in addition to stabilising the existing 342 hectares of wet ayacut. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 480 lakhs. The work was commenced in March 1981.

A provision of Rs. 67.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

Anandanar channel in the Kodayar system, Kanniyakumari District, is a pre-British system. This channel requires to be remodelled to reduce seepage losses and to improve its efficiency. This scheme therefore contemplates to bring the existing channel to standard section and lining the main canal, branch canals and field bothes upto 10 hectares limit, improvements to head works and other cross-masonry works.

Remodelling of Anandanar Channel and its Branches in Kodayar System.

By implementing this scheme, the existing ayacut of 1457 hectares with double wet crops can be stabilised besides bridging gap of 931 hectares of double wet crop in Agasteeswaram taluk. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 445 lakhs.

The work was commenced in August 1981 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. To end of 1984-85, 4.89 lakhs No. slabs have been cast. Lining in branch canal for 12.50 Km has been done up to the end of 1984-85. During 1985-86, it is programmed to cast slabs of 4 lakh nos. Lining for 15 km. in main canal (East Qty 24.00 km) and was also done up to the end of 1984-85. During 1986-87 the balance works in slab casting and lining in main canal will be done, besides 31.12 Km. of lining in branch canal.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

The scheme contemplates construction of barrage across Noyyal river in Dharapuram taluk of Pujar District to divert the monsoon fresh flows in Noyyal as well as return flows from lower Bhavani Project, through a feeder canal of 10.50 Km long to a proposed Reservoir near Authupalayam in Karur taluk of Trichy district. The capacity of this Reservoir will be 235 M.cft. A lined main canal for a length of 30.78 Km is proposed from this reservoir. This scheme will benefit an extent of 3895 hectares of irrigated dry crops in Karur taluk of Trichy district. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 1295 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1980-81 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 199.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Noyyal Reservoir Scheme.

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of capacity 262 M. cft. across Anaimaduvu river near Kurichi village in Salem taluk of Salem district. The left main canal and right main canal for lengths of 5.50 Km and 15.05 Km are proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit to 2820 hectares (2118 hectares in I crop and 702 hectares in II crop) of irrigated dry crops.

Anaimaduvu Reservoir Scheme.

The latest cost of this scheme is 829.00 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is programmed to be completed in 1986-87. Work is progressing as per schedule and a provision of Rs. 127 lakhs has been proposed.

The scheme envisages formation of reservoir of capacity 252 M.cft. across Kudhiraiyar river, a tributary of Amaravathi river in Pappanpatti village in Palani taluk of Madurai district. A main canal for a length of 6.87 Km. is proposed to be excavated to benefit an extent of 1315 hectares (Irrigated dry crops) besides bridging a gap of 82 hectares of wet ayacut and stabilising the wet ayacut of 891 hectares under the five anicuts situated lower down. The latest estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 722.00 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Kudhiraiyar Reservoir Scheme.

In June 1984 the Government have accorded sanction for the scheme for Rs. 877.00 lakhs (as per 1981-82 schedule of rates).

Orathupalayam Reservoir and Extension of Authupalayam Main Canal from 32.75 Km to 60 Km.

The present proposal is to impound water in the Reservoir near Orathupalayam village with a capacity 616 M.cft. The water thus impounded in this reservoir is proposed to be allowed in the river through a river sluice, to be picked up and diverted in to feeder canalhead sluice through the Noyyal barrage sanctioned already in May 1981. The water will reach Athupalayam Reservoir through the feeder canal sanctioned already.

From the subsidiary reservoir a main canal has already been sanctioned for a length of 32.75 Km to cater an extent of 9625 acres of dry lands. In this extension proposal the same canal is proposed to be extended beyond the already sanctioned tail end of 32.75 km to 60.00 km irrigate the balance ayacut of 9875 acres located in Athupalayam canal in the reach 32.75 km to 60.00 km (from out of the 19500 acres contemplated in the Athupalayam scheme). In addition to this an extent of 500 acres is proposed to be provided with irrigation facilities by means of two canals by (1) Left main canal for a length of 1.60 km. (2) Right main canal for a length of 2.48 km. just below the proposed Orathupalayam Reservoir below Orathupalayam village, Periyar District itself.

The work was commenced in 1984-85 and is targetted to be completed in 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 280 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

NEW SCHEMES.

In Tamil Nadu, we have been hitherto following that schemes costing above Rs. 50 lakhs were considered to be under the medium irrigation schemes and those above Rs. 5 crores as major irrigation schemes with the rest of the smaller characteristics coming under the minor irrigation.

The Government of India have since changed this classification and said that it should be based on ayacut benefited. Accordingly they have decided that all schemes benefiting an ayacut of 2000 ha. and below can be categorised as minor irrigation and those above 2000 ha. should come under the medium irrigation and with major schemes having an ayacut of above 10,000ha. Adopting this nomenclature, there are a number of medium and minor schemes under the consideration of Government, for implementation and some of them would get the sanction and get launched during 1986-87. The expenditure of such schemes to be started during that year would be counted against the lumpsum provision made. The schemes under consideration are listed below :

MEDIUM SCHEMES HAVING AYACUT ABOVE 2000 HECTARES.

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)
1. Nangangiar Reservoir Scheme	Madurai	2,126
2. Modernisation of Kodayar Irrigation System	Kanyakumari	4,490
3. Marudayar Reservoir Scheme (Kottarai)	Trichy	1,762
4. Irukkangudi Reservoir	Kamarajar and Tirunelveli.	1,554
	Total	9,952

MINOR SCHEMES HAVING AYACUT BELOW 2000 HECTARES

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)
1. Deraparai Reservoir Scheme	Madurai	1,076
2. Sennaanpatti Anicut Scheme	Madurai and Kamarajar.	675
3. Anaipadivari Reservoir Scheme	Trichy	489
4. Maduranthagam Right Side Channel Scheme	Chingleput	559

MINOR SCHEMES HAVING AYACUT BELOW 2003 HECTARES—cont.

Serial number and name of scheme (1)	District. (2)	Cost. (3)
5. Shenbēgathope Reservoir	North Arcot ..	828
6. Chinnavedampatti Tank Scheme	Coimbatore ..	483
7. Koratalayar Anicut Scheme	Chingleput ..	657
8. Andiappanur Odai Reservoir Scheme	North Arcot ..	621
9. Kodumudiar Reservoir Scheme	Tirunelveli ..	1,560
0. Mannarai Anicut Scheme	Periyar	296
1. Varattar Reservoir Scheme (Shanmuganadhi)	Madurai ..	904
2. Sirumalaiyar Reservoir Scheme	Do.	2,087
3. Agniar Anicut Scheme	Pudukkottai ..	360
4. Nambiar Reservoir Scheme	Tirunelveli ..	1,144
5. Mambathuraiyar Reservoir Scheme	Kanyakumari ..	748
6. Adavinainarkoil Reservoir Scheme	Tirunelveli	} Under finalisation
7. Poigai Reservoir Scheme	Kanyakumari	
8. Jambunadhi Reservoir Scheme	Tirunelveli	
9. Musukondanadhi Reservoir Scheme	South Arcot	
0. Improvements to Nilayur Channel	Madurai and Kamarajar.	
	Total ..	12,487

FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

I. NEW SCHEMES OF VI-PLAN.

The scheme contemplates excavation of two link canals. One above Virahanur Regulator and the other above Parthibanur Regulator linking Vaigai to Gridhamal and Paralayar Basins respectively for diverting flood flows of Vaigai River to Gridhamal and Gundar Basin. The link canal to Gridhamal will have a carrying capacity of 1000 c/s. to supplement one filling of 55 tanks benefiting an ayacut of 4220 hec/ares under Gridhamal basin. The link canal to Paralayar will have a carrying capacity of 1500 c/s. to supplement one filling of 64 tanks benefiting an ayacut of 6030 hec/ares in Gundar Basin.

Diversion of flood flows Vaigai Basin to Gridhamal Basin and Gundar Basin in Ramanathapuram District from.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 205.00 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1979—80 and it is targetted to be completed by the end of 1985—86. A provision of Rs. 20.92 lakhs has been provided towards residual works.

The scheme envisages raising and strengthening the Right side flows bank of Cooum River between km. 3.37 and km. 4.22. The work also includes provision of rough stone revetment and construction of drainage inlets. The cost of the work is Rs. 8.54 lakhs.

Improvements to the Right Bank of Cooum River from 3.37 km. to 4.22 km. between Arumbakkam and Aminjikarai near Madurai city.

This scheme will afford inundation relief to the residents in the colonies like Periyar Nagar, Mahatma Gandhi Nagar, Muthumariamman Colony, Vada Agram and Ponnuel Pillai Thottam.

The work is targetted to be completed in 1986—87. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986—87.

Providing protection to right bank of Coleroon River in Alakkudi Village from mile 97/1 to 97/6 in Thanjavur District.

The proposal consists of providing protection to the right bank of Coleroon river between mile 97/1 and 97/6 at Alakkudi village, Sirkali taluk, Thanjavur district against floods by way of providing brinck block revement over RCC piles driven at the toe of the bank to a depth of 9.40m. below summer water level. Deflecting groynes and dumping jeddy stones are also proposed as an added protection.

By implementing this scheme, the villages Alakkudi, Mahendrapalli, Kothandapuram, Nallur, Kattur and other hamlets will be protected from the recurring monsoonic floods in Coleroon. The ayacut area of about 4050 hectares of South Rajan Channel also will be protected from inundation. The estimated cost of the sanctioned scheme is Rs.66.00 lakhs. Major portion of the work is completed. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimate 1986—87 towards residual works.

Improvements to Adayar River from Jaffarkanpet Cause way to Adayar Bridge

The proposal contemplates formation of flood banks for Adayar river for the reaches (a) Right side from L.S. 2800 to 5270 m. and (b) Left Side from L.S. 2800 to 4600 m, with topwidth of 3 m. and front and rear slopes 1 : 1 and 2 : 1 respectively. Also masonry wall is proposed for the left bank from L.S. 4600 m. to 5270 m. for a height of 4 m. from the average bed level. It is also proposed to dredge the reach between Veeranam pipe crossing and Thiruvika Bridge.

By implementing this proposal, a population of about 2 lakhs will get flood relief.

The Government have sanctioned this scheme for Rs. 84 lakhs. After eviction of encroachments the work will be taken up for execution. A provision of Rs. 58.4 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986—87.

Forming Flood Bank on the left margin of Gadilam in Marudur and Sivapattinam Village limits in Panruti taluk.

The proposal contemplates formation of flood bank on the left margin of Gadilam in Marudur and Sivapattinam village limits to prevent heavy flood discharge at times of North East Monsoon.

By implementing this scheme, 62 acres in Marudur village and 18 acres in Sivapattinam village will be relieved of submersion. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Government and preliminary work is in progress. A provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986—87.

Flood Productive works for the Puckler Odai in Tuticorin town Trinaveli District.

The proposal contemplates standardisation of the odai (8.915 km.) course and banks by earth work excavation, providing retaining walls, bed lining in the portion of the Odai in Urban Area, etc. On completion of the scheme, it will benefit about 2 lakhs of the population of the town and adjacent areas who are economically weak, by way of flood relief almost every year.

The Scheme has been sanctioned in December 1983 for Rs. 82 lakhs and Preliminary Work are in progress. The work is held up due to land acquisition problem.

Flood Bank on the left bank of Malattar river in Pillur Village Limits.

Malattar River which is a flood carrier branches off Penniar River near Velliambakkam village limits. This river divides itself into two arms above Pillur Village, the left arm which running north of the village is called Nariar while the right arm which is running south of the village is known as Malattar itself. Whenever there is flood, Malattar carries enormous quantity of flood water thereby affecting the marginal lands located on the left bank of Malattar. The flood waters submerge the lands thereby affecting flood production. On the representation made by the villagers and the local M.L.A., necessary proposal for the formation of flood bank to Malattar river in Pillur village limits, Villupuram Taluk of South Arcot district has been forwarded to the Government in March 1981. The Collector of South Arcot District has also given his concurrence. The Government have accorded approval to the estimate for Rs. 20 lakh in May 1984.

An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate for 1986—87.

Providing flood banks to Vaigai River and restoration of Vaigai Channels in Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts (Flood Control Works Only)

The proposal contemplates formation of flood banks to Vaigai to standards, to carry design flood of 1,08,000 c/s below Virahanur Regulator up to Remanathapuram big tank to safeguard the banks from flood damages. River training walls with foundation taken below scour depth are proposed wherever necessary. This is provided for jointly in the scheme for reconstruction of the Vaigai Channels estimated to cost Rs. 9.89 crores of which Rs. 7.73 crores will be towards flood control part of the work.

By implementing this proposal flood damages to the adjoining 12 Villages with a population of about 22,500 can be prevented. Submersion relief to the adjoining ayacut during flood times can be given. As the Collector of Ramanathapuram has not concurred with this proposal a revised proposal for forming flood banks to restore the canals below Parthibamur Regulator for Rs. 6.85 Crores has been sent to Government in August 1983. The Government have since accorded sanction in May 1984. for Rs. 6.85 Crores. Work has been taken up and is under progress.

NEW FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES UNDER LUMP SUM PROVISION.

Investigation are in progress to identify the areas requiring flood protection and to formulate scheme for consideration of the Government. The following schemes have already been formulated and are under the consideration of the Government. Most of them will get the sanction during the year 1986-87, the expenditure under which would be met from the lump sum provision made.

During heavy rains, the Cooum River spills the flood water in Anna Nagar, Aminjikarai areas and submerges the margins throughout its course in the city. The portion of the river between Chetput Railway Bridge and Napier Bridge has already been improved at a cost of about Rs. 229 Lakhs. The present proposal is to improve the river above Chetput Railway Bridge upto Aminjikarai Bridge. The proposal envisages revetting the sides with laterite stones and removing the shoals from below Aminjikarai Bridge to Chetput Railway Bridge. It is also proposed to replace the Chetput Causeway by a new Bridge and construct a foot bridge below Aminjikarai Bridge to benefit the residents of Rajaram Mehta Nagar.

Improvements to Cooum River from Aminjikarai Bridge up to Chetput Railway Bridge.

By implementing the scheme, a population of about 15,000 living along the banks will get protection from flood havoc. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 157.30 Lakhs at 1986-87 Schedule of rates.

The work of Channelisation of Otterinullah to pass the surplus flood discharge, reconstruction of a bridge, provision of drainage inlets, removing and replacing of old revetments etc., were completed based on the sanction to the estimate accorded in November 1978 for Rs 12.30 Lakhs. This drain traverses through a most heavily built up regions of Madras City.

Strengthening the Bunds of Otteri Nullah

It is proposed to protect the banks with revetment and its designed section is retained uncharged. The Nullah upto L.S. 8450 and R.V. Nagar drain are proposed to be strengthened with revetment. By implementation of this scheme about 5 lakhs people residing in the hutments numbering about 1 Lakh in an area of 5.42 Sq. K.m., along its banks in Anna Nagar, Purasawalkam, Pulianthope would be relieved of flood havoc.

The latest estimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 35.42 Lakhs at 1986-87 rates.

Vellar is one of the major rivers in South Arcot district. It originates on the Southern slopes of Kalrayan hills of Athur Taluk, Salem District.

Formation of flood bank on the left side of Vellar River below Sethiathope anicut is Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District. Reach I.L.S. 0/0, to 5/0 K.M.

Sethiathope anicut is the last irrigation structure across River Vellar. It has a registered Ayacut of 44,455 Acres. Below Sethiathope anicut the river takes serpentine course till it joins bay of Bengal. Heavy damages are caused due to floods in Vellar almost every year by inundating rich wet and dry lands, besides houses and dwellings. These floods occur during North-East Monsoon in the months of October and November.

Now it is proposed to form flood bank along the river and thus safeguard the interest the villages besides improving the flood protection in the area. As the general terrain in this reach is sloping from South to North flood bank is proposed in this estimate only along the left bank of river below Sethiathope anicut for a length of 5 K.M.

By forming the flood bank nearly 1,500 acres of wet lands and 1,000 acres of dry lands are expected to be relieved from submersion and the traffic dislocation during the monsoon in the nearby roads will get reduced.

The primary purpose of this flood bank is to save human life, cattle habitations and prevention of erosion to the blacktopped roads besides protection to Ayacut lands.

Flood bank on the left side of river Vellar below Sethiathope anicut is Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District. Reach I.L.S. 5,000 to 7,200 M

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 66.23 Lakhs.

Vellar is one of the major rivers in South Arcot District. It originates on the southern slope of Kalrayan hills in Athur Taluk of Salem District.

Sethiathope is the last irrigation structure across river Vellar. It has registered ayacut of 44,455 Acres. Below Sethiathope anicut, the river take a Serpentine course till it joins the Bay of Bengal. Heavy damages are caused due to floods in Vellar almost every year by inundating rich wet and dry lands besides houses and dwellings. These floods occur during North-East Monsoon in the months of October and November.

Now it is proposed to form flood bank along the river and thus safeguard the interest of the Villages besides improving the flood protection in the area. As the general terrain in this reach is sloping from South to North, Flood bank is proposed in this reach only along the left bank of river below Sethiathope anicut from L.S. 5,600 M to 7,200 M.

By forming the flood bank nearly 1,400 acres of wet lands and 800 acres of dry lands are expected to be relieved from Submersion and the traffic dislocation during the monsoon period in the nearby roads will be avoided. The primary purpose of this flood bank is to save human, life, cattle habitations and prevention of erosion to the black topped roads besides protection of ayacut lands.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme works out to Rs. 65.30 Lakhs.

18. POWER DEVELOPMENT.

I. Survey, Investigation, Research and Training :—

The following research activities are carried out in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

- (i) Investigation in Water Chemistry, material capability and related problems in Steam Water Cycles on Thermal Power Station. (1) Research
- (ii) Investigation on boiler tube failure in thermal power station.
- (iii) Study of noise and noise control in existing thermal power plant auxiliaries.
- (iv) Study of the failure of energy meters.
- (v) Study of premature deterioration of RCC Poles and grills.
- (vi) Study of failure of distribution transformers.
- (vii) Study on the failure of underground cables.
- (viii) Design and development in electronic system for central control of street lights.
- (ix) Installation of wind mill generators under DNES programme.

During the year 1984-85, Engineers and Officers and 634 Technicians have been given training in the O & M of Transmission Lines, Sub-Station equipments, Thermal Generation, Hydro Generation and Office Management in the Staff Training College and in the three Training Institutes located at Madras, Madurai and Athikadavu. (2) Training

Technicians have also been trained in the construction, operation and maintenance works of Distribution and Sub-station etc., in the four Technical Training Centres at Korattur, Madurai, Mettur and Coimbatore and in the two Lineman Training Centres at Thanjavur and Tirunelveli and in the line cable training Centre at Madras.

Besides, the Operation and maintenance staffs are also proposed to be sent to various Seminars/Work-shed Training programmes conducted by the leading Training Organisations/Manufacturers throughout India.

At present detailed Project reports for 5 Schemes are under scrutiny by CEA. Also the Board is investigating 19 Hydro Schemes (8 major and 11 small/mini) and 2 Thermal Schemes. (3) Survey and Investigation

An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores is made for the above schemes in Budget Estimate 1986-87.

The project envisages the construction of a Dam across Servalar river, a tributary to river Thambaraparani utilising the flows from the catchments of existing Thambaraparani and Servalar inter-connected by a tunnel. The power House is located at the foot of the Servalar Dam. The project was sanctioned in July 1974. The approved cost of this scheme was Rs. 8.35 crores (including PWD share) and the latest cost is Rs. 39.43 crores (including about Rs. 10 crores as PWD share). The expenditure up to March 1985 is Rs. 35.68 crores.

Servalar H.E.S. 20
MW/75 m.u. Tirunelveli District

The provision of Rs. 3.19 crores in the revised estimate for the year 1985-86 is for turbine and generator, switchgear, transformer yard, accessories and balance dam works and also for dismantling and recreation of turbine and generator.

The works on blocks 1 to 3 and 8 to 15 have been completed in respect of masonry dam. The work on inter connecting tunnel between papanasam and Servalar reservoirs has been completed. Power House civil works have been completed. Machine erection has been completed. However, due to flooding of the P. H. on 25th June 1985, dismantling and cleaning of turbine and generator parts are in progress.

A provision of Rs. 0.57 cr. is proposed for 1986-87 for balance payments.

The generating unit is expected to be commissioned in December 1985.

The project was sanctioned in February 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.12 crores. The latest revised estimated cost is Rs. 164.04 crores. The expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 118.67 crores.

Kadamparai PSHCS
(400MW/11 m.u.)
Coimbatore District

The provision of Rs. 24.43 crores for 1985-86 is for the balance work in water conductor system, payments to B.H.E.L. for supply of generating machinery and for civil works connected with P. H. cavern, Steel lining in water conductor system etc.,

The work on the Kadamparai Dam is completed. The work on the mining of the Headrace Tunnel, Tail race tunnel, Power House cavern, etc., have been completed. Lining of the Tunnels and concreting the T. H. floors are in progress. The steel lining of pressure shaft is in progress. Erection of generating machinery is in progress.

The provision of Rs. 15.91 crores for 1986-87 is for balance payment for B.H.E.L., steel lining in water conductor system, Diversion works, etc..

The first unit is targetted for commissioning in January 1987. Other units will be commissioned at six months interval thereafter.

Lower Mettur H.E.S.
(4 × 2 × 15 MW/
330 m.u.) salem
Periyar Districts.

This is a low head project to utilise the irrigation discharge from Mettur Reservoir for Power generation beyond the existing Power House by building four barrages at suitable locations across the river Cauvery between Mettur Dam and Bhavani Town. Each Power House proposed will have 2 units of 15 M.W. each with a total installed capacity of 120 M.W. This scheme was cleared in September 1980 by Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 83.60 crores. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 147.60 crores. The expenditure up to March 1985 is Rs. 103.77 crores.

The provision of Rs. 23.00 crores for the year 1985-86 is for payments to Sumitomo & Company, Japan for supply of generating machinery, for civil works connected with P. H. Sub-structure, Super-structure and for balance works connected with barrages.

The provision of Rs. 15.00 crores for 1986-87 is for Land and building, Civil works connected with P. H. Sub-Structure, super structure and for balance works connected with barrage and for balance payments for erection of equipments.

The first unit in Barrage III is targetted for commissioning in September 1986 and other units before end of March 1988.

At present the water of Upper Bhavani Dam drawn through existing power house V are let into Avalanche Emerald reservoirs after power generation utilising the difference in elevation between the above reservoirs. During the execution of Kundha—III stage, extension works, suitable space provision was made in the Power House for another unit. Hence it is proposed to install one more additional unit of 20 M. W.

Kundah—V
Additional Unit
(20MW/36,50 mu.)
Nilgiris district

The project was sanctioned in May 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.03 crores. The latest cost is estimated at Rs. 10.40 crores. The expenditure up to March 1985 is Rs. 1.71 crores.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 crores is made for 1985-86. Order for supply of equipment has been placed on Messrs B.H.E.L. and the equipments are expected to arrive during September 1985. The steel required for pen stock pipe is to be imported by Messrs SAIL who have placed letter of intent for the same. The provision of Rs. 5.32 crores for 1986-87 is towards payment to B.H.E.L. for the supply of the machinery and supply of steel.

This unit is expected to be commissioned in November 1987.

Parsons Valley 1 × 3 0
MW/53 MU
Nilgiris district.

At present waters from Parsons Valley reservoir constructed under Kundah project is let into Emerald Reservoir for power generation in Kundah power house I.

The available head of 224 metres between F. R. L. of Parsons Valley Reservoir and Emerald Reservoir is proposed to be utilised under this project by construction of a Power House on the foreshore of Emerald Reservoir with a generating unit of 30 M. W. rating.

This scheme was sanctioned in June 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.72 crores.

No work on this project has been done since the clearance from Forest Department for the land has not been received.

Micro Hydrel Schemes

A provision of Rs. 0.10 crore is proposed for 1986-87 for taking preliminary works if Forest clearance is received.

The provision of Rs. 9.56 crores is being 1986-87 for the three Micro-hydel schemes, viz., Pykara Dam, Lower Bhavani and Vaigai Dam Micro Hydrel schemes.

Pykara Micro Hydrel Scheme envisages erection of 2 M. W. unit at the toe of the existing Pykara Dam utilising the existing power pipes.

Lower Bhavani Micro Hydel Scheme envisages erection of four units of 2 M. W. unit utilising the pipes already laid in the Dam.

Vaigai Dam Micro Hydel Scheme envisages erection of two units of 3 M. W. at the foot of the Vaigai Dam utilising the pipes already laid.

All these three Micro Hydel Schemes have been cleared by the Planning Commission in August 1981 and the machinery for these schemes are proposed to be imported utilising the Yen credit by O.C.E.F., Japan. Orders for the supply of generating equipments have been placed on Messrs Toyo Menka Kaisha Limited, Japan. Import licence is awaited.

The project envisages the installation of a Mini Hydel Power House near Athikadavu in Coimbatore District and it will utilise the flow in the river Bhavani upstream of Mettur Dam. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimates, 1986-87.

Athikadavu Mini
Hydel (2×2.5)

The Pykara Reservoir into which the Sandynallah Water is to be diverted for utilisation at Pykara and Moyar Power Houses is located on the west of the Sandynallah Reservoir with a slightly lower F.R.L. However due to site conditions the diversion of water was hitherto arranged by pumping the water from Sandynallah Reservoir to a higher elevation and then conveying from there to Pykara Reservoir by open channel, for power generation at Pykara Power House.

Sandynallah
Melkodumund
Division Scheme

Subsequently, the interception of other tributaries like Melkodumund and Lone Valley have been completed. Hence there is scope for diversion of Sandynallah waters to Glenmorgan Forebay via Lone Valley Melkodumund division scheme by simple gravity arrangement thereby eliminating the present diversion by pumping method. The diversion of water is feasible by one weir-cum-tunnel below the Sandynallah Dam. By diversion of this water an additional generation of 6.65 M.U. is contemplated.

This project was approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. No. P.W.D. Ms. No. 1872, dated 10th November 1981. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 45.00 lakhs (July 1980). Now, as the pumps installed at Sandynallah fail frequently, it is proposed to take up this diversion scheme during 1985-86 itself. It is targetted to complete this scheme by 1986-87.

The scheme envisages the erection of a Micro Hydel Power House with one M.W. capacity at the foreshore of upper Aliyar Reservoir and will utilise the water of Punachi diversion weir, utilising a head of nine meters.

Punachi M.H.E.P.
(1MW/3.9 m.u.)
Coimbatore district.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu in August 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.85 crore. No expenditure has been incurred so far.

A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for 1985-86 is for preliminary works and a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for civil works and machinery.

The power House will be commissioned in 1987-88.

The project envisages the installation of one Unit of 750 KW rating at the toe of Maravakandi dam and will utilise the discharge from this dam before power generation at Moyar Power House. The head that will be utilised is 7 m.

Madavakandi on
H.E.P. (760KW/
2.66MU) Nilgiris
district

The Project was sanctioned in January 1984 by the Government of Tamil Nadu at an estimated cost of Rs. 77 lakhs. No expenditure has been incurred.

The proposed sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for 1986-87 is for preliminary works.

The power house will be commissioned in 1987-88.

The following other new Hydro Schemes are proposed :—

Other New Hydro
Schemes.

- (i) Waterfalls M.H.E.P.
- (ii) Pykara Ultimate Stg. H.E.P.
- (iii) Sathanur H.E.P.
- (iv) Paralayar H. E. P.
- (v) Lower Bhavani R.B. Canal H.E.P.

Budget Estimate for these schemes for 1986-87 is Rs. 5.00 crores. This lumpsum provision of Rs. 5.00 crores during 1986-87 is intended for the above new Hydro schemes so that any scheme which gets approval of the Government of India can be taken up for execution during the year 1986-87.

(i) Waterfalls M.H.E.P.

Under this project, it is proposed to utilise the flows of water fall stream, which is tributary of Aliyar River. The proposal comprise construction of a small storage-cum-forebay dam, unlined power tunnel of 2.2 KM. length to convey water from forebay Dam to Power Shaft. The gross head for power generation will be 385 m. 2 units of 2.5 MW will be installed in the Power House.

The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 3.78 crores.

(ii) Pykara Ultimate Stg. H.E.P. (100 MW/211 MU) Nilgiris District :

This proposal envisages power generation utilising the flows from Pykara, Naduvattam, Melkodumund line Valley and Sandynallah Rivers in Nilgiris District. These waters are now used in the Pykara Power House with an installed capacity of 70 MW. The present plant load factor of the P.H. is about 60 per cent consequently this Power House has to be continuously run during summer month for depleting the reservoirs.

It is proposed to construct a power house with two units of 50 MW each. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 51.66 crores.

(iii) Sathanur H. E. P. (2x10 M.W./33 MU) North Arcot District :

The project envisages the construction of a Power house at the toe of the existing Sathanur Dam in North Arcot District and utilise the irrigation discharge for power generation over a head of 38 meters. Two penstocks pipes have already been embedded in the Dam. Detailed project report has been sent to C.E.A. in September 1984 and approval is awaited. The latest estimate cost of this scheme is Rs. 16.76 crores.

(iv) Paralayar H. E. P. (25MW/74 MU) Kanyakumari District :

The project envisages the utilisation of the flows in the four tributories in Paralayar Kanyakumari District by constructing a forebay at Chittar. The water from Chittar forebay will be let through the power tunnel and pen stock and utilised for power generation at a power house to be installed with one unit of 25 M.W. rating.

The detailed project report has been sent to Central Electricity Authority in April 1948 and the approval is awaited. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 17.70 crores.

(v) Lower Bhavani R. B. Canal H.E.P. (2x5 MW/37 MU) Coimbatore District :

The project envisages the utilisation of irrigation flows let down from the existing Lower bhavani Dam. It is proposed to have a pressure chamber at the exist of the canal sluice and two inlet pipes leading to the proposed power house. It is proposed to install two units of 5 MW. capacity. Detailed project report has been sent to C.E.A. and approval is awaited. The estimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.60 crores.

III. THERMAL PROJECTS.

Tuticorin Stage I and II (2x210 MW + 1x210MU) Tirunelveli District. The scheme envisages installation of Thermal Station at Tuticorin with a capacity of 2X210 M.W. under Stage I and 1X210 MW. under Stage II totalling to 630 MW. ultimately. The first 210 MW unit was commissioned in July 1979 2nd unit in December 1980 and the third unit in April 1982.

All payments will be completed by 1985-86 and hence no provision is necessary for 1986-87.

Mettur Thermal Project stage-I (2x210 MW 2247 mu) Salem District. The project envisages installation of two units of 210 MW at Mettur using coal from Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh Transported by Rail. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 189.70 crores. The project was cleared in September 1980. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 384.32 crores. The expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 170.75 crores.

The land acquisition has been completed. Site grading has been completed. The foundation for main building, E.S.P. compressor house, Boiler and T. D. pedestal have been completed. Structural Steel erection in station building and billbay is in progress. 95 per cent of E. O. T. crane erection has been completed. The Power House Superstructure Civil Works are in progress. Boiler erection and Turbine erection are in progress. In respect of Coal handling plant, structural fabrication, erection and concreting are in progress.

The provision of Rs. 76.00 crores for 1986-87 is for the supply of equipments by BHEL Civil Works. C W system and coal handling plant, erection of Boilers I and II, T.G. set I, Thermal insulation works R W pumps of CW pumps, erection of switchgear, etc.

The first unit is targetted for commissioning in December 1986 and Second Unit in June 1987.

Mettur Thermal Stage II is an extension to the Mettur Thermal Scheme. The scheme envisages installation of additional two units of 210 MW capacity. The estimate cost for the scheme is Rs. 238.28 crores and this has been cleared in May 1983. The latest cost is Rs. 269.03 crores.

Mettur Thermal
Stage-II (2x210MW
2247 mu)

The Common infrastructure works will be done under Mettur Thermal Scheme Stage-I itself.

The provision of Rs. 20.00 crores for 1985-86 is for advance payment to BHEL and preliminary works. The provision of Rs. 70.00 crores for 1986-87 is towards payment to BHEL for supply of generating equipments and civil works which are to be executed for Stage-II along with Stage I.

To counter act the problems faced by Ennore Thermal Station a detailed plant betterment scheme was prepared at a cost of Rs. 42.40 crores to improve the working condition, efficiency and load factor of this power station. The latest cost is Rs. 49.45 crores. These proposals have been taken up for execution in stages spread over a period of five years, from 1980-81. The expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 29.47 crores. It is expected that the expenditure during 1985-86 will be Rs. 3.17 crores towards installation of on-load condenser cleaning equipments for Units 1 to 5 and installation of HP/LP by pass system for Units 3 to 5. Besides, Rs. 2.75 crores is proposed under centrally sponsored scheme for 1985-86 for replacing condenser tubes, renovation of CW system, etc. A provision of Rs. 5.45 crores is made for the year 1986-87. This is mainly towards improvements in HP/LP by pass system for Units 3 to 5. In addition, Rs. 8.35 crores during 1986-87 is proposed under centrally sponsored scheme for renovation of CW system, improvement in coal handling plant, etc.

Improvement of
Ennore Thermal
Station (Stage-I).

In December 1981, TNEB has sent a proposal to CEA for the establishment of a Thermal station at North Madras adjacent to the Ennore Thermal Station. The proposal has been revised on the suggestion of CEA for the installation of 3 Units of 210MW each. The CEA has cleared the project from Techno-economic angle and Planning Commission from investment decision. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 547.79 crores. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for North Madras has been made during 1985-86 and it is for carrying out preliminary works. The provision of Rs. 15.00 crores for North Madras during 1986-87 is for availing of steel materials etc., for taking up civil works in addition to meet the land acquisition expenditure.

The first unit is targetted for commissioning in 1989-90 and the other units in VIII Plan.

In December 1981, TNEB has sent a proposal to CEA for the establishment of additional two units (1 of 210MW and 1 of 500MW) at the existing Tuticorin Thermal Station. The CEA suggested that TNEB may instal two units each of 210MW. Accepting the suggestion, TNEB revised the estimate. CEA has cleared the proposal from investment decision. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 356.38 crores. The provision of Rs. 35.00 crores for 1986-87 is for advance payment to BHEL and for carrying out civil works. A provision of Rs. 11.80 crores for 1985-86 is made for carrying out preliminary works.

Tuticorin Thermal
Station Extension
(2x210 MW/2247
mu) Tirunelveli
District.

The first unit is targetted for commissioning in 1989-90 and the second unit in VIII Plan.

Betterment proposal under Stage II is to improve the areas not covered in the sanctioned proposal (Stage II). It is estimated to cost Rs. 37.38 crores and the proposal was sanctioned by Planning Commission in May 1985. The Stage II proposals also were to be taken up simultaneously along with Stage I proposals and implemented before December 1988.

Improvements at
Ennore Thermal
Station (Stage-II)

Replacement of affected portion of platen Super-heater tubes for units 1, 2 and 5 replacement of affected portion of Water-wall tubes for Units 1 to 5, replacement of existing mechanical dust collectors and ESPS with ESPS of latest design, replacement of CW pumps, augmenting coal handling plant, installation of new D.M. plant etc., will be taken up. In addition to Rs. 2.00 crore—in the State Plan, a sum of Rs. 0.66 lakhs is proposed under Centrally sponsored scheme for 1985-86. For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 8.80 crores in the stage plan and Rs. 4.32 crores under centrally sponsored scheme are proposed.

Tuticorin Thermal Station Betterment Programme.

In the above betterment programme, Installation of heat exchanges for bearing cooling water system, improvements in ash handling system, provision of Rotary disc loaders, etc., has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.77 crores. In addition to State Plan funds, a sum of Rs. 2.91 crores is proposed under centrally sponsored scheme. For the year 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs under state plan and Rs. 2.68 crores under centrally sponsored scheme are expected to be incurred towards Installation of heat exchanges for bearing cooling water system and for provision of additional field in the existing dummy zone of ESP of units I and II. An amount of Rs. 1.72 crores is proposed for 1986-87.

Gas Turbine.

A proposal for installation of 2x50 MW gas turbines at Basin Bridge Power House, Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.10 crores has been sent to CEA in July 1984 for sanction. It has been suggested by CEA that the proposed gas turbine units could be 3 or 4 units of 30 MW each instead of 2x50 MW units which has been agreed to by TNEB. The approval for this scheme is awaited from CEA and Planning Commission. However, expecting early sanction for this scheme, a provision of Rs. 5.00 crores is made for 1986-87 to meet preliminary expenses and advance payment.

IV. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

The transmission net work should be developed such that the power from the generating station is evacuated to load centres with optimum line lossess and voltage regulation. Tamil Nadu is to get power from Central Stations like Ramagundam, Neyveli, etc., and for this purpose a 400 KV Transmission system has been planned. While the 400 KV lines will be owned and operated by central agencies, the 400/230 KV Auto Station and the connected 230 KV lines are to be constructed by the State. TNEB proposes to establish 400/230, KV stations at Sriperumbudur Salem and Udumalpet. TNEB has also undertaken construction of 230 KV lines from Neyveli to Trichy via Perambalur and Trichy to Salem via Pugalur with 230 KV Auto station at Perambalur and Pugalur. In addition, the transmission system for Mettur Thermal Station is also to be constructed.

For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 105 crores has been provided for Transmission and Distribution programme.

V. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

Out of 64,012 towns, villages and hamlets in Tamil Nadu State, 63,648 towns and villages and hamlets were electrified at the end of March 1985. Number of agricultural pumps energised were 10,33,556.

The Plan allocation for the year 1985-86 is given below :

Serial number.	Particulars.	RS. IN CRORES.
A	Plan	15.18
B	Out Side Plan	27.00
	Total	42.18

During the year 1985-86 as against a target of 9 villages, 7 villages have been electrified upto August 1985. Out of these 2 villages were electrified in conventional manner and 5 villages by using photo-voltaic cells. As against a target of 13,000 pumpsets under 20 point programme using state funds and 27,000 pumpsets by using R.E.C. funds 21,190 pumpsets have been connected upto the end of August 1985.

It is targetted to electrify 40 hamlets, 50 Adi-Dravidar colonies and 40,000 huts and 14,500 agricultural pumpsets during the year 1986-87 with the State fund allocation of Rs. 17.78 crores. It is also programmed to energise 25,000 more pumpsets during 1986-87 by using funds of Rs. 27 crores from REC, outside the Plan Funds.

19. INDUSTRIES— MEDIUM AND LARGE.

1. SUGAR.

A project committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister for Industries for finalising the activities of the Institute namely, financial requirements, sharing of expenditure by the Government and the sugar industry and location of the Institute. The report of the committee is awaited. A sum of Rs. 41,000 has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh provided in 1986-87.

Tamil Nadu Sugar Institute;

Nayiladuthurai Sugar Mills.

The project cost of the Mayiladuthurai Co-operative Sugar Mills is worked out to Rs. 1,178 lakhs and the Government commitment of Rs. 354 lakhs as equity share capital being the 30 per cent of the entire project cost. Government have so far released 250 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs was released during this financial year, 1985-86 towards the equity share capital of the Mayiladuthurai Co-operative Sugar Mills. Balance of Rs. 104 lakhs has to be released by the Government. A provision of Rs. 450 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

It has been proposed to establish a 1,250 TCD sugar mills in cooperative sector in Aranthangi area. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Sugar Federation Limited has submitted an application to the Government of India through State Government. It is expected that a letter of intent would be obtained during 1985-86.

Aranthangi Sugar Mills.

It has been proposed to generate power from the Co-operative Sugar Mills by installing high pressure boilers and to supply surplus power to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Grid.

Co-generation Plant at Dharmapuri Co-operative Sugar Mills.

At first this project will be started in Dharmapuri Co-operative Sugar Mills, Palacode. The Industrial Development Bank of India has been requested by the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of India to provide a loan of Rs. 6 crores for the co-generation project. The remaining 4 crores has to be shared equally by the State and Central Governments.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

2. TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) was set up in 1965 to implement a Cement Plant at Alangulam, Ramanathapuram District and Mini-Steel Plant at Arakkonam, North Arcot District. Its scope of activities was subsequently enlarged to cover setting up of major industries both in public and joint sectors. During the short period from 1969 to 1971 TIDCO has also extended assistance to limited number of sick units by way of participation in share capital and extension of loan. TIDCO's direct investment in public sector, joint sector and assisted industries as on 31st March 1985 is Rs. 6,982.40 lakhs.

As on 31st March 1985, 7 projects in Public Sector and 24 projects in joint sector with a total project cost of Rs. 324.09 crores and actual employment of about 12,000 persons have already commenced commercial production. 3 projects in public sector and 7 projects in joint sector with a project cost of Rs. 271.72 crores and employment potential of about 4,900 persons are under implementation as on 31st March 1985.

Projects commenced production and projects under implementation.]

The estimated capital outlay in respect of public and joint sector projects and assisted industries as per Revised Estimates, 1985-86 and Budget Estimates, 1986-87 are Rs. 660.01 lakhs and Rs. 800.00 lakhs respectively.

Programme for the year 1986-87.

The details of the project report are as follows :

1. *Public Sector.* :

- TANCEM—Ariyalur Cement Works—Installation of drier crusher and Pre-calcination equipments**
- In order to overcome the inherent moisture problem in the limestone and also with a view to achieve the rated capacity in the Ariyalur Cement Works, it is proposed to instal a drier crusher and pre-calcinator. The estimated cost for this project is expected to be Rs. 826 lakhs. After installation of these equipments the unit is expected to achieve its rated capacity. The installation of the equipments are expected to be completed during 1987-88.
- TANCEM—Palayam Cement plant.**
- It is proposed to set up a cement plant with an installed capacity of 4 lakhs tonnes per annum at Palayam in Madurai district. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 5,000 lakhs and employment potential of the project is in the order of 1000 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1990-91.
- Tamil Nadu Steels Limited Expansion.**
- We are not able to meet the demand for special steels and higher sizes of billets. It is therefore proposed to put up an additional furnace of 30 tonnes capacity and a bloom casting unit. It is also proposed to provide additional facilities in the re-rolling mill for rolling of higher size blooms to cater to the needs of the consuming industries. The project cost of the expansion is expected to be Rs. 2,280 lakhs and employment potential is expected to be 140 persons. The project will increase the capacity of the steel casting plant by 50,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion is expected to be completed during 1989-90.
- Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited—Magnesium Metal Project.**
- This project is for the manufacture of 600 tonnes per annum of Magnesium Metal which finds its application in air structural aluminium, space research and mettallurgical fields. This project is being set up with indigenou knowhow developed by Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, based on salt bitterns, a by-product of salt industry. The project cost is Rs. 600 lakhs and it is expected to commence commercial production during 1986-87. This project is expected to provide employment to about 110 persons. The project is being located in Valinokkam, Ramanathapuram district.
- Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosive Limited.**
- The provision relates to repavment of bridge loan only.
- Detonators and Detonating Fuses Project**
- This project is for the manufacture of accessories to be used along with the explosives in mining and other industrial activities. Initial manufacturing capacity of the project will be 50 million numbers of detonators and 10 million metres of detonating fuses per annum. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,055 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 650 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1986-87. The project is being located in Katpadi, North Arcot district.
- Sponge Iron Project,**
- It is proposed to set up a project for the manufacture of 1 lakh tonnes per annum of Sponge Iron to cater to the needs of Tamil Nadu Steels at Arakkonam and also to the neighbouring mini steel plants in the southern region. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 5,000 lakhs and employment potential of the project is in the order of 360 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1989-90. The project is expected to be located in Neyveli, South Arcot district.
- Registered office-Addition to fixed assets.**
- The provision made is for making some additions to the fixed assets only.
- Other new projects.**
- TIDCO is also considering the possibility of taking up some more projects in the public sector for implementation and the provision made is for the same.

B. Joint Sector projects.

This project is being set up at Manali, Chingleput district for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of Linear Alkyl Benzene, which is a raw material for the manufacture of synthetic detergents. The main raw material is normal parafin and this has to be recovered from kerosene manufactured by the Madras Refineries limited. The project is being set up with USA technology at an estimated outlay of Rs. 14,200 lakhs, and the necessary clearances have been obtained from Government of India and the implementation of the project is on full swing and it is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88. The project is expected to provide employment to about 300 persons.

Tamilnadu Petro products Limited.

This project is for the manufacture of 2 million pieces of mechanical quartz Analog watches per annum. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 3,920 lakhs and the employment potential of the project is being 1,270 persons. The project is being located near Hosur and it is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

Titan watches Limited.

This project is for the manufacture of 3,000 tonnes per annum of Pentaerythritol and 1,800 tonnes per annum of Sodium formate (by product). The estimated project cost is Rs. 1,800 lakhs and the project is expected to provide employment to about 200 persons. The project is being located at Cuddalore, South Arcot district. The technology for this project is from a USA company through a Swedish firm. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

Pentasia chemicals limited.

This project is for processing non-edible oil into fatty acids and edible grade rice bran oil used for vanaspathy industry. The location of the project is in Madurantagam taluk, Chingleput district. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 195 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 100 persons. This project is expected to commence commercial production during 1986-87.

Uni-Organic Industries limited.

This project has already commenced commercial production. The provision for payment of contribution is made for the rehabilitation programme of the project.

Gangappa paper Mills limited.

The provision made is for repayment of bridge loan only.

Fabline limited.

This project is for the manufacture of 12 lakh pieces per annum of glazed kids and lining from semi finished skins with indigenous technology. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 135 lakhs and employment potential is expected to be 142 persons. The project is being located at Kalanipakkam village, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1986-87.

North Arcot leathers limited.

This project is for the manufacture of 20,000 tonnes of S.G. and grey iron casting for the Automobile industry. The project is being located in Pudukkottai district. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,160 lakhs and the employment potential of the project is 845 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1988-89.

Automotive castings limited.

The project has already commenced commercial production. The provision made is for the N.F. Liquefaction project.

Tamilnadu flourine and allied chemicals limited.

The project envisages the manufacture of 1 lakh Numbers per annum of flexible disc-kettes and it is proposed to be located in Maramalai Nagar, Chingleput district. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 135 lakhs and employment potential of the project is about 100 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1986-87.

Madras Magnetic media limited.

TIDCO has assigned the technology development for 6 Amino pencillanic acid project, a bulk drug to Messrs. Malladi Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited. Various enzyme suppliers have been consulted and samples of enzymes were obtained. The technology development work is expected to be completed by December 1985 which would form the basis for large scale plant. A 50 tonnes per annum plant involving an outlay of 300 lakhs is contemplated. The project is expected to be commissioned during 1987-88.

Amino pencillanic acid project.

This project envisages the manufacture of 6 million Numbers of provisional grade electro mechanical connectors per annum and it is proposed to be located in Tandari village, Chingleput district. The estimated project cost is Rs. 500 lakhs and the employment potential of the project is 200 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1986-87.

Connectors project.

This project envisages manufacture of 12,000 tonnes per annum of enriched fructoses syrup which is used in the manufacture of sweet drinks and confectionaries. The project is expected to be located at Dharmapuri district. In sweetness enriched fructose syrup is equivalent to Sucrose/natural sugar and can supplement and replace natural sugar in the fields of soft drinks,

Enriched fructose syrup project.

confectionary sweets etc. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 620 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 300 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

210 MW Thermal Power Project

This project envisages 210 MW of electricity and it is expected to be located in Manali, Chingleput district. The estimated project cost is Rs. 25,000 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 500 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

Lamp and Lamp Components Project.

This project is for the manufacture of 15 million Numbers of G.L.S. Lamps 5 million Numbers of florescent lamps, 25 million numbers of glass shells for G.L.S. lamps, 6 milion Numbers of glass tubes for flourasent lamps and 1,800 matric tonnes of lead glass tubings per annum. The project is expected to be located at Ponneri, Chingleput district. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,000 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 400 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

Ammonium Nitrate and Nitric Acid Project.

It is proposed to set up a project for the manufacture of 24,000 tonnes per annum, of ammonium nitrate and 24,000 tonnes per annum of Concentrated Nitric acid. Ammonium nitrate of explosives grade will be produced to be used as a raw material for our Industrial explosives project and other explosives manufacturers and also to be used for producing "ANFO" mixture. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,300 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 500 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

Mica Paper Based Heater Plates Project.

This project for the manufacture of 950 tonnes per annum of heater plates. The estimated project cost is in the order of 900 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 200 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

Optical Glass Project.

It is proposed to set up a unit for the manufacture of 100 tonnes per annum of optical and 200 tonnes per annum of Ophthalmic glasses. TIDCO is getting proposal for the technology transfer from Cornin glass works, USA. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 600 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 300 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

Telephone Cables Project.

This project envisages the manufacture of jelly filled paired telephone cables for supply to P. and T. department, railways etc. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 1,800 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 500 persons. The project in expected to commenc commercial production during 1987-88.

Industrial Abressives Project.

The project is for the manufacture of 1.6 million carots per annum of industrail abressives which finds its application in engineering industries. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 490 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to 150 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

Petro Chemical down stream Project.

The project is for the manufacture of 1 lakh tonnes per annum of P.V.C. resins, 30,000 tonnes per annum of Acryloni-trile and 20,000 tonnes per annum of Poly Butadaune rubber. The project will be based on imported raw material initially and it will be back integrated with Naptha at a later stage. The project cost is estimated to be 32,500 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 750 persons.

Carbon Block Project.

This project is for the manufacture of 12,000 tonnes per annum of carbon blocks. It is proposed to be located in Ranipet, North Arcot district. The estimated project cost is Rs. 1,800 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 400 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

Titanium Di-Oxide Project.

The project is for the manufacture of 10,000 tonnes per annum of Titandi-oxide and it is, expected to be located at Manavalakurichi, Kaoyakumari district. The estimated project cost is Rs. 2,152 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 300 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1991-92.

Buracholor Project.

The project is for the manufacture of 500 tonnes per annum of Buracholor weedicide for rice with facility for manufacturing other pesticiees. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 500 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 150 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88. The project is expected to be located in Chingleput district.

Rifampicin Project.

TIDCO has formulated a project for manufacturing Rifampicin an imported substitute and antibiotic not produced in the country. The estimated capacity of the plant is 50 tonnes per annum. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,000 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 200 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1988-89.

Polyols is the important feed-stock for the manufacture of synthetic foam. The project is proposed to be set up near Madras Refineries Limited. The capacity envisaged is 6,000 tonnes per annum at an estimated project cost of 1,000 lakhs. This project is expected to provide employment to about 75 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1988-89.

Polyols Project.

This project is for the manufacture of Anti Oxidanta used in tyre manufacturing, plastics and petro chemical industry. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 1,500 lakhs. A formal application to Government of India will be made for obtaining letter of Indent shortly. This industry is proposed to be set up in collaboration with a West German Company.

Anti oxidanta Project.

This project is for the manufacture of 3,000 tonnes per annum of Magnetic Iron Oxide to be used in Audio, Video, computer based industry. The estimated project cost is Rs. 1,200 lakhs. Letter of Indent for this project has already been obtained. The project will be implemented either in Cuddalore or in Tuticorin depending upon the availability of water and effluent disposal facilities. Arrangements are being made to secure suitable technical collaboration for this project.

Magnetic Iron-Oxide Project.

TIDCO is also considering the possibility of taking up of some more projects in the joint sector for implementation and the provision made is for the same.

Other new Project.

3. STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU, LIMITED

SIPCOT's primary object is to develop medium and large scale industries in Tamil Nadu in general and in backward areas in particular. In order to achieve this ambitious goal, SIPCOT offers financial and other assistances in the form of Term Loan, developed plots with all infrastructural facilities packages of incentives consisting of Interest Free Sales Tax Loan, 15 per cent Central/State Subsidy, Underwriting of shares, Seed capital Assistance Subsidised Feasibility Study Reports etc. A total outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

The Corporation offers financial assistance for setting up of medium and major Industries at attractive and moderate rate of interest with long period of repayment under the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Refinance Scheme. About 90 per cent of the term loans sanctioned is for industries in the Backward areas. As the IDBI insists on debt equity ratio at 3:1, financial assistance from the Government in the form of equity is quite essential to meet the increased tempo in the disbursement of term loan every year. The physical targets and employment content for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows;—

Term Lon.

	1985-86 (Revised Estimate).	1986-87 (Budget Estimate).
Physical Target	70 Units	100 Units.
Employment content	15,000 persons	5,000 persons

Development of Industrial Complexes

In order to give a powerful thrust to the dispersal of industries to backward areas of Tamil Nadu, SIPCOT has become a pioneer in selecting viable growth centres which have potential for development and provide all infrastructural facilities in these centres to facilitate promotion of industries in general and to provide employment opportunity to rural masses in particular. SIPCOT has already successfully developed industrial complexes at Ranipet and Hosur and is also fast developing complexes at Manamadurai, Pudukottai, Cuddalore and Gummidpoondi with an employment opportunity for 5000 persons every year. With an ultimate goal of developing atleast one complex in each district of Tamil Nadu, SIPCOT has now taken up development of 3 more Complexes at Tuticorin, Madurai and The Nilgiris.

This scheme is one of the major incentives offered by this Corporation, acting as an Agent of Government of Tamil Nadu. The Interest Free Sales Tax Loans are sanctioned to industries in the notified backward areas of the State for expansion of existing industries or for starting new industries. There are two parts under the scheme viz., Part-I which is applicable to existing industries and Part - II applicable to new industries. Part - I Loan is repayable in 3 equal annual instalments after the expiry of 6 years from the date of first disbursement. Part- II Loans are repayable in 3 equal annual instalments after the expiry of 9 years from the date of first disbursement. Recently the Government have notified ten more taluks to become eligible for this loan and have also enhanced the maximum of ceiling limit from Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh under Part-I and from Rs. 48 lakh to Rs. 100 lakh under Part-II schemes.

Interest Free Sales tax Loan.

State capital subsidy and special subsidy scheme.

This special scheme introduced in the year 1981 was taken up for implementation by SIPCOT from 1982-83 as an Agent of Government of Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme, industries in the notified backward areas (24 taluks) not covered by Central Subsidy Scheme (33 taluks) are entitled to 15 per cent of the fixed assets created subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs. The special subsidy scheme is meant for units set up in certain categories of industries like Electronics, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and Automobile ancillaries set up in areas other than those covered by Central Subsidy and State Subsidy Schemes. Such units are entitled to Special subsidy to the extent of 10 per cent of fixed assets or Rs. 20,000 per employee subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh.

Since most of the existing complexes are covered by Central Subsidy Scheme, only units set up in Gummidipoondi and other places notified by the Government will be covered under the State Subsidy Scheme.

4. THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Assistance under special schemes.

The Corporation grants term loans for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments besides deferred payment guarantees and investment in shares of assisted units. It accords special priority to the Small Scale and Tiny Sector Units particularly those set-up in backward and rural areas with a view to generate larger employment opportunities in these areas. Assistance is given to small scale units and backward areas on concessional terms such as low rate of interest, minimum security margin, liberal repayment period, etc. The assistance is available not only for starting new industries but also for expansion diversification modernisation etc., of existing units as well. The amount of assistance ranges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

Assistance to Small Scale Industries and Tiny Sector Industries

With a view to generating more employment opportunities and encouraging first generation entrepreneurs, the Corporation has maintained a specific thrust on the rapid development of Small Scale Industries. The Small Scale and Tiny Sector together have availed assistance to the extent of Rs. 62.69 crores compared with Rs. 53.53 crores in the previous year registering a rise from 90 per cent to 92 per cent of the total assistance sanctioned.

Assistance under Special Schemes.

The Corporation provides liberal assistance for the promotion of self employment opportunities through special schemes. Under the Scheme the Transport operators claim a considerable portion of assistance. The maximum loan available under Registered Medical Practitioners has been enhanced from Rs. 2.00 lakhs to Rs. 15.00 lakhs by which an increased response is anticipated this year. The Corporation has been appointed as agents by IDBI for sanction of seed capital assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs, which will further enhance the assistance under the Scheme. The employment generated by the assisted units till 1984-85 aggregates to 2,00,852 nos.

Assistance to Backward Areas.

The Corporation continues to provide incentives to Industry in the backward areas including concessional interest rates, reduction in minimum margins, extended period of repayment of loan, etc. The Corporation has also been disbursing State and Central Government subsidies since 1983 and the total amount disbursed till now is 396.27 lakhs. During the year 1984-85, the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 25.47 crores to industries in backward areas as against Rs. 24.57 crores sanctioned last year.

Madras Urban Development Project (MUDP-II)

A part of the Madras Urban Development Project Phase II has been entrusted to the Corporation with MMDA/Housing Board. Under the Scheme, financed by the World Bank, it has been proposed to establish 150 industrial units in serviced plots at Mogappair near Madras. The units will be financed by the Corporation and infrastructure provided by M. M. D. A. As this is a time bound programme to be finished by 1986, work is proceeding at a fast pace and the Corporation is now actively involved in selecting entrepreneurs for the purpose. Eighty - nine entrepreneurs have already been interviewed and selected.

Increased Assistance to Hotel Project.

In accordance with the findings of a Special study conducted for assessing the scope of hotel industry in Tamil Nadu, the Corporation is continuing to assist Hotel Projects in Tamil Nadu on merits of each case. Accordingly during the year 1984-85, the Corporation has assisted 34 nos. of Hotel projects to the tune of Rs. 297.00 lakhs as against Rs. 161.00 lakhs for 15 nos. in the year 1983-84.

An amount of Rs. 610.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 80.00 lakhs goes for development of Industries in backward areas under Small Scale Industries.

5. TAMILNADU SALT CORPORATION LTD.

The Salt Corporation is continuously incurring loss year after year in view of the locational disadvantage of the salt complexes, non-availability of infrastructural and other facilities and there is no internal accrual to invest for the various facilities which are very essential for the proper functioning of the projects. During the year 1985 (upto 31st August 1985) the production achievements in respect of both the projects are indicated below :—

	Production (In M.T.)	Sales
Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex	.. 27160	19768
Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project	.. 6403	1047

The production in Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project, Thambikotta was affected due to intermittent rains in January—February and from April to August 1985. However, the project achieved a production of 6403 M.T. upto 31st August 1985.

However, funds are required to meet the various needs such as formation of bund work, installation of Electric motor wherever necessary, improvements of roads, labour welfare amenities such as rest shed, drinking water supply etc. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

6. ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMILNADU LIMITED.

ELCOT encourages private parties, in particular technocrats, to take to entrepreneurship through its joint ventures. ELCOT contributes 26 per cent to the equity of such joint ventures while the private entrepreneur and his associates contribute 25 percent. The balance is open for public subscription. Smaller projects as well as other project till they go public subscription are financed on 50:50 ratio by ELCOT and the promoter as an interim measure. This arrangement helps ELCOT to optimally marshal managerial, technical and financial resources in the State for maximising the development thrust. Besides setting up its own ventures, ELCOT thus serves to catalyse investments.

The chief aspect of ELCOT's joint venture policy is the systematic identification and promotion of technocrat entrepreneurs who are being specially encouraged, recompensed and escorted to take to establishment of projects with ELCOT utilising their technical know how and expertise. On the same basis ELCOT is promoting a number of joint ventures with Non-Resident Indians. In the process ELCOT is creating a new class of entrepreneurs whose chief input is technology in the high technology sector of electronics. An outlay of Rs. 150.01 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Promotion of Technocrats.

ELCOT has established four projects in the public sector. They are :—

A project with a capacity to produce 50 million Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors per year has been established at Hosur in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 180 lakhs. The plant and machinery was imported from Japan. The unit employs over 160 persons and caters in large measure to the Indian T.V. Industry. The present production (1985-86) is estimated at 12 million Nos. valued at Rs. 157 lakhs and the turn over will be equal in number and value.

Manufacture of Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors.

This project is located at Thiruvanniyur in Madras and is in an advanced stage of completion at a cost of about Rs. 16 million. VHF/UHF land mobile communication equipment with systems capability are being manufactured in technical collaboration with G.E.C. Marconi Co. of United Kingdom. The unit is to produce communication equipment worth over Rs. 30 million annually employing over 100 persons. Multi access Radio Telephone and multiplexed low capacity UHF rural radio are additional products that are being actively considered for manufacture in the second stage. The turn over during 1985-86 is estimated at Rs. 88 lakhs since commercial production started in April 1985. Only from 1986-87 this project will be able to improve its operations.

Radio Communication Equipment Project.

ELCOT has a general purpose Electronic Equipment production unit that takes up Contract work and manufacture of custom built equipment against specific orders. The activities of this division are rapidly expanding and it caters to the requirements of major central Government public sector ventures such as Bharat Electronics Limited, Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, International Airports Authority of India etc. The division is located at Thiruvanniyur in Madras alongside the communication Division and the Madras unit of Bharat Electronics Limited. The range of production includes defence electronics, broadcast equipment, instrumentation for process industries etc. In house product development is also undertaken in this division. This division has a turnover of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Contracts Division.

Marketing Assistance.

The Corporation provides marketing support to the indigenous industry, consisting of assistance in quality control and product development and provision of market outlet through ELCOT's large network of dealers. Presently, Quartz Analog Clocks are marketed under this scheme. The turn over on this during 1984-85 was Rs. 22 lakhs.

Joint Sector Projects.

ELCOT has floated a large number of projects in the joint sector with private entrepreneurs. Most of these are now under implementation. Some are in the preliminary stages of being constituted. These projects are :—

- (i) Sears Elcot (Happy House TV Manufacturing Division Limited) ;
- (ii) Rukmini Electronics Limited ;
- (iii) Advent Computer Services Limited ;
- (iv) Elcot Vistas Limited ;
- (v) Tamil Nadu Microwave Components Limited ;
- (vi) Kody Elcot Limited ;
- (vii) Elcot Power Controls Limited ;
- (viii) Infotech Limited ;
- (ix) Lambda Elcot Limited ;
- (x) Telematics Systems Limited ;
- (xi) Manufacture of Printed Circuit Boards ;
- (xii) Soft Ferrites and
- (xiii) Manufacture of Black and White T.V. Picture Tubes.

ELCOT is engaged in a continuous exercise of identifying more and more joint ventures in the diverse sectors of electronics. The Corporation is equipped with a strong technical development Wing that identifies projects, undertakes feasibility studies and provides technical advice and support to entrepreneurs.

7. TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

For the year 1985-86 TALCO formulated the Artisans Integrated Development (AID) Programme for discharging the multifaceted responsibilities in which a wide spectrum of assistance including design, supply of raw material and cut components, factory sheds and utility like electricity and water supply, quality control and the vital task of marketing has to be provided by TALCO at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs for two Centres. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is made for the year 1986-87.

Entrepreneur Development Scheme

Recent experience indicates that for effective utilization of these Schemes, we have to promote Entrepreneur Development Scheme in the private sector. It is proposed that, during 1986-87, instead of forming a Joint Sector company with TALCO's participation, we would develop entrepreneurs from amongst the technically qualified people and artisans having experience in this line to set up units of their own with the assistance provided from TALCO so that they could ultimately provide employment to about 15 to 20 workers in their units. TALCO would identify the entrepreneurs and assist them in all stages including marketing of their products. It is therefore proposed to give a wide publicity to this scheme under which the technically qualified entrepreneurs, trained from CLRI; Footwear Training Centres, and other having necessary expertise in the field could get an opportunity to set up their own units for the manufacture of different items of footwear and leather goods etc.

TALCO's Role.

The role of TALCO in developing entrepreneurs under this Scheme would be as follows ;—

- (a) Identifying eligible entrepreneurs through wide publicity and giving necessary training to them in managing footwear enterprises ;
- (b) to identify the potential artisans to work under these entrepreneurs and cover them with necessary training under the regular Schemes of TALCO or under the same, entrepreneurse
- (c) to assist the entrepreneur in securing assistance from State Financial Institutions, Banks, Special Components Plans, etc. ;
- (d) to support the total capital cost with reasonable subsidy from TALCO's own fund.

- (e) to provide the entrepreneurs with the designs and the patterns free of cost ;
- (f) to support the production with supply of raw materials from TALCO's Raw Materials Banks ;
- (g) to support the production facilities with the various services from the Common facility Centres for footwear and leather goods at reasonable rates ;
- (h) to sustain quality production with quality control and other technical extension work by qualified technical experts from TALCO and other agencies ; and
- (i) to secure orders for the products and production by the entrepreneurs for atleast five years.

The entrepreneur will be expected to bring a limited capital but substantial expertise either in the footwear technology or industrial entrepreneurship. He would be linked to TALCO till such time the repayment of loan to the financial institutions are reasonably serviced.

Entrepreneurs involvement.

It is proposed to utilize the funds available under the Special Component Plan to a large extent for this Scheme. The SCA assistance is at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per worker to be gainfully employed. Since the Scheme envisages a continued gainful employment to 30 persons at the rate of 15 per unit, the total assistance eligible under this scheme would work out to Rs. 7.50 lakhs (for two units for 30 people). After the training is over, the trained persons will be given the machineries purchased for the Scheme, as subsidy with which they can arrange for the production programmes. The working capital need would also be arranged through Banks by TALCO, to be paid to the trained people on their account.

Special Component plant.

It is proposed to develop two such centres in Tamil Nadu during 1986-87. The special component Plan assistance sought for would be Rs. 7.50 lakhs and the total cost of the scheme would be Rs. 14 lakhs.

8. TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION.

During the VII Five Year Plan there is likely to be tremendous development in dairy farming in the country with the object of supplying people in all parts of the country with good quality milk and dairy products. This growth will necessitate installation of new dairy equipments. Tansi proposes to manufacture Dairy Equipments with the technical know-how obtained from outside consultants. The scheme will help Tansi to gain rich experience needed in sophisticated fabrication as a matter of diversification from the existing lines of production, making fuller use of the available basic fabrication facilities in TANSI.

Scheme for the Manufacture of Dairy Equipment.

The total capital out lay is estimated at Rs. 26.00 lakhs to be met out of the Government share capital assistance. The scheme will be implemented in a period of 2 years commencing from 1986-87 in three units of Tansi viz. Tansi Sheet Pressing Works, Guindy, Tansi Fabrication Works, Rajapalayam and Tansi Steel and Brass Works, Kumbakonam. The additional employment potential of the scheme is estimated at 29.

Tansi has to enter into more sophisticated lines of production using TIG, MIG and Submerged Arc Welding techniques and also Radiographically tested fabrication as diversification from the existing lines of production with a view to have sustained market in future for the fabricated items. The scheme proposed will help Tansi to gain the much needed experience in the sophisticated fields of fabrication. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in Tansi Structural Works, unit at Trichy which will be geared to take up these fabrication works by imparting intensive training to staff and workers in the sophisticated field of fabrications.

Scheme for the Manufacture of pressure vessels, Heat Exchangers etc, at Tansi Structural Works, Trichy.

The total capital out lay is estimated at Rs. 80.00 lakhs to be met out of share capital assistance from Government.

The additional employment potential is estimated at 198. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the period of 3 years commencing from 1986-87 with the technical know-how to be obtained from outside consultants.

With a view to utilise the existing capacity in the Tansi Sheet Pressing Works, Guindy and Tansi Electrical Works, Guindy and to cater to the needs of TNEB in the wake of enormous growth concerned with power distribution, a scheme for the manufacture of Distribution trans-

Scheme for the Manufacture of Distribution Transformers upto 250 kva.

State capital subsidy and special subsidy scheme.

This special scheme introduced in the year 1981 was taken up for implementation by SIPCOT from 1982-83 as an Agent of Government of Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme, industries in the notified backward areas (24 taluks) not covered by Central Subsidy Scheme (33 taluks) are entitled to 15 per cent of the fixed assets created subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs. The special subsidy scheme is meant for units set up in certain categories of industries like Electronics, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and Automobile ancillaries set up in areas other than those covered by Central Subsidy and State Subsidy Schemes. Such units are entitled to Special subsidy to the extent of 10 per cent of fixed assets or Rs. 20,000 per employee subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh.

Since most of the existing complexes are covered by Central Subsidy Scheme, only units set up in Gummidipoondi and other places notified by the Government will be covered under the State Subsidy Scheme.

4. THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Assistance under special schemes.

The Corporation grants term loans for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments besides deferred payment guarantees and investment in shares of assisted units. It accords special priority to the Small Scale and Tiny Sector Units particularly those set up in backward and rural areas with a view to generate larger employment opportunities in these areas. Assistance is given to small scale units and backward areas on concessional terms such as low rate of interest, minimum security margin, liberal repayment period, etc. The assistance is available not only for starting new industries but also for expansion diversification modernisation etc., of existing units as well. The amount of assistance ranges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

Assistance to Small Scale Industries and Tiny Sector Industries

With a view to generating more employment opportunities and encouraging first generation entrepreneurs, the Corporation has maintained a specific thrust on the rapid development of Small Scale Industries. The Small Scale and Tiny Sector together have availed assistance to the extent of Rs. 62.69 crores compared with Rs. 53.53 crores in the previous year registering a rise from 90 per cent to 92 per cent of the total assistance sanctioned.

Assistance under Special Schemes.

The Corporation provides liberal assistance for the promotion of self employment opportunities through special schemes. Under the Scheme the Transport operators claim a considerable portion of assistance. The maximum loan available under Registered Medical Practitioners has been enhanced from Rs. 2.00 lakhs to Rs. 15.00 lakhs by which an increased response is anticipated this year. The Corporation has been appointed as agents by IDBI for sanction of seed capital assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs, which will further enhance the assistance under the Scheme. The employment generated by the assisted units till 1984-85 aggregates to 2,00,852 nos.

Assistance to Backward Areas.

The Corporation continues to provide incentives to Industry in the backward areas including concessional interest rates, reduction in minimum margins, extended period of repayment of loan, etc. The Corporation has also been disbursing State and Central Government subsidies since 1983 and the total amount disbursed till now is 396.27 lakhs. During the year 1984-85, the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 25.47 crores to industries in backward areas as against Rs. 24.57 crores sanctioned last year.

Madras Urban Development Project (MUDP-II)

A part of the Madras Urban Development Project Phase II has been entrusted to the Corporation with MMDA/Housing Board. Under the Scheme, financed by the World Bank, it has been proposed to establish 150 industrial units in serviced plots at Mogappair near Madras. The units will be financed by the Corporation and infrastructure provided by M. M. D. A. As this is a time bound programme to be finished by 1986, work is proceeding at a fast pace and the Corporation is now actively involved in selecting entrepreneurs for the purpose. Eighty - nine entrepreneurs have already been interviewed and selected.

Increased Assistance to Hotel Project.

In accordance with the findings of a Special study conducted for assessing the scope of hotel industry in Tamil Nadu, the Corporation is continuing to assist Hotel Projects in Tamil Nadu on merits of each case. Accordingly during the year 1984-85, the Corporation has assisted 34 nos. of Hotel projects to the tune of Rs. 297.00 lakhs as against Rs. 161.00 lakhs for 15 nos. in the year 1983-84.

An amount of Rs. 610.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 80.00 lakhs goes for development of Industries in backward areas under Small Scale Industries.

5. TAMILNADU SALT CORPORATION LTD.

The Salt Corporation is continuously incurring loss year after year in view of the locational disadvantage of the salt complexes, non-availability of infrastructural and other facilities and there is no internal accrual to invest for the various facilities which are very essential for the proper functioning of the projects. During the year 1985 (upto 31st August 1985) the production achievements in respect of both the projects are indicated below :—

	Production	Sales
	(In M.T.)	
Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex	.. 27160	19768
Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project	.. 6403	1047

The production in Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project, Thambikotta was affected due to intermittant rains in January—February and from April to August 1985. However, the project achieved a production of 6403 M.T. upto 31st August 1985.

However, funds are required to meet the various needs such as formation of bund work, installation of Electric motor wherever necessary, improvements of roads, labour welfare amenities such as rest shed, drinking water supply etc. An amount of Rs. 30'00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

6. ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMILNADU LIMITED.

ELCOT encourages private parties, in particular technocrats, to take to entrepreneurship through its joint ventures. ELCOT contributes 26 per cent to the equity of such joint ventures while the private entrepreneur and his associates contribute 25 percent. The balance is open for public subscription. Smaller projects as well as other project till they go public subscription are financed on 50:50 ratio by ELCOT and the promoter as an interim measure. This arrangement helps ELCOT to optimally marshal managerial, technical and financial resources in the State for maximising the development thrust. Besides setting up its own ventures, ELCOT thus serves to catalyse investments.

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The role of TALCO in developing entrepreneurs under this Scheme would be as follows ;—

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It is proposed to utilize the funds available under the Special Component Plan to a large extent for this Scheme. The SCA assistance is at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per worker to be gainfully employed. Since the Scheme envisages a continued gainful employment to 30 persons at the rate of 15 per unit, the total assistance eligible under this scheme would work out to Rs. 7.50 lakhs (for two units for 30 people). After the training is over, the trained persons will be given the machineries purchased for the Scheme, as subsidy with which they can arrange for the production programmes. The working capital need would also be arranged through Banks by TALCO, to be paid to the trained people on their account.

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Scheme for the Manufacture of Dairy Equipment.

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Scheme for the Manufacture of pressure vessels, Heat Exchangers etc, at Tansi Structural Works, Trichy.

The total capital out lay is estimated at Rs. 80.00 lakhs to be met out of share capital assistance from Government.

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With a view to utilise the existing capacity in the Tansi Sheet Pressing Works, Guindy and Tansi Electrical Works, Guindy and to cater to the needs of TNEB in the wake of enormous growth concerned with power distribution, a scheme for the manufacture of Distribution trans-

Scheme for the Manufacture of Distribution Transformers upto 250 kva.

former up to 250KVA is proposed to be implemented in TANSI with technical assistance obtained from outside consultants during the period of 2 years commencing from 1986-87. The total outlay of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 24.50 lakhs. The additional employment potential is estimated at 56.

A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

9. TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED.

NARRATIVE NOTES.

All the Schemes proposed for the year 1985-86 are continued during 1986-87 also except item Industrial Estate, Thirumazhisai :

A provision of Rs. 40.02 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Establishment of Industrial Estate at Thirumazhisai

It is proposed to start an Industrial Estate at Thirumazhisai on the model of Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam to develop small industries for manufacture of heavy clay products. Ten acres of land available for the Brick Plant will be utilised for the Estate. The small scale industries will manufacture hollow blocks, hurdies, ceiling blocks, flooring tiles, facing tiles, weather course tiles, etc. The Industrial Estate will consist of Service Centre, Kilns and other machineries for processing of heavy clay. The raw materials, technical guidance and firing facilities will be provided by TACEL. The scheme will cost Rs. 75 lakhs. The scheme will create employment to about 500 people. The annual sales realisation will be to a value of Rs. 50 lakhs. The profit is estimated to be about 10 per cent on the investment.

Establishment of Industrial Estate, Omalur.

On the experience gained in running the Industrial Estate, Vridhachalam, it is proposed to start another Industrial Estate in Omalur in Salem district. Quartz and Feldspar are available in plenty in Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks in Salem district. The required clay can be obtained from Neyveli. Omalur is the most backward area. Starting an Industrial Estate will create employment opportunities to the people who live below poverty line in the area. The estate will have 10 industrial sheds. The existing Ceramic Centre will be converted as Service Centre for rendering service to the small-scale industries. The small-scale industries will manufacture cheap crockery, light refractories and specialised jars which are in great demand. Products can be fired in the open type tunnel kiln and D.D.Kilns. The cost of the scheme is about 75 lakhs. Employment to about 250 people will be created by this scheme. The annual sales realisation will be Rs. 20 lakhs. Profit of 15 per cent on investment is anticipated.

Manufacture of machines required for Ceramic Industry.

There is no unit in India manufacturing machineries for Ceramic Industry on par with international standards. Hence most of the machineries have to be imported from Germany, Japan or Italy. One of the major reasons for under-development in India is, the lack of proper and updated machineries. Existing Ceramic Industry in India require modernisation. By setting up this project, standard machinery can be manufactured and supplied to the Ceramic industry to flourish in India. We have got all the Engineering infrastructural facilities in India for the manufacture of these machines. We have to import the technical know-how only. As these machineries are different in nature and that the investment required is also on the high side no private unit can embark on this venture. It is therefore, proposed to locate the proper foreign technology, enter into an agreement, locate the local Engineering Company for joint partnership and entrust the scheme. To start with, the project will start manufacture of machineries required for the Stoneware Pipes.

Ceramic in Electronic Industries

The demand for electronic components such as Ceramic coils, resistors, capacitors, etc. is more in India due to vigorous development of electronic industries. Further, the other products like Ceramic Wafers, ceramic rods, special sizes of ceramic pipes, special ceramic tools are also required for electronic Industries. At present these are imported from Germany, Korea, Japan and China. These could be considered for manufacture in India.

The multilayer ceramic caapacitors project would cost about Rs. 5 crores. As such this may be started in Joint Sector by TACEL. This project has got employment potential for 500 persons.

Modernisation of crockery unit in TaceI

The excess workers in Art Pottery, Vridhachalam, have been diverted to a new tableware unit and wherein they were asked to manufacture crockery. But some additional equipment are required for production of high quality crockery, decoration, etc. Installation to the value of Rs. 10 lakhs are proposed to be installed in the unit during the VII Plan to increase the production of the unit by 2 M.Ts. per month. The annual sales realisation is estimated at Rs. 24 lakhs with 25 per cent profit or investment.

The recent innovation of using ceramic fibres in the various types of kilns show a saving in fuel by about 30 per cent which is the need of the hour in Indian Industrial Field. Every Industry in future would be using ceramic fibres wherever the refractory bricks are being used now. At present the major requirement of ceramic fibres are being imported from U.K., West Germany, etc. Annual demand for this project is in the order of 1,000 M.Ts. for whole India. One private unit with annual capacity of 500 M.Ts. has already been set up at Ranipet.

Manufacture of
Ceramic fibres.

When the project report is finalised the possibility of expanding the capacity of the above private unit or putting up a new unit in Joint Sector will be decided. The scheme is estimated to create employment to about 100 persons. As the investment involved will be Rs. 400 lakhs it is proposed to start the project in Joint Sector after the project and feasibility reports are approved by the Government.

CONVERSION OF BRICK PLANT UNIT GLAZED WALL TILE UNIT IN JOINT SECTOR AT THIRUMAZHISAI.

Scheme is proposed to be completed in 1985-86 and not continued in 1986-87.

Messrs. Sakthi Sugars Limited are desirous of setting up a vitrified floor and wall tile unit near Bhavani. The cost of the project is estimated around Rs. 700 lakhs. They propose to enter into technical collaboration both for supply of plant and technical know-how with an Italian firm. The floor and wall tiles have a good market potential in India. The required raw materials like Kaoline, Clay, Quartz, Feldspar, Dalamite, etc., are available in Tamil Nadu in large quantities. As TACEL is already dealing in ceramics, they feel that it would be of profitable if the vitrified floor and wall tile unit is started in Joint sector with us. The proposed unit will manufacture 16,000 tonnes of tiles per annum. The land will be provided by Sakthi Sugars Limited. They also prepared to provide Biogas from the Sugar Plant for fuel economy. They are also willing to provide all facilities like water, workshop, transport and manpower as required from time to time.

Manufacture of vitri-
fied floor and wall
tile unit Joint sector
in Periyar district.

Initially, TACEL had to invest a sum of Rs. 46 lakhs for preparing project report and starting of the joint sector unit. The rest of the amount will be met from Messrs. Sakthi Sugars Public Shares and loans from financial institutions.

10. MADRAS EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE.

In September 1983, the Government of India have conveyed their decision to set up an Export Processing Zone at Madras near Meenambakkam Airport in Tamil Nadu with a view to promote export from the region. This is a Government of India scheme. The main features of the project will be—

- (i) It will be entirely export oriented. The unit admitted into the Zone will be obliged to export 100 per cent of their production.
- (ii) The units in the Zone will be given certain facilities and concessions in the matter of import of raw materials, components, capital equipments, etc.

The following sites have been inspected by the State Government officials along with the Government of India Officials for the above zone:

1. The site at Gowl Bazaar ;
2. The site at Gerugambakkam and Kolapakkam Village in Sriperumbudur taluk.
3. The site at Kadaperi, Chitlapakkam and Thiruneermalai Villages of Saidapet taluk near T. B. Sanatorium.

The site near T. B. Sanatorium, Tambaram has been selected for the purpose.

It has been decided to acquire the lands at Saidapet taluk in Chengalpattu District as detailed below ;

Name of the Village.	Extent available							
	Wet.		Dry.		Poramboke.		Total.	
	Ac.	Ct.	Ac.	Ct.	Ac.	Ct.	Ac.	Ct.
1. Kadaperi	114	15	18	92	88	10	221	17
2. Thiruneermalai ..	31	36	4	17	33	53	69	06
3. Pallavaram .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	70	7	70
	145	51	23	09	129	33	297	93

The Government also issued instructions that an extent of 150 acres of Government land adjoining the T. B. Sanatorium, Tambaram may be transferred in favour of State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited for being placed under the disposal of the Government of India. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores towards the cost of acquisition of lands for the Export Processing Zone. 40 per cent of the cost of the land will have to be paid by the Government of India while taking over the land and the balance costs of land be paid annually as lease rent for 99 years with 10 per cent interest.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have nominated State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited as an agency for developing the land intended for Free Trade Zone. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

20. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

I. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Considering the need for encouraging more and more electrical and electronics industries in Tamil Nadu, Government have sanctioned establishment of a Developed Plots Estate near Lattice Bridge on the Mahabalipuram Road at a cost of Rs. 39.00 lakhs. About 105.94 acres of land was acquired and divided into 174 plots and were allotted to entrepreneurs. Since the demand for the plots has increased, Government have issued orders for acquiring a further extent of 150 acres of land adjacent to the Estate. The land acquisition in Neelangarai and Palavakkam villages is in progress.

Developed plots Estates for Electrical & Electronics Instruments in Madras.

Further development works at Perungudi are in progress. The provision of Rs. 9.07 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs. 12.61 lakhs in 1986-87 are made towards developmental works, providing street lights, etc.

In G.O. Ms. No. 666, Industries, dated 17th April 1980, Government have established Industrial Estates at Coimbatore and Madurai. 13.46 acres in Coimbatore, and 35.37 acres of land in Madurai were acquired. In Coimbatore, the land acquired has been developed and sliced into 24 plots and have been allotted. In Madurai land is being developed.

Functional Industrial Estates for Electrical & Electronic Instruments at Coimbatore and Madurai.

Coimbatore, being a growth Centre for Electronics, the basic infrastructure to encourage electronic industry, has to be expanded. With this end in view, it is proposed to acquire and develop about 30 acres of land for allotment to prospective entrepreneurs in this field. An amount of Rs. 11.38 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for this and other development works such as street lights, etc.

Government in G.O. Ms. No. 604, Industries, dated 23rd May 1983, sanctioned construction of additional sheds in the TACEL Industrial Estate, Virudhachalam to cater to the needs of Ceramic industries in the area. The construction of the sheds is being done by the Superintending Engineer (Construction) of this Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.73 lakhs. The works are under progress. In respect of 'B' type sheds, A. C. shed roofing has been completed and inside plastering work is in progress. In respect of 'C' type sheds, they have been raised up to roof level and erection of trusses is in progress. In respect of inexpensive sheds the building has been structurally completed plastering work is in progress. Provision of Rs. 5.95 lakhs in Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87 towards the balance of construction work.

Construction of Additional sheds in TACEL Estate at Virudhachalam.

Salem has been identified for the growing Centre for Electronics in view of the fact that this area is having an Engineering College and a Women Polytechnic, from where a large number of Graduates and Diploma holders are coming out every year and seek employment. Therefore, to provide a basic infrastructure an Industrial Estate, exclusively for electronic industries, has been proposed.

Establishment of Electronic Estate at Salem.

An extent of 29 acres of land has since been identified and taken possession by this Department and the proposals for the development of the land and construction of sheds have been submitted to Government. Orders of Government are awaited. The provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs in Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Rs. 31.00 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87 is for the development of land, development and construction of six sheds initially during 1986-87.

It is proposed to develop the Electronic Industrial Estate at Hosur, by acquiring 25 acres of land (at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs) and developing it and to establish an Electronic Industrial Estate at Vellore at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs by acquiring about 10 acres of land and developing it.

The T. I. Sections with library disseminate information to the Industrialists and prospective entrepreneurs. These sections, have library containing technical books on Science, Technology Management, Technical Journals, Industrial Information Digests, and Journals Highlighting Policies of the Central Government. They have also got project profiles on S.S.I. and details of S.I. specifications for various products. These sections are functioning at Guindy, Ambattur, Madurai, Pettai, Katpadi, Trichirappali, Coimbatore and Salem.

Technical Information Section in the Industrial Estates.

During 1986-87, T.I. Section are proposed to be started in three districts to be chosen from out of 10 districts that do not have such facilities so far, namely, Nilgiris, Periyar, Dharmapuri, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Ramnathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thever, Kamaraj, Pudukkottai and Kanyakumari districts at a cost of about Rs. 4.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 4.19 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Laboratory for Testing certification and Product Development Facilities for Electronic industry in Madras.

This Laboratory was established with equipments and sophisticated machines for testing the products of small scale industries. The State Government have provided land and building to this Laboratory at a cost of about Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Government of India have provided various testing equipments to a value of about Rs. 27.00 lakhs. This is a servicing unit for the benefit of small scale industrial units in the State. The testing is conducted conforming to the L.S.I. and other standards of specifications and certificates are given to the manufacturers. During 1986-87 it is proposed to construct a shed for impact testing machine and purchase a cold chamber.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to establish an Electronic Product Development and Training Centre at Salem. The Centre will design and develop electronic components and devices, assembles/sub-assembles and improve the quality of existing products manufactured in S.S.I. Sector. This Centre will also impart training in designing and development of products, mounting of components on printed circuit boards, testing of products as per relevant specifications. This centre will also undertake import of prototypes of products, trace circuitry, identify components manufacturing process and popularise these items among the entrepreneurs. The total cost of this scheme will be about Rs. 16.00 lakhs. Initially a provision of Rs. 7.70 lakhs is made during 1986-87.

Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kakkalur.

The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kakkalur was established during 1972. This laboratory offers complete testing facilities for 37 items and partially for another 160 items. In view of the existing trend for modernisation and sophistication in testing equipments, it is proposed to purchase advanced digital models with more pronounced accuracy in this Centre. A provision of Rs. 5.01 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Data Bank and consultancy service for Chemical Industries Guindy.

There is an increasing demand from industries in Ceramics, rubber, organic chemicals, etc., for quicker and more accurate analysis in the light of technical advancement. Hence it was proposed to equip the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory with sophisticated special equipments in the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory. The Government have accordingly sanctioned purchase of equipments for a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Action has been taken to purchase.

Gas Chromotograph and Atomic AG. Surplus Spectrophotometer.

Action has been taken to import the equipment. An amount of Rs. 7.01 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Data Bank and Information Centre for Electrical and Electronic Industries.

The Data Bank and Information Centre has been functioning from the year 1974 in the Electronics Wing of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce offering basic information, library and entrepreneurial guidance services to the entrepreneur. At present, all the activities are being carried on manually. With increasing volume of data and diverse information needs the present infrastructure of the Data Bank needs to be strengthened with additional input of manpower. Hence it was proposed to have upgradation of the Data Bank at a cost of Rs. 6.74 lakhs and the provision was made in the Budget for 1985-86, and the same outlay has been repeated for 1986-87 also.

Establishment of a Raw Material Depot.

Electronic Industries depend on import of raw materials. It is proposed to establish a Raw Material Depot in the Intronic Estate, Madras to offer credit facilities to the maximum of one month and supply raw materials to entrepreneurs. The Depot will enroll members among SSI Units by prescribing a subscription and security deposit and ascertain the needs of the SSI Units based on their approved production programme. The Depot will be made self-supporting by recovery of overheads on the sale of components by fixing a percentage service charge. The depot will also attend to guiding the electronic industry in the export of the goods and import of raw materials. An amount of Rs. 6.25 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87,

Establishment of Common Facility Centre.

Development of electronics largely depend on the facilities available in the matter of testing and calibration including environmental testing facilities during the initial set up of industries. These facilities at nominal rates will be made available to the SSI Units. This will encourage more units to make use of such facilities and avoid unnecessary investment by them in procurement of their own testing facilities. Identification of defects in the products at a nominal cost will also help the industry in perfecting their products and help maintaining the quality.

During 1986—87, it is proposed to offer great facilities in the matter of testing during and after manufacture of products to know and certify the quality of the end products. These facilities involve investment of large amounts of finance, which are not within the reach of SSIs., particularly Technocrats. Therefore it will be difficult for them to have these facilities individually. It is also necessary to ensure periodical calibration of all test equipments by the entrepreneurs to maintain quality. These facilities are proposed to be made available at common Facility Centre, Hosur, where there is a demand for this. A provision of Rs. 12.52 lakhs is made for the scheme during year 1986—87.

Tamil Nadu has large resources of talented technical manpower. To harness and utilise it in the field of production it is necessary to train these technically qualified persons in the latest techniques involved in the manufacture of electronic products, so that they could take up self-employment even in the absence of any large scale electronic industries in the State. Therefore it is proposed to start a centre for development of electronics at Tirchirappalli to impart necessary training. This centre when it comes up will be able to attract more entrepreneurs and offer them the process, knowhow for products having good market and at the same time offer the technical knowledge.

Establishment of Electronic Product Development and Training Centre.

A provision of Rs. 6.70 lakhs was made in Revised Estimate 1985—86. The scheme will be implemented on receipt of sanction orders from Government. An amount of Rs. 9.60 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate 1986—87.

The Department has been sanctioning loans up to April 1972 to Small Scale and Cottage Industries under State aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V 1923) and rules framed thereunder to set up new industries to develop existing industries towards purchase of land, construction of building, etc.

Advances under Special Laws (State aid to Industries] to aid S.S.I. in Private Sector.

From April 1972 SIDCO is granting loans to Registered Small Scale Industries. The amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate 1985—86 and Budget Estimate 1986—87 is for disbursement of share capital loan to the members of the Industrial Cooperative Societies under the control of this Department. The loan given to the members will be contributed by them as their share capital in the societies.

Government of India have issued quality control orders in the year 1981 for household electrical appliances for implementation by the State Governments. In this Centre, details of manufacture of the electrical appliances are collected for registration. Action is taken to make this centre full-fledged by procuring test equipments and sophisticated machineries. The provision of Rs. 5.32 lakhs made in the budget is for equipments and salaries.

Quality Control Centre, Coimbatore.

District Industries Centres have been set up and are functioning in 14 districts all over Tamil Nadu. They are to perform departmental functions for the promotion of small and village industries and they provide assistance and support for existing and new industries in the State. The Centrally sponsored self employment programme for the educated unemployed youth which is in existence is being continued with the concurrence of the Government of India. The statements given below show the progress made by these centres throughout the State (upto 31st March 1985). An amount of Rs. 1,32.15 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

District Industries Centres.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING SELF EMPLOYMENT TO EDUCATED UN-EMPLOYED YOUTH—PROGRESS REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD UPTO 31ST MARCH 1985.

Serial number and name of the DIC.	Physical Target as fixed by G.O.I.	Applications sent to Banks by the D.I.Cs. duly recommended by Task Forces.		Applications sanctioned by banks.	
		Units.	Amount.	Units.	Amount.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
1 Chengalpattu at Kancheepuram	2,795	3,594	798.85	3,278	635.50
2 North Arcot at Vellore	2,600	3,791	920.24	2,683	561.55
3 South Arcot at Vellore	1,100	1,452	303.40	1,081	224.39
4 Salem	1,750	2,285	489.45	1,785	348.63
5 Dharmapuri	650	764	143.01	588	105.59
6 Coimbatore including Nilgiris	2,850	4,390	773.87	2,869	536.96
7 Periyar at Erode	1,300	1,420	297.30	1,007	196.37
8 Tiruchirappalli	1,425	1,781	308.50	1,281	232.48
9 Pudukkottai	650	839	161.36	657	117.00
10 Thanjavur	1,100	936	191.25	1,182	223.48
11 Madurai	2,150	2,693	511.31	2,236	437.37
12 Ramanathapuram	1,730	2,109	335.09	1,738	272.25
13 Tirunelveli	1,300	2,061	428.12	1,361	269.56
14 Kanniyakumari at Nagercoil	300	487	84.26	351	58.16
Total	21,700	28,602	5,746.01	22,084	4,216.94

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST APRIL 1984 TO 31ST MARCH 1985.

Serial number and district.	S.S.I. Registration Certificate issued.		Employment generated.	Handicrafts Units.		Financial assistance through Banks.		Financial assistance with the financial institutions.	
	Perma- nent. (2)	Tempo- rary. (3)		Registered (5)	Employ- ment. (6)	Units. (7)	Amount. (8)	Units. (9)	Amount. (10)
1 Coengalpattu ..	861	3,047	6,539	16	55	3,217	584.88	240	385.24
2 Dharmapuri ..	258	1,347	1,552	380	1,020	29	2.86	41	147.39
3 Kanniyakumari ..	249	825	5,913	378	776	258	34.65	55	17.18
4 Pudukkottai ..	387	599	1,545	..	..	..	..	106	22.41
5 Ramanathapuram	501	1,582	3,184	155	252	3	1.33	54	4.66
6 Salem	879	2,871	2,357	406	1,281	23	22.51	60	107.80
7 South Arcot ..	472	825	2,078	490	1,000	3	0.49	582	53.80
8 Tirunelveli ..	704	3,159	5,222	448	802	101	6.74	106	94.73
9 Coimbatore ..	2,071	3,563	8,332	472	1,180	16	2.30	1,509	99.86
10 Madurai	800	3,299	485	701	1,474	130	79.87	143	90.30
11 North Arcot ..	531	2,109	3,178	368	2,466	19	2.50	219	174.38
12 Periyar	593	1,152	2,160	54	254	32	11.83	79	86.61
13 Thanjavur ..	545	1,116	1,368	151	423	7	1.60	126	51.60
14 Tiruchirappalli ..	743	1,315	2,354	403	806	..	..	146	121.27
Total ..	9,594	26,809	46,267	4,422	11,789	3,838	751.56	3,466	1,457.23

Strengthening of staff for Electronic Branch of central Office and Training of Officers and Technical staff.

Electrical and Electronic Wing of the Directorate started functioning from 1967. There are more than 13 ongoing schemes functioning at various Centres and eleven new schemes have been proposed for 1986-87. Every year, there will be more schemes in Electronics in view of the great potential of this industry in the coming years. There are no adequate staff in the headquarters to handle the correspondence and monitor the above schemes. The Electronic Branch is also entrusted with the responsibility of approving the production programmes of all the electronic industries in the State. Since this work involves technical reports to Government and other authorities at various levels, a technical Assistant with necessary supporting staff is proposed for 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 4.65 lakhs. However the expenditure during 1986-87 will be restricted to Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Technology in the Electrical and Electronic field is fast developing in this country and therefore the necessity has arisen for advanced training of the officers and technical staff in the Electrical and Electronics Wing of this Department in up-to-date technology, methodology and topics.

In order to get up-to-date knowledge of techniques and procedures, it is proposed to send the officers and technical staff of the Electrical and Electronic Branch to the various training courses offered by noted institutions like the C.I.L. E.T.D.C., Bangalore, National Test House, Calcutta, I.S.I., Delhi, E.T.D.C., Bombay, E.C.I.L., Hyderabad, etc.

The total cost of the scheme will be about Rs. 2.00 lakhs of which Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for the year 1986-87.

Setting up of a Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Development centre.

There is an imperative need to set up a Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Development Centre in our State to fulfil the following tasks.

1. to act as a nodal agency for gathering information about the project profiles and various concessions and assistances available for setting up of new industries and update the information on incentives and assistances available.

2. to disseminate information to various technical institutions and DICs. and to conduct short-term E.D.P. for technical personnel ;

3. to ensure that the trainees select a viable project before they complete their training ;

4. to monitor and follow up the progress of units set up by such trained personnel ;

5. to assist the D.I.Cs, and other agencies to organise E.D.P.Ss., at District level etc.,

In order to implement the above it is necessary to have a team of well qualified personnel in various disciplines to be appointed for this Centre. It is therefore proposed to utilise the services of one Mechanical Engineer, one Chemical Engineer for each disciplines of organic and inorganic chemistry, one electrical and electronic Engineer with one Section Officer and four Assistants. The total cost involved will be in the order of about Rs. 14.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for 1986-87.

Auto Ancillary Development centre Madras.

The development objects of this Project is to assist the Government of India in achieving national objectives of accelerating industrial growth by providing improved infrastructural facilities to the Auto Parts Industry.

This project aims at establishing an Auto Parts Development Centre in or around Madras City which will design and develop automobile parts, improve quality of the existing products especially manufactured by SSI Sector, provide testing and evaluation facilities to automobile ancillary manufacturers initially it is meant for SSI Sector, but eventually this will be made available to medium and large scale sectors also.

The total estimated cost is Rs. 181.60 lakhs. The cost of land and building, will be borne by State Government, furniture and recurring expenses by Government of India, and the rest by Foreign Government. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Modern Tool Room and Training centre Coimbatore.

The aim of this Project is to contribute to the national objective of accelerating the growth of SSI in the State by way of imparting modern Technology, modern techniques to the SSIs.

Total cost of the project is Rs. 624.18 lakhs out of which State Government's contribution will be towards land and building, Government of India, will bear recurring expenditure; tools and fixtures, etc., and foreign Governments will bear the balance amount.

Receipt of Government of India's clearance of the scheme is awaited. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

The object of the scheme is to accelerate industrial growth through providing up-to-date testing facilities for the development of electric motors, pumps and diesel engines in and around Coimbatore. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 111.00 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 39.00 lakhs recurring. Government of Tamil Nadu will have to provide land and buildings to a tune of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The recurring expenditure will be provided by Government of India. The Federal Republic of Germany will assist the project with non-recurring expenditure, etc., as per their pattern of assistance. The project has been sent to Government of India for approval. A token provision may be made in 1986-87 towards cost of land and building. The centre will be managed by a registered society with governing council manned by the representative of Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Federal Republic Germany, etc.

Research and Development cell for Pumps and Motors at Coimbatore.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the scheme in 1986-87.

1. The economic surveys of each revenue district for the purpose of identification of industrial potential is not being done *systematically* and *regularly*. At present, the Director, Small Industries Service Institute is conducting such surveys at the specific request made by us occasionally. Consequently the reports prepared by the Small Industries Service Institute have become outmoded. In order to depict the latest industrial picture for each and every district economic surveys have to be conducted regularly atleast once in 2 years—1 year for the conduct of the survey and 6 months for the preparation of reports. Therefore, it is high time that we should ourselves undertake such area surveys with the help of our own staff in the districts.

Effective monitoring of various Programmes and strengthening of data bank.

2. No surveys on the various vital problems like finance, raw materials, infrastructural facilities, labour and marketing have so far been conducted by any Agency in our State; with the result we are not able to assess the actual difficulties faced by the small scale industrialists and suggest various means for the development in a systematic manner.

So, the necessity and urgency in conducting such sort of surveys is keenly felt by us.

3. As the present system of collecting production data for each financial year as per the guidelines prescribed by the Development Commissioner, New Delhi is not reflecting complete picture of production, etc., has only about 45 per cent of the registered units are covered by annual returns. With the result, the scientific assessment of trends in production could not be properly done. Hence, the Government of India themselves have suggested that the State Directorates of Industries conference held at New Delhi on 10th September 1982 to introduce a system of close and effective monitoring of registered units *every month* selected on a sampling basis. And, this suggestion of the Government of India was unanimously accepted by all the State Directors of Industries for immediate implementation.

As there is no proper machinery at present in the Directorate for closely and effectively monitor the various letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued to the large and medium industries by the Government of India in Tamil Nadu, the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, during the recent inspection of the Directorate, has suggested the creation of a monitoring cell with necessary required staff for the purpose. The provision of Rs. 6.45 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87 relates to salaries and furniture.

Government sanction from time to time staff assistance to deserving new Industrial Co-operative Societies. The cost of staff in such cases is borne by Government initially. This amount booked under this head.

Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to have one Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce for the newly formed Anna District, Dindigul, one productivity cell to look after development and productivity of Industrial Co-operative Societies, one Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce to monitor 17 Brick Workers Industrial Co-operative Societies of which 12 Societies have been formed with THADCO assistance, and for strengthening the administrative set up. The provisions of Rs. 6.88 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 relates to salaries only.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1454, S.W., dated 31st March 1983, 22 Adidraavidars Match Workers Industrial Co-operative Societies were sanctioned in Ottapidaram block of Tirunelveli District under the Cluster Programme of THADCO. THADCO have provided assistance to these Societies.

Accordingly 336 Adidraavidars were given training in match making and of the 22 societies, 18 societies have obtained L. 4 Licence and are ready to start production. The remaining 4 societies will also start functioning shortly. These workers Industrial Co-operative Societies have been attached to the nearby Bharathi Small Match Producers Service Industrial Cooperative Society which will look after the purchase of materials and marketing of the match boxes produced by these societies. It is seen that assistance so far given to these societies is not adequate. It

Assistance to Match Workers Industrial Co-operative Societies.

is necessary that Government share participation at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per society is extended to these units to start and continue their activities. To look after the affairs of these societies and to ensure satisfactory utilisation of funds sanctioned, it is necessary to have 4 Supervisors of Industrial Co-operative Societies. The total cost of this scheme will be Rs. 3.04 lakhs during 1986-87 and the same is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Coir Societies.

The provision in 1985-86 is for establishment of 5 curled coir societies, 3 defibering societies, 5 spinning societies, besides marketing assistance to Central Coir Marketing Society and revitalisation of existing societies. The societies have been organised and Government sanction has been received recently. Action has been taken to disburse the assistance sanctioned on receipt of report from the field officers. An amount of Rs. 16.30 lakhs and 0.01 lakh in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and Budget Estimate, 1986-87 are provided respectively.

Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in Guddalore area in the Nilgiris District.

In G.O. Ms. No. 821, Industries (SIH.2.) Department, dated 20th September 1985. Government have sanctioned share participation of Rs. 7,37,500 to the Frontier Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory Ltd., The Nilgiris District. The factory has already been commissioned with assistance from N.C.D.C. An amount of Rs. 7.38 lakhs in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and Rs. 0.01 lakh in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 are provided respectively.

Share participation in the Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited was started in 1961 to provide the required Industrial finance to the Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of the Industries Directorate. The Bank has been raising resources from the public, its members, and the Government in view of reluctance on the part of the Central Co-operative Banks to provide Industrial credit. The Government participation in the share capital is Rs. 143.30 lakhs. The bank has paid dividends to Government totalling Rs. 37.44 lakhs upto 1983-84.

The Bank has recently decided to finance the Industrial Cooperative Societies formed with the assistance of the backward class corporation. Besides the above, the Bank has already introduced a scheme of financing weaker section of societies started for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward class people at the rate of 8 per cent interest per annum. The Bank has applied for recognition to NABARD through the Government as it has become a central society. Once recognition is granted the Bank would be able to finance at reduced rates of interest which will invite greater demand from the Industrial Co-operative Societies. The Bank has already opened five regional offices at Kovilpatti, Sattur, Coonoor and Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

To meet the day-to-day credit needs of Industrial Co-operative Societies, the bank has to maintain heavy amount of the order of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the regional offices. These amount are diverted from the borrowing of the bank paying sizeable interest. If Government assistance in the form of share participation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is extended to the Bank, the balance retained in the branches need not be subjected to interest and the savings can be diverted to weaker sections of societies. An amount of Rs. 25.01 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Provision in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 relates to the following societies:—

Share participation in the Share capital structure of certain select Industrial Co-operative Societies.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1. Dindigul Lock Workers Industrial Co-operative Society	1.00
2. Sattur Bitumanised Paper Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society ..	0.50
3. Tannery Effluent Treatment Service Industrial Co-operative Society at Pernambut and Ambur at Rs. 5.00 lakhs each	10.00
4. Erode Bobbin Workers Industrial Co-operative Society	1.00
5. Tamil Nadu Dairy Equipments manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society Limited	1.50
6. Electrical and Electronics Industrial Co-operative Societies (five)	2.0
7. Organisation of an Industrial Co-operative Society for Geranium Growers' ..	1.00

Of these, Government sanction have been received for the first three items. Orders are awaited in respect of the others.

This Directorate has organised or has proposed to organise industrial co-operative societies for the weaker sections of the community. The trades like Polythene bag making, Polythene socks manufacture, building materials manufacture have vast scope with captive markets. These societies have to approach banks and financial institutions for loans and other facilities to create assets and working capital.

Hence it is proposed to expand their equity base to the required level in order to enable them to approach the financial institutions for funds. During 1986-87 the following industrial co-operative societies are proposed to be assisted:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Organisation of an Industrial Co-op. Society for co-extruded LDPE Film bags, tubes, etc.	2.00
2 Organisation of an Industrial Co-op. Apex Society for the Polythene Bag Workers' Industrial Co-op. Society.	2.00
3 State participation in the Share Capital structure of Tirunelveli Anna Margalir Polythene Industrial Co-op. Society.	1.00
4 State Participation in the Share Capital structure of Coimbatore District Gunny Bags Workers Industrial Co-op. Society, Pollachi.	0.10
5 State participation in the Share Capital structure of Dr. Shenoy Industrial Co-op. Aluminium Building Materials Factory, Thattaty, Kundrakudi Taluk.	1.00
6 State Participation in the Share Capital Structure of Kamaraj Polythene Socks Workers Industrial Co-op. Society, Athahgudi.	3.00
7 Anna Tamarind Kernal Powder manufacturing Industrial Co-op. Society Dharmapuri.	0.25
An amount of Rs. 9.35 lakh is provided for the scheme for the year 1986-87.	9.35

The Tamil Nadu Brick and Tile Manufacturers Service Industrial Co-op. Society and six other Small Scale Service Industrial Co-ops. in the Districts are engaged in the procurement and distribution of coal and coke to their members. They procure coal and coke from the collieries based on the sponsorship issued by the Director of Industries and Commerce. On account of transport difficulties due to paucity of wagons and the priority system adopted, the receipt of coal in Tamil Nadu is not proportionate to the demands. To obviate the above difficulties, Government have provided for the setting up of four coal dump yards at the Tamil Nadu Brick and Tile Workers Industrial Co-op. Societies in Madras and in the districts of Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai and Salem at a cost of Rs. 36.00 lakhs.

Financial Assistance to the existing coal and coke supply Industrial Co-operative Societies.

Government have been addressed for establishing a coal dump at Vellore through the North Arcot District Small Industries Service Industrial Co-op. Society.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to establish a similar Coal dump at Maduravayal through the existing Chegaplattu District Brick and Tile Manufacturers Service Society. For this a share participation of Rs. 8.01 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

There is very good scope for developing Coir industry in Tamil Nadu having more than 1.16 lakh hectares under coconut cultivation. In Tamil Nadu concentration is for brown fibre manufacture used in ropes, mats and matings. Due to severe competition from nylon ropes, there is urgent need for diversification in this industry. In this context it is proposed to have a Rubberised Coir Industrial Co-op. Society. There is good demand for rubberised Coir goods and there are only a handful of existing units making this type of coir.

Assistance to Coir Industrial Co-operative Society.

This State has entered the coir map of India comparatively at a later date than Kerala and the products produced here should be provided with necessary marketing infrastructure. Keeping this in view an apex society has been registered and it has three sales outlets in Madras. These outlets are small and cannot give adequate publicity to the coir product made. The apex society has to have modern and well furnished show rooms, stock adequate quantity of products and have outlets in other metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, to enable the society to accomplish the above tasks, it is necessary to create adequate equity base in the society for tapping institutional finance.

Government have already sanctioned share participation to three coir societies at Kollencode, Manakudy and Kumbakonam but no staff have been provided to these societies. Recently Coir societies at Kailayaram and Nirpalani have been organised for Scheduled Caste and the society required staff assistance.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to sanction the following assistance to these societies:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Establishment of Rubberised Coir Industrial Co-op. Society.. .. .	10.34
2. State participation in Tamil Nadu State Coir Marketing Industrial Co-op, .. Society.	5.00
3. Staff assistance to 5 Coir Societies	0.45
	15.79

An amount of Rs. 18.70 lakhs is made for the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

1. *The Madras Printers Service Industrial Co-operative Society :*

Assistance to Printers
Service Industrial
Co-operative
Societies.

This society is executing printing orders to Government Departments, Co-operative Institutions and other Corporations. The society is having sufficient orders on hand and there is also a proposal of taking paper distribution from Messrs. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited. To expand business the society requires Government share participation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

2. *The Chengalpattu District small Printers Service Industrial Co-operative Society Limited :*

The society is also executing Government orders and orders from Co-operatives and Government Corporations. In order to develop its business on large scale and to have sufficient working capital and borrowing power, the society requires share participation of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

3. *The Salem-Dharmapuri District Printers Service Industrial Co-operative Society:*

This society has proposed to put up a type foundry at a total cost of Rs. 12.40 lakhs. To implement the scheme the society is seeking finance from various sources like banks, members contribution and Government share participation of Rs. 1.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Nucleus Cell.

As a follow up to the census of SSI Units conducted in the year 1974 on All India basis, the 'Nucleus Cell' has been formed in the Directorate.

2. The Nucleus Cell is part of the scheme known as "Census-cum-Sample Survey" of registered Small Scale Industrial Units drawn up by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), New Delhi and got approved by the Central Planning Commission for uniform implementation in all the States. The object of the survey is to bring statistical data relating to Small Scale Industrial Units covered in the last census and to collect up to date statistics from Units registered after the census from 1st January 1974 onwards through a systematic collection of annual production returns and some supplementary information.

3. Of the three phases of the Census cum-Sample Survey (viz.) 1. Updating the frame, 2. Preparation of the list for the frame, 3. The actual collection of data on sample survey. The third phase of the survey of 7,152 units (6,344+808) have been completed in full on 30th September 1984 and the filled in Schedules forwarded to the Directors Small Industries Service Institute, Guindy, Madras-32 for further operation of pre-unching, etc., The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), New Delhi desires that supplementary frame lists for the subsequent years (i.e.) 1982-83 and 1983-84 should also be prepared and kept ready for further survey. Necessary action is now being taken in this regard. Further the followup action to be taken on the findings of the survey now conducted will have to be attended to by the Nucleus Cell staff during the Seventh Plan period.

Provision of Rs. 7.73 lakhs in the Budget 1986-87 is towards salaries.

This is a Government of India's Scheme with 100% Central aid implemented by the State Government from 1975-76 onwards. The scheme envisages financial assistance to the Engineer Entrepreneurs in the form of subsidy on the interest payable on loans if any taken by them from Banks, State Financial Corporations and other Financial Institutions. The subsidy is the amount of differences between interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum and the normal rate of interest charged by Financial Institutions. The provision of Rs. 0.12 lakh in the budget is towards subsidy.

Engineer Entrepreneurs Training Scheme.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15.40 lakhs in respect of Frontier Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory based on the N.C.D.C.s pattern of assistance.

Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories.

In respect of Kundah Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory for its modernisation a sum of Rs. 13.90 lakhs has been proposed based on the N.C.D.C's sanction order, and Government sanction for this amount is awaited.

This is a scheme for granting cash subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per S.S.I. Unit who obtained I.S.I. or other quality certification for their products. During 1984-85, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 2,000 each for 100 S.S.I. Units. An amount of Rs. 0.86 lakh was spent upto 31st March 1985.

Scheme for incentives Quality Certification of S.S.I. Units.

The provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs made for 1986-87 relates to subsidy expected to be granted to S.S.I. Units during 1986-87.

II. TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

A token provision of Rs. 1,000 is made towards share capital assistance. The said programme will be continued by raising finance from I.D.B.I. and other financing institutions.

Share Capital Assistance.

Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided as the number of Industries now applied for in the State Subsidy is on the increase.

Assistance for setting up of Industries in Backward Areas.

Under this scheme, new S.S.I. Units set up in the State, except in the Towns of more than three lakhs population and Madras City agglomerations within 15 Km. belt area, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem agglomerations with 8 Km. belt area will be eligible for the assistance. From 1st April 1985, the Scheme is being implemented by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce. A sum of Rs. 50.15 lakhs was disbursed to Small Scale Industries Units as I.S.F.T. Loan during 1984-85. During 1985-86 (upto 30th September 1985) a sum of Rs. 36.00 lakhs has been spent. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Assistance to SIDCO. Sales Tax Loan.

This scheme of Margin Money Assistance for the revival of sick units is in existence from 1979-80. From small beginning this scheme has been making steady progress. The number of Small Scale Units are in the increase in the State, there is likely to be an increase in the number of small scale units falling sick. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Assistance to SIDCO Margin Money for revival of Sick Units.

III. HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES.

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited has been provided with an amount of Rs. 2.01 lakhs in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for the following Schemes :—

1. Setting up of Raw material depot for Brass Bell Metal, Wood and Cane.
2. Opening of new showroom.
3. Construction of building for Showroom.
4. Setting up of craft museum.
5. Setting up of Design and Research Centre.
6. Housing scheme for Artisans.
7. Training for craftsman.
8. Procurement of articles directly from Artisans.
9. Subsidy for Exhibition participations.
10. Freight subsidy
11. Registration of Handicrafts units.
12. Component plan for S.C. and Sub-plan for Handicrafts Sector.

IV. HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

Relief to Handloom Weavers.

The establishment and Contingent charges incurred in connection with the implementation of the various expenditure incurred for the last 4 years is given below:—

Year.	Actual Expenditure.
(1)	(2)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1981-82	13.86
1982-83	18.74
1983-84	18.40
1984-85	31.52

Increased provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs in the Revised Estimate is for sanction of additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned in 1984-85 and Pay Fixation made consequent on the recommendations made by the 4th Pay Commission. Besides, 74 directly Recruited Handloom Inspectors are undergoing Training for a period of 12 months from 1st August 1985 in the Co-operative Training College at Madras and Madurai Hence an amount of Rs. 47.00 lakh is provided in Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

Expenditure on Organisation and Propaganda.

As the jurisdiction of the Kancheepuram and Tiruchirappalli circles was unwieldy comprising of Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot Districts and Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, South Arcot Districts respectively, it has been decided to reorganise by forming a new circle with headquarters at Vellore covering North Arcot and South Arcot Districts. Provision has been made for making Pay and Allowances to the staff transferred from the above two circles namely Kancheepuram and Tiruchirappalli in addition to Pay and Allowances for the newly sanctioned posts. The scheme for award of prizes to Handloom Exporters of Tamil Nadu has been extended by the Government. The Expenditure of Rs. 0.11 lakhs to be incurred annually. An amount of Rs. 2.58 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided in the Revised Estimate and Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth.

The actual expenditure incurred for the last three years is given below :

Year.	Actual expenditure.
	(RS. IN LAKHS).
1982-83	1,321.51
1983-84	1,235.77
1984-85	1,600.00

A provision of 10 crores is provided in Revised Estimate 1985-86 and for Budget Estimate 1986-87 also Rs. 10 crores is provided to clear all pending claims as well as anticipated claims for sales effected upto 31st March 1985 both by Primaries and also by Co-optex.

Subsidy Towards interest on Working Capital Loan.

The NBARD provides working capital finance through Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank and District Central Co-operative Banks for production and marketing activities of Weavers Co-operative Society. The rate of interest is 2½ per cent below the Bank Rate. The Central Co-operative Banks lend from their own resources also at the same concessional rate. The Central Co-operative Banks are therefore given a subsidy of 3 per cent towards the margin to enable them to lend to Weavers Co-operative Society at the concessional rate of interest. A subsidy of 1 per cent is given to Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank towards its margin for the NBARD finance to Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (Co-op'ex) at the same concessional rate. Actual expenditure incurred for the last 3 years is given below :

1982-83	129.21 lakhs
1983-84	91.89 ..
1984-85	100.00 ..

For 1986-87, a Budget provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made for the above purpose.

In view of the advantages of giving continuous employment and assured income to the Weavers the scheme has become very popular. Provision has been made for the employment of staff in Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies. The assistance is given to the Industrial Weavers Co-operative Society on a sliding scale basis. The societies will be given loan assistance at the rate of Rs. 3.57 lakhs each towards construction of worksheds, purchase of looms and share capital assistance to members. In all 1,200 looms will be brought into Co-operative fold. This is a centrally-sponsored scheme.

Assistance to Industrial weavers Co-operative Society.

Provision of Rs. 51 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for forming 14 Weavers Co-operative Societies.

With a view to provide financial assistance and to promote the Development of Handloom Industry outside the Co-operative fold, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation has been playing a remarkable role in providing loan to weavers outside the co-operative sector for production, processing and marketing of Handloom goods. The loan operation are increasing year after year. It has been proposed to start a Raw-Material Bank for benefit of Weavers Co-operative Societies. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made to strengthen the equity base of the Corporation during 1985-86 in order to raise its borrowing power.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation.

A token provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

According to the latest scheme of Housing and Urban Development Corporation, the cost of each house will be Rs. 12,000 and a sum of Rs. 1,000 will be subsidised by the State Government and a sum of Rs. 9,700 will be available as loan from HUDCO and the balance of Rs. 1,300 paid by the beneficiary members of the Weavers Co-operative Society concerned. It is proposed to construct 2,000 houses during the current financial year 1985-86. A subsidy of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made anticipating completion of 1,000 more houses during 1986-87.

Weavers Housing Scheme.

The Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme is being implemented in our state with effect from 15th October 1975 for the benefit of Handloom Weavers within Co-operative fold. Under this scheme, each weaver is contributing 6 paise for every rupee of wages and the State Government are contributing 3 paise for every rupee of wages and the total contributions are brought into a separate fund account with the Government and it bears interest at 7 per cent. Under this scheme if a weaver dies his nominee will get Rs. 3,000 from Life Insurance Corporation for which the State Government is contributing Rs. 15 per individual per annum as premium to the Life Insurance Corporation separately. Besides the total accumulation in his fund account. In addition the Co-oplex is given Rs. 2,000 per individual from 1st April 1985 synchronising with its Golden Jubilee Year Celebration.

Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme.

So far 1.06 lakhs Weavers have been brought into the scheme. During 1985-86, the scheme will be extended to cover 14,000 additional weavers. Hence an enhanced provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

This is a continuing scheme. With a view to enable the Weavers Co-operative Society to implement the scheme of modernising of looms in a substantial way, like installation of pedal looms, semi-automatic looms, take up motion attachment etc., the Government have sanctioned the scheme for providing loans and grants to these societies for this purpose. The financial assistance given to the societies is shared equally between State and Centre. For 1985-86, it has been proposed to spend Rs. 42 lakhs towards this scheme, to modernise 14,000 looms. The loan is interest bearing at 6½ per cent and repayable in 10 equal instalments after completion of one year from the date of issue of loan. A provision of Rs. 10.50 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

Schemes for Modernisation of Handlooms.

Financial assistance towards provision of share capital for purchase of improved appliances furniture etc., is provided for new Silk Weavers Co-operative Society at the time of formation. A sum of Rs. 225 is given as share capital loan to each Silk Weaver-member. The pattern of assistance for other approved items is as follows :

Silk and Art Silk Weavers Co-operative Society.

1. Appliances 75 per cent of subsidy.
2. Furniture : Lumpsum subsidy of Rs. 3,000.
3. Rent : Sliding scale at 100 per cent, 75 per cent, 50 per cent, 25 per cent.
4. Managerial cost : Sliding scale at 100 per cent, 66 2/3 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent.

As the demand for Silk Goods is increasing, new Silk Weavers Co-operative Society will be organised during the year 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Subsidy to Co-operative Central Banks towards loss sustained in the issue of working capital loan.

Losses arising out of non-recovery of working capital loans given by the Co-operative Central Banks to the Weavers Co-operative Societies are reimbursed to the extent of 90 per cent of the losses by the Government, under the Government guarantee scheme. The balance 10 per cent is shared by the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank and Central Co-operative Banks at 50 : 50 lakhs. The Government of India have already been addressed by the State Government to continue the scheme beyond 1st April 1979 indefinitely and to claim reimbursement from the block grant.

Actuals for 1980-81 to 1984-85 are as follows:

1980-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.26
1981-82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.87
1982-83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.42
1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.77
1984-85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.40

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme.

Assistance to Weavers Co-operative Societies.

A Handloom Weaver admitted as a member of the society is eligible for loan towards payment of initial share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 per member for cotton looms, Rs. 250 for silk and woollen weavers and Rs. 500, for Polyester blended weavers. Out of this amount, 90 per cent will be shared equally between the Central and State Governments. As per the funding pattern of the scheme, the weaver will subscribe 10 per cent of the face value of the share. An existing member is eligible for loan for strengthening his share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 150. The loan shall be repaid in four annual instalments.

	Year.				Actual Expenditure.
					(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1980-81	36.38
1981-82	47.28
1982-83	40.00
1983-84	47.70
1984-85	50.00
					<hr/> 221.36 <hr/>

As on 31st August 1985, 1,597 Weavers Co-operative Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu with a loom coverage of 3.82 lakhs as against the total handlooms of 5.56 lakhs in Tamil Nadu. During the last 5 years more than 1.50 lakhs looms have been brought into Co-operative fold giving financial assistance of Rs. 221.36 lakhs. It is proposed to increase the coverage of handloom weavers in Co-operative sector from the present level of 68 per cent to 75 per cent by the end of the VII Five-Year Plan period. It is proposed to enlist 20,000 weavers in the existing and new Weaver Co-operative Society during 1985-86. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 for the above purpose.

For 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made under this scheme. The physical target for 1986-87 is 25,000 looms.

PATTERN OF SCHEME

All potentially viable societies irrespective of the fact whether they are working on profit or loss are eligible for contribution of Government share capital upto a maximum Rs. 1.00 lakhs each. Cost is shared equally between Centre/State.

Actual Expenditure Incurred are as follows :—

					(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1980—81	..	..	..	..	40.78
1981—82	..	..	..	..	125.00
1982—83	..	..	..	..	110.00
1983—84	..	..	..	..	30.00
1984—85	..	..	..	..	30.00

State Participa-
tion in the
share capital
of Primary
Weavers Co-
operative
Societies (Co-
operative Co-
verage).

State participation in the share capital of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies is sanctioned in order to strengthen the equity base of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Society to enable them to borrow additional working capital to activate the idle looms and to increase production thereby. During the last 5 years 1,300 Weavers Co-operative Societies were benefitted under the scheme. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the revised estimate for 1985-86.

A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate 1986—87 for the above purpose.

In order to strengthen the share capital base of the Co-optex and to increase its borrowing power to enable it to provide increased marketing support to Primaries Rs. 100 lakhs under this scheme for 1984—85 was sanctioned by Government. The State Government/Centre have been investing in the share capital of the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. The total share capital investment in the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is Rs. 1,503.00 lakhs as on 31st March 1985.

Assistance to
Tamil Nadu
Handloom
Weavers Co-
operative
Societies.

A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1985—86 and the other half will be borne by the Centre (Rs. 75.00 lakhs).

A token provision has been made for 1986—87.

The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is the Head of the organisation assisted at the state- and district levels by the Administrative and Technical Officers who are in charge of administration of various Handloom Development Programmes. The entire state is divided into 10 circles each of which is under the administrative control of the Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles. It is proposed to form two new Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles circle offices at Vellore and Chidambaram by re-organising the existing Assistant Directors circles of Kancheepuram and Tiruchirappalli. There are about 1,597 weavers co-operative societies functioning with a loom coverage of 3.82 lakhs out of 5.56 Handlooms in Tamil Nadu i.e. 69 per cent has already been brought into Co-operative fold. Thus the National Target of 60 per cent been exceeded at the end of the 6th Plan itself.

Formation of one
Co-ordinating
Cell at Head-
quarters.

Co-optex, the Apex Weavers Co-operative Society of Tamil Nadu, is procuring about 50 per cent of the production of the primaries and marketing the same through its 631 retail outlets spread over in India. In Tamil Nadu, the Co-optex is having about 311 selling units. The National Co-operative Development Corporation and NABARD are financing liberally to modernise the existing show-rooms and also for opening of new show-rooms of Co-optex to boost the sale of handlooms cloth. Though the Co-optex is having Regional Marketing offices at the Regional levels, there is no real Co-ordination between the Regional Offices and Primary Weavers Co-operative Society on the one side and the production, procurement and sale of handloom cloth on the other side. At present, circle Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles are not in a position to pay much attention to this aspect in view of the other administrative and statutory functions. It is, therefore, necessary to establish one Co-ordinating cell under the control of Joint Director assisted with complement of staff as detailed below at Headquarters to solve the problem then and there. The cell will also attend to the work of hearing complaints and suggest ways and means to solve them. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the same in the Budget Estimate, 1986—87.

Setting up of a Textiles Processing Co-operative Society Near Buvanagiri, South Arcot District.

At present there is a co-operative processing mill at Erode, viz., Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills. The existing processing facilities available in the mills is not adequate to meet entire processing needs of cloth produced in Tamil Nadu. Most of the cloth is going to up country places for processing and coming back and sold after processing. It has been proposed to set up a processing service Co-operative Society at Bhuvanagiri, in South Arcot District.

The capacity of the proposed process house will be about, 60,000 meters per day.

As the scheme is to be implemented in the year 1986—87 a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is made for the year 1986—87.

Scheme for Setting up a Co-operative Hosiery Unit at Andipatti Madurai district.

Andipatti in Madurai District is a backward area. In order to provide employment opportunity it is proposed to start hosiery industry in the area which will give employment opportunities in the area. The Hosiery yarn required will be supplied to the Hosiery Co-operative Society from the Anna Co-operative Spinning Mills at Andipatti which is having most modern machineries now. It is proposed to set up a Co-operative Hosiery Unit in Andipatti in Madurai District. 50 members will be admitted in the society. Each member will be given two knitting machines, each machine costing about Rs. 20,000.00. The hosiery yarn required by the members will be supplied by the Society. The members will produce the hosiery products in their houses and deliver finished fabrics to the society which will convert it as finished goods.

A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs by way of equity has been provided under Budget Estimate for the year 1986—87.

V. SERICULTURE.

Government Silk Farms.

An amount of Rs. 5.55 lakhs is provided towards land development and additional irrigation facilities in Government silk farms. The improvement programme is expected to be completed in two years. It is also proposed to improve the centre at Neyveli in South Arcot District. 20 acres of land has already been taken over with a borewell with suitable pump.

Strengthening of Cocoon Market

There are 29 cocoon markets in the State. All these markets are managed by the lower level staff of Junior Inspector of Sericulture. Out of 29 markets, the transaction in five markets is more than Rs. 20.00 lakhs per year. Staff cost for five posts of Inspectors of Sericulture (i.e. Coimbatore, Salem, Vaniambadi, Hosur and Dharmapuri) is provided. For this an amount of Rs. 0.84 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986—87.

Opening of Additional Cocoon Market Training Programme.

Rs. 0.17 lakh provided towards the cost of materials required for the Reeling units attached to the markets sanctioned previously.

Rs. 24.32 lakhs provided is to meet the expenses towards stipend, etc., for imparting training to 100 non-graduates in the Hosur Training School during the year 1986—87 and also the working expenses at the Rural Reeling Training Centres started during the sixth plan period.

Sericulture Expansion and Development Centre.

Proposals have been sent to Government during 1985—86 for establishing 15 Expansion and Development Centres in new areas to help diffusion of knowledge on sericulture among the new farmers in selected clusters. Orders are awaited from the Government. Hence an amount of Rs. 7.01 lakh is made in Budget Estimate, 1986—87 for the recurring expenses.

Intensification of Sericulture in Salem District. Extension of area under Mulberry cultivation and Assistance to Sericulturists

The expenditure on the Revenue side is to meet the working expenses of the Sericulture seed farm and the grainage. The construction of building is being done by the construction branch. A provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986—87.

The token provision is made for the scheme of sanction of assistance to Sericulturists.

It is proposed to bring an additional area of 5,000 acres (2,000 hectares) under mulberry during the year. Sericulture continues to be a new vocation practised in almost all the districts of the State. Some sort of incentive will be necessary to the new farmers to make them switch over to Sericulture from other commercial crops. Further the new farmers have to arrange for the purchase and transport of mulberry seed cuttings from the Government farms or from the other Sericulturists. It is therefore proposed to provide a plantation subsidy of Rs. 100 for 5,000 farmers during the year.

Extension of area under Mulberry Cultivation and Assistance to Sericulturists.

The new farmers who plant mulberry will have to be trained in the art of rearing of silkworms successfully. It is therefore proposed to train 5000 farmers either in the existing farmers rearing houses or in Government farms for a period of one month. It is proposed to provide Rs. 100 as stipend per farmer for 5,000 farmers.

It will be necessary to provide with scientific tools like paraffin paper, formalin, trays, mountages, etc., for a value of Rs. 400 per farmer for 5,000 farmers. An Amount of Rs. 18.01 lakh is provided in Budget Estimate 1986-87.

The amount of Rs. 112.89 lakhs provided in Budget Estimate is 1986-87 is towards the cocoon markets, grainages, basic seed farm, Chawkie Rearing Centres, etc. sanctioned during the sixth plan period.

Sericulture Development Activities

For meeting the quantity of silkworm seed produced in the State, it had been proposed to start P1, P2 and P3 stations. These stations are to be maintained as Research stations. Necessary proposals have been submitted to the Government. Hence a provision of Rs. 7.04 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Re-organisation Of silkworm seed Production Programme

The scheme is to provide financial, managerial assistance to Silk Reeling Industrial Co-operative Societies for strengthening its working to ensure their successful functioning. The Scheme has been submitted to the Government as Part-II proposals for 1985-86. Orders are awaited from the Government. Token provision has been provided for.

Assistance to Silk Reeling Industrial Co-operative Societies

Rs. 8.50 lakh provided in Budget Estimate 1986-87 is towards maintenance of the existing grainages and seed Centres sanctioned during the sixth plan period and token provision is made for meeting the expenses towards additional infrastructural facilities to the existing grainages and District Sericulture Centres.

Expansion of grammage activities and seeds centres

In G.O. Ms. No. 309, Industries, dated 8th March 1984, Government sanctioned the establishment of bivoltine, Demonstration, Reeling-cum-Training unit with an outlay of Rs. 89.25 lakhs. The land has since been taken up in Myvadi village of Coimbatore District. Action is being taken for construction of buildings etc. Hence a provision of Rs. 15.02 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Establishment of bivoltine Demonstration-cum- Training units

Token provision has been made as 10 per cent have to be made to the firm towards supply of Conveyor type Hot air dry conditioning chambers to the reeling unit at Hosur.

During the year 1984-85, Government have sanctioned staff for the existing Regional Deputy Director's of Sericulture Office and Assistant Directors' office. The staff cost of Rs. 4.37 lakhs provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Scheme for Mulberry Expansion Demonstration on Monitoring

An amount of Rs. 1.76 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for labour wages, cost of cuttings, cost of manure and fertilizers, and transport charges etc.

Establishment of Mulberry Nursery and Production of Rooted Cuttings Survey and Surveillance

It is a centrally sponsored scheme completely financed by the Government of India. The total amount sanctioned from Government of India is 1.72 lakhs for the entire project period of three years. An amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh is provided for the year 1986-87.

Reeling industry in Tamil Nadu is undertaken by Government, Co-operative, and private entrepreneurs. The Department of Sericulture, as a regulatory measure based upon the availability of reeling cocoon in that area, issues license for the installation of reeling basins. The department also recommends to the financial institutions for the sanction of financial assistance for the establishment of reeling units under private sector and also provides assistance by way of share capital loan, and for the installation of fixed assets like building, machinery, etc. An amount of Rs. 7.89 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Strengthening of Reeling activities in the State:—

Sericulture continues to be a new commercial crop for many of the farmers who take to Sericulture. It will therefore be necessary to organise mass contact programmes, village level Seminars and workshops, printing of Pamphlets, putting up of hardings, screening of slides and presenting of incentives to best Sericulturists and reelers, and seed cocoon growers, etc. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for this during the year 1986-87.

Publicity and propaganda :—

Mobile Cocoon Markets.—

It has been estimated that about 10.00 lakhs kgs. of raw silk will be required in Tamil Nadu annually to meet the needs of Handlooms silk reeling sector in Kancheepuram, Arani, Kumbakonam and Salem, etc. The estimated cocoon production in the State during 1984-85 was 95.00 lakhs kgs. Out of this only 39.42 lakhs kgs. has been utilised within the state for reeling. Most of the cocoons in the bordering districts of Tamil Nadu, flow into Karnataka for sale. It is therefore proposed to establish five mobile cocoon markets. An amount of Rs. 3.68 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Bivoltine Seed Zone.—

Before the year 1979 both local race and Foreign race seed cocoons were being procured from Karnataka State for the preparation of F1 Hybrid Seed for commercial rearing by the Sericulturists. Subsequently a Local Race Seed Zone was established in Denkanikottah taluk of Dharmapuri district and from the infrastructure created, it is possible to produce about 8 crores of Local Race Seed cocoons annually and the State has attained self sufficiency in respect of local race seed cocoon requirement.

It is now proposed to identify separate seed zones for the rearing of White Bivoltine foreign race seed cocoons. As the bivoltine races are susceptible diseases it is proposed to have the bivoltine seed zones in more than one place in the following areas.—

1. Elagiri Hills and Javathu Hills in North Arcot district	50 acres.
2. Sitheri Hills in Dharmapuri district	50 acres.
3. Sirumalai and Kodaikkanal in Anna district	100 acres.
4. Coimbatore taluk in Coimbatore district	100 acres.
Total ..	300 acres.

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the same during the year 1986-87.

Creation of district Sericulture complex at Madurai Chinleput, Tiruchirappalli, and South Arcot district.—

Government during the Sixth Plan period have agreed for establishment of District Sericulture complexes at Coimbatore, Vaniyambadi, Salem and Dindigul with the idea of providing all services to Sericulturists under one roof such as supply of inputs like layings, formaline, other Chemicals, provision of cocoon marketing facilities, provision of technical assistance etc. It is therefore now proposed to extend this facility of creating District Sericulture Complex at the following places which are promising for the Development of Sericulture Industries, 1. Madurai, 2. Trichy, 3. Kancheepuram, 4. Erode, 5. South Arcot. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for is provided for the year 1986-87.

VI. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.**Rebate on Sale of Khadi**

Every year the Government is sanctioning special rebate at the rate of 5 per cent to 10 per cent for festival and important events on the sale of khadi. During 1983-84, the Government have issued orders enhancing the rebate from 5 per cent to 10 per cent for Deepavali, Christmas and Pongal festivals. Besides this, the Government have also issued orders sanctioning 10 per cent rebate on Polyvastra. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for the same.

New Schemes for Khadi Board

Infrastructural assistance for the development of Khadi and Village Industries Schemes are being obtained as grant from Government. Many viable Khadi and Village Industries Units/Societies have been organised to generate gainful employment opportunities to the rural artisans. A provision of Rs. 39.89 lakhs is made for the schemes of modernisation of looms, purchase of jacquard boxes, Rebate on Polyvastra, staff salary for running the Research centre on Cotton Khadi, provision on cards and scutchers with blow room, establishment of Training-cum-Production Centre for Manufacture of Agarbathi, provision of storing facilities for Cotton Khadi in North Arcot district. Out of the allotment of Rs. 39.89 lakhs a sum of Rs. 23.01 lakhs goes for establishment of Agarbathi Training-cum-Production centre at Dharmapuri, Augmentation and marketing management of Khadi products, revival and expansion of the training centre, establishment of one toilet soap unit at Kamudhi, organisation of Mat weavers Co-operative Marketing Federation in Karur, Heals and Reeds to 500 weavers, Godown for cane and bamboo workers and strengthening of existing oil and soap laboratory at Madras.

■ A Tamarind fruit processing unit has been sanctioned during 1983—84. This unit will undertake removal of seeds, drying, packing, etc., and marketing the processed tamarind and will employ 16 tribals.

Four sub-units of the Khadi and Village Industries Board were started each under one Assistant Director. The activities of Cane and Bamboo Workers Industrial Co-operative Societies in Pudupalapattu in Kalrayan Hills of Salem district, Sitteri Hills in Dharmapuri district will be extended and the business turn over increased.

Financial assistance will be provided to strengthen the Mat weaving Industrial Co-operatives at Mahiyargundam, Moongilpatti and Koilputur in Kalrayan Hills of Salem district.

For the pay and allowances of 22 Bee fieldmen already in position for the implementation of the Bee-keeping schemes in the Sub-Plan areas, and for the pay and allowance of other staff, viz., one departmental Secretary and one Clerk, appointed in connection with the bee-keeping scheme in Harur Society, Dharmapuri district, provision has been made.

Bee nursery will be established. A sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986—87 for the above mentioned programmes.

21. MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES.

1. GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Expansion of State Geological Department (Regional Mining Cells).

Eight new district offices set up during the end of Sixth Plan period involves an expenditure of Rs. 37.14 lakhs towards the salaries of staff, establishment charges, rent for the building, office contingencies, Traveling Allowance and other allowances, etc.

Scheme for detailed Exploration of Lignite in parts of South Arcot district

Lignite has been found to occur over an extent of 470 sq. kms. mainly in South Arcot district with a total reserve of about 3,000 million tonnes out of which about 260 sq. kms. have been granted on lease to Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The exploration wing of Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the coal division of G.S.I. are concentrating their activities within their leasehold area only. The Department of Geology and Mining has proposed to carry out exploration activities mainly in the free-hold areas outside N.L.C. mines in order to determine the thickness of lignite seams, overburden to lignite ratio, quality of lignite, and reserves over an extent of 110 sq. kms. Government have approved a sum of Rs. 6.15 lakhs as Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

Setting up of Geochemical and Geophysical Wing.

The encouraging results obtained during the tenure of Geophysical and Geochemical activities carried out during 1968-74 in parts of Salem, North Arcot, Dharmapuri and South Arcot districts under the aegis of the UNDP has prompted to extend the integrated surveys to the entire State of Tamil Nadu using modern sophisticated equipment by acquiring additional tools and staff there by overcoming the technological obsolescence accumulated over the last decade. The survey by its very nature helps unravelling the hidden mineral potentialities of the region. This programme will help to detect and locate subsurface geological structures and deposits. A provision of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Strengthening of Geology and Mining Wing.

It is proposed to establish two regional offices one at Madurai and the other at Coimbatore. For this an amount of Rs. 11.90 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

2. TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED.

Operation of New Quarries and Mines

In order to increase the production, machineries such as cranes, Air compressors, Tippers, etc. have to be purchased for the quarries. Besides, new quarries are added every year. Hence funds are required to purchase the machineries. The funds will be utilised as margin money for the purchase of machinery under the IDBI Bills Rediscounting Scheme. By a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs by Government, machinery to the value of Rs. 60.00 lakhs can be purchased. Since the entire internal resources are tied up with the two big projects, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided as share capital for purchase of machinery for the quarries.

Sivaganga Graphite Beneficiation plant.

The Graphite ore, comparable to the World's best quality of Madagascar is available in Sivaganga. As already indicated, a graphite beneficiated plant is set up at Sivaganga at a cost of Rs. 340.00 lakhs. From the beneficiated graphite, number of end products such as aviation components, Graphite Crucibles, etc., can be manufactured and these products have a good export market. The technology is not available indigenously. The technical know-how has to be obtained from foreign countries. Hence a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the preparation of techno-economic feasibility reports for the manufacture of graphite and products.

Granite Cutting and polishing unit.

In the Granite Polishing Unit at Krishnagiri, it is proposed to instal additional machinery like wire saw and an edge cutting machine etc., so that can be met the needs of the local market for polishing granite slabs. In addition, some improvements have also to be made in the existing building. Hence, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate of 1986-87. This scheme has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The vermiculite exfoliation plant taken up from the department of Industries and Commerce has to be put into commercial operation by providing additional machinery such as rotary mill and supporting accessories. This will also enable the utilisation of the vermiculite mines at North Arcot District to be exfoliated and marketed as a value added product. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87. This scheme has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

To sum up, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate of 1986-87. These schemes will provide additional employment to 200 persons and the total employment during 1986-87 is estimated at 3,400 persons.

3. TAMIL NADU MAGNESITE LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited was set up on 17th January, 1979 as a wholly owned Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking with an objective of mining Magnesite. The Government of Tamil Nadu had contributed Rs. 400 lakhs towards share capital of the Company for the implementation of Rotary Kiln Project and Chemical Beneficiation Project. The main object of the company is to process raw magnesite and to sell the intermediary products namely calcined magnesite and dead burnt magnesite, which are used as raw materials for the manufacture of refractories, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. **Rotary kiln Project.**

The Government of Tamil Nadu have already approved the setting up of a Rotary Kiln at an estimated cost of Rs. 76.00 lakhs to convert the raw magnesite into middle product. It is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1985. The Government have also approved the setting up of a Chemical Beneficiation Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,613 lakhs. The Government of India have taken on record the agreement signed by the Corporation with Messrs. Sulzer Brothers Ltd., Winterthur, Switzerland for supply of technical know-how for implementation of this project. TANMAG has also appointed Messrs. M. N. Dastur and Company, Calcutta, as Technical consultants for the preparation of detailed project report and for providing engineering services for this plant. TANMAG has already incurred about Rs. 107.45 lakhs towards the project. It is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1988. An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

22. PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING.

Rameswaram Port.

Rameswaram Port serves as a Major embarkation and disembarkation Port for passengers travelling between India and Sri Lanka. The service between Rameswaram and Talaimannar is suspended from January, 1985 due to ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. Ships are now anchored about a Kilometre away from the shore and the passengers will be taken by boats towed by launches. To accommodate the ships to berth alongside, it is proposed to construct a Permanent R.C.C. Pier at a cost of Rs. 107.00 lakhs. Tenders have been called for and sent to Government for approval. For improving amenities at this port, the work of extension of P.T.S. on the eastern side, construction of a room for housing a V.H.F. station. Reforming the approach road from NH. 49, extension of existing jetty, providing bore-well to give water facilities to ships, construction of pay and use toilets. Forming A.C. Sheet lean roof alongside the compound wall, providing passengers waiting shed, providing additional septic tanks and drains, providing lighting arrangements with flood light fittings, laying of pipe line from Rameswaram Road bore well are under progress during the year 1985-86 and will be completed before March, 1986. For improving the amenities at this port, it is proposed to procure one shallow draft motor launch and also one V.H.F. equipment for replacing the old one. An amount of Rs. 10.08 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 for the above schemes.

Pamban Port.

Pamban Channel has been remarked with lighted buoys at a cost of Rs. 2.05 lakhs for easy navigation at night. The work of construction of Fore shore boundary wall in the place of existing coral stores damaged wall and construction of One Store Shed is under progress and will be completed during the year 1985-86. To maintain the navigational land marks, it is proposed.

(i) To construct the Pulli Beacon in Pulli reef island

(ii) To do special repairs to shingle island beacon ;

(iii) To do special repairs to Kurusadai beacon and also

(iv) To provide buoy in Pamban, Kilakarai channel at Nachimundal during the year 1986-87. A Provision of Rs. 5.27 lakhs is made for the year 1986-87.

Valinokkam Port.

It is proposed to develop valinokkam as a Minor Port at a cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs with infrastructure facilities with R.C.C. Jetty for the export of Salt to the market in West Bengal and other Foreign countries by the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation. A sum of Rs. 30.72 lakhs has been spent so far, for providing infrastructures, such as forming approach road, and internal roads, stacking area retaining wall etc. The Construction of R.C.C. Jetty is under consideration of the Government. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is made in the year 1986-87.

Kilakarai Port.

This is only a Minor Port and there is no trade in this Port at present. Government have sanctioned Rs. 2.00 lakhs to provide rough stone boulders upto 50 Metres on either side of the port to prevent sea erosion. This work will be completed before March, 1986. However, token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made for the year 1986-87.

Nagapattinam Port.

This is an important intermediate Port in Tamil Nadu which handle cargo as well as Passenger Traffic.

For the Development of this Port, Government approved Rs. 20.00 lakhs for forming Rubble Mound Breakwater underneath the R.C.C. Pier, for making the channel navigable at all times. This work is under progress and will be completed during this year. For maintenance of this port, Government have sanctioned the work of (i) Renovation of R.C.C. Jetty ; (ii) renewal of fender system in the R.C.C. Jetty ; (iii) dredging the channel of back water and also (iv) extending the existing concrete stacking area of south wharf during the year 1985-86. Further Government have also sanctioned to procure (i) One Non-Propelled Steel Water Barge of 30 Tonne capacity and (ii) One Shallow Draft Motor Launch for augmenting the Navigation at this Port. Government have also sanctioned V.H.F. set to modernise the communication systems. Government have also provided funds for repairing the Mobile Sand Pump and purchase of One Dredge Pump in the year 1985-86.

Now it is proposed (i) to extend the Foreshore Boundary wall in south wharf and raising the existing compound wall ; (ii) to provide the fendering system in the R.C.C. Pier ; (iii) to renew the M.S. rails with fish plates and providing new junction box with supporting platform in the R.C.C. Pier ; (iv) to do hardstanding and concreting the area in between cargo sheds and opposite of P.T.S. ; (v) to construct a new Port Office Building and (vi) to construct one Open Transit shed. A sum of Rs. 34.55 lakhs is provided for the above Development and maintenance work of this port for the year 1986-87.

This is also an important Intermediate Port in Tamil Nadu, which handles cargo only **Cuddalore Port**. For the Development of this Port, Government approved Rs. 20.00 lakhs for forming Rubble Mound Break-water underneath the R.C.C. Pier for making the channel navigable at all times. This work will be completed during this year. The work of construction of One Transit Shed and One Cargo Shed, improvements to approach road leading to Port Office Buildings and providing lighting facilities, Construction of wharf on the western bank of Uppanar, repairing and renewing the spoil island jetty construction of Toilet and providing water facilities for labourers working in wharves and formation of internal roads and hardstanding in the reclaiming area and also procurement of one shallow draft tug are under progress. Most of the works will be completed during this year. Action has also been taken for the purchase of Tarpaulines and spare parts for dredger.

Further for the Development and Maintenance of this Port, it is proposed (i) to construct a Lighthouse with Compound wall and Staff Quarters ; (ii) to provide revetments to approach road leading to New Port Office Buildings ; (iii) to strengthen the breakwater and (iv) to procure one Non-Propelled Oil-cum-Water Steel Barge of 25 tonne capacity.

For the Development of this Port, a total provision of Rs. 58.80 lakhs is made in the year 1986-87.

Colachel is a Minor Port and the only Port on the West coast of Tamil Nadu. This Port **Colachel Port.** has a potential for Development as a deep water harbour as the 12 Metre contour is within 500 metres from the shore. M/S Messrs Indian Rare Earths Limited, is using this Port to export the illuminite sand to various countries and they have also come forward to share the cost of Development works on 50 : 50 basis. The technical survey, soil investigation, sparker survey and the designing of the jetty are completed. The Estimate has been submitted to Government for sanction. A provision of Rs. 15.80 lakhs is made in the year 1986-87 for the Development of this port.

SHIPPING.

Emphasis of Programmes in the Seventh Plan.

The main object of the programme in the Shipping Sector is to build up a compact, homogeneous fleet of modern geared bulk carriers to move the entire coal requirements of the Thermal Power Sector location, Tuticorin with some margin to cater to the needs of other shore based Thermal Power Stations. The shipping facility will be able to carry upto 20 lakh tonnes of coal in a year. The speciality of the plan is to obtain specially designed modern fuel efficient vessels capable of operating in limited draft usually met with in the coal loading and discharge ports and of ensuring self discharge of coal by means of large size grabs and heavy duty cranes. A fleet of 3 ships is contemplated and assuming 85 per cent of the cost of the ships will be met out of yard credits. An amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

22. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The total outlay approved for the Highways and Rural Works Department in respect of State Sector Schemes for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 is of the order of Rs. 1,30.00 crores.

On going works as on 1st April 1986 would be given priority for implementation and expenditure thereon so as to complete them early. New works would be considered subject to availability of funds and relative priority attached to the works.

A sum of Rs. 3115.56 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for the sector.

**National Highways
(Urban)**

The stretches of National Highways lying in the Municipal Limits with a population of 20,000 and above are improved and maintained by the State Government. In order to maintain these stretches to the National Highways Standards, so as to cater to the needs of the urban traffic and also to keep the riding surface dustless, the urban links are improved in a phased programme. The spill over cost of National Highways Urban on hand as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be about Rs. 0.77 crores. As against the outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores for the VII Plan, the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 46.16 lakhs.

The following works of original nature are taken up under State Roads Schemes to meet the growing needs of traffic:

- (a) Strengthening of existing weak structures.
- (b) Construction of culverts and bridges over the unbridged crossings.
- (c) Widening and strengthening of pavements; and
- (d) Improvements to the geometrics of the road, etc.

The performance under this programme in respect of each sub-scheme, viz., State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads as per the objective of each schemes is given below:—

State Highways.

The spill over cost relating to State Highways works on hand as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be Rs. 2.26 crores. Against the outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores for this scheme for the VII Plan, the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 1,93.80 lakhs.

Major District Roads

The spill over cost of Major District Roads on hand as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be Rs. 8.21 crores. As against the outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores for this scheme for the VII Plan, the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 4,15.52 lakhs.

Other District Roads

The spill over cost of other District Roads on hand as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be Rs. 4.88 crores. As against the outlay of Rs. 8.00 crores for this scheme for the VII Plan, the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 2,97.51 lakhs.

Other Roads Scheme.

In panchayats and Panchayat Unions works of original nature like provision of (a) Major/Minor bridges, causeways and culverts, (b) Improvements to the roads, etc., which cost more than Rs. 50,000 are taken up for execution under this scheme. In order to give relief to the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions in the maintenance of such Roads and Bridges, the Government as a gesture of goodwill have decided to take them over after improvements for future maintenance with Government funds. The spill over cost of other roads scheme on hand as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be Rs. 14.35 crores. As against the outlay of Rs. 14.00 crores for this scheme for the VII Plan, the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 3,34.42 lakhs.

Tools and Plants.

Every year there is increase in the length of roads brought under maintenance of improvements. The road construction activities of the Highways Department have increased warranting modernisation and utilisation of proper equipments. Purchase of Road Rollers, Bitumen conveyors, mixing equipments stone crushers, etc., are included under this. This has to be done in stages. While effecting actual purchase, preference will be given to Modern Machineries and equipments to improve the construction and maintenance methods as suggested by Union Planning Commission. As against the outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores for this scheme for the VII Plan, the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 1,18.01 lakhs.

**Research and
Development.**

The Highways Research Station established in 1957 has been attending to Investigations of works, testing of materials and Research for more than 25 years. The objective is to minimise the cost of construction exploiting raw materials available locally and exploring new methods of construction. As against the outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore for this scheme for the VII Plan the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 15.51 lakhs.

Under this scheme, all weather roads connecting habitations with a population of 1,500 and above to the nearest motorable road are laid. The population criteria is relaxed in the case of backward and under developed areas so as to cover even habitations with a population of 1,000 also. Cluster of habitations with a collective population of 1,500 and above are also considered. Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads are taken up for improvements and after completion, the roads are taken over by the Government for future maintenance. New formations are also taken up under this scheme. According to guidelines of the Planning Commission, the State Government are expected to connect all the habitations with population 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the habitation from the population group of 1,000 and 1,500 by end of 1990, to the nearest all weather roads.

Rural Roads Scheme
(Minimum needs
Programme.)

Population Group.	As per 1971 census Habitations existing.	Habitations connected with all weather roads as on 1-4-1980	Habitations connected with all weather roads as on 31-3-1985 (cumulative).	National target upto 1-4-1990 (Habitations).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1,500 and above	3,762	1,234	2,498	3,762
1,000 to 1500	2,568	539	911	1,284
Less than 1000	16,717	9,365	9,799	--
Total	23,047	11,138	13,208	--

So far, works under six phases have been taken up under this scheme involving a length of 6,563.66 Kms. on an outlay of Rs. 75.67 crores. Upto 31-3-1985 a total length of 5,886 Kms. of roads has been completed at a cost of Rs. 58.50 crores benefiting 2,498 main habitations and serving 2,108 incidental habitations. The first five phases have almost been completed. The works in the 6th phases sanctioned in January 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.88 crores covering a length of 1,750.40 Kms. to benefit 1,030 habitations are under advanced stage of execution. 250 Km. (in 1985-86) of rural roads are targeted for improvements. The spill over cost of Rural Roads Scheme on hand as on 1st April 1985 is expected to be Rs. 300.00 lakhs. As against the outlay of Rs. 60.00 crores earmarked for the scheme for the VII Plan, the outlay provided for 1986-87 is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. In this connection the following requires to be pointed out:—

(a) The Rural Roads VII Phase Scheme at a cost of Rs. 80.00 crores is under the active consideration of the State Government.

(b) A master plan to develop roads in the rural areas of seven selected districts in the river basins which are not well served by roads, at a cost of Rs. 150.00 crores is under the active consideration of Government to be implemented with the assistance of World Bank.

Planting and developing trees on road margins with a view to provide shade and beautify the long stretches of roads, besides maintaining ecological balance and giving resting places for the road users, needs to be taken up on a large scale. At present action is being taken for planting several lakhs of Palmyrah and other trees of timber. As against the outlay of Rs. 1.00 crores for this scheme for the VII the Plan, outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Avenues.

There are several fishermen hamlets in the coastal area which stand unconnected with the villages in the interior. The proposal is only a continuation of the plan launched in the previous periods. The spill over cost of this scheme on hand as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be Rs. 0.26 crores. As against the outlay of Rs. 0.50 crores for the schemes for the VII Plan, the outlay provided for 1986-87 is Rs. 17.91 lakhs.

Construction of
Feeder Roads to
Fishermen Hamlets.

The cost of construction of over/under bridges in lieu of the level crossings is borne jointly by State Government and Railways on 50:50 basis. The Government of India, Ministry of Railways have constituted a fund known as, 'Railway Safety Works Fund' to reimburse the expenditure incurred in advance by the State Government. Of the 3 works taken up the subway near Tiruttani at KM 85/6 of Madras-Tiruttani road has been completed recently. The over bridges at KM 41/8 of Mayuram-Muthupet road and at KM 22/6 of Nagapattinam-Gudalur-Mysore road in Tiruvarur Municipal Limits are in progress. The following 4 works have been proposed for inclusion in Railway works programme for 1986-87.

Construction of over
under bridges

(a) Construction of Railway over/under bridge in lieu of existing level crossing at Km 0/2 of Cross Cut Road (Government Other District Road) in Coimbatore.

(b) Construction of Railway over/under bridge in lieu of existing level crossing at Km. 0/8 of Omalur Main Road in Salem Town.

(c) Construction of over bridge at Arkonam in lieu of existing level crossing.

(d) Construction of over bridge at Km 2/8 of Dindigul Vattanam road within Municipal Limits of Nagal Nagar. The outlay provided for 1986-87 is Rs. 53.15 lakhs.

Madras Urban
Development Pro-
gramme Under
World Bank Aid.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken up works relating to Urban Development in Madras Metropolitan Area with the Financial Assistance of the World Bank. This scheme includes construction of Inner Ring Roads, construction of minor and Major bridges, construction of subways improvements/widening of roads, etc. The spill over cost of this scheme as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be Rs. 5.01 crores. As against the outlay of Rs. 6.50 crores for this scheme for the VII Plan the outlay provided for 1986-87 is Rs. 130.27 lakhs.

Integrated Urban
Development Pro-
gramme.

This scheme provides for the development of selected roads which are vested with the Highways Department and the Corporation of Madras in the Madras Metropolitan Area. Of the schemes taken up it is worth to mention that a major bridge across Adayar near Kotturpuram at a cost of Rs. 152.00 lakhs is in progress. The spill over cost of this scheme on hand as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be Rs. 0.83 crores. As against the outlay of Rs. 1.25 crores for the scheme for the VII Plan, the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 19.53 lakhs.

Central Road Fund
Scheme.

Central road fund is a non lapsing fund and it derives its revenue at the rate of 3.5 paise per litre of motor spirit and excise duty collected by Government of India. Out of the total collections 80 per cent is allotted to States for works and the remaining 20 per cent is retained by Government of India.

As per guide lines, the Central Road Fund will be utilised for Research and Development Programmes, Traffic/Studies Economic Services, Training Programmes for young Engineers, providing roadside amenities like motels etc., besides selected road/bridge works are also taken up from this fund. The spill over cost of this scheme on hand as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be Rs. 1.94 crores. As against the outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores for this scheme for the VII Plan, the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 65.47 lakhs.

Tribal Sub-plan.

This scheme is intended to facilitate the Tribal people in remote hilly areas to have to link with the plains. It will help movement of agricultural produces from these Tribal Areas. This scheme has been in operation since 1976-77 in Tamil Nadu in the Districts of Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot and Dharmapuri in Kolli Hills, Yercaud Hills, Aranoorthu Hills, Pachai Hills, Javadu Hills, Chitteri Hills, etc., The Road Development activities in the Tribal Areas consists of improvements and new constructions of roads, cross drainage works and Bridge for facilitating smooth and uninterrupted flow of traffic from village in Tribal Areas to nearby market centres, towns taluk and district places. The roads are expected to provide basic infrastructural facilities for development potential in the mostly in undeveloped tribal areas. The spill over cost of this scheme on hand as on 1st April 1986 is expected to be Rs. 4.35 crores. As against the outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores for this scheme for the VII Plan, the outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 247.09 lakhs.

24. ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT.

In pursuance of Government's Policy of Nationalisation of passenger bus transport, thirteen Transport Corporations have been set up under 'The Companies Act' covering and operating in different regions of the State and they are committed to the social objective of providing cheap and efficient Transport services to the Public. Of the 13 Transport Corporations, one is exclusively operating Express Services throughout the State and another one City Services in Madras. As on 31st March 1985 there were 14,401 buses in the State, of which 9,251 buses were owned by State Transport Undertakings. This works out to 64.2 per cent of the total number of buses.

Road Transport Corporation.

During the year 1984-85, the State Transport Corporations purchased 1,567 new buses at a cost of Rs. 47 crores, 938 were for replacement of old buses and 629 were additions to the fleet. The latter were utilised to ply mostly on new routes connecting 1,132 villages with a population of about 11.24 lakhs. Even though the State Transport Corporations would lose on these new routes, they continue the operations with the Social objective of serving rural areas. As on date out of 8,420 services operated by the State Transport Corporations, 3,953 services are run chiefly on account of social obligation, despite their being unremunerative at the present level of costs and fare structure.

As on 31st July 1985, 9,409 buses in the Public Sector were operated covering about 29 lakh kms. per day and carrying about 95 lakh passengers. The labour force employed for operating these services is about 70,215 strong. The fare charged was low compared to the neighbouring States in the country. Due to price hike in petroleum products and escalation in the cost of automobile spares, revision of bus fares became inevitable and the bus fare structure was revised in April 1985 for Madras city and in July 1985 for other places, to meet the operational cost to a certain extent.

The State Transport Corporations are assisted by Engineering Corporations for ensuring proper standards of maintenance. They are assisted by the Institute of Road Transport for Research Development and Training.

The important indicators of the working of Tamil Nadu State Road Transport Corporations may be seen in Annexure-I.

In respect of financing Capital programmes, the Transport Corporations are assisted by the Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation which was started in 1975 with a Government equity of Rs. 1 Crore. It has now a resource base of about Rs. 65 crores and has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 180 crores from its inception. This has enabled the State Transport undertakings to purchase more than 7,100 buses of the total fleet. Transport Development Finance Corporation is also arranging loan from L.I.C. to State Transport Corporations for purchase of buses. The present equity is Rs. 418.50 lakhs. Since the borrowings have exceeded Rs. 50 crores it is essential to strengthen the equity base of T.D.F.C. as per directions of Reserve Bank of India. Hence a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made for Government assistance as equity during 1986-87.

Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Ltd.

With the objective of ensuring safe and trouble free travel to the public and also to economise fuel and the cost of operation, a policy of steady replacement of old buses is being followed. Out of the total fleet of 9,370 buses as on 30th June 1985, 260 buses are more than 10 years old. A optimum life of the vehicle is found to be about 5 to 6 years, it is proposed to replace these old vehicles in a phased manner during the plan period. Express buses running long distance will be replaced after two years. In respect of buses running in the Madras Metropolitan Area, since the distance covered per day is less compared to all other Corporations, it is proposed to replace them after about 10 years.

The gross outlay in the Seventh Five-Year Plan approved for Capital investment programme of the Tamil Nadu State Road Transport Corporations, is Rs. 280.34 crores of which the State Plan outlay is Rs. 132.00 crores and the rest outside the plan. The actual expenditure incurred during the five years of the Sixth Plan, anticipated expenditure for the current year and outlay proposed for 1986-87 are indicated resource-wise in the following table.

	1980—85 <i>Sixth Plan Outlay.</i>	1980—85 <i>Actuals Sixth Plan.</i>	1985—90 <i>Seventh Plan Outlay.</i>	1985—86 <i>Antici- pated.</i>	1986—87 <i>Outlay..</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(Rupees in crores.)					
<i>Resource.—</i>					
A. State Plan—					
(i) Internal resources of S.T.C.'s ..	67.17	61.22	114.36	20.00	22.00
(ii) L.I.C. loan through T.D.F.C. ..	1.46	10.61	10.64	2.90	2.50
(iii) State Government assistance including M.V.M.D.	6.87	39.05	7.00	0.17	0.70
Total—A. State Plan	75.50	110.88	132.00	23.07	25.20
B. Out side State Plan.—					
Net borrowing from financial institutions like TDFC and others ..	133.50	82.36	148.34	29.80	27.80
Grand Total	209.00	193.24	280.34	52.87	53.00

Only the resources shown at 'A' above form part of the State Plan. The resources shown at 'B' above are treated outside the State Plan.

In the year 1986-87 provisions for purchase of 1,605 buses has been made to take care of 3.5 per cent growth as well as replacement. The number of buses proposed to be scrapped during 1986-87 is 1,313. The actual load factor in 1984-85 was 75.9 per cent. The average load factor for 1985-86 is expected to be 76 per cent. In the year 1986-87 it is estimated that the overall average load factor may be around 76 per cent.

For land and Buildings a provision of Rs. 2.00 crores is proposed in 1986-87 taking into consideration the expectations of the people for better passenger amenities like bus-stands, motels, etc., and for increase in provision for infrastructural facilities like depots, workshops, etc.

ANNEXURE I.

<i>Items.</i>	1983—84	1984—85
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Fleet position as on 31st March 1985	8,461	9,251
2. Number of depots	186	188
3. Number of central workshops	13	14
4. Number of bus shelters constructed	110	101
5. Number of routes as on 31st March 1985	4,372	4,690
6. Number of passengers carried (in lakhs)	28,025	31,481
7. Percent of load factor	72.7	75.9
8. Total Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)	30,683.67	33,601.50

ANNEXURE I—cont

<i>Items.</i>	1983-84.	1984-85.
(1)	(2)	(3)
9. Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	30,987.44	33,886.96
10. Total revenue per kilometre (in paise)	343.8	350.8
11. Cost per kilometre (in paise)	347.2	353.8
12. Daily vehicle utilisation	327	333
13. Fleet Utilisation	91.7	92.4
14. Number of villages newly connected	470	1,132
15. Population benefitted (in lakhs)	3.67	11.24

An outlay of Rs. 30.72 lakhs is provided for expansion and meeting out the commitment on ongoing schemes sanctioned during the 5th and 6th Five-year Plan Schemes and new schemes 1986-87 as detailed below:—

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department.

The entire construction of the buildings of the Government Automobile Workshops at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Nagercoil were completed during the previous years. Actual expenditure involved in these schemes are awaited from the respective Transport Corporations which undertook the construction work. The construction of the buildings of the Government Automobile Workshop, Cuddalore was executed by the Executive Engineer, PWD Buildings Divisions Villupuram as early in 1981. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is detained to meet out the spillover expenditure, if any.

Construction of buildings for Government Automobile Workshops at Tiruchirappalli, Nagercoil, Coimbatore and Cuddalore.

The Public Works Department is attending to the construction work of a Hydraulic Hoist in the Government Automobile Workshop at Dharmapuri and a sum of Rs. 0.55 lakh is provided in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided as token provision to meet out the spillover expenditure, etc.

Construction of Hydraulic Hoist in the Government Automobile Workshop, Dharmapuri.

The site proposed for the construction of the Service Station, Mylapore is temporarily handed over to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board to provide temporary shelters to the dwellers of that area till the proposed housing complex for providing them is constructed by the Slum Clearance Board. The Slum Clearance Board is likely to hand over the site to this department soon. The Corporation of Madras who are taking steps for providing drainage, etc., in this site will be demanding proportionate cost from the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 0.63 is retained in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 1.12 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Construction of a Service Station at Mylapore.

In G.O. Ms. No. 907, Transport., dated 1st August 1984, the Government have accorded sanction of a sum of Rs. 10.60 lakhs for the construction of the Government Automobile Workshop, Vellore. The work is under progress. The sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 and 0.60 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Construction of Government Automobile Workshop at Vellore.

The Government accorded sanction of a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs in their order G.O.Ms. No. 1167, Transport, dated 25th October 1985. It is expected that the entire construction works will be completed before the end of the financial year 1985-86.

Construction of an Administrative Block in the Government Automobile Workshop at Madurai.

The Public Works Department has completed the entire Civil works concerning to this scheme and the Final Cost is awaited from the Public Works Department.

Construction of an Additional Workshop at Tirunelveli.

The Government in Home Department have accepted in principle to transfer 50 per cent. of the vacant land in the premises of the Regional Transport Office campus, Udhagamandalam. As the process of getting the land transferred is expected to be completed before the close of the financial year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is proposed in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 to

Construction of an Automobile Service Station at Udhagamandalam.

- Udhagamandalam meet out the cost of land and Rs. 2.50 lakhs proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for proceeding on the construction work by the P.W.D. (only a sum of Rs. 4.25 lakhs could be operated now since the Government's sanction for both these items is limited to that extent as per orders accorded in G. O. Ms. No. 1067, Transport, dated 22nd September 1980 though a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is accepted in principle for this ongoing scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.
- Construction of an Automobile Service Station at Pudukottai. As the proposed site (allotted by the Revenue Authorities) is expected to be taken possession of only in the year 1986-87 sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to meet out the cost of land etc.
- Improvements to Government Automobile Workshop at Salem. The Civil Works concerning to (i) provision of storm water drainage and (ii) Clerk room in the Government Automobile Workshop, Salem have already been completed. The actual cost involved is expected from the P.W.D. To meet out the spill-over expenditure items, a token provision of Rs. 1,000 is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.
- Construction of an Automobile Service Station at Erode. As the proposed site allotted by the Revenue authorities, is expected to be taken possession of only in the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 to meet out the cost of land, etc.
- Construction of a Government Automobile Service Station at Ramnad. The Revenue authorities are on the look out for acquiring a suitable land for construction of an Automobile Service Station at Ramanathapuram. As it is anticipated that the land could be acquired and placed at the disposal of this department, sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 to meet out the land cost etc.,
- Construction of Administrative Block at the Government Automobile Workshop, Salem. The entire construction work has been completed and the actual cost involved for this item of work is awaited from the Public Works Department. Hence a token provision of Rs. 0.01 is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 to meet out the spill-over items expenditure.
- Construction of a Workshop at Virudhunagar. The site proposed for this Workshop has not yet been acquired and placed at the disposal of MVMD by the Revenue authorities and it is anticipated that the site will be acquired in 1986-87. Hence a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 to meet out the cost of land etc.
- Construction of a Pump Room in the Government Automobile Workshop, Coimbatore. The work has been completed by the PWD already. To meet out the spill-over items of expenditure token sum of Rs. 1,000 is proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.
- Sinking of a Bore Well in the Government Automobile Workshop Madurai. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been sanctioned in G.O.Ms. No. 1166, Transport, dated 25th October 1985 for work. Though this will be completed before the close of the financial year 1985-86, a token sum of Rs. 0.01 is proposed in Budget Estimate 1986-87 to meet out the spill over items of expenditure.
- Formation of a VIP Car unit in the Government Central Workshop Madras, and Formation of a Vehicle Admn. Control Section in the Directorate of M. V. M. D. Maintenance of Machinery and Equipment. This scheme will be completely operated in the year 1985-86 itself.
- Acquisition of Addl. land for Government Automobile Workshop, Tirunelveli. Only token provision is made.
- Acquisition of Addl. land for Government Automobile Workshop, Tirunelveli. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 is provided for each scheme in the Budget Estimate 1986-87

A pilot scheme has already been operated in the Government Central Workshop, Madras and found to yield good fruits. Hence these schemes will be spread over to a few of the unit workshops with reference to fleet strength and work in progress at a cost of Rs. 2.98 lakhs.

**Construction of
a Workshop
(Mini Workshop)
at Sivaganga.**

**Implementation
of Common
Budget System
Unit Workshops
of MVMD.**

25. TOURISM.

(ii) Provision of drinking water and sanitary facilities at *Rameswaram*.

Rameswaram The unsatisfactory sanitary conditions of Rameswaram Township and Pamban are partly due to the lack of toilets for the use of general public and the tourists. Sanitary facilities are to be improved in this temple town to meet the ever growing demand. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided towards beautification of beach and sanitary facilities at Rameswaram.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided towards provision of drinking water and sanitary facilities at Rameswaram.

Kanyakumari Kanniyakumari lacks adequate recreational facilities to destination tourists. A modern recreational facility like the skating rink would be quite an attraction to Youth Tourists. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Development of District Excursion Centres With a view to provide basic infrastructural facilities to select picnic spots in the districts, a scheme has been designed by the State Government with co-operation of the State owned Transport undertakings. This is termed as District Excursion Centre Development programme. Under this programme financial assistance has been rendered by this Department to 9 centres during Sixth Plan period totalling a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs. It is proposed to develop the following District Excursion Centres during the Seventh Plan at a total cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided towards developing few places as District Excursion Centres.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided towards development of District Excursion Centres.

Development of Udhagamandalam To provide modern recreational facilities it is proposed to enlarge the existing skating rink at Udhagamandalam. This would attract a large number of tourists especially youth tourists who visit Udhagamandalam. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1986-87. A token provision of 0.01 lakh is made for the scheme of instruction of Pedestrian Bridge across Udhagamandalam lake.

Amenities at Coaker's Walk in Kodaikanal Planting of flower trees and forming of flower garden may be provided in the steep slopes of the Coaker's walk. Besides these, hard railings may be provided as a protection to the pedestrians. The estimated cost for these works will be Rs. 1.00 lakh. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh may be provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

Publicity is most important for any sales promotion. As Tourism is intangible product it needs more publicity. Publicising Tourism facilities becomes indispensable to promote Tourism in Tamil Nadu in turn to develop the economic activities in this State.

To publicise, all Media vehicles have to be utilised. Publications, Advertisement, Film/Video Hoarding, etc. are the important media vehicles.

It is proposed to print 5,000 copies of posters on each of the following, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 per copy.

- (a) Wildlife/Bird Sanctuary.
- (b) Sculpture/Monuments.
- (c) Water Sports/Trekking.
- (d) Handicrafts.
- (e) Festival-Pongal.

Total cost would be Rs. 1.50 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided during 1986-87 this scheme.

Production of Video Cassettes

It is proposed to produce Video Cassettes on the following subjects :

- (a) Folk arts.
- (b) Temples of Tamil Nadu.
- (c) Handicrafts of Tamil Nadu.

Each Video costs Rs. 80,000 and the total cost would be Rs. 2.40 lakhs. This amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs is provided during 1986-87.

It is proposed to bring out publications on the following themes

Publication on
different Thematic
folders

- (a) Historical forts.
- (b) Temples of Tamil Nadu.
- (c) Dances of Tamil Nadu.
- (d) Folk arts of Tamil Nadu.
- (e) Village Sports of Tamil Nadu.

About 10,000 copies each at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 per copy in multi-colour art paper will be brought out. The total cost would be Rs. 2.50 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided during 1986—87 for this purpose.

In the leading English and Hindi Daily an advertisement Campaign will be made at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and the same is provided for the year 1986—87.

Advertisement
Campaign

It is proposed to erect ten hoardings in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Trivandrum and Bangalore one at Railway Station and the other at the Airport, at a total Rs. 1.50 lakh and the same is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986—87.

26. GENERAL EDUCATION.

Outlay The approved Sixth Plan outlay for various programmes under General Education Sector and the actual expenditure incurred during 1980-81 to 1984-85, the Revised Estimate for 1985-86 and proposed outlay for 1986-87 are shown in the following table :—

TABLE.

Serial number and Programme.	Sixth Five Year Plan Agreed Outlay. 1980-85	Actual Expenditure.			Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Revised Estimate, 1985-86	Proposed Outlay 1986-87
		1980-84	1984-85	1980-85			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)							
1. Elementary Education.	19,14.08	9,85.89	8,68.93	18,54.82	1,48,00.00	34,01.36	34,83.83
2. Secondary Education.	12,40.42	20,71.87	6,96.52	27,68.39	55,57.00	3,53.67	4,59.65
3. Teacher Education.	92.64	62.55	18.64	81.19	*	25.04	32.96
4. Higher Secondary Education..	31,62.86	36,58.32	12,36.05	48,94.37	15,20.00	128.49	1,91.02
5. Government Examinations.	40.00	28.00	12.05	40.05	54.00	1.87	3.15
6. Non-Formal and Adult Education ..	400.00	5,29.62	2,55.99	7,85.61	14,27.00	1,83.39	1,97.82
7. Collegiate Education (Including Legal Studies).	500.00	4,68.86	1,36.78	6,05.64	10,00.00	1,21.32	1,87.82
8. Grants to Universities* for non-Technical Education ..	3,50.00	9,20.15	5,60.75	14,80.90	25,00.00	4,89.29	5,90.83
9. Sports and Youth Services.	300.00	3,10.78	94.59	4,05.37	10,07.00	1,72.01	1,62.41
10. Other Educational programme..	..	1,39.73	42.56	1,82.29	1,35.00	61.59	63.02
Total ..	80,00.00	91,75.77	39,22.86	1,30,98.63	2,80,00.00	549,38.03	53,72.51

Introduction 2. Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in many an educational activity and its achievement in the field of Education over the years has not only been considerable but has also captured the attention of the other Indian States. However there is great and urgent need for strengthening still further Primary Education at the Higher levels and to enable the Government of Tamil Nadu to achieve universalisation of Primary Education, which is the constitutional directive.

* Included in Elementary Education.

3. Elementary Education serves as the level of development because the basic skills in reading writing and computation imparted at the Elementary stage are indispensable for the formation and development of specific skills. The end result of "Elementary Education" should be effective permanent literacy which will lead to mobility, productivity and innovation.

Present position

4. The following figures show the size of the present school system in Tamil Nadu (i.e.) the number of schools, Teachers and pupils in Tamil Nadu in 1984-85 (i.e.) on 30th September 1984.

Age Group.	Pupils in lakhs.			Percentage of Pupils enrolled.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6-11	38.11	32.33	70.44	1.05.53	91.64	98.66
11-14	13.95	9.24	23.19	85.82	58.21	72.18
14-16	5.42	3.10	8.52	59.69	34.93	47.45

NUMBER OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN TAMIL NADU.

Kinds of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Pupils (In lakhs)	Teachers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary Schools.			
Government	28,847	1,442	1,16,305
Municipal		1,128	
Panchayat Union		21,245	
Private		5,032	
Middle Schools.			
Government	5,691	246	66,849
Municipal		418	
Panchayat Union		3,065	
Private		1,962	
Total—Elementary Schools ..	34,538	77.19	1,83,154
High Schools—Ordinary.			
Government	2,229	1,686	33,145
Municipal		73	
Aided		470	
Anglo-Indian		14	
Matriculation	144	0.11	281
C.B.S.E., etc.	89	0.67	2,412
Total—High Schools ..	2,476	10.82	38,328

<i>Kinds of institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Pupils (in lakhs).</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Higher Secondary—Ordinary.</i>			
Government	675	15.70	56,533
Municipal	60		
Government (Technical)	14		
Private	582		
Anglo-Indian	27	0.32	777
Matriculation	63	0.69	2,722
C.B.S.E. and I.S.C. Schools	53	0.74	2,900
Total—Higher Secondary Schools	1,474	17.45	62,932
Total—High and Higher Secondary Schools.	3,950	28.27	101,260
GRAND TOTAL (ALL SCHOOLS)			
	38,488	105.46	284,414
Boys	59.46	lakhs.	
Girls	46.00	lakhs.	
Total	105.46	lakhs.	

Management-wise Break-up of the Number of Teachers in Schools in 1984-85.

<i>Managements.</i>	<i>Primary schools.</i>	<i>Middle schools.</i>	<i>High schools.</i>	<i>Higher Secondary schools.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government	7,395	3,385	23,895	26,731	61,406
Panchayat Union	69,705	27,804	..	..	97,509
Municipal	9,402	6,983	1,506	3,336	21,227
Private	29,803	28,677	12,927	32,865	1,04,272
Total	116,305	66,849	38,328	62,932	284,414

Break-up of the Teachers.

Men	71,563	34,301	23,366	39,018	168,248
Women	44,742	32,548	14,962	23,914	116,166

Age Group 6—11 and 11—14.

Elementary Education

5. As per the reports received from Inspecting Officers in the year 1977, 23,456 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers were required. The total figures of the additional enrolment of pupils during the period from 1976-77 to 1984-85 under the age group 6-11 comes to 23.38 lakhs. which alone required about 66,800 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers at the ratio of 1 : 35. There is also the backlog of the posts not sanctioned. Against this, Government have sanctioned 8,350 posts during the past nine years.

6. To retain all the enrolled children in schools atleast upto Standard VIII as per the above constitutional directive and to reduce the rate of dropouts, the per-teacher strength of pupils, has to be reduced considerably for which we require a large number of teachers. Eventhough there is a strong case for sanctioning a large number of posts, considering the financial constraints facing the State, 500 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers are provided during 1986-87.

7. The Revised Estimate for 1985-86 and Budget Estimates 1986-87 (Part I) under these two age groups in various managements represent the salary of Secondary Grade Teachers sanctioned by Government during 1985-86 and appointed in Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools under various managements.

Building Grants to Elementary Schools.

8. Grants are given to Local Bodies and managements of Aided Schools towards the construction of school buildings from 1974-75, the maximum grant payable for a Primary/Middle school building, is Rs. 10,000/ Rs. 17,000 respectively subject to a minimum contribution by the management of Rs. 5,000/ Rs. 8,000.

9. From 1980-81, the entire expenditure on building for Panchayat Union Schools is being borne by the Director of Rural Development, while the expenditure on building grants to Municipal schools is being incurred by the Director of Municipal Administration as per the norms prescribed by the Government. The construction work in respect of Government Primary Schools are being executed by the Chief Engineer (P. W. D.) A sum of Rs. 25.38 lakhs is provided in Revised Estimate 1985-86 and an amount of Rs. 21.26 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 to expenditure on building works in respect of Government and Local Body Schools.

English Language Teaching Campaign.

10. There are at present 10 English Language Teaching Centres, three for High School Teachers and seven for Elementary School teachers. A sum of Rs. 32.96 lakhs has been provided under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the maintenance of existing centres and for conducting In-service Training Programme and Refresher Courses for Primary and High School teachers.

Appointment of Tamil Pandit in Middle Schools.

11. Out of 5,691 Middle Schools, only 1,000 schools are having Tamil Pandits. To improve the quality of education and standard of teaching in Tamil, it is most essential to provide each middle school with a Tamil Pandit post. Government have sanctioned 75 posts during 1985-86. Under Part II Scheme for 1986-87, 100 posts of Tamil Pandits are provided. A sum of Rs. 11.22 lakhs has been made for 1986-87 relates to the salary of 28 Tamil Pandits appointed during 1985-86 and proposed to be appointed in 1986-87.

Appointment of Physical Education Teachers in Middle Schools.

12. Out of 5,691 Middle Schools, 1,000 Middle Schools are having P.E.T. Posts. During 1985-86, Government have sanctioned 50 P. E. T. posts. Out of these 50 posts, 25 posts have been utilised for Middle Schools and 25 posts have been allotted to high schools. The amount provided in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 relates to the salary of P.E.T.'s appointed in Middle Schools in 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 2.26 lakhs has been provided under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for meeting the salary of P.E.T.'s appointed in Middle Schools in 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 6.25 lakhs has been made under Part II for 1986-87 for meeting the salary of 100 posts of P.E.T.'s proposed to be created in Middle Schools and High Schools.

Appointment of Craft Instructors in Middle Schools.

13. The amount provided in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 (i.e.) Rs. 1.20 lakhs and Budget Estimate, 1986-87 (i.e.) Rs. 3.79 lakhs relates to the salary of Craft Instructors appointed in 1985-86. The amount of Rs. 5.30 lakhs is provided under Part II, 1986-87 relates to the salary of 100 Craft Teachers proposed to be appointed by upgrading the existing qualified part-time Craft Instructors in Middle Schools.

Out of 5,691 middle Schools 3,450 Middle Schools are having full time Craft Instructors. As on date, more than 300 part time craft Instructors are qualified to hold the full time posts.

Supply of Uniform to Children.

14. The Scheme of free supply of Uniform to children in Standards I to VIII has been implemented from 15th September 1985. The amount provided under Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1986-87 (i.e.) Rs. 1,343.00 lakhs is for meeting the expenditure towards the supply of Uniform.

Supply of Text Books to Children.

15. From 1985-86 the Scheme of free supply of Text-Books was extended to all deserving poor children in Standards I to VIII. The amount provided in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 (i.e.) Rs. 11,54.05 lakhs and Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is for meeting the expenditure for supply of books to poor pupils under the scheme.

UNICEF Assisted Programme Implemented by SCERT.

16. The following special experimental projects in the field of Primary Education are implemented by the SCERT with UNICEF assistance :

1. Primary Education curriculum renewal
2. Developmental activities in Community Education and participation for providing education to all upto the age of 35.

An amount of Rs. 2.15 lakhs has been provided in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 0.34 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Audio-Visual Education.

17. Educational Technology Cell has been helping in the effective use of Radio and T.V. for educational purpose by conducting various training courses for teachers. A sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 for salary of staff and for other spill-over expenditure. In the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 2.38 lakhs has been provided for continuing the scheme.

New Scheme for Vocational Education in Schools.

(Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education.)

18. The present school curricula are mostly knowledge oriented and not much related to the school needs and life situations of children. Further it does not take into account the needs of those children who drop-out at various stages of the educational ladder. The Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education envisages the vocationalisation of School Education at all levels. Education should provide the necessary skills for boys and girls so that they could find suitable vocations or self-employment. Children should be taught to respect the dignity of labour and attitudes towards this end should be nurtured. The gap between our education system and life should be narrowed down and children should be prepared and equipped to face life situations. The Scheme involves a massive outlay. The Government of India have also been stressing the need for vocationalisation of education and this Government are confident of getting substantial Central Assistance for implementing this vital programme during the Seventh Plan Period and also of obtaining assistance from World Bank with the good offices of the Government of India.

19. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for implementing various schemes under this head.

Feeding of Children in Government and Aided Schools under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

20. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children is a potent incentive for improving enrolment and reducing the drop-outs. Under the Scheme, children in Standards I to V are fed on all the 365 days in a year and the children in Standards VI to X are fed on School working days.

In the budget Estimate, 1986-87 the following provision has been made under the head noted against them. (RS. IN LAKHS.)

(1) Chief Ministers' Nutritious Meal Programme (Government and Aided Schools) ..	620.86
(2) Additional enrolment under 5-9 age group	149.47

Strengthening of State Council of Educational Research and Training.

21. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86, (i. e.) Rs. 24.54 lakhs and Budget Estimate, 1986-87 (i.e.) Rs. 21.45 lakhs relates to the (i) Implementation of correspondence-cum-contact programme for Higher Grade Teachers so as to enable them to become qualified as Secondary Grade Teachers. (ii) Certificate course or inducted Teachers of Higher Secondary Classes. (iii) Implementation of open school at Secondary School level and in-service training programme for primary school teachers, qualitative improvement projects and short-term Research Projects, Under Part II of 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for similar in-service training programme and Research Projects.

Secondary
Education

Strengthening of Inspectorate.

22. A sum of Rs. 13.31 lakhs has been provided in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 for meeting the salary of staff in the newly formed Ten Offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and one Chief Educational Officer, Two District Educational Officers and One Inspectress of Girls Schools in the newly formed Anna District and a sum of Rs. 35.30 lakhs provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for meeting the salary of staff of the above new offices ; and proposed to be created in 1986-87.

Additional Enrolment of Pupils under Age group 14-16.

(Appointment of B. Ed. Grade Teachers in High Schools).

23. Out of 17.95 lakhs of children in the age group 14-16 in Tamil Nadu 47.45 per cent nearly 8.52 lakhs of pupils were enrolled in standards 9 and 10 in 1984-85. Target for 1985-86 is 0.40 lakhs of pupils. A sum of Rs. 14.29 lakhs has been provided under Revised Estimate 1985-86 for meeting the expenditure towards the salary of 150 B.T. teachers additionally appointed in 1985-86 and in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 36.62 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the expenditure in connection with the salary of B.T. teachers appointed in 1985-86 and proposed to be additionally appointed (150 posts) during 1986-87.

Improvement of facilities for teaching Science.

24. Under this scheme, 1,123 High/Higher Secondary Schools have so far been covered. The quantum of grant payable to Government High Schools is Rs. 1.40 lakhs and Rs. 92,000 for Non-Government High Schools for building and equipments. The amount of Rs. 10.45 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 is for meeting the spill-over expenditure. A sum of Rs. 33.61 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87, for provision of Laboratory in 15 High Schools and for spill over expenditure.

High School Buildings.

25. An amount of Rs. 274.77 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 is for construction of School Buildings and spill over expenditure. The Budget Estimate, 1986-87 (Rs. 301.57 lakhs) is for construction of School buildings, renovation of Old School buildings, etc. which include a sum of Rs. 125.00 lakhs provided under Part II in 1986-87.

Appointment of Additional Tamil Pandits in High Schools.

26. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 (Rs. 2.08 lakhs) relates to the salary of additional Tamil Pandits appointed in High Schools during 1985-86 and the amount provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 (Rs. 5.46 lakhs) is for meeting the expenditure towards the salary of Tamil Pandits in 1985-86 and continued during 1986-87.

Appointment of Physical Education Teachers in High Schools.

27. The amount sought for in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 (Rs. 0.87 lakh) is for meeting the expenditure towards the salary of additional Physical Education Teachers appointed in High Schools in 1985-86 and the amount proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 (Rs. 2.28 lakhs) relates to the salary of Physical Education Teachers appointed in High Schools in 1985-86 and continued during 1986-87.

Special Supervisory Study Programme for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Pupils in Standards 8, 9 and 10.

28. To improve the education of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes pupils, the new scheme called "Special Supervisory Study Programme" was introduced in 500 High/Higher Secondary Schools from 1981-82 for giving special coaching to Scheduled Castes/Schedule Tribes in standards 8, 9 and 10. About 40,000 SC/ST pupils are benefited every year. The sum of Rs. 9.75 lakhs proposed in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1986-87 is for continuing the scheme.

Direction and Administration.

**Higher
Secondary
Education**

29. Token provision is suggested in Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Government Higher Secondary Schools.

30. The amount of Rs. 23.71 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate for 1985-86 relates to the salary of teachers appointed in Government Higher Secondary Schools in 1985-86 and the amount proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 (Rs. 61.08 lakhs) is for meeting the expenditure towards the salary of teachers appointed in 1985-86 and proposed to be appointed in 1986-87 and for other spill over expenditure.

Assistance to Aided Higher Secondary Institutions.

31. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 (Rs. 48.39 lakhs) relates to the salary of teachers appointed in aided Higher Secondary Schools in 1985-86 and assistance towards the spill over expenditure for supply of Library books, Science equipments and construction of Laboratory buildings. A sum of Rs. 79.13 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for meeting the expenditure towards the salary of teachers appointed in aided schools in 1985-86 and other spill over expenditure.

Assistance to Local Body Higher Secondary Schools.

32. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 (Rs. 11.75 lakhs) and in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 (Rs. 14.10 lakhs) relates to the salary of Higher Secondary Teachers appointed in Local Body Schools in 1985-86 and continued in 1986-87 and assistance for supply of Library books, Science equipments and grants towards the construction of School Buildings.

Science Equipments to Higher Secondary Schools.

33. The amount provided under Revised Estimate 1985-86 i.e. Rs. 13.04 lakhs is for sanctioning Science equipments grants to Government Higher Secondary Schools upgraded in 1985-86 and for meeting the spill over expenditure.

Scholarships to the Higher Secondary Students.

34. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1986-87 (Rs. 18.00 lakhs) relates to the sanction of Scholarships to Rural talented children studying Higher Secondary standards.

National Service Scheme in Higher Secondary Schools.

35. The National Service Scheme was introduced in 200 Higher Secondary Schools from 1980-81 and the scheme was extended to 200 more Higher Secondary Schools making the total strength of volunteers to 20,000 at the rate of 50 students per school. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1986-87 is for meeting the expenditure in 400 schools. The expenditure on this scheme is shared between Centre and State on 7 : 5 basis.

Supply of Furniture to Government Higher Secondary Schools.

36. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for supply of furniture to 50 Government Higher Secondary Schools at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per school.

37. The main functions of the department are to arrange for the conduct of as many as 41 Examinations on State wide dimension. of these, the S.S.L.C. Public Examination and Higher Secondary Examination are the major ones and they are conducted twice in a year. The work of the department is of special and peculiar nature and it is quite different from that of other Government Departments. There are several items of work which are of voluminous and time consuming nature and are to be executed by engaging a number of persons put together as a team work. The work-load of the Department cannot therefore, be gauged by mere number of currents for any such thing, like in the other Government Departments.

**Government
Examinations**

38. On account of the implementation of various schemes on "Expansion of Education" more and more High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools are opened every year. When additional schools are opened and the candidates are presented by those Schools, the number of candidates coming up for the various examinations also increases, which ultimately result in increasing the work-load, demanding additional manpower and other amenities to carry on the work in an efficient manner.

39. An outlay of Rs. 1.87 lakhs is provided under Revised Estimate 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 3.15 lakhs is made under Budget Estimate 1986-87 (Parts I and II).

40. According to 1981 census Tamil Nadu has literacy per centage of 45.78. Tamil Nadu ranks 3rd in literacy per centage, among the states in the Country. The per centage of female literacy in Tamil Nadu is 34.12 percent now, which has risen from 26.36 per cent during the last ten years.

**Non-Formal and
Adult Education.**

41. The State Adult Education Programme was introduced in the State from 1980-81 for the benefit of illiterates in the age group 15—35 in 61 blocks. The scheme was extended to 54 more blocks in the year 1982. The scheme is being implemented with state funds. Six of the programme of 10 months duration for each phase have been completed in 61 blocks and the VII phase of the programme is to be started from December 1985. In 54 Blocks, 3rd phase of the programme is being implemented from 10th October 1985. Further Government have permitted the extension of these programme 6 more blocks from this year i.e. 1985-86. The scheme is to be introduced in Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam districts at the rate of 3 projects each and the centres to be started from 1st November 1985. On the whole there are 12,100 centres functioning in the state for the benefit of about 3.63 lakhs adults of which 50 per cent of them are women and 40 per cent of them are Adi Dravidas and Hill tribes. The total beneficiaries so far under this programme from the year 1980-81 to 1984-85 are ;

Men 7.36 lakhs, Women 16.25 lakhs, totaling 23.61 lakhs.

During this year (i.e., 1985-86) 6.78 lakhs adults out of which 0.84 lakh men and 5.94 lakhs women have been enrolled upto 30th September 1985.

Non formal Education Scheme for drop-outs.

42. Under this scheme, Non-formal Education centres for the drop-out children in the age group 6-14 are being conducted. 100 centres are now functioning in seven districts. The centres will complete the course during June 1986. Thirty children are enrolled in each centres with a view to sustain their newly acquire literacy and numeracy skills.

43. A special scheme for the drop-out children working in Match and fire-works factories in Sivakasi was introduced in the year 1981-82 by the State Government and 30 centres were opened in order to coach them to appear for the VIII standard Public Examination within a period of 3 years. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme: Total 969; Boys 236; Girls 733. Government have ordered the continuance of the 30 centres in Sivakasi areas for a further period of 3 years besides issuing orders for the extension of the programme to Gudiyattam in North Arcot District from 1984-85 in 10 centres and with the aid of the UNICEF. The scheme has been extended to Sathur and Vembakottai areas in 70 centres. In total there are 110 centres now functioning in the state. The total number of drop-outs now covered through these centres: Total 2,912; Boys 607, Girls 2,305.

44. As a follow up programme in order to retain the literacy skills acquired by the adults enrolled in the literacy programme, in the SAEP centres, the post-literacy centre programme was introduced in the State during 1982-83. Now there are about 1,000 post literacy centres functioning in the state. The number of adults, who are benefited through the post-literacy centres is about 47,000.

The department is also publishing a monthly periodical entitled "Thoranavoyal" for the benefit of the State Adult Education Programme and Rural Functional Literary Project Centres functioning in the State.

Strengthening of Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education.

45. The accounts wing consisting of an Senior Accounts Officer with the supporting staff in addition to the two audit parties for conducting internal audit in subordinate offices is functioning in the Directorate. In order to strengthen the publication wing of the directorate for the speedy publication of reading materials of the department creation of a post of technical officer, publication is absolutely necessary during the year 1986-87 under Part II Scheme at a cost of Rs. 0.30 lakh.

Adult Education through Teachers and Teacher Trainees.

46. In order to involve teachers in primary and high schools and the teacher trainees in training schools for the cause of eradication of illiteracy among the masses. They should involve themselves voluntarily in this scheme without getting any remuneration.

47. Five hundred centres are to be opened by enrolling 30 adults per centre to cover a target of about 15,000 illiterates in the State. Reading and learning materials for each centre will be provided free of cost by the Government at the rate of Rs. 250 for each centre. The total expenditure for this scheme will be Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

48. It is proposed to involve about 6,000 trainees of T.T's in the programme of adult education. As "working with community" is a compulsory component of the curriculum for Diploma in Teachers Education, each teacher trainee should make atleast five illiterate pupils to literates, during the course of the year. Reading materials to be used by the adults will be supplied by the Government free of cost. The total coverage under this programme will be about 30,000 and the cost of the scheme will be Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

49. An outlay of Rs. 197.82 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87 for the programme of Non-Formal and Adult Education under State sector.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

50. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme fully financed by Government of India. The Programme was started during the year 1979-80 for the benefit of the illiterates in the age-group 15-35 in 12 districts and extended to Periyar district during 1982-83 and in Madras, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts during 1983-84. During 1984-85 G.O.I. have sanctioned 11 more projects to Tamil Nadu. In total, there are 27 projects functioning in the state at the rate of 2 Projects in Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur. Tirunelveli and Dharmapuri and one in each of the other districts including the newly formed Anna district. The coverage under this programme is about 2.43 lakhs. The cost for each project is Rs. 9.5 lakhs for a year.

National Adult Education Programme.

51. Under this scheme Government of India have sanctioned staff for strengthening of the administrative structure both at State and district levels. Government of India have been requested to sanction some more posts and to sanction suitable posts as per the pattern for the establishment of separate District Adult Education Officer's Office of the newly formed Anna district during the year 1985-86. Orders of G.O.I. are awaited.

Establishment of Shramik Vidhyapeeth.

52. The Shramik Vidhyapeeth, Madras was started as an unit of the DNFE with effect from 17th July 1982 and another S.V.P. has been established at Madurai on 9th September 1985. Government of India have been requested to sanction 8 more Shramik Vidhyapeeths in Trichy, Salem, North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Kamarajar, The Nilgiris, South Arcot and in Pudukkottai districts during this year. It is under active consideration of Government of India.

53. The objectives of the S.V.P. are to help the workers to improve their vocational competency and to help them in their vertical mobility in their jobs, to help the members of the weaker sections of the society and less privileged workers and their families supplement their family income by self employment and to enable them to become more useful members of their families and the society at large.

Post Literacy Centres (in R.F.L.P. Areas).

54. With a view to prevent neo-literates back to illiteracy, Government of India have sanctioned for the implementation of the Post Literacy Centre in Rural Functional Literacy Project areas as a follow-up programme. 1,200 centres were opened during the year 1982-83 and 1,300 centres were opened during 1983-84. It is proposed to open 4,300 new centres during the year 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 21.04 lakhs.

Compilation of Cultural Profile.

55. A Comprehensive documentation of the Cultural history and evaluation of traditional art forms of Tamil Nadu with their performance variation and cultural variety was planned under this scheme.

Traditional Tamil Arts.

56. So far the work of compilation of cultural profile of five districts viz. Chengalpattu, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and North Arcot has been completed and the reports received from the scholars are under scrutiny. An advance amount of Rs. 3,000 has been paid to each of the compilers except Chengalpattu, out of the consolidated remuneration of Rs. 50,000 each. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate 1985-86. Considering the balance payment to be paid to the compilers and also to take up compilation work of three districts a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided under Revised Estimate 1985-86.

57. Under this ongoing scheme it is proposed to cover 3 more districts during the year 1986-87. Hence a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made.

Establishment of Tamil Culture Museum.

58. Under the scheme it is proposed to reconstruct the glory of Tamil Culture and its colourful arts by establishing a cultural complex. This department proposes acquire worthy art and cultural materials that reflects the glory and grandure of the Traditional Tamil Arts and exhibit them to our own public as well as to the foreigners.

59. Due to the non-availability of suitable place to establish the Museum the work could not be taken up in the preceding years. Since this department has now found a place to set up the proposed museum a provision for a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made under Revised Estimate, 1985-86. The same amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided under Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Production of films on the Munificence of Early Tamil Kings.

60. With a view to highlight the particular incidents recorded in History exposing munificence of Early Tamil Kings, it was proposed to produce a series of short documentaries of thousand feet length through the Films Division of Tamil Nadu. On account of the inability expressed by the Films Division of Tamil Nadu the work could not be taken up in the preceding year. Now the Films Division of Tamil Nadu is being consulted with regard to the possibility of producing films during the second half of this year.

61. A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for this scheme. The same amount has been provided under Revised Estimate, 1985-86. Since it is proposed to produce one film in next financial year, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh also provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Tamil Scholars Voice Preservation Scheme.

62. With a view to utilise the rich experiences and vast knowledge of the illustrious scholars adept artists and versatile men of various fields, it was proposed under this scheme to record the speeches of such eminent personalities and preserve them for the present generation and for the posterity. Particulars of about 50 selected savants have been gathered and submitted to the Government for approval. In order to implement this scheme in an effective manner it is proposed to appoint organisers on contract basis, who will be assisted by helpers. Orders of the Government is awaited.

63. Since no provision has been made in the Budget Estimate 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh, is provided in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86, so as to purchase recording instruments, cassettes and to pay remuneration to scholars and organisers. As it is proposed to cover more scholars in the next financial year, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs may be provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

Festival of Traditional Tamil Arts and Seminars on the Folk Arts of Tamil Nadu.

64. Tamil Nadu has a rich heritage of folk arts intimately linked with the colourful life of the villagers and the highly cultured domestic traditions of the Tamil householder. Some of the wonderful arts of have faded away for want of proper care and patronage. In order to encourage the artists and to patronise the various folk arts forms of Tamil Nadu, it was proposed to conduct Festival of Traditional Tamil Arts and Seminars every year. Accordingly this department had successfully conducted a Seminar in April 1983 and a festival of Traditional Tamil Arts-Culture in March 1984.

65. Under this scheme, Thirukkural Festival was organised in August 1985 by this Department in which, Medals and Mementos presented to versatile men of various fields. As there is only token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86, special sanction was obtained to conduct the festival at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000. Since it is proposed to conduct two seminars in the near future a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86. Being an ongoing scheme it is proposed to conduct two festivals and six Seminars the next financial year, for which a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Grant of Financial Assistance to indigent Tamil Writers.

66. In order to uplift the Tamil Writers, living in indigent circumstances, it was proposed under this scheme to grant financial assistance of Rs. 150 per mensem. Out of the 82 applications received from the writers, 50 have been forwarded to the Government for financial assistance during the year 1983-84. Orders of the Government are awaited.

67. A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86. As it is proposed to cover 50 more writers and also to provide financial assistance to the aforesaid 50 writers whose applications have been forwarded to Government a sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1985-86. Since it is an ongoing scheme, a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 so as to cover more writers.

Collegiate Education.

68. The Department of Collegiate Education is administering the affairs of 239 institutions of Higher Education in the State. Besides the Directorate, Five Regional offices are functioning at Madras, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore with Deputy Director of Collegiate Education, Assistant Director and other auxiliary staff. Among the above 239 colleges, 195 are Arts Colleges, 23 are Colleges of Education and the remaining 21 are other Colleges. During the year 1985-86, two unaided private Arts Colleges were permitted to function and the undergraduate courses of the Alagappa College, Karaikudi were taken over by Government forming Alagappa Government Arts College, Karaikudi. About 1.92 lakhs of students were studying in the Arts Colleges during the year 1984-85.

New Courses in Government Colleges.

69. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 65 degree courses were additionally started in many Government Colleges in the State. Yet there is considerable rush for admission to degree courses in Colleges and it is found that the students with even 60 per cent of marks could not get admission due to limited number of seats available in the Colleges. To cope up with the rush, the intake capacity of degree courses in Government Colleges is being stepped up gradually. It is proposed to start 30 to 35 more degree courses in various Government Colleges in the Seventh Five Year Plan period. During the year 1985-86, six degree courses were started, in six Government Colleges. A sum of Rs. 254 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the opening of 4 or 5 degree courses in Government Colleges and Rs. 22.85 lakhs are provided for spill over expenditure of old courses.

70. There is considerable increase in the number of students seeking admission in Post-graduate courses, every year. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 30 Post-graduate courses were started in many Government Colleges and it is proposed to start about 15 to 20 additional Post-graduate courses in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Two courses were opened in 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this purpose. Further, Rs. 8.54 lakhs are provided for spill over expenditure in 1986-87.

71. About 14,000 students are studying in Evening courses in various Colleges in this State. After taking into consideration of the demand for B.Com degree courses, 13 evening college degree courses were started in various Government Colleges during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 5.08 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the spill over expenditure on these courses.

Buildings.

72. As many as 117 degrees courses and 37 Post-graduate courses were started in various Government Colleges during the last seven years. Provision of adequate class rooms and laboratories for the above courses is being done in a phased manner. The construction of additional class rooms in 14 Government Colleges, laboratories in 3 Government Colleges, Hostel buildings in 5 Government Colleges and the permanent building for newly started Government Arts College, Chidambaram were sanctioned in the Sixth Plan. Still, there is need for additional class rooms laboratories in 17 Government Colleges, Hostel buildings in 2 women Colleges and compound wall facilities in 7 Government Colleges. The above building requirements have to be met, at least, in a phased manner. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for new building works and Rs. 68.09 lakhs are provided for the spill over expenditure of the old building schemes.

Qualitative improvement.

73. Special grants are released to the needy Government Colleges to equip the laboratories adequately. Further, the provision of adequate furniture for the newly started courses as well as for the newly constructed class rooms/laboratories has become inevitable. Hence a separate plan scheme has been included for this purpose in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs was provided for the purchase of furniture in 1985-86. Similarly, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the above purpose.

Teachers Development Programme.

74. With a view to improve the quality of teaching staff and thereby improving the standard of teaching in Government Colleges, the scheme of deputing Professors for research work leading to Ph.D. is implemented from the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Normally the person selected under this scheme would be paid for a period of three years. During the Sixth Plan, 12 Professors have been deputed. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs towards the spill over expenditure is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Direction and Administration.

75. In order to achieve further improvement in the administration of the Department, additional staff is being provided to the Directorate, Regional offices and Government Colleges. During the year, 1985-86 two posts of Bursars and 15 posts of Assistants were provided to various Government Colleges to cope up with the work load. In the Directorate, ad hoc staff consisting of two sections for clearing the arrears in recovery work of National Loan Scholarship Scheme were created in 1985-86. Besides, telephone facilities to the office of the Madras Regional Deputy Director and to the residence of all the Five Regional Deputy Directors of Collegiate Education have been sanctioned so that the Regional Deputy Directors may be contacted for immediate consultations.

76. It is further proposed to create in 1986-87 (i) One post of Bursar in the newly taken over Alagappa Government Arts Collge, Karaikudi, (ii) One post of Superintendent in each of the Government Arts Colleges at Chidambaram and Karaikudi. With this, all the Government Colleges (except 5 Colleges of Education) in the State will have Bursar for looking after the accounts of the Colleges. Similarly, all the Government Colleges will have Superintendent for the effective administration of College office. Twelve posts of Assistants would be provided to the Five Regional offices to attend to the new items of work allotted to the Regional offices, viz., sanction of Festival advance from Government funds to all the staff of Aided colleges implementation of special provident fund-cum-gratuity scheme, etc. Further, Regional Deputy Directors are the field officers of the Department and it is proposed to provide each of them with a Government vehicle so that they can discharge their duties more effectively. In order to conduct surprise visit/inspection and to audit the accounts of the Regional offices, a separate audit wing with one section will be formed in the Directorate. For the above developments, a provision of Rs. 8.05 lakhs together with spill over provision of Rs. 3.77 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

77. From the year 1984-85, a College Development Cell is functioning in the Directorate in order to plan for the academic progress as well as improvements in various colleges in the State. At present, this Cell consists of one section. In order to monitor the functioning of the Cell more effectively, a separate officer in the cadre of Deputy Director of Collegiate Education would be provided from the year, 1986-87. Besides, two more Assistants would be provided for this work. For the above purpose a provision of Rs. 60,000 is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Assistance to Non-Government Colleges.

78. Grants are paid to Aided Colleges towards the construction of buildings. An amount of Rs. 75,000 or 50 per cent of the cost of the construction or estimated cost of the building whichever is less, is payable to each aided college selected under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for sanction of building grants to aided colleges.

Grants to Madras Institute of Development Studies.

79. Madras Institute of Development Studies is getting an annual recurring grant from State Government. The grant will be of 50 per cent of the deficit subject to the ceiling of Rs. 3.25 lakhs and an equal amount forthcoming from ICSSR, New Delhi. An amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this purpose.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEME

National Loan Scholarship Scheme.

80. As per the rules governing the National Loan Scholarship Scheme, loan scholarships are awarded to the eligible students studying in the Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges. Normally, scholarship to the extent of Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs are sanctioned every year. Hence a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Loans to Rajapalayam Raju's College for construction of Hostel.

81. The final instalment of loan has not yet been released to the College as it has not completed the construction. However, this final instalment is payable to the College as and when it becomes due. Hence a token provision is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Assistance to
Universities for
Non-technical
Education

82. Provision of Rs. 590.83 lakhs during 1986-87 cover both current programme and new schemes. The new schemes for which a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made is to include the following schemes :—

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Development of Post-Graduate Centre at Salem

83. The University of Madras has under its jurisdiction over 105 Colleges spread over 5 districts and the Union Territory of Pondicherry with a student strength of about 1,50,000. This is unwieldy to be managed by a single University as per the accepted reports of Kothari Commission, Madras University has established a Post-Graduate Centre at Salem which would become the nucleus for a new University to be set up there as already announced by the Chief Minister. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 10.00 lakhs to the University during 1984-85 and 1985-86. The University has opened a Department of Geology and it is now functioning in a private College building and seven more departments Commerce, Maths, Statistics, Geography, Botany, Zoology and Chemistry are likely to be opened shortly. For obtaining the approval of the University Grants Commission for the Post-Graduate Centre to get financial assistance certain conditions stipulated by the University Grants Commission are to be satisfied, the important of which is that the Post-Graduate Centre should have atleast 3 departments with required staff and equipments. Therefore, the University has requested a grant of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the improvement of the Centre. Apart from this expenditure acquisition of land for the establishment of the Centre in the first instance and then for the University is separately under consideration.

84. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made during 1986-87 for the Development of the Post-Graduate Centre so that more departments are opened and the approval of the University Grants Commission is obtained.

Post-Graduate Centre at Vellore.

85. The Madras University has established a Post-Graduate Centre at Vellore to cater to the needs of the 15 Colleges in the North Arcot district. The Centre is now functioning in a private College at Vellore. The University has already opened a department of Zoology which conduct part-time M. Phil Course. Other seven departments to be established are detailed below:—

(1) Mathematics ; (2) Commerce ; (3) History ; (4) Physics ; (5) Chemistry ; (6) English ; (7) Economics in addition to the department of Zoology, it is expected that the total cost for Vellore Post-Graduate Centre will be of the order of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. It is imperative to provide further facilities not only to keep pace with recent developments but also to develop the centre with facilities for conduct of Ph.D. Courses with a view to have this as nucleus for the University to set up. Vellore has been taken as the location not only because it is the Centre of educational activities in the district with four Arts and Science Colleges, a Medical College, a College of Nursing and a College of Education and other related institutions.

86. In view of the recent University Grants Commission/University requirements for College teachers many staff members working in the Colleges in the district are keen to pursue high education. Also, out of the 12 Arts and Science Colleges, eight Colleges are offering Post-Graduate Courses in various disciplines.

87. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made during the year 1986-87 for the Development of Post-Graduate Centre at Vellore (now functioning Voorhees College) so that more departments may be started and the approval of the University Grants Commission obtained.

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY.*Post Graduate Centre at Tirunelveli.*

88. The Post-Graduate extension Centre was established by Madurai Kamaraj University at Tirunelveli during the year 1980-81. The Centre has at present two departments. (Department of Sociology and Chemistry) and the University has proposed to have a few more departments immediately after financial assistance is made available by the State Government. The Registrar, Madurai Kamaraj University has requested financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,19.50 lakhs towards the improvement of the Post-Graduate Centre at Tirunelveli, so as to make the centre to become eligible to be declared as fit to receive University Grants Commission and Central assistance. According to University Grants Commission's norms, the Centre should have at least three departments and assets worth Rs. 1 crore. The University has purchased about 179.82 acres of lands at a cost of Rs. 1.53 lakhs for the above Centre. This Centre after development with sufficient number of departments would become the nucleus for the University to be established there. This would be similar to the pattern of Bharathiyar and Bharathidasan Universities established at Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli having the Post-Graduate Centres there as nucleus. Establishment of a University at Tirunelveli has been already announced by the Government. A sum of Rs. five lakhs has been made as assistance to Madurai Kamaraj University under Part II Schemes for 1986-87.

TAMIL UNIVERSITY.*Science through Tamil.*

89. Sub-section 3, 4, 7 of section 4 of the Tamil University Act provides that the Tamil University would facilitate and regulate research in fields like Art, Culture, Music, Stage-Plays, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Literature, Grammar, Linguistics, History Religion, Philosophy, Geography, Soil Sciences, etc., to translate books in other languages into Tamil according to the needs in consonance with the objectives of the University and also to translate books in Tamil into other languages ; and to compile and publish Tamil words, expressions, colloquial terms, words peculiar to Industries and Agriculture which are used by Tamils in Tamil Nadu and also in other countries where Tamils live.

90. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made to the Tamil University for the ' Science through Tamil ' Scheme during 1986-87 under Part II Schemes.

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY.**GRANT FOR CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY.**

91. Environmental Study is a new branch which has gained considerable momentum in this Century on account of excess pollution and consequential ecological and Human Health problems. The areas of study and intensive research under this branch would include Environment and Organisms, soils and their Biology, Quantitative Plant Ecology, Advanced Microbial Ecology Aquatic Eco Systems, Environment Plant Physiology, Environmental Management, the local Environment Simulations of Eco systems, etc. There is therefore a great need to undertake systematic research in this area and offer courses at post-graduate level and above, with special emphasis on the solution of those problems. This will be on inter-disciplinary basis. For establishing a Centre for the Environmental Study, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made to Bharathiar University during 1986-87, under Part II Scheme.

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY.**MATCHING GRANT FOR THE RESEARCH PROJECT FOUNDED BY DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES.**

92. The Indo-US Collaborative Project on Biomass Research both under the sponsorship of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy sources—US AID and under the Department of Science and Technology—Senior Scientific panel, have been sanctioned to the Bharathidasan University by transfer from Madurai Kamaraj University. The total grant approved by both Indian and US agencies for these studies is Rs. 75.54 lakhs.

93. To take up these two projects in a new University Campus requires infrastructural facilities such as accommodation, water supply and fenced plantation sites for nursery and experimental plots. There has been provision for the construction of a field laboratory-cum-glasshouse complex in the above project budgets to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. As there is no functional building at the new campus, the University needs a laboratory with basic amenities urgently as these are short duration projects limited to three years. The other capital input through project to the University would be (1) Large Computer, (2) Analytical instruments and other man-power resources. The number of Research personnel involved would be about 15 and a score of supporting staff.

94. Bharathidasan University has requested the Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to provide infrastructure for taking up this project for which Rs. 75.54 lakhs of financial assistance is approved by other agencies like Department of Science and Technology, etc. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made non-recurring for Bharathidasan University being the matching grant for provision of infrastructure to take up the project on Biomass research under Part II Scheme for 1986-87.

MOTHER TERESA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY**ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPUTER CENTRE.**

95. Mother Teresa Women's University established with the aim of pursuing research in Women's Studies, providing consultancy and monitoring service with regard to Women's Welfare, Women's Education, etc., has to concentrate much on Women seeking jobs in the country. While the other Universities impart mainly conventional type of education, not much has been done on specific and potential areas which would help women seeking jobs.

96. The country has entered the electronic-era. Electronic equipments are in use in daily life. Electronic typewriters and other such equipments have abundantly increased. For instance three to four lakh mechanical typewriters that are now in use in various Government and Private offices will be replaced by electronic typewriters as the price gap between these two has considerably been reduced. There are electronic typewriters for Rs. 16,000 and below. These typewriters and other soft ware computers that are brought in use and play a vital part require good maintenance agency and also trained personnel to use them. The University intends to produce trainers who could impart training to plus two girls with typewriting qualifications in handling electronic typewriters including attending to minor maintenance repairs. If necessary the University with the assistance of Women's Development Corporation would set up such training centres in major towns like Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

97. Detailed project reports are under preparation. The scheme involves establishing computer and other electronic training centres at Kodaikanal to provide short term courses for the trainers and setting up of Centres in the four major cities. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1986-87 under Part II Scheme for the purpose.

ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY.

Establishment of a Laboratory.

98. The Government have established a unitary type of University during May 1985, by name 'Alagappa University' at Karaikudi by taking over the three colleges (viz.) Aalagappa College, Alagappa College of Education and Alagappa College of Physical Education, maintained by Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust over a settlement deed.

The University has the following departments at present :—

1. Post Graduate Department in Mathematics.
2. Post Graduate Department in Commerce.
3. Post Graduate Department in Physics.
4. Post Graduate Department in Tamil.
5. Department of Physical Education.
6. Department of Education.

The University has to develop Research Departments for all these disciplines this academic year itself (1985-86) by appointing Professors and Readers as per norms of the University Grants Commission. This development has to be effected during the current year itself, so as to enable the University to approach the University Grants Commission for eligible grants under section 12-A of the University Grants Commission Act.

99. The University has proposed to start Post Graduate Diploma Courses in Computer Sciences this year with the assistance of CECRI at Karaikudi. The University can avail the laboratory facilities available at CECRI for the above computer science course at present till a laboratory with all equipments is established by the University. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for the above scheme during 1986-87, under Part II Scheme.

100. To enable the students in the mofussil to have easy access to Legal Education and to reduce the rush in the Madras and Madurai Law Colleges two more Law Colleges were started in 1983-84 one at Tiruchirappalli and another at Coimbatore. The Law Colleges at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore were opened in the year 1979-80 under the Fifth Five Year Plan. The entire expenditure on these two institutions are met under the plan provisions.

Law Colleges

101. During the year 1983-84, a new integrated Five Year Law Course was introduced in all the four Law Colleges at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. The entire expenditure on the new course is met under the plan provision. The scheme involved the appointment of Five Full Time Assistant Professors and Fifteen Part-time Assistant Professors during 1983-84 provision of non-law books to the tune of Rs. 50,000 to each of the four Law Colleges during 1983-84. During 1984-85 ten more full time posts of Assistant Professors and ten more posts of Part-time Assistant Professors were created.

102. The strength of teaching and nonteaching staff and the strength of students in the Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Law Colleges are as follows :—

					<i>Tiruchirappalli Law College.</i>	<i>Coimbatore Law College.</i>
Teaching staff	..	..	..	..	22	22
Non-teaching staff	..	..	..	..	17	17
Students strength	..	..	..	..	660	660

103. The entire expenditure on the colleges is borne under the plan. The expenditure under the plan is mainly on the salaries of the Teaching and non-teaching staff and the maintenance of the college. A sum of Rs. 25.45 lakhs has been made under Budget Estimate, 1986-87. Under Part II Scheme, a provision of Rs. 2.13 lakhs has been made for the (i) creation of five post of full time Assistant Professors at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Law College and (ii) Purchase of Vessels and furniture to Madurai Law College Men's Hostel.

**Sports and Youth
Services,**

104. The ongoing schemes drawn up from 1979 to 1984 under execution are strengthening of sports activities, promotion of youth welfare, encouraging the participation of college students in National Service Scheme, starting of sports schools and Sports Hostels, conduct of sports meets to catch them very young to identify the sports talents, awarding of sports-scholarship, constructions of open air stadia and Swimming pools, giving financial assistance to private sports clubs, and establishment of second district sports councils in big districts. An outlay of Rs. 162.41 lakhs in total is provided for the year 1986-87 for Sports and Youth Welfare and strengthening of the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services.

Establishment of Directorate of Sports and Youth Services and strengthening of Sports activities

105. The Directorate of Sports and Youth Services was started during 1979 and the posts of two Deputy Directors and three Assistant Directors along with skeleton staff were sanctioned in 1980-81. Provision was made to publish a Sports Journal also. The Directorate was strengthened during 1981-82 and a Film Library was also started.

106. Additional staff for audit and inspection was sanctioned in 1982-83. A Standard Van for the use of Directorate was also purchased. Sixteen posts of Assistants for District Sports Councils were sanctioned and provision to meet the expenditure on salaries etc., of these staff was made under other charges 'grants-in-aid'. To strengthen the Film Library a provision of Rs. 0.76 lakh has been made under Part II, 1986-87 for the purchase of Sports Film and additional equipments.

Promotion of Youth Welfare.

107. Youth Clubs were started in various Districts during 1981-82 and grants were given and the scheme is continued for the new clubs to be started. For the Organisation of Youth festivals at state level, a sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been made under Part II, 1986-87.

Buildings.

108. During 1980-81 in Nehru Park a construction has been started for sports complex and the work has been completed in 1984-85. In the year 1983-84 the work of flood lighting at Nehru Stadium had been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs and the work completed.

National Service Scheme.

109. The N.S.S. so far as college students are concerned is dealt with by the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services. The student strength of all Universities/Institutions in Tamil Nadu is 65,000.

Sports Schools and Sports Hostels.

110. Three Sports Schools and three Sports Hostels for boys have been started during 1980-81. The student strength for 1985-86 is 650 students. The sports Schools and Hostels for boys were participated in the State level under 19 and under 16 Sports meets and secured places also. Sports Schools for Girls have also been started during 1982-83 and the student strength is 150. Sports Schools/Hostels for Higher Secondary boys were started in 1983-84. In order to provide amenities to the Sports Hostels, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for 1986-87.

Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools.

111. The Educational District level Middle School Sports Meets have been conducted from 1980-81 and 51 Middle School Zonal Meets have also been conducted from 1980-81 and for 306 Sports Meets have been conducted every year.

Promotion of Sports and Games in Colleges and Universities.

112. This Schemes object is to develop the play fields in Universities. So in the year 1981-82 three playgrounds were taken up in Madras, Madurai Kamaraj and Annamalai Universities. Work on the laying of two playgrounds at Madras and Annamalainagar are in progress. Work at Madurai Kamaraj University has already been completed.

Identification of Sports Talent among pre-school children.

113. With a view to identify young talents in sports and games and to groom and develop such talents by systematic coaching, Catch Them Very Young Meet for Pre-primary school children and Catch them Young Tournaments at Primary, Middle and High School level were started. 306 Catch Them very Young Meets and Catch Them Young Tournaments in 12 Games in 12 District Headquarters have been conducted every year.

Awards Sports Scholarships to Talented Sportsmen.

114. This Scheme has been introduced in 1982-83. In the same year 235 Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 600 and 65 Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 400 were awarded. It is also proposed to give awards every year. A provision of Rs. 0.84 lakh has also been made under Part II for 1985-86 for the Institution of Sports Scholarships to Winners/Runners-up of Bharathiar Sports Meet (Higher Secondary Level).

Promotion of Sports and Games among Non-student youth.

115. This Department is conducting for encouraging Sports among non-student youth and 374 Rural Sports Centres are functioning. This scheme is extended to 378 Blocks. In order to provide Multi Trainers in certain District Sports Councils, a sum of Rs. 4.70 lakhs has been provided under Part II Schemes for 1985-86. For the conduct of Vocational Training of Non-student Youth in the appropriate Technology a sum of Rs. 0.90 lakh is made under Part II, 1986-87.

Financial Assistance to Private Sports Clubs.

116. This scheme has been introduced in the year 1982-83 and in the same year assistance to 205 Sports Clubs were provided. It is also proposed to provide assistance to 200 Sports Clubs in the year 1985-86.

Establishment of Second District Sports Councils in Big Districts.

117. In 1983-84, three District Sports Councils were opened in Dindigul, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin.

Establishment of State Institute of Sports.

118. A token provision was made in 1983-84 and it is proposed to start a State Institute of Sports.

Revival and Strengthening of other curricular activities in Colleges.

119. A grant of Rs. 12,500 each was given to 8 Colleges in 1984-85, as an experimental measure to enable them to run Hobby Clubs, Sports Clubs and Fine Art Clubs under the guidance of a Professor (who will be designated 'Youth Officer'). These Clubs are expected to provide healthy extra curricular activities to College students and further expansion of the programme will be considered in the light of experience.

Conduct of orientation course to the Physical Director/Physical Education Teachers.

120. This scheme has been introduced in 1984-85. The number of participants in one centre is 30. The Physical Education Teachers who will be selected for the orientation course get knowledge of basic playing skills and techniques, team tactics and strategy, revised rules and duties of officials.

27. ART AND CULTURE.

Outlay A total outlay of Rs. 191.91 lakhs has been proposed for the Art and Culture Sector for the year 1986-87 as shown below :—

Programme.	Sixth Plan outlay, 1980-85	Actual Expenditure.			Seventh Plan outlay, 1985-90.	Revised Estimate, 1985-86.	Budget Estimate, 1986-87.
		1980-84	1984-85	1980-85			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Fine Arts and Education ..	30.00	22.40	11.91	34.31	30.00	12.82	22.21
2. Promotion of Art and Culture ..	40.00	98.30	..	98.30	242.00	67.13	71.82
3. Archaeology ..	35.00	32.79	10.74	43.53	100.00	15.28	25.66
4. Archives and Museums ..	20.00	92.69	9.78	102.47	105.00	21.39	27.01
5. Public Libraries	75.00	67.05	27.78	94.83	163.00	28.49	40.84
6. Gazetteer and Statistical Memories ..	..	8.83	2.69	11.52	..	3.40	3.27
7. Other Expenditure ..	..	2.75	7.00	9.75	..	1.58	1.10
Total ..	200.00	324.81	69.90	394.71	640.00	150.09	191.91

Fine Arts and Education

2. There are at present 3 institutions of Arts and Crafts :—

- (1) Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras,
- (2) Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam, and
- (3) Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram.

3. These institutions offer courses in Painting, Commercial Art, Sculpture, Temple Architecture, Industrial Design and Visual Communication at various levels. The total intake of these institutions is 227 students annually. During the Sixth Plan period, Post Diploma courses in (i) Painting and (ii) Commercial Art were introduced at the Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam. B.Sc. degree course in (i) Temple Architecture, (ii) Wood Sculptures, (iii) Stone Sculpture, (iv) Sudhai Sculpture, (v) Metal Sculpture have been introduced at the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram. During the Seventh Plan period the facilities already created will be consolidated. Studios will be equipped, library facilities will be expanded and students amenities will be provided in the Arts and Crafts Institutions. An outlay of Rs. 10.53 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Government Music College

4. With the opening of a new Music College at Coimbatore in the year 1985-86, there are at present, 3 Government Music Colleges in the State. Besides there is a music college at Thiruvaiyaru managed by Thanjavur Rajah Charitable Chatram. The newly started Coimbatore Music College offer courses in Vocal Music and Veena. The scheme of Research and curricula development is being implemented in Madras Music College from the year 1982-83 and two research scholars are doing research under this scheme. They are paid an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 per month.

5. During the year 1986-87 it is proposed to establish a fullfledged library in the Madras Music College with one clerical librarian and one Record clerk. Further a public address system at a total cost of Rs. 30,000 with one electrician will be provided to in the Madras Music College. It is considered that periodical lectures by experts would go a longway in enriching the knowledge of students of vocal, instrument and Barathanatyam wing. This will enable the students to hear and learn the subjects from the experts in the field. It is proposed to appoint 10 guest lecturers with an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 per year per guest lecturer in the Madras Music College. For the above development schemes in the Madras Music College, a provision of Rs. 80,000 is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

6. At present, the Madurai Music College is functioning in rented premises, since its inception in 1979 inadequate building facility is found to be the major impediment for the development of the College as the private building do not suit the requirement of a College. It is therefore proposed to provide a permanent building to the Government Music College, Madurai. About Rs. 35.00 lakhs would be required for constructing a permanent building with 15 to 20 class rooms, administrative blocks etc., Initially a provision of Rs. 6.20 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for this purpose. Besides an amount of Rs. 4.68 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 for the spill over expenditure.

7. The Department of Tamil Development and Culture has been sanctioning grants to new productions of Drama, Dance Drama and assisting Tamil Cultural Organisations outside the State for conducting cultural programmes by sponsoring cultural troupes from Tamil Nadu to propagate Tamil Culture. The department is also assisting these organisations for construction of auditoriums. Besides this the department has been sending Civil Servants Drama Troupe for the All India Civil Servants Drama Competition every year. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Promotion of Art
and culture

8. Since the activities of the Tamil Nadu Eyal, Isai, Nataka Mandram and Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu are wholly dependant on the funds of the Government and all the schemes are on going in nature, an outlay of Rs. 26.21 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87. In addition an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for 1986-87 under Part II schemes of Tamil Nadu, Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu.

9. A minimum of six delegations will be visiting Tamil Nadu every year under the programme of Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, delegations, etc. Since the scheme aims at building up fraternity with people in our country as also the world at large it has to be implemented more effectively and enthusiastically in Tamil Nadu. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for 1986-87.

10. Under the scheme financial assistance to eminent artists and men of letters who are now in indigent circumstances are sanctioned every year to deserving artists, men of letters and their dependents at the rate of Rs. 150 per mensem per head. One thousand six hundred and sixteen indigent artists men of letters and their dependent, have been granted financial assistance at Rs. 150 per mensem till 1982-83. 200 more applicants have been selected for the financial year 1983-84. As this scheme is a recurring one, a sum of Rs. 36.59 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

11. It has been proposed to support new talents by way of giving grants and encouraging their participation in the area of art and culture. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

12. Theatre works and dance exponents of Tamil Nadu have felt the need for setting up performing Art Centre which will offer them opportunities and necessary infrastructure to engage in meaningful research and experiments. A token provision has been made initially for the year 1985-86. The provision has been repeated for 1986-87 also. It is unfortunate that folk art forms are facing extinction due to financial difficulties and changed social conditions. It has, therefore, been felt that a State level centre of folk arts be set up in Tamil Nadu with its headquarters in a predominantly rural area. A token provision has been made for 1985-86 as well as for 1986-87 also.

13. The following wings are functioning under the department of Archaeology :—

Archaeology

1. Epigraphy
2. Conservation
3. Excavation
4. Site Museums.
5. pre-Historic Branch.
6. Manuscripts.
7. Printing.
8. Library.
9. Administration.

For the schemes such as (i) Repairs, Renovation and Maintenance of Monuments, etc., Excavation of archaeological sites, (ii) Collection of Tamil Manuscripts, (iii) Strengthening of Archaeological Department, (iv) Registration of Antiquities and (v) Government Oriental Manuscript Library, an outlay of Rs. 19.66 lakhs has been made for 1986-87. For the (i) Improvements to Site Museums (ii) Improvements to Epigraphy wing and establishment of Epigraphy branch at Ooty, (iii) Strengthening of head office and (iv) Improvements to Departmental Library, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been made under part II, 1986-87.

Archives

14. The project of publication of post Independence District Gazetteers has been taken up with a view to providing of all aspects of life in the district concerned. The aim is to include a full fledged summary of all developmental activities with relevant historical background. A new orientation was given to the project in 1974. The Pudukkottai District Gazetteer has been published in February, 1984.

15. The Gazetteers of Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai Districts have been translated into Tamil and the Tamil version of the Gazetteers are under print. The Ramanathapuram District Gazetteer is at final stage of the print and the typed script of the Pudukkottai Gazetteer is being sent for printing. During the preceding years re-writing the Dharmapuri district gazetteer was under progress. During the year 1985-86 assessment work on Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari will be initiated and completed. A sum of Rs. 3.27 lakhs has been made for 1986-87.

16. The District Record Centres were opened at Coimbatore, Madurai and Chidambaram in the year 1981-82. Under this scheme each centre has been provided with 18 persons under various categories. During 1985-86 a District Record Centre at Tiruchirappalli will be inaugurated. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 8.76 lakhs has been made. In addition an outlay of Rs. 1.92 lakhs has been provided for the organisation of district record centre at Salem during 1986-87.

Museums.

17. A provision of Rs. 11.15 lakhs has been made for the expenditure of the District Museums at Madurai, Trichy, Vellore, Periyar, South Arcot and Coimbatore, towards the salaries for the staff, rent for the buildings, purchase of materials and other office expenditure.

18. To set up District Museum for the Nilgiris District at Udhagamandalam an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for 1986-87. To reorganise and modernise the galleries in the Government Museum at Pudukkottai, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is made for the appointment of a gallery guide to the Anthropology and other galleries in the front building of the Government Museum, Madras.

19. In order to provide for educational activities in the District Museum at Periyar district during 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made. For the provision of a 5.H.P motor pump in Government Museum at Madras, a sum of Rs. 0.22 lakh is provided. In order to purchase a jeep for the department of Museum and to appoint the driver an outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Public Libraries.

20. At present there are one State Central Library, 16 District Central Libraries and 1513 Branch Libraries in the State. An outlay of Rs. 40.84 lakhs for 1986-87 has been provided to maintain the libraries and to achieve qualitative improvement in the Library services.

Buildings Valluvar-kottam Works.

21. A sum of Rs. 1.10 lakhs under Capital is provided for the development works of Valluvar-kottam during 1986-87.

28. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

An outlay of Rs. 736.47 lakhs has been allocated for development of Technical Education during the year 1986-87 as against the current year (1985-86) provision of Rs. 5,77.72 lakhs. The programmewise breakup of the outlay for 1986-87 is as shown below.

<i>Programme.</i>		<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87.</i>
		(RS. IN LAKHS).
1	Direction and Administration	7.25
2	Technical Schools .. .. .	..
3	Polytechnics	2,46.06
4	Engineering Colleges and Institutes	4,43.42
5	Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutions ..	0.01
6	Book-promotion	0.05
7	Research and Training	8.00
8	Other Expenditure (including Assistance to Anna University)	31.68
Total ..		7,36.47

2. The schemewise details are listed below :—

3. It is proposed to provide facilities in terms of equipment, furniture, staff, etc., to the newly created curriculum Development Centre and the evaluation cell in the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras. The Curriculum Development Centre has been created for preparing as well as updating the curricula and syllabi for the new courses to be introduced and for the existing courses offered in the Technical Institutions. Besides, the centre is in charge of preparation and publication of text books and lab. manuals and in designing and fabrication of such aids as may be necessary to improve teaching methods. The Evaluation Cell has been set up for evaluating the working of the Technical Institutions in the State and suggesting ways and means for improving the quality of Technical Education. It is also proposed to create 5 additional sections in the Directorate to cope with increase in work load. An outlay of Rs. 7.25 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

Directorate of
Technical Education.

4. Grants to Government aided institutions are given towards the conduct of courses already introduced and for the starting of new diversified courses and modernisation of various lab./ Departments. So far, 91 Polytechnics have been sanctioned by the Government from the academic year 1979-80. Of these, 4 Polytechnics are Government Polytechnics, 16 Polytechnics are aided Polytechnics and 71 Polytechnics are self-financing Polytechnics run by private managements without involving any financial commitment to the Government.

Direct grants to
aided Polytechnics.

5. During 1985-86, the Government have sanctioned facilities for Electronics Courses at the Murugappa Polytechnic, Avadi, Diploma Course in Textile Technology at the P. S. G. Polytechnic, Coimbatore and construction of additional buildings at the Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem under the Part II Scheme for 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 73.83 lakhs has been provided for the following schemes which are proposed to be implemented during 1986-87.

1. Introduction of post diploma course in computer maintenance at the Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.

2. Provision of buildings for post diploma course in computer application at the Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.

3. Conversion of ADJ, Dharmambal Women's wing into a full-fledged Women's Polytechnic.

4. Sanction of balance infrastructure facilities for Textile Technology Course at Nachimuthu Polytechnics, Pollachi.

5. Provision of H.T. Supply to Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudiyatham.

6. Starting of a diploma course in computer science at the GRS Warren Polytechnic, Coimbatore.

7. Starting of a diploma Course in computer Science at the V.A.C. Ramasamy Raja's Polytechnic, Rajapalayam.

Diversification of diploma course in the existing institutions.

6. The sum of the 28.00 lakhs has provided towards facilities for conduct of courses already introduced and for the introduction of new courses in the Government Polytechnics for the year 1986-87.

Replacement of obsolete equipment in Government and non-Government Institutions.

7. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of new equipment in replacement of absolute and unserviceable equipment in the Government and Government aided Polytechnics.

Government Polytechnics for women.

8. An amount of Rs. 32.23 lakhs has been provided towards creating additional facilities in the Government Polytechnics for Women at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Ettayapuram for the conduct of courses already introduced and for providing infrastructural facilities required for the newly started Bharathiar Centenary Memorial Girls' Polytechnic at Ettayapuram. It is also proposed to sanction additional staff to the Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras during 1986-87.

Institute of Printing Technology, Madras

9. The provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made towards expansion of facilities at the institute of Printing Technology, Madras. It is proposed to purchase certain sophisticated equipments during 1986-87.

Institute of Leather Technology, Madras

10. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87 for the expansion of facilities at the institute of Leather Technology, Madras.

Establishment of Government Polytechnics for Men.

11. New Government Polytechnics have been established at Krishnagiri during 1979-80, Aranthangi during 1981-82 and Utharamandalam during 1982-83. For creating the infrastructural facilities in these Polytechnics, an outlay of Rs. 43.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

Expansion and Development of Engineering Colleges

12. A sum of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been proposed for providing additional facilities for the expansion and development of the existing Government Engineering Colleges. During 1985-86, the Government have sanctioned the following facilities.

1. Additional staff to the Government College of Engineering, Salem to cope with the proposed increase in intake from 150 to 180 students.
2. Establishment of a Department of computer science at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
3. Establishment of a Department of Instrumentation Engineering at the Government College of Technology Coimbatore.

Assistance to Professional Colleges.

13. A provision of Rs. 11.76 lakhs for the year 1986-87 is intended for providing facilities for the expansion and development of the Government Aided Engineering Colleges.

14. During 1985-86, the Government have sanctioned facilities for the B.E. production Engineering Course at the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore and the construction of a ladies rest room at the Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai. It is proposed to introduce the following courses during 1986-87.

1. B.E. degree to course in computer science at the Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai.
2. Masters Degree Course in Computer applications at the Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai.
3. B.Sc. (Applied Science) Computer Technology Course at the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
4. B.Sc. (Applied Science/Computer Technology Course at Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
5. Sanction of Financial assistance for MBA Course at the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.

15. Besides it is proposed to set up a centre for Bio Engineering at the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore during 1986-87.

16. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for replacement of obsolete equipment in Government Engineering Colleges with modern equipments. Replacement of Obsolete equipment of Government Engineering College.
17. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 for providing teaching aids like wall charts, film strips, reprographic facilities, over head projector to the Technical Institutions. Provision of teaching aids in the technical Institutions.
18. An amount of Rs. 1.01 lakhs has been provided towards sanction of facilities for the P.G. Diploma Courses offered in the Engineering Colleges. It is also proposed to introduce M. E Degree Course in Electronics and Communication Engineering at the Government College of Engineering, Salem. Post Graduate Diploma Course in Engineering College.
19. It is proposed to provide facilities for the undergraduate courses already introduced in the Government Engineering Colleges. During 1985-86, the Government have sanctioned the introduction of B.E. Degree Course in Electrical and Electronics Engineering at the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli. It is proposed to introduce the following two undergraduate courses during 1986-87. Diversified Courses at the U. G. level.
- (1) B.E. Degree course in Electronics and Communication Engineering at the Government College of Engineering, Salem.
 - (2) B.E. Degree course in computer Science at the Government College of Engineering, Salem.
 - (3) B.E. degree course in Instrumentation and control Engineering at the Government College of Engineering Salem.
20. A sum of Rs. 21.93 lakhs has been provided towards this for the year 1986-87.
21. A sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 for modernising the various Labs/Departments in the Government Engineering Colleges with latest equipments and or improvement of lab/ in Government Engineering Colleges. Modernisation of Labs in Engineering College.
22. During 1986-87, it is proposed to construct buildings for the newly started Government Polytechnics at Krishnagiri, Aranthangi, Uthagamandalam and the Bharathiar Centenary Memorial Girls Polytechnic, Ettayapuram and the newly started Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli. Besides, the provision includes the construction of additional buildings in the existing Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. During 1985-86 the Government have sanctioned the Buildings.
- (1) Extension of Girls hostel at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
 - (2) Construction of additional floor over the existing hostel at the Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.
 - (3) Construction of additional buildings for workshop and head power Engineering Laboratory at the Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.
23. It is also proposed to implement the following schemes during 1986-87.
- (1) Extension of Electronics and Communication Engineering Laboratory. at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
 - (2) Construction of additional buildings for the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram.
 - (3) Construction of first floor in the production Engineering Laboratory at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
 - (4) Construction of girls hostel at the Government College of Engineering, Salem.
 - (5) Construction of Girls hostel at the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli.
 - (6) Construction of class room and rear-wing at the Government Polytechnic, Krishnagiri.
24. A sum of Rs. 2,67.02 lakhs has been proposed for the above construction work.
25. The Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli was started during 1981-82 with an intake of 120 students. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for providing the infrastructural facilities such as equipment, furniture, library, staff, consumables and other facilities to the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli. Starting a Government College of Engineering at Tirunelveli.

Acquisition of land for Government College of Engineering Tirunelveli.

26. A sum of Rs. 1,70 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 towards payment of salary to the staff in the office of the Special Tahsildar, for land acquisition, for Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli.

Starting a Government College of Engineering at Madras.

27. During 1986-87, it is proposed to start a Government College of Engineering in the Central Institute of Technology, Adyar, Madras. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided towards this.

Assistance to aided Technical College and Institutions.

28. During 1985-86, the Government have sanctioned loan for the construction of students hostel at the Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai and the Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudiyatham.

29. It is proposed to sanction loan to Government aided institutions for construction of students hostel. A token provision has been made towards this for the year 1986-87.

Preparation and Publication of Text-Books.

30. For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided towards the preparation and publication of text books, laboratory manuals and other materials.

Faculty Development

31. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has provided towards payment of remuneration to staff deputed to undergo higher studies under the quality to improvement programme.

Expansion of Library Facilities in the Technical Institution.

32. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for providing better and effective library facilities to the Technical Institutions, and the establishment of book banks in the Polytechnics.

Provision of Amenities to staff and students in the Technical Institutions.

33. It is proposed to provide amenities to the students and staff in the Technical Institutions. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh have been made toward this for the year 1986-87.

Assistance to Anna University.

34. An Outlay of Rs. 23.18 lakhs has been proposed for development of Technical Education during the year 1986-87 as against the current year's provision of Rs. 10.27 lakhs. The details of the schemes are listed below :

Serial number.	Programme.	Proposed Outlay for 1986-87. (RS. IN LAKHS.)
1	Construction of M.E. Auto Engineering Building	1.70
2	Construction of Women's Hostel for 100 students	3.85
3	Construction of Computer Science Department Building	7.50
4	Establishment of Institute of Continuing and Developmental Education	1.09
5	Support to MBA Programme	1.35
6	Local cost of Expert from United Kingdom	0.24
7	B.E. Degree Course in Printing Technology	3.40
8	Strengthening of Post-Graduate Laboratory in Material Science	0.15
9	Data Centre for Institute of Ocean Management	3.90
Total ..		23.18

35. The University Grants Commission has approved the course of Mechanical Engineering-Automobile Engineering for Financial Assistance and approved the Plan for the construction of Laboratory Building at a cost of Rs. 3.40 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs as the 50 per cent matching share of the State Government has been proposed for the year 1986-87. Construction of ME Auto Engineering Building
36. The University Grants Commission has approved the construction of a hostel for 100 women students at a cost of Rs. 33.90 lakhs in the 7th Plan period. The 25 per cent matching share of the State Government will be Rs. 8.48 lakhs, in the Seventh Plan period. For the year 1986-87 an Outlay of Rs. 3.85 lakhs has been provided as a first phase for construction of the hostel. Construction of Women's Hostel
37. Anna University is one of the Institutes recognised for imparting training in computers at different levels. At present four different courses in Computer Science are being offered at this University. As no separate building facility is available, it is proposed to construct a separate building for housing lecture classes, laboratories and staff at a cost of Rs. 26.10 lakhs. The University Grants Commission has also accepted to support the scheme with a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs. It is proposed to use this amount as a first phase construction. The Government of Tamil Nadu also approved a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs as their matching share in the year 1985-86 for the first phase construction. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided as State Government share for taking up the second phase of the construction work. Construction of Computer Science Building
38. The Anna University have so far conducted more than 350 continuing education programmes for practising Engineers, technologists and scientists from Industry, Public and private sector organization by conducting seminars, National and International Conferences and summer/Winter schools. The University is also offering part time B.E. programme for diploma holders! Now to co-ordinate the above activities, a separate centre namely 'Institute of Continuing and Developmental Education' was set up in Anna University. A sum of Rs. 1.09 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 to strengthen the administrative Secretariat of the Centre. Institute of Continuing and Developmental Education
39. A sum of Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 to strengthen administrative secretariat of the MBA Programme and to cope with the increase demand for the course. Support to MBA Programme.
40. Under the auspices of the British Council, the Services of Thiru M. A. Silingsly, an expert from the United Kingdom in Human Settlement was made available to set up and develop the centre for Human settlement. A sum of Rs. 0.24 lakhs has been proposed towards his salary for the year 1986-87. Local cost for Expert from United Kingdom
41. A sum of Rs. 3.40 lakhs has been proposed to strengthen the B.E. degree course in printing technology by appointing 2 Lecturers, 3 Mechanic and 1 Laboratory Assistant, during 1986-87. BE. Degree Course in Printing Technology.
42. The scheme of Research fellowship in the Post Graduate Laboratory in material Science has been continued during the Seventh Plan. A sum of Rs. 0.15 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87 for meeting the recurring expenditure of the above scheme. Strengthening of PG LAB in Material Science.
43. A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 to meet the recurring expenditure of the Data Centre for Institute of Ocean Management. DATA Centre for Institute of Ocean Management.
44. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, facilities are provided for the conduct of Post Graduate Courses offered in the Government Engineering Colleges. A sum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87. Development of PG Courses and research work in the Govt. College of Technology.

29. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH.

An Outlay of Rs. 1,05.20 lakhs has been proposed for Science and Technology Scheme during the year 1986-87, as against the 1985-86 provision of Rs. 66.66 lakhs. The programme wise outlay for 1986-87 is as shown below :

Programme.	<i>Proposed Outlay for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 Grants to Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology	62.00
2 Grants to Anna University for Research and Development	23.19
3 Grants to Science and Technology Centres	20.01
Total ..	1,05.20

Grants to State
Council for Science
and Technology

2. The contents of the programme are given below :

Science and Technology :

3. The Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology constituted by the Government in 1984 has formulated 22 schemes for implementation during 1985-86 with a financial outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. These schemes cover the various sectors of economy such as Agriculture, Medical Services, Energy, Social Services for which the Council had constituted ten panels. These schemes spread over a period of 2 to 5 years of the Seventh Plan and with an ultimate cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs are to be continued during 1986-87 and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is made during 1986-87.

4. The State Council has established its own office with separate accommodation and administrative staff. For meeting the expenses connected with office administration and the Secretariat, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87 to meet the recurring expenditure.

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1986-87 :—

(i) The State Council is now housed in a hired building with limited accommodation. It is proposed to construct a separate building for the Council in the Technological Complex either in Kotturpuram or Taramani at an ultimate cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The expenditure during 1986-87 to start the construction is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is therefore provided as a first phase for construction.

(ii) The Research and Development Projects to be initiated during 1986-87 involve an ultimate cost of Rs. 100 lakhs. The 1986-87 component of these projects to be taken up by the Council is being restricted to Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Assistance to Anna
University for Research
and Development Scheme,

5. An Outlay of Rs. 23.19 lakhs has been proposed for Research and Development Schemes during the year 1986-87 as against current year provision of Rs. 24.45 lakhs. The programme-wise break up of the proposed outlay is as shown below :

Serial number.	Programme.	<i>Proposed Outlay for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1	Establishment of Noise Pollution Control Research Laboratory	5.00
2	Establishment of Digital Control Research Laboratory	10.00
3	Establishment of Micro processor Research Laboratory	5.00
4	New and Renewable Sources of Energy Centre	1.44
5	Establishment of Research-cum-Documentation Centre	1.50
6	Setting up of Laboratory for Textile Chemistry	0.25
	Total ..	23.19

6. The Centre for Environmental Studies of Anna University has to cope up with the increased demand for Environmental Engineer to handle the diverse problems of Environment which are no more merely confined to water or waste water. Noise pollution has reached critical level in many places in Madras City and other major cities. In order to meet the growing problems of noise pollution, there is a strong need for undertaking research in noise pollution control. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for the year-1986-87 to purchase equipments for the research work.

Establishment of Noise Pollution Control Research Lab.

7. With the advent of micro processors the digital control has come into prominence. Chemical Industries, Power generation plants including Nuclear Plants, Aviation Industries and Defence Industries are some examples where Research and Development efforts in the area of digital control systems are very much required to achieve better reliability and economy of operation of the system. With this in view, a number of courses have been introduced into the curriculum in the area of digital systems. As the Laboratory facility available is very meager, it is proposed to establish a Digital Control Laboratory with infra-structural facilities for research purpose. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is made toward this for the purchase of equipments.

Establishment of Digital Control Research Lab.

8. Subject on Micro processor and micro processor based system design have been introduced as compulsory subjects in the curriculum. A micro processor laboratory with equipment such as floppy disk system, line printer, CRT display, Real time clock, analog data acquisition systems, frequency counter modules, PROM, DMA, Motor controller modules and Logical Analysers is needed for training students and also to carry out relevant research work in developing micro processor based systems for a variety of applications. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for purchase of the equipments.

Establishment of Micro Processor Research Lab

9. A sum of Rs. 1.44 lakhs, Rs. 1.50 lakhs, and Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 to meet the recurring Administrative expenditure of the New and Renewable Sources of Energy Centre, Research-cum-Documentation Centre and Laboratory for Textile Chemistry of Anna University respectively.

New and Renewal Sources of Energy Centre/Establishment of Research cum-documentation centre/Setting up Laboratory for Textile Chemistry.

10. The main objective of the Science and Technology Centres is to develop scientific attitude and thinking in the younger generation by encouraging curiosity and questioning processes, critical analysis of Social, Cultural, Technological, Scientific and the natural problems and work towards an appropriate solution and to collect and disseminate on demand, information relating to Science and Technology. With this objective in view, the Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres is establishing the Periyar Science and Technology Centre at Kottur, Madras. The foundation work consisting of 260 pile caps has been completed. The work relating to superstructure of the main building sare to be taken up shortly. The workshop building is under progress and will be completed during 1985-86. The preliminary works of construction of Planetarium have been undertaken. The entire cost of the Planetarium is met by Thiru C. K. Birla, a leading industrialist of India, by way of donation. The exhibits of Periyar gallery and transport gallery are being fabricated and installed during the year 1985-86.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres

11. During 1986-87, the Ground Floor of the main Science and Technology Centre will be completed in all respects. The first floor of the Museum building will be completed upto roof level. The workshop buildings phase II will be completed.

The exhibits of the—

- (i) Physical Science
- (ii) Motive Power
- (iii) Health and Hygiene, and
- (iv) Communication and Electronics.

will be fabricated and installed.

12. Besides, the preliminary works in Science and Technology Centre at Tiruchirappalli will be taken up. One gallery in the Science and Technology Centre will be completed. Exhibits for the gallery will also be manufactured and placed in the gallery for exhibition.

13. An Outlay of Rs. 20.01 lakhs is provided towards this for 1986-87.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency

14. The Department of non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES) of Government of India have in their draft Seventh Plan proposal envisaged an Outlay of Rs. 55.74 crores for non-conventional and renewable energy activities. The annual Plan Outlay for 1985-86 is proposed as Rs. 5,36.23 crores. A major portion of this Outlay will be made available to various State Agencies, in the form of grant-in-aid by the DNES of Government of India. The areas of interest in non-conventional and renewable energy activities are Solar, Thermal, Wind, Energy, Photo-voltaic, Bio-mass, Chulahs, Bio-gas, Urban Waste, Geo-thermal, Ocean Energy, Hydrogen, etc. Of these bio-gas and chulah programmes are implemented by Rural Development Department. The remaining items, including Energy Conservation, are proposed to be covered under Part II Scheme by the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency under the administrative control of the Planning and Development Department. An Outlay of Rs. 2,44.13 lakhs for 1986-87 is proposed as detailed below:

Solar Thermal and Wind Energy Projects

15. Solar Thermal—As in the present year, the major thrust, during 1986-87, would continue to be in this field. In the current financial year Solar Thermal installations of approximately Rs. 1.16 crores would be installed of which the State share is Rs. 25 lakhs approximately. It is proposed to instal Solar hot water system in 1986-87 in Industries which use boilers in a big way for pre-heating the boiler fed water. Other areas in Solar Thermal will be solar hot air systems Solar timber, kilns, Solar domestic water heating systems, solar cookers, Solar Air conditioning, etc. A provision of Rs. 1,16.60 lakhs is proposed for these solar thermal projects. This provision will entail a grant-in-aid assistance of around Rs. 3.00 lakhs from DNES making the total project cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

16. *Wind Energy*:—Tamil Nadu is among the five best windy States in India, next only to Gujarat. Hence Government of India have come forward with substantial financial assistance to encourage harnessing of wind energy. It is proposed to set up one wind farm (1 MW or more) for power generation, install wind mills for water pumping and also take up wind study projects with DNES assistance. The hardware required for the wind farms costing around Rs. 2 crores would be procured by the Government of India and supplied free of cost. For water pumping windmills also hardware is likely to be supplied free of cost by Government of India. The total project cost in this area would be around Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The exact State commitment will be known only after more project details are known from DNES. For the present, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed.

Research and Development Project

17. *Photovoltaics*.—The main thrust in this Area would be installing of photovoltaic pumps. The Government of India are subsidising heavily in this area. Photovoltaics pumps costing Rs. 50,000 are supplied by Government of India for distribution to progressive farmers at a nominal price of Rs. 5,000 each. Photovoltaic Lighting/Community Centre modules are being supplied by Government of India at 50 per cent subsidy, for tribal village electrifications. In order to encourage large scale implementation a modest provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is being made initially to tap Government of India subsidy.

18. *Bio Mass*.—Energy Plantations, Gassifiers will be the main thrust areas in this area. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs is made for meeting the initial expenses like surveys and for pilot Projects.

19. *Urban Waste*.—It is proposed to set up pilot plants for generation of gas by treating sewage and municipal solid waste. A provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs is made for meeting the initial expenses like preparation of a feasibility survey and for initiating action on setting up of a pilot plant.

Energy conservation and Development of Alternative Service of Energy

20. *Energy Conservation in Industries*.—There is considerable scope for reducing energy consumption in all types of energy consuming industries by resorting to good house-keeping techniques and other short term and long term measures. It is proposed to encourage energy conservation measures to Industries by providing subsidies for energy audits and also by way of capital/interest subsidy. The annual energy consumption in Tamil Nadu is of the order of 20 million tonnes coal equivalent of which a major portion is for Industrial Sector. Even a five per cent savings on this will be colossal. A provision of Rs. 14 lakhs has been made for this activity.

21. *Incentive for Energy Conservation in Transport Sector*.—Approximately 9,000 buses being operated by the 12 Transport Corporations consume around 2,500 lakh litres (2.12 lakh tonnes) of Diesel costing Rs. 87 crores. This is almost 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the total diesel consumption of our State. Even a small saving made in this area will be valuable both for the Corporation and for the State.

22. The fuel efficiency in the Transport Sector is monitored by norm in terms of Kilo metre per litre of diesel (KMPL) and the present over all average is 3.9 KMPL. An improvement of 5 per cent over this average KMPL, i.e. to 4.095 KMPL will lead to conserve 1,16 lakh litres of diesel. In substantial financial savings of around Rs. 4 crores.

23. It is proposed to reward all the transport corporations which achieve a 5 per cent improvement over than previous year performance in respect of KMPL. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed towards this.

(i) *Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)*

24. The Integrated Rural Energy Programmes aim at meeting the rising demand for Energy in rural areas through an optimal mix of both conventional and non-conventional energy sources. The I.R.E.P. initiated by the Union Planning Commission, is being implemented currently in 5 select blocks in Tamil Nadu. Based on discussions with the UPC, tentative IREP has been drawn up. This envisages continuing the IREP effort in each block for 3 years. Under the Programme subsidies available from DNES would be tapped to the maximum extent. The UPC have also indicated a sharing of the project costs.

25. A provision of Rs. 52.00 lakhs is being made towards this as detailed below ;

(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
(i) Phase III of IREP in the 3 on-going blocks, at Rs. 1.50 lakhs each ..	4.50
(ii) Phase II in 12 new blocks	37.50
(iii) To introduce IREP in 10 new blocks at Rs. 1 lakh each	10.00

Total ..	52.00

(ii) *Rural Energy Centres.*

26. It is proposed to set up around 50 village based Rural Energy Centres with substantial financial assistance from DNES on pattern similar to the Block level Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

27. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is envisaged towards this activity being the State share

(iii) *Training, Seminar and Establishment.*

28. It is proposed to conduct training programmes for Block and village level staff and training in repairing wind mills. The provision is also for conducting Seminars, production of films, publicity leaflets and for the establishment expenses of Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency, Budget Provision Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

29. A sugar Industry with a crushing capacity of 2,000 tonne per day has potential to generate 9.5 MW of power with the baggasse. The captive power requirement for such a unit would be 3.5 MW. It would be possible to generate excess power of approximately 6 MW in each such plant during the entire crushing season lasting more than six months in a year. This surplus energy could be fed to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board grid. This is possible by replacing in existing low pressure boilers by high pressure boilers. This is a capital intensive programme costing approximately Rs. 10 crores for each sugar mill.

Scheme on generation Power and its generation.

30. The Government of India have sanctioned during the current year one such project for Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills with 80 per cent financial assistance. For 1986-87 substantial financial assistance is expected for similar projects.

31. A token provision is made towards this.

32. The Seventh Five-Year Plan of the DNE'S envisages the setting up of the pilot project in certain select areas of new technology. These are Battery powered Vehicles, Ocean energy, geothermal energy, Hydrogen energy and other chemical sources of energy. In order to attract DNES to set up projects in these new areas in Tamil Nadu, a token provision is proposed.

Scheme on other areas of new Technology.

30. MEDICAL

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Medical Education.

There are 9 Medical Colleges and one Dental College in the State of Tamil Nadu. Out of the 9 Medical Colleges 8 are run by the State Government and one by private Sector-Christian Medical College, Vellore. Besides the Medical Colleges and the Dental College, there are 32 Medical Institutions and 8 Dispensaries under this Directorate.

1. Teaching Hospitals	..	..	..	..	19
2. Institutes	..	..	..	..	4
3. Peripheral Hospital	..	..	..	..	3
4. Other Minor Medical Institutions	..	..	..	..	6
5. Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	8

The Directorate of Medical Education looks after all matters pertaining to Medical and Dental Education, Teaching Hospitals, Nursing Services and Research in Teaching Medical Institutions.

The Government have been striving to improve :—

- (1) The quality of Medical Education ;
- (2) The quality of Medical Services ;
- (3) Facilities for specialised medical services in teaching hospitals, especially those in the Districts ;
- (4) To establish a Post Graduate Centre of excellence in the City of Madras ; and
- (5) To establish the University of Health Sciences.

The schemes approved for Annual Plan 1986-87 reflect the continuation of this endeavour. On account of constraint of funds, the provision made for New Schemes does not approximate to the levels of the needs.

Improvements to Medical Colleges.

During 1985-86, the Government have approved several schemes to improve the quality of Medical Education—opening of a new Medical College at Salem to reduce overcrowding in the existing Medical Colleges, Construction of buildings and provision of equipment for MIPMER, starting of the Department of Mycology at Government Stanley Medical College, Madras, starting of Vitreo Retinal Clinic at Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. Creation of Nephrology Unit at Kilpauk Medical College, Madras. Starting of Surgical gastro Enterology Unit at Kilpauk Medical College, Madras, etc.

In the Annual Plan 1986-87, it is proposed to create additional teaching posts for the Microbiology Department at Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore, Biochemistry Department at Kilpauk Medical College, Madras Medical genetics Department at Madras Medical College, Clinical Mycology Department at Madras Medical College, Madras. Anaesthesia Department at RSRM Hospital and Stanley Medical College, Child Psychiatry Department at Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children and Madras Medical College, Nephrology Department at Thanjavur Medical College and Madurai Medical College, in order to bring the pattern of staff in the teaching Medical Institutions in conformity with the norms recommended by Medical Council of India and strengthen the higher specialities. With the same purpose in view, it is proposed to upgrade the Social and Preventive Medicine Department and the Department of Pharmacology at Madurai Medical College. It is also proposed to start Immunology Department at Stanley Medical College.

Improvement to Medical College Libraries.

During 1985-86, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 5.45 lakhs for purchase of books to improve the facilities in the 8 Medical College Libraries. It is proposed to further improve the Library facilities by creation of 8 posts of Assistant Librarians for 8 Medical Colleges and providing Rs. 6.00 lakhs, for purchase of books during 1986-87.

Improvement to Faculty.

During 1985-86, the Government approved a scheme for deputation of Medical Officers for Doctoral and post-doctoral studies in para Clinical and non-clinical subjects. It is proposed to continue this scheme in 1986-87.

There are eight Nurses training schools in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Indian Nursing Council have recommended certain norms for teaching staff. The Government have been sanctioning additional posts of teaching staff for the Nursing Schools in a phased manner. In 1986-87, it is proposed to create 6 posts of Nursing Tutors for the 4 Nurses Training Centres at Government General Hospital, Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

Training.

During 1985-86, the Government have approved several Buildings schemes, to expand the facilities for specialised, medical service in teaching hospitals, a separate Orthopaedic Hospital at Madras, Specialises Block at Tirunelveli and Chengalpattu additional floor over the existing Paediatric Block at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai and new Maternity block at Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Paediatric ward at T.T.B. Hospital, Otteri, New O.P. Block at Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Hospital for Women and Children etc.

Improvement to Teaching Hospitals.

During 1985-86, the Government have also sanctioned several schemes for starting new specialities—Plastic Surgey unit, at Coimbatore Medical College, I.C.C. Unit at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Vascular Surgery unit at Madurai Medical College, Nephrology services with Haemo dialysis unit at Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, in teaching Medical Institutions. The Government have also sanctioned schemes for strengthening the existing specialities and diagnostic services in teaching hospitals—Paediatric Surgery, Neuro Medicine and Urology departments at Government Stanley Hospital, and Blood Bank services at Kilpauk Medical College Hospital.

In 1986-87, it is proposed to start the following new Specialities-/Departments in teaching Hospitals. They are :

New Specialities.

1. Cornea clinic at Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
2. Sick new Born Unit at RSRM Hospital, Madras.
3. Plastic Surgery Department at Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital.
4. Intensive Respiratory care unit at T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram.

In 1986-87 it is proposed to strengthen the Plastic Surgery Department at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai and the Department of Neuro Surgery and Head Injury at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai by creation of additional posts and provision of equipment.

Strengthening of existing specialists.

It is proposed to construct a new cancer Block at Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Hospital for Women and Children, for 250 (ultimately) women patients in a phased manner as the facilities for the treatment of Women cancer patients in the Government Hospitals in city is not adequate. It is also proposed to start a Cobalt Therapy unit at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, for the benefits of the cancer patients in the Districts.

Cancer Control.

During 1985-86 the Government have sanctioned the starting of Psychiatric Department at Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital and the construction of first floor over the O.P. Block at Institute of Mental Health to improve diagnostic facilities at Institute of Mental Health. In 1986-87, it is proposed to upgrade the psychiatric services at Chengalpattu Medical Hospital, by creating a fullfledged Psychiatric Department and also construct an additional floor at Institute of Mental Health, Madras for 20 (Special ward) Woman Psychiatric patients. It is proposed to increase the bed strength of Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital, by 127 beds as recommended by the Medical Council of India.

Psychiatric Services.

Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.

Sophisticated equipment is indispensable for teaching Medical Institutions both from the point of view of teaching and treatment as the teaching hospitals are Post-Graduate Institutions and referral Hospitals. It is proposed to purchase sophisticated equipment such as 500 M.A. X-ray Unit with T.V. and I.I. Operating Microscope High voltage electrophoresis system. Blood storage Cabinte Carl Zeiss Photo Microscope with florescent face contract built in Photo-facilities. Treatment Planning system (for cancer) etc. costing totally Rs. 100.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

Sophisticated diagnostic and research equipment.

Hostel facilities for Nurses.

During 1985-86, the Government have approved a scheme for construction of an additional floor over the Nurses quarters at Government General Hospital, Madras. It is proposed to construct additional Nurses quarters at Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital at Karai pettai, Kancheepuram.

Ancillary Facilities.

During 1985-86, the Government sanctioned the provision of steam Laundry for Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital and Generators for Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. In 1986-87, it is proposed to provide steam Laundry for Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Modern Kitchen for Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai and A.C. Facilities to Operation Theatres at Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital.

Public Health Laboratory, King Institute, Guindy.

During 1985-86, the Government have approved a scheme to step up production of Cholera Vaccine and T.B. Vaccine at King Institute, Guindy. It is proposed to set up a centralised section for filling, Lyophilization and despatch of sera and vaccine at King Institute, Guindy during 1986-87.

A total provision of Rs. 484.24 lakhs under Part I and Rs. 166.72 lakhs under Part II 1986-87 has been proposed for the above schemes in the budget.

<i>Name of the schemes.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87</i>
(1)	(2)
STATE SCHEMES	(RS. IN LAKHS)
(A) Medical Education	
(i) Improvement to Medical Colleges (Revenue)	47.06
(ii) Buildings	407.04
(iii) Madras Dental College	8.95
(iv) Upgrading Madras Medical College	1.95
(v) Reorientation of Medical Education	3.49
(B) Training	
(i) Training of Nurses	10.69
(ii) Research	0.15
(C) Medical Relief	
(i) Improvement to Teaching Hospitals	138.98
(ii) Artificial Limb Centre, K.K. Nagar, Madras	3.21
(iii) Sub-centres	3.18
(iv) Audiology Wing	0.21
(v) Cancer Control	8.72
(D) Public Health Laboratories	
(i) King Institute, Guindy	9.57
(ii) Direction and Administration	7.76
MEDICAL EDUCATION—Total (Part I + Part II) ..	650.96

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1986—87. They are :—

Name of the schemes.	Proposed outlay for 1986-87.
(1)	(2)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)
I. Medical Relief.—	
(i) Psychiatric clinic	0.35
(ii) Establishment of Mobile Ophthalmic Unit in Tirunelveli Medical College Unit.	3.33
(iii) Government Headquarters Hospitals	7.69
(iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for conducting Eye-Camp ..	1.00
(v) Opening of Primary Health Centres under Social Inputs Programme ..	14.83
(vi) Establishment of Mobile Ophthalmic Unit attached to Rajaji Hospital, Madurai	3.59
(vii) Buildings	2.50
Total I. Medical Relief ..	53.59
II. Training	2.59
III. Laboratory Evaluation	1.97
IV. Indian Systems of Medicine	4.11
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES Total—(I to IV) ..	41.96
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN, STATE AND CENTRE (full cost shown)	163.10

MEDICAL SERVICES AND FAMILY WELFARE.

The Medical Services and Family Welfare Department is in charge of the District, Taluk, Non-Taluk and Government Dispensaries in this State. For the purpose of providing good Medical Facilities through the above institutions to the people especially in rural areas, various facilities like increase of beds, opening of Special Departments with Specialised Doctors, creation of Civil Surgeon Specialists in the District Headquarters Hospitals, have been implemented from time to time.

Medical Services and Family Welfare.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1,467 beds have been increased in the District, Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals in this State. Apart from provision of other facilities like opening of Special Departments in the Taluk Hospitals, Provision of Generators, Air-conditioning of Operation Theatres in the Government District Headquarters Hospitals have been implemented. It has been ensured that the bed strength of all the District Headquarters Hospitals in this State will be minimum of 300 beds at the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The provision made relates to the following schemes sanctioned under Part II besides the provision of Rs. 70,000 for Machinery and Equipment for the institutions under ongoing schemes, the other items of expenditure such as salaries, etc., being met under Non-Plan

Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals.

1. Provision of Library with one post of Library Assistant in Government District Headquarters Hospitals at Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Erode.

2. Upgradation of the existing posts of Lay Secretary and Treasurer Grade II into Lay Secretary and Treasurer, Grade I in 15 District Headquarters Hospitals.

It includes completion of construction of the pending items of the ongoing schemes sanctioned during the previous years and for execution of the following new schemes sanctioned during 1985-86. :—

1. Provision of H.T. Supply to Government Headquarters Hospital, Dindigul.
2. Provision of Air-conditioning of Operation Theatre in District Headquarters Hospital Ramanathapuram.
3. Construction of 48 bedded additional ward in each of the Government Hospitals, Virudhunagar and Sivaganga of Kamarajar District and Muthuramalingam District.
4. Construction of District Medical Officer's quarters at Tiruppur, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin.

Improvement to
Taluk
Headquarters
Hospitals.

The provision made on Capital account is for the construction of the pending items of the ongoing schemes sanctioned during the previous years and for the execution of the new schemes sanctioned during 1985-86.

1. Construction of out patient block in Government Hospital, Nannilam, Thanjavur District.
2. Construction of 16 bedded ward and Operation Theatre in Government Dispensary Avudayarkoil, pudukkottai District.
3. Provision of portable Generators to 7 Taluk Government Hospitals.
4. Construction of X-ray Block at Government Hospital, Gingee, South Arcot District.
5. Increase of bed strength in Taluk Hospital at Uthangarai, Dharmapuri District.
6. Construction of Operation Theatre in the Government Hospital, Tiruchengodu.
7. Construction of 10 bedded paediatric ward in Government Hospital, Mettur Dam.

Improvements to
Non-Taluk Hos-
pitals.

The budget provision represents the following ongoing schemes, namely :—

1. Maintenance Expenditure of X-ray Plant at Valayapatti, Pudukkottai District.
2. Provision of Portable Generators.
3. Strengthening of Office Administration in certain Non-Taluk Medical Institutions.

The provision made on capital account is for the construction of the pending items of the ongoing schemes sanctioned during the previous years and for the execution of the new schemes sanctioned during 1985-86.

1. Strengthening of Government Hospital, Idapadi, Salem district.
2. Construction of new Government Dispensary at Puliyangudi, Tirunelveli district.
3. Construction of X-ray Block in Government Hospital, Illuppur, Pudukkottai district.
4. Construction of a new Government Hospital with 8 beds at Pennadam, South Arcot district.
5. Construction of new 10 bedded Hospital at Mandapam, Ramanathapuram district.
6. Construction of 12 bedded ward at Government Dispensary, Palayamkottai.
7. Construction of 12 bedded ward at Government Dispensary, Srimushnam, South Arcot district.

The Budget Provision relates to various Special Departments and also Accident and Emergency Services sanctioned under Part II as detailed below besides provision for Office expenses, Machinery and Equipments and Linen to various Special Departments, under ongoing scheme, the other items of expenditure such as Salaries, etc., being met under Non-Plan:

Opening of Special Departments in the District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and implementation of Accident and Emergency Services.

1. Opening of Orthopaedic Clinics in 5 places.
2. Opening of Paediatric Clinics in 5 places.
3. Opening of Ophthalmic Clinics in 4 places.
4. Opening of Dental Clinics in 2 places.
5. Upgrading of 50 posts of Assistant Surgeon Specialists in various specialities in the Government District Headquarters Hospitals as Civil Surgeon Specialists.
6. Opening of E.N.T. Clinics in 4 places.
7. Opening of STD Clinics in 3 places.
8. Establishment of Diabetic Clinics in 3 District Headquarters Hospitals.
9. Establishment of Accident and Emergency Services Unit in one Government Hospital in North Arcot district.

The provision made on capital account is for the construction of the pending item of work of the A and E ward in the Government Hospital, Mettur Dam and for the execution of the Accident and Emergency Ward newly sanctioned to the Government Hospitals, Vaniyambadi and Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot districts.

Budget Provision relates to the expenditure under Machinery and Equipments for the Dispensaries under ongoing scheme, the other items of expenditure such as salaries, etc., being met under Non-Plan.

Opening of New Dispensaries.

The Budget Provision relates to the expenditure on Machinery and Equipments for the implementation of Health Care Schemes for Beedi and Handloom Workers affected by T.B. sanctioned during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, the other items of expenditure such as Salaries, etc., being met under Non-Plan.

Comprehensive Health Care Scheme for Beedi and Handloom Workers affected by T.B.

The Budget Provision relates to the expenditure under ongoing schemes. The other items of expenditure such as Salaries, etc., being met under Non-Plan.

Opening of New Hospitals.

The Budget provision relates to the following schemes sanctioned under Part II:—

Strengthening of Medical Dispensaries.

1. Creation of 38 posts of Assistant Surgeons for giving weekly off in Non-Teaching Medical Institutions.
2. Creation of 50 posts of Assistant Surgeons in the Government Non-Teaching Medical Institutions to cope up with the increased work load.

Training centres of Para Medical Workers for Leprosy and T.B. Control Schemes. Budget provision represents the amount to be paid as grant to the Private Medical Institution at Gandhigram for Health Educators Training conducted by it.

Training.

TRIBAL AREAS SUB-PLAN.

The provision made under Revenue Account represents the expenditure on the Pay and Allowances of the staff and the maintenance expenditure of the Dispensaries sanctioned under Tribal Development Programme.

Tribal Sub-Plan.

Prevention and Control of Blindness.

The provision made represents the expenditure on the implementation of the prevention and control of blindness in the Non-Teaching Medical side sanctioned during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. This scheme is classified under 100 per cent Central Assistance Programme.

Para Medical Workers for Leprosy

The provision proposed represents the payment of stipend to candidates selected for Leprosy Inspectors Training, under Leprosy Control Programme.

Leprosy Control Programme.

The provision proposed represents the expenditure on the implementation of Leprosy Control Programme, i.e.,

- (1) Establishment of Leprosy Control Unit;
- (2) Upgradation of D.L.Os. Office; and
- (3) Establishment of Urban Leprosy Centres.

Taking over of the European Leprosy Eradication Programme, Leprosy Control Project in Dharmapuri District with three field Units.

Extension of Multi Drug Regimen Programme for treatment of Leprosy patients in Nacras City and Chengalpattu District.

The provision made on capital account relates to the execution of the pending items of the construction of Leprosy wards sanctioned during the previous years.

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Proposed Outlay for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Improvements to the District Headquarters Hospitals	87.33
2. Improvements to the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals	62.18
3. Improvements to the Non-Taluk Medical Institutions	39.37
4. Opening of Special Departments in the Districts and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals for implementation of Accident and Emergency Services.	108.02
Medical Services and Family Welfare—Total (Part I and Part II) ..	296.90

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY.

There are three Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Colleges and one Teaching Institution in Tamil Nadu. In order to improve the Indian System of Medicare and to teach Siddha subjects in a scientific way, the teaching institutions have been equipped with the modern facilities.

Arignar Anna Govt. Hospital for Indian Medicine.

Construction of separate building for Pathology, Bio-Chemistry, X-ray Departments and provision of staff, equipments and furniture for the above Departments was sanctioned and implemented. Government have also accepted in principle to open a second Siddha Medical College at Palani with an intake of 50 students from 1985-86 in order to improve man power.

Health Care.

There are two Major Hospitals one at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, and the other at Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli District. The bed strength is 174 and 234 respectively. There is another Homoeopathy Hospital at Thirumanga-

lam in Maoutai District, with 25 beds. In addition, there are Siddha wards and O.P. in each District Headquarters Hospitals. Besides this 88 Taluk and Non-taluk Hospitals and 220 Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres and 25 Government Rural Dispensaries are functioning. In order to improve the Health Care under Indian System of Medicine, Government have sanctioned 24 bedded Children Ward at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, and Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai. Modernised Kitchen were provided in both the hospitals and a Medical Record Section at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine.

HOMOEOPATHY

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for incurring expenditure for one Van, 3 Van Driver, Salaries of Office staff under part - II scheme of 1985-86. Government have approved an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for starting Degree course in Homoeopathy Medical College. Provisions have been made in Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the establishment of Homoeopathy Hospitals and Dispensaries. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for the purchases of furniture and equipments.

Establishment of Homoeopathy Hospitals and Dispensaries.

SIDDHA

A sum of Rs. 9.10 lakhs in Revised Estimate for 1985-86 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs in Budget Estimate has been proposed to meet the expenditure. A sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has been proposed to meet the expenditure for the following schemes sanctioned in Part-II 1985-86.

Establishment of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Mofussil.

(i) Creation of one post of Administrative Officer with staff.

(ii) Creation of 15 District Siddha Medical Officers with his staff, and

(iii) Creation of Assistant Director with his staff.

A token provisions of Rs.0.01 lakh is made for purchase of Furniture and equipments.

Siddha wing in District, Taluk and Non-taluk Hospitals.

A sum of Rs. 3.64 in Revised Estimate, Rs. 4.00 in Budget Estimates has been provided. The amount of Rs. 2.02 lakhs is for the creation of four Departments sanctioned part-II scheme 1985-86 and the remaining amount is for incurring expenditure for on-going scheme as salaries and equipments for Siddha Medical College.

State Headquarters Hospital attached to College of Indian Medicine, Palayamkottai.

A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakhs has been made for the purchase of machinery and equipments and Mechanisation of Pharmacy.

Mechanisation of Pharmacy.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made for the opening of Second Siddha Medical College at Palani.

Opening of Siddha Medical Colleges.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed to meet the expenditure on, Training of Nurses in Indian System of Medicine.

Training of Nurses in Indian System of Medicine

A sum of Rs. 52.60 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and Rs. 60.00 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87 is proposed for the establishment of Siddha wings in Public Health Centres.

Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres

- Opening of Regional Pharmacy.** A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for the purchase of machinery and equipment for opening of Regional Pharmacy.
- Unani.** A sum of Rs 8.51 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 is proposed towards Unani Medical College.
- A provision Rs. 5.36 lakhs has been proposed for the Naturopathy Systems of Medicine for Budget Estimate, 1986-87.
- Naturopathy.** A total provision of Rs. 193.09 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 111.55 lakhs under Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 against an out-lay of Rs. 176.98 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86.

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Homoeopathy	8.82
(ii) Siddha	168.20
(iii) Ayurveda	2.20
(iv) Unani	8.51
(v) Naturopathy	5.36
Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy—Total(Parts I and II) ..	193.09

ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—TAMIL NADU.

MEDICAL.

<i>I. State Schemes—</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87</i>
(A) ALLOPATHY—	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Direction and Administration	7.76
(ii) Medical Relief	901.67
(iii) Education	462.80
(iv) Training	10.71
(v) Research	0.15
(vi) Other Health Scheme	62.92
(vii) Tribal Area Sub Plan	21.28
(viii) Other Expenditure	82.50
Total (A) Allopathy ..	1,549.79

ANNUAL PLAN, 1986—87—TAMIL NADU—cont.

MEDICAL—cont.

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986—1987.</i>
(1)	(2)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
I. State Schemes—cont.	
(B) OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINES—	
(i) Homoeopathy	8.82
(ii) Siddha	168.20
(iii) Ayurveda	2.20
(iv) Unani	8.51
(v) Other Expenditure	5.36
Total (B) Other systems of Medicines ..	193.09
Total (A)+(B) Medical (State Schemes) ..	1,742.88
II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes—	
(i) Medical Relief	33.29
(ii) Training	2.59
(iii) Medical Education	1.97
(iv) Indian System of Medicine	4.11
Total I to IV or Centrally Sponsored Scheme	41.96
III. Centrally Sponsored Schemes—shared equally between State and Centre (full cost shown) Total	
	163.10

31. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

- Prevention and Control of Diseases** The Sixth Five Year Plan aimed at providing primary health care services to the rural population by expanding the promotive, rehabilitative health care services. The Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is looking after the preventive health care services apart from curative services through Health sub-centres all over the State. The following programmes, viz., Filariasis Control, Small-pox Eradication Programme (E and I Programme) Cholera Control Programme, Immunisation of Pre-School Children with Triple Vaccine, Prevention and control of visual impairment, Malaria Eradication Programme, Urban Employment of Multi-purpose Workers and National Filariasis Control Programme is being implemented by this Department.
- Filariasis Control.** There were 19 Filariasis Control Units, 23 Filariasis Clinics and one Filariasis Survey Unit were functioning in the State. During 1984-85, Government have sanctioned one control unit at Kanniyakumari and 5 Filariasis Night Clinics in Kanniyakumari, North Arcot and Chingleput districts. These units will be continued under the plan in 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 21.75 lakhs is made in the budget for 1986-87 as against a provision of Rs. 17.55 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86 and Rs. 20.38 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1985-86.
- Small-pox Eradication programme.** The Expanded programme of immunisation is being implemented with a view to reduce Morbidity and Mortality from Diphtheria, whooping cough, Tetanus Tuberculosis, Polio myelitis, Typhoid and Measles. Pregnant mothers are immunised with Tetanus Toxoid. The existing staff of Health Inspectors, vaccinators etc., will attend to achieve the immunisation target fixed for the current year. A provision of Rs. 36.47 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 35.75 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 is made in the budget.
- Cholera Control Programme.** The number of attacks and deaths due to Cholera and the number of anti-cholera inoculation done during the Sixth Plan period gives an indication of the effectiveness of the Control Measures taken. The three Cholera Combat Teams (One each in North Arcot, South Arcot and Coimbatore districts) established as a centrally sponsored scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan for attending to the Anti-Cholera Work in these cholera endemic Districts are now being continued under State Plan. The Government of India have stopped Central assistance. A provision of Rs. 4.65 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 5.22 lakhs in Revised Estimate 1985-86 is made for this scheme.
- Immunisation of pre-School Children with Triple vaccine.** This special programme of Immunisation of Pre-school children was originally introduced in 1974-75 and extended year after year. 85 Primary Health Centres were covered up to 1977-78 and these units are continued as non-plan. After 1978-79, the scheme was extended to 115 more Primary Health Centres and they continued under State Plan. The aim of the scheme is to immunise the children in the age group of 0 to 5 years with Triple vaccine to protect them against the three diseases of whooping cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus. An outlay of Rs. 16.36 lakhs has been provided for Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 25.71 lakhs for Revised Estimate 1985-86 as against an outlay of Rs. 25.35 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.
- Malaria Eradication Programme.** The scheme of Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from the year 1958-59. This was re-organised in April, 1977 as per the modified plan suggested by the Government of India. Consequent on the revision of the pattern of Central Assistance only 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the head quarters units is reimbursed by the Centre. An outlay of Rs. 56.25 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 38.10 lakhs for Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been provided for the scheme.
- Urban Malaria Programme.** Under the special urban Malaria Programme, towns recording high incidence of malaria cases are covered in a phased manner. Till the year 1976-77, the scheme was in operation in 5 towns, viz. Tuticorin, Salem, Rasipuram, Madras City and Elampallai. During the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 the scheme extended to four more towns viz., Erode, Vellore, Dindigul and Tiruchirappalli. In the year 1981, a Task Force was constituted in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Malaria Committee, to tackle the increasing malaria menace in Madras City. The City has been divided into three zones. Special Combat teams have been constituted to carry out the scheme effectively. The provision of Rs. 12.24 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 12.31 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 representing the cost of continuance of the scheme including grant to the Local Bodies.
- Institute of vector control and zoonosis.** Under the National Filariasis Control Programme the expenditure on operation cost is being met by the State Government. The materials procured for the scheme is being met by State and Centre at 50:50 basis. A sum of Rs. 12.79 lakhs is proposed towards State's share for Budget Estimate 1986-87. For equipping the vector control and Zoonosis laboratory at Hosur, a provision of Rs. 6.03 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

An outlay of Rs. 5.81 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for the following three schemes, namely,—(i) expenditure on Food Laboratories at Madurai and Thanjavur (ii) expenditure on establishment of district food Analysts Laboratories at Palayamkottai and Salem and (iii) expenditure on Microbiological Wing at Food Laboratory at Guindy. The proposed Revised Estimate 1985-86 will be of the order of Rs. 6.65 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 6.25 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86.

Prevention of food Adultration

Health Education Bureau trains various Public Health Personnel in the techniques of Health education. Besides this, teachers of various educational institutions are trained by the Teacher Training Unit attached to Health Education Bureau and Educational authorities are requested to introduce Health Topics in the school curriculars. The following schemes were continued in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. They are—

Health Education and publicity.

- (i) Nutrition Training and Health Education Programme ;
- (ii) Strengthening of surveillance unit for Expanded and Immunisation Programme ;
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Nutrition Project and Training in Nutrition—PubHealth Component ; ic
- (iv) Training centres for Multipurpose Health workers ;
- (v) Establishment of additional sub-centres ;
- (vi) Improvement of vital statistics registration as per International Classification of Diseases.
- (vii) Establishment of 10 Media Units in Health Units district and
- (viii) Establishment of Health Information system.

Under Part II 1986-87 the following schemes were proposed to be implemented during 1986-87, viz.,—

- (a) Establishment of Epidemiological unit at Tiruchirappalli.
- (b) Provision of Equipments to Panchayat Union Sub-Centres ; and
- (c) Establishment of Teacher Training at Coimbatore.

A sum of Rs. 77.37 lakhs has been sought for, for the above schemes.

The Regional water Analysis Laboratory at Coimbatore was catering to the needs of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts only. In order to extend the coverage to 3 more districts, viz., Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Dharmapuri necessary staff and equipments have been sanctioned during 1980-81. These staff will be continued under plan during 1985-86. Similarly, during the year 1985-86, it is proposed to cater the needs of Southern Districts. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.36 lakhs has been proposed respectively for the above two schemes during the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

PublicHealth Laboratories.

The programme of school Medical Inspection in the selected Primary Health Centres envisages the health appraisal in respect of 2,000 Primary School Children per annum in the age group of 6—11 years. To assist the Medical Officers in this work, one additional Health Visitor is posted in each Primary Health Centre where the programme is implemented. Out of the 153 Primary Health Centres brought under this scheme 53 units have already been carried over to non-plan and 100 units only continued under plan. School Health check-up is also implemented in 5 Municipalities as a non-plan scheme and in 25 Municipalities under Plan. Each unit consists of One Medical Officer, 2 Health Visitors, and One Basic Servant. Cumulative Health Cards are being supplied to Primary School Children under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 52.92 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 56.34 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed as against an outlay of Rs. 54.71 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86.

Other Health Schemes-School Medical Inspection.

36 Health Sub-Centres are functioning in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas in the State. Health Care facilities are provided in the Tribal Sub-Plan area through the sub-centres. The above sub-centres will be maintained for the Tribal people and for this a sum of Rs. 4.79 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 4.87 lakhs under Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been sought for against Rs. 3.67 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1985-86.

Tribal Area sub-plan*

Another important scheme for the Tribal people is establishment of mobile medical unit facilities at Kalrayan Hills. The aim of the scheme is to provide Medical and health care facilities to the Tribal people at Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot and Salem Districts. The Mobile Medical Team visits the villages at Kalrayan Hills to provide necessary Medical facilities to the entire tribal population of that area. This unit also undertakes special steps to eradicate sexually transmitted diseases among the tribal people. A sum of Rs. 1.99 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 2.06 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed as against Rs. 2.15 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

Mobile Medical Unit in Kalrayan Hills.

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986—1987</i>
(1)	(2)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)—	
(A) Medical :	
(i) School Medical Inspections	52.92
(ii) Opening of Maternity Centres	4.79
(iii) Mobile Medical Unit facilities at Kalrayan Hills	1.99
(B) Public Health :	
(iv) Strengthening of Administration	30.77
(v) Prevention and Control of Diseases	175.59
(vi) Prevention and Control of Food Adultration	5.81
(vii) Health, Education and Publicity	342.13
(viii) Public Health Laboratories	6.36
Public Health & Preventive Medicine Total —(Part I and II)	620.36

II. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE

Primary health
Centre.

At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 383 Primary Health Centres functioning in the State. This has been increased to 436 centres upto and inclusive of Sixth Plan period. Now, there are 436 Primary Health Centres functioning in the State, Out of the 436 Primary Health Centres, 275 Primary Health Centres are functioning in their own building. In order to provide additional facilities and specialised treatment to the Rural Public, for every 4 surrounding primary Health Centres, 1 (one) Primary Health Centre is upgraded into that of Referral Centre.

To meet the requirements of the entire rural population, the following measures for implementing the scheme have been suggested, namely—(a) One sub-centre for 5000 population (b) for every six sub-centres, one Additional Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population (All Dispensaries after conversion to be named as Additional Primary Health Centre instead of sub-sidiary Health Centre) (C) for every 4 Primary Health Centres, one community Health Centre (i.e. upgraded PHC for every 1,20,000 population during Seventh Plan Period.

A provision of Rs. 248.18 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 148.50 lakhs under Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been proposed as against an outlay of Rs. 249.96 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86 in the budget for the above scheme.

Mini Primary
Health Centres.

The scheme of Establishment of Mini Health Centres are organised with the objective of encouraging the voluntary agencies to deliver comprehensive Health Care services to the rural population in the remotest part of the villages in a co-operative manner.

The Voluntary agency is to organise the delivery of comprehensive Health Services for the population of 5,000 on a total expenditure of Rs. 27,000 per Mini Health Centre per annum 2/3rds of the total expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 18,000 per year is given by the State Government as well as Central Government as Grant-in-aid. The Voluntary agency will have to meet the remaining expenditure of Rs. 9,000 by raising funds either through donation or collection from the beneficiaries. 264 Mini Health Centres have been sanctioned and 251 are functioning.

A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 13.40 lakhs under Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 13.40 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

This scheme being the first of its kind was introduced during the end of the V Plan period. We have introduced a Scheme of Mobile Health Services in 124 Primary Health Centres and subsequently during the year 1979-80 the scheme has been extended to 100 more Primary Health Centres. During VI Plan period, 50 more Primary Health Centres have been developed with these services. A total of 274 Primary Health Centres do have Mobile Teams functioning in the State. A sum of Rs. 25.80 lakhs has been sought for under Budget Estimate 1986-87 towards the supply of drugs. A provision of Rs. 13.40 lakhs under Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 13.40 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86 for the above scheme.

Health Services in Rural Areas.

With a view to achieve the object of the Government of India norm and to adopt a uniform pattern of providing quality medicare services and to treat complicated cases in the Rural areas one Primary Health Centres for every surrounding of Primary Health Centre are to be upgraded into that of a community Health Centre (i.e. Referral centre). The upgraded Primary Health Centres (CHCs) will be provided with X Ray facilities, Blood Bank, Biological and Pathological Laboratory Services, operation theatres and 24 bedded ward etc. Specialised treatment will also be provided with the employment of 2 P. G. qualified Doctors i.e., one Doctor with M.S. Qualification and one Lady Doctor with D. G. O. Qualification. It is reported that, additional buildings for 26 Community Health Centres are completed and are to be commissioned shortly, and in 3 places, the construction works are nearing completion. In respect of only one place the selection of site has not yet been decided. During the Sixth Plan period 30 Primary Health Centres were upgraded into that of Community Health Centres (i.e. Referral Centres).

Upgrading of Primary Health Centres.

A sum of Rs. 19.95 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 93.90 lakhs under Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86 for upgradation of Primary Health Centres.

Under this scheme, 45 Primary Health Centres were identified during the fifth Plan period for the development of these services. 87 Assistant surgeons out of 135 Doctors were trained in the field of Ophthalmology equipments, namely, "Vision Testing Drums and Trial sets", worth about Rs. 3,000 per Primary Health Centre supplied by the Government of India. Besides the 45 Primary Health Centres already identified, 30 more Primary Health Centres have also been selected during the Sixth Plan period. The Government of India have recently supplied equipments for these Primary Health Centres. The scheme will be continued in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Revised Estimate 1985-86 respectively has been sought for against an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86.

Prevention and Control of visual Impairment.

Name of the Scheme.

Proposed outlay for 1986-87.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

1. Primary Health Centres	284.18
2. Mini Primary Health Centres	15.00
3. Health Services in Rural Areas	25.80
4. Upgrading of Primary Health Centres	19.97
5. Opening of Additional PHCs.	10.00
6. Prevention and Control of Visual Impairment	3.00
Primary Health Centres Total (1 to 6)	357.95

III. DRUGS CONTROL

The Drug Control Administration comes under the category of other schemes. The following are the schemes being implemented by the Department of Drug Control Administration in Tamil Nadu :

- (a) Drug Testing Laboratory ;
- (b) Formation of separate Department of Drugs Control Administration ; and
- (c) Establishment of Intelligence Wing.

The Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical and Task Force appointed by the Government of India have emphasised the need for a legal-cum-intelligence wing for tackling the problems of spurious drugs. During 1985-86, it was proposed to strengthen the legal-cum-intelligence wing in the State. In this connection a mobile squad was proposed to be provided with one vehicle.

An outlay of Rs. 24.07 lakhs has been proposed for Budget Estimate 1986-87 under Part I and Rs. 8.45 lakhs has been proposed under Part II, 1986-87 for strengthening the Drug Control Administration in the State. The Revised Estimate 1985-86 will be of the order of Rs. 17.75 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 22.19 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86.

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) Establishment of Drug Testing Laboratory	10.44
(2) Establishment of Intelligence wing at Head Quarters	2.86
(3) Establishment of Separate Department for Drug Control Act	19.22
Drugs Control—Total—(Part I and II)	32.52

IV. TAMIL NADU STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT ORGANISATION.

The Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Organisation has been formed as a Service Department, to look after the repairs and maintenance of about 1660 vehicles of the Health and Family Welfare Department. Now, this Department is having 3 Regional workshops at Madras, Madurai and Salem. One Central Workshop at Tiruchirappalli to look after major and second line repairs and 11 District level repairs and maintenance units to look after the minor repairs of the vehicles pertaining to that particular district are functioning. In addition, to this minor repair unit, 15 Mobile Maintenance Units are functioning for servicing the vehicles and rendering periodical maintenance at the nearest places where the vehicles are being parked.

As a result of continuous and intensive servicing, maintenance and repairs to the vehicles the percentage of on-road vehicles has been increased as can be seen from the following statement :

<i>Serial number and year.</i>	<i>Fleet strength.</i>	<i>Number of vehicles on road.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. As on 1st January 1981	1,528	1,076	70
2. As on 1st January 1982	1,516	1,244	82
3. As on 1st January 1983	1,672	1,404	84
4. As on 1st January 1984	1,626	1,395	86
5. As on 1st January 1985	1,656*	1,389	89
6. Target for 1991	3,400	3,128	92

* 90 vehicles astopped for condemnation.

The number of vehicles repaired (both Major and Minor) by this Department from the years 1979—80 to 1984—85 are given below :

<i>Financial year.</i>	<i>Number of vehicles repaired.</i>
(1)	(2)
1979—80	415
1980—81	508
1981—82	539
1982—83	772
1983—84	1,200
1984—85 (Up to December 1984)	964

In order to increase the utility of the existing infrastructure and to achieve the object of this Department as a 'Service Department' of the Government, i.e. to achieve a fleet operation **streets** as 90 to 92 per cent, the following infrastructural facilities are proposed to be increased during the second year of the Seventh Plan period, i.e., 1986—87. A sum of Rs. 16.35 lakhs has been proposed under Budget Estimate, 1986—87 and Rs. 11.33 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985—86 against an outlay of Rs. 13.82 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985—86.

The following schemes are proposed under Part II, 1986—87, namely :

<i>Serial number and name of the programme.</i>	<i>Outlay proposed for 1986—87.</i>
(1)	(2)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)
1. Construction of own building to 2 District workshops (Ooty and Dharmapuri)	10.00
2. Upgradation of District workshops at Vellore and Tirunelveli into Regional workshops	13.50
3. Creation of one Statistical Officer and one Statistical Assistant	0.29
4. Creation of additional staff for auditin gpurpose	0.52
5. Repowering of 50 Petrol engines in to Diesel engines	20.00
S.H.T.O.—Total Part II (1986 - 87)	44.31

V. TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

The Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board started functioning with effect from 27th February 1982, renamed as 'Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. The Board enforces the provisions o Water (Prevention and Control o Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended in 1978, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 in the matter of Water, Air and Land Pollution in the State. The funds or the Board are provided by the Government as grant-in-aid. The Board functions with six regions at present. The Board has to clear the appli-

cations for consent received from Industries and Local Bodies, monitor the implementation of treatment measures by Industries, take up investigations of complaints of pollution, ambient air quality survey etc. The six Regional Offices each headed by an Assistant Environmental Engineer is enlisted below:

<i>Region.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction — Districts.</i>
1. Madras	Madras, Chengalpattu and South Arcot.
2. Vellore	North Arcot, Dharmapuri.
3. Salem	Salem, Tiruchy.
4. Coimbatore	Periyar, Coimbatore and Nilgiris.
5. Madurai	Madurai, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai.
6. Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar District.

The Regional Officer will inspect each and every industry under his jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures adopted by the industries for trade effluent and gaseous emissions. Investigate and submit report on complaints of pollution. Take up Legal Proceedings against industries for not complying with the requirement of water and air Pollution Control Laws. A provision of Rs. 45.96 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 49.30 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 47.83 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86. Under Part II, 1986-87, the following two schemes were approved by State Planning Commission, namely,—(a) Establishment of a Laboratory at Vellore at a cost of Rs. 17.09 lakhs ; and (b) Strengthening of the Board office at a cost of Rs. 2.16 lakhs.

*Proposed
outlay for
1986-87
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)*

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board 65.21
VI. FAMILY WELFARE.

Considering the need for controlling Population Explosion, the Tamil Nadu Government is implementing the Family Welfare Programmes effectively with a view to curtail the growth of population and also to achieve the objective of the Government of India to bring down the Birth Rate and Death Rate to 21 and 9 per 1000 population respectively. The vital rates indicate that the Birth Rate had declined in Tamil Nadu State during 1951-81 from 39.90 to 26.10 per 1,000 population. The death Rate has also declined from 27.40 to 10.9 per 1,000 population in the above period.

Family Welfare
Programmes

Under the Family Welfare Programme, the State Government is meeting the expenditure on payment of additional incentives to the acceptors, motivators etc., over and above the amount provided by Government of India. These additional incentive are being met from the State funds.

A total provision of Rs. 197.35 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 174.85 lakhs under Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been proposed as against an outlay of Rs. 90.27 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86. Under Part-II 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 3.57 lakhs has been proposed for strengthening of Directorate of Family Welfare.

*Proposed
Outlay for
1986-87
(RS. IN LAKHS)*

Family Welfare programme 200.92

VII. THE DANIDA PROJECT:

Tamil Nadu Danida
Project.

The Danida assisted Tamil Nadu Area Project is an externally aided Area Project. This is brought under Centrally — Sponsored scheme to be implemented and Completed in 1981-86. The total project cost will be Rs. 1875.80 lakhs. Up to 31st March 1985, Rs. 1085.90 lakhs has been spent and the balance of Rs. 790.80 lakhs will be spent during Seventh Plan period from 1st April 1985 to 31st October, 1986. Danida's contribution to the project is 88.3 per cent.

This project aims at bringing about "Health for All" with particular reference to the weak and under privileged section of the community in the project districts of Salem and South Arcot. The Project supports the creation of infrastructural facilities, training of manpower and development, streamlining logistics of drugs and equipments, supportive programmes such as Nutrition, Environmental Sanitation and Community Projects, innovation in the delivery of health and family welfare services and establishing the effective systems of monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. The budgetary allocation for Budget Estimate 1986-87 is Rs. 339.70 lakhs and Revised Estimate, 1985-86 is Rs. 332.68 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 237.47 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87</i>
(RS. IN LAKHS)	
Tamil Nadu assisted DANIDA Project	338.80

**ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87. — TAMIL NADU PUBLIC HEALTH AND
SANITATION.**

STATE SCHEMES :

	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87</i>
(RS. IN LAKHS)	
I. Direction and Administration	30.77
II. Prevention and Control of Diseases	175.59
III. Prevention and Food Adulteration	5.81
IV. Drugs control	32.52
V. Health, Education and Publicity	342.13
VI. Public Health Laboratories	85.13
VII. Sanitation Services	111.70
VIII. Family Welfare	200.92
IX. Other Expenditure	83.55
Total—(I to IX) Public Health and Sanitation (State Schemes) ..	1,068.12

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

I. Family Welfare	2,799.69
II. Control of Diseases	400.33
III. Sanitation	0.02
Total—(I to III) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	3,200.04

Centrally Sponsored Schemes shared equally between State and Centre (full cost shown)	166.67
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32. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

INTRODUCTION :

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board have been entrusted with the task of providing drinking Water Supply and Sewerage facilities for the entire state of Tamil Nadu except Madras City.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, there are 762 towns excluding Madras Corporation but including the two Corporations viz., Madurai and Coimbatore ; 98 Municipalities, 8 Municipal Townships, 13 Panchayat Town ships and 641 Town Panchayats. The total Urban Population of all these 762 Towns is 164.3 lakhs as per 1981 Census.

Urban water supply and sanitation :

General. 2. Out of 762 Town, as on March 1985 Water Supply Schemes are under operation in 289 Towns which includes 2 Corporations, 93 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships, 182 Town Panchayats and 7 Panchayat Townships. In the case of remaining towns investigation for provision of Water Supply facilities is in progress.

3. Although Water Supply and Sewerage is a normal responsibility of concerned local bodies, these authorities are not in a position to take up full responsibility of financing these schemes due to large capital investments involved. Therefore the Schemes are partially financed by the State Government and loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India with State Government Guarantee.

Pattern of Financial Assistance. 4. The existing pattern of financial assistance for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes of the Urban Towns is as under :—

Class of Town.	State Government.		L.I.C.
	Loan.	Grant.	Loan.
1. Municipalities	1/3	--	2/3
2. Town Panchayat upto 11/82 ..	1/3	..	2/3
From 11/82 .. .. .	..	1/2	1/2

5. In case, cost exceeds One Crore, the loan assistance from Life Insurance Corporation of India is restricted to 2/3 of the first Crore, 1/2 of the second Crore and 40 per cent of the entire balance amount.

Provision in the Annual Plan 1986-87. 6. The outlays provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for various schemes will be as under :—

Serial number.	Scheme.	Outlay provided for Annual plan 1986-87.		
		State.	L.I.C.	Total.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).				
1.	Municipal Drainage Schemes	83	167	250.00
2.	Madurai Corporation Drainage Scheme	0.01	--	0.01
3.	Municipal Water Supply Scheme	374.12	750.24	1,124.36
4.	Madurai Corporation Water Supply Scheme ..	0.01	--	0.01
5.	Siruvani Water Supply Project	0.01	--	0.01
6.	Town Panchayat Water Supply Scheme	428.53	546.46	974.99
7.	Coimbatore added area Water Supply Scheme ..	105.83	--	105.83
8.	World Bank Water Supply Project	1,500.00	--	1,500.00
9.	Improvement to Surapet Head Works	6.67	--	6.67

7. During the year 1985-86, the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has proposed to bring in to beneficial use 11 Nos. of new (original) Water Supply Scheme and 5 Nos. of augmentation and improvements schemes. As regards Drainage Schemes, 16 Towns (excluding Madras Corporation) have been covered with under Ground Drainage facilities as on 31st March 1985. This includes 2 Corporation (Madurai and Coimbatore) 13 Municipalities and Municipal Townships and 1 Panchayat Township covering a total Urban Population of 29.38 lakhs as per 1981 Census. Investigation for providing sewerage facilities for the remaining Ist Class Towns and preparation of sub project report for providing Low Cost Sanitation in 14 Towns are in various stages of progress.

Anticipated
Achievement in
1985-86.

8. It is proposed to complete 11 original Water Supply Scheme and 3 Improvement Schemes and 1 Drainage Scheme.

Programme for
1986-87.

9. The Siruvani Water Supply Scheme for augmentation of Water Supply to Coimbatore Corporation was administratively sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,616.00 lakhs. Out of this, works like construction of new Dam in Siruvani river costing to Rs. 701.00 lakhs are being done by Kerala Public Works Department. The balance work amounting to Rs. 915.00 lakhs is being executed by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The Coimbatore Corporation is being assisted by the State Government and Life Insurance Corporation of India by soft loans of Rs. 1,447.63 lakhs and Rs. 500.00 lakhs respectively in financing the scheme. At present, the cost of works in Kerala territory has been revised to Rs. 1,372.00 lakhs due to increase in labour, materials, etc. However there is no revision in respect of Tamil Nadu Territory. The works in Kerala Territory have almost been completed save certain minor works. The project when completed will supply a total quantity of 101.4 mld to a population of 12 lakhs.

Water
Project.

In the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed in respect of Kerala and Tamil Nadu Works.

10. On the formation of Coimbatore Corporation certain independent Panchayats, viz., Sanganur, Balaranganathapuram, Coimbatore Rural, Telegupalayam have been added to Coimbatore Corporation. In order to provide Water Supply to these added areas Government have accorded adhoc administrative approval for a project at an estimated cost of Rs. 465.00 lakhs. The works are in progress.

Coimbatore
Added Area
Water Supply
Project.

In the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 105.83 lakhs has been proposed towards Government loan for this project.

11. The Government of Tamil Nadu approached the World Bank for financial assistance to execute (i) new Water Supply Schemes to 75 medium/small towns, (ii) augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem and (iii) Low Cost Sanitation Schemes for 14 Towns. The project will also provide Water Supply to about 740 wayside rural habitations.

Tamil Nadu
Water Supply
and Sanitation
Project with
World Bank
Assistance.

(a) The total estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 149.42 Crores of which Rs. 14.14 Crores will be the proportionate cost for providing Water Supply to rural habitations. The proportionate cost for providing Water Supply and Low Cost Sanitation facilities to Urban areas will be Rs. 135.28 Crores. The total Population that will be benefitted by the Project is 38.90 lakhs.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu have approved the following financing pattern for the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project.

Water Supply :

	Loan.	Grant.
	(IN PER CENT)	
Group I Coimbatore:	100	..
20 Towns	25	75
Group II Madurai	80	20
Group III Salem	20	80
11 Towns	100
Group IV 44 Towns	25	75

Low Cost Sanitation :

Group V 14 Towns	63	37
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(e) The terms and conditions of the World Bank Loan will be 8½ per cent interest with 25 years of repayment including a moratorium of 5 years.

(d) The Board of Directors of the World Bank have approved the above Project on 19th March 1984. The arrangement for the above Project has been signed at Washington on 14th November 1984 and the credit effectiveness was given from February, 1985. The period of implementation of the project is 5 year. The Project was commenced from 1st April 1985.

(e) A provision of Rs. 1,500 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the project as below :—

					<i>Budget Estimate, 1986-87</i>
					(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Loan	--	--	--	--	740.46
Grant	--	..	..	..	759.54
Total					<u>1,500.00</u>

Improvement to Surapet Head Works (Government Scheme). 12. Government have approved the Scheme for improvement to Surapet Head Works increasing supply from 3 MGD to 6.75 MGD at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.70 lakhs to install and Rs. 18.00 lakhs towards additional maintenance cost annually. The work is nearing completion. A sum of Rs. 6.67 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

Rural Water Supply :

.General. 13: In Tamil Nadu there are 47,075 habitations in 15,735 Census villages. The habitations are classified into six categories based on priority to which the water supply has to be provided. They are as follows :—

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Définition.</i>	<i>Number of habitations.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Type I	Habitations with no source within the habitations ..	3,567
Type II	Habitations where the source yield only non potable water	2,051
Type III	Habitations where water is potable but the source is not perennial.	6,487
Type IV	Habitations where water is potable and perennial but the source is either privately owned or unprotected.	4,955
Type V	Habitations where there is no good source within the habitation but alternative source is available within 1 km.	1,107
		<u>18,167</u>
Type VI	Habitations where good source is available	28,908
		<u>47,075</u>

NOTE.—For habitations under type 1 to 4 mentioned above; there is no alternative good source within 1 km.

Sixth Five Year Plan.

14. The 18,167 habitations of type 1 to 5 are regarded as problem habitations and 28,908 habitations of type 6 have been taken as non-problem habitations. Due to the successive failure of monsoon which resulted lowering of the ground water level, the District Collectors were empowered to reclassify the habitations upto 31st October 1982, and then the Chief Engineer (General) was empowered to reclassify the habitations. The reclassified and new habitations (i.e.,) 14,820 habitations (12,340+2,486) required protected drinking water supply.

It may be seen that the number of habitations to be provided with water supply will be as follows :—

Problem habitations	18,167
Reclassified and New habitations	14,826

4,891 habitations are covered out of the reclassified and new habitations of 14,826 as on 31st March 1985.

The balance number of non-problem habitations of type 6 is 9,935 (as on 31st March 1985).

To the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, all the 7,226 problem villages have been completed which included 1,689 with partial completion at an approximate cost of Rs. 15,129 lakhs benefitting a population of 106.99 lakhs. As on 31st March 1985, a total number of 3,085 problem habitations remain uncovered and they are proposed to be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Apart from above 9,935 reclassified non-problem habitations remain uncovered and a major portion is also proposed to be covered during Seventh Five Year Plan.

15. As on 1st April 1985 (i.e.) at the beginning of VII Five Year Plan, there will be about 3088 problem habitations and 9935 reclassified and new habitations left to be provided with water supply. It is proposed to cover 10900 habitations during the VII Five Year Plan which includes all the problem and reclassified and new habitations that will be left uncovered by the end of VI Five Year Plan. The approximate cost required for covering the above habitations during VII Plan will be Rs. 25,000 lakhs out of which it is expected that a minimum of Rs. 10,000 lakhs will be received from Government of India during the Plan period.

Seventh Five Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 towards the Rural Water Supply Programme excluding L. I. C. Loan.

16. In Tamil Nadu, the provision of protected water supply to rural areas is accorded a very high priority by Government of Tamil Nadu. As a part of this programme, the villages where drinking water sources have excess fluorides were surveyed.

European Economic Community Assisted Water Supply Project.

(a) There are 726 habitations with a population of about 4 lakhs in these two affected districts of Coimbatore and Periyar where the water sources have more than 1.5 mg/litre of fluoride and such concentration has detrimental effects on the consumers.

Project.

(b) In the detailed survey conducted in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts, it has been identified that 726 habitations are having water sources containing fluoride above 1.5 mg/litre, 1,518 habitations between 1.00 and 1.50 mg/litre and 3,246 habitations below 1.00 mg/litre. The object of the project is to provide drinking water of standard quality to 726 habitations where the fluoride content is above 1.5 mg/litre. The total population to be benefitted by this programme is about 4 lakhs.

(c) A project report was prepared with an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,550 lakhs to cover the 726 habitations in these two districts. In view of the financial constraints of the State Government, the Project was posed for 100 per cent bilateral assistance to donor agencies. Of them, the European Economic Community came forward to assist the implementation of the project on 100 per cent aid after appraisal of the project by their expert consultants.

(d) The proposals contemplated in agreement for providing protected water supply to 726 affected habitations of Coimbatore and Periyar Districts are :

(i) to tap ground water from deep aquifers having fluoride content within the permissible standards,

(ii) to tap surface water from the rivers

(iii) to tap sub-surface water from the river beds

(iv) to treat ground water by installing one defluoridation plant on an experimental basis

(e) According to the availability of excess fluoride free water sources, the project habitations have been classified as under :

Serial number.	Number of habitations.	Water sources.	Number of sub-Project
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	199	Borewell	85
2	331	Surface sources	14
3	195	Sub-surface sources	8
4	1	Defluoridation Plant	1
Total ..	726		108

Project Area :

(f) *Coimbatore District.*

Out of the 726 habitations proposed to be covered under this project, 199 habitations come under Coimbatore District which spread over 17 Unions.

(g) *Periyar District.*

The total number of habitations affected by excess fluoride content in this district is 527 spread over all the 20 unions. The major rivers flowing through this district are Cauvery, Amaravathi and Bhavani. Hence most of the habitations will be covered with Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme utilising these rivers as sources.

Implementation of the Project.

(i) The Project is to be investigated, executed and completed with the available manpower of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board within a period of 2½ years as per agreement.

(j) Water Supply Schemes under this programme will be executed as per the Rural Water supply Norms being adopted by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and which has been agreed to by European Economic Community.

(k) The approximate estimate cost for the works in Coimbatore district is Rs. 6.50 crores and that in Periyar district is Rs. 9.00 crores. The approximate population that will be benefitted in Coimbatore and Periyar districts is 1.50 lakhs and 2.50 lakhs respectively.

(l) A sum of Rs. 480.83 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

**MADRAS METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD
SOME IMPORTANT PLAN SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED.**

I. Sewerage sector.

Comprehensive
Drainage
Scheme for
Zone I—North
Madras. (Est.
cost Rs. 289.97
lakhs).

The scheme is intended for improvements of the North Madras Sewerage System by improving the existing system and providing additional facilities wherever required to meet the present day load and divert the sewage to the disposal site at Kodungaiyur. Most of the works have been completed except laying of mains at the Railway crossing in Vaidyanatha Mudali street besides laying of 48" main in a stretch in Vaidyanatha Mudali street. The work has been delayed for want of construction of culvert by the Railway authorities at Tondiarpet level crossing. Construction of culvert is under progress by the railways and after completion, the Metrowater will take up the laying of main inside the culvert. This portion of work is expected to be completed by 1985-86.

However, the Highways Department is proposing a road over bridge in Vaidyanatha Mudali street for which necessary acquisition is contemplated by Highways Department. On completion of the acquisition by the Highways Department the Metrowater has to lay the 48" main in the approach road to be formed for the road over bridge.

To cope up with the increased flow of sewage in G. T. area the relaying of pumping mains from Royapuram pumping station with higher size has been proposed. A major portion of work has been completed except railway crossing work at Royapuram, where there are 22 lines to be crossed for which the railway authorities found some practical problems in construction of culvert. Railway authorities requested Metrowater to choose an alternative alignment with railway crossing at M. C. road. It has been decided that the railways has to construct the culvert at M. C. road. The work has been taken up recently. Considering the construction of culvert and nature of work, the work has to be carried over to 1986-87.

Providing additional capacity for pumping stations and mains—Relaying of Royapuram pumping main.
(Est. Cost Rs. 51 80 Lakhs)

The Metrowater has proposed sewerage system for the areas not covered so far. Accordingly Melpattadai, Kottur and Pallipattu areas had been identified. Initially sewerage system for Melpattadai area has been taken up. The laying of force main has been completed and the collection system has also been taken up. The technical sanction for the construction of sewage pumping station was accorded recently. The tenders will be decided shortly and the work will be taken up by January 1986.

Providing Sewerage System to unserved areas in city Limits.
(Est. cost Rs. 100 lakhs.)

For areas Kottur and Pallipattu, the sites for the Pumping Stations have to be acquired. Processing further proposals like collection system etc. are to be finalised. However, under Kottur area, a scheme has been sanctioned for providing collection system as Phase I and work will be taken up shortly.

Under the zonal basis of sewerage system in Madras city, improvements to Pumping Stations and construction of sewers etc. have been carried out in zones I and II. For treating the sewage in Zone I and II at Kodungaiyur treatment Plants have to be provided. The construction of Treatment Plant at Kodungaiyur for zone II has been taken up and 85 per cent has been completed.

Treatment Plants, for Zones I and II.
(Est. Cost Rs. 948.00 lakhs.)

The Treatment Plant in Zone I is under progress.

Sewage generated at Saidapet area is collected from the pumping stations A, B, C and D of Saidapet and relayed to Nesapakkam Pumping station for onward pumping to Nesapakkam Treatment Plant. The sewage generated from Ashok Nagar, Jafferkanpet, K.K. Nagar, Housing Board complexes are conveyed to Nesapakkam Treatment Plant in order to avoid discharge directly to Adyar river causing pollution. The scheme comprises laying of pumping main and renovation of pumping station. The work at K.K. Nagar has been completed and Ashok Nagar is nearing completion. Renovation of Nesapakkam Pumping station is under progress. There is some saving in the scheme anticipated, out of which construction of compound wall has been proposed for the above sewage pumping station.

Prevention of overflow in Adyar River—Phase I
(Est. cost Rs. 90 lakhs.)

For the reclamation of water from sewage and supplying to industries for use as cooling water, process water, etc., a small scale sewage reclamation plant of 1.5 mld. capacity has been taken up. Based on this project Metrowater will be able to divert water now supplied to industries for the drinking purposes of the citizens of Madras. The estimate is being revised taking the market prices into consideration. The scheme will be completed in 1986-87.

Providing field scale, sewerage reclamation Plant at Koyambedu.
(Est. Cost Rs. 25.00 lakhs.)

The area lying on the North of Gopathy East of North Giriappa Road, Boag Road and Thomas Road and west of Mount Road is being developed by TNSCB and TNHB, for the economically weaker sections. For providing sewerage amenities for this area, a separate pumping station and a force main have proposed. The site for the pumping station has been handed over recently by TNSCB and technical sanction has been accorded and the work to be taken up after settlement of contracts. The laying of forcemain will be taken up shortly on getting permission from Corporation of Madras for road cut. The scheme will be carried over to 1986-87.

Mambalam Tank Bund Sewerage Scheme.
(Est. Cost Rs. 60.00 lakhs.)

There are about 15,000 syphons in the city for sewer connections to houses of which about 2,000 syphons are in the areas like G.T. area, Park Town, Triplicane and Chindatripet. The old syphon system is provided with a silt bucket, where solids are collected and removed manually every day by the Thozhilalies. It is observed that silt buckets are being pilfered, resulting in blocking of the sewage from entering the sewers and overflowing. In order to overcome the situation some of the syphons in congested areas are proposed to be converted into chambers. The work has been implemented with public co-operation and spread over to the city in the congested areas. So the progress is very slow and contracts have to be settled in small batches. So far 160 nos. have been completed and the scheme will be carried over to 1986-87.

Conversion of Syphons into chambers and relaying the connection in congested and chronic areas (2,000 nos.).
(Est. Cost Rs. 30.00 lakhs.)

9. Construction of diaphragm chamber (500 nos.). (Est. Cost Rs. 10.00 lakhs.)

One of the serious problems facing the proper maintenance of the city Sewerage System is that large quantities of cow dung and waste straw are let into the sewers from about 1,500 licensed cattle yards and an equal or more no. of unlicensed cattle yards for which system has not been designed. Now it has been proposed to construct diaphragm chambers in the cattle yards with the consent of the owners and based on the location identified by the owners, diaphragm chambers will be constructed and connected to the sewerage system. The work involves co-operation and identification of the cattle yards with the owners and work is spread out in the entire city resulting in slow progress. It has been decided to construct diaphragm chambers in the cattle yards having more than 20 cattles. The work will be carried over to 1986-87.

Strengthening of sewage Transmission system in the city. (Est. Cost Rs. 800 lakhs.)

The city is divided into 5 zones for collection, conveyance and disposal of sewage. Each Zone is provided with number of pumping stations, pumping mains and gravity sewers, for conveying the collected sewage for treatment and disposal. Some of the forcemains have become sufficiently old for more than 49 to 50 years, which requires strengthening by increasing dia. of pipes also. By implementing the scheme the bursting of forcemains, due to the aging will be prevented. Such forcemains, have been identified for strengthening. Accordingly Shenoy Nagar, Chetput, Nammalwarpet and Vyasarpady forcemains have been taken up for strengthening and the works are under various stages of completion. One major work for rerouting the Royapuram Pumping main and other forcemains in Zone I have been taken up recently. The alignment of the forcemains are on busy thoroughfares and bus routes, which will have to be implemented slowly. The scheme will be continued during 1986-1987.

Providing sewerage system for extended areas of Villivakkam and Thiruvanmiyur (Est. Cost Rs. 500.00 lakhs.)

Villivakkam and Thiruvanmiyur are two areas added to the city recently. In Villivakkam there is no sewerage system and sewage water is conveyed only through the drains and these drains are very close to raw water conduit conveying water to Kilpauk Water works. A system has to be evolved for connecting this area to the city sewerage system. Before formulating sewerage scheme for this area, the site for the pumping station has been identified and the Hindu Religious Endowment Board has to acquire the land. However, in this area based on the feasibility, the sewerage system for South Highcourt Colony and Thangam Colony have been proposed and works are being taken up. Similarly in Thiruvanmiyur, the Metrowater has proposed to provide sewerage system. On investigation it was noticed that certain private pockets have mingled in the public streets also. As such, a comprehensive sewerage scheme will have to be proposed taking into consideration by adding the private pockets also before finalisation of a comprehensive sewerage scheme. In the meantime the sewerage system to Subbu street and Radhakrishnan Nagar and branch streets of Thiruvanmiyur, under the scheme for Thiruvanmiyur have been technically sanctioned and work will be taken up within a month. The population benefitted by providing sewerage system to Villivakkam and Thiruvanmiyur will be about 85,000 and 42,000 respectively. The scheme will be carried over to 86-87. An amount of Rs. 587.64 lakhs has been proposed for the sewerage schemes of Metro water during 1986-87.

II. Water Supply Sector :

1. Construction of III Conduit from Red Hills to Kilpauk (Est. Cost Rs. 288.00 lakhs.)

The construction of III masonry conduit with 42 mgd. capacity has been proposed for implementation to replace the existing first masonry conduit, which is in a dilapidated condition for a length of 10 kms. 92 per cent of the length has been constructed and the remaining length is to be completed. The other component works like construction of intake tower, construction of common chamber, construction of syphons and interconnection of conduits are in various stages of completion. All the works will be completed by 1985-86, except the railway crossing work, for which the railway authorities have to construct the culvert at Villivakkam. Railways are being pursued by Metrowater frequently.

Provision of water supply to extended areas (Est. Cost Rs. 206.00 lakhs.)

For extending water supply to newly added Panchayats, a scheme has been taken up and the work in Thiruvanmiyur has been completed. The laying of distribution mains in Saligramam, Virgambakkam, Velachery, Erukkanchery, Kodungaiyur, Villivakkam, Kodambakkam, and Kanagam-Taramani are nearing completion. The work in the remaining panchayats Kola-thur, Thir. mangalam and Koyambedu are under progress. The scheme will be carried over to 1986-87.

Distribution system to unserved areas in city limits. (Est. Cost Rs. 175.00 lakhs.)

The Metrowater has proposed for provision of Water supply in various parts of the city, which are not previously provided with water supply system. Originally it has been proposed to provide water mains in public streets and private streets declared as public. The work has been implemented in various convenient batches and works in 18 numbers of batches has been completed and works in 7 numbers are in progress. Since requests are received from the public to provide water supply amenities, it has been decided to lay water mains in private streets also, where sanctioned and approved plans for constructions of buildings are available. This scheme will continue for next year also. The length of mains laid under the scheme is 55.19 kms.

A scheme for investigation of the feasibility of developing the additional water supply through the Conjunctive use of the surface and ground water sources in Arani and Kortaliar basin through artificial recharges of aquifers had been taken up with UNDP assistance. The Phase I and Phase II studies have been completed. Based on the results of the studies, the implementation of the C.U.P. has been taken up as a separate project. Now it has been proposed to conduct water management studies.

Conjunctive Use Project.
(Est. Cost Rs. 95.40 lakhs.)

The Metrowater is having an existing quality control organisation. In order to strengthen the quality control wing and to increase the daily test of the samples of water for bacteriological and chemical analysis a scheme has been taken up for implementation. The testing of daily samples both bacteriological and chemical has been strengthened with necessary staff and other accessories. It has been proposed to construct a laboratory building and the services of the consulting architect has been fixed and the construction will be taken up shortly. Further, the necessary laboratory equipments are to be procured simultaneously when the construction of laboratory building is going on. The scheme will continue for 1986-87.

Improvements to Quality Control Organisation.
(Est. Cost Rs. 17.00 lakhs.)

In order to improve the supply in the distribution system with more pressure, for increased population, the existing mains are strengthened regularly by laying higher size dia. pipes, besides various feeder mains in a Phased manner. The works are implemented in various convenient batches in the city. Under Phase II 5 nos. of batches have been completed and 3 nos. of batches are under progress. The work will continue for 1986-87. The length of mains laid under the scheme is 5.38 kilometres.

Strengthening the existing distribution system Phase II.
(Est. Cost Rs. 75.00 lakhs.)

There is a provision for treating 40 mgd. of raw water by rapid mechanical filters. However the treatment facilities are supplemented by the existing slow sand filters also. Now it is proposed to construct an additional 90 mld. treatment plant with rapid mechanical filters at Kilpauk Water Works. After completion of the scheme this will facilitate the entire raw water to be treated to the same standards being distributed to Madras City.

Construction of an additional 90 mld. (20 mgd Water Supply Treatment Plant at Kilpauk.
(Est. Cost Rs. 295.00 lakhs.)

The works have been awarded and will be taken up during October 1985.

The existing 3 HT. pump sets at Kilpauk Water Works have served their life time and are more than 60 to 70 years old, which require replacement in order to prevent any breakdown resulting in interruption of city water supply. Since the scheme involves high duty pumpsets reputed firms were consulted who are dealing with the high duty pumpsets and accordingly technical sanction was accorded, based on the details obtained.

Enlargement and replacing of pumping capacity at Kilpauk Pumping Station.
(Est. Cost Rs. 175 lakhs.)

After finalisation of tenders, work will be taken up.

The renewal of old and corroded mains in the city are renewed yearly in a phased manner. This will help to improve the pressure in the distribution system. Works in 16 batches have been completed and 3 batches are in progress. So far 23.36 kilometres length of mains have been renewed. A portion of work will be carried over to 1986-87.

Renewal of choked up mains—Phase II.
(Est. Cost Rs. 100 lakhs.)

In order to improve the water supply to South Madras viz., Indira Nagar, Sastri Nagar and also to provide water supply to Velachery and Kanagam-Taramani areas, a proposal to tap ground water sources along the coastal aquifers South of Thiruvaniyur was sent to Government at a cost of Rs. 310 lakhs. During the drought period 1983, the first phase of the programme was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 90 lakhs, for extraction of 0.5 mgd. of water from this coastal aquifers. The scheme was completed and commissioned in 1983 to benefit the areas Indira Nagar, Bhakthavatsalam Nagar, Sastri Nagar. The second phase of this scheme costing the balance of Rs. 220 lakhs is to be sanctioned by the Government. On sanction, the implementation of the project will be taken up.

Extraction of ground Water from coastal aquifers South of Thiruvaniyur and transmission to the city-Phase II
(Est. Cost Rs. 220.00 lakhs.)

The Government have sanctioned the scheme for providing water supply to extended areas at a cost of Rs. 206 lakhs by tapping the local sources available in the respective panchayats. But for the areas of Villivakkam, Kolathur, and Thirumangalam, there are no local sources available and it is proposed to convey water from Kilpauk Water Works. The scheme has been proposed under Seventh Five Year.

Conveying of water from Kilpauk Water Works to the areas of Villivakkam, Kolathur and Tirumangalam.
(Est. Cost Rs. 220.00 lakhs.)

The Kilpauk pumping station is a major one which supplies to the entire city with electrically operated H.T. pumps. In case of electricity break down, the above pumping station will not be able to maintain the water supply without interruption. At present 50 per cent of stand by diesel generators are available to meet the situation. In order to maintain the city water supply without any interruption, it is proposed to have diesel generator units at 100 per cent standby. Similarly for Anna Poonga Southern Head Works and K.K. Nagar the necessary standby diesel generators are proposed and included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Providing diesel generators for the Head works at Kilpauk Southern Head Works K.K. Nagar and

Anna Poonga.
(Est. Cost Rs
82.00 lakhs.)

At present Metrowater has been implementing the provision of water supply to the area where there are no water supply mains and facilities. It includes laying of mains in public streets, public layouts and private streets declared as public based on the public request. The Metrowater is sending proposals for private streets, where there are plans sanctioned by the respective authorities. The distribution system to unserved areas as the original scheme sanctioned for Rs. 175 lakhs is nearing completion. Hence as a Phase II programme the scheme has been included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, in view of the requests received by Metro water to provide water supply amenities to the various layouts.

III. WATER SUPPLY FOR MADRAS CITY-KRISHNA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT—MTDS.

For augmentation of water supply to Madras City on a long term basis and to meet the 2002 A.D. demand, an agreement has been entered between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during April 1983 to supply water from River Krishna. Accordingly, the Andhra Pradesh Government will deliver 15 TMC of water, less the transmission losses of TMC, at the Tamil Nadu Border.

The Metrowater has sent a proposal to the Government for Rs. 268 crores to draw 400 mld. of water from Chembarambakkam in the first stage of treatment transmission and distribution and the connected waste water management, for approval. The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to pose the project before the World Bank for assistance and requested the Government of India also to take necessary action on the above lines. In the meantime Government have accorded permission to the Metrowater to formulate proposals with updated designs and the estimates incorporating detailed explanations for the above project. Accordingly the detailed field investigation on the project has been taken up. Meantime action has also been taken to appoint necessary consultancy services acceptable to World Bank agencies for the project to carry out detailed design preparation of detailed estimates, tender documents for the procurement materials and construction work, etc., and also to approach World Bank for assistance.

IV. Conjunctive use Project-(Implementation). (Est. cost Rs. Rs.1,500 lakhs).

The Krishna Water Supply Project is a gigantic project considering the funds and the time involved. Since the quantity of water available to the residents of the Madras city is very inadequate even now, it is felt necessary to think of short term proposals which can be made to fit in with the master plan.

Since there is no possibility of developing the existing surface sources, ground water sources were thought of. Metrowater is currently engaged in a UNDP aided study of the Conjunctive Use of ground water and artificial recharge for the Arani Kortaliar basin and the Palar basin. The studies completed in the first stage of the project have established the availability of additional ground water sources in the Arani-Kortaliar Basin. The studies in second stage of investigation will identify the actual locations for extraction of ground water and indicate the probable quantities of water available. This II stage of the studies has been almost completed and report is likely to be available shortly. However, investigations in the first stage have established the possibility of extracting ground water from three sites in the Arani-Kortaliar basin namely Poondi aquifer, Tamaraiakkam flood plains and Kannigaiper.

As an immediate solution, the Government have sanctioned the scheme for augmentation of water supply to Madras city, i.e., extraction of 1 mgd. ground water from Poondi and Kannigaiper aquifers and A.K. flood plains conveying to Red Hills roughing filter at a cost of Rs. 15 crores as a first phase programme. Further the Government have provided Rs. 0.50 crores during 1985-86.

The project includes acquisition of lands, drilling and construction of tube wells, supply and erection of pumps, laying of mains, giving service connection including erection of separate sub-stations and feeder mains and laying of C.I. mains from wells to the point where it can let into either Poondi canal or upper supply channel, etc. The work has been taken up already and is under progress. An outlay of Rs. 1,210.01 lakhs has been proposed for water supply schemes of Metro Water during 1986-87.

Chief Engineering (Irrigation).

Madras City with a population of over 4 Million has been experiencing acute scarcity of water supply for the past several years, due to inadequate and uncertain sources of supply. The Tamil Nadu Government have been keen and examining the possibilities for solving the water supply problem of the Madras Metropolitan Area.

Krishna Water
Supply Project
for Madras.

On the initiative of the Prime Minister of India in 1976, the willingness of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra to spare 5 TMC of water each from their share of Krishna Water for water supply to Madras was obtained. The Tamil Nadu Government have also entered into an agreement with the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 18th April 1983 for the implementation of the Project for the drawal of 15 TMC of Water from the river Krishna for Madras water supply. The Project will be implemented as a joint project for water supply to Madras and Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh within the framework of the agreement. A quantity of 12 TMC of water per annum excluding losses in transmission will be delivered at Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu border for Madras water supply. The Andhra Pradesh Government will construct the components of the Madras Water Supply Project which are within their boundary and the two Governments will share the expenditure on the construction and maintenance of their compartments.

Krishna Water
Supply Project
for Madras.

3. The Project when completed in all respects will provide an additional supply of 995 Mld. of water for Madras. The overall cost of the project including treatment, transmission, distribution and sewerage components will come to Rs. 1,907 crores without escalation. The conductor system upto the terminal reservoir for raw water will be implemented by the Public Works Department while the treatment, transmission, distribution and sewerage components will be implemented by the M.M.W.S.S. Board.

4. The comprehensive project report for Krishna Water Supply for Madras has been sent to Government of India.

5. The Government of Tamil Nadu have accorded administrative approval for the payment of sum of Rs. 200.00 crores to the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards the Tamil Nadu's share of the components in Andhra Pradesh limits. They have also accorded administrative approval for a sum of Rs. 30.15 crores for the execution of five of the components in Tamil Nadu limits to provide an additional supply of 400 mld. of raw water in the first stage.

6. The first stage of the Project comprises of raising of F.R.L. of Poondi, Chembarambakkam and Red Hills Lakes, excavation of canal from Tamil Nadu Border to Poondi Reservoir and also a link canal from Poondi Reservoir to Chembarambakkam Lake. Chembarambakkam Lake will be the new terminal reservoir for raw water from which the treatment, transmission and distribution system for the South Madras area will be laid. The cost of the first stage of the Project excluding the treatment, transmission and distribution system which will be executed by M.M.W.S.S.B., comes to Rs. 237 crores.

Both the States have started the works in their respective territories. The works in Tamil Nadu limits were inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 25th May 1983 and the work of excavation of canal from Tamil Nadu Border to Poondi Reservoir which has been taken up for execution is in good progress.

7. Physical and financial progress :

Five Special Circles under the control of two Chief Engineers, are attending to the execution of works in Andhra Pradesh limits.

(a) Works in
Andhra
Pradesh
Limits.

An advance payment of Rs. 47.00 crores was made to Andhra Pradesh so far in three instalments towards the Tamil Nadu share of the cost of components in Andhra Pradesh limits.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken up the execution of the canal from the Tamil Nadu border to Poondi in the first instance.

(b) Works in
Tamil Nadu
Limits.

Land Acquisition for the entire stretch of canal from the State Border to Poondi Reservoir has been finalised and passing of awards have also been mostly completed.

Against the total length of 25.275 km. of this canal, excavation is in progress in various reaches between 0 and 20.0 km. Out of 37 Cross Masonry works in the canal 25 works have also been taken up and are at various stages of completion.

Land acquisition for the work of raising the F.R.L., of Poondi Reservoir has also been taken up recently. Preparation of land plan schedules have been mostly completed.

One Circle with three Divisions is attending to the execution of the above works.

The Budget estimate for 1986-87 is 357.37 lakhs.

Providing Emer-
gency Shutters
to the Poondi
Reservoir.

8. Poondi reservoir is one of the three water supply reservoirs which receives flash floods from Kortalayar and Najari river. The gates provided in the regulator have not been repaired ever since its erection four decades ago.

The surplus regulator for Poondi Water Supply Reservoir is of breast wall type consisting of 14 main vents of size 40' x 15' with sill at +115.00' and 2 scour vents of size 20' x 10' with sill at +105.00'.

No emergency gates are provided for the regulator, with the result that repairs and maintenance of the gates can be carried out only when the reservoir water goes down below +115.00 in the case of main vents and below 105.00 in the case of the scour vent. As we cannot afford to deplete the water in the reservoir for the sake of repairs provision of emergency shutter is of urgent necessity. At least two emergency gates will be required for the 14 main vents and one gate for the scour vents. This will enable systematic maintenance for the gates irrespective of the water level in the reservoir. The emergency gate, will be of stoplog type and suitable grooves will have to be formed on the upstream side of the existing piers after extending these piers by about 4.0m. Necessary arrangements for a travelling gantry should be provided so that the emergency gate can be moved to any vent as may be required and placed in position.

A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Chief Engineer (Ground water) :

Augmenting
Water Supply
at Madras
Atomic Power
Project, Kal-
pakkam from
well fields at
Panangatt-
chery.
(Est. Rs. 85.80
lakhs.)

The Madras Atomic power Project, Kalpakkam requested the Government of Tamil Nadu for arranging the water supply required for the project and maintaining the supply. Based on the request, the Government of Tamil Nadu accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 56.85 lakhs. The first stage of the work was completed and water supply is being made from the date of completion of work. With the commissioning of the Madras Atomic Power Project providing water supply of 3 MGD as per its ultimate demand was sought for. To fulfill the demand, an estimate for Rs. 78.00 lakhs was sanctioned in the second stage.

In the second stage, the construction of bore wells was completed. The construction of pump-house, quarters, laying of pipes are under progress. Additional water supply will be given to the Atomic Power Project, Kalpakkam on completion of this work.

An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

33. HOUSING.

GOVERNMENT RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

Government activities have increased since independence all over the State especially in rural and remote areas. Hence it is considered highly essential to provide housing accommodation for the Government officials in rural, urban and semi-urban areas. In the State Housing Scheme for Government officials involved in developmental activities is executed by the Government. Though the availability of funds is always limited a provision of Rs. 144.84 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for both ongoing and new schemes. The details of various schemes proposed to be taken up during 1986-87 are as follows.

For the staff of the Public Works Department an amount of Rs. 88.35 lakhs has been provided for construction of new quarters to Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer 41 Nos. Assistant Executive Engineers 12 Nos. Executive Engineers 3 Nos. and Superintendent Engineer one number. This includes an amount of Rs. 11.48 lakhs for spill-over work also. Public Works.

An amount of Rs. 7.96 lakhs has been provided for construction of quarters to the staff of Government owned coconut nurseries and staff of Agricultural School, Bhavanisager. Agriculture.

The demand for capital works is Rs.20.15 lakhs for construction of quarters for Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, Tahsildar, Rathapuram and residence-cum-office for firka Revenue Inspectors all over the State. An amount of Rs. 8.35 lakhs is included for completion of spill-over works. Revenue.

An amount of Rs. 0.11 lakh alone is provided under this head for completion of spill-over works of the District Livestock Farm Building at Orathanad. Animal Husbandry.

An amount of Rs. 5.20 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for construction of quarters for the Commercial Tax officials at Uthagamandalam including electrical works. Commercial Taxes.

Government provide quarters for the staff employed in the Ports. An amount of Rs. 9.23 lakhs is provided for construction of quarters for the Port staff of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided under Part II for construction of 2 quarters at Cuddalore Port, provision of overhead tank in Nagapattinam Port Quarters, replacement of tiled roof with RCC slab in Coloaichel Port and construction of overhead tank for supply of drinking water to its residents. Ports.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR.

Subsidised Industrial
Housing Scheme
(Private Employers
Project)

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, tenements are constructed for the use of Industrial workers under Public, Private and Co-operative Sectors. According to the scheme, the initial allotment of houses constructed under the scheme is to be made to Industrial workers covered by Section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, on subsidised rent.

Financial assistance is extended to the needy Private Employers who apply for the same, in the form of loan and subsidy in the ratio of 50 per cent and 25 per cent of the ceiling cost respectively. The cost over and above the ceiling is to be borne by the private employers concerned. Since the inception of the scheme upto 1984-85, 1,346 houses have been constructed utilising financial assistance of Rs. 54.32 lakhs.

For the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 the probable achievement will be 48 and 28 houses respectively. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 5.53 lakhs.

**Plantation Labour
Housing Scheme
Centrally
Sponsored.**

In Tamil Nadu there are 460 plantations. It is obligatory on the part of the planters to provide standard houses to the Plantation workers, free of rent. So far 37,493 standard houses have been provided.

Under this scheme of the Government of India, financial assistance is extended to the planters in the form of loan and subsidy for the construction of standard houses to their workers. This scheme is a Centrally Sponsored one.

Since the inception of the scheme upto the end of the Sixth five Year Plan, 1,073 houses have been constructed utilising financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 28.09 lakhs.

For the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 the probable achievement will be 83 houses and 74 houses respectively. The outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 4.62 lakhs.

DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES.

**Fishermen Housing
Scheme.**

In some of the Fisheries Stations, living accommodation are not available for the staff posted in those places. In order to eliminate the hardship caused to the Departmental staff, the programme is being continued for some years now, to provide quarters for the staff where either private or Governmental accommodation are not available. Staff quarters are proposed to be provided at Gadana Dam site in Tirunelveli district during the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

The Government are providing free houses to marine fishermen. Of the 9,856 houses sanctioned upto 1982-83, 8,821 houses have been constructed by the TAHDCO as on 31st August 1985. It will complete the construction of the remaining houses soon. During the year 1983-84 the Government sanctioned the construction of 1,548 houses. The Fisheries Engineering Wing took up the work and completed 683 houses. The remaining houses will be constructed soon. A sum of Rs. 50.01 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for executing this programme.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was formed in the year 1971 and has been carrying out three distinct programmes in the city of Madras.

(a) Housing —

(1) Clearance Scheme.

(b) Urban Development —

(2) Improvement under Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.

(3) Improvement under Madras Urban Development Programme.

Clearance Scheme.

Government extended the activities of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board to the entire state of Tamil Nadu from 1983-84 covering 43 Towns so far.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board constructed 45,980 tenements in Madras and Erode at a cost of Rs. 4,168.69 lakhs upto 1984-85. In recent years, the tenemental programme is assisted by the State Government's grant and Hudco's loan. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has availed of Rs. 557.19 lakhs from Hudco as loan upto 1984-85.

During the year 1985-86 it was proposed to take up 1,736 tenements and complete 512 tenements by utilising Government Grant of Rs. 187 lakhs and by obtaining loan of Rs. 188.00 lakh from Hudco, however only a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs for works (excluding Rs. 90 lakhs to be repaid to Hudco towards loan) have been provided by Government. Anticipating another Rs. 121 lakhs from Government the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has proposed to construct 324 tenements in the City of Madras at a cost of Rs. 307 lakhs and 188 tenements in the Mofussil towns at a cost of Rs. 68 lakhs totalling to Rs. 375 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 90 lakhs has to be paid to Hudco towards repayment of loan drawn from Hudco. Therefore the total provision made under clearance from Government is Rs. 277 lakhs. (60+127+90).

During 1986-87, 3,570 tenements will be taken up costing Rs. 785 lakhs in the city of Madras and in mofussil towns. 1,250 tenements will be completed and an expenditure of Rs. 410 lakhs will be incurred during 1986-87. Rs. 120 lakhs may have to be paid to Hudco for loan repayment. Though the total requirement of funds from Government will therefore be Rs. 530 lakhs during 1986-87 only an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided due to paucity funds.

Improvements like roads, public fountain, street lights p.c. units etc., are provided under the scheme. 64,448 families were covered by this scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 425.04 lakhs upto 1984-85. During 1985-86 schemes for 39,250 families costing Rs. 509 lakhs will be taken up. Out of this 10,560 families will get full benefit and Rs. 132 lakhs will be spent during this year in Madras City and Moffusil. Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme (State Government Fund).

During 1986-87, 25,000 families will be covered and an expenditure of Rs. 400 lakhs will be incurred. Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

During 1985-86 schemes for 4,707 families at a cost of Rs. 88.94 lakhs will be taken up under Hudco finance. 50 per cent to 85 per cent of the project cost will be obtained from Hudco. During this year Rs. 16 lakhs will be obtained from Hudco and spent benefitting 1,000 families. Balance cost of the project will be met from State Government funds. Hudco loan is to be repaid by State Government over a period of 10 to 20 years. Repayment of loan to Hudco by Government will commence from 1986-87 which will be around Rs. 2.50 lakhs. A.S.I.S. HUDCO Fund

During 1986-87 it is proposed to take up schemes for 10,000 families costing Rs. 156 lakhs.

Slum Improvement is a major component under the M.U.D.P. Scheme being implemented in the Madras City with World Bank loan. The slum improvement under M.U.D.P. contemplates environmental improvement, land tenure and Home Improvement loan of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,500 according to income range. Madras Urban Development Project.

Under M.U.D.P.-I Slum Clearance Board implemented slum improvement scheme at a cost of Rs. 4,43.65 lakhs and 24,862 families were benefitted. The scheme was started in the year 1977 and came to a close by 1982. M.U.D.P.-II was started in the year 1981 with a target of benefitting 50,000 families at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.80 crores. 32,000 families were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 1,415.77 lakhs upto 1984-85. Rs. 500.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 1985-86 benefitting 10,000 families. 33,573 families executed L.C.S. agreements for getting land tenure and 25,146 families availed of loans amounting to Rs. 477.16 lakhs for constructing/improving their houses upto 1984-85. Madras Urban Development Project.

Rs. 250 lakhs have been provided for disbursement as loan in the year 1985-86 for house construction. A provision of Rs. 600 lakhs has been provided for under M.U.D.P.-II for 1986-87.

To relieve the inundation of the slums during times of flood, feeder drains are constructed by Madras Corporation and arterials drains by P.W.D. on behalf of Slum Clearance Board under this project.

Upto 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 422 lakhs was spent. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 1985-86 for this purpose. When the programmes of Madras Corporation and P.W.D. are completed, it is expected to provide relief to a large number of families living in low lying areas from the threat of floods.

Under M.U.D.P.-III infrastructural amenities to 40,000 families will be provided besides confirmation of land tenure and disbursement of home improvement loan at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.32 crores. M.U.D.P. III

1,202 slums were existing during the socio-economic survey conducted by Slum Clearance Board in 1971. 360 slums were covered by M.U.D.P.-I and II. It is proposed to take up 193 slums including certain private slums under M.U.D.P.-III covering 40,000 families. The estimate cost of M.U.D.P.-III would be of the order of Rs. 53 crores.

HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE SCHEME.

The Scheme of House Building Advance to Government Servants was introduced in the year 1960. The scheme was decentralised with effect from 1st June 1979 delegating the powers of sanction to Housing and Urban Development Department for Secretariat Staff, Heads of Departments, All India Service Officers serving the Government of Tamil Nadu and the District Revenue Officers and to the District Collectors to other Government servants and Panchayat Union Teachers for the construction of houses, etc., in their respective districts. Consequent on the decentralisation of the scheme, the scheme has become more popular among the Government servants in view of the low rate of interest when compared to Co-operative and other financial institutions.

At present House Building Advance is sanctioned to the Government Employees for the following purposes :—

- (i) Purchase of plot and construction of a house thereon ;
- (ii) for construction of the house on the plot already owned ;
- (iii) for purchase of ready built house/flat ;
- (iv) for the completion of the house already under construction with the House Building Advance received from Government;
- (v) for the enlargement and improvement of the existing living accommodation.

During the Sixth Plan period, loans have been sanctioned to 12,169 persons.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Tamil Nadu Fourth Pay Commission the ceiling limit on House Building Advance has been increased from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,75,000 for the construction of house/for purchase of plot and construction of a house thereon and for the purchase of ready built house/flat. The ceiling limit in respect of enlargement and improvement of the living accommodation was also increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000. Besides, the ceiling on the quantum of eligibility has been raised from 60 months pay and D.A. to 75 months Pay and D.A. recoverable at 40 percent of pay and D.A. instead of 1/3rd of pay and D.A.

Consequent on the enhancement of the ceiling on the advance and the higher rate of amount taken into account for the purpose of computing eligibility the out flow on account of releases will be higher than in previous years.

All India Service Officers

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1985-86. An expenditure of Rs. 10.74 lakhs has been incurred during the past four months of the year. There is no backlog in the sanction of applications received from the All India Service Officers. The entire amount sanctioned will be got reimbursed from the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided in the annual Plan 1986-87.

Other Government Servants.

A provision of Rs. 900 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate 1985-86. A ban on the sanction of House Building Advance was issued in March 1985. The Government revoked the ban on the sanction of House Building Advance in respect of the applications received upto 31st March 1984 covering the categories (i) construction (ii) plot and construction and (iii) ready built house/flats. In March 1985 additional advance applications received upto January 1984 were sanctioned. But the ban on the sanction of these applications has not been revoked due to paucity of funds. As on date, the backlog of applications is as follows :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) additional advance | Applications received from February 1984 onwards to be sanctioned. |
| (ii) Construction/plot and Construction/ready built house/flats. | Applications received from April 1984 onwards to be sanctioned. |
| (iii) Enlargement/improvement | Applications received from July 1983 onwards to be sanctioned. |

Almost all the Service Associations are representing often to Government to sanction all the applications without any backlog.

The total number of applications received in all the categories from 1st July 1983 to 31st December 1984 which are in a complete shape is 4,380 involving a sum of Rs. 2,210 lakhs. The applications received in 1984 alone is 2,926 involving a sum of Rs. 1,505 lakhs. The applications permitted to be sanctioned upto 31st March 1984 covering the categories of construction plots and construction, ready built house/flats involve a sum of Rs. 949 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1,310 lakhs is required over and above the provision of Rs. 900 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate 1985-86 to clear all pending applications received upto 31st December 1984. It is proposed to sanction further applications received under the categories of plot and construction, and Construction upto 30th June 1984, ready built house/flats and additional advance upto 31st December 1984 which are in a complete shape. A sum of Rs. 1,565 lakhs is approximately required for all these cases. Only a provision of Rs. 900 lakhs is made in the Annual Plans 1986-87 due to paucity of funds.

A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86. In all 354 applications involving an expenditure of Rs. 154.35 lakhs has been received during the period from 1st July 1983 to 31st December 1984. The Collectors have been permitted in October 1985 to sanction applications received upto 31st March 1984. This involves sanction of 165 applications involving a sum of Rs. 64.07 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 104.35 lakhs will be required to meet the expenditure in respect of the applications received upto 31st December 1984. However only provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made due to paucity of funds.

Panchayat Union
Teachers.

An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for construction of houses to the police personnel under "Own Your House" Scheme through the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation during the Annual Plan period 1986-87.

Police Personnel

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Housing varies with the size of Town and its population. It also varies with productive activities and income generation. Considering all the above aspects of housing, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is taking up schemes to meet the requirement of people in various urban areas in the State. Tamil Nadu Housing Board Plan and Co-operates in Urban Housing activities by implementing various social housing schemes for various categories of people from Economically weaker section of the community to the Higher Income Groups. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has programmed to complete 15,333 units during 1985-86.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board formulates Low Income Group Housing Scheme for the benefit of those whose monthly income is between Rs. 351 to Rs. 600. In the original Budget Estimate for 1985-86, no provision has been made under this head but Rs. 433 lakhs has been allowed as open market borrowing. As more LIG Housing Scheme is to be taken up during 1986-87 and due to paucity of funds a budget provision of Rs. 295.00 lakhs is made of which open market borrowing amounts to Rs. 220.00 lakhs.

Low Income Group
Housing Scheme.

The Land acquisition and Development Scheme aims at large scale acquisition of land in advance with a view to prevent speculation and to peg down land prices as to make land available for housing at reasonable cost and also to ease congestion in growing town. In the Budget Estimate a provision of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is given under this head. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plans 1986-87 for this scheme.

Land Acquisition
and Development
Scheme.

Under this scheme, rental accommodation is provided in district and Revenue Division Head Quarters for State Government employees on subsidised rent. A sum of Rs. 650 lakhs has been provided in the State Budget Estimate for 1985-86. Due to Trifurcation of Ramnad District and Bifurcation of Madurai District demand for construction of dwelling units under this scheme is increasing at the new District Head Quarters like Virudhunagar, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram and Dindigul. However, in view of paucity of funds the outlay is retained in the Revised Estimate for 1985-86 and Rs. 700.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

Tamil Nadu
Government
Servent's Housing
Scheme.

Under M.U.D.P. I, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has undertaken sites and services at three sites viz., Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur. Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate for 1985-86 for completing the balance work and the same has been retained in Revised Estimate for 1985-86. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been given as Budget Estimate for 1986-87 to complete the balance work, if any.

M. U. D. P. I.

Under M.U.D.P. II, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is undertaking sites and services programme at Mogappair and Maduravoyal. Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been provided as Budget Estimate for 1985-86. Due to increase in land cost and construction of new dwelling units, the Budget Estimate has been stepped up to Rs. 400.00 lakhs in the revised estimate for 1985-86 and Rs. 500.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

M. U. D. P. II.

This scheme is being implemented in Mofussil towns by Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Now, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has started taking slum schemes in mofussil towns. But, Housing Board is taking up Economically Weaker Section Housing throughout Tamil Nadu. Hence, to meet the housing needs of Economically Weaker section of the society, funds are to be allocated.

Slum Clearance/
Improvement
Scheme in
Moffussil Areas.

Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided as Budget Estimate for 1985-86 for the on going slum schemes and the same has been retained in revised Estimate. To meet the requirement of margin money of slum and E.W.S. Housing Scheme Rs. 60.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

REGISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HGUSING).

Rural Housing Scheme

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan a target of completion 2 lakh houses through the Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies at the rate of 40,000 houses per year was fixed. The target for the year 1984-85 was subsequently reduced to 28,000. As against this target, 1,86,523 houses were completed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. Government have allowed a capital subsidy of Rs. 1,000 for beneficiaries in respect of Adi-Dravidars and the interest payable by the Adi-Dravidars will be borne by Government.

Government have fixed 5,000 houses per annum for Non-Adi-Dravidars for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period and the loan has to be obtained from HUDCO. Accordingly, project report for the sanction of financial assistance to 5,000 Non-Adi-Dravidars have been recommended to HUDCO and the sanction of the project report by HUDCO is awaited. In addition to this 8,680 spillover cases have been included in the target for the year 1985-86 making the total to 13,680. For the year 1986-87 construction of 5,000 houses has been proposed in the Budget as per the orders of the Government.

Assistance for the Construction of Houses under Rural Housing Scheme.

A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1985-86 towards capital subsidy and interest subsidy to Adi-Dravidars beneficiaries of Rural Housing Societies. Of this a sum of Rs. 40.11 lakhs was drawn and disbursed to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society towards capital subsidy to the Adi-Dravidars beneficiaries of HUDCO Flood Projects. The remaining amount will be required towards interest subsidy payable by the Government on behalf of Adi-Dravidars beneficiaries. A sum of Rs. 261.37 lakhs will be required towards interest subsidy to Adi-Dravidars beneficiaries of Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies. The total requirements under subsidy may be Rs. 301.48 lakhs for the year 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Further a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided under Part II for strengthening of staff of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing) and the Regional Offices during the year 1986-87.

34. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTORATE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

On account of increase in the cost of materials due to inflationary trends and also due to the increase in establishment cost due to revision of dearness allowance for Municipal Employees on par with Government servants, many Municipalities are facing deficit finance in the recent years. As a result of deficit finance number of Municipalities have been struggling hard even to pay the salaries to their staff and to discharge the routine administration like loan annuities and interest payable to Government, etc. and thereby prevented from providing basic civic amenities to taxpayers. The Government have therefore decided to extend the Self-Sufficiency Scheme to financially weaker Municipalities from the year 1982-83 onwards, to alleviate the grievances of the tax payers.

Self Sufficiency Scheme.

For the purpose of sanction of grant to Municipalities under this scheme they are classified into four categories based on their per capita income as detailed below :—

<i>Per Capital Income</i>	<i>Category.</i>	<i>Percentage of loan.</i>	<i>Percentage of grant.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—25	IV	5	95
26—50	I	15	85
51—75	III	30	70
76 and above	II	50	50

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 14,97.50 lakhs from 1982-83 to 1984-85. Government have provided a sum of Rs. 500.00 lakhs for implementation of the Self-Sufficiency Scheme during 1985-86 and Rs. 652.50 in the Revised Estimate. However, Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 due to paucity of funds for this scheme. The details of sectoral outlays and performances during I, II and III phase are given below :—

SELF-SUFFICIENCY SCHEME, 1982-83 TO 1984-85.

<i>Serial number and details of works taken up.</i>	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	<i>Number of works taken up.</i>	<i>Government Grant and Loan.</i>	<i>Number of works taken up.</i>	<i>Government Grant and Loan.</i>	<i>Number of works taken up.</i>	<i>Government Grant and Loan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(20 MLTS.)		(31 MLTS.)		(30 MLTS.)	
1 Water supply ..	165	65.34	68	26.02	81	47.82
2 Road Works ..	630	108.83	843	227.20	471	151.10
3 Storm water drains and culverts ..	368	108.81	433	91.74	451	123.10
4 Pathways to Adi-Dravidar colonies and burial grounds ..	65	24.77	79	25.39	125	40.40
5 School buildings ..	66	55.37	69	59.23	89	80.24
6 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ..	16	14.89	22	7.20	30	17.31
7 Public Health ..	65	20.41	179	47.57	127	48.51
8 Street Lights ..	40	9.39	..	..	113	8.84
9 Housing Scheme to Sanitary workers ..	77	20.19	15	15.65	73	29.75
Total ..	1,492	500.00	1,738	500.00	1,560	546.71

Scheme for Grant of House Building Advance to Municipal Employees.

This schemes was started in the year 1983-84. During the year the advance were sanctioned by Government to the Municipal employees. This function was delegated to the Director of Municipal Administration with effect from 1st April 1984. During the year 1984-85 over all sanctions were accorded in 113 cases for a total sum of Rs. 45.49 lakhs against a provision of 50 lakhs made in the Budget.

For the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate of which Rs. 20.05 lakhs has been released so far. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is now provided for this scheme.

Provision of Community T.V. sets in slums of Financially weaker municipalities.

There are about 1,100 slums in the Municipal Towns covering a population of 12 lakhs. The slum dwellers and other economically weaker sections have no recreation facilities. In the absence of recreation facilities they indulge in drinking habits to while away their leisure time resulting in unsocial activities and evil deeds. Hence it is proposed to provide 700 TV's at a cost of Rs. 10,000 (cost of one Colour TV and cost of construction of one room). The Government have cleared the scheme for provision of Black and White TV instead of colour TV proposed. The Standing Finance Committee approved for an ultimate cost for the scheme, as Rs. 70 lakhs and allowed Rs. 2 lakhs for 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 Rs. 28.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Accelerated slum Improvement Scheme.

Government have initiated a new scheme during 1977-78 to improve the living conditions of the slum dwellers in Municipalities. There are 1,100 slums in 106 Municipalities covering population of about 12 lakhs. These Slum Dwellers did not have proper and adequate accommodation and sanitary facilities enjoyed by other sections of the society. In order to mitigate their sufferings, Government have initiated a new scheme called 'ASIS' by giving financial aid in the form of 100 per cent Grant to Municipalities to enable them to provide all the civic amenities like formation of roads with storm water drains, water supply, public convenience at the rate of one seat for 10 families, street lighting, etc.

During Sixth Five-Year Plan Rs. 300 lakhs have been released by Government for implementation of the scheme in Municipal Areas. So far 255 Numbers of slums benefitting 3.10 lakhs people have been covered as against the target of 250 slums fixed for the Five-Year Plan period. The following amenities have been provided for the improvement of slum Dwellers :—

Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200 Kms.
Water-supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140 slums.
Public Convenience	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 slums.
Street lights	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 slums.

The scheme is designed for the improvement in living condition of the E.W.S/S.Cs./S.Ts. and A.Ds living in slums in municipal areas. This scheme is coming under the 20 Point programme and considering the importance of the scheme, as against an outlay of Rs. 40.01 provided in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Formation of Tamil Nadu Municipal Finance Corporation.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have assisted financially to execute many major schemes such as water supply and drainage schemes in almost all the Municipalities. For undertaking these major schemes the municipalities and Township Committees have borrowed heavy loans from Government of Tamil Nadu and L.I.C. of India. The revenue of the Municipalities having become static most of the municipalities are facing heavy deficit in their budget with the result they are not having sufficient funds to undertake development works. The Municipalities find it very difficult to run the day-to-day administration. Most of the Municipalities are in heavy arrears in respect of payment of annuities for the huge loans taken by them for water supply and drainage schemes. To generate income and at the same time to provide amenities to the public, the municipalities have to undertake various remunerative schemes. In order to provide a helping hand to the Municipal bodies, the Government of Tamil Nadu have taken a policy decision to start a Municipal Finance Corporation with the sole object to provide financial assistance to the Municipal bodies in the form of long term loans at moderate interest to enable them to undertake their projects for executing both remunerative and non-remunerative schemes. For the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimate. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for the year 1986-87.

Environmental Improvement of urban slums [centrally sponsored].

In order to improve the living condition in Urban Slums, Government of India have come forward to sanction an incentive grant to Municipalities in the State. Accordingly, Government in 1983 have approved Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme in 370 slums identified by the Director of Municipal Administration in various Municipalities all over the State. During Sixth Plan period 208 slums have been improved benefitting 71,825 number of persons under the scheme.

The Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme and the Centrally sponsored Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme are designed solely for the Welfare and uplift of Economically Weaker Section, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes living in slums and therefore these schemes form part of the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme.

A provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, for 1986-87.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS.

The Scheme was introduced in Municipalities during 1977-78 and continued up to 1982-83. The main aim of this Scheme is to provide civic amenities to non-slum areas predominantly occupied by the under privileged classes and weaker sections of the societies in Municipalities and Township Committees.

Integrated Development of Backward Areas

Under this scheme the Backward areas in Municipal limits are identified and the following amenities are provided as a welfare measure:—

- (1) Providing Drinking Water-supply.
- (2) Formation/Improvement of Roads.
- (3) Street Lighting.
- (4) Public Conveniences.

Experience proves that these areas are in need of basic amenities, namely drinking water-supply and Public Conveniences. Therefore it is proposed to provide these two basic amenities in the identified backward areas in the Municipalities to satisfy the needs of economically weaker sections of the public. It is proposed to provide hand pump, bore well and extension of mains, etc., in these areas for improving the drinking water supply position.

The Scheme has been included in the 7th Five-Year Plan with an approved outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. It is proposed to implement this scheme within the approved outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in a phased programme by allocating Rs. 10.00 lakhs under Part II Scheme for 1986-87 and balance of Rs. 40.00 lakhs in the succeeding 3 years.

There are 5 Regional Directors of Municipal Administration at Vellore, Madurai, Salem, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli which are functioning from 1973-1976. All the 5 Regional Offices are now housed in rented private buildings. The accommodation available for each office is too inadequate for the proper and efficient functioning of the office. The search for adequate private buildings at reasonable rents to house the above offices has not been successful in any of these places. The annual rent paid for all the 5 Regional Offices together is Rs. 28,000 p.a. and this may go upto a considerable extent if adequate accommodation is to be secured at higher rent, etc.

Construction of office Buildings of the office of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Tirunelveli

With the increase in Government activities and addition of new posts accommodation in the existing rented buildings in the Regional Offices is quite insufficient. Hence it was decided to construct buildings for Regional Offices and accordingly Government have sanctioned Rs. 13.00 lakhs for construction of office buildings for the Regional offices in Madurai, Salem, Vellore and Thanjavur.

It is proposed to continue the scheme for the construction of office building for the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Tirunelveli during 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Consequent on the formation of the Planning and Institutional Finance Wing, Engineering Wing, Education Wing and Accounts Wing in the Directorate of Municipal Administration, there are 12 officers other than the Director of Municipal Administration. There are 19 sections of which one section is headed by the Manager. The existing PBX Telephone Board has 2 lines and 6 extensions only. This Directorate has to contact the Secretariat, the other Heads of Departments and offices in Headquarters, the Regional Directorates and the District Collectorates and the 106 Municipalities and Townships Committees throughout the State and Vice-versa. All Officers are entrusted with various important activities of the Department.

Improvements to the Director of Municipal Administration office by providing better facilities for administration

Therefore, to ensure efficient and effective functioning of this Directorate, the changing of the existing PBX Board with 2 lines and 6 extensions (2+6) to PBX Board with 5 lines and 20 extensions (5+20) has become a dire necessity. Therefore a sum of Rs. 0.04 lakh is provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

The existing electrically operated Duplicating Machine was purchased in the year 1965. It has over lived its life. The work load for the duplicator has become abnormal now-a-days, due to the increase in the volume of work, as a result the machine is often getting out of order. It takes months together for the companies to get spares and make it fit again for use.

Therefore it is considered that the existing duplicator should be condemned and in its place one "Gestetner Faxile Unit" be provided to ensure clean and quick cyclostyling of the correspondence and various reports.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 is provided for this purpose under the Part II scheme for 1986-87.

At present the Duplicator machine is used for roneoing a minimum of 50 stencils aday requiring about 4,000 to 5,000 copies for circulating all Municipalities and other Heads of Departments and District Collectors, etc. Due to abnormal usage of duplicator it is becoming out of order very frequently and the services of the machines in the neighbouring Heads of Departments are being utilised for emergency purposes. Therefore the replacement of the Duplicator will not solve the problem.

Therefore it is felt that installing of a Photo Copier machine would improve the speed and efficiency of this Directorate.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided under Part II Scheme for 1986-87 for purchasing and installing one Photocopier machine.

Creation of Monitoring
Evaluation cum Audit
Cell

At present the existing planning cell scrutinises the proposals received from the Executive Authorities of Municipalities, and Township Committees for sanction of loans and grants under various schemes sponsored by the State Government and Government of India and other Agencies. The financial assistance received from the Government is on the increase year after year as detailed below :—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1981-82	1,86.31
1982-83	22,21.05
1983-84	14,75.14
1984-85	25,94.88

During 1985-86, it is expected to exceed Rs. 3000 lakhs.

The progress of works are also watched up to the level of utilisation of entire Government assistance and completion of works in all respects. For this purpose, the Accountant-General's Audit party and Public Accounts Committee have suggested that a Monitoring and Evaluation-cum-Audit Cell be formed in the Directorate to make surprise audit inspections and to test check the quality of works executed by the Municipality. Therefore it is proposed to create a Monitoring Evaluation cum-Audit Cell with a total Outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1986-87 under Part II.

Formation of perspective
planning cell

The Institutional Finance Wing is functioning from the year 1981-82. The main functions of the Institutional finance and Planning wing are :—

To prepare project report, and monitoring and evaluation of the following project :—

Self-Sufficiency Scheme.

Accelerated Slum Improvement Programmes.

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums.

IDSMT Schemes with Government of India Assistance.

IUDP Scheme with State Government loan.

Lost Cost sanitation Scheme with W. B. Loan and Government of India Grant assistance

The existing Planning Section headed by Joint Director (P) is overloaded with heavy work. Hence it is proposed to create perspective Planning Cell in the Directorate. An Outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Reorganisation of the
Regional Directorate
of Municipal Administration.

With a view to streamline the Municipal Administration, Government created 5 Regional Directorates of Municipal Administration with headquarters at Vellore, Salem, Madurai, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. The Regional Directors of Municipal Administration have jurisdiction over First, Second and Third Grade Municipalities and the Township Committees for which the Collector of the District concerned is the Chairman. Their main function is to inspect the Municipalities and Thownship Committees under their control periodically. Apart from inspection they have

to attend enquiries in respect of Selection and Special Grades also as and when so directed by the Government and the Director of Municipal Administration, select projects for implementation under various schemes. After sanction of financial assistance review the progress of works, review of tax collection work, settlement of audit objections, etc. To improve the efficiency in the Municipal Administration this scheme is taken up for implementation during 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 5.46 lakhs.

The Municipalities and Township Committees are maintaining 5,820.21 Kms. of Roads. Due to heavy rains and floods, most of the roads do not have proper S.W.D. for free flow of water and during the rainy season, the water stagnate in the roads. Roads are damaged heavily and the need to relay them often by the Municipalities and Township Committees have become a very bad necessity and leads to unnecessary Public criticism. The Municipalities and Township Committees are finding it very difficult to carry out the work in the same places repeatedly in view of their very poor finances.

It is therefore suggested that the scheme for construction of storm water drains at an ultimate cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs and at a recurring cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs every year from 1986-87 is proposed for implementation.

109 Dispensaries are being maintained by 46 Municipal Councils. 30 of these institutions are housed in rented buildings with insufficient accommodation and 5 in rent free buildings and the rest in Municipal Buildings. The Accommodation available for the Municipal Medical Institutions which are housed in Municipal owned buildings also needs to be improved. The Municipal dispensaries are not provided with inpatient wards, proper equipments and adequate medicines to cater to the needs of the patients. Therefore medical aids and equipments are found quite essential in most of the dispensaries. The Municipal Councils are not able to provide adequate and modern scientific medical equipments, safe and pucca accommodation for the inpatients because of their poor financial position.

Therefore, a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided under Part II scheme for 1986-87 (Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of building for 10 Municipal dispensaries and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the 10 dispensaries for apparatus and equipments)

The Municipalities are maintaining 248 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Many of these institutions are housed in rented buildings with insufficient accommodation. The accommodation available for the institutions which are housed in Municipal owned buildings also need to be improved. Medical equipments are also needed in most of the places. The Municipal Councils are not able to provide them because of their poor financial position. No source of income from new schemes has been given to the Municipal Councils by the State Government and the existing resource have also stopped growing because of the restrictions imposed by Government like postponement of quinquennial revision of property tax; renewal of leases, without conducting auction, etc. The municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centres cater to the needs of economically weaker section of the society and also family Planning Programmes.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

DIRECTOR OF TOWN PANCHAYATS

There are many temple towns attracting pilgrims and tourists from all over the State located in Town Panchayat areas. In order to provide basic urban services like water-supply, public conveniences, sanitation, etc., an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10.75 lakhs as grant for installation of high pressure 250 W Sodium Vapour Lamps on G. S. T. Road from the existing Airport Meenambakkam to, New Airport Terminal at Meenambakkam. This amount has been projected in Revised Estimate 1985-86. Token provision is allowed in Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 3,08.00 lakhs for the Solid Waste Management under M.U.D.P. II a sum of Rs. 1,35.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1982-83 to 1984-85 as grant. In 1985-86 Budget a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided as grant. As the Budget Estimate, 1985-86 provision is not sufficient for purchase of equipments, civil works, etc. for maintenance of Municipal services under M.U.D.P. II the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 is fixed as Rs. 50 lakhs and the same Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for on going works.

Construction of storm water drains in financially weaker Municipalities.

Improvement to Municipal dispensaries

Improvements to Maternity and child Welfare Centre.

Integrated of Temples.

Assistance to Madras Corporation for street lighting.

Assistance to Corporation of Madras for solid waste Management under MUDP II Assistance to Madras

Assistance to Madras Corporation to Miscellaneous grant.

Government have provided a sum of Rs. 3,25.00 lakhs to be released out of additional Surcharge on Sales Tax in Budget Estimate, 1985-86. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes Chepauk, Madras-5 has recommended that a sum of Rs. 4,20.00 lakhs representing 80 per cent of collection may be paid to the Corporation of Madras during 1985-86 to the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowment Department. Based on the recommendation the Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been fixed at Rs. 4,67.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4,50.00 lakhs is fixed in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 out of which Rs. 1,00.00 forms part of public loan.

Purchase of Conservancy Lorries.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 57.00 lakhs in 1985-86 under Part II Schemes for purchase of 20 Lorries for Conservancy due to the expansion in area of the City since 1978. The provision of Rs. 57.00 lakhs provided in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 is retained in Revised Estimate, 1985-86.

Assistance to Madras Corporation for storm Water Drainage Replacement of cables etc.

A sum of Rs. 2,62.50 lakhs (Grant) has been provided under this head and a sum of Rs. 2,34.00 lakhs under Sewerage and Water Supply. Taking into account both the provisions the following allocation has been made for the works noted against them:—

Interior Roads	..	..	Rs. 2,40.00 lakhs.
Bus Route Roads	..	..	Rs. 1,31.50 lakhs.
Storm Water Drains	..	..	Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
Electrical	..	..	Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
Storm Water Drain in Villivakkam.			Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

Rs. 4,96.50 lakhs .

Taking into account the second year commitment for Storm Water Drain in Villivakkam area and based on the provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs paid in previous years the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is fixed at Rs. 2,72.50 lakhs for grant portion alone. The loan portion is shown under Sewerage and Water Supply head.

Purchase of Roll-on-Tippers and Dumpers for Conservancy Roll

The equipment comprise of a truck chassis fitted with hydraulic lifting and tipping system with eight containers each of 10 cu. metres capacity.

A driver-cum-operator can handle all the operations. No naked exhibition of garbage. Double manual handling of garbage is avoided. No spilling of garbage during transit. No obnoxious smell in view of closed containers. Time of loading and unloading of garbage is very little and so no idling of labour is involved in conventional tippers. Cost of handling garbage works out at 30 per cent of conventional type.

Atleast 6 more Roll on Tippers will be required as additional complement at a total cost of Rs. 42.00 lakhs.

Short Wheel based dumpers are required for mechanisation of conservancy in a phased manner for replacing bullock carts. At present 6 dumpers are working satisfactorily. It is proposed to procure 12 Dumpers at a total cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

			Total cost.	Cost during 1986-87.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
Purchase of 6 Nos. Roll on Tippers	..	..	42.00	14.00
Purchase of 12 Nos. Dumpers	..	..	12.00	6.00
Total funds required	..	..	<u>54.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the above scheme during 1986-87 as loan.

One of the major reasons for the growth of encroachment in the City has been lack of Public Markets in different areas of the Metropolis. Even in newly extended areas where lot of open space does exist, very little has been done by the Corporation of Madras in providing this essential public amenity, the main reason being lack of funds. In order to totally eliminate the growth of encroachment by way of shops, hawkers etc., on pavements and roads, it is essential that markets are constructed by the Corporation all over the City. Corporation of Madras has undertaken a survey of a list of vacant spaces available in the City. It is proposed to build 1,000 shops/stalls at 36 sites in different localities in the City. Total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.57 crores and an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided in 1986-87 on half loan and half grant basis.

Provision of
Markets at 36 Sites

The proposal is for widening of the Anderson Bridge across Cooum River which is located at the Junction of Pantheon Road, Commander-in-Chief Road, Greaves Road, Moores Road and College Road. The existing Bridge is very narrow and requires widening to relieve the traffic congestion at this point which is a bottle neck. After widening, the Bridge will cater to four lane traffic, besides foot-path and cycle track on either side. The proposal for widening of the Bridge is roughly estimated to cost of Rs. 70.00 lakhs and cost during 1986-87 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The scheme is sanctioned under Part II in 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Rs. 5.00 lakhs being loan.

Widening of
Anderson Bridge

MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

During 1985-86 Government have sanctioned budget provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs only. The excess over the Budget Estimate, is due to the payment of additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Government and due to the increase in the cost of personnel by the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission recommendation and due to the increase in stationery, rent, telephone, etc.

Assistance for
implementation of
Metropolitan Plan.

During 1985-86 Government have sanctioned Rs. 28.00 lakhs only for this scheme. The excess over the budget estimate is due to the payment of additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Government and due to the increase in the cost of personnel by the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission recommendations and due to the increase in the stationery and some of the contingent items.

Assistance for
implementing the
World Bank Projects.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to complete development works in the remaining acquired lands extending to about 60 crores. In addition the residual development works in Industrial area will be completed, besides taking up development works in the newly identified locations in the North-East and South-West of the New Town. A sum of Rs. 1,04.16 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

Assistance for
Satellite town at
Maraimalai Nagar.

MANALI—While drawing up budget proposals for 1985-86, it was proposed to take up development works in all the land acquired and taken possession. But in the course of the year, a substantial part of the land remaining to be developed was placed at the disposal of the Housing Board for taking up Madras Urban Development Project with World Bank assistance on time bound programme requiring higher priority attention. Hence the reduction in the revised estimate of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Assistance for
development of
Urban Node
at Manali.

In 1986-87, it is proposed to take up development works in all the remaining-yet-to-be-developed land other than already developed and that allocated to Madras Urban Development Projects. Hence the outlay is fixed at Rs. 1,00.00 lakhs. during 1986-87.

In the course of 1985-86, it has been possible to get over certain problems arising from the land acquired and therefore more land has been taken over so as to enable commencement of development works, on the basis of the Architect Consultants design and estimates. Contracts for works relating to road formation, storm drain and procurement of materials for water supply and sanitation systems have been awarded and the work is in progress.

Assistance for
setting up of
Koyambedu
wholesale Market.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to take over the remaining infrastructure works in respect of the entire market complex and the superstructure for the perishable market. Hence an amount of Rupees 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1986-87.

Technical Assistance Component consists of Training and studies. The following studies were completed so far. (viz.) (1) Solid waste Management and Maintenance Studies. (2) Study on Property Tax. (3) Employment Generation Study. (4) Study on Job demand and training needs and (5) Bank loan study and some eight studies are in various stages of progress.

Technical Assistance
under MUDP-II.

Besides this, it is proposed to assist the Directorate of Town and Country Planning to undertake studies on project feasibility for road projects and local Governments remunerative enterprises under the proposed TUDP. An amount of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in 1986-87.

Assistance for setting up of New peripheral Bus and Truck Terminals

Contrary to the expectations at the time of formulating the budget proposals for 1985-86 most of the land required for the terminus at Madhavaram and Alandur could not be taken over to enable commencement of development works, because of the objection of the International Airport Authority to the Alandur site and land acquisition procedural delay in respect of the Madhavaram site. Hence the reduction in the requirement at Rs. 10 lakhs.

However in 1986-87, the works in respect of atleast one terminal that is at Koyambedu, can be vigorously proceeded within as much as the required land is available contract for filling has been awarded and also because it is necessary to bring up the project in co-ordination with the development and organisation of the Koyambedu Wholesale Market to which this terminal is complementary. Hence an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for this during 1986-87.

Assistance for setting up of Iron, Steel and Hardware Market.

In the year 1986-87, it is proposed to vigorously push through the project in terms of providing infrastructure like roads, water supply distribution system, storm drains, street lighting, etc. In addition, it is also proposed to raise the level of the site to be allotted to the traders as provided for in the project estimate. Hence Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

Assistance for construction of MMDA complex.

The contract for piling works in the new office complex will be awarded during October 1985 and most of the pile foundation work will be completed during 1985-86. Hence the increased requirement of Rs. 25 lakhs.

In 1986-87, the contract for the superstructure would be awarded and the work in atleast 4 floors would be in full swing. Hence an higher outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1986-87.

DIRECTOR OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING,

Central IDSMT

In view of the tremendous success in implementing the Centrally-Sponsored (IUDP) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme and State Integrated Urban Development Project (IUDP) during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period the Planning Commission accorded its approval to continue financial assistance for similar schemes in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The scheme will be implemented as per guidelines issued by the Government of India in this regard on 50 : 50 basis by Central and State Government.

During the Seventh Plan 23 towns having a population of less than one lakh were selected for implementation of this scheme. During 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 5,20.00 lakhs has been provided in the revised estimate and Rs. 6,00.00 is fixed in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 for implementing this Scheme.

State IUDP

There are 71 Town Panchayats which are taluk headquarters in the State at present. Of these 17 Town Panchayats have already been given some financial assistance under the State IUDP in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Under this scheme financial assistance is extended to local bodies for the implementation of remunerative enterprises Programme and for construction of pay and use toilets. These programmes have been instrumental in providing essential urban services like bus stands, truck terminals, daily and weekly markets, etc. During 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 4,59.50 lakhs is made for this scheme.

Regional Town Planning.

Due to unprecedented population growth, rapid industrialisation, migration of large number of people into urban areas and increasing unemployment in rural areas have created serious planning problems, both in the urban centres and rural areas around it. It was found necessary that carefully thought out plan of action is urgently needed to reorient planning along proper lines. Hence Government have decided to undertake physical planning in a comprehensive manner covering the entire state. This led to the emergence of the concept of Regional Planning. A token provision has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86. Consequently the trifurcation of Ramanathapuram District it was decided appropriate to prepare a regional plan for one of these districts so that it may be extended to other districts. Hence a total provision of Rs. 48.7 lakhs has been made in 1986-87 for this regional town Planning Schemes including a Part I outlay of Rs. 9.75 lakhs for preparation of regional Plans for one of the trifurcated districts of Ramanathapuram.

Metropolitan Transport and Traffic Survey.

Tamil Nadu has a good network of Traffic and Transportation Systems for the movement of men and material. However there is need to take up studies to examine the deficiencies in the system. These studies are likely to yield some interesting findings which may, in the long run benefit the State. For this an amount of Rs. 16.65 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 of which Rs. 1.25 lakhs is under Part II Schemes.

For preparing and updating the Regional Plan and the Master Plan various resources map have to be prepared. Preparation of resources map by conventional methods will involve enormous man power, money and time. Hence it is proposed to entrust this work to the Institute of Remote Sensing to supplement the data required for plan preparation. An amount of Rs. 1.10 lakhs is provided for this scheme in 1986-87.

Town Planning
Research cell.

COIMBATORE CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The total length of the roads maintained by this Corporation is 398 K. M. of which 218.10 K.M are in the added Panchayat areas and are mainly water bound macadam or earthen roads. The total cost of improving these roads is expected to be Rs. 525.00 lakhs.

Bitumenising the
roads in the added
Panchayat areas.

However in view of the importance of the scheme a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 as loan.

Out of 96 educational institutions run by the Corporation, 80 are housed in its own buildings 11 in partly rented buildings and the rest in rented buildings. The present accommodation available in the school is quite insufficient. To provide suitable accommodation for the schools, a total sum of Rs. 455.00 lakhs will be required. As a first step, an amount Rs. 65 lakhs may be required under Seventh Plan. For 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided under Part II scheme.

Construction of
Buildings for
Elementary Schools

MADURAI CORPORATION.

The Madurai Corporation is expected to provide standard Roads and to maintain them in good condition in this important historical city next to Madras City. Due to paucity of funds maintenance of roads is not taken on 5 year cycle basis and has been much affected. Also the roads get further damaged due to road cuts made by other Service Departments for rectifying faults, laying cables, etc. Hence it has become all the more essential that the roads in Madurai City are taken up for Maintenance on a regular 5 year cycle basis. Further due to increase in population and vehicles improvements on roads have become a must.

Roads

Therefore a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 as loan for this scheme.

The Corporation runs 70 primary and middle schools, 12 high schools and 8 higher secondary schools. Normally the schools are overcrowded and for want of accommodation, at times restricted admission is made. More class room buildings in almost all the existing schools are required to be constructed in order to provide sufficient required space for the pupils and to admit more number of pupils. It is proposed to construct additional buildings for High Schools, Higher Secondary and Middle and Elementary Schools for a total cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Construction of
School Buildings

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided as loan for construction of elementary school buildings under Part II during 1986-87.

TAMIL NADU INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES.

Government of Tamil Nadu have started an Institute of Urban Studies in Coimbatore for imparting training to improve the skill and efficiency of the Administrators of the Urban Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu.

An Amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 under Part II for construction of hostel for the trainees and quarters for the staff and faculty members of the Institute.

35. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.

One of the main objectives of the programme of Information and Publicity is to reach the rural areas through appropriate media of mass communication aimed at engaging peoples involvement and participation in the development efforts of the Government.

Photo Services.

2. As a part of extension of photo services to three more districts during 1985-86, creation of three more posts of Assistant Photographers and purchase of three cameras were sanctioned with a provision of Rs. 0.94 lakh in Budget Estimate, 1985-86. Due to the revision of scale of pay for the post of Assistant Photographers, and increase in cost of cameras, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

3. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 1.53 lakhs has been provided to extend Photographic services in the districts of South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram by creating three posts of Assistant Photographers and purchase of three cameras for them.

Purchase of Vehicles.

4. To meet the increasing need for vehicles in exhibition wing, the purchase of one Standard Van was sanctioned. The purchase of one motor cycle was also sanctioned, for use in the office of the Information and Public Relations Officer, Madurai, with a budget provision of Rs.1.27 lakhs in 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 1.36 lakhs is made in Revised Estimate, 1985-86, and a sum of Rs. 0.41 lakh towards maintenance and cost of fuel during 1986-87.

New Video Cassette Players and Two-in-one Tape Recorders.

5. Video, a powerful medium for mass communication has been introduced, during 1985-86 for field publicity work in districts. The purchase of 18 Video sets along with cassettes and 16 radio cassette recorders was approved for which a provision of Rs. 4.75 lakhs was made in Budget Estimate, 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been provided in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 to effect the purchase.

Purchase of Photo Max Machine.

6. Exhibitions are held in important district headquarters. The purchase of photo max machine was sanctioned during this year for quick despatch of business among the participants in the exhibitions. The purchase of this machine is under process. The Budget Estimate of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been made for Revised Estimate, 1985-86 also.

Modernising Reference Section.

7. The Reference section is subscribing to a large number of dailies and journals. Press clippings and matters of vital importance are maintained for reference. Proper stocking and filing equipment are to be obtained for permanent information storing with almirahs and binders. To start with, the appointment of one documentation officer was sanctioned during 1985-86 with a provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh in Budget Estimate, 1985-86. The same amount in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided in 1986-87.

8. In order to set up a Micro Film unit with Computerised automatic retrieval system, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made during 1986-87 under Part II scheme.

Opening of Information Centres.

9. To appraise the people about the various welfare and developmental activities and the programmes of the Government, a sum of Rs.2.17 lakhs has been provided to open two Information Centres one at Coimbatore and another at Tiruchirappalli during 1986-87. A library attached to the Centre will cater to the needs of the students and the general public. The film unit of the Centre will conduct film shows in educational institutions, schools and slums.

Training in mass Communication.

10. The establishment of an Institute of Mass Communication has been included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for preliminary works such as preparation of project reports, consultancy services, etc., during 1986-87.

Kalai Arangam at Dindigul.

11. The department of Information and Public Relations has proposed to construct Kalai Arangam at district headquarters in Tamil Nadu in a phased programme. During 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made to construct a Kalai Arangam at Dindigul, the district headquarters of the newly formed Anna District.

Film and TV Institute of Tamil Nadu

12. It is proposed to purchase one black and white processing machine, one Edisyn for the editing section of the Institute to cope up with the increased intake. The construction of a hostel Phase II, and purchase of utensils and furniture were sanctioned. One post of Film Checker was also sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 8.05 lakhs under revenue and a sum of Rs. 6.05 lakhs under capital is made in the Revised Estimate for 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 3.13 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 under revenue.

13. As a Part II scheme for 1986-87 provision has been made to purchase a Portable Video Shooting System and an electronic news gathering equipment at a cost of Rs. 5.20 lakhs for purposes of using as a teaching medium for students in T.V. production course.

14. The purchase of one movie generator for shooting van, which is to be used for out door shooting for documentary films and newsreels and strengthening of the staff of the Tamil Nadu Films Division was sanctioned with a provision of Rs. 0.87 lakh in Budget Estimate, 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh in Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Rs. 0.67 lakh in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 has been provided. **Tamil Nadu Films Division.**
15. The Theatre Corporation finances construction of semi-permanent theatres. It is proposed to continue the scheme. A token provision is made under loan and capital in 1985-86. As per the Board's decision, civil suits had been filed against 27 defaulter loanees out of 44 defaulter loanees, in order to realise the due of Rs. 54.03 lakhs by incurring Rs. 4.10 lakhs towards court-fee stamps duty etc. Due to paucity of funds the Board of Directors had decided to postpone further filing of suits. However, as per the Law of Limitation Act, the Corporation has to file Civil suits in respect of other defaulters also and recover the dues from the mortgaged properties. In order to meet the filing expenses, Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 under loan head with token provision under capital to continue the scheme. **Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation.**
16. The Corporation will start functioning after nomination of the Board of Directors by the Government. Token provision is made in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and Budget Estimate, 1986-87. **Tamil Nadu Film Finance Corporation.**
17. Out of a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs sanctioned to the Children's Film Society of India, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been paid to the Society, for the production of Children's film. Token provision has been made in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 and Budget Estimate, 1986-87. **Assistance for the Production of Children's Film.**
18. A token provision is made for 1986-87. **Provision of Equipment to Tamil Nadu Film Division and Institute of Film Technology of Tamil Nadu.**
19. The existing provision of Rs. 15 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 has been repeated for Revised Estimate, 1985-86 also. During 1986-87, construction work will be progressing at a very fast pace and, therefore, a larger outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimate, 1986-87. **Construction of Auditorium at Coimbatore.**
20. It is proposed to purchase one Electronic Typewriter with internal memory towards modernisation of the Tamil Arasu Press. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is made towards cost of one Electronic Typewriter and for the creation of one post of Adler Type Operator. **Tamil Arasu Press.**

36. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.

A1 LABOUR.

The programme under this Sector relates to labour including factories administration and labour studies. The outlay for 1986-87 for different programmes under this sector are as under

Sub-Sector.	outlay for 1986-87.
(1)	(2)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 Labour including factories administration	86.87
2 Labour studies	8.62
Total ..	95.49

During the Sixth Plan, greater attention was paid to the health and welfare of the workers in factories as well as the workers in the unorganised sector by setting up a medical unit for health care of workers at Madurai, three Safety Cells at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and appointment of six medical officers for conducting periodical medical examination of workers in factories.

Separate Inspectors have also been appointed for enforcement of Minimum Wages and Equal Remuneration Acts exclusively.

Combined Industrial health and Hygiene Unit and laboratory

The Hygiene Unit and Medical Officers conduct periodical medical examination of workers and help to prevent occupational diseases. It is proposed to appoint one more medical officer at Coimbatore during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 2.77 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1986-87.

Setting up of Safety Cells at Madurai and Coimbatore.

The Safety Cells study the causes of accidents and suggest preventive methods. The Safety Cells are headed by experienced officers of the rank of Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and a post of Joint Inspector of Factories have been created to control and co-ordinate. A provision of Rs. 10.61 lakhs has been made for 1986-87. It is proposed to also create 2 more safety cells in Salem and Tiruchirappalli so that the work load is reduced. It has been proposed to have a scheme for testing of lifting tackles, to be cranes, etc., by the departmental officers after collecting fees for testing these equipments.

Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery

The Industrial Relations Machinery will be further strengthened in the regions by providing Joint Commissioner of Labour at Madras creation of a Post of Additional Commissioner of Labour at Madras. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 9.95 lakhs.

The Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate.

The Factory Inspectorate will be further strengthened in pursuance of the convention of the I.L.O. to have one Inspector for every 150 factories. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 17.93 lakhs.

Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery.

The enforcement machinery in the State was strengthened by the addition of one post of Inspector of Labour for Dharmapuri district at Krishnagiri during 1984-85. A provision Rs. 4.99 lakhs has been made for 1986-87.

Introduction of group Gratuity Fund Scheme for unorganised labour.

A retirement benefit scheme for unorganised labour will be formulated after taking up complete survey of unorganised labour in the State. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 5.48 lakhs.

Strengthening of weights and Measures Machinery

A separate set of field officers is to be created for the implementation of the packaged commodities Rules and also separate Stamping Inspectors for attending to verification and re-verification of weights and measures under the Weights and Measures Act. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 32.20 lakhs.

Setting of Productivity cell.

The productivity cell will help to improve productivity by periodical advices. It will also help to reduce and eliminate wastage of materials and machines in the factories. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 1.24 lakhs.

A special machinery will be created exclusively for attending to enforcement of beneficial legislations for women labour. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 1.66 lakhs.

Welfare of Women and Child Labour

A Medical Unit has been set up at Madurai to provide medical care to workers in establishments in the unorganised sector who are not covered by the Employee's State Insurance Act. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 0.04 lakh.

Health Care of workers.

(ii) Labour Studies.

The programmes under this Sector relates to the Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies. The Outlay for the years 1985-90 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 for the programmes are as under ;

Expansion of Research Cell.

Scheme.	Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90	Actuals for 1984-85	Budget Estimate 1985-86			Revised Estimate 1985-86		Budget Estimate 1986-87			
			Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	Revenue.	Total.	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)											
(1) Starting of a Research Cell at T. N. Institute of Labour Studies	..	.46	.00	.63	.63	.30	1.30	..	..	..
(a) Scheme for expansion of Research Cell	6.92	..	6.92	
(b) Construction of a building for Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies	
(2) Training of professionals in the field of Labour Administration	1.06	1.55	..	1.55	1.55	1.55	.70	..	1.70
Total	..	40.00	1.52	2.55	3.63	6.18	7.85	7.85	8.62	..	8.62

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies Cater to the training needs of workmen management and officials from the Government departments who are connected with Industrial Relations. This Institute organises various short-term Programmes for the categories on labour laws, subjects connected with Industrial Relations, personnel management labour welfare Supervisory skills development, etc. In order to develop professionals in labour administration in industries and in Government departments, this Institute is conducting Post-Graduate Diploma in Labour Administration, a one-year programme for graduates with a aptitude for work on personnel management, industrial relations and labour welfare. The Government have permitted this Institute to conduct degree courses, viz., B.L.M. (Bachelor of Labour Management) at the first instance and M.L.M. (Master of Labour Management) subsequently. These courses will be started shortly. This institute is publishing a monthly journal, called Uzhaippavar Ulagam, disseminating knowledge on labour laws and case laws to workmen in Tamil. A research Cell is also functioning in this Institute, undertaking research on matters connected with labour problems. The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies has so far conducted 249 programmes covering 10,209 persons.

Activities of the Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies.

The research cell sanctioned in the year 1981 with a skeleton staff of one Deputy Inspector of Labour and one Statistical Inspector in the cadre of Assistant Inspector of Labour, is obviously not fully equipped to undertake research on complicated problems involving human relations.

Labour Research

Nevertheless, this Institute has completed a survey on "Operation of Adjudication Machinery in Tamil Nadu" and the report will be ready shortly. Again it has embarked on a survey on "Attitude of Labour towards the size of the Family". It is under the consideration of Madras University to authorise the Director, Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, to guide the students on research work, which will lead to the award of Ph.D.

Scheme for
Expansion of
Research Cell,

The Labour Research covers employment, technical skills, working conditions, wages, Industrial Relations, productivity, job evaluation, work study, social study, etc. The labour research is gaining importance by virtue of its public acceptance as it is useful to identify economic, social and Psychological indicators which are essential for evolving policy to tackle labour problems. Further, labour research will give a base for development of theories which is vital for labour education. To discharge these onerous task, the Research Cell has to be strengthened. It is, therefore proposed to expand the research cell with the appointment of one Senior Research Officer and one Research Officer with supporting staff during the year 1986-87. Towards this, an outlay of Rs. 6.921 lakh is proposed in the annual plan for 1986-87.

Construction of a
building for
Tamil Nadu
Institute of
Labour Studies,

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies is having multi-dimensional activities. In order to cater to the training needs effectively, it should have adequate building to house library, auditorium, seminar hall, hostel, faculty room, room for keeping the audio-visual aids. The present rented building is quite inadequate to accommodate the above facilities. The rent for this building is Rs. 37,300 per mesnem. It is impossible to find out a bigger building with adequate space to provide for the above facilities, in Madras City. Hence, there is a felt need for the Institute to go in for its own building. The Government have acquired and allotted a site in Adyar and Government are taking action to pay the cost of the site which comes to Rs. 1,32,525.

The cost for construction of the building for Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies including rooms for staff and faculty, library, conference hall, auditorium, hostel and quarters for the staff will come to Rs 1.5 crores. It may be difficult for the Government to sanction the entire cost. Hence, the construction work can be undertaken in three phases. During the first phase, office for staff and faculty, conference hall, library, reading room, room for storing the audio-visual aids and other teaching aids and record room will be constructed. Its cost will come to Rs. 66,00,000. In the second phase, hostel will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 7,20,000. The total cost for all the three phases will be Rs 1,05,60,000. A part of this amount will be sanctioned by the Government for the Plan and the balance is expected to be met by Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board. Towards training of professionals in the field of Labour Administration, it is proposed an outlay of Rs. 1.70 lakhs during 1986-87.

Scheme for
Rehabilitation of
Released Bonded
Labourers.

The Bonded Labourers identified in this State (Kalrayan Hills) and rescued from other States and brought to this State are 32,615 as on 31st December 1984. So far, 30,108 bonded labourers were rehabilitated in this State under various schemes (including ongoing schemes) in the districts. There are still 2,503 bonded labourers to be rehabilitated. The process of identification of bonded labourers are still going on in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States and if the bonded labourers are identified, they will be rescued and allotted to this State for rehabilitation in the respective districts of this State. The ceiling limit for the rehabilitation for each beneficiary is Rs. 4,000 which will be shared equally by State and Centre. A Plan provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been sought for rehabilitation of 5,000 bonded labourers for the Seventh Plan. A target of 1,000 has been fixed for 1986-87.

B-1 EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Employment
Service.

The employment organisation deals with rendering employment assistance and vocational guidance to the employment seekers and the collection of Employment Market Information which is useful for Manpower Planning. A provision of Rs. 9.59 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 for various schemes, discussed below :—

Under this main head, 3 schemes were sanctioned during Sixth Five-Year Plan period :—

(1) sanction of 20 Junior Assistant posts.

(2) Upgradation of Sub-Employment Office, Dindigul, Tirutocin and Nagapattinam into full-fledged District Employment Offices ;

(3) computerisation of Employment Exchange operations ; and

Strengthening of
Employment
Exchanges.

(4) It is proposed to create District Employment Office by merging sub-employment offices at Ambattur and Tiruvellore. For this a provision of 1.51 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87

In order to relieve congestion at the main Employment Exchange and considering the workload, and flow of Technical vacancies from major and medium industries in the district, a separate Employment Exchange for technically qualified is proposed to be set up at Vellore during 1986-87 in order to render specialised service to technically qualified people and employer requiring such people. A provision of Rs. 4.16 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87.

Setting up of Technical Personnel Offices.

A special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped is functioning at Madras to render employment assistance to Blind, Deaf and Orthopaedically Handicapped candidates. The officer in-charge of this unit has to contact a number of establishments in private and Public Sector for the purpose of canvassing vacancies for the Handicapped especially the Blind. Besides the above he has to do liaison work with several voluntary agencies involved in the work of rehabilitation of physically handicapped. The handicapped/especially the Blind candidates have to be taken to the various establishments whenever interviews are held for selection of such candidates. In order to increase the placement of handicapped and also to transport the blind to the place of interview, a Diesel Van (Standard 20) has been purchased to the Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras for this a provision of Rs. 0.35 lakhs has been made during 1986-87.

Sanction of Standard 20 Diesel van to Employment Office for Physically handicapped.

In order to render guidance on career selection to a large number of student population who will be entering job market immediately on completion of their studies it is proposed to select some of the teachers in High Schools and train them as Career Masters. They in turn will take the classes on career guidance programme, twice in a year to bring home to the student population the need for a proper career planning. A token provision has been proposed for this scheme during 1986-87.

Scheme for promotion of Career guidance programme in High School.

In order to perform the following functions, it is proposed to set up a Career Study Centre at State Directorate during 1986-87. The Centre will undertake the following functions :—

Setting up of Career Study Centre at Headquarters.

- (1) Identification of new occupations that have come up ;
- (2) Preparation of detailed job specifications in respect of such new occupations ;
- (3) Identification of training needs of the industries in respect of new occupations ;
- (4) Preparation of Career Pamphlets in respect of existing as well as new occupations ;
- (5) Updating the Career Pamphlets by collecting latest details of the occupations concerned ;
- (6) Undertaking surveys to identify shortage and surplus occupations especially in respect of Technical categories such as I.T.I. trained craftsman.

A provision of Rs. 0.95 lakh has been proposed for this scheme during 1986-87.

There is no separate staff to attend the works done under TRYSEM and One Job for One Family in respect of self employment scheme at the Directorate. Hence, it is proposed to create a cell at the Head quarters during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 1.43 lakhs has been made for this scheme for 1986-87.

Creation of Self Employment Cell at Headquarters (Strengthening of State Directorate of Employment wing Supply of vehicle Diesel Jeep to Regional Deputy Director's Office at Madras.

The Regional Deputy Director will have to move for surprise checks, cursory and regular inspections and watch the implementation of various schemes under One Job per family and other self employment schemes under TRYSEM. In order to facilitate quick movement, a vehicle is necessary. A provision of Rs. 1.18 lakhs has been made during 1986-87.

Share capital assistance to Overseas Manpower Corporation.

The main objective of this Corporation is to function as recruiting agent for Indian workers seeking employment opportunities abroad. This Corporation has so far placed 926 Indian workers in jobs abroad and it is taking all possible efforts to secure stable position in the field of overseas recruitment. Since the Corporation is a service oriented organisation it is not financially viable and therefore the Share Capital assistance from the Government is to meet the Corporation's expenditure on establishment, etc. A token provision has been proposed for 1986-87.

Centrally-sponsored Schemes.

In order to register and guide the job seekers to take to self employment by referring them to various agencies dealing with provision of facilities for self employment such as district industries centre, district rural development agencies, units to Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Lead Bank, etc., a special vocational guidance unit for promotion of self employment has been set up at District Employment Office, Vellore during 1983-84. This unit registers rural youth particularly the educated for work opportunities (both wage and self employment) and disseminates information to them on the subject of self employment. A provision of Rs. 1.69 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87.

Setting up of Vocational Guidance Unit to promote Self-Employment.

Setting of Special Cell for Physically Handicapped at Coimbatore.

In order to accelerate the pace of placement of handicapped persons, a special cell has been established at the District Employment Office, Coimbatore during 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 0.53 lakh has been proposed during 1986-87 for the Cell.

B ii Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors.

In order to meet the growing demand for technically trained Craftsmen by the Industrial Sectors, Industrial Training Institutes, were set up in various parts of the country during the Five-Year Plan period, under the Craftsmen Training Schemes—

The following Programmes are as under this section

- (a) Strengthening of State Directorate.
- (b) Apprenticeship Training Scheme.
- (c) Deputation of Junior Training Officers to Central Training Institute.
- (d) Strengthening of Industrial Training Institute.
- (e) Craftsmen Training Scheme.
- (f) Evening Classes for industrial workers.
- (g) Diversification of Trades.
- (h) Modernisation of existing industrial institutes.
- (i) Starting of new industrial training institute for women.
- (j) Purchase of equipments.

For implementing the above training programmes, a provision of Rs. 164.02 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

Strengthening of State Directorate, Training Wing

The staff available in the Directorate have not been increased though new schemes such as AVTS, evening classes for Industrial Workers, Staff Training Programmes, etc., have been started and implemented by this department. Further the number of Industrial Training Institute has gone from 30 to 38. There is urgent necessity to strengthen the State Directorate in the middle and lower levels. A provision of Rs. 1.74 lakhs has been proposed for the strengthening of State Directorate during 1986-87.

Apprenticeship Training scheme.

In order to ensure effective implementation of the Apprenticeship Training Programme and to improve the quality of training, separate related Instruction Centre under the control of Assistant Director of Training with supporting staff has been set up at Industrial Training Institute, Vellore. It is also proposed to set up one centre at Cuddalore. A provision of Rs. 11.51 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87.

Deputation of Junior Training Officers to Central Training Institutes.

The staff recruited through Employment Exchange do not have the necessary teaching skills. Therefore, it is the usual practice to send them to various Central Training Institutes for training in teaching technology for one year 25 Junior Training Office/Assistant Training Officers have already been sent for Training during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 2.05 lakhs has been proposed.

Strengthening of industrial training institute.

This covers expenditure towards salaries to staff office expenses, stipends to trainees, etc., in respect of new I.T.I.s opened during sixth plan, introduction of 3rd shift in the I.T.I.s during the VI Plan. This also covers expenditure towards the following items implemented in I.T.I. in Ambattur,

- (2) Scheme for Training of rural people under TRYSEM.
- (3) Construction and carrying out minor repairs of I.T.I.s.
- (4) Starting of two new I.T.I.s at Ramnaathapuram and Dharmapuri during 1986-87.
- (5) Construction of separate hostel building at I.T.I. at Theni during 1986-87.
- (6) Creation of additional post of ATO/JTO (drawing) during 1986-87.
- (7) Restoration of seats in certain trades.

Thus a provision of Rs. 118.57 lakhs has been proposed for strengthening of ITIs during 1986-87.

Provision of funds for staff salaries, office expenses, stipend to trainees, purchase of balance items of machinery and equipment in respect of industrial training unit at Thiruvanniyur is made. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87.

Craftsmen
Training Scheme.

Funds towards staff salaries and other items of expenditure for the implementation of the above scheme, at ITI at Trichirappalli and Metturdam is made. A provision of Rs. 1.59 lakh has been proposed during 1986-87.

Evening classes for
industrial
workers.

The scheme for diversification of trades in the Industrial Training Institutes by abolition of less popular trades, reducing number of seats in the trades which have no appreciable employment opportunities and introduction of new and popular trades which provide ample opportunities for the trained craftsmen for employment as well as self employment has been implemented.

Diversification of
Trades.

The tools and equipments required for imparting Training in the Industrial Training Institute have to be purchased as prescribed by the Directorate-General of Employment and Training, New Delhi. A sum of Rs. 13.31 lakhs has been proposed for the purchase of new and unavailable tools and equipments during 1986-87.

In order to provide a source of Instructional materials and motivation for all the trainees involved in Craftsmen Training and Apprenticeship Training Scheme, use of individual and proper methods of instructional aids, to provide necessary facilities which will investigate and demonstrate the technology and pedagogy methodology involved, it is proposed to start an instructional media Institute in Tamil Nadu with the assistance of DGET, New Delhi and German aid. The State Government has agreed to provide 20 acres of land free of cost. For this purpose 20 acres of land located at Kavundampalayam in Coimbatore district was selected. Provision of funds for providing air-conditioner to Lab under AVTs and purchase of balance items of Machinery and equipments for AVTs is also made. Provision has also been made towards purchase of Technical books, steel shelves and clay room furniture for certain ITIs during 1986-87. The provision of Rs. 6.17 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87.

Modernisation of
existing industrial
Training
Institute.

At present, we have only three Industrial Training Institutes for Women. The total seating capacity in these Industrial Training Institutes is 480 against the total seating capacity of 14,728 in all ITIs. Taking into consideration the vast number of girls passing out from High Schools it has been started new Industrial Training Institutes for Women at Tiruppur and Gandhigram (Dindigul). A provision of Rs. 6.88 lakhs has been proposed for the above scheme during 1986-87.

Starting of New
Industrial
Training Institute
for Women.

Replacement of tools and equipment to maintain the quality of training and purchase of deficient tools and equipments. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 10.19 lakhs has been proposed during 1986-87.

Purchase of
equipments.

The Government have decided to implement from the year 1984-85, scheme for the provision of jobs for jobless families in the State. A provision of 200.00 lakhs has been made in 1986-87 budget for the scheme. Self employment schemes in small and village industries sector was generally accepted as possible strategy for providing jobs. A state-wide survey of rural families below the poverty line has shown that approximately 15 lakh persons are willing for self employment. The Government have also recently issued orders that while Government and public undertakings recruit persons from among these nominated by the Employment Exchanges preference will be given, other things being equal, to those from jobless families, certificates of such persons will be done by Revenue Department.

One job for one
family.

37. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—

In Tamil Nadu, the total population is 484 lakhs as per 1981 Census. Of this, the scheduled Caste population is 88.81 lakhs, and that of Scheduled Tribes is 5.20 lakhs which represent 18.35 per cent, and 1.07 per cent of the total. The percentage of literacy is 29.67 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 20.45 per cent for Scheduled Tribes as against 46.7 per cent of the general population.

Promotion of education and economic interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been enshrined in our constitution as a Directive principle of State policy. Accordingly, the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department is designing specific programmes for these classes of society so as to enable them to derive benefits from general programmes of development in different fields.

In the multifaced strategy for the upliftment of Adi-Dravidars adopted in this state, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes receive benefits from the schemes implemented under various general sectors like education, agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, Industries, etc., along with general population, in addition to schemes implemented by the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

The administrative measures for the advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are broadly classified under the following main group heads :—

- (i) Education.
- (ii) Employment and Economic Advancement.
- (iii) Health, Housing and other schemes.
- (iv) Tribal Areas sub-plan.

(1)	<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay 1986-87.</i>
(1)		(2)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
State Plan—		
<i>I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes—</i>		
(i) Education	614.55
(ii) Employment and Economic Advancement	66.25
(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	530.83
<i>Total—I Welfare of Scheduled Castes</i>	1,211.63
<i>II. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—</i>		
(i) Education	16.24
(ii) Employment and Economic Advancement	6.23
(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	7.38
(iv) Tribal areas sub-plan	229.37
<i>Total—II. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes</i>	259.22
<i>III. Other Expenditure</i>	17.26
<i>Total—State Plan</i>	1,488.11

Scheduled Castes.*(i) Education.*

The expenditure on the following items are met from the provision under this scheme.

Scholarships and Stipends.

- (a) Pre-matric Scholarship to Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (b) Bright students awards to Scheduled Caste Hindu Girls.
- (c) Bright students awards to Schedules Castes Christian Girls.

(a) Pre-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Scholarships were granted regardless of the income of the parents/guardians to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students including converts to Christianity in Standards IV to X in general schools in the form of Text-Books. From the year 1985-86 onwards the text books are supplied for SC/ST students studying in standards IX and X in general schools since the Education department is supplying Text-Books to the students only upto Standard VIII under CMNNMP. Special fees payable by the students are reimbursed to the institutions and examination fees for S.S.L.C. Public Examination are paid directly to the Director of Government Examination Boarding and Lodging charges are also sanctioned to students in Standards VI to X if they reside in hostels attached to the Institutions subject to the income limit of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

(b) and (c) Bright Students Award.

Two Scheduled Caste Hindu Girls and two Scheduled Caste Christian Girls who secure the highest and next highest marks in the S.S.L.C., examination in each district are selected every year, and are sanctioned this award generally for a period of Six years for their further studies. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 22.59 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

Under this scheme, the expenditure on the supply of mid-day meals under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools is met. An outlay of Rs. 6.08 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Mid-day meals.

The expenditure on the construction of school buildings is met out of the provision. Out of 952 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools, 851 are housed in Government buildings and 104 in rented buildings. An outlay of Rs. 113.67 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

Schools.

The expenditure on the maintenance of hostels is met from the provision under this scheme. During 1986-87, it is proposed to open 30 new hostels for Adi-Dravidars. It is also proposed to increase the sanctioned strength of 50 boarders during 1986-87. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 51.58 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Hostels.

The expenditure on the supply of clothing to the boy students in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools and Hostels is met out of the provision. An outlay of Rs. 27.87 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87.

Clothing.

The Provision is for incurring expenditure on the free supply of text books, note books and slates to all the students in the 952 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools, About 2.09 lakh pupils will be benefitted during 1986-87 under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 27.32 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Equipment for Schools.

The provision is intended to meet the expenditure on payment of remuneration to lecturers and maintenance charges for 2 months at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per College for 189 Government and Aided Colleges in the State so as to enable them to give special coaching to Scheduled Caste students studying in their colleges. The scheme is also being implemented in the seven Engineering Colleges in this State. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Coaching for College students.

To meet the expenditure on the construction of quarters for teachers working in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools each costing Rs. 15,080 in plains and Rs. 17,000 in hilly areas. An outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

Houses for teachers.

The provision is intended for taking the students in the final year of the Adi-Dravidar Welfare High Schools for excursion to the places of educational and cultural interest. An amount of Rs. 1,000 per school is sanctioned for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 0.39 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

Excursion to School pupils.

Coaching to Students in Typewriting and Shorthand.

Implementation of the Job-Oriented Scheme of giving intensive Training to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Scheduled Tribe candidates in typewriting and Shorthand in Government recognised commercial institutions by offering financial assistance for each trainee during the duration of the course is covered by this provision. An outlay of Rs. 6.17 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

Special Coaching to Candidates appearing for Departmental Test.

The provision is intended for payment of honorarium to lecturers towards giving Special Coaching to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Scheduled Tribes candidates working in Revenue/Commercial Taxes Departments to qualify themselves to higher posts from the Junior Assistants Grade by passing the required tests. For 1986-87 a token provision has been made.

Loans to Students for Pursuing Arts, Professional and Post Graduate Courses.

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided by way of interest free loans ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,750 per annum to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes who are eligible for award of State Post Matric Scholarship or Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship and whose pecuniary circumstances are such that they are not able to meet the full expenditure for pursuing the Arts, professional and Post-Graduate Courses. An outlay of Rs. 55.75 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Special Coaching for Students in IX and X.

Special coaching for students studying in Standards IX and X are given to enable them to compete successfully with other students. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 9.75 lakhs has been provided.

Special Training and Counselling to Candidates appearing for Group IV Exam. by TNPSC.

The provision is intended for running centres to conduct classes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Scheduled Tribes candidates for appearing for Group IV Service Examination conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission so as to improve their employment opportunities. For 1986-87 token provision has been made.

Assistance to THADCO for Construction of hostels.

The expenditure on the construction of building for hostels, for Scheduled Castes through the agency of Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of Educational Wing of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

One post of Assistant Director (in the cadre of District Educational Officer) has been created in the Directorate in 1984-85 to assist the Deputy Director to focus greater attention on the academic side of Schools/hostels and guide the educational Institutes of this Department. It will be continued during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 0.33 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86.

PETC for SC/ST to impart training to Graduates for various Competitive Examination Conducted by UPSC and TNPSC.

The provision under the scheme is mainly intended for the expenditure on the existing institution (to the existing Pre-Examination Training Centre for All-India Services Examination) for preparing candidates for Competitive Examination conducted by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Nationalised Banks, Staff Selection Boards, etc. Other than the All India Services Competitive Examination. The expenditure on the special grant of Rs. 1,000 to each of the trainee who come out successful in the All-India Service Examination is also met out of the provision under this Scheme. A sum of Rs. 1.37 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

Enhancement of Stipends to the Trainees in Industrial Training Institutes Centres.

The provision is intended for the expenditure on the enhancement by Rs. 10 per month (from Rs. 45 per month to Rs. 55 per month) per trainee for about 2,457 Scheduled Caste undergoing training in the Industrial Training Institutes and Centres. An outlay of Rs. 2.41 lakhs has been Provided for the year 1986-87.

Loans to SC (C) for pursuing Arts, Professional and PG Courses.

The expenditure on the sanction of loan scholarships to Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity analogous to that granted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.

The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State share for 1986-87 is Rs. 4.37 lakhs.	Training Centres for All India Services Examination.
The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State share for 1986-87 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.	Construction of Buildings for Girls Hostels.
The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State share for 1986-87 is Rs. 1,00.00 lakhs.	Share Capital Investment in THADCO.
The expenditure on the supply of uniforms for scouts and scout masters of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.	Supply of Scout Uniforms to Scouts and Scoutmasters of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools.
The scheme of special supervisory study for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students studying in Higher Secondary Schools was implemented from 1st August 1982. A sum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs is provided for meeting the expenditure on this scheme in 300 Higher Secondary Schools.	Special Coaching for Students in Higher Secondary Schools.
It is proposed to give training for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for appearing Banking Service Commission examination. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.	Short term Course for Candidates for Banking Service Commission.
The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State's share for 1986-87 is Rs. 0.24 lakh.	Research Intelligence cell for evaluation of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Scheme.
The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. Token provision have been made for 1986-87.	Coaching to SC Students to Join IIT.
The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State share for 1986-87 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.	Machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
The provision is intended for grant of cash awards to be sanctioned to three Headmasters/Headmistresses who enrol largest number of SC/ST girl students in standards 6 to 8 and in standards 9 and 10 in each of the 53 educational districts. An outlay of Rs. 1.06 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.	Incentive for promotion of SC/ST Girls Education.
The expenditure on the maintenance of two Industrial Training Institutes at Vellore and Cuddalore newly opened in 1984-85 is met out of this provision. A outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87.	New Hostels for Industrial Training Institutes Students.
Under this scheme the expenditure on the supply of mid-day meals under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme in Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools is met. An outlay of Rs. 13.60 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.	Feeding of Children in Adi-Dravidar Welfare School under CMNMP
(ii) EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.	
There are two schemes under this head. One scheme is for the supply of one pair of plough bulls and agricultural implements to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity. 33-1/3 of the cost of plough bulls not exceeding Rs. 600 will be given as subsidy for purchase of plough bulls and the remaining 66-2/3 portion will be arranged through banks as loans to the beneficiaries.	Agriculture.
The other scheme is the payment of subsidy of 1/3 per cent of the cost of sinking a irrigation well subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 linked with the L.D. banks and Commercial banks loan assistance. An outlay of Rs. 8.21 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 for these schemes.	
The provision is intended to meet the subsidy portion of Rs. 500 per animal to be sanctioned to Milk Supply Co-operative Societies. An outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.	Milk Supply Societies.

Assistance to Technically Trained persons. The expenditure on the supply of tools and appliances to technically trained artisans of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Petty Traders. The provision is the 25 per cent subsidy portion of petty trade loan sanctioned to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity, under subsidy-cum-loan Scheme newly ordered during 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Cottage Industries. The expenditure on starting and maintaining training centres, etc., in cottage industries is to be met out of this provision. For 1986-87 token provision under each head, has been provided.

Scheme for Training SC/ST women in Radio and T.V. Mechanism. The provision is intended for giving training to 20 SC and ST women in Madras City in the trade of Radio and Television Mechanism. A token provision has been made for the year 1986-87.

(iii) HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

Drinking water wells. The provision is intended for sinking drinking water wells in Adi-Dravidar and SC converts to Christianity habitations at a cost of Rs. 7,500 each and also for construction of ground level Reservoirs for drinking water purposes at a cost of Rs. 20,000 each. An outlay of Rs. 16.85 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Provision of Pathways and burial grounds. The provision is to provide pathways, culverts, retaining walls, etc., for Adi-Dravidar colonies and for burial grounds. Contributions are also made to Panchayat Unions for providing drinking water facilities and laying of link roads to the Adi-Dravidar Colonies at the rate of 15 per cent and 10 per cent of the total estimated cost respectively. An outlay of Rs. 24.28 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Rewards for inter-caste marriages. The expenditure on the award of gold medals and cash grants to inter-caste married couples, one of whom should necessarily be a Adi-Dravidar is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 8.26 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Construction of Community halls. The provision is made for the construction of community halls which is intended for conducting marriages, functions, meeting and get-together of Castes Hindus and Adi Dravidars as a measure of removal of untouchability. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Electrification of Colonies. Under this scheme, token provision has been made for 1986-87.

Assistance to THADCO for Construction of Houses for Adi-Dravidars. The expenditure on the construction of houses for Adi-Dravidars is to be met under this scheme. For 1986-87 token provision has been provided.

This scheme is taken up under the Minimum Needs Programme.

House-sites for Rural Workers including Adi-Dravidars. The cost of acquisition of house-sites for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity and Scheduled Tribes is met out of this provision. About 25,000 house sites will be acquired during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 136.13 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Construction of Dhobikhanas. The expenditure on the construction of Dhobikhanas to Vannan Community people in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each on 50 : 50 subsidy-cum-loan basis to Town Panchayat is met from the provision under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided for 1986-87 and the target is construction of 2 Dhobikhanas.

Housing for Adi-Dravidar engaged in unclean occupation. The expenditure on the construction of houses for Adi-Dravidar engaged in unclean occupation is to be met from the provision under this scheme. For 1986-87 a token provision has been made.

<p>The provision is intended for the expenditure towards supply of wheel barrows and scrappers besides pair of gum boots and hand gloves for those who are engaged in unclean occupation. The provision represents only the subsidy portion, i.e., 75 per cent of the total cost. (An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been provided for 1986-87). The remaining 25 per cent of the cost is to be met by the local bodies concerned.</p>	<p>Humanising the Occupation of Sweepers and Scavengers.</p>
<p>For the Seventh Five-Year Plan a target of 2 lakh houses is fixed at the rate of 40,000 esus oh s per year with financial assistance of about Rs. 18,00 lakhs. Since it is expected that 30,000 houses will be constructed by Adi-Dravidar/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, a sum of Rs. 300 lakhs towards share capital subsidy and interest subsidy is provided in the Budget for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Assistance for the construction of Houses under Rural Housing Scheme.</p>
<p>Under this scheme it is proposed to cover additional Scheduled Caste families by enrolling one person for each family to the membership of the Agricultural Services Co-operative Societies so as to enable them to avail themselves for the credit and other services rendered by the societies. Each person admitted will be given a Government subsidy of Rs. 100 towards the share capital to be paid by him for raising agricultural loans. During 1986-87, 12,500 persons are expected to be enrolled as members for which a sum of Rs. 28.12 lakhs has been provided.</p>	<p>Assistance to Agriculturists for coming into the co-operative fold.</p>
<p>The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. Token provision has been provided for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Supply of Television sets to Adi-Dravidar Colonies and Slums.</p>
<p>The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State share for 1986-87 is Rs. 1.20 lakhs.</p>	<p>Publicity expenses.</p>
<h2>II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.</h2>	
<h3>(i) EDUCATION.</h3>	
<p>The expenditure on the construction of Tribal school buildings is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Schools.</p>
<p>The expenditure on the maintenance of the Government Tribal Residential Schools is met out of this provision. It is proposed to open 3 more Government Tribal Residential Schools in Non-I.T.D. P. areas during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 6.15 lakhs has been made.</p>	<p>Residential Schools</p>
<p>The expenditure on the construction of buildings for boys hostels for Scheduled Tribes is to be met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Hostels.</p>
<p>The provision is intended for construction of quarters for the teachers working in Government Tribal Residential Schools. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Houses for Teachers.</p>
<p>The provision is intended for the expenditure on the supply of uniforms for Scout and Scout Masters of Government Tribal Residential Schools. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Supply of Scout-uniforms to Schools and Scout Masters.</p>
<p>The provision is intended for the expenditure on the two tribal girls hostels newly opened in 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 1.39 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Tribal Girls Hostels.</p>
<h3>(ii) EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.</h3>	
<p>Akin to Scheduled Castes, there are two schemes under this head. One Scheme is for supply of one pair of plough bulls and agricultural implements and the other Scheme is payment of subsidy for sinking the irrigation well. An outlay of Rs. 1.91 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Agriculture</p>
<p>Akin to Scheduled Castes, the expenditure on the supply of tools and appliances for technically trained artisans belonging to Scheduled Tribes is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Assistance to Technically Trained persons.</p>
<p>Akin to Scheduled Castes, this provision is made for sanctioning 25 per cent subsidy of business loans to Petty Traders belonging to Scheduled Tribes under subsidy-cum-loan scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.</p>	<p>Petty Trades.</p>

- Training-cum-Production Centre. The provision is intended for the maintenance of work centres., etc., for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.
- Establishment of Tribal Research Institute. The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State share for 1986-87 is Rs. 2.07 lakhs,
- Cottage Industrial Co-operatives. The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State share for 1986-87 is Rs. 0.25 lakh.

(iii) HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

- Construction of Houses. The provision intended for construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.
- Drinking water Wells. The provision is intended for sinking of drinking water wells in Tribal Colonies. An outlay of Rs. 2.98 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.
- Mobile Medical Units. The provision is intended for the starting of new mobile medical unit ordered to be maintained in the Nilgiris District. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.
- Roads. Expenditure on formation of roads in tribal areas is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 2.15 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.
- Opening of Balwadis. Under the Tribal Areas Sub-Plan scheme, 169 child welfare centres are functioning for the benefit of 6,760 tribal children located in tribal areas of Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot district, Jawadhi Hills in North Arcot District. Kalrayan Hills and Arumuthumalai in Salem district, Chittari Hills in Dharmapuri district and Pachamalai in Tiruchirappalli district. The provision of Rs. 12.68 lakhs is intended for the maintenance of the centres.
- Opening of Tailoring Centres. There are four tailoring centres functioning in the Tribal areas for the benefit of 65 tribal women every year. The trainees are given training for a period of one year and each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 30 each per month, in all the tailoring centres except in the tailoring centre located in North Arcot district where a stipend of Rs. 50 each, per month is paid. The provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs for 1986-87 is to meet the expenditure on the maintenance of these centres.

Tribal Areas Sub-Plan.

- Expert Cell for I.A.D.P. Scheme for advanced action for sub-plan for Tribal Development. The expenditure on the salary, etc., of the Planning Assistants employed in North Arcot and Salem district Collectorate is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 1.02 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.
- Minor Irrigation Scheme. The minor irrigation works in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas are undertaken by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and the provision is intended for this purposes. An outlay of Rs. 37.45 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.
- Tamil Nadu Tribal Development Authority. The provision is intended for the expenditure connected with the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Tribal Development Authority. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.
- Opening and Maintenance of Tribal Residential Schools. The expenditure on the maintenance of 80 Tribal Residential schools opened in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas is to be met out of the provision. New GTR Schools will also be opened. An outlay of Rs. 77.12 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.
- Electrification Scheme. The provision is intended for electrification of Tribal villages under the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. An outlay of Rs. 30.01 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.
- Water Supply Scheme. This is meant for providing good sources of drinking water in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.
- Tribal Research and Development. This provision is for the expenses connected with the survey work on codification of customary laws in tribal areas and for other tribal research and development. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

This provision is intended for salaries in respect of Special Tahsildars and his staff including agricultural staff working in Kalrayan Hills. An outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Establishment of Administrative Machinery for Kalrayan Hills.

This provision is intended for the expenditure on running the vocational guidance centre at Ootacamund by the Director of Employment and Training. An outlay of Rs. 1.53 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Development of Primitive Tribes.

Token provision has been provided for 1986-87.

Development of Dispersed Tribes.

The expenditure on the construction of houses to Tribals in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas is met out of the provision. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Provision of Houses to Tribals under I.T.D.P.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

In Tamil Nadu various Welfare measures and a number of developmental schemes have been initiated by the Government for promoting the Welfare of Backward Classes. The new Directorate of Backward Classes was formed in May 1969. The ambit of Welfare measures undertaken by the State for the educational and economic upliftment of the backward Classes are enlarged from year to year.

The population of Tamil Nadu during 1981 census was 4,84 lakhs which consisted about 3,35.71 lakhs i.e., 67 per cent of Backward Classes. Taking into account the large population of Backward Classes, the Government had made sizeable provision in the annual plan during 1986-87 to promote the economic advancement of the Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.

The programme under this group is grouped in four categories indicated below. The outlay proposed in the Annual Plan for 1986-87 in each of the category is also indicated:—

WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.

<i>Serial number and Programme.</i>	<i>Proposed Outlay for 1986-87.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1. Education	47.65
2. Employment and Economic advancement .. .. .	..
3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes	5.12
Total ..	52.77

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

<i>Serial number and programmes.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1. Education	176.15
2. Employment and Economic Advancement	20.01
3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes	26.97
Total ..	223.13

WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED AND NOMADIC TRIBES

Education.

In order to equalise educational opportunities, this scheme provides the following:—

Scholarships and Stipends.

(a) Prematric Scholarships in the form of selected text books, is allowed to Denotified Communities Students from IV Standard and from IX Standard onwards to Backward Classes Students whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

(b) During 1986-87 this will be operative to the Students in IX Standard and X Standard only in view of the free supply of books to all students in I to VIII Standard from 1985-86.

(c) Postmatric Scholarships in the form of cash is sanctioned to Backward Classes/Denotified Communities College students whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

Different rates of Boarding and Lodging charges are allowed with Scholarships as shown below :—

	Mufussal.		City.	
	Backward Classes.	Denotified Communities.	Backward Classes.	Denotified Communities
1. Arts, Science, Law	60	70	50	55
2. Professional Courses	60	70	55	70
3. I.T.I. Course	60	50	45	50

A sum of Rs. 3.32 lakh is provided for Denotified Communities under this scheme for 1986-87.

Maintenance of Hostels.

There are 543 Hostels in Tamil Nadu. Out of these 81 Hostels are for Denotified Communities and 462 for Backward Classes. Students whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 are admitted in the Hostels run by this Department. The Boarding and Lodging charges are furnished below:—

	City.	Mufussal.
Colleges Hostels	95	80
High School Hostels	60	60
I.T.I. Hostels	95	80

The food charges are generally payable for 10 Months in a year. A sum of Rs.2.33 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87 for Maintenance of Denotified Communities Students.

Construction of Hostels.

Out of 543 hostels, only upto 49 hostels are located in Government Buildings. A sum of Rs. 2.33 lakhs has been provided for the construction of buildings for a few a hostels.

Midday Meals under CMNMP.

Children in the age groups from 5 to 15 studying in Denotified Communities Schools run by Backward Classes Department are fed under Chief Ministers Nutritious Meal Programme Scheme Midday Meals are supplied throughout the year. For 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

Clothing.

Two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost in a year to all the pupils studying in classes upto VIII Standard in Denotified Communities Schools, run by this Department and to the inmates of the High School Hostels. The first set is supplied before Deepavali and the other is supplied before Pongal festival. An outlay of Rs. 21.95 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 for Denotified Communities. For Backward Classes students a sum of Rs. 7.20 has been for 1986-87.

Equipment for Schools.

Books, Slates Note-books and furniture are supplied free of cost to the Denotified Communities pupils studying in the schools run by this department. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 8.15 lakhs.

Construction of School Buildings.

At present there are 277 schools run by this Department. New school building and additional class rooms are to be constructed wherever necessary on a phased programme. Construction of new buildings and additional class rooms adopting the approved type design were taken up already Provision of urinal facilities for 12 Middle Schools are also made. An outlay of Rs. 6.70 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 for spill over works.

Houses for Teachers.

Houses are to be constructed for the teachers working in the Denotified Communities schools by this Department. A sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

There are many poor houseless Denotified Communities. For such needy persons construction of houses has been taken up. A revised proposal for increasing the cost of construction of a house from Rs. 4,300 to 6,000 has been sent to Government and this is under the consideration of Government. As such a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.

Construction of Houses to Denotified communities.

Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops are run by this Department in Checkanuran in Madurai District, V. K. Pudur in Tirunelveli District and Mudukulathur in Ramanathapuram District. These workshops impart training in industrial courses such as welding, coating turning, etc. and provides adequate Technical skill to D.C. so as to enable them to self employed and there by to improve their Economic condition. To maintain these workshops a sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87. The workshops have been upgraded to that of I.T.I.'s and administered by Director of Employment and Training, Madras.

General purpose Engineering Workshops.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Under this A sum of Rs. 2.56 lakhs has been made for 1986-89.

Programme of feeding Poor children in DNT schools.

It is proposed to enhance the loan scholarship amount to this hostels and extension of the scheme to days scholars. As such an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Scholarships and Stipends.

In views of free education upto +2 stage and free supply of books up to VIII Standard, the strengths of schools increase year after year and the existing hostels are not adequate. For the benefit of the poor students it is proposed to open 15 hostels for 750 students in 1986-87. For this a sum of Rs. 161.32 lakhs has been made.

Hostels.

For providing better economical working condition to the poor dhobies to do their work in better and hygenic conditions dhobikanas are constructed. The financial assistance if provided in the following ratio to the Municipalities and Town Panchayats.

Provision of Dhobikanas.

- (a) 75 per cent of the construction of dhobikanas as subsidy by the Government.
- (b) 20 per cent of the cost from the local body contribution.
- (c) 5 per cent of the cost of beneficiaries contribution.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87 for this scheme.

In order to encourage and provide enthusiasm and induce a spirit of competition among the Backward Classes and Denotified Communities the scheme of award of prizes has been introduced.

Award of prizes to pupils.

Prizes are awarded at the rates noted below:—

	At State Level.		At District Level.	
	RS.		RS.	
1. First prize for 1 Boy and 1 girl in + 2 Exam. ..	1,000		..	
2. First prize for 1 Boy and 1 girl in S.S.L.C. Exam. ..	500		I.	150
			II.	100
			III.	50
3. VIII Standard			I.	50
			II.	10

For this a sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.

In order to encourage and to induce Spirit of Competition among Backward Classes and Denotified Communities students, Award of Prizes up to +2 at district level is proposed. This is intended to grant subsidy towards Boarding grants for Narikoravars Hostels at Devarayaneri in Tiruchirappalli District. A provision of Rs. 0.35 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.

Boarding Grants.

It is proposed to train 20 fresh Law Graduates/Advocates of Backward Classes/Denotified Communities candidates under eminent senior lawyers. Stipend at the rate of Rs. 500 per month will be given to the candidates for three years and an honorarium of 5,000 will be paid to the Senior Lawyers. For 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 1.88 lakhs has been provided.

Training to Law Graduates.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

Barbers and dhobies are most backward among the Backward Classes lacking facilities. Most of them are economically poor. Hence they are unable to do their traditional occupation. To equip them to undertake their traditional occupations, Iron boxes are supplied at a cost of Rs. 443.10 each. Barber Kits are supplied at a cost of Rs. 2.00 free of cost. For 1985-87, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided.

Supply of Free Tools.

Subsidy under differential Interest Rate Loan Schemes. The State Bank of India has come forward with the differential Interest Rate Loan Scheme for financing dhobies and barbers to start and develop their trade. This scheme provides for a portion of the total cost to be paid as subsidy the rest being met by the loan by the State Bank of India and the beneficiaries contribution. This Scheme will be in addition to the existing scheme of supply of free iron boxes and barber kits to dhobies and barbers by Government. A token provision of 0.01 lakh has been provided during 1986-87.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

Acquisition of House Sites. Among Backward Classes Narikravars, Vannars, Navithars and Oddars are poorer than Scheduled Castes. So the Government have decided to provide them with house sites free of cost, by acquiring lands. Government have decided to provide them with three cents of land in house sites. For this scheme a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Job Oriented Hostels. The Government have sanctioned a scheme to train Backward Classes, Denotified Community students in Job Oriented Courses like Bank Probationary Officers Selection Examination, Salesmanship, Computer Programming, etc. for Whose Parental Income upto Rs. 9,000 per annum. The Government have also ordered to open two hostels. Boys Hostel was already opened and Girls Hostel has not yet been opened for want of building. For 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 6.97 lakhs has been provided to implement this scheme.

V. OTHER EXPENDITURE.

Ad hoc Merit grant to SC/ST. Christianity and ST. Students (including Higher Secondary). The provision is meant for cash grant of Rs. 300 to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity students who have secured 60 per cent and above mark in S.S.L.C. (X Standard) Public Examination and are continuing Higher Studies. The grant is also given to the students of the second year of Higher Secondary Course. An outlay of Rs. 14.90 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

A. SCHEDULED TRIBES.

1. Education.

Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships. The provision is intended for sanction of Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Student under Government of India regulations. An outlay of Rs. 1.64 lakhs has been provided from 1986-87.

B. SCHEDULED CASTES.

1. Education.

Government of India Post Matric Scholarships. The provision is intended for sanction of Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students under Government of India regulations. An Outlay of Rs. 360.63 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Government of India Pre-matric Scholarships. The provision is intended for sanction of pre-matric Scholarships to the children of these engaged in unclean occupation, viz. scavenging of dry latrines, tannery and flying. An outlay of Rs. 6.84 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Book Bank for SC, ST. in Medical and Engineering Courses. The provision is intended for establishment of Book Bank for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe students, in Medical and Engineering Courses. An Outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE.

A. SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Establishment of Tribal Research Institute. The provision is intended for the maintenance of Research Cell for Tribal Welfare in the Directorate of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. An Outlay of Rs. 4.14 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

Cottage Industrial Co-operatives. The provision is intended to meet the management cost and other items of expenditure for the Tribal Societies. An Outlay of Rs. 0.51 lakh has been provided for 1986-87.

B. SCHEDULED CASTES.

J. Education.

- The expenditure on running the Pre-Examination Training Centre for I.A.S., etc., Madras is met out of the provision under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 8.75 lakhs has been provided for 1986—87. Training Centre for all India Service Examination.
- The provision is intended for construction of buildings for Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes. An Outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1986—87. Construction of buildings for Girls Hostels.
- The provision is intended towards the share capital investment in THADCO. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for 1986—87. Share Capital Investment in THADCO.
- The expenditure on the various items of Sanction for 'Publicity' is to be met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 2.41 lakhs is provided for 1986—87. Publicity Expenses
- The expenditure on the supply of TV sets to Adi-Dravidar habitations and Slums is to be met out of this provision. Tcken provision is provided for 1986—87. Supply of TVsets to Adi-Dravidar colonies and Slums.
- The expenditure on the establishment charges of two Junior Research Assistants sanctioned for investigating and evaluating the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schemes is to be met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 0.48 lakh is provided for 1986—87. Research Intelligence Cell Evaluation of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schemes.
- The expenditure for coaching the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes students to join the Indian Institute of Technology is to be met out of this provision. Tcken provision is provided for 1986—87. Coaching to S.C Students to join I.I.T.
- The expenditure on the Public Relation Officer with supporting staff to be sanctioned is to be met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1986—87. Machinery for the Enforcement of PCR Act, 1953.

38. SOCIAL WELFARE.

Social Welfare.

It is the responsibility of a Welfare State to render special services to the Weaker sections of society in order to improve their economic and social conditions. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Department of Social Welfare of Government of Tamil Nadu rendered such welfare services to various categories of the Weaker sections, namely,—(1) Welfare of physically handicapped; (2) Family and Child Welfare; (3) Women's Welfare; (4) Welfare of Poor and Destitutes; (5) Rehabilitation of Juvenils Delinquents; and (6) Welfare of Primitive Tribals. The approach paper on the Seventh Five-Year Plan of the Government of India states that, the social welfare plan and programmes should be on the promotion of preventive and developmental services, as they have proved to be effective and economical in the long run. Institutional services may have to be developed only as a last resort as they are costly and lack the family like atmosphere. It further stressed the need to gear up the machinery to enforce the minimum standards of services in the institutions. Keeping this in view, the Department of Social Welfare has suggested the following programmes to be included in the Annual Plan for 1986-87.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED.**Education and Welfare of Handicapped.**

Under rehabilitation of handicapped, free tricycles are distributed to poor orthopaedically handicapped persons to enable them to pursue gainful occupation. For the year 1985-86 the target is fixed as 1000. Hearing aids are distributed free of cost to school going deaf children whose parents/guardians income does not exceed Rs. 500 p.m. It is proposed to distribute 16,000 hearing aids during 1985-86. The Government have sanctioned the supply of 100 wheel chairs during 1985-86 to poor paraplegic patients whose lower limbs have become completely paralysed due to serious spinal injuries affecting their mobility. Handicapped are being assisted in setting up bunk stalls in various places in the State with loan assistance from the nationalised banks and with Government subsidy.

Unemployment Allowances to unemployed Blinds registered in employment Exchanges.

Unemployment allowance of Rs.50 p.m. to the unemployed blind registered in the Employment exchange are being given under this Scheme. This scheme has been proposed to be continued, in 1986-87 also with Budget provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Revised Estimate, 1985-86 respectively as against an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh in Budget Estimate 1985-86.

Rehabilitation of Blind and Deaf.

Handicapped viz., blind, deaf are to be given special education by specially trained teachers. Techniques for teaching blind children and also for the deaf children differ from that of normal children. While braille methods are adopted for teaching the blind, speech therapy and education through group hearing aids and speech trainer are essential in teaching the deaf. As such those who are totally blind and who are totally deaf have to continue their studies in special schools only and their integration into the normal schools is very difficult, though it may be possible to certain extent in the case of partially blind and partially deaf. Many of the children could not pursue special education beyond the level of 5th or 8th standards because of lack of facilities for continuing the education in many of the schools. At present the number of standards in the Government schools for the blind and deaf is as follows :—

Serial number.	Standard.	Number of Special Schools.		
		Blind	Deaf.	Total.
1	Upto 5th standard	7	4	11
2	Upto 7th standard	2	3	5
3	Upto 8th standard	1	1	2
4	Upto 10th standard	—	1	1
5	Upto 12th standard	1	—	1
		11	9	20

It could be seen from the above that the children who study in Government special schools will have to stop their education with 5th standard and some others with 8th standard or 10th standard. A systematic effort has therefore to be taken on part of the government to ensure that these children who complete their studies in these special schools are able to continue their course at least upto +2 level. There is therefore, every need for introduction of higher standards in some of the schools as a phased manner. As a first step, VI has been introduced in 4 schools (two schools for the blind and two school for the deaf.) VII Standard in one school was sanctioned during 1984-85 and as a follow up measure VII Standard has been introduced in 4 schools (2 blind and deaf) and IX Standard in 2 schools, one for the deaf, and one for the blind, i.e., Government school for blind at Trichy and Government school for the deaf at Dharmapuri. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 5.15 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed as against an outlay of Rs. 6.10 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

Introduction of Higher standards in Government Special Schools.

The Government School for the Deaf, Thanjavur is functioning with a strength of 123 students upto X Standard. As the students studied in this school upto X Standard could not continue their higher studies. It is proposed to start XI standard in this school with a strength of 10 students with effect from 1985-86 and the school may be named as government Higher Secondary school for the deaf, Thanjavur. A sum of Rs.0.75 lakh has been proposed under Budget Estimate 1986-87 for this scheme.

Introduction of standard Eleventh for Deaf.

There is no special training course for the deaf and they could not be given training along with normal people. Without any training employment opportunity for the deaf remote. With a view to catering to the training needs of a large number of deaf persons and to enable them to acquire sufficient skills, thereby improving their employment potential, separate training centres for the deaf in the pattern of I.T.I. in selected trades suitable for the deaf were established for addition to this it is proposed to start a separate school for blind girls above at Tiruchirappalli during 1985-86.

There are special schools run by the Government for the blind, deaf, orthopaedically handicapped, etc. The number of schools run by the Government as on date is as follows:—

<i>Name of the school.</i>	<i>Number of school.</i>	<i>Number of children.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
School for the Blind	11	805
School for the Deaf	11	845
School for the severely Orthopaedically handicapped ..	1	100
	23	1,750

The rate of food charges sanctioned by the Government for each child in the school at Rs. 60 per month, is enhanced to Rs 90 p.m. as the children of the above schools needs special attention in the matter of supply of nutrition food

To assist the blind students of Standard X to XII to take up their examinations by dictating answers for the questions given in exam which will help them in a better way of facing their final examinations. A scheme has been proposed at a cost of Rs. 0.28 lakh under Part II, 1986-87.

Assistance to the students of School for Blind.

As much as XI standard has been introduced at Government school for deaf at Thanjavur with effect from 1985-86. It is proposed to introduce XII standard during 1986-87 onwards for the benefit of children studying XI standard at present. A provision of Rs. 1.08 lakhs has made sought for under Part II, 1986-87.

Introduction of XII Std to Government School for Deaf.

As many applications are being received from the public for admission at Government school for the deaf at Dharmapuri and Erode, it is proposed to increase the strength by way of sanctioning 30 additional children in each of the above two schools, during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 3.43 lakhs.

Increasing the strength of Children in the Government School for Deaf at Dharmapuri and Erode.

With a view to encourage the inter-caste marriage among the physically handicapped persons, it is proposed to give awards at a cost of Rs. 6,000 each including gold medals, cash award, marriage expenses, etc. A sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 has been sought for under Part II.

Extension of concession given to the Inter-caste married couple to the Blind marrying normal persons.

For the welfare of physically handicapped to get self-employment and wage-employment, it is proposed to introduce III shift at I.T.I., Ambattur and North Madras in the trades of Draughts man (Civil), Fitter, Machinist, Plumber, Painter, etc. A provision of Rs. 2.87 lakhs has made sought for under Part II, 1986-87.

Introduction of Third Shift for Physically handicapped at I.T.I.

A total provision of Rs. 18.94 lakhs under Part I, 1986-87 and Rs. 8.86 lakhs under Part II 1986-87 has been proposed in the budget for 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 1,00.40 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been sought for as against an outlay of Rs. 44.11 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86, for the above schemes.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Integrated Family and Child Welfare

There are 4,639 Child Welfare Centres spread all over the State. Of this, 450 Centres are in Adi-Dravida areas, 139 for Tribal children, 25 for children of Primitive Tribes, 10 for Pania children, 5 for Sri Lanka Repatriates, children and 5 for Denotified Tribes. During the current year 3,000 Child Welfare Centres were opened as a measure of drought relief. In these centres nutritious food is supplied to the children besides imparting education to them. Feeding Programme with Balavihar by getting, commodity assistance from CARE is implemented and the total number of beneficiaries under the programme is about 3 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 64.01 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 65.83 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 is proposed as against an outlay of Rs. 66.38 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

Social support programme under World Bank Project.

This scheme is implemented in Villivakkam, Arumbakkam and Kodungaiyur with 150 centres. The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board constituted in 1954 has been playing an important role in the growth and development of Voluntary Agencies in the State. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been sanctioned to the State Social Welfare Board for distribution as grant to Voluntary Institutions engaged in the Welfare of Women and Children in the age-group of 0 to 6 years and physically handicapped. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme projects under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are functioning in 42 places at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli Erode, Salem, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Chingleput, Kanyakumari, and South Arcot districts. In each Project 100 pre schools have been started 2,90,515 beneficiaries including pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers are benefitted under this scheme. Indigencous feeding is done in these centres. A sum of Rs. 43.36 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 40.64 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed against an Outlay of Rs. 42.37 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

Grants to Social Welfare Board for assisting social welfare institutions for work at Rural Areas.

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board constituted in 1954 has been playing an important role in the growth and development of voluntary agencies in the State. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Revised Estimate, 1985-86 respectively has been sought for against an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for the State Social Welfare Board for destitution of Grants to Voluntary Institutions engaged in the Welfare of Women and Children and the Physically Handicapped in Rural Areas.

OPENING OF PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Opening of Pre-Primary School

Government had sanctioned the conversion of existing pre-school into Nursery Schools during 1982-83. According to the scheme, 50 Key Resource persons at the rate of 2 from 25 institutions has been trained for a period of 21 days at Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore. The Key Resource Persons on completion of their training have trained 4,343 Child Welfare Organisers in one month in their respective institution. The printing of Hand Books and syllabus is not yet taken up since approved syllabus has not yet received from Director of School Education and SCERT, Madras. A sum of Rs. 37,66.52 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 38,86.41 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed in the Budget as against an Outlay of Rs. 38,77.66 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

Institute of Mentally Retarded.

For the rehabilitation of Mentally Handicapped and Retarded Persons an Institute has since been started with a strength of 25 persons during 1983-84 and this scheme is being continued. The stipend towards food charges has been enhanced from Rs. 45 to 120 with effect from 1985-86 onwards. A provision of Rs. 0.23 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 0.11 lakh in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been sought for against an outlay of Rs. 0.41 lakh in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

WOMENS' WELFARE.

Service Home in Districts.

Government have sanctioned the opening of Service Homes one at Madurai and other at Erode (Periyar district) to be run by the following Institutions with a sanctioned strength of 40 adult women for each Home, i.e., (1) Madurai Sevashram ; and (2) Kasthuba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Erode. Due to introduction of Higher Secondary Courses in schools, 30 inmates of the Service Home, Tambaram are to be given Higher Secondary Education in Group III subjects. A sum of Rs. 11.11 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 7.71 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 7.28 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for this Scheme.

A provision of Rs. 8.32 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 has been proposed to start industrial co-operative units in Match Industry, Palm based industries. Note-book making industries and chalk making, coir industries are proposed for the benefit of rural women. Apart from this 4 tailoring centres at Thanjavur, Dharmapuram and Periyar district have also been started to give training to rural women. A sum of Rs. 8.88 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been sought for against an outlay of Rs. 9.71 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

Work Centres and Production Units.

Sewing machines are given at free of cost to destitute widows, despite women and other socially economically and physically handicapped women in the age group of 20-40 years who have been trained in tailoring to enable them to take out their livelihood. Physically handicapped men are also included from the current year onwards. A sum of Rs. 7.60 lakhs has been proposed under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 8.36 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 against an outlay of Rs. 7.60 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

Supply of Sewing Machines to destitute Widow/Deserted wives.

The scheme of widow re-marriage envisages rehabilitation of widows, by presenting incentives in the form of seven years' National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Revised Estimate, 1985-86 respectively against an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

Issue of Saving Certificates for encouraging widow remarriage

A stipend of Rs. 15 per month is paid for 10 months per head to 1,000 poor women in the age group of 16 to 30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to require vocational trainings in Type-writing. The scheme has been extended to Book-keeping also. A sum of Rs. 4.17 lakhs, in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 4.05 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been sought for implementing this scheme.

Assistance to Poor Women for Vocational Training.

Books and note books are supplied free of cost to children of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000. This scheme is now extended to 1,000 more children of widows studying in Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh at the rate of Rs. 100 per child per annum.

Assistance to the School Children of poor widows.

A sum of Rs. 2.39 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed against an Outlay of Rs. 2.17 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for this scheme.

There are 11,200 Mahalir Mandrams at the rate of 30 for each Panchayat Union engaged in organising women of rural areas to come together cutting across the various social economic barriers. Each block is spending Rs. 4,000 per annum under this programme. The activities of Mahalir Mandrams are encouraged by giving cash awards to the best Mahalir Mandrams classifying them into three categories, viz., A. Grade Rs. 1,000, B. Grade Rs. 600, C. Grade Rs. 400. Orientation training is given to office bearers of the Mahalir Mandrams in the economic activities of the Mahalir

Mandrams. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 0.75 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been sought for against an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for this scheme.

A sum of Rs. 1.22 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 2.10 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed in the Budget for starting of Service Home at Coimbatore and Madurai. The actual expenditure incurred for this scheme during 1984-85 is Rs. 0.96 lakh.s

Starting of Service Homes at Coimbatore and Madurai.

The department of Social Welfare has five Service Homes one each at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Salem for serving the socially handicapped and destitute women in the age groups of 18-40 years by giving education and training in the various crafts. At present the inmates are being given education up to Higher Secondary Course in service Home, Tambaram and upto X Standard in other Service Homes. Government have sanctioned a scheme for starting Higher Secondary Course as an experimental measure with 30 seats from among the total strength of 200 in the Service Home, Tambaram. Accordingly the Higher Secondary Course was started during 1981-82 with 30 seats in Service Home, Tambaram. A provision of Rs. 0.47 lakh under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 0.42 lakh under Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 0.53 lakh in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for this scheme.

Starting of Higher Secondary Course in Service Home, Tambaram.

It is generally found that the destitute, deserted and widows find it extremely difficult to arrange for the marriage of their daughters. It has, therefore, been proposed to give a marriage allowance of Rs. 1,000 to 1,000 beneficiaries in the age group of 18 to 30 years towards the purchase of saree and blouse and thirumangalyam for the bride and dhoti and upper cloth for bridegroom. The family income of such widows should be less than Rs. 3,000 per annum.

Marriage allowance to the daughters of poor widows.

A sum of Rs. 10.15 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Revised Estimate, 1985-86 respectively has been sought for against an outlay of Rs. 10.15 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for this scheme.

Under Part II, the following schemes were proposed to be implemented during Annual Plan, 1986-87. They are :—

<i>Name of the Schemes.</i>	<i>Proposed Outlay under Part II 1986-87. (RS. IN LAKHS.)</i>
(1) Increasing the rates for supply of free text books and notebooks for children of poor widows and increasing the rate for supply of text books and note books to children of Government orphanages	2.00
(2) Increasing the rate of clothing allowance to inmates and children of Service Homes	0.33
(3) Starting of Hostel for working women at Cuddalore	1.29
(4) Starting of vocational training (in tailoring and other Crafts) in Government Orphanages at Madras, Madurai, Kanyakumari and Salem	0.79
(5) Enhancement of Stipend rates to the trainees of production <i>cum</i> training centres	2.17
(6) Construction of compound at Thanjavur Service Home	1.00

Welfare of poor and Destitutes.

Four Orphanages each at Madras City, Salem, Kanyakumari and Madurai has been started functioning from the year 1979-80. The children of the age-group 5-18 years are admitted in these Orphanages. They are provided free boarding lodging medical attention education upto V Standard in schools run by Orphanages itself. Children requiring education above V Standard are admitted in the Corporation or Government schools. During 1984-85 16 more orphanages have been started in various places. A sum of Rs. 67.12 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 60.89 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been sought for against an outlay of Rs. 47.10 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for this Scheme.

Assistance to Destitute Home for care of destitute children.

A sum of Rs. 41.50 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Revised Estimate, 1985-86 respectively has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 41.50 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86 for giving assistance to Destitute Home for care of Destitute Children. This is a continuing Scheme. Actual Expenditure incurred during 1984-85 for this scheme is Rs. 42.03 lakhs.

Approved Schools and Vigilance Services.

8.2 The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is entrusted with the care and custody training and rehabilitation of destitute and delinquent boys, girls, women and children placed under its charge as per the provisions of Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 and Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girls Act, 1956. Besides imparting general education the pupils are given training in different trades so as to make them fit to find employment. discharge from the institutions. To have the above object fulfilled, it has been proposed to mechanise the industrial units in the institutions under the Plan Scheme. So that, the inmate, may have training in modern machines and tools which will make them fit in present industrial world, outside. Also, Schemes involving construction of buildings for dormitories, classrooms, workshops, etc., for the welfare of the Government Wards are included in the Plan Schemes. A sum of Rs. 19.41 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

This Government of India Scheme was started for the Care and maintenance of destitute children in the age-group of 5-18 by registered private voluntary Institutions. In order to avoid high institutionalisation charges, the scheme is based on Cottage system of each unit consisting of 25 children. A liberal grant of 90 per cent of expenditure at Rs. 76.50 per child is given to the Institutions, toward maintenance and non-recurring expenditure like bed and bedding Furniture, etc. The 90 per cent of expenditure is shared equally between State and Central Government. (50 : 50.) At present 9,235 children are benefitted under this scheme in 131 institutions. It is proposed to continue the scheme in 1985-86 and Rs. 41.50 lakhs has been provided as State share.

Correctional Homes.

Under Correctional Homes training of juvenile delinquents discharged from approved school in Industrial Training Institutions is a continuing scheme and is intended to train juvenile delinquent discharged from correctional institutions in various trades in the Industrial Training Institutions to enable them to get employment easily. It is proposed to train thirty boys during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided in the Budget for 1985-86. Schemes like, strengthening of vocational training in Approved Schools, vigilance Institutions, starting of power Laundry in Government Vigilance Home and Sri Sada in Madras, Government approved Schools, After Care Home and destitute Homes and assistance to Tamil Nadu Welfare Fund for rehabilitation of victims of moral exploitation were included under the head Correctional Homes. Altogether a sum of Rs. 19.41 lakhs was provided in the Budget, for 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 10.27 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 3.83 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1986-87 has been sought for the above schemes.

Under Part II, the following two schemes were proposed to be taken up during Annual Plan, 1986-87.

	<i>Proposed outlay under Part II 1986-87.</i>
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(1) Special repairs to Sanitary and Water supply arrangements in Government Senior Approved Scho.1, Chengalpattu	0.83
(2) Special repairs to dormitory block in Government Junior Approved School for Boys, Mallipurur	0.20

Under the Tribal areas sub-Plan Schemes, 130 Child Welfare Centres are functioning for the benefit of the tribal people. Twenty-five Child Welfare Centres already sanctioned in the previous years are being continued. A provision of Rs. 3.38 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 10.13 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 28.70 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

Tribal Area-
Sub-Plan,

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Integrated Child Development Service Projects under Centrally-Sponsored Schemes are functioning in three places, Madras City, Thally in Dharmapuri district and Nilakottai in Madurai district. In each Panchayat 100 Pre-schools have been started. Thirty thousand beneficiaries includes pre-school children, pregnant, lactating mothers are benefitted under this scheme. Indigeneous feeding is done in 3 centres. Functional Literacy Programme is one of the components of Integrated Child Development Service Project. Government of India are assisting Voluntary Organisation to set up rehabilitation home by which such of those women who have the potential to ultimately stand on their feet, are helped to help themselves. A provision of Rs. 2,71.51 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 2,84.28 lakhs has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 274.71 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86 for this scheme.

Integrated Child
Development Services
Project.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE.

Programme for care of destitute children is a Government of India scheme started for the care and maintenance of destitute children in the age-group of 5-18 by registered private Voluntary Institutions. In order to avoid high institutionalisation charges, the scheme is based on cottage system of each unit consisting of 25 children. A liberal grant of 90 per cent of expenditure i.e., Rs. 76.50 per child is given to the Institution towards maintenance and non-recurring expenditure like bed and bedding furniture, etc. Ninety per cent of the expenditure is shared equally between State and Central Government (50 : 50) basis. A sum of Rs. 88.00 lakhs for Budget Estimate 1986-87 and the same outlay for Revised Estimate 1985-86 has been proposed for the above scheme. in the budget against an outlay of Rs. 83 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86. The actual expenditure incurred for the scheme during 1984-85 i.e., Rs. 84.06 lakhs.

Assistance to
private Institutions
for care of
Destitute
Children.

.. ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87 TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE

	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87.</i>
	(RS IN LAKHS.)
(A) State Schemes.	
I. Direction and Administration	1.07
II. Education and Welfare of Handicapped	27.80
III. Family and Child Welfare	39,78.44
IV. Women's Welfare	62.04
V. Welfare of Poor and Destitute	1,16.20
VI. Correctional Homes	10.27
VII. Tribal Sub-Plan	3.38
Total—(I to VII) Social Welfare	41,99.20
(B) Centrally-Sponsored Scheme	2,71.51
(C) Schemes share dequally between State and Centre (fulls cost shown)	83.00

39. NUTRITION.

The Seventh Plan Outlay for Nutrition Programme as proposed is of the order of Rs. 5,40,00.00 lakhs. As against this allocation the annual plan outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 70,09.09 lakhs after taking into consideration the existing level of beneficiaries and also the expansion in certain areas of the schemes.

2. Nutrition planning aims at improving the physical capacity of vulnerable section of population, enhancement of the span of working life and increased longevity by enhancing the levels of nutrition, health and quality of environmental sanitation and hygiene. The main objective of nutrition programme is therefore to reduce mortality and morbidity and to improve functional efficiency and productivity of the weaker sections of the community. Following schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1986-87 with an allocation of Rs. 70,09.09 lakhs.

Serial number.	Name of the scheme.	Outlay proposed for 1986-87.
		(Rupees in lakhs)
1	Opening of early child-hood courses with UNICEF assistance.. ..	0.11
2	Feeding of children in Corporation Municipal Schools	31.64
3	Tamil Nadu Nutrition Project Co-ordination Office	58.94
4	Feeding in Kulanthaigal Kappagam.. ..	87.11
5	Applied Nutrition Programme with UNICEF assistance	44.59
6	Administration of Tamil Nadu Nutrition Project—Communication ..	36.63
7	Evaluation and Research	6.43
8	Nutrition Delivery Services	878.63
9	Training in Nutrition	3.46
10	Special Staff for execution of TINP (Highways Deptt. and Building Works	1,62.23
11	Payment of cost to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation	43,00.00
12	Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme 10+ to 15	10,61.51
13	Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme 5+ to 9+	3,37.79
	Total	70,09.09

Feeding in
Kulanthaigal
Kappagam.

3. Under this scheme the children were supplied with CARE Balahar food for 300 days in a year. From 1st July 1982 the children are supplied with cooked food every day consisting of 80 gms. of rice, 10 gms. of dhall, 50 gms. of vegetables and condiments and 3 gms. of oil. The cost per meal per day for a child is 44 paise. It has been calculated by nutrition experts that this cooked meal provides 411 calories per day to the child. Pre-school education is also imparted in these centres through educational equipments and charts. Health coverage of children is also undertaken to prevent the disabilities like polio. Immunisation health checkup is done through health centres. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 87,11 lakhs.

Applied Nutrition
Programme with
UNICEF Assis-
tance.

4. Under this scheme the children were given CARE food for 240 days and indigenous food for 125 days. From 1st July 1982 the children are supplied with indigenous food for all the 365 days consisting of 80 gms. of rice, 10 gms. of dhall, 50 gms. of vegetables and 3 gms. of oil. Health coverage is done through Primary Health Centres and pre school education is imparted through educational equipments and charts. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 44.59 lakhs.

Administration o
Tamil Naduf
Nutrition Project
Communication.

5. To promote short and long term acceptance of improved nutrition health practices included in the nutrition and health components. To motivate target population to change the traditional family feeding patterns to provide better nutrition for the 6-36 months' old children and expectant and nursing mothers. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 36.63 lakhs.

6. This component conducts base-line survey in each project district and will do the terminal evaluation at the end of the projects. The aim is to study the results and put the scheme in broader perspective. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 6.43 lakhs.

Evaluation and Research.

7. The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project is implemented in six selected Districts with a view to increase the efficient coverage and impact of the Government Nutrition efforts. This would be accomplished by systematic concentration on the nutritionally most vulnerable population group, viz., children aged 06 to 36 months. The Project will also improve focus and research of nutrition related services to other group at high nutritional risk, pregnant and nursing women and older pre-school children. The pilot project was initially started at the Kottampatti Block in Madurai District and the scheme extended to all the 32 blocks in Madurai District in 1981-82. During 1982-83, the scheme was extended to 40 more blocks in Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai Districts. During December 1983 the scheme was further extended to Tirunelveli and half of North Arcot District and in 1984-85 the entire blocks of Tirunelveli and North Arcot have been covered. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 8,78.63 lakhs.

Nutrition Delivery Service.

8. This component deals with the imparting of training in Nutrition to the staff recruited for the implementation of Nutrition Delivery Services programme at Village levels in selected five Districts in our State. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 3.46 lakhs.

Training in Nutrition.

9. The buildings are meant for Health Sub-centres. Out of 1,600 buildings, 861 buildings have already been constructed and the balance of 739 buildings are to be constructed by the Highways deptt. and Building Works. The above cost includes the salaries, etc., of the special staff. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 1,62.23 lakhs.

Special Staff for Execution of TINP (Highways Deptt. and Building Works).

10. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme is being implemented in the State from 1st July 1982 and covers all school going children in the age group of 5 to 15, studying in both Government and Aided schools all over the State. The scheme initially covered children in the age group 2 to 10 and those in the age group 10 to 15 were brought under this scheme from 15th September 1984. For the latter category, every meal supplied has 120 gms. of rice, 15 gms of dhall, 3 gms of oil and 50 gms of vegetables. The feeding cost of children in the age group 10 to 15 covering population of 15.53 lakhs is shown under this scheme. The enrolment in schools has shown a marked increase after the implementation of this scheme. The additional enrolment which was just 2 lakhs in 1980-81 has touched a figure of 3 lakhs in 1984-85. The cost of feeding the children who would be newly enrolled in 1986-87 is shown under this scheme. A provision of Rs 13,99.30 lakhs has been made for this scheme (age group 5+ to 15) under Nutrition head of development. An outlay of Rs 43,00.00 lakhs, has also been made during 1986-87 for the payment of differential cost of rice supplied by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

40. OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

OTHER EXPENDITURE.

Rehabilitation and resettlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers and Burma Repatriates.	Token provision has been provided under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Revised Estimate, 1985-86.
Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.	Token provision has been provided under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 1.03 lakhs has been sought for under Revised Estimate 1985-86 for continuing the scheme.
Assistance to Bonded Labour for Housing Facilities.	The scheme is intended as a housing grant for the bonded labourer families. Token provision is provided under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 0.04 lakh has been made in Revised Estimate, 1985-86.
Land Colonisation Scheme for Bonded Labour.	The expenditure on the cost of staff employed in the Nilgiris District is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh has been proposed under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Revised Estimate, 1985-86 respectively against an outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh for continuing the scheme.
Assistance to the victims of Fire Accident for construction of house.	Token provision has been provided for Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Revised Estimate, 1985-86 respectively for giving assistance to the victims of fire accident for construction of houses.
Mobile Police squads for enforcement of civil Rights Act.	A provision of Rs. 26.78 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 21.91 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been sought for giving assistance to mobile Police Squads for enforcement of Civil Rights Act against an outlay of Rs. 17.94 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1985-86.
Survey and settlement operation updating Registry Scheme.	The scheme is intended for Survey and Settlement operations and Updating Registry in the State. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 632.86 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 for this scheme against an outlay of Rs. 632.86 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86.
A total provision of Rs. 42.17 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 656.21 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1985-86 has been sought for under the head "Other Social and Community Services" against an outlay of Rs. 688.19 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1985-86.	

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1986-87.</i>
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(A) State Schemes :	
I. Rehabilitation of Repatriate from Burma	0.01
II. Special Care and Rehabilitation Homes for Leprous Beggars .. .. .	..
III. Rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates .. .. .	..
IV. Tribal areas Sub-Plan .. .. .	..
V. Other Expenditure	42.16
Total (I to V)	<u>42.17</u>
Other Social and Community Services—	
(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	<u>927.47</u>
(C) Centrally-Sponsored Schemes shared equally between State and Centre (full cost shown).	<u>53.56</u>

41. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES.

DIRECTOR OF EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

This department is conducting Evaluation Studies on certain selected Plan schemes and other programmes. No expenditure is incurred on development schemes in this Department.

The current expenditure relates to the pay of establishment of the staff sanctioned.

The service of two Experts are required in connection with the studies that are being undertaken by Evaluation and Applied Research Department. The Officers so appointed will be able to do independent studies and available to the regular staff for discussion on specific problems and interest with them so as to improve the quality of studies. Since the appointment will be on contract basis their stay in the department is likely to be for short periods of one or two years. The salary of an expert will be a Rs. 3,000 p.m. The consolidated salary for the two Experts will be Rs. 0.72 lakhs. p.a. recurring. Provision for furniture and Travelling Allowance for these officers works out Rs. 0.08 lakhs.

Appointment of Experts

The reports prepared by the Department are now typed in conventional typewriter. Getting uniformly good copies is very difficult in these machine. The need for having uniformly good copies is often felt especially when copies of the reports are presented to high officials and international agencies such as World Bank. In States like Kerala, Maharashtra etc., the Evaluation and other Report are printed. Evaluation and Applied Research Department desist from such a practice in view of the fact that the copies are meant for circulation, in a limited circle. However the need for preparing uniformly neat copies have all along been felt. It is therefore desired to have an electronic typewriter that gives copies which are as good as printed. Apart from this, the memory facility in such typewriter enable to set spare copies as and when required very quickly. The cost of such a machine is around Rs. 50,000. It is proposed to have one such electronic typewriter for Evaluation and Applied Research Department.

Purchase of Electronic Typewriter

The Evaluation and Applied Research Department has over the years built up a very good library. However of late the annual budget provision is consumed mostly by the ever increasing subscription rates of journals and magazines. The balance available is not sufficient to purchase many books, since the cost of books, especially the foreign publication, has risen enormously in recent years. A lot of Indian and foreign publications have come up recently especially on the applied economic side. It is desired to add at least 300 books for the library. At the existing cost conditions this is likely to cost around Rs. 30,000 and racks may cost another Rs. 20,000. In all Rs. 50,000 will be required on the same.

Upgrading of Library

There are at present 14 officers and supporting staff in the department which is housed in a floor space of about 6,000 sq. ft., spread over two floors. The need for an inter-com facility is intensely felt especially in view of the fact that the limited number of Officers, Assistants available are often assigned duties for delivery of tappals, etc. Even for Small enquiries regarding the state of particular matter the Director has to call the officers concerned and in the mean while he has to waste his time till the Officer comes to his room. It is therefore felt that an inter-com facility would add to the efficiency of the Evaluation and Applied Research Department. A provision of Rs. 15,000 is required for the purpose.

Inter-com facility for the Office

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCTION :

Strengthening the Data Bank and Plan Model Building for Monitoring and Review.

In order to develop an organised data base for perspective planning and also develop a plan model to give an overview and help in decision making for plan allocation, a small unit was functioning in the Planning and Development Department since 5th March 1985. In addition, the unit was involved in target fixation and review of all the 152 Government Departments and Public sector undertakings. To begin with Commissioner of Statistics has lent a small micro-processor TANDY with a dot matrix printer. This very small system is now being used only for monitoring the work of different departments through targets and achievements every quarter. The system has been working fully for eight hours on all days and even on holidays. The work load as it is, very heavy for this small system. In addition, Chief Secretary is interested in graphics for submission to Honourable Chief Minister so as to give him an ocular picture of the growth of each department periodically. For some departmental activities like Family Welfare, IRDP Health, Chief Secretary wants that districts/blocks performance also should be assessed and the district/block are arranged in the order of this performance. Such volume of work require some dedicated computer system.

Scheme : It is proposed to acquire an integrated micro system with some what, greater capability than the present one and return the existing unit which is on loan basis from Commissioner of Statistics.

This system is capable of handling the work of monitoring the work of each of the 152 departments every quarter. For each department, depending on the size, plan schemes and regular activities, indicators have been identified. Data on both financial and physical indicators of each department have to be collected, keyed in and processed for getting four or five major tables. These tables are the basis for critical review by the Chief Secretary. The graphics giving overview of the programmes will be submitted to the Honorable Chief Minister for his review. In addition, it is proposed to study in great detail all schemes costing over Rs. 50 lakhs for assessing the performance and for suggesting modification in the programme content. This require large amount of data to be collected and processed. The system has been designed to take care of this item of work also. To a limited extent this system can also help in development of data bank plan model building which require huge volume of data. Initial processing of large volume of data will be done in a larger computer and the system proposed will be utilised to carry out subsequent analysis in batches. Thus the system can take care of 60 to 70 per cent of the work contemplated by the Data Bank and Plan Model division of Planning and Development Department. In addition to the existing staff one System Specialist may be needed to cope with the increased volume of work. After computer output is taken, it is necessary to take 30 copies of the output along with graphs and charts for circulation to the Secretaries and Heads of department. Plain paper copier will be useful to take copies immediately for circulation. It will also be part of the computer system. Provision has also been made for this item.

An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1986-87.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

The Government have approved the scheme for establishment of a D.P. Cell in the State Planning Commission with a total provision of Rs. 2.64 lakhs.

[Ad-hoc Studies.

It has become increasingly evident that data generated internally in the State Planning Commission by gathering details from the different departments of the Government are not adequate for Planning purposes and urgent "Buck-shot" investigations utilising the services of Private Research Organisations and Experts are often needed. It would be a new scheme opening up a new activity. The scheme has since been sanctioned by Government with a provision of Rs. 25,000 towards payment for professionals engaged by State Planning Commission and for the special services rendered by them.

An amount of Rs. 25,000 has been proposed in the Budget Estimate 1986-87.

42. ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics from its inception has been attending to the collection, consolidation and interpretation of Statistical data required by Government for its day-to-day administration and also for the formulation of development programmes and policies. The various schemes of this Department as indicated below have been included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The provision for these schemes during the year 1986-87 will be of the order of Rs. 21.32 lakhs.

Its object is to function as a Central agency to collect and store data in a retrievable form to cater to the diverse requirements of different Government agencies and to develop a good data base for planning process in the State. It also aims at establishing a terminal at the Secretariat by connecting the existing DCM/Glaxy/11 Computer System of the Department of Statistics. The data can be read directly from the terminal at the Secretariat at any time. A provision Rs. 2.84 lakhs is made in Annual Plan 1986-87.

Setting up of a Multi-Terminal Computer based Data Bank terminal at Secretariat

This scheme contemplates to frame timely estimates of area under Principal Crops like Paddy, Chulam, Cumbu, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane in all districts except Madras as accurately as possible at the end of each season. It also aims at estimating area irrigated and unirrigated in respect of high yielding varieties and local varieties and also to build up land use statistics based on priority enumeration in a sample of 20 per cent villages. As such this scheme serves as a basis for framing agricultural policies and programmes both at the State and Central level. The Annual Plan 1986-87 provides for Rs. 4.36 lakhs for this scheme. The full cost of the scheme during 1986-87 will be Rs. 8.71 lakhs.

Scheme for timely Reporting of area and production of Principal Crops. (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).

The object of the Manpower and Employment Cell is to prepare manpower profile for Tamil Nadu for the Seventh and subsequent plan periods. It also aims at undertaking studies on various aspects of Manpower and Employment in the State. Field work relating to three studies have been completed and nine studies are in various stages of progress. It is proposed to undertake four more studies during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 3.78 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1986-87. The full cost of the scheme during 1986-87 will be Rs. 7.56 lakhs.

Manpower and Employment Cell (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).

Under the scheme for strengthening of the Statistics Department it is proposed to undertake the following schemes:—

Strengthening of Statistics Department.

The object the scheme is to carry out research work in the field of rainfall statistics by working out frequency distribution of rainfall analysis of wet and dry spells. risk analysis to enable flexible decision making in agriculture and publication of daily and weekly rainfall data. The scheme was approved in 1985-86. The Annual Plan outlay for the scheme during 1986-87 will be Rs. 1.59 lakhs.

Improvement of Rainfall Statistics.

The object of the scheme is to make fuller utilisation of the costly Computer and Data entry facilities in the Department of Statistics by processing the vast mass of data collected under different schemes in time and without any backlog. The outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Scheme for Strengthening the Data Processing Unit (Computer Centre)

The scheme envisages development of software capabilities particularly programme writing for the DCM Computers installed in the Computer Centre by appointing two Systems Analysts. This will help in suitably modifying the programmes annually in respect of National Sample Survey, Manpower and Employment Studies, Agricultural Census, Economic Census, etc., for which programmes have to be developed every year to get the final results. This will also help other Departments like Food, Commercial Taxes, Employment and Training, Education and certain other Departments which require the software facilities available in this Department. The outlay for the scheme during 1986-87 will be Rs. 0.79 lakhs.

Scheme for Software Development suitable to the DCM Computers in the Computer Centre of the Department of Statistics.

The object of the scheme is to collect upto date information from various sources in the District and pass the same to the Department of Statistics after punching the data in the Floppy Disc. The data will be fed in the 10 "Tandy IV Model Computers" installed in the 10 Districts Headquarters. The data punch in the Floppy discs will be consolidated and processed in the Department of Statistics by the existing DCM Galaxy Computer. This will help the Government to assess the progress of Plan schemes and formulation of Government policies. This will be achieved by appointing 10 Computer Operators for punching the Data on the Floppy Discs. The outlay proposed in the 1986-87 annual plan is Rs. 2.11 lakhs.

Strengthening of the District Headquarters Computer Centre

Maintenance of an efficient Statistical System depends to a large extent on the competence of the Statistical personnel, which can be improved to the desired level by organizing adequate regular training programmes. The object of the scheme is to impart intensive training to the staff concerned in Modern Management Computer techniques available for collection of data required for Manpower Planning. The outlay proposed during 1986-87 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Scheme for Training of Statistical Personnel.

- Strengthening of Price Statistics Cell.** Accurate Price Data and other market information are required for formulation of policies in matters of price support, fixation of prices during procurement, valuation of goods produced, etc., and also for construction of various index numbers of prices. There are 96 important market centres in the State where the price particulars are being collected daily, weekly and monthly for certain commodities. The data are compiled for the districts and State for the various commodities at the Headquarters for furnishing them to different agencies. The Annual Plan 1986-87 provides for an outlay of Rs. 0.49 lakhs.
- Scheme for creation of District Statistical Unit for Pasumpon Muthuramalingam at Sivaganga.** Consequent on the trifurcation of the then Ramanathapuram district into three Districts (1) Ramanathapuram, (2) Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, and (3) Kamarajar Districts the staff of District Statistical Unit of Ramanathapuram was ordered to be moved to Kamarajar District and created one District Statistical Unit for Ramanathapuram District with instructions to attend the statistical function of the Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District also. In each District Statistical Unit the same number of periodicals and reports are being prepared and sent to the Headquarters and as such the workload in each District Statistical Unit is more or less the same. Hence it is proposed to create a District Statistical Unit for Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District at Sivaganga. The outlay proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1986-87 is Rs. 2.35 lakhs.
- Scheme for installation of Telephones in the District Statistical Units in the State.** Based on the recommendation of the Mathew Committee constituted for re-orientation of the Department of Statistics it is proposed to instal telephones in each District Statistical Units. This will help in facilitating efficient two-way communication and thereby improve the Statistical system. This is proposed to be implemented in the 14 District Statistical Units where there are no telephone facilities at present with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs.
- Agricultural Census (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).** An operational holding as a fundamental Unit of decision making in agriculture has assumed paramount importance for increasing agricultural production and productivity. The Agricultural Census aim at collection of data on number and area of operational holdings according to 13 size classes, land utilisation and cropping pattern, crop wise and source wise area irrigated, tenancy holdings etc, for micro level agricultural planning. Tabulation of data of Agricultural Census 1979-80 and Input Survey 1981-82 are nearing completion and preparation of report is in progress. During 1986-87 it is programme to release the reports for 1979-80 Main Survey and 1981-82 Input Survey and conduct the Fourth Agricultural Census. The outlay proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87 is Rs. 5.86 lakhs.
- Crop estimation Survey on fruits and vegetables and other Minor Crops. (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).** The object of the survey is to obtain in Scientific manner through Crop Estimation Survey the reliable estimate of average yield per hectare and production of important crops like Mango, Citrus fruits, Guava, Jack, Banana, Brinjal, Lady's Finger, Cabbage, Sweet Potato, Tomato, Grapes and Pine Apple at the district and State level with a reasonable degree of precision. The results of the scheme will be useful in the field of future planning implementation of new methods in Agriculture and estimating the State Income. A provision of Rs. 3.27 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this scheme.
- The object of this scheme is;
- (i) to develop suitable sampling methodology for studying the effect of new agricultural technology including high yielding/improved varieties, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and cultural and management practices for increasing productivity of land.
- (ii) to determine the extent to which the potential of high yielding/improved varieties has been achieved under field conditions.
- (iii) to identify and investigate constraints and limiting factor in the transfer of new agricultural technology to cultivator's fields.
- Study of constraints in transfer of new technology under Field conditions. (Sponsored by ICAR, New Delhi.).** The Survey was undertaken in the selected Districts of North Arcot and Tiruchirappal during the year 1985-86. The number of villages selected and the number of cultivators to be canvassed and the crop selected have been communicated and the scrutiny of data is in progress during 1985-86. The outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs. 1.29 lakhs during 1986-87.

43. PUBLIC WORKS.

As the activities of the Government have expanded considerably all over the State during the successive plan periods the need for construction of a number of Government offices is acutely felt. Further due to shortage of available accommodation in Government buildings private accommodation is hired which swallows a huge amount of Government finance every year. Various departments also experience difficulties in functioning because of scattered accommodation in remote places, reduced space, light, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, etc. in rented buildings. It is therefore, necessary to continue the programme of construction of suitable office buildings for various departments in the Seventh Plan period.

2. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 472.92 lakhs (Rs.439.52 lakhs for spill over works and Rs. 33.40 lakhs for new schemes) is provided in the annual plan 1986-87. The details of various works proposed to be taken are furnished below.—

3. The demand of Rs. 1.35 lakhs under Revenue head of account relates to spill over works of repairs to village chavadies and cattle pounds. The demand of Rs. 91.93 lakhs under capital outlay relates to construction of offices for Revenue Department and also quarters for Revenue officials.

Land Revenue.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Spill over works—	
Construction of Buildings for Taluk Offices, Peravurani, Mylapore, Pattukottai, Gummidipoondi, Tiruvarur Kodavasal, etc.	74.12
Toilet Blocks	0.86
Collector's Office at Vellore	10.00
R.D.O.'s office, Krishnagiri and South Arcot	6.45
R.D.O.'s office at Koilpatti	0.50
Total ..	91.93

4. The demand of Rs. 0.05 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 56.17 lakhs under capital has been made for following works. It relates to spill over works and works sanctioned during 1985-86. New schemes to the tune of Rs. 33.40 lakhs is also proposed to be taken up during 1986-87.

Public Works.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Spill over works— ..		
Construction of Cyclone shelter at Paramakudi to Avudayarkoil and other works	4.58	
Provision made in B.E. 1985-86 and provision demanded for 1985-86 for—		
Construction of office building at Chepauk	3.00	} 13.71
Construction of electrical Division office at Salem	1.15	
Construction of Research station at Taramani	6.01	
Inspection Bungalow at Namakkal	1.15	
Inspection Bungalow at Chidambaram	1.15	
Expansion of Inspection Bungalow at Coimbatore	1.25	
Construction of office complex for Director of Public Health and Director of Medical Services including electrical.	33.08	
Construction of Inspection Bungalow at Koilpatti	4.80	
Total ..	56.17	

New Schemes—

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS.)

1. Construction of garage for Testing vans of Soil Mechanics and Research Division at Chepauk, Madras-5.	—	0.90
2. Construction of Sub-Division offices for PWD at 6 places.	..	4.50
1 Thirumayam (Pudukkottai District)		
2 Aranthangi		
3 Singampunari		
4 Kulithalai		
5 Kovilpatti		
6 Manapparai		
3. Construction of Inspection Bungalow's and Circuit Houses at the following places:—		
1 Aruppukottai I.B. (2 Suites) .. .. .	..	3.00
2 Manaparai I.B. (2 Suites) .. .. .	..	3.00
3 Coimbatore Circuit Houses (8 suites) .. .. .	..	12.00
4 Dindigul I.B. (2 suites) .. .. .	..	3.00
5 Kovilpatti I.B. (2 suites) .. .. .	..	3.00
4 Formation of cement concrete road at Seerani Arangam in the Marina Beach, Madras.	..	4.00
	Total ..	<u>33.40</u>

Treasuries and
Accounts.

5. The demand under capital works is Rs. 13.29 lakhs account for spill over works and new work as follows

Spill over—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Construction of new building at District Treasury at Dindigul.	6.00
Construction of new building at Trivellore	1.20
Construction of Sub Treasuries at Tavi, Pennagaram, Madurai and spill over works at District Treasuries.	<u>6.09</u>
Total ..	<u>13.29</u>

Police.

6. The construction of Police stations are to be taken up in a phased manner awaiting proposals

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Spill over works	0.05
Lumpsum provision for construction of Police stations..	<u>39.86</u>
Total ..	<u>39.91</u>

Administration of
Justice.

7. The provision made for construction of court buildings made under capital head of account are as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Spill over works—	
Court buildings at Tiruvelveli, Erode, High Court Compound, Chengelput.	46.00
Other spill over works including electricals	<u>1.40</u>
Total ..	<u>47.40</u>

8. The demand under Education relates to spill over work of Education Departments. **Education.**

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS).

Construction of office complex for Chief Educational Officer including electrical works. 1.00

9. The demand under capital for the works of other Administrative services are detailed below: **Other Administrative Services.**

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

Spill over works for which provision is sought at Mayuram] District Forest Office at Sathyamangalam, Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Salem and Madurai. 5.35

Floor over the new Annexe building and second floor over canteen block at Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission office. 10.00

Construction of office building for Regional Director of Municipal Administration at Thanjavur. 5.15

Office buildings for the Divisional Development office. 5.00

Construction of office buildings for Agricultural Income Tax office at Orathamangalam. 4.60

Total .. 30.10

Commercial Taxes.

10. The provision made under Revenue is Rs. 2.00 lakhs and Rs. 51.35 lakhs for capital works. The details are as follows:—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

The demand under Revenue relates construction of buildings at Kolaikarilan. 2.00

The demand under capital relates to :

Construction of second floor over existing Commercial Taxes building at Kumbakonam. 4.00

Spill over works relating to construction of additional floor Revenue office building at Egmore, Mylapore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Karur, Commercial Tax Office building at Teni and Nungambakkam at Madras. 47.35

Total .. 51.35

Agriculture.

11. The demand of Rs. 32.26 lakhs under capital outlay is for the following spill over works.

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS).

(1) Construction of building complex at Tirunelveli .. 0.26

(2) Construction of building complex in Coimbatore district to house all the Departmental offices. 2.00

(3) Buildings for the Chief Engineer Agricultural Engineering. 30.00

Total .. 32.26

44. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Activities of the Government of Tamil Nadu in respect of Printing and Stationery are undertaken by the Stationery and Printing Department at the Central Press and its Branches in the City and Districts. The Director of Stationery and Printing is also acting as an adviser to the Government in the matter of Printing Trade in the State. During the Sixth Plan period efforts have been made to modernise and augment the capacity of the Central Press at Madras and Regional Press at Madurai. The Seventh Plan aims at improving the capacity through expansion and modernisation of the existing units and to house the Tiruchirappalli and Choolai Branches in new buildings, and to improve the overall efficiency in all the areas in keeping pace with the modern techniques in the printing trade.

Construction of building for Government Press, Tiruchirappalli.

(2) The Government Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli is now located in scattered rented buildings in the Industrial Estate, Tiruchirappalli on a monthly rent. In order to locate the press in Government's own building lands to the extent of 3.08 acres were purchased at Thuvakudi in Tiruchirappalli in 1972. An amount of Rs. 20.24 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 to house the Regional Press at Tiruchirappalli in the Government's own building.

Construction of Government Branch Press at Choolai.

(3) At present the Government Branch Press at Choolai is located in a double storeyed building with a total plinth area of 71,207 sq. ft. belonging to M/s Anaikar Abdul Sukkur Trust. A monthly rent of Rs. 18,848 is paid to this building. The trust has requested for an increased rent of Rs. 71,207 p.m. and the matter is pending with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.

As the building is very old, the entire GI sheet roof had developed rust hence leaking. The building is beyond economical repairs. Further as the upper portion of the building is made essentially of wood materials it is also not safe to run printing machines producing lot of vibrations. Hence continued location of the press in the present condition of the building is unsafe and during rainy season stagnation of water spoil the papers stored.

Therefore, it is proposed to construct a building to accommodate the Government Branch Press, Choolai during the Seventh Plan period. A token provision for acquisition of land for the press is made in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Strengthening of Government Regional Press, Salem.

(4) In view of the installation of additional machineries (3 H.M.T.) in the Salem Branch the turnover of printed reams increased. This led to increased work-load in supervision in the machine section, binding section, shift supervision, electrical maintenance section. Consequently there is increase in the Stationery Stores, Warehouse Section and in the ministerial wing like procurement wing, etc.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 2.53 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 to this scheme.

Strengthening of the Government Stationery Stores, Madras.

(5) The Stationery Branch of the Stationery and Printing Department is the central agency for purchase and distribution of Stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators, calculators, etc., to Government Offices throughout Tamil Nadu. The method of procurement, stocking and distribution of stationery articles have become more complicated and the work involved is heavy consequent on the increased activities of the Government.

Hence a provision of Rs. 0.52 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for strengthening the staff in the Government Stationery Stores.

Strengthening of the Government Central Press, Madras.

(6) In view of the peculiar situation prevailing in the press and the problem faced in managing 3,530 industrial workers who are found to be generally impatient even to unavoidable delays it is proposed to strengthen the staff in the cash section of the Government Central Press. Therefore a provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Payment of enhanced rate of Sevenday week Compensatory Allowance for staff working in the Budget confidential section.

(7) The Sevenday Compensatory Allowance was sanctioned to staff working in Top Secret Section in 1976 and was extended to Budget Confidential Section in 1976. The rate of allowance was based on the employees average scales of pay prevailing then. Subsequent to the year 1976 the pay structure has undergone revision and the emoluments have gone up. But the Sevenday Week Compensatory Allowance has not been suitably enhanced. The Government have accepted the request of the workers for an upward revision of the compensatory allowance.

Therefore a provision of Rs. 0.26 lakh is made in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

The outlay proposed for the year 1986-87 for this head of Development is Rs. 24.7 lakhs.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87 STATE PLAN OUTLAY UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—TAMIL NADU.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87 STATE PLAN OUTLAY UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES
TAMIL NADU.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Serial number and Head of Development.	Seventh Plan 1985-90.			Annual Plan 1984-85 actual expenditure.			Annual Plan 1985-86 anticipated expenditure.			Annual Plan 1986-87 Outlay proposed.		
	Agreed State Plan.	Flow to SCP.	Per- centage to total Outlay	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to SCP.	Per- centage to total Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to SCP.	Per- centage to total Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to SCP.	Per- centage to total Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 Crop Husbandry.	200,00.00	38,17.73	19	52,03.22	6,90.09	13	47,14.79	6,94.14	15	47,69.38	6,81.49	14.0
2 Land Reforms	1,20.00	11.00	9	20.00	18.35	92	10.00	2.00	20	10.00	2.00	20.0
3 Soil and Water. Conservation.	30,00.00	1,23.75	4	5,63.19	21.23	4	6,13.36	22.50	4	7,45.18	24.00	3.0
4 Animal Husbandry.	30,00.00	1,68.06	4	5,94.33	52.45	9	3,92.97	30.56	8	3,34.60	21.49	7.0
5 Dairy Development.	5,00.00	0.15	0.3	56.83	0.01	.02	37.34	.03	.08	43.07	.03	0.7
6 Forests	70,00.00	22,00.00	31	16,87.49	3,32.31	20	17,93.45	4,00.00	22	22,57.43	4,05.75	18.0
7 Special Area Programme.	181,50.00	51,15.00	28	27,04.82	6,44.26	24	41,75.05	9,30.25	22	24,47.76	7,20.21	29.0
8 Community Development.	140,50.00	30,80.00	22	31,83.65	16,36.10	51	28,06.68	5,60.80	20	24,15.50	4,85.00	20.0
9 Co-operation ..	35,00.00	9.47	0.3	1,67.88	0.85	0.5	2,61.24	1.84	2	2,64.68	1.84	0.5
10 Power Development.	20,15,00.00	14,35.50	0.7	23,700.01	1,07.10	0.5	32,592.82	2,61.00	0.8	39,541.67	2,61.00	0.7
11 Village and Small Industries.	130,00.00	25.30	0.2	16,54.62	21.42	1	20,91.89	4.57	0.2	24,86.87	32.81	1.0
12 Roads and Bdriiges.	130,00.00	3,71.00	3	32,19.40	2,77.20	9	27,52.44	67.65	2	31,15.56	2,82.50	9.0

13	General Education.	280,00.00	51,96.50	19	46,06.77	2,53.67	5	48,38.53	9,44.82	20	53,72.51	10,37.43	19.0
14	Medical and Public Health.	150,00.00	17,82.00	12	37,40.40	341.41	8	24,88.77	3,23.62	31	28,11.00	2,84.14	10.0
15	Sewerage and Water Supply.	600,00.00	84,33.50	14	139,69.39	11,14.13	8	15,300.00	15,32.88?	10	1,48,74.36	16,42.30	11.0
16	Housing ...	165,00.00	22,99.00	14	36,67.18	4,24.01	12	13,77.31	4,17.54	13	33,99.01	4,43.00	13
17	Urban Development.	160,00.00	27,22.00	17	34,08.86	4,50.69	13	30,00.21	4,94.50	17	35,55.72	5,14.00	15
18	Welfare of SCs. STs.andOBCs.	105,00.00	54,90.25	54	24,04.97	21,72.03	90	14,12.09	10,04.09	71	17,64.01	12,09.22	44
19	Social Welfare ...	30,00.00	112,86.50	376	25,94.65	5,69.78	22	43,84.95	20,52.09	47	41,99.20	19,83.43	47
20	Nutrition ...	540,00.00	137,06.99	25	46,73.82	8,25.12	18	65,31.95	25,99.23	40	70,09.09	28,72.11	42
21	Labour and Labour Welfare.	15,00.00	13.50.00	90	16,55.75	..	..	7,17.00	2,70.00	38	4,47.09	1,00.00	22
22	Others	736,80.00	..	..	144,45.12	..	..	179,11.92	..	..	1,72,21.83	..	..
TOTAL ..		57,50,00.00	686,24.57	11.9	979,22.35	99,25.21	10	11,02,04.82	126,14.11	11.5	11,90,85.52	1,30,03.75	11

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87 UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

SCP. 2

PHYSICAL TARGETS.

<i>Serial number and item</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Seventh Five- Year Plan.</i>	<i>Physical Targets.</i>			
			<i>1984-85. Achieve- ment.</i>	<i>1985-86.</i>		<i>1986-87 Target.</i>
	<i>Number of families.</i>		<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achieve- ment.</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Land Reforms	Families.	2,000	1,761	400	386	800
2 Integrated Rural Develop- ment Programme,	Do.	7,50,000	1,02,409	1,35,000	37,518	1,00,000
3 Soil Conservation	Do.	15,000	6,884	3,000	2,460	3,000
4 Animal Husbandry	Do.	10,550	120	1,500	62	750
5 Co-operation	Do.	250	14	50	..	50
6 Village and Small Industries.	Do.	6,500	1,579	1,100	680	2,000
7 Welfare of SCs., STs. and OBCs.	Do.	29,569	4,131	3,289	323	7,089
8 Special Central Assistance	Do.	1,86,131	92,761	49,311	21,421	43,811
9 Dairy Development	Do.	..	9,910	6,450	463	..
10 Social Welfare	Do.	..	344	..	..	..
11 House Sites	Do.	..	..	..	..	25,000
12 Housing	Do.	..	..	..	..	5,000
13 Assistance to come into Co-operative fold.	Do.	..	..	..	..	12,500
TOTAL ...		10,00,000	2,19,913	2,00,000	63,313	2,00,000

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN-OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT TSP-1.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Serial number and Head of Development.	Seventh Plan, 1985—90.			1984-85 Actual.			1985-86 Anti Expenditure.			1986-87 Proposed Outlay.		
	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total plan- Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total plan- Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total plan Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 Agriculture — Crop Husbandry.	20,000	3,24.37	1.63	53,03.22	34.52	0.65	45,50	72.26	1.59	47,69.38	67.53	1.42
2 Research and Education ..	13,00	..	—	3,95.80	—	—	4,05	..	..	5,31.87	..	—
3 Land Reforms	1,20	..	—	20.00	—	—	10	..	..	10.00	..	—
4 Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.	10,00	..	—	95.80	—	—	23	..	..	87.83	..	—
5 Special Area Programme for Rural Development. (NREP and DPAP)	1,15,25	..	—	27,04.82	—	—	22,75	..	..	24,47.76	..	—
6 Minor Irrigation	65,00	1,04.00	1.60	8,05.18	21.29	2.65	9,03	20.00	2.21	18,66.79	27.00	1.45
7 Soil and Water Conservation	30,00	1,21.82	4.06	5,63.19	14.41	2.56	3,44	20.00	5.82	7,45.18	25.00	3.36
8 Animal Husbandry ..	30,00	2,14.93	7.17	5,94.33	36.64	6.17	3,15	44.75	14.21	3,34.60	42.54	12.72
9 Dairy Development ..	5,00	..	—	56.83	—	—	30	—	—	43.07	..	—
10 Fisheries	24,00	..	—	3,95.16	—	—	2,09	—	—	4,10.37	..	—
11 Forests	70,00	5,73.00	8.19	16,87.49	61.18	3.63	16.08	49.40	3.08	22,57.43	1,30.90	5.80
12 Community Development.	38,00	24.80	0.66	31,83.65	0.83	0.03	6,00	4.55	0.76	24,15.50	5.06	0.21
13 Civil Supplies	20,00	..	—	—	—	—	—	3,37	—	—	—	—
14 Investment in Agricultural Finance Industries.	5,10	..	—	45	—	—	50	..	..	50.00	..	—
15 Food .. ..	..	..	..	3,40.85	..	..	..	..	..	4,36.15	..	—
16 Co-operation	35,00	5,40.97	15.46	1,67.88	42.49	25.31	2,61	95.86	36.73	2,64.68	1,11.26	42.04
17 Water Development and Flood Control.	2,65,00	..	..	59,03.44	..	..	60,55	..	..	52,28.36	..	—

STATEMENT TSP-1-cont.

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN-OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE.

Serial number and Head of Development.	Seventh Plan, 1985-90.			198485 Actual.			1985-86 Anti Expenditure.			1986-87 Proposed Outlay...		
	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percen- tage to total Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	Percen- tage to total Plan Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percen- tage to total Plan Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percen- tage to total Plan Outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
18 Power Development ..	20,15.00	1,46.00	0.08	2,37,00.01	13.46	0.06	3,00,60	25.00	0.09	3,95,41.67	20.00	0.05
19 Industries Medium and large.	14,500	..	..	19,42.22	..	..	22,06	..	..	30,20.41	..	..
20 Village and Small Industries including Sericulture.	1,30,00	5,11.07	3.94	16,54.62	26.03	1.58	18,42	93.27	5.07	24,86.87	1,20.00	4.83
21 Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	10,00	..	..	2,65.13	..	..	2,00	..	..	6,33.22	..	..
22 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	10,00	..	..	1,05.20	..	..	1,49	..	..	4,84.06	..	..
23 Roads and Bridges ..	1,30,00	7,00.00	5.39	32,19.40	1,55.51	4.83	23,50	1,08.56	4.62	31,15.56	1,20.00	3.86
24 Road and Inland water Transport.	1,37,00	..	..	23,21.08	..	..	23,07	..	..	25,30.80	..	..
25 Tourism	5,00	..	..	64.98	..	..	17	..	..	30.00	..	..
26 General Education ..	2,80,00	..	..	46,06.77	..	..	48,39	..	..	53,72.51	..	..
27 Art and Culture ..	6,40	..	..	1,56.77	..	..	1,15	..	..	1,91.91	..	..
28 Technical Education ..	21,25	..	..	6,99.58	..	..	5,16	..	..	7,36.47	..	..
29 Scientific Service and Research.	8,70	..	..	15.02	..	..	1,69	..	..	3,49.33	..	..
30 Medical (D.P.H., D.P.H.C.) and DANIDA)	1,50,00	6,49.23	4.33	14,04.91	24.26	1.73	20,00	91.16	4.56	28,11.00	89.16	3.18
31 Public Health and Sanitation												
32 Sewerage and Water Supply.	6,00,00	1,50.00	0.25	1,39,69.39	29.43	0.21	1,00,00	75.00	0.75	1,48,74.36	40.00	0.27
33 Housing	1,65,00	20.63	0.13	36,67.18	1.39	0.04	33,17	0.52	0.02	33,99.01	3.00	0.09
34 Urban Development ..	1,60,00	..	..	34,08.86	..	..	30,00	..	..	35,53.72	..	..
35 Information and Publicity.	3,00	..	..	34.22	..	..	17	..	..	61.60	..	..

36 Labour and Labour Welfare	15,00	..	..	16,55.75	..	..	3,99	..	..	4,47.09	..	..
37 Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	1,05,00	5,29.80	5.05	24,04.97	59.32	2.47	14,12	28,24	2.00	17,64.01	87.84	4.98
38 Social Welfare	30,00	2,69.63	8.99	25,94.65	18.74	0.73	4,00	33.00	8.25	41,99.20	20.40	0.01
39 Nutrition	54,000	..	..	46,73.82	..	..	1,03,37	..	..	70,09.09	..	..
40 Other Social Community Services.	..	..	..	17.08	..	..	1,00	..	..	42.17	..	..
41 Secretariat Economic Services	1,00	..	..	1.91	..	..	4	..	..	11.49	..	..
42 Economic Advice and Statistics.	3,00	..	..	49.71	..	..	12	..	..	21.32	..	..
43 Public Works	23,50	..	..	27,70.99	..	..	4.43	..	..	4,72.92	..	..
44 Stationery and Printing ..	85	..	..	20.00	..	..	55	..	..	24.76	..	..
45 I.R.D.P.	1,28.75	19,54.00	15.18	..	..	..	17,55	..	..	..	..	..
46 Primitive Tribes .. ..	..	63.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.53	..
47 Dispensed Tribes .. ..	..	3.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..
TOTAL ..	57,50.00	69,00.99	1.20	9,79,22.35	5,39.50	0.55	96,000	7,61.57	0.80	11,90,85.52	9,11.23	0.77

STATE—TAMIL NADU
STATEMENT—TS.P. 2

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87—TRIBAL SUB-PLAN—TENTATIVE PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 1986-87.

Serial number and Item.	Unit.	1979-80 level (Sixth Plan.)	Seventh Plan. 1985-90.	1984-85 achieved.	1985-86		1986-87 Target
					Target.	Likely achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. General—							
Total number of Scheduled Tribes Families in Integrated Tribal Development Project area.	Number of families	218,69	469,79	58,50	93,09 (I.R.D.P. 3,000).	93,09 (I.R.D.P. 3,000).	93,09 (I.R.D.P. 3,000).
Number of families actually crossed the poverty line.	Do.	..	..	58,50	..	..	..
Number of families to be assisted including Integrated Rural Development Project.	Do.	..	469,79	..	93,09 (B.R.D.P. 30,00).	93,09 (I.R.D.P. 30,00).	93,09 (I.R.D.P. 30,00).
Number of families expected to cross the poverty line.	Do.	..	232,40	..	37,20 (40 per cent)	37,20 (40 per cent).	37,20 (40 per cent).
(i) Horticulture—							
Area under High Yielding Varieties	Hec.	171,23	220,00	30,00	30,00 (30,00 families)	30,00 (30,00 S.T. families)	32,00. (32,00 S.T. Families).
(ii) Soil Conservation—							
Soil Conservation undertaken	Hec./ (families).	46,55	28,89	10,00 (20,00 S.T. families).	150 (20,00 S.T. families).	150 (3,00 S.T. families)	150 (30,0 S.T. families).
(iii) Animal Husbandry—							
1. Live stock distributed	Nos.	154,73	77,62	11,99	1,332	1,332	1,245
2. Veterinary dispensaries	Do.	9	9	8	1	1	..
3. Veterinary Sub-Centres	Do.	3	3	3	..	..	..
4. Mobile Units	Do.	9	..	9	1	1	..
5. Frozen Semen Centre	Do.	9	..	9	..	..	..
6. Poultry Centre at Kalrayanhill	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	30 S.T. families.

Serial number and Items.	Unit.	1979-80 level.	Seventh Plan 1985-90	1984-85 achieved.	1985-86.		1986-87.	
					Target.	Likely achievement.	Target proposal.	
(xi) <i>Social Welfare</i> —								
1. Pre-Schools	Nos.	80	10	10	10	10	10	
2. Tailoring Centre	Nos.	4	30	..	..	..	10
3. Pre-Schools for Primitive Tribes	Nos.	47	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) <i>Electrification</i> —								
1. Number of Village/Hamlets/electrified	Nos.	101/213	..	..	..	..	3
2. Number of villages/Hamlets to be Electrified	Nos.	..	16	22	9	9	329	
(xiii) Drinking Water	Habitations	1,114	466	140	125	125	150	
(xiv) <i>Community Development</i> —								
Radio	Nos.	75	200	45	40	40	40	
Television	Nos.	..	200	14	20	20	20	
(xv) Housing	Nos.	87	230	29	65	65	31	
(xvi) Communication	Km.	2,62.22	1,40.02	92	32	32	32	
(xvii) Man Power and Employment (Vocational Guidance centre).	Nos.	1	..	1	..	..	1

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN 3

STATE : TAMILNADU

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Target .	Anti-Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES.							
(i) Production of Food grains—							
(i) Rice—							
Irrigated	0010	'000 tonnes.	} 7,500	5,442	6,300	5,000	6,500
Unirrigated	0020	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0030	'000 tonnes.					
(ii) Wheat—							
Irrigated	0040	'000 tonnes.	} ..	.	..	..	..
Unirrigated	0050	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0060	'000 tonnes.					
(iii) Jowar—							
Irrigated	0070	'000 tonnes.	} 1,060	553	900	800	950
Unirrigated	0080	'000 tonnes.					
Total		'000 tonnes.					
(iv) Bajra—							
Irrigated	0100	'000 tonnes.	} 845	366	500	400	550
Unirrigated	0110	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0120	'000 tonnes.					
(v) Maize—							
Irrigated	0130	'000 tonnes.	} 75	49	72	72	72
Unirrigated	0140	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0150	'000 tonnes.					
(vi) Other Cereals—							
Irrigated	0160	'000 tonnes.	} 1,020	507	928	600	928
Unirrigated	0170	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0180	'000 tonnes.					
(vii) Pulses—							
Irrigated	0190	'000 tonnes.	} 450	342	350	350	375
Unirrigated	0200	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0210	'000 tonnes.					
Total—Food-grains—:							
Irrigated	0220	'000 tonnes.	} 10,950	7,259	9,050	7,222	9,375
Unirrigated	0230	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0240	'000 tonnes.					

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN-3

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan 1986-87 Targets, Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.							
COMMERCIAL CROP —							
(i) Oilseeds—							
(a) Major Oilseeds—							
Groundnut	0250	'000 tonnes.	1,750	1,415	1,411	1,411	1,478
Castor seed	0260	'000 tonnes.	15	8	9	9	11
Seasamum	0270	'000 tonnes.	81.5	70	68	68	71.5
Rapeseed and Mustard	0280	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	0290	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a)	0300	'000 tonnes.	1,846.5	1,493	1,488	1,488	1,560.5
(b) Others—							
Soyabean	0310	'000 tonnes.	100	..	20	..	38
Sunflower	0320	'000 tonnes.	102	59	67	67	72
Safflower	0330	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Niger Seed	0340	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	0350	'000 tonnes.	202	59	87	67	110.
Total—alloilseeds (a + b)..	0360	'000 tonnes.	2,048.5	1,552	1,575	1,555	1,670.5
(ii) Sugarcane (Cur)	0370	'000 tonnes.	2,900	2,036	2,200	2,200	2,400
(iii) Cotton	0380	'000 Bales.	550	575	500	500	520
(iv) Jute and Mesta	0390	'000 Bales.	..	..	..	..	..
3. Major Horticulture Crops—							
(i) Apple	0400	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Banana	0410	'000 tonnes.	1,017	780	815	815	878
(iii) Orange	0420	'000 tonnes.	80	35	46	46	55
(iv) Mango	0430	'000 tonnes.	682	525	550	550	600
(v) Grapes	0440	'000 tonnes.	72	52	57	57	65
(vi) Others (specify)	0450	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Lime .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	79	65	70	70	74
(b) Guava .. .. .	..	'00 tonnes.	66	58	60	60	62
(c) Other Citrus and Fresh Fruits.	..	'000 tonnes.	16	10	12	12	14
(d) Other vegetables	..	'000 tonnes.	723	612	630	630	650
(e) Tapioca .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	1,737	1,669	1,685	1,685	1,710
(f) Potato .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	92	75	80	80	85
Total—(Horticulture Crops) ..	0460	'000 tonnes.	4,564	3,881	4,005	4,005	4,193
4. Improved Seeds—							
(i) Production of Seeds—							
(a) Cereals	0470	'000 tonnes.	29.703	22.865	17.625	17.625	20.257
(b) Pulses	0480	'000 tonnes.	2.850	2.605	2,650	2,650	2.700
(c) Oilseeds	0490	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Cotton	0500	'000 tonnes.	0.600	0.372	0.410	0.410	0.410
(e) Jute & Mesta	0510	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Total—(i)	0520	'000 tonnes.	33.153	25.842	20.685	20.685	23.367

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986 87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN—3

STATE—UT.

Serial number and items.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985q90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984q8 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985q86.		Annual Plan, 1986 87 Target Proposed
					Targets.	Anticipated Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.							
4. Improved Schools—cont.							
(ii) Distribution of seeds—							
(a) Cereals	0530	'000 tonnes.	29,703	15,643	17,304	17,304	17,304
(b) Pulses	0540	'000 tonnes.	2,850	2,459	2,635	2,635	2,650
(c) Oil Seeds	0550	'000 tonnes.	13,820	10,729	12,957	12,940	13,163
(d) Cotton	0560	'000 Bales.	0,600	0,369	0,410	0,410	0,410
(e) Jute & Mesta	0570	'000 Bales.	..	..	..	..	..
Total—(ii)	0580	'000 tonnes.	46,973	29,200	33,306	33,289	33,572
5. Chemical Fertilisers—							
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	0590	'000 tonnes.	477	394	395	395	410
(ii) Phosphatic (P)	0600	'000 tonnes.	150	138	120	120	130
(iii) Potassic (K)	0610	'000 tonnes.	150	8	120	120	130
Total—(NPK)	0620	'000 tonnes.	777	690	635	635	670
5. Plant Protection—							
(i) Pesticides consumption (Technical Grade material)	0630	'000 Tonnes.?	15.0	10.90	11.00	14.00	11.20
(ii) Area coverage	0640	'000 Hectares.	6,000	7,081	7,420	7,420	7,521
7. Area under distribution of—							
(i) Fertilisers	0650	'000 Hectares.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Pesticides	0660	'000 Hectares.	6,000	7,081	7,420	7,420	7,521
8. High Yielding Varieties—							
(i) Rice—Total area cropped	0670	'000 hectares.	2,650	2,520	2,650	2,650	2,650
Area under HYV	0680	'000 hectares.	2,500	2,368	2,400	2,400	2,400
(ii) Wheat—Total area cropped	0690	'000 hectares.	..	..	..	..	..
Area under HYV	0700	'000 hect res	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Jowar—Total area cropped	0710	'000 hectares.	850	659	700	700	700
Area under HYV	0720	'000 hectares.	450	274	300	300	300
(iv) Bajra—Total area cropped	0730	'000 hectares.	845	324	400	400	400
Area under HYV	0740	'000 hectares.	500	307	400	400	400
(v) Maize—Total Area cropped	0750	'000 hectares.	100	22	50	50	50
Area under HYV	0760	'000 hectares.	100	22	50	50	50
Total area under the above five cereals	0770	'000 hectares.	4,100	3,497	3,800	3,800	3,800
Total Area under the HYV above five cereals	0780	'000 hectares.	3,550	2,971	3,150	3,150	3,150
9. Dry land Rainfed Farming—							
(i) Development of Selected Micro-Watersheds ..							
(a) Number of watersheds taken up 0790	Number.	(a)	300	212	104	304	104
		(b)	580	127	111	111	120

Works by the Department of Agriculture.

Works by the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN-3

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anticipated Achievements.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES cont.							
(b) Area covered under watersheds.		'000 hectares	(a) 120	125	41	41	41
(c) Area under land development	0810	'000 hectares.					
(d) Construction of water harvesting!			(b) 178.303	175.000	91.000	91.000	101.000
Storage structures	0820	No.					
(ii) Area covered outside the selected Watersheds by Dry Farming	0830	'000 hectares.	480	426	96	96	96
(iii) Adoption of Dry Farming Practices in and outside the selected watersheds—							
(a) Distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser drills	0840	No.	1,000	1,214	1,000	1,000	1,000
(b) Distribution of other improved agricultural implements	0850	No.	5,000	26,823	20,000	20,000	20,000
(c) Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers	0860	'000 Tonnes.	100	12	20	20	20
(d) Distribution of improved! drought resistant seeds	0870	'000 Tonnes.	150	21	30	30	30
(e) Seedlings planted under Afforestation	0880	Lakh No.	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Area covered under Social Forestry	0890	'000 hectares.	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Other measures (specify) ..	0900						
10. Land Stock Improvement—							
(i) Reclamation of Alkaline Areas	0910	'000 hectares	110	2.56	22.00	22.00	22.00
(ii) Reclamation of Saline Areas.	0920	'000 hectares.					
(iii) Development of Culturable Waste land and old fallow land for productive uses ..	0930	'000 hectares.	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Development of Flood-prone Coastal Saline Area ..	0940	'000 hectares.	..	..	..	..	..
11. Soil Conservation—							
Area Coverage—							
(i) Agricultural land	0950	'000 hectares.	2,90.00	58.303	50,000	50,000	60,000
(ii) Forests land	0960	'000 hectare.	2,90.00	58.303	50,000	50,000	60,000
(iii) Others (Specify)	0970		..	..	..	..	..
12. Cropped Area (Cumulative)—							
i) Net	0980	Cumulative.					Not available.
ii) Gross	0990	..					Not available.
(a) Works by the Department of Agriculture.							
(b) Works by the Department of Agricultural Engineering.							

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN—3

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anticipated Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)	(8)
I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont							
13. Agricultural Marketing—							
(i) Total No. of markets at mandi level	1000	No.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Regulated market	1010	No.	340	4	..	4	..
(iii) Sub-market	1020	No. (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Sub-market yards developed.	1030	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Storage—							
<i>Owned Capacity with—</i>							
(i) State Warehousing Corporation	1040	'000 Tonnes.	250.00	72.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
(ii) Co-operatives	1050	'000 Tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) State Government	1060	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products—							
(i) Milk	1070	'000 Tonnes.	3112	1980	2136	2136	2345
(ii) Eggs	1080	Million	2,000	1040	1,222	1,222	1,390
(iii) Wool	1090	Lakh Kgs.	..	32.40	..	..	..
16 Animal Husbandry Programme—							
(i) I. C. D Projects	1100	Nos. Cum	4	10	11	11	..
(ii) No of Frozen Semen (bull) stations	1110	..	2	2	..	..	..
(iii) No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen per annum	1120	In lakhs.	55.75	8.00	9.50	9.50	10.50
(iv) No. of cross-bred animals (Females).	1130	..	6.67	2.98	1.44	1.44	2.24
(v) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	1140	Nos. (Cum.)	1	2	..	..	..
(vi) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	1150	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Intensive Sheep Development projects	1160	..	2	..	..	..	..
(viii) Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing centres	1170	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
(ix) Establishment of fodder seed production farms	1180	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
(x) Veterinary hospitals	1190	..	10	57	..	..	1
(xi) Veterinary dispensaries	1200	..	100	693	10	10	10

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN-3

Serial number and Item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anticipated Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.							
17. Dairy Programmes—							
(i) Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation	1210	Numbers	1@	1@@	..	..	..
(ii) Milk product factories including Creameries in operations.	1220	Numbers	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Darry Co-operative Unions	1230	Numbers	..	..	1	1	..
18. Fisheries—							
(i) Fish Production	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Inland	1240	'000 tonnes.	210	170	175	175	180
(b) Marine	1250	'000 tonnes.	310	260	270	270	280
Total	1260	'000 tonnes	520	430	445	445	460
(ii) Mechanised boats	1270	Nos.	2,948	2,575	2,648	2,648	2,723
(iii) Deep-sea fishing vessels	1280	"	3	4	..	4	..
(iv) Fish Seed Produced—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Fry	1290	Million.	540	150	165	165	225
(b) Fingerlings	1300	"	..	..	..	..	..
(v) (a) Fish Seed Farming	1310	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Nursery area	1320	Hectares.	121	21	24	24	36
(vi) No. of Hatcheries	1330	No.	..	..	..	..	..
19. Forestry—							
(i) Plantation of quick growing species	1340	'000 hec.	84	21	15	12	15
(ii) Economic and Commercial Plantations.	1350	"	20	2	2	2	2
(iii) Social Forestry	1360	"	186	26	28	23	23
(iv) Afforestation—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Trees planted	1370	'000 Nos.	2,61,100	37,800	40,600	32,700	32,900
(b) Trees survived	1380	"	..	23,350	..	..	..
(v) Communications—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) New Roads	1390	'000 Kms.	25	4	5	5	3
(b) Improvement of existing roads	1400	'000 kms.	100	17	15	15	10
(vi) Production of some selected forest products—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Timber	1410	'000 cu.	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Fuelwood	1420	"	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Bamboo	1430	'000 Notional Tonne	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	1440	"	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	1450	"	..	..	..	..	..

*One notional tonne is equivalent to 2400 running metres of bamboo length.

@ Strengthening of Nagercoil Dairy.

@@ Chilling Centre at Valliyur in Tirunelveli District.

STATEMENT—GN—3.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Serial number and item. (1)	Code No. (2)	Unit. (3)	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets. (4)	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements. (5)	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Propose. (8)	
					Target. (6)	Anti-Achievements. (7)		
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.								
19. Forestry—cont.								
(d) Minor forest product—								
Tendu leaves	1460	'000 Standard Bags**	..	..	..	..	..
Sal Seed	1470	'000 Quintals.	..	..	..	..	..
Others—								
Kulu Gum	1480	"	..	..	..	..	..
Other Gums	1490	"	..	..	..	..	..
HARRA	1500	"	..	..	..	..	..
RURAL DEVELOPMENT—								
20. I. R. D. P.—								
(i) Beneficiaries identified ..	1510	(Lakh) Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Beneficiaries assisted ..	1520	"	18.00	2.33	Old 2.05 New 0.68	2.05 0.68	2.05 0.68	
					Total	2.73	2.73	2.73
(iii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries	1530	"	9.45	1.06 } 0.77 }	0.82	0.82	0.82	
(iv) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services and Business (I S B)	1540	"	..	..	Old 0.68 New 0.23	Old 0.68 New 0.23	Old 0.68 New 0.23
					0.91	0.91	0.91	
(v) Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	1550	Nos.	..	17,250	13,670	13,670	13,670	
(vi) Youths Self employment ..	1560	"	..	4,817	..	..	..
(vii) Scheme for strengthening of ..	1570	Wage employment.	..	5,219	..	..	..
					10,116	..	..
Administration—								
(a) No. of posts sanctioned***	1570	"	..	..	..	..	..
(b) No. of posts filled*** ..	1580	"	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Development of women and Children in Rural Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Groups organised/ strengthened	1590	"	..	..	..	..	..
21. N. R. E. P.								
(i) Employment generated ..	1600	LAKH MAN DAYS.	3,700.00	366.73	245	245	245	
(ii) Details of physical assets created (with descriptive notes indicating expenditure on different categories of assets created) ..	1610	Spill over Works. New Works	..	13,983 19,830	..	..	..
					33,813	..	..

**One standard bag is equivalent to 100 gaddies of 50 tendu leaves each.

***Furnish descriptive notes also.

STATEMENT GN

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed
					Target.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
22. DPAP—							
(i) Blocks covered	1620	Nos.	43	30	43	43	43
(ii) Minor Irrigation	1630	Area covered.	}	}	}	}	}
(iii) Soil and Water conservation	1640	'000 Ha. (Cum.)					
(iv) Afforestation	1650	"					
(v) Pasture development	1660	"					
(vi) Beneficiaries Identified	1670	Nos.					
(vii) Beneficiaries assisted	1680	Nos.					
23. Desert Development Programme (DPP)							
(i) Blocks covered	1690	Nos.					
(ii) Minor Irrigation	1700	Area covered.					
(iii) Soil and Water Conservation.	1710	'000 ha. (Cum.)					
(iv) Afforestation	1720	"					
(v) Pasture development	1730	"					
(vi) Beneficiaries Identified	1740	Nos.					
(vii) Beneficiaries assisted	1750	Nos.					
24. Land Reforms—							
(i) Ceiling of surplus land—	1760	Acres					
(a) Area declared surplus	1760	"				163070*	
(b) Area taken possession	1770	"					
(c) Area allotted	1780	"	10000	5067	3000	1498	2000
(d) Area covered by litigation in revenue courts and in civil courts.	1790	Nos.				66726**	
(c) Beneficiaries	1800	No.s.					
(ii) Consolidation of holding—							
Area consolidated	1810	Hec. (Cum.)					
(iii) Co-operation—							
(i) Short term loans	1820	Rs. Crores.	200.00	110.80	135.00	135.00	157.00
(ii) Medium term loans	1830	"	120.00£	17.35	20.00	20.00	20.00
(iii) Long term loans	1840	"	120.00£	20.37	20.00	20.00	20.00
(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers	1850	"	190.00£	61.72	70.00	70.00	82.00
(v) Agricultural produce marketed	1860	"	210.00£	117.16	125.00	125.00	135.00
(vi) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer co-operatives.	1870	"	320.00	195.00	210.00	300.00	300.00
(vii) Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operative in rural areas.	1880	"	130.00	90.00	90.00	200.00	200.00
(viii) C-operative storage	1890	lakhtonnes.	6.85	6.11	6.41	6.35	6.4
(ix) Proceeding Units—							
(a) Organised	1900	No. (Cum.)	119	108	110	108	110
(b) Installed	1910	No. (Cum.)	117	102	108	106	108

£ Seventh Five Year Plan target recommended by the W.G. of the U.P.C.

* Cumulative achievements upto 31-10-85

** As on 31-10-85.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Serial number and Item. (1)	Code No. (2)	Unit. (3)	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets. (4)	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements. (5)	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed (8)
					Target (6)	Anti-Achievement. (7)	
<i>land; Rainfed Farming—cont.</i>							
(iv) Irrigation and Flood Control.		'000 ha.					
25. <i>Minor Irrigation*</i> —							
(i) Ground Water	1920	"					
(ii) (a) Potential	1920	"	140£	28£	27.4£	27.4£	27.7£
(b) Utilisation	1936	"					
(ii) Surface ;							
(a) Potential	1940	"	7.22	2.85	3.22	3.22	
(b) Utilisation	1950	"					
26. <i>Major and Medium Irrigation</i> —							
i) Potential created	1960	"	44.60†	22.91	20.00	20.00	38.78‡
(ii) Utilisation	1970	"		16.87		15.15	
27. <i>Flood Control</i> —							
Area provided with protection ..	1980	..					
28. <i>Command Area Development Programme</i> —							
(i) Area covered by field Channel 1990		'100 ha.	219.00	42,742	41.600	41.600	51.000
(ii) Area covered by land levelling		2000					
VI. POWER—							
(i) Installed capacity	2010	MW (Cum)	5,835	3,344	3,599	3,599	4,329
ii) Electricity generated	2020	KW	19,126	13,696	14,125	13,529	15,240
(iii) Electricity sold	5030	KW f	15,151	10,695	11,038	10,550	11,059
(iv) Transmission lines(220KV and above)	2040	kms.	1,752	178	276	112	248
(v) Rural Electrification :							
(a) Villages electrified: ..	2050	Nos : (Cum)	15,735	15,700	15,709	15,709	15,717
(b) Pumpsets energised by electricity.	2060	..					
(c) Tubewells energised by electricity.	2070	..	12,33,556	10,33,556	10,73,556	10,73,556	11,13,556

* Benefits from Minor Irrigation Programme (both from ground water and surface water sources should include not only the benefits received from Public Sector outlay under the various departments such as Minor Irrigation Ground Water Development, IRDP, NREF, DPAP, DDP, EGS and Special Programme for Small and Marginal Farmers etc. but also should include the benefits derived from investment through private and institutional sources.

** Should correspond to census villages

£ Includes New and Stabilised area.

† includes Periyar-Vaigai Phase II (7.52 thousand hataree)

‡‡ includes Periyar-Vaigai Phase II (5.140 thousand hatarees)

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN.—3

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
29. Village and Small Industries—							
(i) Small Scale Industries—							
(a) Units Functioning	2080	No. '000. (cum)	30	10	8	8	16
(b) Production	2090	Rs. Lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Persons employed ..	2100	No. '000.	325	..	..	..	..
(ii) Industrial Estate/Areas—							
(a) Estate/Area functioning	2110	No. '000. (cum)	12	9	1	1	2
(b) Number of units ..	2120	Nos. '000. (cum)	642	154	67	60	428
(c) Production	2130	Rs. lakhs: (cum.)	3,265	600	200	775	850
(d) Employment	2140	No. '000 (cum)	20	4	1	5	5
(iii) Handloom Industries—							
(a) Production	2150	M. Metres (cum)	290	160	184	184	190
(b) Employment	2160	No. '000 (cum)	10.00	8.98	9.36	9.36	9.50
(iv) Powerloom Industries—							
(a) Production	2170	M. Metres cum.)	150	100	110	110	120
(b) Employment	2800	No. '000 (cum.)	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870
(v) Sericulture—							
(i) Production of raw silk	2190	'000 kgs. (cum.)	1,250	750	800	800	900
(ii) Employment	2200	No. '000 (cum.)	237	25	27	27	43
(vi) Coir Industry—							
(i) Production of Yarn	2210	'000 tonnes (cum)	3,720	3,799	660	800	1,326
(ii) Production of other items	2220	'000 tonnes (cum.)	11,845	1,973	2,765	1,800	4,936
(iii) Employment	2230	'000 tonnes (cum)	2,486	1,090	205	205	627
(vii) Handicrafts—							
(i) Production	2240	Rs. lakhs (cum.)	450.00	69.90	80.00	80.00	90.00
(ii) Employment	2250	No. '000 (cum)	2,545	400	575	575	400
(viii) Khadi and Village Industries—							
(a) Within the purview of KVIC—							
(a) production	2260	Rs. lakhs. (cum.)	Not fixed.	11745.25	11988.50	7352.21	12,600
(b) Employment	2270	No. '000 (cum.)	Not fixed.	646	678	665	50
(b) Outside the purview of KVIC							
Production	2280	Rs. lakhs (cum.)	..	..	..	..	..
Employment	2290	No. '000 (cum.)	..	38	39	40	20

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN 3.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti-Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS—cont.							
29. Village and Small Industries—cont.							
(ix) District Industries Centres—							
(a) Units registered	2300	Nos. (cum.)	125,000	60,259	25,000	25,000	50,000
(b) No. of artisans assisted ..	2310	No. '000 (cum.)	13	64	1	5	6
(c) Financial assistance obtained from financial institutions including banks	2320	Rs. lakh.	15,000	1,451	3,000	3,000	6,000
(d) Staff in position (as on date)—							
General Managers	2330	Nos.	25	14	16	17	17
Functional Managers	2340	Nos.	125	56	64	68	68
Project Managers	2350	Nos.	30	42	48	51	51
VII. TRANSPORT—							
I. 30. ROADS—							
(i) State Highways—							
(a) Surfaced	2360	Kms.(cum.)	1,852	1,852	1,852	1,852	1,852
(b) Unsurfaced	2370	Kms.(cum.)	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2380	Kms.(cum.)	1,852	1,852	1,852	1,852	1,852
(ii) Major District Roads—							
(a) Surfaced	2390	Kms.(cum.)	14,031	14,029	14,029	14,029	14,029
(b) Unsurfaced	2400	..	..	2	2	2	2
Total	2410	Kms.(cum.)	14,031	14,031	14,031	14,031	14,031
(iii) Other District Roads—							
(a) Surfaced	2420	Kms.(cum.)	32,488	21,107	21,357	21,357	29,107
(b) Unsurfaced	2430	..	..	131	131	131	131
Total	2440	..	32,488	21,238	21,488	21,488	29,238
(iv) Village Roads—							
(a) Surfaced	2450	Kms.(cum.)	28,450	35,000	35,630	35,630	28,760
(b) Unsurfaced	2460	..	66,450	61,700	62,710	62,710	63,720
(c) Total	2470	..	94,900	96,700	98,340	98,340	92,480
(v) Total Roads—							
(a) Surfaced	2480	..	76,821	71,988	72,868	72,868	73,748
(b) Unsurfaced	2490	..	66,450	61,833	63,843	62,843	63,853
(9) Total	2500	..	143,271	133,821	135,711	135,711	137,601
31. Minor Ports—							
Traffic handled (portwise) ..	2510	'000 tonnes.	5117500	549,280	695,500	253,000	870,500
32. Tourism—							
(i) International tourist arrivals.	2520	Nos.	1722780	239,640	309,610	309,610	327,080
(i) Domestic Tourist arrivals ..	2530	..	237983990	33245280	43360720	43360720	4547860
(iii) Accommodation available ..	2540	No. of beds	67,000	49,990	53,830	53,830	56,940

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENTGN

Serial number and item.	Code	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90. Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achieve- ments.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti- Achieve- ment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH.							
2550							
Estt. of District Science and Technology Centres.		No.	6	..	1	1	1
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES							
EDUCATION.							
33. Elementary Education—							
(i) Classes I—V (age group 6—11)							
(a) Total enrolment							
Boys	2560	'000	40,61	38,11	38,61	N.A.
Girls	2570	'000	34,83	32,33	32,83	N.A.
Total	2580	..	75,44	70,44	71,44	71,94
Percentage to age-group—							
Boys	2590		105.53	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2600		91.64	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	2610		98.66	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—							
Boys	2620	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2630	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	2640	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percentage to age-group—							
Boys	2650		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2660		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	2670		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(c) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes							
Boys	2680	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2690	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	2700	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percentage to age group—							
Boy	2710		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2720		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	2730		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TAGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMETNGN 3.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Target.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES							
EDUCATION—cont.							
33. Education—cont.							
(ii) Classes VI—VIII (age-group 11—14)—							
Enrolment—							
Boys	2740	'000	1,705	1,395	1,457	N.A.	15,19
Girls	2750	'000	1,239	924	987	N.A.	1,050
Total	7760	'000	2,944	2,319	2,444	2,468	25,69
Percentage to age-group—							
Boys	2770		N.A.	85.82	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2780		N.A.	58.21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	2790		N.A.	72.18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—							
Boys	2800	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2810	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	2820	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percentage to age-group -							
Boys	2830		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2840		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	2850		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—							
Boys	2860	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2870	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NA.	N.A.
Total	2880	'000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percentage of age-group—							
Boys	2890		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Girls	2900		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	2910		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
34. Secondary Education—							
(i) Classes IX—X Enrolment—							
Boys	2920	'000	642	542	562	N.A.	582
Girls	2930	'000	410	301	330	N.A.	350
Total	2940	'000	1,052	852	893	N.A.	932

DRAET ANNUAE PLAN 1986-87 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

STATEMENT—GN 3

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
IX. SOCIAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH—cont.							
34. Secondary Education.—cont.							
(ii) Classes XI—XII (General Classes)							
Enrolment—							
Boys	2950	'000	} No target is fixed.	1.58	No target is fixed.		
Girls	2960	'000		1.12			
Total	2970	'000		2.70			
35. Enrolment in Vocational Courses—							
(i) Post-elementry stage—							
Total	2980	Nos.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	V.A.
Girls	2990	„	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ii) Post-High School Stage—							
Total	3000	Nos.	No target is fixed.	62,000	No target is fixed.	N.A.	Notarget is fixed.
Girls	3010	„		21,000		N.A.	
36. Enrolment in Non-formal (Part-time/continuation) Classes—							
(i) Age-group 6—11—							
Total	3020	Nos.	7,500	12,092	4,500	4,500	3,000
Girls	3030	„	3,500	4,853	2,000	2,000	1,500
(ii) Age-group 11—14							
Total	3040	„	16,500	2,212	3,300	3,300	3,300
Girls	3050	„	11,000	1,780	2,200	2,200	1,650
37. Adult Education—							
(i) Number of participants—							
(age-group 15-35)	3060	'000	5,000	693	700	700	900
(ii) No. of Centres opened under—							
(a) Central Programme	3070	Nos.	40,500	4,800	8,100	8,100	8,100
(b) State's Programme	3080	„	1,10,600	11,500	12,100	12,100	13,000
(c) Voluntary Agencies	3090	„	23,900	1,782	2,500	2,500	4,500
(d) Other Programmes	3100	„	5,450	739	3,034	3,034	4,000
38. Teachers—							
(i) Primary Classes—I—V	3110	„	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ii) Middle Classes VI—VIII	3120	„	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(iii) Secondary Classes IX—X	3130	„	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(iv) Higher Secondary classes XI—XII	3140	„	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
39. Health and Family Welfare—							
(i) Hospitals—							
(a) Urban	3150	Nos. (Cum.)	57*	..	..	..	15*
(b) Rural	3160	„	1	..	1*	1*	..
(ii) Dispensaries—							
(a) Urban	3170	„	30*	..	1*	31*	..
(b) Rural	3180	„	40*	..	..	..	2*

*Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy only.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT P-2.

Serial number and items. (1)	Code No. (2)	Unit. (3)	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets. (4)	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements. (5)	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed. (8)
					Targets. (6)	Anti-Achievement. (7)	
IX: SOCIAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH—cont.							
39. Health and Family Welfare—cont.							
(iii) Beds—							
(a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries	3190	Nos, (Cum)	924	350	131	..	..
(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	3200	"	740	310	124	..	..
(c) Bed population ratio:	3210	No. (per 1000)	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Nurse and Doctor Ratio	3220	No. (per 3 doctors)	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Doctor Population Ratio	3230	No. (per 1000 population)	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Health Centres—							
(a) Sub-Centre	3240	Nos.(Cum.)	3,000	795	500	235	625
(b) Primary Health Centre	3250	Nos.	499	12	220	..	41
(c) Subsidiary Health Centre (new PHCs.)	3260	"	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Community Health Centres:	3270	"	184	..	2	..	120
(vii) Training of Auxillary Nurse— Mid-wives—							
(a) Institutes	3280	Nos. (Cum)	..	Nine Schools maintained			
(b) Annual Intake	3290	"	1500	1080	1080	1082	1080
(c) Annual Outturn	3300	"	4860	995	970	993	970
(viii) Control of Diseases—							
(a) T.B. Clinics	3310	"	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Leprosy control units	3320	"	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Filaria Units	3330	"	..	..	..	..	..
(d) SET Centres	3340	"	..	..	..	..	..
(e) District T.B. Centres	3350	"	..	..	..	..	..
(f) T.B. Isolation Beds	3360	"	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Cholera Combat Teams	3370	"	..	..	..	..	..
(h) STD Clinics	3380	"	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Filaria Control Units	3390	"	..	..	..	..	..
(j) National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness— Mobile Units set up	3400	"	19 Control units, 33 Night clinics.	16 Additional units 6 Night clinics	..	..	..
P.H.Cs. assisted	3410	"	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmic Department assisted	3420	"	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:							
(Other than P.H.Cs., S.H.Cs. and S.Cs.P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Rural	3430	"	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	3440	"	..	..	..	..	..

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Targets. Proposed
					Targets.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
39. Health and Family Welfare—cont.							
(x) Training and Employment of Multi-purpose workers:—		Nos. (Cum)					
(a) Districts covered ..	3450	..	3,100	..	600	600	..
(b) Trainees trained ..	3460	..	..	450	..	..	..
(c) Workers trained ..	3470	..	18,600	3,000	3,600	3,600	..
(xi) Village Health Guides Scheme:—							
(a) V.H.G.'s Selected ..	3480	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) V.H.G.'s trained ..	3490	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) V.H.G.'s working in the field ..	3500	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Number of P.H.Cs. covered	3510	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Family Welfare—							
(a) Rural Family Welfare Centres	3520	Nos. (Cum)	400	..	100	100	..
(b) District Family Welfare Bureau ..	3530	..	2	..	2	2	..
(c) City Family Welfare Centres.	3540	..	1	..	1	1	..
(d) Urban Family Welfare Centres.	3550	..	195	..	195	195	..
(e) Post Partum Centres ..	3560	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Regional Family Welfare Training Centres ..	3570	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) ANM Training Schools MPHW (F).	3580	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 ANM Training Schools MPHW (F) Training is being maintained.							
40. Sewerage and Water Supply—							
A. Urban Water Supply—							
(i) Corporation Towns—							
(a) Augmentation of Water Supply ..	3590	Mld.	525	..	..	..	..
(b) Population covered ..	3600	Lakhs.	28.38	..	..	..	..
(ii) Other Towns—							
(a) Original Schemes—							
Towns covered ..	3610	Nos.	214	7	32	11	11
Population covered ..	3620	lakhs.	27.18	1.16	6.35	1.39	2.48
(b) Augmentation Schemes—							
Towns covered ..	3610	Nos.	35	2	13	5	12
Population covered ..	3620	lakhs.	56	2.51	16.21	4.79	2.59
B. Urban Sanitation ;—							
(i) Sewerage Schemes—							
Corporation Towns (Town-wise)							
(a) Augmentation capacity ..	3650	Mld.	16	4	..	..	..
(b) Population covered ..	3660	lakhs.	16.83	8.16	..	..	..
(ii) Other Towns							
(a) Original Schemes							
Towns covered ..	3670	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered ..	3680	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT GN-3

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—contd.

Serial number and item. (1)	Code. No. (2)	Unit. (3)	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets. (4)	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achieve- ments. (5)	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed (8)
					Target. (6)	Anti- Achieve- ment. (7)	
40. Sewerage and Water Supply—cont.							
B. Urban Sanitation							
(ii) Other Towns contd.							
(b) Augmentation Schemes—							
Towns covered	3690	Nos.			Not Contemplated		
Population covered	3700	lakhs.					
(iii) Drainage Schemes—							
(a) Original Schemes—							
Towns covered	3710	Nos.	4.00	2	4	4	15
Population covered	3720	lakhs.	50	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.16
(b) Augmentation Schemes							
Towns covered	3730	Nos.					
Population covered	3740	lakhs.					
(iv) Latrines conversion Programme							
(a) Latrines covered	3750	Nos.					
(b) Towns covered	3760	Nos.					
(c) Population covered	3770	lakhs.					
(v) Urban Low Cost Sanitation							
(a) Latrines constructed	3780	Nos.					
(b) Towns covered	3790	Nos.					
(c) Population covered	3800	lakhs.					
C. Rural Water Supply—							
(i) Minimum Needs Programme (State Sector)—							
(a) Piped Water Supply—							
Villages covered	3810	Nos.	2190	75	830	830	458
Population covered	3820	lakhs.	26.73	5.30	6.01	6.01	5.50
(b) Power-Pump Tube-wells							
Villages covered	3830	Nos.	2920	N.A.	1106	11.06	610
Population covered	3840	lakhs.	35.63	N.A.	7.85	7.85	7.32
(c) Hand-pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	3850	Nos.	1825	N.A.	690	690	381
Population covered	3860	lakhs.	22.28	N.A.	4.90	4.90	4.77
(d) Sanitary Well—							
Villages covered	3870	Nos.		N.A.			
Population covered	3880	lakhs.		N.A.			
(e) Open Dug Well—							
Villages covered	3890	Nos.	365	N.A.	140	140	76
Population covered	3900	lakhs.	4.35	N.A.	1.00	1.00	0.91
(ii) Central Sector (A.R.P.) ;—							
(a) Piped Water Supply—							
Villages covered	3910	Nos.	1080	477	220	220	210
Population covered	3920	lakhs.	13.18	8.30	1.56	1.56	2.52
(b) Power-pump Tube-wells;—							
Villages covered	3930	Nos.	1440	N.A.	294	294	280
Population covered	3940	lakhs.	17.57	N.A.	2.09	2.09	3.36

N.A.—Not Available.

STATEMENT GN.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
C. Rural Water Supply—cont.							
(ii) Central Sector A. R. P.—cont.							
(c) Hand-pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	3950	Nos.	900	N.A.	183	183	175
Population covered	3960	lakhs.	10.98	N.A.	1.30	1.30	2.20
(d) Sanitary Wells—							
Villages covered	3970	Nos.	..	N.A.	..	..	..
Population covered	3980	lakhs.	..	N.A.	..	..	..
(e) Open Dug Wells—							
Villages covered	3990	Nos.	180	N.A.	37	37	35
Population covered	4000	lakhs.	2.27	N.A.	0.29	0.29	0.42
(ii) Other Rural Water Supply Programme—							
(a) Piped Water Supply—							
Villages covered	4010	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4020	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Power-pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	4030	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4040	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Hand-pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	4050	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4060	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Sanitary Wells—							
Villages covered	4070	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4080	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Open Dug Wells—							
Villages covered	4090	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4100	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Others, if any (please specify)—							
Villages covered	4110	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4120	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
D. Rural Sanitation—							
(i) Latrines constructed	4130	Nos.	1000	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	200
(ii) Villages covered	4140	Nos.	500	..	..	..	100
(iii) Population covered	4150	lakhs.	0.50	..	..	..	0.10
Housing—							
(i) Rural Housing							
Provision of House-sites-cum-Construction Scheme for rural landless workers—							
(a) Allotment of sites	4160	lakhs. Nos.	(Cumulative) 12.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	0.14
(b) Construction assistance ..	4170	..	..	..	..	..	*
(c) Village Housing Project ..	4180	..	2.00*	0.40*	0.40*	0.40*	N.A.
(ii) Urban Housing—							
(a) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	4190	..	N.A.	1,346	48	48	20

* Rs. 10,000 per house.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
41. Housing—cont.							
(ii) Urban Housing—cont.							
(b) Low Income Group Housing Scheme	4200	Nos. (Cum)	4,000	49,34	600	600	NA
(c) Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme	4210	}	2,000	8,009	200	200	NA
(d) High Income Group Housing Scheme	4220						
(e) Rental Housing Scheme.	4230	..	5,000	1,139	100	100	NA
(f) Land Aquisition ard area Development (Area developed	4240	ha. . }	85	.. . .	88	100	NA
(g) Slum Clearance	4250	Nos. }	4,000	2,600	100	512	1,250
(h) House Building Advanceto Government Servant	4260	(Cum.) }	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Police Housing	4270	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Others (Specify)	4280	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Urban Development—							
(i) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies—							
Remunerative Schemes—							
(a) Shops and Market Centres.	4290	}	200	217	157	113	44
(b) Other Remunerative Schemes	4300						
Non-Remunerative Schemes							
Construction of Roads	4310	Kms.	..	4	6	..	6
Construction of Parks	4320	Sq. Mts.	..	..	..	..	..
Beautification Scheme	4330	Nos.	64	5	5	5	5
(ii) Towns and Regional Planning—							
(a) Master Plans prepared	4340	Nos. (cumulative)	102	13	46	46	15
(b) Regional Plans prepared	4350						
(iii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP) Persons benefitted (Cumulative)							
	4360	Lakh	..	2.10	0.78	0.59	1.25
(iv) Others (specify)	4370	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Labour and Labour Welfare—							
(i) Craftsmen Training—							
(a) Number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	4380	..	8	38	2	2	2
(b) Intake capacity	4390	..	3,540	14,728	392	328	156
(c) Number of persons undergoing training	4400	..	..	15,251	392	328	156
(d) Out-turn	4410	..	..	9,700	392	..	156
(ii) Apprenticeship Training ;—							
(a) Training places located	4420	}	13,200	12,200	12,400	12,400	12,400
(b) Training places utilised	4430						
(c) Apprentices trained	4440						

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
43. Labour and Labour Welfare—cont.							
(iii) Number of Employment Exchanges	4445	Nos.	3	3	2	2	1
			cumulative.				
(iv) Labour Welfare —							
(a) Number of Labour Welfare Centres	4450	„	6	2	6	..	..
(b) Bonded Labour —							
Identified	4460	„	..	..	..	..	..
Released	4470	„	..	..	..	..	..
Rehabilitated —							
Under on-going programmes.	4480	„	..	..	..	..	..
Under the Centrally sponsored schemes of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour ..	4490	„	..	..	..	..	..
44. Welfare of Backward Classes—							
(i) Pre-matric education incentives —							
(a) Scholarships/Stipends ..	4500	} Lakh Nos.	10.08	10.03	5.66	5.66	5.66
(b) Other incentives like boarding, grants, books/stationery and uniforms	4510		2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
(c) Ashram schools	4520	Nos. (cumulative)	134	80	90	90	103
(ii) Economic Aid —							
(a) For Agriculture	4530	Number of families.	10,000	985	912	912	912
(b) For Animal Husbandry ..	4540	„	..	..	..	..	..
(c) For Cottage Industry ..	4550	Centre	18	16	16	16	16
(iii) Others —							
(a) House-sites	4560	Nos.	3,02,500	25,690	26,500	26,500	26,500
(b) Drinking Water Wells/Tanks.	4570	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Hostels —							
(a) Hostels started	4580	Nos.	300	138	61	61	86
(c) Hostel buildings constructed.	4590	Nos.	347	..	2	..	..
45. Social Welfare—							
(i) Child Welfare —							
(a) ICDS—Units	4600	No.	1,10	39	13	13	33
Beneficiaries	4610	Total lakhs (cumulative)	9.77	3.90	1.08	1.08	1.72
(b) Balwadis—Units	4620	No.	..	..	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	4630	Total (cumulative)	..	..	..	..	..
			} Scheme merged into C.M.N.M.P.				
(c) Creches Units	4640	No.	..	..	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	4650	Total (cumulative)	..	..	..	..	..

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1985-86.		Annual Plan, 1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Social Welfare—cont.</i>							
<i>(ii) Women Welfare ;—</i>							
<i>(a) Training-cum-Production Centres—Units</i>							
	4660	Number of units.	..	..	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	4670	Nos.					
<i>(b) Hostels for Working Women—</i>							
Units	4680	Number of units.	..	5	5	5	..
Beneficiaries	4690	Total (cumulative)	..	..	285	285	285
<i>(iii) Welfare of the Handicapped —</i>							
<i>(a) Programmes for the blind—</i>							
Units	4700	Nos.	2	..	2	2	..
Beneficiaries	4710	Total (cumulative)	9,00	..	25	25	50
<i>(b) Programmes for the Deaf—</i>							
Units	4720	Nos.	3	2	2	2	..
Beneficiaries	4730	Total (cumulative)	5,00	50	..	..	..
<i>(c) Programmes for the Orthopedically handicapped—</i>							
Units	4740	Nos.	2	1	1	1	..
Beneficiaries	4750	Total (cumulative)	1,25	100	100	100	..
<i>(d) Programmes for the mentally retarded—</i>							
Units	4760	Nos.	1	1	1	1	..
Beneficiaries	4770	Total (cumulative)	25	25	..	..	..
<i>(e) Scholarships (Beneficiaries).</i>							
	4780	Total (cumulative)	5,00	45	100	100	100
<i>(f) Supply of prosthetic aids</i>							
Beneficiaries	4790	Total (cumulative)	22,600	1,421	18,300	18,300	1,400
<i>(iv) Welfare of destitute and poor</i>							
<i>(a) Financial assistance to ; —</i>							
Women (Beneficiaries) ..	4800	Total (cumulative)	20,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Children (Beneficiaries) ..	4810	..	62,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
<i>(b) Old age pension (Beneficiaries)</i>							
	4820	..	..	..	..	..	..

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87—MINIMUM NEED

Serial number and items.	Code No.	Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 (Agreed Outlay)	1984-85 Actual Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Rural Electrification	01	..	..
Rural Roads	02	7,000.00	8,333.26
Elementary Education	03	9,000.00	8,877.57
Adult Education	04	1,445.00	2,555.99
Rural Health	05	5,000.00	1,900.88*
Rural Water-Supply	06	1,75,00.00	1,5000.00
<i>Rural Housing (stites-cum-Construction Scheme.)</i>			
(a) Allotment of Sites	07	} 3,500.00	2,900.00
(b) Construction assistance	08		
(c) Sub-Total	09		
Environment Improvement of Slums	10	4,000.00	1,700.90
Nutrition	11	5,38,80.00	4,7277.20
Total	12	10,13,25.00	8,1855.80

* Actual Expenditure for 1984-85 for P HC', Schemes are not available.

TAMIL NADU.

PROGRAMME OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT GN-4

1985-86.

1986-87
(Proposed)

1985-86.				1986-87 (Proposed)	
Approved Outlay.	of which Capital Content.	Anticipated Expenditure.	of which Capital Content.	Total Outlay.	of which Capital Content.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
..
8,00.00	..	6,92.47	..	7,06.27	..
12,00.00	2.85	34,26.40	4.38	35,16.79	0.26
1,28.00	..	1,83.39	..	1,97.82	..
8,40.00	2,33.68	2,31.40	84.26	4,14.47	2,05.01
24,68.00	24,68.00	31,26.00	31,26.00	30,00.00	30,00.00
3,50.00	..	3,00.00	..	3,00.00	..
5,00.00	..	1,40.00	..	200.02	..
1,03,37.00	1,00.00	6906.12	2,96.87	7009.09	1,15.58
1,66,23.00	28,04.53	15005.78	35,11.51	15344.46	33,20.85

STATE, TAMIL NADU
STATEMENT GN-5.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—M.N.P.

Head. Development.	Unit.	1979-80 level.	Seventh Five- Year Plan Target (1985-90)	Additional in the Plan/ Year.			Annual Plan 1986-87 Proposed Target.
				1984-85. Achieve- ment	1985-86. Target.	Anti- Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Rural Electrification—							
Villages electrified ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rural Roads—							
(a) Length	Kms.	3,516	2,500	478	250	250	300
(b) Total number of villages in the State/	No.	23,047	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Villages connected :							
(i) With a population of 1,500 and above	No.	1,234	1,264	250	250	250	250
(ii) with a population between 1,000-1,500 .. .. .	..	539	373	61	75	75	70
(iii) With a population below 1,000	No.	9,365	434	70	93	93	90
3. Elementary Education—							
(a) Classes I-V (age-group 6-11 years) enrolment	000's	6,228	7,544	7,044	7,144	7,194	7,244
(b) Classes VI-VIII (age-group 11-14 years) enrolment	000's	1,767	2,944	2,319	2,444	2,468	2,569
4. Adult Education.—							
(a) Number of participants (15-35 years)	No.	1,97,155	50,00,000	6,93,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	9,00,000
(b) Number of centres—							
(i) Centre	No.	3,600	40,500	4,800	8,100	8,100	8,100
(ii) State	No.	6,100	1,10,600	11,500	12,100	12,100	13,000
(iii) Voluntary Agencies ..	No.	1,751	23,900	1,782	2,500	2,500	2,500
(iv) Other programmes ..	No.	965	5,450	739	3,034	3,034	4,000
5. Rural Health							
(a) Sub-Centres	Nos.	..	2,978	..	600	600	N.A.
(b) P. H. Cs.	No.	..	264	..	33	33	N.A.
(c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.	..	186	..	..	..	..
(d) Community Health Centres	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) P.H.Cs. covered under Village Health Guides Scheme	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rural Water Supply—							
1. State Sector—							
(a) Problem villages ..	No.	142	7,300 (H)	75	1,266	1,266	1,5525 (H)
(b) Population	000's	235	8,900	530	1,049	1,049	1,850
(c) Other villages ..	No.	..	..	..	1,500	1,500	..

Serial number and item.	Unit.	1979-80 level.	Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 Target .	Annual Plan 1984-85 Achievements.	Annual Plan 1985-86.		Annual Plan-1986-87 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5. Rural Water-Supply—cont.							
1. State Sector—cont.							
(d) Population ..	000's	..	..	..	980	980	..
(e) Villages covered by—							
(i) Piped Water-Supply	No.	151	2,190	..	830	830	458
(ii) Dug Wells	No.	..	365	..	140	140	76
(iii) Hand-Pump Tube-Wells	No.	342	1,825	..	690	690	381
(iv) Power-Pump Tube-Wells ..	No.	..	2,920	..	1,106	1,106	610
(v) Others (Specify) ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Total number of schemes—							
(i) Piped Water-Supply	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Hand-pump Tube-Wells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Power-pump Tube-Wells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Dug Wells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Others (Specify) ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Sector (ARP)—							
(a) Problem Villages ...	No.	88	3,600 (H)	477	734	734	700 (H)
(b) Population	000's	146	4,400	830	471	471	850
(c) Other Villages ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Population	000's	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Villages covered by ;—							
(i) Piped Water Supply ..	No.	92-	1,080	..	220	220	210
(ii) Dug Wells	No.	..	180	..	37	37	35
(iii) Hand-pump Tube-wells	No.	210	900	..	183	183	175
(iv) Power-Pump Tube-wells	No.	..	1,440	..	294	294	280
(v) Others (Specify) ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Total number of schemes							
(i) Piped Water-Supply ..	No.	243-	3,270	..	1,050	1,050	668
(ii) Hand-Pump Tube Wells	No.	552	545	..	177	177	111
(iii) Power-pump Tube-wells	No.	..	2,725	..	873	873	556
(iv) Dug Wells	No.	..	4,360	..	1,400	1,400	890
(v) Others (Specify) ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural House-sites-cum-construction Schemes—							
Allotment of sites	No. (laks)	..	15.50	1.97	2.00	2.00	0.39
Construction assistance ..	No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
* Rs. 10,000 per hours.							

Serial number and item.	Unit.	1979-80 level.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, s 1984-85 Achieve- ments.	Annual Plan, 1985q86.		An Pl 198 Ti Pri
					Targets.	Anti- Achieve- ments.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)	
8. Nutrition—							
(a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS.							
Children 0—6	000's	..	1,146.00	260.80	139.00	N.A.	
Women	No.s	..	1,146.00	96.60	139.00	N.A.	
(b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS							
Children 0—6 years	000's	..	3,070.00	(Merged with C.M.N.M.P.)			
Women	000's	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Beneficiaries under Mid-day Meals Programmes ..	000's	..	Target not not fixed.	5,500	N.A.	5,668	Target not fi
9. Environment Improvement of Slums—							
(a) Slums covered	No.	14	..	14	57	57	
	lakhs}						
(b) Persons benefited ..	No.	..	..	1.63	0.25	0.59	