

## **8. Social Services**

### **Education and Sports**

Tamil Nadu is one of the most advanced State in the field of Education. Education is the process by which a society transmits its accumulated knowledge skills and values from generation to another. Education inculcates certain values, principles and prepares children for a harmonious social life. One of the main objectives of the Government is to provide free and quality school Education along with integrated personality development creativity and moral integrity to all children. For which, it is necessary to improve the key education related indicators like reducing the dropout rate, increasing enrolment ratio etc., and to strengthen the infrastructure facilities. The State has recorded a literacy rate of 80.33% as per 2011 Population Census in which male and female literacy are 86.81% and 73.86% respectively. The important vision Tamil Nadu 2023 proposed by the government are (a) Tamil Nadu will be India's leading State in social development and will have the highest Human Development Index (HDI) amongst all Indian states, (b) Tamil Nadu will provide the best infrastructure services in India in terms of universal access to Education with World Class Infrastructure. (c) to achieve Universal Secondary Education, increase enrolment in higher education including vocational education to over all 50% and d) setting up centres of Excellence across 11 identified areas.

### ***Elementary Education***

Elementary Education up to VIII std. is the foundation for achieving all-round and holistic development of children. Keeping this in view, the Government has been giving top priority for Universalisation of primary education. The policy for Universalisation of elementary education in Tamil Nadu has envisaged the enrolment of all children in the age group of 6-14 as reiterated in "The Right of Children to free and compulsory education (RTE)" Act, 2009.

With the notification of the Right to Education (RTE) Rules in November 2011, the State has taken a very important step forward in ensuring education for

all children in the age group of 6 to 14. The most notable feature of the notified rules is that it has now been made mandatory that all schools, irrespective of whether they are Government or Private, must admit students from their neighbourhood belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections to the extent of 25% of the strength at the entry stage. It is our endeavour to ensure that all children between 6-14 years of age who have been left out of the school system are enrolled in schools by the end of the academic year 2012-2013, so that the State achieves 100% enrollment level.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is an educational mission to achieve Universal Elementary Education (UEE) and has been operational since 2001-2002 as centrally sponsored scheme. The present fund sharing pattern is 65:35 (Centre: State). SSA has become significant with the Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 which provides for free and compulsory Education to all Children in the age group of six to fourteen years. Under this scheme, efforts are made to improve quality of education, basic infrastructure facilities in schools and capacity building of teachers as a part of human resource development and to make elementary education more effective. A sum of ₹ 498.24 crore has been provided for school infrastructure during 2011-2012. School Management Committees (SMC) was constituted under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and an amount of ₹ 27.07 crore is also provided in the Annual Plan 2011-2012. There are 61.653 'out of school' children and all of them will be enrolled this year through an intensive campaign.

The State has been implementing an innovative method called Activity Based Learning (ABL) from 2001 in all the Primary schools. ABL is a child centered and task based method that focuses on curiosity, creativity, collaboration and self-confidence. Simplified Active Learning Methodology (SALM) from 2010 in V classes Active Learning Methodology (ALM) is being implemented in VI, VII and VIII classes in all schools, in which students themselves engage in self-study, group study, mind mapping, presentation and discussion and their teacher playing the role of a facilitator.

The Net Enrolment Rates (NER) and Completion Rates (CR) have increased, Repetition Rate (RR) and Dropout Rate (DR) have dropped very much due to successful implementation of SSA and innovative method of learnings (ABL, SALM & ALM). Net Enrolment Rate has increased to 99.60% in the primary and 98.84% in the upper primary during the year 2010-11. Completion Rate reached 97.36% and 93.35% for primary and upper primary respectively. Repetition Rate and Dropout rate under primary decreased to 1.65% and 1.00% respectively. The same is 4.85% and 1.79% in respect of upper primary.

During the period 2007-2012, 31,057 additional classrooms, 13,555 toilets and 6,293 drinking water facilities have been provided to schools.

### ***Welfare Schemes***

**Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme** covering 41,65,272 children, No cost Supply of text books covering all children studying in Standard I to VIII in Government and Government Aided Schools including self financing sections in aided schools and recognized self financing institutions adopting the State syllabus. Under this scheme 42,89,334 students are being benefited. The Government will also commence from 2012-2013, the scheme for supply of a pair of footwear without cost to all school children from Standard I to Standard X. This scheme will benefit 81 lakh children. A sum of ₹ 100 crore has been allocated for this scheme in the Budget Estimates. No cost supply of Uniforms to the students enrolled in the noon meal scheme will be given 2 sets of uniform for the current academic year 2011-2012 and 4 sets of uniform from the academic year 2012-13. 41,65,272 students are being benefited in this scheme. No cost bus pass are being given to students from Standard I to VIII to enable them to access schools easy. In this scheme 133652 Primary and Middle School students are being benefited.

In order to make the learning process easy and child friendly, special educational kits will be provided to students during 2012-2013. Under this scheme, school bags will be given to students from Standard I to XII, geometry

boxes to students from Standard VI to X, colour pencils to students from Standard I to V and atlases to students from Standard VI to X. An amount of ₹ 136.50 crore has been provided in this Budget for this purpose. With all the above items being supplied to the students without cost, the only other item left out is note books. We propose to provide note books also without cost to all the students from Standard I to X in Government and Government aided schools from the coming academic year. A sum of ₹ 150 crore has been provided for this purpose.

Financial assistance for students bereft of parental support is a scheme meant for the students whose bread winning parent, father or mother, dies in an accident or is permanently incapacitated. The Government is keen to ensure that the School Children's education is not affected under these dire circumstances. The students studying in standard I to VIII of Government / Government Aided schools will get ₹ 50,000/-. This amount will be deposited in the name of the student in Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation. The interest amount will be spent on the educational needs of the child. So far 600 students have been benefited at a cost of ₹ 3 crore since introduction of the scheme in 2005.

### ***Secondary Education***

The main aim of Secondary Education is to inculcate knowledge, scientific outlook, talents and skills to face the challenges in life. The Higher Secondary Education offers both General and Vocational Education and enables the students to transit from the schools to higher education and their future life. To improve the quality of secondary education and provide universal access to secondary education, the centrally sponsored scheme called Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been introduced. This scheme envisages that all secondary school, students of the age group 14-18 years would be in schools by 2017 and all secondary school completing children will have access to higher secondary classes by 2020. Expenditure sharing pattern for this scheme will be in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and State. A sum of ₹ 2137.76 crore is the allocation for the year 2011-12. During the Twelfth Five

Year Plan period, the sharing pattern will be 50:50. Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 aims to achieve universal secondary education and more than 50% enrolment in higher education (comprising of vocational and college education). The skills pyramid for Tamil Nadu (indicating the requirement of jobs over the next 11 years in the categories of highly skilled, formally skilled and semi-skilled).

The infrastructure facilities such as construction of Additional classrooms, science laboratories, toilets, drinking water and compound wall are proposed to be developed in 236 Government Higher Secondary schools under the NABARD (XI) scheme with an outlay of ₹ 263 crore. As an incentive to continue their education, higher secondary students are provided uniform, bus pass and bicycles without cost.

All the +1 and +2 students in Government and Government aided schools will be given no cost Laptop computers. Under the scheme for improving facilities for teaching science, science laboratories and necessary equipments are provided to needy high and higher secondary schools.

To reduce the dropout level further, Government has decided to give a special monetary incentive to all the students studying in 10th standard to 12th standard in Government and Government aided schools. An incentive of ₹ 1,500, ₹ 1,500 and ₹ 2,000 will be given to the students in 10th, +1 and +2 levels respectively. This amount will be kept in the name of the students as a fixed deposit in public sector finance companies like Power Finance Corporation and disbursed in cash when the students complete schooling. This is expected to benefit 24,94,649 students annually with a total outlay of ₹ 394.04 crore.

As a pilot project, 5 Government schools are proposed to conduct smart classes by the Government with an allocation of ₹ 1.25 crore and it is proposed to supply audiovisual equipments to 12000 schools with a provision of ₹ 42 crore.

## ***Higher Education***

### *Collegiate Education/ Legal Education*

At present (2011-12), there are 1,323 Colleges (62 Government Colleges, 7 Government Colleges of Education, 162 Government Aided Colleges, 24 University Constituent Colleges and 1068 Self Financing Colleges in the State. In these colleges, about 3.32 lakh students are pursuing their studies. There are seven Government Law Colleges in the State. At present, both Government and Aided College students are getting free education for under Graduate courses. In respect of PG courses, students studying in Government Arts Colleges are getting free education. Post-graduate girl students studying in Arts and Science colleges in Aided Colleges and belonging to poor and middle class families irrespective of the community, whose parent's annual income is less than ₹ 50,000, are given free education under EVR Nagammai scheme. Starting new degree courses in government colleges and other development works are also undertaken. The targeted GER in Higher Education by 2025 is 25%. Vision, 2023, under its Education and Skills mission aims to establish a robust human resources pipeline by the increasing the enrolment in higher education (including Vocational education) to cover 50%. Skill and train 20 million people with focus on employability.

A number of initiatives have been taken by the State to provide world-class higher education and to make it accessible to all. Eleven Arts and Science colleges have been opened in a short span of time. New courses are being started in 34 Government colleges. Our efforts to transform our Universities into institutions of international standards and making them centres of excellence in higher studies and hubs of research and innovation will continue. These universities will also be encouraged to work closely with industry for facilitating such innovations. The establishment of a new engineering college at Bodinayakkanur in Theni District; an Indian Institute of Information Technology, and a National Law School in Srirangam are under progress.

Initiatives have been taken by our Hon'ble Chief Minister to place Tamil Nadu at the top of all other States in terms of highly skilled human resources. A massive programme of distributing laptop computers without cost to all college students and +2 students studying in Government and Government aided institutions during 2011-12 and this scheme will be continued in 2012-2013. This initiative of the Government will ensure the rapid spread of IT skills among the younger generation in the State.

### ***Tamil Development***

For the promotion of the Tamil Language and to preserve the cultural heritage of Tamil, the State has uploaded 1,472 Nationalized books of eminent Tamil Scholars in the website of the Tamil Virtual University to preserve and promote their literacy works and the pension for aged Tamil Scholars has been doubled from ₹ 1,000/- to ₹ 2,000/-per month.

As already announced, this Government has sanctioned ₹ 1.30 crore additionally to the Tamil University for taking up various research and other works. Government has announced two more awards viz., Kapilar Award and U Ve SA Award to be given to eminent Tamil Scholars and the Tamil Thai Award to be presented to Tamil organisations in India, which are rendering yeoman service for the development of the Tamil language.

### ***Plan Outlay for 2012-13***

For the General Education sector including Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education and Tamil Development, an outlay of Rs. 2867.75 crore is approved for 2012-13. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 118.49 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes. 286775

### ***Technical Education***

The availability of technical labour force attracts investments in manufacturing, Information Technology and other sectors, which creates employment opportunities. The State has the largest intake capacity in the Country in Engineering and Polytechnic Education. The technical institutions in

Tamil Nadu have shown outstanding performance in the industry, both in India and abroad. Tamil Nadu will be known as the innovation hub and knowledge capital of India, on the strength of world class institution in education including Technical education, Vocational education and skill development. Establish and strengthen ten or more centres of excellence in Tamil Nadu these would essentially be world class organisations that are at the cutting edge in their respective domains. Setting up an innovation fund that rewards innovations by students and academic institutions.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken efforts to formulate new policies and promote developments in the field of Technical Education both at Degree and Diploma levels for the welfare of poor and rural students. Owing to this, as on 2011-2012, out of 525 Engineering Colleges functioning in Tamil Nadu, there are 6 Government Engineering Colleges, 3 Government-Aided Engineering Colleges, 18 Constituent Colleges of Anna University and 498 Self-Financing Engineering Colleges offering various Under Graduate Programmes with a total intake capacity of 2,26,034 seats and (admitted during 2011-2012 was 1,61,154). Besides this, out of 446 Polytechnic Colleges, there are 30 Government Polytechnic Colleges, 37 Government-Aided Polytechnic Colleges, 379 Self Financing Polytechnic colleges, 15 HMCT, 1 Film & TV Institute and 1 Regional Labour Institute offering various Diploma programmes with a total intake capacity of 1,72,507 seats and (admitted during 2011-2012 was 1,21,831).

The unviable Anna Universities of Technology, which were created in various places by the previous Government, have again been brought under a single entity, making Anna University the largest Technical University in the Country. The State has embarked on a massive programme to scale up the computing skills of the students through distribution of no cost laptop computers.

### ***Plan outlay for 2012-13***

An outlay of ₹ 30.27 crore is approved for Technical Education for the Annual Plan 2012-13. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 106.61 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes.



## ***Sports and Youth Services***

National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Tamil Nadu Bharat Scouts and Guides promote qualities and ideals of selfless service, community service and provide leadership among the youth.

Youth Welfare and Sports activities, in which the State has great potential are sought to be promoted vigorously by creating quality Infrastructure and dedicated coaching. Attention will continue to be focused on tapping young talents from rural and urban areas thereby creating opportunities for development of talent and pursuit of excellence.

In the **19<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Youth Games** held at New Delhi from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> October 2010, Tamil Nadu Sports persons secured one Gold Medal, 2 Silver Medals and 6 Bronze Medal. In the **16<sup>th</sup> Asian Games** 2010 held at Guangzhou, China from 12-11-2010 to 27-11-2010, Tamil Nadu Sports Persons secured 1 Gold Medal and 9 Bronze Medals. In the **34<sup>th</sup> National Games** held at Jharkhand from 12<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> February 2011, Tamil Nadu Sports Persons secured 15 Gold Medals, 12 Silver Medals and 29 Bronze Medals.

**Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT)** is the apex body for Sports in Tamil Nadu, and implements all the policy decisions on sports and youth welfare activities of the State. 16 Specialized Academies, 12 Sports Schools. Talent Development Centres, Coaching Centres, Champions Development Schemes etc., have been formulated by SDAT for the Talent Identification and development schemes for Development of Sports. There are 52 Regular Coaches and 79 Contract coaches for the standard coaching of various sports on demand and need. SDAT conducting monthly competitions, School levels, State Games at Panchayat Union, District and State level. Scholarships, Awards, Pension schemes and Incentives have been instituted for Outstanding Sports persons. There are four Youth Hostels are functioning under SDAT.

This Government is committed to providing good sports infrastructure in all districts. The Government has already substantially increased all the award

amounts, incentives and training stipends to encourage our youth to take up sports. This Government has already accorded sanction for the establishment of a Centre of Excellence in Chennai at a cost of ₹ 1.00 crore; sports hostels in five districts at a cost of ₹ 3.00 crore; multi purpose indoor stadia in five districts at a cost of ₹ 7.50 crore; a synthetic athletic track at Trichy at a cost of ₹ 6.00 crore; and a synthetic hockey turf at Madurai at a cost of ₹ 6.00 crore. These works will commence soon.

### ***Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University***

Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University serves as an institution to higher learning in physical Education and sports education. It is the first of its kind in India. It is an affiliating University, exclusively for Physical Education and Sports. 23 regular courses and 41 Distance Education Courses are offered in this University on various disciplines. 11 Colleges are affiliated to this University by offering B.P.E, B.P.Ed., M.P.Ed. and M.Phil courses.

### ***Plan Outlay for 2012-13***

The outlay approved for Sports and Youth Services for the Annual Plan is ₹ 17.92 crore. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 19.26 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes.

## **Medical and Public Health**

Tamil Nadu is committed to building a healthy society not only by making available quality medicare facilities available and accessible to the people but also by focusing on preventive health care and adoption of healthy life styles. Based on vital health indicators, Tamil Nadu is a front runner among the various States of India. The State is fast emerging as a good public health model for the rest of the country, especially for maternal and child care. 99.8% of all deliveries in the State are conducted in institutions by qualified and trained personnel. 24 hours delivery care service in the PHCs, upgradation of existing PHCs to a 30 bedded hospital with modern equipments in each block, provision of CEmONC services in the Govt. Hospitals, birth companion programme and maternal death audit have been responsible for the consistent excellent performance of Tamil Nadu in this field. Tamil Nadu has also achieved considerable success in combating communicable diseases like polio, leprosy and tuberculosis. There is also significant progress in eradicating HIV/AIDS.

## **Vision 2023**

The Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 sets the plan for infrastructure development for the State to reach the desired outcomes by 2023. It envisages Tamil Nadu to become not only the numero uno State in India in terms of social indicators, but also reach the levels attained by developed countries in human development. The key infrastructure development in the Healthcare sector is in the area of providing universal access to healthcare for all citizens. Some of the key initiatives proposed are:

1. Increase the capacity of primary and secondary healthcare network involving increasing the bed strength, addition of laboratory, radiology and dietary infrastructure of the hospitals,
2. 15 new medical colleges will be established attached to district hospitals and the 17 existing medical colleges cum district hospitals will be upgraded to international standards,

3. Two Medi-cities will be created in the State with a mission to serve the medical tourism industry covering investment in hospital facilities, education facilities, logistics and hospitality services,
4. Trauma, ambulatory and disaster management care facilities will be undertaken along the major transport network of the State and laboratory chains cum collections centres and radiology chains will be established across the State.
5. Electronic medical records management and hospital management system will be implemented in all district and Taluk hospitals.

### ***Medical Education***

The strengthening of the Teaching Institutions and their attached hospitals in terms of additional infrastructure, provision of modern medical equipments and strengthening of diagnostic facilities have been the priority areas. There are 45 Medical Institutions in the Government sector which are offering medical and para medical education including nursing. The medical colleges of the State not only provide the manpower required for running the health system in the State but the hospitals attached to these colleges serve as the centres for providing tertiary care to the public. During the Eleventh plan period, three new Government Medical Colleges were opened at Dharmapuri, Villupuram and Thiruvarur.

### ***Medical and Rural Health Services***

The Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services administers and provides the health care services viz., (i) Primary and secondary level inpatient and outpatient care for the public under the basic specialities such as Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, E.N.T, Orthopaedics, Psychiatry and Dental Services, (ii) Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neo Natal Care Services (CEmONC) for pregnant women and newborns, (iii) Family Welfare Services and (iv) Accident and Emergency Services through the grid of 30 District Head Quarters Hospitals, 155 Taluk

Hospitals, 76 Non-Taluk Hospitals, 11 Dispensaries, 10 Mobile Medical Unit's, 7 Women and Children Hospitals, 2 T.B. Hospitals/Sanatorium, 2 T.B. Clinics and 7 Leprosy Hospitals/Centers. National programmes including those for the control of blindness, tuberculosis (TB) and leprosy are also implemented by this department. The Director of Medical and Rural Health Services is the State Appropriate Authority for the implementation of Transplantation of Human Organ Act 1994 and the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994.

The Tamil Nadu State Illness Society is rendering financial assistance for undergoing certain life saving surgeries to the population below the poverty line. The financial assistance involves provision of: Revolving fund to the Government Medical College hospitals for purchase of consumables and Revolving fund for disbursing amount to specified and accepted surgeries performed at 71 accredited private hospitals.

### ***Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy***

In order to ensure that the public get the benefits of both the ISM and Modern Medicine and that these two systems complement each other in such a way as to deliver the best treatment to the patients, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been following the policy of co-location of ISM wings in the Government Hospitals and large Primary Health Centres. The aim of the Government is to make alternative treatment facilities available to the public, thus providing an opportunity to the patients to choose the system according to their wish. At present ISM practitioners are available in 30 District Hospitals, 231 Taluk and Non Taluk Hospitals and 954 PHCs. Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country where there are Medical Colleges in all the five disciplines of the Indian systems of Medicine. It is significant to note that Government itself has established at least one college in each discipline.

### ***Public Health and Preventive Medicine***

Tamil Nadu has emerged as a pioneering State in providing public health care to the people. Primary Health Care services are provided through a network

of 1612 Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 8706 Health Sub Centres (HSC). Outreach services for the people living in remote areas are provided through 385 Mobile Medical Units. Through the PHC network, major programmes such as the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, National Rural Health Mission supported programmes, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme, National Immunisation Programme, National Family Welfare Programme, National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme, National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme, Non Communicable Diseases Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, School Health Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme and the Tobacco Control Programme are implemented.

Impact of various public health interventions carried out by this directorate is reflected in the vital indicators such as the birth rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Total Fertility Rate, control of communicable diseases and elimination of vaccine preventable diseases.

Financial assistance under **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme** is given to the pregnant women for improving their nutrition and health status. An amount of ₹ 12,000/- is given under the scheme in three installments which are based on completion of ante natal care, delivery in a government institution and completion of the basic immunization of the infant. The scheme is expected to have major benefits in the area of women and child health.

In order to achieve the objective of universal health care to the people of Tamil Nadu, the Government have issued orders for implementation of **The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme**. Under this scheme, persons with income ceiling limit below ₹ 72,000/-per annum are eligible to avail this insurance scheme. While the sum assured is ₹ 1/-lakh per year per family along with a provision to pay upto ₹ 1.5 lakh per year per family for certain specified procedures, the scheme will cover 1016 life saving procedures. The scheme not only includes life saving procedures, but also essential medical procedures, diagnostics and follow up procedures to ensure comprehensive care

to the people. Government hospitals will also be encouraged to participate fully under this scheme. The scheme was launched on 11.01.2012.

As a new initiative and in order to provide health care services at the doorstep of remote and far flung areas of the State, a new scheme “**Hospital on Wheels**” has been launched in all 385 blocks. The existing Mobile Medical Units have been strengthened with additional manpower and lab facilities and the medical team will visit remote villages based on a fixed tour programme.

Promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls will go a long way to reduce the risk of infection and infertility among women in future. The State has proposed to distribute the napkins free of cost to girls in the rural areas through the schools and anganwadis. Over 41 lakh adolescent girls in 10-19 age group in rural areas will be benefited. This is a path breaking scheme as Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country to take up implementation for the entire State using State funds.

Though there has been significant improvements in the health care delivery in the rural areas of our state, it is a matter of concern that the under privileged population in the urban areas, especially in the urban slums and small urban towns are unserved and under served. To correct this imbalance, 135 Urban Primary Health Centres are being set up in uncovered small urban towns and will function under the administrative control of the Public Health department. These PHCs will provide services to the entire urban population in their catchment areas.

The Director of Drugs Control Department was formed with the main objective of enforcement of certain Central Acts for regulating Manufacturing, Distribution and Sale of Drugs and Cosmetics in the State. This Department is responsible for the surveillance and eradication of spurious drugs, adulterated drugs and drugs of non standard quality. The Director is also the licensing authority for Blood Banks in Tamil Nadu and issues license to the Blood Bank after getting approval from Central License Approving Authority, New Delhi.

### ***Family Welfare***

The main objective of the Directorate of Family Welfare is to stabilize the population growth as well as to improve the maternal and child health status thereby reducing the vital indicators such as the IMR and MMR. Today, Tamil Nadu is considered as a model State for the other States in the country in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. As the State has made commendable progress in reducing the birth rate, the focus has shifted from a "Target-based approach" to a "Community based approach" where importance is given to meeting the unmet needs for family planning services and improving maternal and child health. As per the State HMIS 2010-11, the Maternal Mortality Ratio in Tamil Nadu is 79 per 100000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rate is 24 per 1000 live births as per SRS 2010. The Family Welfare Programme in the rural areas is implemented through the medical and para medical staff working in the Primary Health Centres. Operation Theatres in the Primary Health Centres are functioning and providing family welfare surgeries to the rural eligible couples. The Family Welfare programme is implemented in the urban areas through the post partum centres, Urban Health Posts and Urban family welfare centres functioning in the State. Non Governmental Organisations and certain Approved Nursing Homes in the State are also offering the Family Welfare services to the needy people.

### ***State Health Society***

The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care delivery system and improve the quality of life of the citizens. The Mission aims at increasing public expenditure on health and reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure. The other features of the Mission include optimization of health manpower through multi skilling and capacity building and induction of management and financial personnel into the health system. Decentralization and district management of health programmes as well as community participation and ownership of assets are part of the Missions strategies to improve the efficiency and accountability of health service delivery. The Mission



also attempts to build convergence with the other determinants of good health viz, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. It lays emphasis on mainstreaming the Indian Systems of Medicine to facilitate health care.

The State has been providing a wide range of Reproductive and Child Health Services including institutional delivery, emergency obstetric care, safe abortions, family planning services and adolescent health services in the rural areas as well as the small urban towns. There has also been a thrust towards increasing the utilization of Primary Health Centres through improving the atmosphere and services in these centres. It is expected that these efforts will result in a significant and sustained fall in the major indicators, viz. MMR and IMR. One of the remarkable achievements has been the manifold increase in the number of the deliveries conducted in the PHCs. This has been made possible by the introduction of 24 x 7 hour services in every PHC by posting 3 staff nurses for rendering round the clock duty. The confidence that trained personnel are always available in the PHCs has increased not only the number of deliveries but also the daily OP attendance and IP attendance.

With the support of NRHM, the neonatal care and referral services in the State are being strengthened by establishing Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU) in the districts in phased manner. The provision of such NICU in each district will enhance newborn care services, with a focused attention for reduction of IMR in the State. During 2012-13, Twenty Primary Health Centres will be upgraded in blocks, which do not have an upgraded Primary Health Centre.

Under NRHM, it is proposed to strengthen the inputs for school health under the Modified School Health Programme (MSHP), which has now been expanded to cover the entire State. The MSHP consists of additional inputs which include introduction of health education subjects in Classes 6th to 8th, formation of school health clubs, improved school health cards and school first aid kits. The programme also provides for mobility support and hiring of medical personnel if there are vacancies at the PHC level, as well as biannual deworming of all students upto Class X.

Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project is being implemented from January 2005. The project period is for a total of 8 years ending September 2013. The Phase I of the project was implemented from 2005-2010 and phase II is being implemented from 2010 – 2013. The total project cost for the Phase I was ₹ 597.15 crore. For phase II it is ₹ 627.72 crore. The World Bank loan covers 90 % of the total project cost and the rest is borne by Government of Tamil Nadu. The objective of the Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project is to significantly improve the effectiveness of the public health care system in Tamil Nadu through (i) Improved service delivery especially for the poor and tribal groups (ii) Addressing key health challenges including Non-Communicable Diseases like cervical cancer Cardio Vascular Diseases (iii) Improved management and quality of care at hospitals and (iv) Enhanced efficiency in public sector.

A screening programme to identify the breast and cervical cancer is being implemented under TNHSP. Women aged above 30 years in rural Tamil Nadu will be screened under this programme. The main objectives of the programme are to spread the awareness regarding the risk of breast and cervical cancer, to detect and treat early asymptomatic and undiagnosed cases, to prevent complications through prompt treatment.

As new initiatives, during 2012-2013, the infrastructure for operation theatres in district and medical college hospitals will be improved. To ensure provision of adequate diagnostic facilities, diagnostic equipment will be provided and MRI equipment will be provided in 5 Medical Colleges through Public Private Partnership. The Burns Centre in Kilpauk Medical College Hospital will be upgraded as a Centre of Excellence. Vaccine production in King Institute will be revived, besides creating a tissue bank. Considering the increasing need for specialized cancer care, Regional Cancer Centres will be established at the Government Rajaji Hospital in Madurai and the Coimbatore Medical College Hospital. These Cancer Centres will address the needs of cancer patients in the southern and western regions of the State. A new programme to screen the high risk population for oral cancer and to diagnose it at an early stage will also be launched.

### ***Tamil Nadu AIDS Control Society (TANSACS)***

The Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society was set up under the control of Health Department to implement strategies for HIV / AIDS prevention and control in the State. As a result of effective programme management, the HIV / AIDS prevalence rate in Tamil Nadu has decreased. The programmes of TANSACS can be classified as (i) Programmes to prevent infection, (ii) Treatment services, (iii) Care and support and (4) Surveillance, monitoring and training activities

### ***Plan Outlay for 2012-13***

The outlay approved for Medical and Public Health for 2012-13 is ₹ 1935.99 crore. In addition to this, the central assistance for this sector will be in the order of ₹ 507.47 crore.

## **Social Welfare**

### ***Women's Welfare***

A good index of social development is the place of women in society and the priority accorded to women's welfare and empowerment in the development policy of the State. Women empowerment has remained at the heart of development agenda of Tamil Nadu. The various schemes and programs, which were initiated for empowering women and girl children address, both their practical and strategic gender needs.

As a measure of financial support to poor parents to perform the marriage of their daughters, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing various Marriage Assistance Schemes. In yet another path breaking initiative, the Government has given relief to poor families from the burden of buying gold for making "Thirumangalyam" for the marriage ceremony of their daughters. The grant of 4 grams of 22 carat gold coin, in addition to the financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/- for Marriage Schemes will relieve the financial distress of lakhs of poor families with daughters to be given in marriage. The financial assistance has been increased to ₹ 50,000/- in respect of Graduates / Diploma holders. The daughters of poor parents and of poor widows, orphan girls, widows (for their remarriage) and inter-caste married couples will be benefitted under the marriage assistance schemes.

The Government is running service homes, so that the women could live in a secured environment with an opportunity to pursue their education and also acquire other skills like Teacher training etc. to enhance their livelihoods. Working Women's Hostel run by the Government provide safe, secure and affordable accommodation. Women from rural areas in the low income groups are benefitted. Under the schemes run by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women, SHGs and Federation formation has achieved a peak and now ready to take off for more challenging roles in both economic and social spheres.

The project " Pudhu Vaazhvu" is being implemented in 16 districts with a total outlay of ₹ 717 crore, benefitting 5.8 lakh households up to September 2012. Now with additional funding, the Project has expanded its operations to 10 more districts for a period of 3 years till September 2014 with an outlay of ₹ 950 crore. The objective of the Project are to empower the poorest of poor, the marginalized and the differently abled and to promote sustainable livelihoods for them. The project develops Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and strengthens them, enhances the skills and capacities of the poor, promotes transparent governance and social accountability, thereby reinforcing a strong voice for rural poor, especially women in community decision making and in shaping developmental endeavours.

The Government is providing financial assistance to transgender for undertaking income generating activities. This is yet another initiative that will have a life changing impact on one of the most vulnerable sections of society. The Government has allocated ₹ 1 crore to the Transgender Welfare Board to carry out various welfare activities for the socio economic development of the transgenders. In 2012-13 also another ₹ 1 crore will be given as grant to the Transgender Welfare Board.

### ***Child Welfare***

The welfare, protection and development of children is crucial to the creation of a generation of healthy and productive citizens. Special attention is required on the issues relating to girl children who are vulnerable to the socio economic environment in which they grow.

The Cradle Baby Scheme was directed against the scourge of female infanticide. It has had proven success, which is evidenced by the improvement in the Child Sex Ratio of the State as a whole and in respect of the districts in which the scheme was introduced. Now, the scheme has been expanded to the districts of Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai.

The Girl Child Protection Scheme is an unique scheme which encourages education amongst girl children, preventing female infanticide as well as

promoting the small family norm. Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 50,000/- is deposited in the name of girl child for the families having only one girl child and ₹ 25,000/- is deposited for families having two girl children only. An annual incentive of ₹ 1800/- is given to the girl child on completion of the 5th year of deposit and upto the 20th year of deposit for her educational purposes. The maturity value is payable to the girl child only if the girl child studies upto the 10th Standard and has appeared for the Public Examination. The fixed deposits under the scheme are maintained with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, in a specially designed cumulative interest payment scheme.

There are 22 Non-Governmental Adoption Agencies functioning in Tamil Nadu in the field of in-country adoption. Among them, 9 agencies have been recognized by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), New Delhi to handle inter-country adoption also. Apart from the Cradle Baby Scheme, through various other sources like child line, police, general public, hospitals, direct surrender by biological parents etc., babies are enrolled under adoption scheme. As per CARA guidelines, these babies are given under adoption through relevant Acts.

In order to mainstream the destitute and orphan children and to bring them up as good citizens of the nation, the Government of Tamil Nadu is running 27 children homes throughout the State. In these Children Homes, food, shelter, clothing, education and health care are provided free of cost and they are brought up in a safe and nurturing environment for their all-round growth. Education is imparted to the children in the premises of Children Homes from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> standard. Thereafter, they are sent to nearby schools run by Government or Local Bodies for higher studies. In order to equip the children to be self-sufficient and self-reliant, vocational training courses are also conducted in the Children Homes.

### ***Child Protection***

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer State in providing institutional care and protection to the children, particularly, those who have fallen in conflict with law.

Equal importance has been attached to the protection and well-being of women in moral danger. These objectives are met through the effective implementation of two important legislations namely, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Under the various provisions of these Acts, the Department of Social Defence is running a number of institutions viz, Children Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes, After Care Organizations, Vigilance / Protective Homes etc.

### ***Welfare of the Aged***

The safety, security and economic independence of the aged in Tamil Nadu is one of the prime concerns of this Government. The monthly pension under various Social Security Pension Schemes rose from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1000/-. This has come as a big boon to elderly persons.

At present 93 old age homes / day care centres are run by the Department of Social Welfare through Non-Governmental Organizations covering 62 blocks. Similarly, there are 27 child care homes run by the Government and 173 child care homes run by Non- Governmental Organization covering 90 blocks.

Another revolutionary scheme is that of establishing an Integrated Complex of Special Homes catering to both aged persons and destitute children. This scheme opens up a new opportunity of social interaction between two emotionally deprived groups in society – the deserted aged and destitute children.

The Department of Social Welfare will establish Integrated Complex of Special Homes for both aged persons and destitute children in each block of the State. During 2011-12, 64 such homes are being established. The home for differently abled elderly persons will also be part of this Integrated Special Home. This unique scheme will be implemented with the help of reputed Non-Governmental Organizations and Corporate Houses as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.

### ***Social Security Pension Schemes***

The Government of Tamil Nadu implements Social Security Pension Schemes by providing monthly pension to various vulnerable sections of the population such as Aged persons, Differently Abled persons, Widows, Destitute Agricultural Labourers, Destitute / Deserted Wives and Unmarried, Poor Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above.

The inflationary trends in the economy has caused erosion of the real value of the money earned, affecting most, the vulnerable sections of the population specially those receiving Social Security Pensions. The monthly pension under various Social Security Pension Schemes has been enhanced from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1000/-. This has given substantial relief to these vulnerable sections of the society. 26.41 lakh persons are benefited from the various social security pensions as on March 2012.

For the beneficiaries under the Social Security Net, the distribution is also being streamlined through direct transfer to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries, thereby plugging the leakages. The pilot project for disbursing the social security pension through bank accounts is already implemented in three taluks. This will be extended to all villages with a population of above 2,000 by June 2012. The accounts can be accessed by the beneficiaries only through tamper-proof biometric smart cards. In the next phase, all other villages and urban areas will be covered.

Vision 2023 of the Tamil Nadu Government envisages that the vulnerable and disadvantaged sections will be extended protection by the State and will be equipped to take advantage of the benefits of the economic growth. It resolves that by 2023 nobody in Tamil Nadu will be left behind.



## **Welfare of the Differently Abled**

Tamil Nadu has always been a pioneer in the implementation of welfare schemes for all sections of socially disadvantaged groups. Government aims to provide comprehensive welfare services, which include provisions of special education, vocational training, job placement, and assistance for self employment, free supply of aids and appliances with the ultimate objective of making differently abled persons self-reliant and economically independent.

Special education is provided to the differently abled children in special schools. The Government amended the development control rules to ensure provision of a barrier free environment. The Government is committed to ensure 3 percent reservation in employment for differently abled persons. Early Intervention centres are created for (i) children with hearing impairment, (ii) mentally retarded children, (iii) Visually impaired children. State Level Sports Meet is conducted to showcase their skills and abilities in various fields of Arts and Sports. Financial assistance is given to the reputed NGOs for maintaining special institutions for mentally retarded. Financial assistance is also given for the normal persons marrying blind, deaf and orthopaedically disabled. A separate welfare board for differently abled has been formed to provide assistance for the disabled and also to implement social security scheme for them. The Government has also taken concerted action to provide a barrier free environment for them.

The Government has enhanced the monthly maintenance allowance for severely mentally challenged persons from ₹ 500 to ₹ 1000. To benefit more people it is proposed to reduce the percentage of disability for eligibility of mentally challenged persons for maintenance allowance from 60 per cent to 45 per cent. Families with atleast one member suffering from disability will be included under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Programme irrespective of income limit.

The main aim of the scheme " Vazhi kattum Thittam for the Differently Abled" is to provide community based rehabilitation to Differently Abled Persons.

This scheme is implemented in all the 32 districts through NGOs'. In each gram panchayat one Welfare Worker is appointed. In other areas, one Welfare Worker is appointed for every 6000 normal population. One Welfare Organizer is appointed for every one lakh normal population. The role of the Welfare Worker and the Welfare organizer is to create awareness, identification, assessment and to provide rehabilitation service to the Differently Abled Persons.

***Plan Outlay for 2012-13***

The outlay approved for Women's Welfare, Child Welfare and Welfare of the Differently Abled, Disabled and the Aged under the Social Welfare sector for 2012-13 is ₹ 4123.05 crore. In addition to this, the central assistance for this sector will be in the order of ₹ 26.16 crore.

## **Nutrition**

Nutritional status of the population has a vital role in overall socio economic development of the country. The State have already implemented well formulated plans and programmes for providing food security, ensuring the health and improving the nutritional status of its citizens, especially children under six years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. There have been significant improvements in the overall nutritional and health status of the population in Tamil Nadu. The percentage of nutritionally normal children has improved from 55.70% in 2001 to 65.37% in July 2011, moderate children had reduced from 7.49% in 2001 to 1.28% in July 2011 and severe malnutrition has been reduced from 0.21% in 2001 to 0.02% in July 2011. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down from 49 in 2001 to 24 in 2010 (SRS) per 1,000 live births.

The Government have organised many nutritional and educational schemes successfully viz., Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS) and Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP) in the State for providing proper nutritional care and treatment during the early childhood as it lays the foundation for a healthy and productive life.

### ***Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)***

The children in the age group of 6-36 months and 37-60 months, pregnant women and lactating mothers, adolescent girls and old age pensioners are the beneficiaries of the scheme.

### **Objectives**

The main objectives are as follows:

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- To lay the foundation for proper; psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition.

- To enhance the capacity of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
- Ensure Tamil Nadu attains the status of “Malnutrition Free State”
- Promote the life cycle approach to health and nutrition.

At present, there are 49,499 Anganwadi centres and 4,940 Mini Anganwadi Centres. Totally 54,439 Centres are functioning in Tamil Nadu covering 25,67,846 children in the age group of 6-60 months, AN/PN Mother & Old Age Pensioner. Due to the opening of these centers, the beneficiaries need not walk more than one kilometer to avail the ICDS services. Pregnant and lactating mothers from several sections of the society are provided with nutritious food, besides health education in Child Centres.

In this context, to reduce the cooking time, to provide healthy food without Nutritious loss and smokeless atmosphere for the Children in the Anganwadi Centres, so far, 9940 Anganwadi Centres have been modernized and 3232 centres are to be modernised.

### ***Nutritious Meal***

Children in the age group of 2 to 15 years are benefited through schools/ICDS Centres which are providing nutritious meal every day to improve the nutritional status. Further the children of 1 to 2 years are provided with boiled egg once in a week and children/students in the age group of 2 to 15 years are benefited by providing three eggs per week and banana to the children who do not take egg under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP).

### ***Pre School Education***

Pre-school education is given at the Child Centres through non-formal and play-way methods. Two types of preschool kits are provided (Kit-A (0-3 yrs) and Kit-B (3-6 yrs) in alternate years) at the rate of ₹ 1000/- for main centre and ₹ 250/- for mini centre. Apart from this, a one time grant of ₹ 1000/- is sanctioned to new Child Centres to procure play materials.

## **Health Care**

Through convergence with the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, various programmes such as immunization, health awareness programme and referral services are being provided to the pregnant women and lactating mothers and children below 5 years, with the Medicine Kits to every Child Centre to take care of the common ailments among children.

Convergence of services with allied departments and social mobilisation will be given more priority. Training contributes for capacity building for field (ICDS) functionaries and ensures quality in service delivery. The backlog of Job and Refresher Training to all the field functionaries and need based innovative training is being organized every year as approved by the Government of India.

Information Education and Communication (IEC) is an important in-built component in ICDS. The objective of the IEC activities are to create awareness and build-up image of ICDS programme, stimulate demand for ICDS services, affect and sustain behavioural and attitudinal changes in child caring, nutrition and health behaviour, and muster and sustain community participation. The ultimate objective of IEC is to bring about positive behavioral change in health and nutritional practices among individuals, family and community and thereby facilitate reduction of malnutrition in the State.

The **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RESEAG) – SABLA** was launched by the Government of India on 19.11.2010 for the betterment of Adolescent Girls (11-18 years) by providing supplementary nutritions and vocational training. This scheme has been introduced in Tamil Nadu as a pilot project in 139 blocks in 9 districts viz., Chennai, Thiruvannamalai, Ramnad, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Kanyakumari, Cuddalore and Trichy. SABLA aims at empowering adolescent girls of 11-18 years age group by improving their Nutritional and Health status, upgradation of home skills, life skills and vocational skill. The adolescent girls will be equipped with information on health and family welfare, self hygiene and family hygiene, guidance on existing public services etc. This SABLA scheme replaces the existing Kishori Sakthi

Yojana (KSY) and Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). This scheme is being implemented from (Feb'2011-2011-12) and around 3.96 lakhs adolescent girls have been identified to be benefitted. It is likely to be extended to all the districts in future. Under the supplementary Nutrition Component of the scheme, 130 gms of weaning food is provided to the adolescent girls for 300 days in a year at the rate of ₹ 5/-day per beneficiary.

**Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP)** is being implemented in the State from 1982 onwards. The scheme has been extended to school students of 10-15 years of age, old age pensioners and pregnant women. PTMGRNMP was launched with the noble objectives of reducing the school drop out rates, increasing literacy rates, eradicate malnutrition and reduce the incidence of micronutrient deficiencies. The Government have provided one boiled egg to all children in the age group of 1 to 2 years on wednesday every week along with weaning food. 15.09.2010 onwards, five boiled eggs are provided in a week along with nutritious food, taking into consideration the present day protein and calorific needs of the children. The Government is also supplying banana to the children who do not take egg.

At present 42,886 Child Welfare Centres, 40,105 School Centres in rural areas and 2,781 Centres in urban areas are functioning in Tamil Nadu covering 54,80,340 children (including National Child Labour Project Centres). To combat mal-nutrition, nutritious meal is cooked at the centre and served hot to the children during the lunch time and each student is expected to derive 475.75 calories of energy and 15.34 grams of protein per day. In order to control and prevent iron deficiency / Anemia, iodised salt is used in the preparation of meals. With a view to eradicate the disease of Goiter, Iron and Iodine enriched salt is used.

**National Programme of Mid-day Meals in Schools (NP-MDMS)** was launched on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995 as a centrally sponsored scheme. The objective is to boost "Universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary

classes. Under this scheme, Government of India is supplying the entire quantity of quality rice required for the children studying in I to V Std @ 100g and children studying in VI to VIII Std. @ 150g. per child/per day of food grains for 220 school days in a year. The GOI provides cooking cost at ₹ 2.17 per child per school day (I to V) and ₹ 3.25 per child per school day. The GOI have fixed the calorific value at 450 calories and 12g of protein and 700 calories and 20g of protein for the students studying in I to V Std. and VI to VIII Std. respectively.

***Plan Outlay for 2012-13***

The outlay approved for the Nutrition sector for 2012-13 is ₹ 605.52 crore. In addition to this, the central assistance for this sector will be in the order of ₹ 507.76 crore.

## **Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

The emphasis in the successive Five Year Plans has been to improve the quality of disadvantaged groups of people in the society. Several steps have been taken up for framing appropriate policies and formulating many progressive schemes for achieving the objective of ensuring the speedy socio-economic development of the SCs and STs.

### ***Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare***

According to the 2001 Census, against the State's total population of 6.24 crores, the population of Adi-dravidars is 1.19 crores constituting 19% and that of Scheduled Tribes is 0.07 crores constituting 1.04%. Nearly 70% of the Scheduled Castes and 85% of Scheduled Tribes are living in the rural areas. In the whole country, Tamil Nadu stands in the 6<sup>th</sup> place among the States having the highest percentage of Adi Dravidar population. The literacy level of the SCs/STs is 63.2% and 41.5% respectively, which is much lower, compared to the State overall literacy level of 73.5%. The sex ratio among the SCs is 999/1000 and STs is 977/1000, which is much higher than the general sex ratio 933/1000 of the State. The pass percentage in X std. in ADTW Schools has improved from 77% (2006-07) to 85% (2010-11) and XII Std. from 65% (2006-07) to 81% (2010-11). Socially disadvantaged groups SCs/STs need a constant special focus for their socio economic development.

The major ameliorative activities are educational development, economic development, housing, Special Component Plan programmes and Tribal Sub-Plan programmes. The Directorate of Adi-Dravidar Welfare and Tribal Welfare are concentrating all the programmes and the schemes implemented for the benefit of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. TAHDCO is a State Government undertaking, constituted for promoting the economic development of SCs/ STs.

### ***Education***

Education is a basic prerequisite for the empowerment of SCs/STs. Nearly 70% of the total allocation has been utilised on educational advancement.



At present 1081 Adi Dravidar Welfare (ADW) Schools and 294 Tribal Welfare Schools and 2 Ekalavya Model residential schools are run by this department. Totally, 1,75,456 and 37,640 children are studying in ADW and Government Tribal Residential Schools respectively. Efforts are being made to arrest the school drop-out rates and improve the enrolment and retention rates through provision of scholarships, incentives to girl students, basic infrastructure facilities to schools / hostels, upgradation of schools, construction of additional class rooms and lab buildings. The State also bestows attention for improving the communication skills of students especially in English and providing computers to facilitate e-learning.

Under the scheme of Educational Concession and Higher Education Special Scholarship 7.30 lakh students are covered. Under special incentive scheme, a sum of ₹ 50/- and ₹ 100/- are provided to students studying III to V std. and VI std. respectively. 67,413 girl children studying in III to VI Std. are being covered during 2011-12 (upto 15.1.2012). Further, 25 new hostels are proposed to be constructed during 2012-13. The Government had enhanced the feeding charges for hostel students from ₹ 450/- to ₹ 650/- per month for school students and ₹ 550/- to ₹ 750/- per month for college students. The Chief Minister's Merit Award of ₹ 1500/- per annum is given to students who secure high marks in +2 examination to continue their higher studies. 2005 SC/ST students are benefitted every year. Under the supply of Free Bicycles, 92,653 girl students and 78,019 boy students are covered. Two sets (per student/per year) of free uniform are given every year to all students studying in Std. I to XII in AD&TW schools. Under the scheme of educational assistance to meritorious Adi Dravidar/ Tribal Welfare students to study in reputed schools, nearly 600 students will be benefitted during 2012-13.

As a new initiative, the Government proposed to extend the post matric scholarship to the students of Adi-Dravidar/Tribal communities studying in free and paid seats of recognized self financing institutions.

The Government is constructing own Hostel buildings for all Adi Dravidar welfare student hostels which are running in private buildings and Upgradation of infrastructure facilities also being taken up.

### ***Economic Development***

Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Limited (TAHDCO) undertakes a wide spectrum of economic development schemes. The main activities of TAHDCO includes (i) implementing economic development schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in the State, (ii) providing skill development training to youth belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converted to Christianity for employment/ self employment and (iii) undertaking construction activities entrusted by the Government.

The Government proposed to launch a Comprehensive Tribal Development Programme in 2012-13. This programme will focus on (i) strengthening educational infrastructure in tribal areas, (ii) improving housing, road and other basic infrastructure in tribal hamlets, (iii) providing livelihood support through encouraging income generating activities, (iv) implementing programmes to enhance the employability of tribal youth and revitalization of local area multi purpose societies. It will also try to achieve convergence with other existing infrastructure and poverty eradication programmes.

### ***Housing and Other Activities***

Free House Site pattas are issued to the houseless Adi Dravidar and Tribal families. The Government is also allocating funds for providing burial grounds and pathways to burial grounds to Adi Dravidar habitations and for other basic infrastructure facilities. 12100 housesite pattas are proposed to be issued and 62 drinking water works and construction of 12 Community Halls are proposed to be taken up during the year 2012-13.

### ***Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan***

The Government desires to improve the status of the Adi-Dravidar and Tribals through various welfare Schemes under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) implemented since 1980-81 and 1976-77

respectively. The basic objective of both these Sub-Plans is to channelise the flow of Plan outlays and benefits from the general sectors for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms. The Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department has been designated as the Nodal Department and the Secretary to the Government is the Nodal Officer for formulation and implementation of SCSP and TSP at State level. There are 21 Sectoral Departments, which are implementing the schemes under SCSP and TSP for the development of Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes. The allocation under SCSP for 2012-13 will be increased to an all time high amount of ₹ 6108.60 crore, constituting 21.82% of the Annual Plan outlay. The Tribal Sub Plan allocation will be ₹ 349.31 crore constituting 1.25% of the Annual Plan outlay.

## **Welfare of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities**

A major proportion of the population in Tamil Nadu belongs to other Backward Classes viz., Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. Various welfare programmes have been implemented for the educational, economic upliftment and social advancement, integration of these socially and economically disadvantaged groups of BCs, MBCs and DNCs. Reservation of posts in Government services and for admission in educational institutions at all levels also ameliorates the poor living conditions of these classes of people. The State has separate Directorates for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities and Minorities Welfare and also separate Commission for Minorities and Backward Classes. Tamil Nadu Backward classes Economic Development Corporation Ltd., (TABCEDCO), provides loans to the individuals, groups, and societies belonging to the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities at subsidized interest rate for their economic upliftment. TABCEDCO is also acting as a State-channelising agency for National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

For the educational advancement, social emancipation and economic upliftment of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified Communities and Minorities, various initiatives have been undertaken and these may be grouped under Educational, Economic Development and Housing and other activities.

### *Education*

At present, 285 Kallar Reclamation Schools with students strength of 39,554 are functioning in the districts of Madurai, Theni and Dindigul where the population of this community is predominant. Kallar schools have been improved to bring them on par with the general schools. The pass percentage in X std. has improved from 78.60% (2006-07) to 84% (2010-11) and XII Std. from 78.60% (2006-07) to 83% (2010-11). Computer Training is also imparted to the students studying in high schools and higher secondary schools. Cash prizes have been

awarded to students studying in these schools to score high marks in 10th and 12th Std. Free textbooks and note books are also provided to these students.

Provision of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, stipends and rewards are being given to 5.27 lakh students to promote higher education among BCs, MBCs and DNCs, to reduce dropouts. Free education and free bicycles are being given to 4.34 lakh students (Girls & Boys) belonging to BC, MBC and DNC studying in XI and XII Std. Educational assistance is being given to 600 meritorious students belonging to BC/Minorities, MBC/DNC studying in reputed schools. Uniforms (2 sets-per student/per year) are supplied to the students from 4th to 10th Std. 1238 hostels are functioning in the State under the control of BC, MBC/DNC and Minorities to benefit 74,302 students.

Government had enhanced the feeding charges for the inmates of hostels for Backward Classes / Most Backward Classes / Denotified Communities from ₹ 450/- per month to ₹ 650/- per month for school students and ₹ 550/- per month to ₹ 750/- per month for college students. Action has been taken to construct own building for all the 148 hostels functioning in the rental building.

### *Economic Development*

Under Economic Development, 3100 sewing machines and 6230 iron boxes are proposed to be distributed to the poor people belonging to BCs, MBCs and DNCs during 2012-13. Job-oriented training courses are also imparted to BC, MBC & DNC youths to enable them to start income generating activities either through wage employment or self-employment elsewhere in the State. Special training is being given for the students of BCs, MBCs and DNCs to appear for Indian Civil services Examination. All the above schemes will be continued during the year 2012-13.

### *Housing and Other Activities*

House sites and other infrastructural facilities are being provided to families belonging to below poverty line.

***Plan Outlay for 2012-13***

The outlay approved for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for 2012-13 is ₹ 900.13 crore. In addition to this, the central assistance for this sector will be in the order of ₹ 284.91 crore.

## **Labour Welfare and Employment Services**

The Labour policy of the Government are maintenance of cordial labour-management relations, strict enforcement of labour laws to ensure better working and living conditions of labour, social security, human rights and employment. The State has a special focus on 'Labour Welfare' and in particular the unorganized sector. To ensure their welfare, the Government have constituted separate welfare Boards for various employments in unorganized sector. The Tamil Nadu Government has established various Organized and Unorganized Welfare Boards. Of these, 17 unorganized welfare boards are functioning in the State. The objective of Tamil Nadu's skill development vision is to confer basic skills to the persons at the bottom of the pyramid, numbering approximately 10 million as on date and increasing by about 0.8 million each year for the next 11 years. In addition to this, about 5 million people who are already in the workforce would be subject to re-skilling (upgrading of skills). These "minimal" skills would be aimed at making the concerned persons suitable for the large number of entry-level jobs in various sectors and industries that will open up as the economy grows at high rates. The job openings in the middle layer of the pyramid are meant for persons with formal education, including vocational and/or college education, while in the highest layer, the openings are targeted towards specialists and experts. This vision also envisages training and skilling 20 million persons over the next 11 years.

## ***Child Labour***

The children below the age or 14 years should be prohibited from all forms of employments. Further, the children between 14-18 years of age should also be prohibited from hazardous employments. Children engaged in the hazardous sectors and employments will be identified, rescued and rehabilitated. A migrant labour cell has been recently constituted under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Labour. The cell could build data and temporary identity cards based on migrant worker households in the State and also special ID cards

to all migrant children in age group of 0-5 & 6-14 to access nutrition, health care and education.

### ***National Child Labour Project (NCLP)***

National Child Labour Project is functioning in 16 Districts viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Dindugul, Dharmapuri, Erode, Krishnagiri, Kancheepuram, Namakkal, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Tiruvallur, Trichy, Tiruvannamalai, Salem, Vellore and Virudhunagar Districts. 13,079 rescued child labourers have been enrolled in 374 special schools during 2011-12. 97,705 children have been so far enrolled in the NCLP Special Schools since the time of inception of the NCLP. 77,427 Children have been mainstreamed into formal schools from the time of inception of NCLP.

**Unemployment Assistance Scheme** is being implemented in the State to the unemployed youth who remain on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for over five years. Unemployment Assistance is granted at the rate of ₹ 150/-, ₹ 200/- and ₹ 300/- per month in the case of SSLC, Higher Secondary passed candidates and for Graduates/ Postgraduates for a continuous period of three years or till they complete the age of 45 years in the case of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe and 40 years in the case of others subject to certain conditions that they remain on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for over five years. Unemployment allowance to unemployed physically handicapped/ Hearing impaired/ mentally retarded registered in employment exchange is also given separately. A sum of ₹ 304.44 crore has been disbursed from 2006 to 2011.

### ***Employment Services***

The employment exchanges have been computerized. The renewal and registration are now done through online which was introduced in the year 2010 through a new portal for the employment exchanges in Tamil Nadu. As on 30-09-2011, 73.52 lakh candidates are waiting on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu. There are 37 Employment exchanges including 5 special offices are functioning for the job seekers in the State. As



employment exchanges attract a large number of youth, job seekers and employers, this Government will establish 37 district level Private Sector Placement Assistance cells in all 32 districts during the year 2012-2013.

To ensure the effectiveness of the Skill Development Mission, and to make unemployed youth employable by imparting suitable skill training, the State has decided to integrate various skill building programmes implemented by different departments. It brings in a centralized system of selecting and monitoring skill upgradation courses and institutions besides tracking the trainees till they get employed. The Tamil Nadu State Skill Development Mission Society under the guidance of the State Skill Development Mission is being functioning as a nodal agency for this purpose. This would ensure a common standard framework of programmes and fee structures, which the beneficiary departments can utilize without any overlapping or duplication of efforts or wastage of resources. The unemployed skilled youth were placed in private industries and a few were motivated to take self-employment too.

In spite of the rapid economic development creating a huge demand for skilled labour, there is widespread unemployment and under-employment among the educated youth of the State. The reason for this is that many of our educated youth with good technical qualifications are found wanting in soft skills and vocational skills, which makes them unemployable in the private sector. An analysis of the skill-need gap of Tamil Nadu for the next 15 years indicates that about two crore persons are to be skilled afresh or reskilled. The Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission which is currently being implemented through a society, will be reorganized as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with participation from the private sector as well. We have set apart ₹ 75 crore in the year 2012-2013 for providing such skill training through different departments.

### ***Employment Training***

There are 62 Government ITIs, 654 Private ITIs, and 987 Industrial Schools functioning in the State. 30 Government Industrial Training Institutes have been upgraded through Public - Private Partnership (PPP) scheme from the

year 2007. Fashion Technology, Spinning Technician, Textile Mechatronics and Marine Engine Fitter trades were started in ITIs.

Under the scheme of **Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence**, main thrust is given to provide appropriate infrastructure, equipment, updated syllabi and introduction of new trades. This scheme will cater to the skill requirement of the industries in the particular areas by organizing multi skilled courses on modular pattern. The expenditure is shared between Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. In Tamil Nadu, so far, 22 Government ITIs have been upgraded into Centres of Excellence. There is high demand in the industries for successful trainees. 100% placement recorded in all the ITIs.

#### ***Upgradations of ITIs under PPP Scheme***

A total of 32 Government ITIs are taken up for upgradation under Government of India schemes with an interest free loan of ₹ 2.5 crore to each Government ITI repayable after 10 years. An Institute Management Committee (IMC) headed by an Industry Partner as Chairperson and ITI Principal as Member Secretary has been formed. IMC draws up an Institute Development Plan and according to that the money is spent on Civil Works, FDP, Tools and Machines etc.

In order to alleviate the sufferings of the families of the workers who died or were injured due to accidents, **Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme** is being implemented. Under **Accident Relief Scheme**, a sum of ₹ 15,000/- is granted to the families of artisans in villages including workers engaged in 44 categories of notified employment who die while they are on their job. Under **Distress Relief Scheme** a sum of ₹ 10,000/- is given as grant by the Government of India, to the households below the poverty line, on the death of the primary breadwinner. During 2012-13, 11,374 persons were benefited.

### ***Chief Inspector of factories***

There are 38,601 registered factories employing 15,10,367 workers as on 30-06-2011. The number of factories is likely to increase further. Hence the effective functioning of Factories Act by the Chief Inspector of Factories, in almost all the sphere of activities the following schemes are proposed, Creation of Special Machinery for enforcement of Sec 85(1) of Factories Act 1948, Setting up of R & D Training centre for Industrial Safety and Occupational Health, Safety Training and Enforcement for the Building and other Construction Workers, Implementation of e-Governance etc.,

### ***Plan Outlay for 2012-13***

A sum of ₹ 145.68 crore is approved for Labour Welfare and Employment Services sector for the Annual Plan 2012-13. In addition to that, an amount of ₹ 11.04 crore will flow to this sector from centrally sponsored Schemes.

## **Urban Development, Housing and Water Supply**

As per the 2011 Census, the Tamil Nadu is most Urbanised State with its urban population 48.45 percent. There are 10 Corporations, 150 Municipalities and 559 Town Panchayats in the State. Rapid urbanisation has created huge challenges as well as opportunities. Quick expansion of the cities, necessitated the improvement of the basic amenities like Housing, Water Supply, Sewerage, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management (SWM), Roads and storm water drains, Street lights etc., In order to reap the benefits of the economic opportunity by all the sections of the society, sustainable infrastructure development and targeted poverty reduction in the urban areas are necessary.

As more population will inevitably live within urbanized conglomerations, with densification of villages, sprouting of peri-urban centres around large towns, and also migration of people into towns, the quality of their lives and livelihoods will be affected by the infrastructure of State's urban conglomerations. The infrastructure of State's present towns is unsatisfactory. Water, sewage, sanitation, roads, and housing are woefully inadequate for their inhabitants. The worst affected are the poor in the towns. Considering the high incidence of urban poverty, a comprehensive programme will be launched to deal with it in the current financial year, as it did not get adequate attention in the past. As more urban conglomerations form and grow without adequate infrastructure, the problems will only become worse. Therefore, Tamil Nadu's Urban Agenda must get much more attention.

As per the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 document, Tamil Nadu will provide the best infrastructure services in India in terms of universal access in Housing, Water & Sanitation, Energy, Transportation, Irrigation, Connectivity, Healthcare, and Education. Tamil Nadu has already created the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board, which will be the nodal agency for the Infrastructure Development and shall steer specific high impact projects on a Mission mode. It will launch a comprehensive capacity building program to strengthen key line agencies and departments that are responsible for delivering infrastructure in various areas. Specifically, high priority would be accorded to : (a) Provision of

universal housing for all sections of society while making Tamil Nadu slum-free, (b) 24 hour water supply, (c) Achieve energy and water security while enabling broad band access and E-governance services to all its residents and (d) Seamless and affordable connectivity and transportation within the State and with rest of India and the World. Under Urban infrastructure sectoral investment plans will be prepared for urban transportation, water and waste water management , solid waste management, housing including low income housing etc., The project identified are (a) Chennai City Development , (b) Urban Development for rest of Tamil Nadu (c) Development of 10 world class cities and (d) Housing including housing for Economically Weaker Sections. The facilities proposed to be provided under these projects are, providing 24/7 water supply, sanitation including tertiary treatment of sewerage, solid waste management, projects to ensure open defecation free and garbage free environment.

### ***Departments / Agencies involved***

The various agencies which deal with Urban Development in the State either directly or through the Urban Local Bodies are : (a) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA), (b) Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities/ Commissioner of Municipal Administration; (c) Town Panchayats / Directorate of Town Panchayat (d) Directorate of Town and Country Planning; (e) Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board; (f) Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, and the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, and the Director of Public Health also play crucial roles in the sector as part of their overall responsibilities in the State.

### ***Urban Development***

#### ***Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)***

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority was formed in 1974 for comprehensive planning to tackle the Metropolitan problems of Chennai. The CMDA prepared the first Master Plan and played a major role in the planning and development of the Metropolitan area through the line departments /agencies.

The second Master Plan prepared by the CMDA has come into force since 2.09.2008. To implement the second Master Plan six sector wise committees have been formed to prioritize the policies, strategies and the action plans to advise the Departments / Agencies on their implementation. The Second Master Plan envisages the conservation of Heritage buildings / Precincts in the Metropolitan area. In CMDA, Detailed Development Plans for 57 planning units, which are micro level plans prepared for land use regulation and development of an area have been prepared.

The Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan envisages ambitious projects viz., Improvement of micro and macro storm water drainage networks, Solid waste management, construction of Railway over bridges and under bridges, conservation of Heritage buildings, Basic Services etc., which are being implemented under JNNURM.

A comprehensive urban transportation project to meet the challenges posed by rapid growth of Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) was undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) with the World Bank (WB) assistance, under Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project III (TNUDP-III). The five-year project is under implementation since October 2005. As per the restructured programme, the project will come to an end by March, 2012.

The Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase-I and Phase II from Chennai Beach to Velachery Station covering a distance of 19.72 Km., has been functioning. MRTS Phase II Extension from Velachery to St. Thomas Mount covering a distance of 5 Km. has been approved to complete a rail loop with the Chennai Beach-Tambaram Sub-urban line to implement it as a material modification to the on-going MRTS Phase II project adopting the cost sharing formula of 2:1 ratio between Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India respectively. The project sanctioned in January 2008 and is expected to be completed by December 2013.

The Metro Rail Project has been taken up for implementation during the Eleventh Plan period. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), 'The Chennai Metro Rail

Limited' (CMRL) was launched in order to implement the project. The Government of Tamil Nadu had approved the two initial corridors viz., the Corridor-1 with a length of 23.1 kms from Washermanpet to Airport and Corridor-II with a length of 22.0 kms from Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount. Tentatively, Phase-1 of the project is programmed for completion during the financial year 2014-2015. The Government of India accorded administrative approval in February 2009 for implementing the project at an estimated completion cost of ₹ 14,600 crore on joint ownership basis between the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu, by conversion of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) already formed into a Joint Venture Company. The Central Government consented to contribute 15% of the project cost as equity and 5% as subordinate debt. The State Government agreed to contribute 15% as equity and 5.78% as subordinate debt. The balance 59.22% will be financed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as loan assistance in accordance with guidelines of the Government of India for such external assistance funding.

#### *Municipalities and Corporations*

Considering the importance of urban infrastructure, Government has introduced two new special programmes during 2011-12 viz., "Chennai Mega City Development Mission" for Chennai and its sub urban areas with an outlay of ₹ 500.00 crore, and the "Integrated Urban Development Mission" for all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats with a sum of ₹ 750.00 crore. In order to achieve the objectives of the Mission, preliminary works have been initiated to identify projects on priority and to tap additional financial resources from the Central Government and the External Funding Agencies. It is hoped the Missions will ultimately achieve the objective of developing urban areas into sustainable cities and ensure equitable benefits to all the sections of the society. To continue these Missions for the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 750.00 has been proposed for "Integrated Urban Development Mission" and ₹ 500.00 crore for "Chennai Mega City Development Mission".

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) calls for an integrated approach to bring the infrastructure development in the mission cities and their suburbs. In Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore are the Mission Cities.

The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is being implemented in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), other than those which are covered under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UI&G). The components for assistance under the scheme includes, all core urban infrastructure development projects such as Water supply, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management, Construction and improvement of drains/ Storm Water Drains, Construction/ Upgradation of roads, improvement of Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis, Development of heritage areas, Preservation of water bodies etc.,

Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Government of India, for the Mission period (2005-2012) has sanctioned 51 projects for Tamil Nadu for construction of 91318 housing units and 3189 infrastructure works at a total project cost of ₹ 2327.33 crore involving central assistance of ₹ 1032.80 crore. The Project is implemented through (a) Municipal Administration Department, (b) Town Panchayats Department, (c) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, and (d) Corporation of Chennai. So far ₹ 1157.11 crore has been released to the implementing agencies and an amount of ₹ 884.90 crore has been spent. To implement the project effectively, one Programme Management Unit (PMU) for the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration and 10 Project Implementation Units (PIU's) for the different implementing agencies have been established. For the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 210.29 crore has been proposed for BSUP and ₹ 52.57 crore for BSUP(SCP) respectively.

The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is implemented in the Urban Local Bodies other than those which are covered under the Sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (JnNURM). Under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP),



housing and infrastructural facilities are provided to the slum dwellers. 84 Projects for the construction of 37,588 dwelling Units and 1981 infrastructure work at a total cost ₹ 515.88 crore have been sanctioned. The Project is implemented through (a) Municipal Administration Department,(b)Town Panchayats Department and (c) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. So far ₹ 367.31 crore has been released to the implementing agencies and an amount of ₹ 294.39 crore has been spent.

As the Solid Waste Management is an obligatory function of the Civic Local Bodies, special emphasis on implementation of the “Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000” is being undertaken. Under the JnNURM, Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Projects are under implementation in Coimbatore and Madurai Corporations, Namakkal Municipality and for Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipalities at Venkatamangalam at a total cost of ₹ 218.59 crore. It is the policy of the Government to improve and upgrade the landfill facilities in the Urban Local Bodies and also to take up Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to propagate the segregation and collection of solid waste at source. The Government will soon announce an Integrated Solid Waste Management Policy.

The Government’s mission is to eradicate the practice of open defecation in urban areas by the year 2015. A project with a cost of ₹ 198.26 crore has been formulated for the construction of Public toilets, repairs of toilets and providing water supply and electricity. This project will be continued during 2012-2013 also with an outlay of ₹ 50.00 crore. A massive awareness campaign will also be launched to educate the people regarding the hazards of Open Defecation

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a unified Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched on 01.12.1997 as a mark of 50th year of Indian Independence with the funding pattern of Central and State subsidy in the ratio of 75:25. This scheme is the convergence of all the erstwhile Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes viz., Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Prime Minister's

Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) and Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP). The amount allotted by the Government of India for the Financial Year 2011-12 is ₹ 63.46 crore and Government of Tamil Nadu (State Share) is ₹ 21.15 crore. The outlay proposed for 2012-13 is ₹ 88.84 crore (₹ 66.63 crore GOI share and ₹ 22.21 crore state share). The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been, comprehensively revamped with effect from 01.04.2009.

During 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 2.55 crore has been proposed for the construction of Office buildings in Corporations. Further, an amount of ₹ 3.03 crore has been proposed for assistance to Municipalities for infrastructure development. An amount of ₹ 92.80 crore has been proposed as grants to Municipal Corporations as per the recommendation of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. Considering the poor infrastructure in the Madurai city, an amount of ₹ 250.00 crore has been proposed for taking up special development programmes. An amount of ₹ 3.00 crore has been proposed for the purchase of machineries to Chennai Corporation for the road works. An amount of ₹ 150.00 crore has been proposed for Urban Poverty Alleviation Mission in Corporations and Municipalities.

Project formulation, conceptualization, financing and implementation are all challenges with regard to urbanisation. Tamil Nadu has met these challenges through innovative means including the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF). The Vision of TNUDF is “To be a sustainable financial intermediary to enhance the flow of private capital to the urban sector in the State of Tamil Nadu and to facilitate urban local bodies to become capable and sustainable organizations, sensitive to stake holders in providing the highest quality of urban services.” The Mission of TNUDF is “To contribute to improvement in urban quality of life in Tamil Nadu by facilitating efficient urban infrastructure asset creation and provision of urban services through innovative project development, independent appraisal and sustainable financing.”

*Externally Aided projects*

In order to provide basic facilities to urban local bodies, Externally Aided projects has also been implanted with financial assistance from external assistance. The major projects implemented are (1) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Assisted Projects, (2) KfW Assisted Projects and (3) Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project – III (TNUDP-III). During the year 2012-2013, the total budget outlay for Externally Aided Projects will be ₹ 418.54 crore.

### *Town Panchayats*

There are 529 town panchayats in the State. The town panchayats take up projects relating to water supply, street lights, solid waste management, health and sanitation, roads, storm water drains, culverts, construction of school buildings within the jurisdiction, with a combination of Central and State funds as well as their own funds.

The higher rate of urbanization in the State coupled with higher growth rate of urban population have generated greater need for creation and maintenance of various infrastructure facilities such as water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, roads, street lights etc., in Town Panchayats. The Tamil Nadu Special Urban Development Mission would be a major initiative of the Government in fulfilling these requirements. The 50 ULBs would also access funding from centrally sponsored schemes such as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and its sub components of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

The 13th Finance Commission grant is being allotted annually to the Town Panchayats for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. An allotment of ₹ 71.88 crore and another ₹ 750 crore has been made for the year 2011-12. For the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 57.65 crore has been proposed as performance grant to Town Panchayats as per the recommendation of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance commission. Further, an amount of ₹ 10.00 crore is also proposed for urban infrastructure

development in Sriperumbudur Town Panchayats. An amount of ₹ 7.74 crore has been proposed as grants to Town Panchayats for the construction of Toilets.

An amount of ₹ 50.00 crore has been proposed for Urban Poverty Alleviation Mission in Town Panchayats.

*Devolution of funds to Local Bodies:*

The Fourth State Finance Commission has submitted its report and the same is under examination. Pending its acceptance , the amount of devolution due to local bodies has been increased to ₹ 7014.00 crore during 2012-2013. In addition, assistance under the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendations to the extent of ₹ 1159.85 crore has also been provided. A State level Property Tax Board is being constituted to review the present property tax system and will make suggestions for proper valuation of properties and due assessment.

*Other Schemes*

The other schemes implemented under the Head of Development 'Urban Development ' are (a) Construction of Quarters for sanitary workers – ₹ 2.00 crore; (b) Grants to Town Panchayat for the construction of Toilets – Token provision; (c) Assistance to Municipalities for training – ₹ 0.75 crore d) Share capital assistance to New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation – ₹ 35.00 crore and (e) Providing network system using real time data acquisition and matrix display system for centralized city water supply - ₹ 2.00 crore.

Under the shared scheme (Central and State), the token provision has been proposed fro Rajiv Awas Yojana – Construction of houses and providing basic amenities to urban poor and slum dwellers.

***Plan outlay for 2012-2013***

The plan outlay for 2012-13 is approved at ₹ 2812.79 crore for the Urban Development sector.

## ***Housing***

With rapid pace of urbanization, one of the biggest challenges is the availability of affordable housing in urban areas. The constraints like lack of purchasing power, security of tenure of land, unclear titles of house property in rural areas, unavailability of flexible housing finance system, lack of awareness about building technologies and paucity of public fund are resulting in inadequate housing and habitat conditions especially for the poor and Economically Weaker Sections.

The Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 specifically envisages high priority to provision of universal housing for all sections of society while making Tamil Nadu slum-free. It is proposed to construct 25 lakh houses over next 11 years for economically weaker sections.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation (TNPHC) and Public Works Department (PWD) are the major Housing delivery agencies in Tamil Nadu in public sector. Of these, Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation (TNPHC) and PWD (Public Works Department) are providing housing for their own employees.

### ***Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB)***

The Board caters to the housing needs of people in different income groups such as Economically Weaker Sections, Low Income Group, Middle Income Group and High Income Groups. Since its inception, TNHB has constructed about 4.00 lakh dwelling units out of which 2.91 lakhs units have been constructed for Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group sections.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board, under its Capital Programme has proposed to demolish the existing old and dilapidated flats and subsequently reconstruct it. The schemes have been proposed for the 2012-13. (a) Demolition and re-construction of 72 TNGRHS flats at Bus Stand Colony, Dindigul at the cost of ₹ 5.06 crore; (b) Demolition of 342 TNGRHS flats and re-construction of 288 TNGRHS flats at old Circuit House Colony at Trichy at the cost of ₹ 20.14

crore and (c) Demolition of 72 TNGRHS flats and re-construction of 108 TNGRHS flats at Pollachi at the cost of ₹ 10.80 crore.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has proposed an amount of ₹ 36 crore under the State Plan for the scheme 'Capital Programme of TNHB' for the year 2012-13 for taking up the above works.

It is proposed to allow higher Floor Space Index (FSI) for LIG and MIG houses without insisting on premium FSI charges, so that the cost of such flats will become cheaper.

### *Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB)*

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, established in the year 1970, is a pioneer institution for development and rehabilitation of urban slums. The following major housing schemes are being implemented under TNSCB.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has proposed to take up the following programmes for the urban slum families during 2012-13 under State plan schemes: (a) Integrated Marina Development- Reconstruction of dilapidated tenements at Srinivasapuram and Foreshore Estate. (₹ 182 crore: 2600 tenements): (b) Reconstruction of dilapidated tenements in Chennai and other towns. (₹ 126 crore: 2100 tenements): (c) Housing for slum families in the Nilgiris district (₹ 137.76 crore: 1968 tenements); (d) Construction of multi storeyed office complex at Nandanam at a cost of ₹ 100 crore through Institutional loan; (e) Rehabilitation and resettlement of the slum families squatting on the alignment of the elevated expressway: Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has been designated as the nodal agency for this Rehabilitation and Resettlement component on behalf of Tamil Nadu Government. It is programmed to construct 2043 tenements / houses by March 2012. During 2012-13, construction of 1000 tenements will be taken up.

It is proposed to take up the construction of one lakh concrete houses immediately at a cost of ₹ 1,000 crore specially to replace the damaged huts in the cyclone affected districts like Cuddalore and Villupuram, to provide safe shelter to the affected families.

In order to fulfill the objective of providing house sites to poor families, one lakh house site pattas will be distributed in the year 2012-2013.

To improve the environment of the urban slums the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board will spend ₹ 15 crore out of the state grant to benefit 20,000 families during 2012-13.

Under Centrally Sponsored schemes, the following schemes are being implemented:

An ambitious programme to rehouse / resettle the entire remaining slum families living in objectionable and unobjectionable locations in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore in self-contained tenements with required infrastructure has been drawn up and proposed to make the mega cities, slum-free by the year 2013. This massive construction programme has been taken up under the Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the centrally shared “Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission” funded by the Government of India, State Government and beneficiary contribution in the ratio 50:40:10. Under this scheme, 44,870 tenements are to be constructed as “integrated townships” in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore at a total cost of ₹ 1939.48 crore. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board shall complete the construction of 17232 tenements during 2007-12. During the year 2012-13, it is programmed to construct 18038 in Chennai and Coimbatore. The construction of the remaining 9600 tenements in Coimbatore will be completed later.

It is proposed to provide houses, developed plots, with land tenure for all the slum families in all the municipalities and corporations in Tamil Nadu. This programme will be implemented under the slum free cities programme of Rajiv Awas Yojana. It is proposed to construct 1 lakh houses during 2011-17 and target fixed for 2012-13 is 10,000 houses at the cost of ₹ 1000 crore.

The XIII Finance Commission of the Government of India has recommended State Specific Grants to the tune of ₹ 300 crore for urban slum development in Tamil Nadu during the period 2011-15. It is proposed to undertake (a) construction, reconstruction of 6435 tenements at a cost of ₹ 278.58 crore, (b) Repairs and Renewal works at the cost of ₹ 19.92 crore and (c) Employment Training at the cost of ₹ 1.50 crore.

It is proposed to resettle the Tsunami affected families living in the Tsunami vulnerable areas in the coastal districts in the tenements taken up for construction under ETRP. The families who were living in the vulnerable areas between 0 to 200 mts from the sea in the Coastal districts of Tamil Nadu are being resettled nearby under RGRP. Under ETRP 7116 tenements at the cost of



₹ 346.12 crore have been taken up and will be completed in 2012-13. Under Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package (RGRP), 6779 houses at a cost of ₹ 229.99 crore have been taken up.

The basic objective of the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The scheme will apply to all cities\towns, excepting cities\towns covered under JNNURM. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach. For the Mission Period 2005-12, the Government of India have sanctioned 84 projects at total cost of ₹ 515.88 crore, involving the additional Central Assistance of ₹ 291.15 crore. The Project is implemented through Municipal Administration Department, Town Panchayats Department and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. So far, 367.31 crore has been released and against this, ₹ 249.39 crore has been spent. For the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 10.14 crore is proposed for the IHSDP and ₹ 2.54 crore for IHSDP ( SCP) respectively.

During 2012-2013, 18,234 more tenements will be constructed at a cost of ₹ 817.50 crore utilizing funds from XIII Finance Commission grants and JNNURM.

#### *Co-operative Housing Federation*

Through 1034 Primary Co-operative Housing Societies, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, Chennai, the apex body serves the urban and rural public in providing shelter by way of housing loans. Over the years, with the help of the Co-operative Housing Societies, the Federation has provided financial assistance to the tune of 4752.88 crore for construction of 11,64, 434 houses in the State.

It is proposed to introduce an enhanced interest waiver scheme by increasing the interest waiver from 50% to 75% in the case of LIG., 25% to 50% in the case of MIG and 10% to 25% in the case of HIG. The penal interest will be

waived completely. It will be in force up to 30.09.2012. This will provide relief to 1.14 lakh beneficiaries.

#### *Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Limited*

The Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to raising the level of satisfaction in housing for police personnel decided to construct houses for policemen and police officers and issued orders in 1981 for the constitution of company under Companies Act 1956. The Eleventh Five Year Plan target for construction of quarters for Police, Prison and Fire and Rescue Services Department was 10,000 houses and the anticipated achievement is 12,556 houses. Similarly, the proposed target for Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-13) and for the year 2012-13 is 10,000 and 3440 house respectively.

#### *Other Schemes*

The other schemes implemented under the Head of Development 'Housing' are Housing schemes of (a) Public Works Department – ₹ 32.27 crore; (b) Administration of Justice and Law Department – ₹ 11.82 crore ; (c) Housing loans to Employees of Municipal Councils and Township Committees – ₹ 0.7 crore and (d) Loans to Metro Rail project in Chennai with the assistance of Japan International Co-operation Agency ( JICA) – Token provision .

#### ***Plan Outlay for 2012-13***

The approved outlay for the year 2012-13 for the sector 'Housing' is ₹ 95.65 crore. In addition to this, Central assistance to the tune of ₹ 0.39 crore is expected for this sector.

#### ***Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation***

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) is the nodal agency for the project investigation, formulation and execution of large water supply projects at the instance of the concerned urban local body or the government, in respect of urban local bodies except Chennai Municipal Corporation. In Chennai Corporation Area and in other urban local bodies within

the Chennai Metropolitan Area, this responsibility is with the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB).

The Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 envisages, provision of 24/7 water supply and sanitation including tertiary treatment of sewerage.

Augmenting water supply sources to meet the increasing needs of the Chennai city is the priority of the Government. Hence, the following schemes has been takken up (a) Formation of a new reservoir of one TMC ft. capacity in Thervaikandigai in Thiruvallur district at a cost of RS.33.00 crore. (b) Creation of new storage capacity in Thirukandalam.(c) augumenting existing capacity through the restoration of Nemam, Porur, Iyanambakkam tanks and deeping of Cholavaram tank at a cost of ₹ 130.00 crore.

The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) is presently serving a population of nearly 55 lakh people in Chennai in respect of Water Supply and Sewerage services and serving a population of nearly 19 lakh people in urban areas adjacent to the city in respect of water supply services. As on April 2011, the Board provides 710 MLD (million liter per day) of water.

To bridge the demand-supply gap in water supply, especially during drought periods, the government had taken action to set up a 100 MLD capacity Desalination Plant, north of Chennai city in Kattupalli village near Minjur. The construction of Plant has been completed. In order to address the growing drinking water requirements of the Chennai City, which is expanding rapidly, another 100 MLD capacity desalination plant is being set up at Nemmeli on East Coast Road. This plant is being implemented with financial assistance from the Government of India. The project work has been divided into two packages. The first package, comprising of the work of construction of plant and its operation and maintenance for 7 years, has been awarded at a cost of ₹ 1033.68 crore and the other package relating to the work of pipeline and associated infrastructure to convey the water to the city, has been awarded at a cost of ₹ 122.50 crore. Considering the special nature of work, the Board has appointed a project management consultant to supervise the construction of work of the Plant at a

cost of ₹ 13.46 crore. The construction work is in progress and scheduled to be completed by June 2012.

The CMWSSB is also implementing various Projects under JNNURM to Improve Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in Chennai City and adjacent urban areas within the Chennai Metropolitan Area. 28 projects with a combined estimated cost of ₹ 2032.00 crore have been approved by the Government of India under JNNURM.

To keep pace with the growing needs, CMWSS Board has taken up certain Improvement Works in the City Sewerage System. The work of strengthening sewer system in certain parts of Chennai Metropolitan Areas have been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 22.16 crore under Chennai City River Conservation Project (CCRCP). All the works are under progress. The CMWSS Board is constructing an additional Sewage Treatment Plant at Perungudi with 60 mld capacity at an estimated cost of ₹ 61.19 crore under JnNURM funds. Further, CMWSS Board is constructing an additional Sewage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam with 54 mld capacity at an estimated cost of ₹ 58.87 crore under JnNURM funds. To meet the future demand, CMWSS Board has also initiated action to set up another Sewage Treatment Plant of 120 MLD capacity at Koyambedu at an estimated cost of ₹ 130 crore under JnNURM funds.

Six projects for providing water supply and sewerage facilities in the Local Bodies within Chennai Metropolitan Area has been sanctioned under TNUDP-III. Out of the 6 works, Kathivakkam Water Supply Scheme (₹ 6.22 crore), Pallavaram Sewerage Scheme (₹ 72.10 crore) and Ambattur Phase-II Sewerage Scheme (₹ 7.33 crore) was completed. The other 3 schemes (Thiruvottiyur UGGS, Madhavaram UGGS and Ambattur Sewerage scheme Phase I) are under Progress.

Water supply scheme to Madhavaram Municipality will be implemented at an estimated cost of ₹ 55 crore under JICA funds.

### ***Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board***

Rural Water Supply schemes are being implemented with State funds under Minimum Needs Programme and central funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The Government of India has issued modified guidelines under the NRDWP to provide drinking water security to every household in Rural India. To achieve the above goals a State Level Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) was formed in Tamil Nadu in 2009 for the effective implementation of works under the NRDWP, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India. The Government of India modified the rural water supply guidelines and emphasized a paradigm shift from the existing habitation coverage into household coverage. As on 01.04.2011, there are 93699 habitations, of which 86679 habitations are fully covered (40 LPCD & above) and 7020 habitations are partially covered (10 to 39 LPCD). During the year 2011-12, it is programmed to complete 6000 rural habitations with protected water supply through individual power pump schemes. As on October 2011, 112 habitations have been completed. During the year 2012-13, based on household survey, it is proposed to provide water supply to the uncovered population of 6000 rural habitations under NRDWP and MNP of the State Government. Further, 7000 rural habitations will also be covered for improving water supply. An amount of ₹ 186.35 crore has been proposed for Rural water supply under Minimum need programme for the year 2012-2013. Further, an amount of ₹ 380.00 crore has been proposed for NRDWP for the year 2012-2013.

The Combined Water Supply Schemes are being implemented where more than one Local Body, either rural or urban with a common source of water supply is involved. During the year 2011-12, out of 25 schemes taken up for implementation, 7 schemes are completed at a cost of ₹ 27.66 crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2011.

During 2011-12, under Special Programmes, the following works has been taken up: (a) Water supply storage facilities to 1390 Anganwadis at an estimated cost of ₹ 2.78 crore; (b) 338 IPP schemes in SC/ST dominated habitations; (c) Water supply facilities to 3456 Government schools in rural areas;

(d) construction of 803 recharge structures such as check dams, percolation ponds to improve the sustainability of drinking water sources and (e) Under Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project, 5 Sanitation works with World Bank assistance. These works are under progress.

Urban Water Supply Schemes are being implemented with the fund tie up by both Government of India and the State Government under various heads such as JNNURM, Urban Infrastructure Development fund for small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), TNUDP -III and MNP. As on 01.04.2011, there are 718 towns (Excluding Corporation of Chennai), of which 396 towns are fully covered as per the norms (110 LPCD & above for Corporations, 90 LPCD & above for Municipalities, and 70 LPCD & above for Town Panchayats) and 7020 habitations are partially covered (10 to 39 LPCD). During the year 2011-12, Water Supply improvement schemes to 30 towns have been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 670.12 crore of which water supply effected to 4 towns and work to other towns are in progress.

TWAD Board is implementing underground sewerage schemes (UGGS) in District Head Quarter Towns, Municipalities and Town Panchayats with financial assistance from World Bank under TNUDP-III, and KfW (German Fund). Government of India is also funding these schemes under JnNURM/ UIDSSMT and National River Conservation Programme (NRCP), with urban local bodies contribution. Out of 31 district Head Quarter Towns (except Chennai), 7 towns are completed and balance are under implementation. UGGS has also been taken in 5 other towns, of which 2 are completed and the remaining 3 are under progress. UGGS in 2 Town Panchayats has been taken and is under progress.

Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project has been launched to meet the drinking water needs of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts. River Cauvery flowing at Hogenakkal, has been chosen as a source for this water supply project. The work has commenced and it is expected to effect water supply by December 2012. The estimate cost of the project is ₹ 1928.80

crore and will benefit 29.80 lakh population. An amount of ₹ 730.00 crore will be provided for the above project.

Under National Lake Conservation Programme, shared scheme, Kodaikkanal lake conservation project was taken up by TWAD Board. This Scheme has been approved in January 2007 at a total cost of ₹ 10.40 crore. The Work is in progress and will be completed by March 2003.

Under National River Conservation Programme, shared scheme, under ground sewerage schemes are being implemented in Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Myladuthurai, Tiruchi- Srirangam and Inam Karur for abatement of Pollution in River Cauvery and Tamiraparani. The total cost of the scheme is ₹ 300.98 crore. UGSS in all the 5 towns have been completed, commissioned and put into beneficial use.

It is proposed to take up improvement of water supply schemes in Town Panchayats at a cost of ₹ 1.43 crore during 2012-2013.

The Government as a policy to promote the recycling of sewage to meet the purposes other than drinking. A 45 MLD tertiary treated reverse osmosis plant has being set up in Koyambedu at a cost of ₹ 90.00 crore. More such projects to meet industrial needs will be encouraged under PPP mode. The Government is very keen to protect the water ways and water bodies from the pollution caused by the untreated sewage being let into them. It is proposed to plug 337 outlets to prevent untreated sewage from enetering into the Chennai city waterways and to treat this sewage before letting it out at a cost of ₹ 300.00 croes.

### ***Other Schemes***

The other schemes implemented under the Head of Development ' Water Supply and Sanitation' are (a) Construction of dam for storage of Krishna River Water – ₹ 1.07 crore; (b) Providing assured and safe drinking water to Tribal areas – ₹ 0.23 crore; (c) Scheme for artificial ground water recharge structures – ₹ 115.00 crore; (d) Rehabilitation and improvement works in minor water sources

under National Agriculture Development Programme ₹ 4.28 crore; (e) Provision of rain water harvesting facilities – Token provision (f) improvement of water supply drainage and road works under Hill Area Development Programme – ₹ 11.00 crore (g) Provision of SCADA / Telemetry system – ₹ 3.00 crore and (h) Improvement of water supply schemes to financially weak municipalities – ₹ 0.45 crore .

***Plan Outlay for 2012-13***

For the year 2012-2013 a sum of ₹ 1316.77 crore is approved for the Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation sector.