



NARRATIVE NOTES ON
PLAN PROGRAMMES

ANNUAL PLAN

1999 - 2000

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION,
TAMIL NADU,
CHENNAI - 600 005.

NARRATIVE NOTES ON PLAN PROGRAMMES

ANNUAL PLAN

1999 - 2000

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Chapter 1

CROP HUSBANDRY

I. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agriculture in Tamil Nadu is the vital sector in terms of size and importance accounting for 20% of net State domestic product. The net area sown of all crops of the State has been stagnating more or less at a level of 5.9 million ha. However the gross area sown has gone to 7.2 million ha. The area irrigated is recorded at 2.8 million ha. out of the net sown area of 5.9 million ha.

Tamil Nadu has harnessed more than 95% of the river flows and there is very little scope for further increase in area irrigated by this source. Regarding the ground water position, the State has already exploited 40% of the availability and further scope is limited to 176 blocks of the State eligible for further tapping as estimated by ground water survey sources. There is continued struggle with the Karnataka Government to obtain the awarded quantum of water by the Cauvery Water Tribunal.

The Mettur reservoir was thrown open for irrigation on June 20th, 1998 one week later from the scheduled date of June 12th. There was apprehension among the farmers owing to inadequate storage position resulting in the kuruvai coverage of 1.181 L.Ha. with the shortfall of 0.893 L.Ha. in Cauvery Delta. However, the coverage was 4,800 Ha. over and above the coverage of last year (1997). This shortfall was made good in Samba. The excess rains received during second week of December caused a damage in the paddy and other crops and necessitated the Government to provide relief measures to the affected farmers to the tune of Rs. 41.11 lakhs for fully damaged crops. The aberrant weather condition which prevailed is expected to have an impact over the production of millets, oilseeds and pulses. The coverage and production anticipated are as follows:-

Crop	Coverage (In L.ha.)	Production (In L.MT.)
Rice	23.533	72.110
Millets	10.923	14.418
Pulses	10.337	5.599
Total Foodgrains	44.793	92.127
Oilseeds	13.287	19.408
Cotton (L.Bales)	2.525	6.565
Sugarcane (Gur)	3.097	38.155

During 1999-2000, the thrust would be on maximising the production in dry lands through increasing the insitu moisture conservation facilities, improved cultural practices, mixed farming with the economic returns, etc. Besides making available the quality inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers and bio fertilizers at appropriate time, fast transfer of technology, adoption of timely and situation specific agriculture technology, adoption of Integrated Pest Management, etc., are some of the activities of the department which will be given more emphasis during the

current annual plan. Considering the above aspects and the experience gained in the past, the target fixed for 1999-2000 is as follows:-

S.No.	Crop	Production [L.MT]
1.	Rice	74.00
2.	Millets	19.00
3.	Pulses	7.00
4.	Total Foodgrains	100.00
5.	Oilseeds	22.00
6.	Cotton (Lakh Bales)	6.50
7.	Sugarcane [Gur]	37.00

To achieve the aforesaid goals the endeavour of the department will be

i. Implementation of various Centrally Sponsored, Central Sector and State Schemes drawn for increasing the production of foodgrains, oilseeds and commercial crops like cotton and sugarcane.

ii. Transfer of technology for crop production to reach the farmers through extension activities, farmers training and watershed based approach.

iii. Adoption of integrated farming system to raise the economy of the farmers.

INPUT SUPPLY

1. SEEDS :

The department has proposed to distribute:

- * Certified seeds of Paddy to cover 17% of total area of the paddy i.e.18000 metric tonnes.
- * 400 of Millet seeds as programmed under Centrally sponsored schemes to cover 7% of the area under millets.
- * 2600 m.tonnes of certified seeds of pulses to cover 12.5 % area under pulses.
- * 375 m.tonnes of cotton seeds to cover 10% of rainfed and irrigated area under cotton.
- * 11,000 m.tonnes of groundnut seeds to cover 5% of the area under Groundnut.
- * 110 m.tonnes of Gingelly seeds to cover 15% of the area under Gingelly.
- * 250 m.tonnes of sunflower seeds to cover 50% of the area under Sunflower.
- * 150 m.tonnes of castor seeds to cover 30% of the area under Castor.
- * 400 m.tonnes of soyabeans for 25% of the area under soyabeans.
- * 9.30 L.tonnes of NPK fertilisers
- * 125 m.tonnes of Green Manure seeds
- * 1250 m.tonnes of Micro Nutrients Mixtures
- * 1400 m.tonnes of Bio fertilisers
- * 390 m.tonnes of Blue Green Algae inoculam
- * 160 m.tonnes. of Azolla.

PLANT PROTECTION

With a view to safeguarding the Agro eco system, the use of Plant protection chemicals is discouraged and Integrated Pest Management technology is propagated, besides bio pesticides, bio control agents and eco-friendly chemicals. For this, Integrated Pest Management demonstrations are laid out in Pulses, Cotton and Oilseeds to train the farmers, the State Government have targeting for laying out 200 Farmers Field Schools in Groundnut 80 Farmers Field Schools under pulses. In addition 1400 Nos. Farmers Field Schools are laid out under Integrated Cereals Development Programme - Rice, 1200 Nos. Integrated Cotton Development Programme (Cotton) and 40 Nos. Farmers Field Schools under Accelerated Maize Development Programme.

SCHEMEWISE DETAILS:

1. Crop Yield Competition

The main objective of the Crop Yield Competition is to inculcate healthy competitive spirit among the farmers to increase the productivity of crops by adopting the advanced scientific techniques. The Crop Yield Competition is conducted at State and district level for the notified crops and cash prizes are awarded. The prize amount for the State level competition for Paddy and Groundnut Crop is Rs. 25,000 as first prize and Rs.15,000/- as second prize. For district level it is Rs.8,000/- for First Prize and Rs.4,000/- as Second Prize. For other crops the prize money is follows:

Level	Prize money	(Rupees)
State	8,000/-	4,000/-
District	4,000/-	2,000/-

A sum of Rs. 14.02 lakhs has been spent during 1998-99 and a sum of Rs. 16.87 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1999-2000 towards prize money.

2.State Seed Farms

In Tamil Nadu, 39 State Seed Farms are functioning at present. Out of which, five are large, functioning at Selur in Nagapattinam district and Thiagarajapuram and Sakkaramangalam in Thiruvarur District, Inungur in Karur district and Anna Pannai in Pudukottai district. The main objectives of the State Seed Farms are (a) to produce foundation seeds of Paddy, Millets, Oilseeds, Cotton and Vegetables, (b) to serve as a model farm to neighbouring farmers.

In addition to production of foundation seeds and certified seeds and also produced in the State Seed Farms to certain extent. Most of the Breeder Seeds are obtained from the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore for the production of Foundation Seeds. An amount of Rs. 78.67 lakhs was utilised towards State Seed Farm during 1998-99. The provision made in the budget is Rs.73.58 lakhs towards working expenses of the Sellur, Sakkaramangalam and Thiagarajapuram and Anna Pannai during 1999-2000.

3. Multiplication, Procurement and Distribution of Paddy and Millet Seeds

The Seed Multiplication activities in Tamil Nadu are taken up by adopting a three tier system in a well established and systematic way. The breeder seeds produced in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University are multiplied into Foundation seeds in the Government owned 39 State Seed Farms. The Certified seeds are produced by utilising the foundation seeds by registering seed farms, in the farmers holdings. The Seed Certification standards are being advocated to ensure quality of seeds by the State Seed Certification Agency. In view of the Policy decision taken to shed the trading activities of the Department of Agriculture and to concentrate more on extension activities, the production and distribution of paddy and millet seeds are restricted to the requirement of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes only. Simultaneously, efforts are being taken to encourage private seed production.

The certified seeds thus produced are processed in the departmental Seed Processing Units functioning with an annual capacity of 28500 MTs. The services of the 16 major 3 medium and 51 mini units are utilised for this purpose. The seeds thus produced, processed and certified are distributed to the farmers through the existing 880 Agricultural Extension Centres situated throughout Tamil Nadu. The amount provided in the Budget is meant for

cost of seeds to be procured and other incidentals like transport charges, gunny cost etc., Under the distribution of seeds the target and achievement for the year 1998-99, and target for the year 1999-2000 are as follows:

(MT)

Crop	1998-99		1999-2000
	Target	Achmt	Target
Paddy	18,000	22,480	18,000
Millets	400	382	400

A sum of Rs. 1,473.871 lakhs was spent during 1998-99 and Rs.1162.83 lakhs have been provided for 1999-2000. A sum of Rs. 378.53 lakhs have been provided for 1999-2000 under Special Component Plan. Under this scheme, Rs. 484.41 lakhs was spent during 1998-99

4. Multiplication and Distribution of Pulses Seeds

This scheme contemplates multiplication and distribution of certified seeds of pulses to cover 12.5% off the total area under pulses. Seeds will be produced, processed, certified and distributed to the farmers through the Agricultural Extension Centres. The provision made is towards the cost of seeds, gunnies, transport, fumigation etc., Besides the working expenses for the Vamban, pulses foundation seed multiplication farm is taken up.

During 1998-99 against a target of 2600 MT of pulses seeds, 1970 MT were distributed. It is programmed to procure and distribute 2600 MT during 1999-2000. A provision of Rs.504.05 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000 including Special Component Plan.(Rs.115.81 lakhs)

5. Seed Processing Units

There are 16 major, 3 medium and 51 mini seed processing units functioning in the State with a total processing capacity of 28,500 MTs. of seeds per annum. The provision made under this scheme is for the working expenses as well as capital provision for the civil works. A sum of Rs.56.04 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

6. Foundation Seed Production Centre for Groundnut

There are six State Oilseeds Farm located at Musaravakkam (Kancheepuram district), Agasipalli (Dharmapuri District), Bhavanisagar (Erode District), Vellalaviduthi (Pudukkottai District) Navlock in Vellore and Vadagarai (Tirunelveli District). These seed farms are engaged in the production of Foundation Seeds besides providing area for production of breeder seeds under the technical supervision of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Scientists. The amount provided is to meet the working expenses, labour charges, cost of inputs etc., Rs.43.90 lakhs have been provided for meeting the working expenses and cost of inputs during 1999-2000.

7. Establishment of Seed Centre for Procurement and Distribution of Seeds

The provision is towards contingencies of 100 Agricultural Extension Centres being run without staff and contingencies of four sub Agricultural Extension Centres opened in 1989-90. Rs.4.11 lakhs have been provided during 1999-2000.

8. Procurement and distribution of vegetable seeds

The vegetable seeds are procured mainly from the State Seed Farms for distribution to the farmers through Agricultural Extension Centres. The provision made under this scheme is for the procurement cost of vegetable seeds. Rs.12.88 lakhs have been provided for 1999-2000.

9. Production and distribution of Micro Nutrient Mixture for Groundnut

Under this scheme, funds are provided for the production of 1250 MT of Micro Nutrient Mixture for groundnut and other crops at Kudumianmalai as well as for the purchase of Zinc Sulphate required for the distribution under crop development programme. During 1998-99, Rs.183.41 lakhs have been provided for this purpose for

production of 1250 M.T. and Rs. 150.95 lakhs have been utilised towards production of 1189 MT of MN mixture. During 1999-2000, Rs. 156.58 lakhs have been provided for production of 1250 MT of MN mixture. and Rs 45.64 lakhs have been provided for 1999-2000 under Special Component Plan. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.39.08 lakhs have been spent during 1998-99

10. Production and Distribution of Blue Green Algae

Under this scheme, the Blue Green Algae is multiplied for distribution to the farmers. The Blue Green Algae inoculum is produced in the selected State Seed Farms. Every year 390 Mts. of Blue Green Algae inoculum are produced and distributed through the Agricultural Extension Centres. The amount provided is towards the production of Blue Green Algae, besides the staff cost. A sum of Rs.11.52 lakhs has been spent as against the provision of Rs.12.06 lakhs during 1998-99. The provision for 1999-2000 is Rs. 12.54 lakhs.

PLANT PROTECTION

11. Crop and Plant Protection

Government of Tamil Nadu in its G.O.Ms.No.150, Agriculture (TNADP)/Department dated 9.3.1993 have ordered that the Director of Agriculture shall not trade in pesticides throughout the State except as may be required to deal with natural calamities including mass pest infestation. The Government directed that the pesticides trading will be taken up by the co-operatives like TANFED, AGROFED, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies and Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited. The provision available under this scheme is used for purchase and supply of bio pesticides like neem extract which are recommended under Integrated Pest Management concept. Besides, the chemicals required for seed treatment as per Government of India schemes are also purchased and supplied. A sum of Rs.77.33 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs.86.78 lakhs during 1998-99. During 1999-2000, Rs. 88.69 lakhs have been provided. and Rs 24.41 lakhs have been provided for 1999-2000 under Special Component Plan. An amount of Rs. 22.685 lakhs have been spent during 1998-99.

12. Pesticides Testing Laboratories

Nine Pesticides Testing Laboratories are functioning in the State with the annual analysing capacity of 17820 samples. During 1998-99, totally 16506 samples were analysed. A sum of Rs.4.50 lakhs has been spent as against the provision of Rs.4.58 lakhs towards the purchase of equipments, apparatus and working expenses. During 1999-2000, Rs.4.58 lakhs have been provided for this purpose.

13. Crash programme for Eradication of Thanjavur and Kerala wilt on Coconut

Among the diseases affecting coconut trees, Thanjavur wilt and Kerala wilt are prominent and dangerous causing loss of trees. The spread of this disease could be controlled if diagnosed early, for which a survey is to be taken. Investigators are to be trained by the Scientists. For conducting this training incidental expenses are involved for transportation of P.O.L. and honorarium to trainers. A token provision made under this scheme is to meet such expenses.

14. Biological control of Redhairy Caterpillar and Spodoptera Caterpillar pests on groundnut with Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus

To control Redhairy Caterpillar and spodoptera caterpillar pests on groundnut by producing and releasing nuclear polyhedrosis virus, 4 Bio Control laboratories are functioning in the State at Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Trichy and Madurai. During 1998-99, 480 Ha. have been covered against the target of 480 Ha. During 1999-2000, Rs.11.83 lakhs have been provided for meeting the cost of working expenses.

15. Neyveli Kattamanakku

The objective of the scheme is to eradicate the Neyveli Kattamanakku weeds which hinder the free flow of irrigation water in the irrigation channels of Cauvery Delta. Neyveli Kattamanakku eradication programme was implemented from April 1998 to June 1998 in the Delta districts of Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur. The chemical 2, 4 -D was sprayed for eradication of the weed and the dried and dead leaves were removed manually and burnt afterwards. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.299.33 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 290.19 Lakhs was spent towards spraying 2,4-D in 3344 Ha. and removal of dried leaves. During 1999-2000, a token provision has been made for the year 1999-2000.

16. Popularising IPM Technology in Rice

The objective of the scheme is to train farmers on integrated pest management technology through farmers field schools in areas not covered by the similar schemes under ICDP Rice. Under this scheme funds are provided for training of Farmers during Khariff and Rabi seasons on integrated pest management technology through farmers field schools. A token provision has been made.

COMMERCIAL CROPS

17. Sugarcane Development

Sugarcane Crop is often affected by Inter Node Borer which ultimately causes severe reduction in yield. To overcome this problem, the biological control by the release of parasite. *Trichogramma* is found to be very effective. The parasites are multiplied in the 21 Parasites Breeding Centre functioning near the sugar mills. Annually an area of 10500 ha. are covered. The provision made is towards recurring cost of production of parasites. During 1998-99, 10500 ha. have been covered with an expenditure of Rs.3.08 lakhs. During 1999-2000, Rs.3.75 lakhs have been provided to cover 10500 ha

18. Cotton Development

Certified seeds of cotton are produced and distributed to cover 10% of the rainfed area and 15% of the irrigated area as per seed distribution policy of the department. Every year 375 tonnes of cotton seeds are produced in the farms organised under the supervision of this department in private holdings. The funds provided under this scheme are to meet cost of seeds, transport charges etc., During 1998-99, 220 MT of cotton seeds were distributed. A sum of Rs.49 lakhs was spent. During 1999-2000, Rs.78.62 lakhs have been allocated for this scheme.

19. Scheme for production of NPV for control of prodenia in cotton crops

Prodenia is a serious pest which often causes severe damage to the cotton crops. The spraying of NPV for the control of *prodenia* is found to be an effective biological control measure. The NPV is being produced in the Parasite Breeding Centres at Gobichettipalayam of Erode district. Melur of Madurai district and Villupuram of Villupuram district. The provision made under this scheme is towards wages and cost of production of NPV to cover an area of 1500 Ha. annually. During 1998-99, 1500 ha. were covered with an expenditure of Rs.0.795 lakhs. An amount of Rs.0.45 lakhs has been allocated to meet the working expenses of the parasite production centres to produce NPV to cover 1500 ha. during 1999-2000.

20. Integrated Coconut Development

The objective of the scheme is to procure quality coconut seed nuts from the selected mother palms, raising of seedlings in the Government coconut nurseries and to distribute them to the coconut growers through Agricultural Extension Centres at a reasonable price so as to bring more area under coconut plantation. The provision is to meet the cost of 11.00 lakh tall coconut seednuts, transport charges, working expenses and maintenance of 17 coconut nurseries producing tall seedlings. During 1998-99, 11.71 lakh seednuts were procured with an expenditure of Rs.103.75 lakhs. During 1999-2000, Rs.109.50 lakhs have been provided for this purpose.

21. Production and Distribution of TXD coconut seedlings

TXD coconut seedlings are produced in Coconut Nursery, Pattukkottai under this scheme. During 1998-99, 1.46 lakh seedlings were produced. It is programmed to produce 1.15 lakh Nos. of TXD coconut seedlings during 1999-2000. The provision under this scheme is towards cost of seednuts, land, working expenses. Rs.14.66 lakhs have been provided in the budget under this scheme for 1999-2000.

22. Intensive Coconut Development Scheme

There are 26 coconut nurseries functioning in the State to produce and supply quality coconut seedlings to the farmers. The provision is towards staff cost and working expenses of the coconut nurseries. During 1998-99, a sum of Rs.38.64 lakhs was incurred. Rs.19.50 lakhs have been provided during 1999-2000 for this scheme.

23. Crash Programme for Development of Coconut Seedlings

Tall, Tall and Dwarf coconut seedlings are produced in the coconut nurseries run by the department by procuring the seed nuts from the selected coconut mother palms. Every year 4.5 lakh tall coconut seednuts and 7.5 lakh nos. of T x D seednuts are procured under this scheme. The provision under this scheme is towards cost of seednuts, transport charges, etc. During 1998-99, Rs. 110.34 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs.126.98 lakhs. Rs.126.98 lakhs have been provided towards this programme for the year 1999-2000.

24. Increasing the production of oilseeds

This scheme aims at increasing the production and productivity of oilseeds with special reference to Groundnut, Sunflower and Soyabeans by adopting improved production technologies. Besides popularising the improved production technologies such as application of Micro Nutrient Mixture, application of Gypsum, etc., this scheme also contemplates multiplication of foundation seeds received from State Oilseed Farms into certified seeds in seed farms organised in the private holdings under the technical supervision of departmental personnel.

The following are the seed replacement rate and quantity of seeds procured and distributed during 1998-99 and programme for 1999-2000:

Crop	Seed Replacement rate	Procurement			Distribution		
			1998-99	1999-2000	1998-99	1999-2000	
		Target	Achmt.	Target	Target	Achmt.	Target
Groundnut	5%	10462	5413	11000	10462	5737	11000
Gingelly	15%	124	68	110	124	66	110
Sunflower	50%	351	108	250	351	74	250
Castor	30%	63	4	150	63	5	150
Soyabeans	20%	200	103	400	200	120	4000
Total		11200	5696	11910	11200	6002	11910

The amount provided under this scheme is towards the cost of seeds, cost of gumies and transport charges. During 1998-99 totally Rs. 526.66 lakhs were spent against a provision of Rs.626.54 lakhs. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 542.49 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. Rs.452.22 lakhs have been spent during 1998-99 and Rs 485.30 lakhs have been provided for 1999-2000 under Special Component Plan.

EXTENSION AND TRAINING

25. Documentary Film in Agricultural Programmes

This scheme gives importance for the mass media approach in disseminating technologies to the farmers. It is proposed to purchase video films from Government of India on various subjects of Agriculture importance for screening in the villages during campaigns and village vizhas. A sum of Rs.0.15 lakhs has been spent during 1998-99. A sum of Rs.0.16 lakhs has been provided for this purpose during 1999-2000.

26. Agricultural Information Service

Provision made under this scheme is towards purchase of materials required for printing and releasing publicity materials like posters, pamphlets, booklets, folders, etc., in the information press attached to Directorate of Agriculture. A sum of Rs.1.69 lakhs has been spent during 1998-99. A sum of Rs.2.15 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

27. Farmers Training Centres

The objective of the scheme is to educate the farmers in the latest developments in Agriculture through village based trainings, method demonstrations, farm news bulletin through All India Radio, monthly news letter, farmers discussion groups. Kissan tour, Kissan Mela, etc., There are 12 Farmers Training Centres functioning

in the State (Kancheepuram, Tindivanam, Navlock, Salem, Dharmapuri, Bhavani, Lalgudi, Kudumiammalai, Sakkottai, Paramakudi, Palayankottai and Thirupathisaram) apart from the Krishi Vigyan Kendras of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. Every year each Farmers Training Centre conducts 22 village based trainings for farm men and women, 10 trainings for convenors of farmers' discussion groups and 110 secondary demonstrations *cum* peripatetic training on various skills. The provision in the budget is towards cost of trainings, Kissan mela, Kissan tour and cost of staff of Farmers Training Centre. During 1998-99 Rs.35.89 lakhs were spent against the provision of Rs.30.43 lakhs. Rs.23.20 lakhs have been provided for the year 1999-2000.

28. Training and Visit Programme

This is implemented under Non plan head since 1998-99.

29. Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture — Phase II

This is an externally aided project under implementation in Tamil Nadu with the assistance from Government of Denmark. The objective of this scheme is to train small and marginal farm women on the skills of latest agricultural technology, increasing the production and improving the food security in small/marginal holdings, recognition to farm women's productive role and full utilisation of the potential of the farm women. The scheme was under implementation as Phase I from 1986 to April 1993. 495 village based trainings were conducted and totally 14,782 farm women were trained under Phase I. The Phase II is under implementation in Tamil Nadu from October 1993 onwards for seven years at a total cost of Rs.28.73 crores. The entire State has been proposed to be covered in a phased manner. Under Phase III, it is proposed to conduct 2,976 village based trainings and to train 74,400 farm women. During 1998-99, 5,348 Nos. of small and marginal farm women were trained and the expenditure was Rs.513.67 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 522.60 lakhs have been provided for the year 1999-2000.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (100% GOI ASSISTANCE)

30. Minikit Programme of Rice, Jowar and Bajra

The objective of the programme is to promote coverage of newly released varieties quickly and to find out the adaptability of pre-released varieties. Under this scheme the paddy and millet minikits are distributed by collecting 10% cost of the kit to all the farmers preferably to Small and Marginal Farmers.

The size and value of each kit is indicated below:

Crop	Size of the kit	Value of each kit [in Rs.]	
Paddy	2 Kg.	25	(Pre released) & for newly released
Jowar	1 Kg.	23 (V) 42 (H) 35 (H)	(Hybrid) & (Var.)
Bajra	0.5 Kg.	23 (H) 19 (V)	
Small millet	0.5Kg.	10 (V)	

During 1998-99, 60,167 paddy minikits and 37,770 millet minikits were distributed. This programme will be continued during 1999-2000 based on the Administrative approval of Government of India. A token provision has been made for the year 1999-2000.

31. Scheme for Demonstration of Intensive Cultivation of Coarse Cereals in SC/ST areas

In order to enthuse SC/ST farmers in the adoption of latest technology in the production of maize, bajra and ragi by enhancing the yield per unit area, demonstrations have been conducted in all the districts except Kanyakumari,

Nagapattanam and Nilgiris. Each demonstration will be laid in an area of half to one ha. Assistance provided are as follows:

(In Rupees)			
Crop	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi&Small Millets
Seed	120	120	50
Fertiliser [NPK]	350	350	300
Plant Protection chemicals	130	130	50
Total	600	600	400

During 1998-99, 150 demonstrations were laid with an expenditure of Rs.0.78 lakh. This programme is proposed to be continued during 1999-2000 as per administrative approval of Government of India. A token provision has been for the year 1999-2000.

32. Integrated Farming in Coconut holding for productivity improvement

This scheme is being implemented to improve the productivity of coconut by removing the senile and diseased trees by undertaking plant protection measures, and raising different species of crops in the coconut garden. The scheme is implemented throughout the State covering all classes of farmers. Out of which, 10% will be earmarked specifically for SC/ST farmers under special component plan. The following are the components under this scheme:

- a) Cut and removal of the senile and diseased trees at Rs.200/- per tree for 20000 ha..
- b) Replanting with new seedlings at Rs.5/- per seedlings.
- c) Application of fertiliser and plant protection measures at Rs.8/- per tree.
- d) Raising of multi species cropping at Rs.200/- per ha. in 1500 ha.

An amount of Rs. 114 lakhs was spent during 1998-99. This scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 based on the administrative approval received from the Government of India. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

33. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (comes under Soil & Water Conservation Sector)

The National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed areas is being implemented with the objective to generate successful models of development in all the community development block where less than 30% arable area is under assured irrigation. This scheme envisages, construction of check dams, gully control measures towards training of water courses, to conserve soil moisture in the public lands such as forest area and promboke lands at free of cost, training to farmers for planting of Vetiver slips on contour bunds to conserve soil moisture. This programme is under implementation in an area of 2,62,526 L.Ha. in the selected 84 blocks during the Ninth Five Year Plan Period. A sum of Rs. 1769.84 lakhs has been spent out of the total allocation of Rs.1837.307 lakhs. Towards staff cost, a sum of Rs.883.76 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES [SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE]

34. Intensive Cotton Development Programme

Efforts are being taken to increase the production and productivity of cotton so as to meet the growing demand. As the scope for expansion of area under cotton is limited, other possibilities are being explored. The intensive cotton development programme is under implementation in Tamil Nadu in all the districts except Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Kanyakumari and Nilgiris. The expenditure under this scheme is shared between Centre and State at the ratio of 75:25. An amount of Rs.295.05 Lakhs was spent during 1998-99. This programme

will be continued during 1999-2000, based on the administrative approval received from the Government of India. An amount of Rs.980.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1999-2000.

35. DXT and TXD Hybrid Coconut Seedlings

The objective of this scheme is to produce and distribute 1,00,000 TXD and 0.30 lakhs DxT seedlings in elite coconut nursery, Navlock. The Coconut Development Board bears 50% of the cost of the scheme. During 1998-99, 1.70 T x D and DxT seedlings were distributed. During 1999-2000 also this scheme will be implemented based on the administrative approval received from Government of India. An amount of Rs.19.95 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

36. Oilseeds Production Programme

With the objective of increasing the productivity of oilseed crops by providing essential inputs at subsidised cost and enthrusing the farmers to adopt latest technologies, the oilseeds production programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This scheme is being implemented in all districts except The Nilgiris. An amount of Rs. 837.83 Lakhs was spent against the allotted amount of Rs. 833.30 lakhs during 1998-99. This programme will be continued during 1999-2000 based on the administrative approval received from the Government of India. An amount of Rs.1132.93 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

37. Oilpalm Development Project

During 1992-93, the scheme for the cultivation of oilpalm was launched, with the objective of meeting the demand of edible oil within the State. 3.40 lakhs of sprouted seednuts were imported from Costa Rica besides the receipt of 25,000 Nos. from Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Palode of Kerala State. The nurseries were raised in the State Seed Farms in Cauvery Delta districts during 1992-93 under the Oilpalm Development Programme. During 1993-94 also 3.40 lakh nos. of sprouted seednuts were imported from Costa Rica and 25000 Nos. were received from Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Palode. Nurseries were raised in the State Seed Farms as was done during 1992-93. The seedlings at a cost of Rs.25/- is being distributed with subsidy to the farmers under area expansion programme. The seedlings raised during 1992-93, were planted in an area of 1,671 ha. in the districts of Trichy, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam. Likewise an area of 2212 ha. during 1994-95 and 994 ha. during 1996-97 with the total of 4877 ha. were covered. Each farmer is supplied with a maximum of 900 seedlings to cover 6 ha. 599 farmers from the districts of Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Trichy, Karur, Perambalur, Theni, Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli were also taken on a study tour to Andrapradesh under farmers exchange programme. The farmers thus taken were motivated to know the cultivation aspects of oilpalm besides establishment of palm oil extraction and refining units. The Oilpalm act enacted during 1994-95 paves way for Oilpalm Development as well as in the establishment of extraction and refining units in Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs. 182.17 Lakhs was spent against Rs.295 lakhs during 1998-99. This programme will be continued in 1999-2000 based on the administrative approval received from Government of India.

38. National Pulses Development Project

During 1986-87, the National Pulses Development Project was launched with the objective of increasing the production and productivity of pulses. Two separate Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., S.F.P.P. [Pulses] and Plant Protection Umbrella were also under implementation till 1992-93. These two schemes merged with National Pulses Development Project during 1994-95 and the scheme is under implementation in Tamil Nadu in all the districts. The expenditure under this scheme is shared between Centre and State at the ratio of 75:25 basis. An amount of Rs. 204.035 lakhs was spent during 1998-99. This scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 based on the administrative approval received from the Government of India. An amount of Rs.205.69 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

39. Integrated Cereals Development Programme

Continued thrust is being given to increase the production and productivity of rice in the major rice growing districts of Tamil Nadu. To have more focus on rice cultivation and to disseminate the technologies duly supported by distribution of essential inputs at subsidised cost. Government of India have been launching special schemes from 1988-89 onwards not only for rice but also for coarse cereals like Jowar and Bajra. During 1993-94 Government of India merged these different schemes and sanctioned ICDP-Rice scheme to cover the components implemented in selected 140 blocks of the State where the productivity of rice is below State/National average. An amount of

Rs. 781.88 Lakhs was spent against the allotted amount of Rs.782.30 Lakhs during 1998-99. This scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 based on the administrative approval received from Government of India. An amount of Rs.2.92 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

40. Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS)

With the objective to increase the productivity of sugarcane through adoption of latest production technology for fresh and ratoon crops with more emphasis on quality distribution of sugarcane setts and its proper treatment to save the crop from various seed borne diseases, the scheme is under implementation in the districts where the productivity is below National/State average. The scheme does not intend to increase the area under sugarcane but aims at enhancing productivity in sugarcane, intercrops and sequence crops so that overall income per unit is increased both in mill and non mill sugarcane areas. This scheme is now under implementation in the districts of Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Madurai. The expenditure under this scheme is shared between Centre and State at on the basis of 75:25 basis. An amount of Rs. 95.07 Lakhs was spent against the allotted amount of Rs. 95.15 lakhs during 1998-99. This programme will be continued based on administrative approval received from Government of India. An amount of Rs.94.76 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

41. Accelerated Maize Development Programme under Technology Mission on Maize:

The objective of this scheme is to increase the production and productivity of the maize in the identified potential districts. The scheme is shared between Government of India and State on 75:25 basis except seed minikit component (100% borne by Government of India). The scheme is implemented in Coimbatore and Dindigul districts. An amount of Rs. 18.57 Lakhs was spent against the allotted amount of Rs. 18.58 Lakhs during 1998-99. The Scheme will be continued during 1999-2000. A token provision has been made for the year 1999-2000.

42. Strengthening of Fertiliser Testing Laboratory at Madurai

The provision under this scheme is utilised for strengthening the Fertiliser Control Laboratory at Madurai such as purchase of atomic absorption spectro photometer. Flame Photometer etc. and to provide adequate testing facilities for fertilisers. This Central Scheme is shifted to State Plan from 1997 onwards. and merged with regular scheme head of Fertiliser Control Lab.

PART II SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1999-2000

1. Provision of one 10 KV Diesel Generator to Seed Processing Unit, Vamban Farm, Pudukkottai district.

In the premises of pulses seed multiplication farm, Vamban, there are two units of Seed Processing machines i.e. one major and one mini unit, functioning with an annual processing capacity of 800 MT to cater to the needs of Pudukkottai and part of Thanjavur District. Attached to this seed processing unit, there are 4 numbers of storage godowns with a storing capacity of 300 M.T.. The power supply to these units are fluctuating between 3 phase and 2 phase supply. Such fluctuation in the electricity supply hampers the continuous processing especially when seeds are available in bulk. Since, the storage capacity is also less, the interrupted power supply cause delay in the processing operations. Therefore providing 10 KV diesel generator with change over switch for switching over from generator to power supply and vice versa. An outlay of Rs.50,000 is provided.

2. Sinking of three new bore wells in Pulses Seed Multiplication Farm, Vamban.

Out of a total area of 475 acres in pulses seed multiplication farm, Vamban, Pudukkottai district, the area irrigated is only 39.50 acres. Though, there are six bore wells, fitted with submergible pumps 2 nos. are defunct due to pumps falling inside the bore well in one well and repair of the compressor in another well. Steps are taken to fishout the motor and to flushout the well for improving the yield. The yield of other wells is between 3000 to 9000 gallons/hour. The much valuable breeder seeds of pulses crops are to be multiplied as 'F1' seed under close supervision of technical personnel, besides breeder seed production is also done under the supervision of TNAU scientists. Since, the irrigation facility available in Vamban is less, there is larger dependence on farmers even for 'F1' seed production. Therefore, there is necessity to improve the irrigation facilities of the Vamban pulses farm so as to ensure multiplication of breeder seeds into foundation seeds. Hence, provision is made to sink 3 new wells and to fit submergible pumps at a cost of Rs.4.08 lakhs per well, totalling Rs.12.24 lakhs.

3. Repairing of old Agricultural Extension Centres

Agriculture Department is having 880 Agricultural Extension Centres for storing of Agricultural inputs intended to farming community. Many of the Agricultural Extension Centres are built long back and some of the AECs are damaged like light crack in the walls, broken windows and doors etc. Due to this condition the agricultural inputs could not be stored safely. On priority basis now 14 Agricultural Extension Centres will be attended for repairing work during 1999-2000 at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

4. Providing dunnage to the Agricultural Extension Centres

Seed is an important living material that should be properly stocked in the Agricultural Extension Centres in order to maintain the germination capacity. By stocking of seed without dunnage, the seed will lose its germinating capacity and other quality. Particularly, in rainy season, if proper dunnage is not provided it will absorb the moisture quickly and lose its viability at faster rate. Hence, provision is made to provide dunnage in a phased manner during 1999-2000 at a cost of Rs.20.88 lakhs.

5. Demonstration on Hybrid Rice Seed Production in 50 Ha.

Demand of rice is increasing every year and the present rate of production will not meet the demand in future. Utilising the latest released paddy hybrids viz. ADTRH1 and CORH2 the per unit productivity of rice can be increased substantially and in order to popularise hybrid rice cultivation among the farmers the demonstration on hybrid rice cultivation is a must. A subsidy of Rs. 7,000 /ha. in order to meet the extra cost of seeds and Gibberallic acid is recommended, since, the total cost of cultivation of hybrid rice seed production is around Rs. 25,000/ha. Hence, this programme will compensate extra cost of the production of hybrid rice seed. A sum of Rs.3.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

6. Civil Works and infrastructural facilities to State Seed Farms and Seed Processing Units.

i. Construction of Machine Hall: To erect the Seed Processing Unit at Thirumanur at Rs.3.20 lakhs a permanent building is essential. At present, there is no separate building for SPU available in the Agrl. Extension Centre, Thirumanur and this unit is now installed in the godown which is meant to store the Agrl. Inputs only. Hence it is proposed to construct a permanent building to erect the seed processing unit separately nearer to the godown.

ii. SPECIAL REPAIRS TO SEED GODOWN AND BUILDINGS.

In State Seed Farm and Seed Processing Unit, the foundation and certified seeds are stocked for distribution to the farmers. The godowns and buildings available in these centres are very old and are in a damaged condition. Much difficulties are being experienced to stock the seeds in these godowns especially during rainy seasons. Presently the seeds stored in these godown get affected by dampness during rainy seasons. Hence to protect the seeds to maintain the quality and to prevent the seeds from absorbing moisture during rainy season, repairing the following godowns are very essential. The estimated cost is Rs.11.58 lakhs. The details are as follows:

a. SEED PROCESSING UNIT, SAKKOTTAI

In the godown and ginning machine room., leakage is noticed in the most of the places during rainy season and cracks have been found in the wall. The windows and doors are in damaged condition. To repair these special works, estimates have been obtained from the PWD. The repairing cost would be around Rs.4.15 lakhs.

b. STATE SEED FARM, NAGAMANGALAM AND THIRUKKADAIYUR

The roof in the seed godowns are damaged and leaky. Cracks have been found in the walls. Much difficulties are being experienced during rainy season to protect the seeds. The estimated repairing cost is Rs.1.25 lakhs.

c. SEED PROCESSING UNIT, CHINNAKALAYAMPUDUR

The cracks have been found in the walls. To repair this work, estimate have been obtained from P.W.D. and estimated cost of repairing is Rs.0.18 lakhs.

d. SEED PROCESSING UNIT, PARAMAKUDI AND UTHIRAKOSAMANGAI

The godown and machine room are in a very damaged condition and leaky during rainy season. To protect the seeds, repair work is very essential. An amount of Rs.3 lakhs required for each unit.

III. STRENGTHENING OF SEED PROCESSING UNITS FOR IMPROVING SEED QUALITY:

(1) PURCHASE OF NEW SEED CLEANER-CUM-GRADER FOR SEED PROCESSING UNIT (MINI) 0.5 TO 1.00 MT Capacity -- (4 Nos. for Rs. 12 lakhs at Rs. 3 lakhs each)

The seeds produced in the farmers holdings in these areas have to be transported to a very long distance for processing. Hence, farmers are finding difficulty on transport to long distance. Hence, mini units are suggested for quicker distribution of quality and higher germination seeds to the farmers .

(2) PURCHASE OF BRADMA EMBOSsing AND PRINTING MACHINE TO SEED PROCESSING UNITS -- (4 Nos. for Rs. 3 lakhs at Rs. 0.75 lakh each)

The foundation and certified seeds received in the seed processing units are processed and tagged in the presence of seed certification Officers . The details are printed in the tag then and there . This printing machine is not available in the following places and hence purchase of this machinery is necessary.

a) SPU, Manachanallur, (b) SPU, Thirumanur ,(c) SPU, Vanur and (d) SPU, Nagamangalam.

(3) PURCHASE OF MOISTURE METER TO SEED PROCESSING UNITS -- (28 Nos. for Rs. 7 lakhs at Rs. 0.25 lakh each)

The field run seeds received in the seed processing units before processing are to be tested for its moisture content. This is the major parameter to ensure the viability of the seeds . This meter is not available in the mini units. Hence to test the moisture content of the seeds, Digital moisture meter which is suitable and updated model is proposed one each for 26 districts and two for Thanjavur district.

(4) PURCHASE OF TARPAULIN-- (70 Nos. for Rs. 8.40 lakhs at Rs. 0.12 lakh each)

To protect the seeds while drying rainy season tarpaulin is essentially required. It is also required for fumigation to protect the seeds from Stored Product Pest. Hence, one tarpaulin is proposed for each seed processing unit of size 10 x 8 m for all the major, medium and mini Seed Processing Units at a total cost of Rs.8.40 lakhs.

(5) PURCHASE OF 5 H.P. ELECTRICAL MOTOR WITH STARTER FOR STATE SEED FARM, DANISHPET -- (1 No. at Rs. 0.20 lakh)

To improve the intensity of cropping in the State Seed Farm, Danishpet, one Electric Motor of 5 HP is proposed as the existing motors are not sufficient.

(6) Construction of new building for the Fertiliser control Lab Kumbakonam at Sakkottai.

There are 14 Fertilizer Control Laboratories functioning in Tamilnadu. Out of which only two (Coimbatore and Kovilpatti) are housed in Government building. These laboratories are the quality checking laboratories for the Agricultural inputs, fertilizer. Analysis of fertilizers is carried out for preventing spurious fertilizers. The new building to be constructed in accordance with the technical requirement of Fertilizer Control Laboratory and environmental safety will provide better testing facility. The total plinth area of the building will be 269.34 sq.m.

The ultimate cost is Rs.19.80 lakhs, of which the amount required for 1999-2000 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

(7) Modernisation of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory by replacing old vans with new vans. (cost for the replacement of MSTL Van for 3 units (i.e. Aduthurai, Kovilpatti & Paramakudi.)

There are 16 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories functioning in Tamilnadu. These laboratories move around the villages on a calender of schedule with prior announcement through Mass media and provide instant site specific soil and water testing services for enabling the farmers to adopt balanced and required quantum of fertilizers and water. These 16 laboratories analyse about 2.88 lakh number of soil samples per annum. The Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories at Aduthurai, Kovilpatti and Paramakudi were established 18 years ago and the vans have spent their life-time. Hence, it is of paramount need to replace the age old vans with new vans to facilitate on the spot analysis of soil and water samples in the villages.

During the year 97-98, the State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs towards 50% of the cost for the replacement of old vans with new vans in the Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories at Aduthurai, Kovilpatti and Paramakudi.

The Govt.of India was addressed for the remaining 50% of cost of matching grant. But the GOI has not sanctioned the matching grant (Lr.No. 25-17, Manures of Ministry of Agriculture, GOI , dated 21.11.97) The State Government vide Ir.No. 26306/ APIV/ 97- 12 of Agriculture (APIV) Dept.dated 20.10.98 Secretariat, Chennai.9 requested this directorate to include the balance amount of Rs. 15 lakhs in the Part II scheme for 1999-2000 for consideration . Due to escalation of cost the Government is now requested for sanction of balance amount as mentioned below:

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Total cost for the purchase of MSTL vans for 3 units @ Rs.12.50	37.50
2.	Amount sanctioned in Part II scheme for the year 1997-98	15.00
3.	Balance amount requested in this proposal	22.50

Necessary orders will be obtained separately for the revalidation of Rs. 15 lakhs sanctioned already under Part II scheme for the year 1997-98.

The new laboratory vans, when put in use will serve the farming community of even interior villages through 'on the spot instant analysis' of soil and water samples, and thereby proper fertilizer recommendation which leads to increase the productivity of the nation and the income of the farmer.

II. HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS

Tamil Nadu is blessed with Horticultural wealth and equiclimatic for its betterment. Horticultural crops are high value crops providing the much needed valuable protective food to human beings having great potential for export of such (or) of value added by products.

The Department of Horticulture is functioning with a aim to increase the area, production and productivity of horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops and flowers. This Department is also maintaining 54 State Horticultural Farms to produce and distribute pedigree-planting materials through various schemes to the farmers. To increase the horticulture wealth furthermore, the Department of Horticulture is implementing various development schemes in Tamil Nadu. They are briefly described as follows:

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

I. Horticulture and Vegetable Crops:

(1) Integrated Horticulture Development Scheme:

(i) Area Expansion:

This Scheme is implemented with mandate to increase the production of horticultural crops by expansion of area under fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers and export oriented crops and improving their productivity through adoption of latest scientific techniques.

Planting materials, seeds, bio-fertilizers and botanic pesticides are distributed to the farmers at 50% subsidy to a maximum of 1 ha./beneficiary for fruits, spices and export oriented crops and 0.5 ha./beneficiary for vegetable and flower crops. The cropwise achievement during 1998-99 and programme for 1999-2000 are given below:

S.No.	Details	Unit	1998-99		1999-2000
			Target	Achievement	Target
1	Fruits	Ha.	7516	7498	7600
2	Vegetables	Ha.	7450	9237	7500
3	Spices	Ha.	500	725	1350
4	Flowers	Ha.	52	90	150
5	Export oriented crops	Ha.	142	212	-
Total		Ha.	15660	17762	16600

The Budget allocation for 1999-2000 is Rs.219.41 lakhs for this scheme.

ii) State Horticulture Farm:

Quality and pedigree planting materials are produced in 54 State Horticultural Farms spread over in an area of 2598 Ha. in the districts. These farms also serve as "Model Orchard" to the farmers, besides providing employment opportunities to the landless labourers.

During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.372.85 lakhs was spent to produce 99.850 lakh Nos. of horticultural plants. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.351.78 lakhs is provided to produce 96.767 lakh plants.

iii) Agricultural Human Resources Development Project:

Under this scheme, Department staff deputed to within India and abroad to undergo training on improved technologies of various Horticultural crops. During 1998-99 a sum of Rs.13.44 lakhs has been spent. The scheme will be implemented during 1999-2000 with an outlay of Rs.82.11 lakhs. During the year 1999-2000, 16 officers will be deputed for overseas training.

iv) Scheme for conducting Demonstration on Manuring and Plant Protection in Mango:

This scheme is implemented to educate the growers on the importance of manuring and plant protection in Mango cultivation. In order to increase the productivity of Mango, demonstration plots are laid in farmers' fields to educate the farmers on the advantages of judicious manuring and timely eradication of pests and diseases. The scheme is implemented over a span of three years from 1997-98 at a total cost of Rs.60.00 lakhs.

Fertilizers and Plant Protection Chemicals worth of Rs.2000/- are supplied to the farmers free of cost enabling them to take up demonstration in an area of 1 acre. The scheme is implemented in the districts of Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Madurai, Tiruvallur and Dindigul. The scheme was implemented at a total cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs during 1998-99 to lay 1000 Nos. of Demonstration plots. This scheme is to be continued during 1999-2000 also with an allocation of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

v) Scheme for Drip Demo for Horticulture:

The drip irrigation system ensures saving of water. It enables raising of high value horticulture crops with available water. Increasing production, quality of produce, savings in cost of cultivation are added benefits of drip irrigation. A sum of Rs.,1125.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as subsidy to farmers for benefitting 4500 ha. the rate of subsidy is 90% of the total cost or Rs.25000 per ha. whichever is less for small and marginal, SC/ST and Women farmers. In respect of other farmers the subsidy is 70% of the total cost or 25000 per ha. whichever is less. An amount of Rs.7.00 crores is provided as subsidy for installation of drip irrigation system during 1999-2000 as state share.

(vi) Rejuvenation of Hill Banana Cultivation in Dindigul district:

This scheme is being implemented with an objective of reviving the prestigious hill banana cultivation in Lower Bhavani Hills which was devastated due to "Bunchy Top" disease over a span of 3 years from 1997-98. During first year, survey and identification of growers and eradication of source inoculum of Bunchy Top disease is undertaken.

Under this scheme virus free mother plants are selected and tested to ensure that they are free from virus by improved phyto techniques and these plants will be further propagated by Tissue Culture Technology. The Plantlets thus produced will be multiplied into suckers under Strict quarantine measures and distributed to the farmers from 1999-2000.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented at a total cost of Rs.12.80 lakhs during 1999-2000 to cover an area of 125 Ha.

II. EXTENSION AND TRAINING:

i) Horticulture Training Centre at Madhavaram & Kudumianmalai:

In-service Training to field functionaries viz. Assistant Agricultural Officer/Field Demonstration Officer are given every year on improved production technologies of Horticultural Crops. A two year Diploma Course is also

being conducted every year for 40 students and certificates are issued after successful completion of the course. The target and achievement made during 1998-99 and target for 1999-2000 are given below:

S.No.	Details	Unit	1998-99		1999-2000
			Target	Achievement	Target
Physical					
(a)	Training to Diploma students	Nos.	40	23	40
(b)	Inservice Training to Departmental staff	Nos.	500	509	500
	Total		540	532	540

During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.1.215 lakhs was spent. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.0.80 lakhs is provided.

III. TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN:

(I) Integrated Tribal Development Programme:

The aim of the scheme is to improve the Socio-economic status of the tribal of Shervarayan hills, Kolli hills, Aranoothumalai, Pachamalai of Salem District, Pachamalai of Trichy district, Sitheri hills of Dharmapuri district, Javvadu hills of Vellore and Kalrayan Hills of Villupuram districts. Growing perennial fruit crops are advocated and quality fruit plants and inputs worth of Rs.1750/- are distributed to the tribal at free of cost and proper follow up action is taken every year. The 4 Horticultural Farms run under this scheme have since been transferred to the regular Departmental budget under Integrated Horticulture Development Scheme from 1998-99 onwards.

The State Horticulture Farm in Tribal areas also serve as model orchards to the tribal farmers. During 1998-99 an amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs was spent. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.85.50 lakhs is proposed against the BE amount of Rs.67.82 lakhs is provided achieve the physical targets furnished below:

S.No.	Details	Unit	1998-99		1999-2000
			Target	Achievement	Target
1	Establishment of individual orchard	Acres	4000	4000	2700
2	Establishment of fruit orchards in Tribal Residential Schools	Nos.	70	70	-
3	Satellite Nursery	Nos.	-	-	30

For the scheme establishment of large scale orchard for tribal on Kolli and Kalrayan hills an amount of Rs.26.49 lakhs is provided.

IV. Western Ghats Development Programme:

The main objective of the scheme is to prevent soil erosion in the Western Ghats region and to improve the eco-system of the hill areas. This scheme is being implemented in the Western Ghat districts comprising Coimbatore, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Virudunagar and Tirunelveli.

Under this scheme, the farmers are supplied with quality planting materials, vegetables seeds, implements and other inputs at 50% subsidy for taking up cultivation of horticultural crops. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.83.116 lakhs was spent. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.68.57 lakhs is provided. The physical target is given below:

S.No.	Details	Unit	1998-99		1999-2000
			Target	Achievement	Target
1	Area Expansion under fruits	Ha.	1660	1637	1350
2	Area Expansion under vegetables	Ha.	550	535	450
3	Distribution of P.P.Chemicals	Ha.	1660	1485	1350
4	Distribution of fertilizers	Ha.	1660	1487	1350
5	Distribution of P.P.equipments	Nos.	240	210	180
6	Distribution of Tools and implements	Nos.	555	525	450

(V) Hill Area Development Programme:

This scheme is implemented in Nilgiris District with the objectives of preventing soil erosion in the sloppy hill areas and to preserve the eco-system of the hills by diversifying the area from annual crops to perennial horticultural crops like Tea, Coffee, Fruits, Spices and other Economic crops. Farmers are encouraged to take up vegetable cultivation in the lands having less than 10% slope. Under this scheme, planting materials are produced and supplied to the farmers at subsidised cost.

During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.229.08 lakhs was spent under this scheme. An amount of Rs.183.68 lakhs is provided for the year 1999-2000.

(VI) Special Component Plan:

This Scheme is implemented exclusively for the Scheduled Caste farmers, so as to uplift their socio-economic status by educating them in cultivation of horticultural crops. Fruit plants, vegetable seeds, Bio-fertilizers and botanic pesticides are distributed to the farmers at 50% cost. An area of 3960 Ha was covered at a total cost of Rs.9.414 lakhs during 1998-99. It is proposed to cover an area of 3960 ha with the total cost of Rs.9.30 lakhs during 1999-2000.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:

1. Integrated Programme for Development of Cashew:

This scheme is implemented to increase the production of cashew in the State by adopting three pronged approaches namely, expansion of area, rejuvenation of old senile gardens and by adoption of integrated pest control measures. Demonstration plots are also being laid out for the promotion of improved cultivation techniques for the benefit of the growers. Under area expansion programme and rejuvenation programme, improved cashew grafts like VRI.1, VRI.2 and VRI.3 are distributed to the growers at subsidised cost. The scheme was implemented during 1998-99 at a total cost of Rs.167.47 lakhs. During 1999-2000 the scheme is proposed to be implemented with an outlay of Rs.184.08 lakhs.

The physical target and achievement is given below:

S.No.	Details	Unit	1998-99		1999-2000
			Target	Achievement	Target
1	New Plantation of Cashew	Ha.	3200	3207	1804
2	Rejuvenation	Ha.	400	400	300
3	Adoption of Intensive Pest Control measures	Ha.	2050	2050	1750
4	Procurement of pedal operated sprayers	Ha.	90	90	-
5	Farmers' Training	Nos.	400	300	-

2) Integrated Programme for Development of Spices:

This scheme is implemented to increase the area and production of various spice crops in Tamil Nadu by supply of quality seeds and planting materials to the growers at subsidised cost. Demonstration plots are laid out to educate the growers on the timely adoption of improved technologies and plant protection measures for getting higher return. The scheme was implemented at a total cost of Rs.186.56 lakhs during 1998-99. The scheme will be implemented during 1999-2000 with an outlay of Rs.152.04 lakhs. Apart from this, an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided as a special assistance from Central for a special component plan.

The physical target and achievement is given below:

S.No.	Details	Unit	1998-99		1999-2000
			Target	Achievement	Proposed Target
1	Production of pepper rooted cuttings	Lakh Nos.	16.00	16.00	10.00
2	Establishment of field demonstration plots				
	a) Pepper	Nos.	197	197	200
	b) Chillies	Nos.	7000	7000	7000
	c) Tree spices	Nos.	484	381	700
3	Establishment of Demonstration-cum-seed multiplication plots				
	a) Ginger	Nos.	400	400	1000
	b) Turmeric	Nos.	1598	1598	2500
	c) Chillies	Nos.	600	600	1030
4	Distribution of Minikits				
	a) Ginger	Nos.	1000	1000	2000
	b) Chillies	Nos.	2000	2000	5000
	c) Minor seeds	Nos.	5000	5000	10000
5	Area Expansion Programme				
	a) Pepper	Ha.	100	95	1000
	b) Turmeric	Ha.	720	720	1000
	c) Chillies	Ha.	480	480	480
6	Distribution of Plant Protection equipments	Nos.	775	765	360

3) Integrated Programme for Development of Tropical, Temperate and Arid Zone Fruits:

The main objective of the scheme is to step up the production and productivity of fruits crops by way of distributing quality planting materials of high yielding varieties and inputs to the growers. Additional area is brought under various fruit crops every year for increasing the production of fruits. The farmers are trained on the latest technologies through the training programme. During 1998-99, this scheme was implemented at a total cost of Rs.123.03 lakhs. During 1999-2000, this scheme will be implemented at a total cost of Rs.85.23 lakhs.

The Physical target and achievement is furnished below:

S.No.	Details	Unit	1998-99		1999-2000
			Target	Achievement	Proposed Target
1	Area Expansion Programme	Ha.	1500	1500	1900
2	Rejuvenation of old orchards	Ha.	1800	1800	1800
3	Training to farmers	Nos.	350	350	350
4	Establishment of small nurseries	Nos.	10	10	10
5	Tissue culture units	Nos.	2	1	2

4) Scheme for Development of Commercial Floriculture:

The scheme aims at promoting cultivation of flowers of commercial importance on large scale. Demonstration plots are laid out in the farmer's holdings and inputs worth of Rs.6000 per plot are distributed to the growers for establishing demonstration plot in an extent of 0.1 ha. A Model Floriculture Centre has been established in Udhagai for demonstration and production of tissue culture plantlets for distribution among farmers. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.60.67 lakhs was spent to lay 920 Nos. of demonstration plots.

During 1999-2000 it is proposed to implement the Scheme at a total cost of Rs.60.72 lakhs to lay 300 Nos. of demonstration plots.

5) Integrated Programme for Development of Cocoa:

This scheme is implemented to increase the production and productivity of Cocoa in the State. Demonstration plots are laid out by using vegetatively propagated high yielding varieties in the farmers' holdings in order to educate them on the latest technologies. The planting materials for area expansion are supplied at subsidised cost. During 1998-99, this scheme was implemented at a total cost of Rs.0.85 lakhs.

During 1999-2000, the scheme is proposed to be implemented at a total cost of Rs.2.47 lakhs.

6) Scheme for Development of Root and Tuber Crops:

The main objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of Root and Tuber crops in the State. Under this scheme, minikits containing improved seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals worth of Rs.200/- are distributed to the farmers after collecting a token amount of Rs.10/- from the beneficiaries.

During 1998-99, 500 Nos. of minikits were distributed at a total cost of Rs.1.00 lakh. During the year 1999-2000, it is proposed to implement the Scheme at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh to distribute 500 Nos. of minikits.

7) Development of Mushroom cultivation:

The main objective of the scheme is to improve the quality and the production of mushroom in Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme, farmers' training programme is conducted in order to educate them about mushroom cultivation. During 1998-99 training had been given to 1400 farmers at a total cost of Rs.7.00 lakhs. During 1999-2000, the scheme will be implemented at a total cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs to give training to 1000 Nos. of farmers. Only token provision has been made.

8) Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants:

This scheme is implemented with the objective of introducing important medicinal plants and to increase their area and production in Tamil Nadu. Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Centres are laid out in the farmers' fields for which inputs worth of Rs.1500/- plot are distributed. During 1998-99, the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs.6.00 lakhs to lay out 400 Nos. of demonstration Plots. During 1999-2000, the scheme will be implemented with an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs.

9) Scheme for Development of Vegetables:

This Scheme is implemented to popularise the high yielding/hybrid vegetables in Tamil Nadu. During 1998-99, the scheme was implemented at a total cost of Rs.6.00 lakhs for distributing 4000 Nos. of minikits. During 1999-2000, this scheme will be implemented after getting the administrative approval from Government of India.

PART - II SCHEME

Under Part-II Scheme, the infrastructural facilities needed for the State Horticulture Farms are provided in order to improve the quality and quantity of planting materials produced in the State Horticulture Farms. During the year 1998-99, a sum of Rs.57.07 lakhs had been spent for the improvement of infrastructural facilities in State Horticulture Farms such as provision of transport facilities and for supply of sprinkler irrigation equipments for vegetable growers.

During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.49.15 lakhs is sanctioned to carry out the following works.

(Rs.in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay
1	Cultivation of Anthurium in Kanyakumari district	3.60
2	Construction of Information-cum-Sales Centre at Charring Cross garden in Udhagai	20.00
3	Provision of Refrigerated transport system to traditional flower growers	4.00
4	Sinking of borewell in State Horticulture Farms	8.50
5	Digging of openwell and deepening of openwell, installation of electric motor and provision of electric motor in State Horticulture Farms	4.00
6	Repairing of staff quarters of Bryant Park and Chettiar Park at Kodaikanal	4.25
7	New Telephone connections and provision of furnitures to Asst. Director of Horticulture office	4.80
Total		49.15

III. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:

Tractor and Bulldozer Hiring Scheme

Farm power is a vital input to agricultural development. As the availability of human and animal power is decreasing for taking up farming operations, machine power is needed to supplement the farm power sources. The tractor and bulldozer hired under this scheme cater to the need of the farmers in reclamation of virgin lands and mechanised cultivation. There are 113 bulldozers, 165 tractors and they are provided to farmers on hire basis. It has programmed to achieve the following outflow from these bulldozers i.e. 156600 hrs and 82450 hrs for tractors. An amount of Rs.581.01 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

IV. TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION:

a) Pesticides Unit:

As against the capacity of 3.00 lakh litres of Pesticides, TAI Pesticides Factory has produced 2.02 lakh litres during the year 1998-99. The Dust production has been stopped as the popular dust BHC 10% has been banned by Government of India.

b) Fishnet Making Unit

Against the capacity of 60 tonnes of webs this project was started for meeting the requirements of machine made webbing of fishing industries. The quantity produced during 1998-99 was 37 tonnes.

c) Sunflower Oil Complex, Pochampalli

The plant has a daily capacity to process 40 tonnes of Sunflower Seeds (by crushing) 30 tonnes of cakes (by solven extraction) and 20 tonnes of Oil (by refining). The oil produced by the plant is marketed under the brand name of "Sunola".

d) Food Processing Cell

Government of Tamil Nadu chosen the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited as the State Level Nodal Agency to act as a Catalyst in the development of the proposed food procession sector in the State.

The Corporation can serve as a single channel, catering to the requirements of the entrepreneurs in this industry and forge effective linkages between growers, processors and the research institutions.

The specific tasks envisaged for TAI in this context are:

1. Plan for an orderly growth of the Industry.
2. Facilitate credit support to the entrepreneurs.
3. Provide equity support to potential first generation entrepreneurs.
4. Develop Special purpose Industrial Estates to provide subsidised infrastructure support to entrepreneurs.
5. Improve the awareness, acceptance and adoption levels of modern technology by the processors.
6. Conduct training programmes for the entrepreneurs in critical areas.
7. Operate a Data Bank to disseminate information of vital interest to the Food Processing Units.
8. Act as a single window for the Industry and liase with different agencies on their behalf.
9. Organise face-to-face sessions with entrepreneurs and growers to gain first hand knowledge of the problems of the industry.
10. Act as the nodal Agency for channelising Government of India's assistance for backward linkages with producers, Development of cold chain facilities and other assistance for export.

TAI - Part II Scheme

A sum of Rs.47.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to TAI for the projects on neem based bio-pesticides and for capacity improvement in the Sunflower Oil Complex at Pochampalli.

V. TAMIL NADU AGRO ENGINEERING AND SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD. (AGROFED):

A) CUSTOM HIRING:

Agrofed provides 5 tractors for levelling and ploughing the small holding of farmers and 4 bulldozers to reclaim the wasteland to bring them under cultivation. Encofed provides Road Roller for hiring out to Panchayat and Panchayat Unions for the formation of rural roads. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for provision of custom hiring machinery to 5 block level centres during 1999-2000.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF SUGAR

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme

Under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Sugar Factories Control Act 1949, Sugarcane cess at 5% per tonne is levied and remitted to Government account by the factories. From the above said accumulations, the major portion of Cess Fund is apportioned to take up formation and improvement of roads to other districts and maintenance of such improved and existing roads, in both Private and Public Co-operative Sector Sugar factory areas. This enables the vehicles to transport the Sugarcane to the factories smoothly and speedily in addition to the other benefit of Agriculturists.

The outlay for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.485.00 lakhs.

VII. CO-OPERATION

Assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers under Crop Insurance Scheme

Government of India introduced comprehensive Crop Insurance Schemes with effect from 1.4.1985. Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed Rs.1 crore each to the initial crops of the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund in the year 1985-86. The small and marginal farmers covered under this scheme are allowed subsidy at 50% of the premium payable by them.

An amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

Plan Outlay : Crop Husbandry

A outlay of Rs.8326.21 lakhs is made under this sector for the year 1999-2000. The component wise outlay is as follows:

Sl.No.	Head of Development	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Direction and Administration	--
2.	Foodgrains Crops	18.35
3.	Seeds	1789.22
4.	Manures and Fertilisers	169.13
5.	Plant Protection	105.59
6.	Commercial crops	1669.88
7.	Extension and Training	579.79
8.	Agricultural Engineering	607.63
9.	Horticulture & Vegetable Crops	1391.55
10.	Tribal Sub-Plan	94.91
11.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	19.29
12.	Other Expenditure	--
13.	Special Component Plan	1160.47
14.	Crop Insurance Scheme	35.01
15.	Development of Pulses	102.85
16.	Development of Oilseeds	283.25
17.	Investment in Public Sector	47.01
18.	Hill Area Development Programme	183.68
19.	Western Ghat Development Programme	68.59
	Total	8326.21

Chapter 2

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

I. TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

01. Breeder Seeds

With a view to supply quality seeds to the farming community and to support the State department. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is supplying breeder seeds for further multiplication and distribution. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is committed to supply breeder seeds of all improved crop varieties and parental seeds of hybrid to the State Agriculture/Horticulture department based on their annual indents. This programme is taken up on a continuous basis. A total quantity of 1,39,746 kg. of breeder seeds were distributed during 1998-99.

02. Agricultural Research

During the year 1998-99, 13 new crop varieties including one in rice, three in pulses, two in oilseeds (groundnut), one in cotton, one in sugarcane, one in the fodder, three in horticultural crops and one in mushroom were released besides nine farm implements for the benefit of the farming community of Tamil Nadu. Agricultural research programmes are formulated and implemented at TNAU on need based and location specific problems are taken care of in the research programmes.

03. Education

Ten constituent colleges located in seven campuses in Tamil Nadu and two affiliated colleges at Karaikal, Pondicherry State and Vellore District and three institutions offering Diploma Course in Agriculture in Tamil Nadu are functioning under the control of TNAU. Under-graduate education given in 5 faculties and Master's degree programme in 25 disciplines, Ph.D programme in 20 disciplines being offered in the University. A total of 510 students in different UG programmes, 265 students in PG programmes and 124 students in Ph.D programmes were admitted during 1998-99. Out of the total students admitted, girl students accounts for 47%.

B.Tech degree programme in Food Processing Engineering has been started in the academic year 1998-99. Orders have been issued to allot 15% of seat for rural student in TNAU from the academic year 1998-99 onwards so as to provide chance to them for learning agricultural subject. One staff and one PG student of the University have been selected for the IAS during 1998 and five B.Sc (Forestry) students have been selected for the IFS. In the ICAR competitive examinations for Junior Research fellowships and Admission to PG course, 41 students of TNAU got fellowship Centres.

04. Extension.

The Directorate of Extension Education of the TNAU is vested with the responsibility of disseminating the latest technology emerging from the research programmes to the farming community through Transfer of Technology Centres.

Under communication centre, Video modules (50), Farm school on All India Radio Programmes (7) and Correspondence courses (11) are the salient activities during the period under report through which technologies on agriculture and allied sciences are regularly disseminated to the farming community. Besides production of video cassette lessons, the video production unit is also involved in the production of programmes for development departments. A total of 10 video programmes were produced for the developments during the period under report.

There are 5 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Farm Science Centres) and 5 Plant Clinic Centres functioning. They organise various extension education activities to the farming community in close collaboration with the State Department of Agriculture and other line departments. Each year 12,000 farmers are benefitted through these training programmes besides middle level extension workers.

A total of 1892 training 1036 skill demonstrations, 198 village meetings, 1382 farm advisory services, 78 exhibitions and 43 campaigns were organised by KVKs and PCCs. Besides, this, they had disseminated 197 message through mass media, offered 108 radio/television programmes and brought out 197 publications in the form of leaflets, folders and pamphlets.

06. New Schemes

An amount of Rs. 30.67 lakhs has been provided for undertaking the new schemes during 1999-2000 viz. "Establishment of Tapioca and Castor Research Station establishment of transgenic

Greenhouse facility, and for studies on physiological, biochemical and molecular mechanisms of thermosensitive genic male sterility in rice, Seed Technology of certain annual flowers Production of stable CMS lines and hybrids in sunflower Improving the yield of irrigated pulses through plant types selection with increased per cent of cross pollination, Developing Sera Bank for important virus diseases occurring in Tamil Nadu, Capital formation in Agriculture in selected regions of Tamil Nadu, Factor productivity improvement analysis in Tamil Nadu Agricultural Sector, studies to improve field persistence of neem products in rice based agro-ecosystem and study on capturing the benefits of North East monsoon rain in Tamil Nadu.

Plan outlay-	(Rs. in lakhs)
Assistance for ongoing schemes	1558.55
Assistance for new schemes	30.67
AHRDP	449.17
Total	2038.39

II. Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University:

The Plan outlay provides for the creation and strengthening of infrastructure for teaching, research and dissemination of knowledge to the farmers in the field of Veterinary and Animal Sciences and Fisheries Sciences.

1. EDUCATION

Veterinary Colleges at Chennai and Namakkal and Fisheries College and Research Institute, Thoothukudi are imparting Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Doctorate courses. Advanced research programmes are being undertaken on various fields of veterinary and animal husbandry and fisheries sciences. A new Institute of Dairy and Food Technology has been started at the Koduvalli. Currently, 1558 students are on the roll in three colleges of this university at different level of their studies. Admission strength are UG - 252, PG - 280, Ph.D. - 110 and PG Diploma 13 totaling 560.

2. RESEARCH STATIONS

The University is running five research stations at Kattupakkam, Nandanam, Pottaneri, Sandynallah and Madhavaram for undertaking various research programmes on breeding, nutrition and management practices, health care etc. of livestock and poultry. The research stations are maintaining most of the species of livestock and birds for taking up specific research programmes by the students, research scholars and faculty members. Under university plan 70 specific research projects on animal and fish production, protection and products are in progress.

3. EXTENSION EDUCATION

A chain of sixteen Veterinary University Training and Research Centres, three Farmers Training Centres, one Avian Disease Laboratory, One Animal Feed Analytical and Quality Control Laboratory, One Duck Research and Development Centre and Five Fisheries centres are established throughout the State. These centers disseminate the technological innovations of the University to the livestock and fish farmers. Laboratories are maintained in these centres to analyse, diagnose and advise on animal health, feed formulation, screening of samples etc., Training programmes for farmers and entrepreneurs on poultry farming, dairy farming, sheep and goat farming, piggery farming, integrated farming, mixed farming, integrated farming on duck-cum-fish culture, agro-forestry, fodder development, composite fish culture, fish seed production, prawn culture, ornamental fish culture, preparation of value added fishery products etc, are also taken up regularly. Short term training courses for farmers in rural areas were conducted through Mass Contact Programmes, farm visits, exhibitions, consultancy programmes, etc., benefitting 12,332 farmers during the last year.

The various mass media viz; TV / All India Radio and press have been used intensively to transfer the technology from laboratory to land.

Two self finance correspondence courses on Karavai Madu Valarppu and Velladu Valarppu were conducted with 177 participants each.

The popular journal 'Kalnadai kathir' in Tamil, News letter in Tamil and English are being periodically published to give package of practices for the benefit of the farmers besides a Research journal called "Chairon" is also published.

4. NEW SCHEMES

PLAN OUTLAY 1999-2000—TANUVAS

Seven new schemes, five in veterinary and animal sciences, two in fisheries sciences are taken up during 1999-2000 at a total cost of Rs.69.90 lakhs. The focus of the programme are :

(a) It is proposed to establish a Boer Goat unit at the Livestock research station Kattupakkam, to get higher meat production of goats. (b) creation of infrastructure facilities at Vaccine Resarch Centre(Viral Vaccine) is proposed for the molecular biology based diagnosis and PCR technique to improve the sensitivity of diagnostic methods and help in controlling the animal diseases effectively. (c) It is proposed to strengthen the existing infrastructure in the Toxicology unit of Central University Laboratory by adding High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) with fluorescence detector and Gas Chromatography with thermal capture detector. (d) It is proposed to establish a small animal operation theatre to handle critical surgeries and to impart training in advanced surgical techniques to under graduate, post graduate students and field veterinarians at Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal. (e) to establish a Meat Technology and Quality Control Laboratory with a building and new equipment at the VC and RI, Namakkal. (f) Strengthen the infrastructure facilities at Fisheries College and Research Institute at Toothukudi by providing latest biotechnological tools. (g) it is proposed to organise training programmes for fisherwomen on value added fishery products.

Annual Plan Outlay for TANUVAS during 1999-2000:

Plan outlay.	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Assistance for Ongoing schemes	1389.73
(2) Assistance for new schemes	69.90
(3) Agricultural Human Resource Devt. programme (AHRDP)	1480.40
Total (TANUVAS)	2940.03

III. AGRICULTURE:

Remote sensing application mission project for crop coverage and crop production estimation in Tamil Nadu—

The objective of the scheme is to forecast acreage and yield for samba rice and kharif groundnut based on the remotely sensed satellite data obtained from ISRO, Hyderabad. The staff of the schemes are working in collaboration with Anna University and Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad. The provision of the scheme is towards meeting the cost of staff and contingencies. During 1998-99 an amount of Rs.7.13 lakhs was spent and an amount of Rs.11.35 lakhs have been provided for the year 1999-2000.

IV. AGRICULTURAL HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (AHRDP)

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing a massive Rs.94.50 crores World Bank funded AHRDP from 1995 through two universities namely Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University and six development departments viz:—Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Forestry. The project would assist to drive to modernize its Agricultural and Allied sector. The project would begin a process of (a) improving the quality and relevance of higher education and in service training programmes; and (b) strengthen the capacity of the State to develop and manage agricultural human resources. Tamil Nadu would carry out University programmes encompassing Curriculum and Syllabus Reform, Faculty Quality improvement, Revitalization of teaching methodologies, Faculty exchange within India and with foreign universities, modernization of university administration and management system,

upgrading teaching, laboratory, equipments, computer systems, communications system, libraries, hostels and establish of placement centres and students attachment programmes to agro-industries. An amount of Rs.21.23 crores have been provided for the year 1999-2000. An amount of Rs.8.96 crores has been spent during 1998-99 and the cumulative expenditure was Rs.47.12 crores upto March 1999.

PLAN OUTLAY—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION:

An amount of Rs.51.00 crores is provided for the Research and Education Development programmes for the year 1999-2000 as detailed below:-

Institution	Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)
(1) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU)	2038.39
(2) Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS)	2940.03
(3) Others	122.14
Total	5100.56

Chapter 3

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

I. SEED CERTIFICATION DEPARTMENT:

This department is implementing the following schemes in order to make available quality seeds to the farming community.

1. Seed Certification
2. Seed Inspection
3. Seed Testing
4. Seed Certification Training.

Seed Certification:

This department carry out the functions of the seed certification agency according to the provisions of the Central Seed Act. 1966 and Seed rules 1968 to ensure the quality of the certified seeds produced in the state.

Seed Certification is a regulatory process designed to secure, maintain and make available the prescribed levels of seed quality namely germination, physical purity, genetic purity and seed health. These quality attributes are ensured by way of verification of source materials used for seed production, carrying field inspections at the appropriate crop stages, supervising the harvest and harvest operations, sampling, testing and tagging the seed lots and grant of certificate for the seed lots possessing minimum standards required. There are 11 Assistant Director of Seed Certification functioning under 4 regional Deputy Director of Seed Certification who are under the control of the Director of Seed Certification, Coimbatore. There are 151 Seed Certification Officers functioning in this department.

Seed Inspection:

The basic object of the Seed legislation is to regulate the quality of seeds sold to farmers. The Seed Inspection wing of this department is in charge of regulating the seeds sold in accordance with the provisions of Seeds Act 1966, Seed rules 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order 1983. To ensure the quality of the seeds distributed to the farmers, seed selling points are inspected periodically and seed samples are drawn and sent for analysis to the notified Seed Testing Laboratory and based on the results legal actions are being initiated against the defaulters. Besides this ,the Seed Inspection wing is issuing the licenses for Seed dealers under Seed (Control) Order 1983. There are 11 Assistant Director of Seed Inspection functioning under the control of the Director of Seed Certification, Coimbatore.

Seed testing:

The seed testing is being carried out to analyse the quality of the seed lots. The factors like germination, physical purity moisture seed health admixture of other distinguishable varieties are being analysed in the notified seed testing laboratories as per the hand book on seed testing released by Government of India.

The Seed testing results are significantly important for the successful implementation of Seed Certification programs and seed law enforcement .There are seven notified Seed testing laboratories functioning in the state with an annual capacity of testing 42000 seed samples. Besides certified seed samples and official seed samples of Seed Inspection wing, the service samples sent by the farmers, seed dealers and Seed producers are also being tested in these laboratories.

Seed testing is done in these laboratories as per the rules of International Seed Testing Association and as per the guidance of the Central Seed Testing laboratory, NewDelhi. The genetic purity of the Seed lots are being tested by grow out tests conducted at Kannampalayam farm by the Directorate of Seed Certification.

Training:

The vital aspects on quality seed production, regulatory aspects on seed selling are covered in the following training programs organised by the Training Wing of this department.

- * Training is given to the newly joined Seed Certification Officers of this department on seed Certification procedures, field inspections, processing, sampling, Seed Testing and tagging besides identification of crop varieties based on the morphological characters.
- * The already positioned technical officers of this department are trained on changes in the procedures, new developments, latest techniques on seed production and on identification of newly released varieties.
- * The training is given on the seed production aspects to Government, Quasi Government and private seed producers through the Deputy Director of Seed Certification and Assistant Director of Seed Certification.
- * Training is also given to the seed dealers not only on the quality maintenance in storage and selling of seeds but also on the regulatory aspects of seed legislation
- * The grow out test is conducted to determine the genetic purity of a given seed lot. The grow out test is conducted at Kannampalayam (Coimbatore) farm and at glass house attached to the Directorate of Seed certification. This test is conducted for the certification of parents and hybrids of cotton foundation I class cotton varieties, castor and also for the samples received from the Seed Inspection wing.

An amount of Rs.168.58 lakhs has been provided for Seed Certification, Seed Testing and Seed Inspection and Training Programme under Plan schemes of 1999-2000 which includes Rs.3.75 lakhs under "Crop Husbandry". The physical activities targeted for 1999-2000 is given below:

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

S.No	Details	Plan for 1999-2000
1.	Area to be registered under Seed certification (ha.)	42000
2.	Seed selling points to be Inspected (Nos)	24000
3.	Seed samples to be taken (Nos)	18000
4.	Seed samples to be tested in Seed Testing Laboratoriaies (Nos)	46000
5.	No.of persons tobe trained	22000

II. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEPARTMENT:

The Department of Agricultural Marketing is helping the farmers in selling their agricultural produce to licenced traders for getting better remunerative price with correct weightment and immediate payment. For this the Tamilnadu Government has enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1987 and Rules 1991". By this Act, trading of agricultural produce is regulated by notification of Agricultural Commodities with area in each Market Committee.

(a) Regulated Market:

For promoting the Agricultural Marketing as per the Act, there are 16 Market Committees functioning at 29 districts. Under the control of these Market Committees, 270 Regulated Markets, 15 Sub.Markets, 44 Check posts, 96 Commercial Grading Centres, 11 Kapas Grading Centres and 1 Tobacco Grading Centre are functioning. The Centres are now redesignated as the Post Harvest Technology Information Centre. The Agricultural Commodities brought to the regulated Markets by the producers, farmers for sale are freely graded, standardised and given the lot number. Closed Tender System is followed and the produce is sold to the highest bidder, if the farmer accepts for the rate. The payment is made to the farmers by the Traders immediately.

(b) Rural Godowns:

In order to help small and marginal farmers to avail the pledge loan facilities and to avoid distress sale at times of price falls and also to improve the arrivals in the regulated markets, rural godowns have been constructed under centrally sponsored scheme, shared between Centre and State.

(c) Pledge Loan

This facility is provided to help the farmers to keep their stock at time of price fall and to sell the same when price are higher and also to help them to provide funds at time of need. Pledge loan facilities are provided through the Regulated Markets upto the maximum level of 75% of the value of the produce, up to the maximum of Rs.25,000 with nominal interest ranging from 12 to 14.5%. The stocks can be kept in the godown to a maximum period of four months.

(d) Farmers Development and Welfare Scheme

To help the farmers to get better price by selling their produce through the Regulated Market, a new scheme called "Tamil Nadu Farmers Development and Welfare Scheme" was started during the year 1995-96. By this scheme, a farmer who sells one metric tonne and more, through the Regulated Market in a year will be eligible for a grant of a lumpsum grant of Rs.25000 in case of death permanent disability occurring due to accident. In the event of death of the nominee of the farmer and in the absence of the nominee, the legal heir of the family will be eligible for the lumpsum grant. The premium amount of Rs.10/- per farmer/annum for this scheme will be paid equally by the Market Committee and Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board, to this fund.

(e) Agmark Grading

The main object of the scheme is to ensure supply of quality food products to the consumers. There are 30 State Agmark Grading Laboratories for grading centralised commodities and one Principal Laboratory and 15 Agmark Grading Centres for grading decentralised commodities. These grading centres are grading the notified food products by testing scientifically and physically and affixing the Agmark labels on standard products depending on their quality. Centralised commodities like vegetable oils, ghee, honey, butter, wheat flour, gram flour, sago, groundnut, spices, rava, maida, dessicated coconut powder are graded by the above laboratories and decentralised commodities like, rice, pulses, potatoes, jaggary, egg, ragi, seedless tamarind are graded by other grading centres.

During the year 1998-99 Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.31.00 lakhs towards modernisation of three State Agmark Grading Laboratories. During the year 1999-2000 four State Agmark Grading Laboratories will be modernised at a cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs. During the year 1999-2000 it is proposed to construct own buildings Vellore, Panruti, Theni at an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs with a provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs for 1999-2000.

III. TAMIL NADU WARE HOUSING CORPORATION

Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation has proposed to construct three to five storage godowns of 3400 M.Ts. each at the place of top priority during the year 1999-2000 through internally generated funds from Corporation.

IV. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**Establishment of Fertiliser Control Laboratories**

To ensure that the farmers are getting a good quality fertilisers and mixtures as per the standards prescribed, the Agricultural Officers who are notified as Fertiliser Inspectors draw samples from the wholesale and retail points besides during samples from manufacturing and mixing units. These samples to the tune of 17220 Nos. per year are being analysed as per the standards in the fourteen fertiliser testing laboratories in Tamil Nadu.

During 1998-99, 17376 samples were analysed with an expenditure of Rs.24.53 lakhs. During 1999-2000 an amount of Rs.30.79 lakhs have been provided in the Budget towards cost of staff and chemicals and working expenses.

Plan Outlay - Agricultural Marketing and Warehousing

Outlay provided for Food Storage and Warehousing for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.2.31 crores Departmentwise allocation are given below:

Department	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
Seed Certification	168.59
Agricultural Marketing	32.00
Agriculture Department	30.80
Total	231.39

Chapter 4

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

I. AGRICULTURE:

1. Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation.

The objective of the scheme is to prepare a soil resources inventory including nature of soil occurring in the area, their morphological, physical and chemical characteristics through field studies and laboratory analysis, classification according to internationally recognised system of soil classification and mapping their extent on standard topographic base and finally interpreted for variety of uses. Against the targeted area of 1.50 L.ha. an area of 1.26 L.ha. were surveyed during 1998-99 and it is programmed to take up survey in an area of 1.50 L.ha. during 1999-2000.

The above survey is being taken up through the four soil survey units at Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Vellore and Tirunelveli. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.42.70 lakhs was spent towards the cost of staff and contingencies. During 1999-2000, a provision of Rs.97.79 lakhs is made in the budget.

2. Soil Testing Laboratories and Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories.

Nineteen Soil Testing Laboratories and 16 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories are functioning to analyse soil samples and advise the farmers on specific fertiliser recommendation on the basis of native soil fertility. These Soil Testing Laboratories also help in suggesting suitable reclamatory measures for the problem soils, preparing village level fertility index and assessing quality of irrigation water. The total annual analysing capacity of the soil testing laboratories and Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories is ten lakh soil samples. A concessional fee of Rs.5/- is being collected per sample. The village fertility indexes are being given top priority in the action plan to soil testing laboratories as they are site and situation specific. During 1998-99, 6.58 lakhs samples were analysed and Rs. 215.89 lakhs was spent for soil testing laboratories and mobile soil testing laboratories.

A sum of Rs.343.36 lakhs for soil testing laboratories and Rs.348.80 lakhs for mobile soil testing laboratories have been provided in the Budget for the year 1999-2000.

3. Preparation and Distribution of Bio Fertiliser Packets.

The farming community has felt the use of Bio fertilisers largely and the demand for bio fertilisers is increasing year after year. On an average the total demand for the entire area in Tamil Nadu is 12000 tonnes. The production capacity of the existing six bio fertiliser production centres at Cuddalore, Ramnad, Salem, Kudumianmalai, Sakkottai and Trichy is 1400 tonnes. The above centres are also provided with automatic mixing and packing units to ensure quality bio fertiliser with a longer shelf life. During 1998-99, 1418 tonnes of bio fertilisers were produced with an expenditure of Rs.187.04 lakhs.

A provision of Rs.311.08 lakhs is made during 1999-2000 for the production of 1400 MTs. of Bacterial culture including SCP.

4. Central Control Laboratories.

The Central Control Laboratory functioning at Kudumianmalai has to supervise and guide the functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories. This laboratory will also analyse and check samples drawn from these laboratories so as to correlate the results and ensure the correctness of the procedures adopted. The provision made is towards the pay and allowance of the staff cost of machinery and equipment.

The expenditure during 1998-99 is Rs.25.36 lakhs and a sum of Rs.68.81 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000 for this purpose.

II. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:

1. Execution of Soil and Water Conservation Works in Hills and Plains.

Soil Conservation Schemes are implemented with main objective of preventing degradation of dry lands, improving the productivity and utilising them profitably on a sustained basis. The scheme covers the plains of the entire Tamil Nadu except Chennai, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam districts. An area of about 3.25 million hectares is under rainfed agriculture, which is subjected to soil erosion and moisture stress. The state has been delineated into 34 river basins. These are further delineated into sub basins catchments, sub-catchments, watersheds and sub watersheds based on streams and large nullahs. These sub-watersheds are suitably divided into mini watersheds based on minor streams, large and small tributaries. For operational efficiency, these mini watersheds are further divided into micro watersheds, which would be very much handy for analysis. Soil and Water Conservation works such as contour bunding, check dams contour ploughing, deep ploughing, farm forestry, afforestation etc. in plains and bench terracing, contour stone wall etc. in hills are taken up under this programme to restore land scape and to improve the productivity of the land.

During 1999-2000, it is proposed to take up 118 micro watersheds to cover an area of 80,000 ha. at a cost of Rs.928.55 lakhs including establishment cost. The works will be executed by 25 soil conservation sub-divisions of which one sub-division will execute the works under Hill Area Development Programme, for which, cost of works will be met under Hill Area Development Programme. During 1998-99 an area of 83,425 ha. has been treated at a cost of Rs.1463.81 lakhs. Out of the total outlay provided under this scheme, 19,2% of work cost is earmarked for the benefit of Adi Dravidar Farmers, under Special Component Plan.

2. Execution of Soil Conservation Works in Tribal areas under Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic status of the tribal farmers and bring them above poverty line by protecting and stepping up the productivity of their lands. This programme is in operation in the districts of Villupuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal and Trichy. Soil and Water Conservation measures such as Contour Rubble Bund with vegetative barriers, land shaping, pipe laying, disc ploughing, irrigation check dams, minor check dams, medium check dams, afforestation, farm forestry works etc. are undertaken under this programme. During 1999-2000, it is proposed to cover an area of 550 ha. at a total works cost of Rs.92.00 lakhs under this programme. During the year 1998-99 an area of 675 ha. have been treated at a cost of Rs.74.69 lakhs.

3.(a) Comprehensive Watershed Development of Degraded Area with "DANIDA" Assistance in Tirunelveli and Tuticorin Districts Phase-II (Externally Aided Project)

Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, Phase-II is implemented in Tenkasi, Sankarankoil, Radhapuram and Nanguneri taluks of Tirunelveli District and Sathankulam and Tiruchendur taluks of Tuticorin District, covering 120 villages. The project envisages to cover an area of 42,500 hectares at a total outlay of Rs.4172.44 lakhs including State share of Rs.995.44 lakhs over a period of 7 years. The project was commenced on 5.8.94.

- * Enable land users to practice dryland agriculture, horticulture and forestry including conservation and use of natural resources on a sustainable basis in priority watersheds.
- * Wind and Water erosion to be controlled in priority areas.
- * Providing short and long term employment opportunities and thereby increasing the household income in the priority areas.

The major project components are establishment and maintenance of shelterbelt Agro-forestry practices, sinking of borewells, Agroforestry component includes silvi-pasture development, crop component, inter-cropping with horticulture and conomic trees and annual crops, Soil and Water Conservation.

An area of 15022 ha. has been covered at a total cost of Rs.1446.76 lakhs upto 31.3.1999 from the inception of the project.

3(b) Comprehensive Watershed Development of Degraded Areas with "DANIDA" Assistance in Virudhunagar, Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram Districts (Externally Aided Project).

This Project is implemented in Aruppukkotai taluk of Virudhunagar district, Sivaganga and Manamadurai taluks of Sivaganga district, Ramanathapuram and Mudukulathur taluks of Ramanathapuram districts covering 83 villages. The project envisages to cover an area of 11,000 hectares at a total outlay of Rs.1300.30 lakhs including State share of Rs.71.39 lakhs, over a period of 5 1/2 years with a pre-implementation period of 6 months.

The major project components are agro forestry development and Shelterbelt Planting, Agro forestry practices include Silviculture Development, Crop component, inter cropping with horticulture and economic trees and annual crops, Soil and Water Conservation.

An area of 3736 ha. has been covered at a total cost of Rs.522.75 lakhs upto 31.3.99 from the inception of the project.

During the year 1999-2000, it is programmed to cover an area of 7700 ha. at a total cost of Rs.797.86 lakhs under Comprehensive Watershed Development of Degraded Areas

4. Western Ghat Development Programme:

Soil conservation forms one of the multi-sector developments under WGDP. Scientific soil conservation measures are taken up in the WG regions. During 1998-99, the programme envisages treatment of 7595 ha at a cost of Rs.363 lakhs. An area of 7500 ha have been treated at a cost of Rs.327.23 lakhs. Farmers are provided with a subsidy of 50% on cost of works. The remaining 50% is treated as loan. The loan amount with due interest is recovered from the farmers in ten equal annual instalments with a moratorium of two years. During 1999-2000, an area of 6865 ha. is proposed to be treated at a cost of Rs.438.92 lakhs under this programme.

5. Hill Area Development Programme:

Hill Area Development programme implemented in the Nilgiris district is a multi-sector development programme and soil conservation is one of the main component. Soil conservation works are carried out with 50% subsidy and the rest is treated as loan and recovered from the beneficiaries in the ten equal annual instalment with prescribed interest after a moratorium of two years. Prevention of landslide is an important activity under this programme. During 1998-99 an area of 2283 ha. with prevention of landslide activities had been proposed at an outlay of Rs.390.00 lakhs. An area of 2237 ha. have been treated. Works relating to prevention of land slides are carried out with 100% subsidy. An amount of Rs.211.20 lakhs has been provided for the scheme. Soil conservation works in Nilgiris district and Rs.120.00 lakhs for "Prevention of Land Slides". An amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs for check dams for watershed management for the year 1999-2000.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME:

1. Soil Conservation Works in the Catchment area of Kundah and Lower Bhavani River Valley Project.

With a view to prevent premature siltation of reservoirs, various soil conservation measures are taken up in Kundah and lower Bhavani River Valley Project. Soil conservation works on watershed basis are taken up in the priority watershed identified by the All India Soil and Land use survey Organisation. During 1980, the All India Soil and Land use survey organisation has prioritized the watersheds. Out of 176 watersheds in Kundah and Lower Bhavani Catchments, 58 watersheds have been identified by AISLUS as very high and high priority watersheds require soil conservation treatments. Soil conservation measures are proposed based on rainfall, nature of erosion, soil texture, slope and topography of the area. During 1998-99 eight watersheds have been taken up, at a cost of Rs.506.37 lakhs for treating 7425 ha. During 1999-2000 it is proposed to take up area of 8000 ha. for soil conservation treatment at an outlay of Rs.837.77 lakhs.

Plan Outlay - Soil and Water Conservation

An amount of Rs.4716.52 lakhs is provided for Soil and Water Conservation for the year 1999-2000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Major Head of Dev.</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Soil Survey and Testing	1145.17
2.	Soil Conservation	2458.56
3.	Special Component plan	77.67
4.	Tribal Sub plan	92.00
5.	Hill Area Development	506.20
6.	Western Ghat Development	436.92
	Total	4716.52

Chapter 5

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

Veterinary Dispensaries:

The Veterinary Dispensaries provide veterinary assistance and health cover to the livestock and poultry in the State. The Veterinary dispensaries are manned by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and necessary supporting staff. There are 996 Veterinary institutions in the State as against the actual requirement of 2722 Institutions recommended by the 'National Commission on Agriculture'. Hence, additional Veterinary dispensaries are being opened in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.247.00 lakhs has been provided out of which Rs.40.60 lakhs has been allocated for opening of 10 new Veterinary dispensaries during 1999-2000.

Establishment of Animal Diseases Intelligence Units:

With a view to monitor the incidence of contagious diseases among animals and assisting early diagnosis of contagious diseases 15 Animal Disease Intelligence units are functioning in the State. The role of the unit is to attend on disease outbreaks and help the field Veterinarians in disease control and also forecast areas where specific diseases are likely to occur during specific period. Based on this information advance preventive vaccinations are done. An amount of Rs.2.40 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 under plan for establishment charges of Animal Disease Intelligence Unit at Villupuram district.

Strengthening of Bacterial Vaccine Division at Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet:

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine Ranipet produces all the required vaccines for protecting Livestock and Poultry from various contagious and infectious diseases caused by bacteria. With the increase in population of valuable cross breed cows and graded Murrah Buffaloes, the disease problem is assuming greater importance. The Cross breed cows and graded buffaloes are much more susceptible to diseases as compared to indigenous Cattle. Hence the infrastructure available at Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet for production of Bacterial Vaccine is to be strengthened to increase production of vaccine needed in the State.

An amount of Rs.20.02 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 out of which Rs.10.00 lakhs for expansion of Pharmaceutical division for the production of injectables at Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, sanctioned under part II schemes for the year 1999-2000.

Mobile Veterinary Units:

Each Mobile Veterinary Unit is under the control of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. This unit provides Veterinary assistance and health cover to Livestock and Poultry in remote villages. The mobile units visit village on a pre-determined weekly programme and specifically provide timely veterinary assistance to animals owned by poor farmers under various State Schemes. The mobile units also undertake breeding of Cows and Buffaloes utilising frozen semen of elite exotic breeding bulls. The provision of Veterinary assistance to animal in remote villages has helped in sustaining production of milk, meat and eggs in remote village and thus increasing income of farmers through livestock farming. An amount of Rs.8.41 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

Production of Rabies - Vaccine (BPL) at Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine Ranipet:

Rabies is a deadly disease communicable to human beings from rabies dogs. Hence it is essential to protect all dogs especially the pet dogs maintained in houses. The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet produces rabies vaccine and supplies to field units. An amount of Rs.2.16 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

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Upgrading Veterinary Dispensaries into Veterinary Hospitals:

With the implementation of the Cross breeding Programme undertaken by the department of Animal Husbandry over the years, a large number of high yielding cross bred cows and graded Murrah buffaloes were now available in the rural areas and these valuable animals require prompt and specialised Veterinary assistance. The infrastructure in a veterinary dispensary is rather limited and hence veterinary dispensaries which provide veterinary assistance to a large number of valuable dairy animals are upgraded as Veterinary hospitals so that facilities like keeping animals as inpatients and services of an experienced senior veterinarian can be made available. The conversion of Veterinary dispensary into Veterinary Hospital is made in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.142.09 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000.

Vaccination of Cattle and Buffaloes in Selected Areas:

Foot and Mouth disease is a highly contagious disease of cattle and Buffaloes producing great economic loss to farmers. The animals will have to be vaccinated against the disease every six months. Poor farmers are not able to get their animals vaccinated paying full cost of vaccine. Hence the vaccination of animals against Foot and Mouth disease is being carried out with financial subsidy from Government of India. The vaccine cost is shared equally between Government of India and State Government at 25% each and remaining 50% cost of vaccine is collected from farmers. The vaccination has helped farmers to keep the animals free of the diseases. A token provision has been made in Budget estimate for 1999-2000.

Animal Diseases Surveillance:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared equally between State Government and Government of India. The improved Livestock and Poultry now available in the State can perform well and produce to the maximum only if they are maintained in a healthy condition. It has therefore become necessary to have constant Surveillance of disease position in the State so that advance action can be taken to contain the diseases. Hence a disease surveillance unit is functioning at the Directorate of Veterinary Services (The Department of Animal Husbandry was bifurcated into two wings as (i) Directorate of Veterinary Services ii) Directorate of Animal Husbandry) for having an effective and constant surveillance of all Livestock diseases in the State. An amount of Rs.4.09 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000 out of which State Government share is Rs.2.05 lakhs.

Creation of Disease free zone in Tamil Nadu:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared equally between State Government and Government of India. The object of the Government is to eradicate major Livestock Diseases in a phased manner. Hence a Disease Free Zone has been created in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu where cent percent vaccination of all Cattle and buffaloes against all contagious diseases is undertaken. This programme would create potentials for export of meat and meat products from the disease free zone. The programme is extended to other areas in the State in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.20.40 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 out of which a sum of Rs.10.20 lakhs is State's Share.

Canine Rabies Control:

Canine Rabies is a dreadful disease communicable to the human beings from Rabies dogs. The incidence of the disease in human beings can only be controlled by mass vaccination of all the available dogs. This programme is now being implemented at Coimbatore, Trichy and Chennai under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The expenditure to be shared equally between State and Central Government. A similar scheme has commenced functioning at Madurai and Tirunelveli under State Government Plan schemes. The implementation of these schemes would drastically bring down incidence of Rabies disease in dogs leading to a similar drastic reduction in incidence of the disease in human beings. The vaccination of dogs against Rabies disease is now charged. An amount of Rs.22.94 lakhs provided for for the year 1999-2000 for including State Government's Scheme.

Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals:

For strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals an amount of Rs.0.53 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

Construction of operation theatre for small animals

Lack of proper operation theatre of small animals with sterile conditions is hampering the work of Polyclinic at Coimbatore. With a view to providing better amenities for treating pet animals in a hygienic sterile conditions and thus enhancing operation efficiency and accruing benefit to owners of the pet animals. Government have provided Rs.5.00 lakhs for construction of operation theatre for small animals and Rs.1.00 lakh for purchase of machineries and equipments. Only token provision has been made for 1999-2000.

Frozen semen bank at Eachenkottai with Danida assistance

The Department of Animal Husbandry has been implementing a programme of breeding indigenous cattle and buffaloes using exotic dairy breeds of Jersey and Friesian and Murrah buffaloes. The concept of Artificial insemination of Cows and Buffaloes was introduced with a view to make the best use of available Government bulls in breeding local cows and buffaloes. The advent of Frozen Semen technique in artificial breeding of cows and buffaloes has revolutionised the artificial breeding of cows and buffaloes.

The first unit for production of frozen semen with Danida Assistance was established at Eachenkottai Farm in Thanjavur district. The equipments needed for production of Frozen Semen were obtained under DANIDA programme and selected Artificial insemination centres were also provided with refrigerated containers for storage of frozen semen. This was real break through in cattle/buffalo breeding in the State. Now Frozen Semen production stations are functioning at Eachenkottai, Hosur, Ooty and Abishekapatti. Imported Jersey and Friesian bulls have been located at Eachenkottai, Hosur and Ooty and Frozen Semen produced and supplied to various field units. An amount of Rs.20.45 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

Establishment of Liquid Nitrogen Plant (Frozen Semen Bank)

Liquid Nitrogen is essential for freezing and storage of bull semen. Liquid Nitrogen Plants have been established at District Livestock Farms, Abishekapatti, Ooty and Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai. The Liquid Nitrogen produced in these centres is being distributed to various Artificial Insemination Centres in the State. The Liquid Nitrogen needed over and above the production is purchased from private sectors. An amount of Rs.10.11 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

Frozen Semen Facilities Under Integrated Rural Development Programme

The Artificial work with Frozen Semen initiated under Integrated Rural Development Programme will have to be continued with a view to improve performance of progeny and milk production with an outlay Rs.0.88 lakh has been provided for 1999-2000.

Livestock Development in Pudukottai District with DANIDA Assistance

DANIDA assisted Livestock Development Programme is being implemented in Pudukottai district with the aim to intensively train the farmers' in Project area in livestock farming and fodder development. Selected Link Worker Couples in each village are intensively trained who inturn undertake training of other villagers. The programme will provide the much needed technical expertise to local farmers to make the best use of available livestock resources and improve their income. The programme is now extened to Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar districts including entire district of Pudukottai as Phase II Project.

An amount of Rs.124.78 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for implementation of the programme.

Establishment of Poultry Diseases Diagonstic Laboratory

A very large number of Poultry farms have been established in Salem district with high yielding hybred birds. These hybred birds are much susceptible to disease as compared to local birds. With a view to monitor the health condition of the birds and undertake prompt disease diagnosis Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been established at Andagalur Gate in Namakkal district and Erode in Periyar district. A provision of Rs.8.68 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000.

Purchase of Birds

At present, there are 27 Poultry Extension Centres are functioning in the State. An amount of Rs.5.01 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000 towards purchase of birds for these centres.

Establishment of Turkey Farm

A sum of Rs.2.45 lakhs has been made for the 1999-2000 towards maintenance of modern Turkey Farm at Kattupakkam Poultry Farm.

Intensive Sheep and Goat Development

An intensive sheep and goat development in erstwhile European Economic Committee Project Areas (including training of Farmers in Sheep Husbandry) is made at a cost of Rs.3.55 lakhs for the year 1998-99. Districts covered under this Programme are Virudhunagar, Ramnad, Sivagangai, Salem, Namakkal, Tiruvellore, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Dharmapuri. A sum of Rs. 1.02 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000.

Strengthening of Fodder Seed Production Units

The fodder seed production units functioning in the State are to be strengthened by providing borewell and openwell at a cost of Rs.9.00 lakhs during the year 1999-2000.

Training in Frozen Semen Technique

Frozen Semen technique in Artificial Insemination of Cows and Buffaloes is being extended to the entire State and hence all the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Inspectors of the department will have to be trained in Frozen Semen Technology. Training of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Inspectors in Frozen Semen Technology is being carried out at the Centre functioning at Eachenkottai and Abishekapatti. Apart from the regular training course, short term refresher training in Artificial Insemination is also provided to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Inspectors. A sum of Rs.4.30 lakhs has been provided for implementing the Scheme during 1999-2000.

Strengthening of training centres

A sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been provided for the training centre at District Livestock Farm, Orathanad to carryout repair works and construction works during the year 1999-2000.

Establishment of Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry

The Department of Animal Husbandry implements Livestock Development Programme in 10 Hill areas in 6 districts in the State, with a view to increase income of farmers in Hill areas through livestock farming. Supply of Milch animals, Sheep Units and Calf rearing are the important components of the programme. The beneficiaries are provided with subsidy from the Government and loan from financial Institutions. The scheme has helped a very large number of farmers in the tribal areas. An amount of Rs.78.56 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

Strengthening of Statistical Cell

The Department of Animal Husbandry is engaged in conducting sample survey for estimating the production of milk, meat and eggs in the State. The estimation made in the survey provides the administrator and planner, valuable information on the achievements in milk, meat and egg production in the State as a result of implementation of various Animal Husbandry Programmes. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared equally between State Government and Government of India. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 18.38 lakhs has been provided for implementing the scheme.

Directorate of Animal Husbandry

In the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, all major schemes, establishment and other important files are being computerised. The entire data pertaining to Animal Husbandry activities are being collected from various institutions and are compiled at the District Level at the Regional Offices and they are communicated to the Directorate of Veterinary Services for consolidation report. For this purpose, it is proposed to purchase computers and other accessories at a cost of Rs.4.00 lakhs during the year 1999-2000.

Distribution of Animals and Birds

Animal Husbandry Department is implementing livestock schemes in tribal areas for the economic upliftment of tribal people. The important components of the programme are supply of milch animals, Sheep units and calf

rearing. The beneficiaries are provided with subsidy from the Government and loan from financial institutions. Animal Husbandry Department provides comprehensive health cover to the scheme animals. A token provision has been made for this scheme.

Establishment of Dog Breeding Unit at Ooty

Breeding of Rajapalayam, Kombai, Doberman and Sippiparai is being carried out at Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet. Dog breeding activities are strengthened. A sum of Rs.2.67 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

15th Quinquennial Livestock Census 1994

This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme shared between State Government and Government of India. A sum of Rs.6.66 lakhs has been made during 1999-2000.

Strengthening of Horse Breeding Unit

In the hills and foot hills of many parts of the State, where there is concentration of tribal population, Horses/Ponies are the most valuable pack animals for transportation of men and materials. A sum of Rs.4.51 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000 including Government of India share for strengthening the horse breeding farm at District Livestock Farm, Hosur.

Veterinary Dispensaries --Special Component Plan

The Veterinary Dispensaries provide veterinary assistance and health cover to the livestock and poultry in the State. The veterinary dispensaries opened in Scheduled Caste colonies are brought under Special Component Plan for which an amount of Rs.33.98 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000.

Upgrading Veterinary Hospitals as Clinician Centres -Special Component Plan

People in urban areas have taken up breeding of pet animals. Therefore the Veterinary Hospitals upgraded into Clinician Centres which are located in Scheduled caste colonies are brought under Special Component Plan. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been made during 1999-2000.

Mobile Veterinary Units - Special Component Plan

The Mobile Veterinary units located in Scheduled Caste colonies are brought under Special Component Plan during 1997-98. An amount of Rs.6.38 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000 for the scheme.

Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries at Block Level - Special Component Plan

The Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries provide Veterinary assistance and health cover to livestock and Poultry in remote villages. For that, a sum of Rs.3.70 lakh has been made for 1999-2000.

Lumpsum Provision for New Schemes under Hill Area Development Programme

The Nilgiris district occupies a unique position as Hill station and hilly terrain occupies 4 taluks viz. Uthamandalam, Coonor, Kothagiri and Gudalore. To maintain the ecological balance of the Hill and for upliftment of the people of the districts Hill Area development Programme is implemented as a Special Centrally Sponsored Programme. Apart from providing individual beneficiary oriented Programme various infrastructural developments have been undertaken under this programme. An amount of Rs.1.67 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries at Uthamapalayam Taluk on Madurai District Under Western Ghat Development Programme

To maintain the ecological balance of Hill and for upliftment of the people of the districts, the Western Ghat Development programmes are implemented in the districts of Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Virudhunagar. An amount of Rs.1.41 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for this programme.

Lumpsum Provision for New Schemes under Western Ghat Development Programme

An amount of Rs. 10.69 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000 as lumpsum provision for implementation of WGDP.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (100% funded by Government of India) Establishment of Rinderpest District Squad under Rinderpest Eradication Programme

16 squads, 10 checkposts and 10 Vigilance Units are functioning in the State to monitor the incidence of the disease and to take up preventive vaccinations against Rinderpest disease. A sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000.

Cross Breeding of Cattle with Exotic Dairy Breeds and Improvement of Buffaloes using Frozen Semen Technique outside operation Flood Areas

Cross breeding of local cattle with exotic dairy breed and improvement of buffaloes is needed to increase milk production in the State. An amount of Rs.15.08 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

Schemes financed by Autonomous Bodies Studies on Foot and Mouth Disease at Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet (ICAR) (Financed By Autonomous Bodies)

This is an Indian Council of Agricultural Research Sponsored Scheme implemented at IVP, Ranipet for monitoring the incidence of Foot and Mouth disease in the State and to identify type of virus, which is responsible for the outbreak of the disease. The study provides valuable information on the incidence of the disease and helps field staff in containing the disease. A sum of Rs.8.38 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000.

PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1999-2000

The Plan outlay for the year 1999-2000 under various Development heads' are given below:

S.No.	Head of Development	B.E. 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Veterinary Services Animal Health	457.82
2.	Cattle and buffalo Development	156.32
3.	Poultry Development	16.15
4.	Sheep & Wool Development	1.04
5.	Fodder and Feeds Development	9.02
6.	Extension and Training	11.30
7.	Direction and Administration	100.94
8.	Tribal areas sub-plan	0.01
9.	Other expenditure	34.56
10.	Special Component Plan	46.68
11.	Hill Area Development Programme	1.67
12.	Western Ghat Development Programme	12.10
	TOTAL	847.61
	Agricultural Human Resources Development Project	28.41
TOTAL - STATES SCHEMES		876.02

Chapter 6

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development programmes are being implemented through a network of Milk Co-operatives designed on Anand model. The institutional frame has a three tier structure with the Primary Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies at the base (village) level, Union of Producers' Co-operative Societies at the middle (District) level and Federation of District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union at the apex (State) level.

The commercial activities of procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products are undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federation. This Federation is also implementing the Dairy Development activities under 'Operation Flood Programmes' with funds provided by National Dairy Development Board in 23 Districts of this State. The Dairy Development activities are implemented in the Districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar by the Dairy Development Department through budgetary support both under State/Central Plans.

The main functions of the Dairy Development Department are 1. Organisation and registration of societies 2. Supervision and control of all Milk Co-operative, District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions and Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation. 3. Enforcing the provisions of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 1983 and Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Rules 1988, as far as they relate to Milk Co-operatives.

The Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies are being formed at village level. In these societies only the 'Milk Producers' are enrolled as members. The animals owned by the producer members are provided with animal health cover at the door steps of the members, by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the Veterinary Units, procurement teams and input wings. Breeding cover through artificial insemination is also provided at a nominal rate. The milk produced at the village level societies is collected by the District unions after allowing some quantity to be retained at society level itself to meet the local demands.

Milk procurement by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation has been on the rise with the daily procurement touching a record figure of 19.5 lakh litres a day. Of this only 14 lakh litres (73%) are being sold as liquid milk, including 8 lakh litres in Chennai city, and the rest (27%) is being converted into butter, ghee and powder.

The status of production and distribution of milk over the years are given in the table below:

(Lakh litres per day)

Item	As on			
	31.03.95	31.03.96	31.03.97	31.03.98
1. Milk Production (By Societies)	16.60	18.25	15.20	19.16
2. Milk Procurement (By Unions)	14.42	14.73	12.44	15.10
3. Milk Marketing in Chennai city	8.20	8.43	8.14	7.78

All the four conversion units of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation in Erode, Madurai, Salem and Krishnagiri are working to their optimum capacity. In addition to these units, surplus milk from the North Arcot District Union is being sent to Gundur in Andhra Pradesh for cream separation.

With the Budgetary support and with the funds provided, under various programmes, the following achievement have been made upto the period ending 1998-99.

Item	Achievement
1. No.of Primary Milk Co-op. Societies (including Consumer Co-op. And supply societies)	9892
2. No.of District Unions	17
3. No.of Members	25.98 lakhs
4. Milk Production (by Societies)	19.16 LLPD *
5. Milk Procurement (by Unions)	15.10 LLPD
6. Milk Marketing in Chennai City	7.78 LLPD
7. No.of Dairies (Capacity)	19 27.39 LLPD
8. No.of Chilling Centres (Capacity)	41 11.38 LLPD
9. Automatic Vending Machine Units	209

* LLPD - Lakh Litres Per Day.

Plan programmes: 1999-2000:

A sum of Rs.28.50 lakhs is provided for the ongoing and new schemes for Dairy Development. Out of which, an amount of Rs.8.50 lakhs is provided for ongoing schemes and Rs.20.00 lakhs for new schemes.

Out of Rs.8.50 lakhs provided for ongoing schemes, Rs.5.00 lakhs is meant for Civil works relating to maintenance and repair works to building and road in milk colony, Madhavaram and Rs.3.50 lakhs relates to the purchase of new Ambassador car.

An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided under Part.II scheme to provide infrastructural facilities to Milk Producers' Co-op. Societies such as provision of aluminium cans, and Milk-o-testers at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs each.

Chapter 7

FISHERIES

Tamil Nadu with its 1000 Km. coastline, 1.9 lakh sq. Km. of Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf of about 41.412 sq. km. is a leading State both in culture and capture fisheries and has emerged as a major power house in export earning from marine products. Tamil Nadu is generating Rs.1000 Crores from export of Marine products which is accounted for 25% of India's export. There are 442 marine fishing villages with a population of about 8.53 lakhs, out of which about 2.62 lakhs marine fishermen are actively engaged in fishing profession. At present about 9896 mechanised fishing crafts and about 42537 traditional crafts are engaged in marine fishing.

The total fish production in Tamil Nadu during 1998-99 is reported as 4.70 lakhs tonnes. Among this marine fish production accounted for 3.60 lakhs tonnes and the inland fish production recorded as 1.10 lakh tonnes.

Inland fishery occupies an important place in the Fisheries Sector. Under inland fisheries sector, there are 54 reservoirs and large number of lakes and tanks where fisheries activities have been taken up. There are about 50,000 active inland fishermen out of a total population of 1.62 lakh. While the Government had been concentrating on the welfare of fishermen, it had also targetted their policy towards the overall development of fisheries in the State. The stress had been on resource management through participatory approach. The details of plan programmes to be implemented during 1999-2000 are briefly outlined below:--

I. INLAND FISHERIES

The Inland Fishery Policy will focus to maximise the fish production utilising inland water resources such as major reservoirs, major, medium and minor irrigation tanks, village ponds etc. through a scientifically designed training and extension package which will focus on scientific reservoir management and quality seed production. The reservoir fisheries development is undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Department (45 reservoirs) and TNFDC Ltd. (9 reservoirs). The department also has taken over about 32,000 ha. of major, medium and minor irrigation tanks for stocking with major carp seeds and exploiting with the help of local fishermen. The remaining irrigation sources are leased out to Fishermen Cooperative Societies for exploitation. About 5000 ha. of village ponds and tanks have been developed to adopt composite fish culture technique through Fish Farmers Development Agencies.

(a) Fish Seed Production and Collection for Stocking:

The production of major carp fish seeds is the pre-requisite for the development of inland fisheries and with this in view, the Department of Fisheries, TNFDC Ltd and Fish Farmers Development Agencies are operating fish seed farms to produce about 500 lakh fingerlings. Apart from this, 84 private fish seed farms have come up in the State, producing about 600 lakh fingerlings per annum. An amount of Rs.23.70 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1999-2000 which includes repair to existing seed farms with an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs, and upgradation of seed farm at Poongar in Bhavanisagar and Chittar Dam II.

(b) Special repairs to Aquarium:

During 1998-99, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs for modernisation of the Marina aquarium and this work had been completed. An amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000 to make payment due for the work already executed.

(c) Pilot Project for Sewage Fed Fisheries:

The sewage water can be channeled and impounded in the ponds and could be well utilised with joint effort by the Fisheries Department and the respective Municipal Corporations. Provision is made to introduce a coordinated pilot commercial project with an outlay of Rs.5 lakhs in Madurai Municipal Corporation limits for sewage fed fisheries. The Commissioner for Madurai Municipal Corporation has agreed to bear 50% cost of the

project (i.e. Rs.2.50 lakhs) and in turn, the total profit earned will be equally shared between the Department of Fisheries and Madurai Municipal Corporation.

II. MARINE FISHERIES

The future policy of the Marine Fisheries will be aimed at conservation of existing fishing grounds and their exploitation on a sustainable basis. Thrust will be given to tap the hitherto untapped rich fishery resources of the off-shore region through multi-day and multi-gear fishing by mechanised boats.

1. Hydrographic survey, Investigation of harbour sites:

In Chennai fishing harbour area, from Pulicat in North to Palar river in south, conducting survey in an area of 500 sq miles with a depth of 20 fathom in the 60 km coastline. The other activities carried out by Inshore fishing station are:- (1) patrolling and implementation of Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries Regulation Act.

(2) to trace out the missing fishermen (3) to settle the disputes between catamaran and Mechanised boat operators. (4) to train the trainees on practical demonstration of fishing, engine maintenance, boat operators etc. An amount of Rs.15.20 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the year 1999-2000.

2. Establishment of Fishing harbour and landing centres:

(a) Fishing Harbour Circle, Chennai

The Fishing Harbour Project Circle is functioning with two Fishing Harbour Division one at Nagarcovil and another at Thanjavur. Besides this, there is one sub division at Ponneri. These circles supervise the construction works. Also, prepare plan and estimates for new schemes. Further, fisherman houses are being constructed every year under Fisherman Housing scheme.

(b) Fishing Harbour division, Nagercoil:

The above division was formed especially for the construction of Major Fishing Harbour at Chinnamuttom in Kanniyakumari district at a cost of Rs.684.00 lakhs. In addition, the division is looking after the Inland fisheries works in Thirunelveli, Kanniyakumari, and Madurai districts. Further, infrastructure facilities in fishing villages, Fish Landing Centres, Link Road to fishermen villages sanctioned are also implemented. The maintenance of Fishing Harbour is also being done at Tuticorin and Chinnamuttom. The housing works for fishermen sanctioned every year by Government are also carried out by the division.

An amount of Rs.91.01 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. The outlay is towards establishment expenses for the above units.

3. Development of infrastructural facilities in coastal fishing villages:

As a new policy, the Government is opting for small budget modern fish landing centres instead of big projects so as to cover maximum fishermen and area. Accordingly, proposals have been formulated for the development of ten fish landing centres as per the latest standards in Tamil Nadu at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores and they are under the consideration of Government of India. A token provision has been made for this scheme for the year 1999-2000.

4. Integrated fish finder and navigation guidance systems:

During 1998-99, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8.13 lakhs towards 25% subsidy to distribute 50 such equipments to 50 mechanised fishing boat operators of off-shore fishing. The fishermen found echo sounders to be more cost effective and easier to handle than the IFFNGS and hence echo sounders will be distributed to the beneficiary fishermen instead of IFFNGS. A token provision has been made for this scheme for the year 1999-2000.

5. Illumination of Fish landing centres:

During 1998-99, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 13.20 lakhs for provision of 120 sodium vapour lights in five landing centres in each of 12 coastal districts at the rate of 2 sodium vapour lights. The work had been completed in seven districts. The remaining 5 districts will be covered during 1999-2000. A token provision has been made for this scheme for the year 1999-2000.

6. Demonstration of Marine Fin Fish Farming (Grouper)

- a) Grouper (*Epinepheus* spp) are large sized marine food fishes, well suited both biologically and commercially for farming. They are excellent food fishes having fast growing demand in international market. Hence, a pilot project on the demonstration of marine fin fish farming will be implemented in one of the brackish water ponds at Punnakkayal near Thoothukudi. The main objective is to demonstrate and popularise grouper farming in Tamil Nadu and to develop technology for live transport of grouper. A sum of Rs.1.90 lakh is provided for implementation of this scheme during 1999-2000.
- b) The intensified marine fishing activities along the inshore regions had been deprived the traditional marine fishermen the legitimate rights for fishing along the shores. In order to release the congestion and to enable the boat operators to go to multi-gear, multi-day fishery, the Department of Fisheries has proposed to acquire one 43.5 fleet fishing vessel fully equipped with fishing gears, navigational gadgets at an estimated cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs put together the scheme gets an outlay of Rs.26.90 lakhs for the year 1999-2000.

7. Motorisation of traditional crafts:

The scheme extends assistance to fishermen in motorisation of traditional crafts by installation of inboard engines or outboard motors on vallams and catamarans. The Government of India and the State Government share the subsidy equally. Under this scheme, 50% of the cost of engine is given as subsidy limited to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000/- or Rs. 10,000/- for buying inboard engines or out board motors respectively. The balance 50% cost is to be borne by the beneficiary. From 1987-88 to 1998-99, 11633 such engines had been distributed to the traditional fishermen. The traditional fishermen are also given a subsidy of Rs. 6000/- per head for the purchase of fishing nets under the scheme. The scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 with a token provision.

8. Relief scheme for Tamil Nadu Marine fishermen during lean months:

In order to provide subsistence to the marine fishermen during the off-season months, the Savings cum Relief Scheme was introduced. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 45 per month is collected from active marine fishermen who are members of the Fishermen Cooperative Society for a period of 8 months in an year. A total sum of Rs. 360 collected will be matched with equal contribution by the State and the Central Government. The total sum of Rs.1080/- is disbursed during the four lean months to each fisherman equally at Rs. 270/- per month. During 1998-99, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.12.17 crore towards disbursement of relief to 1.69 lakh marine fishermen. This scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 with an outlay of Rs.6.08 crores.

III. EXTENSION AND TRAINING :

1) Stipend to fishermen :

There are six Fisheries Training Centres offering training to the children of fishermen boys in modern fishing methods. Each centre is offering training to about 50 to 60 male children for a period of 10 months. Besides this, a Junior Mechanic Course is also conducted in four training centres. An amount of Rs.6.01 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1999-2000.

During 1998-99, the Government have enhanced the stipend to the children studying in the Fisheries Training Centres from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and sea food allowance from Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 2.50 per trip.

2) Assistance to the private entrepreneurs for establishment of fresh water prawn hatchery:

The scheme is to encourage private fresh water prawn hatcheries to produce quality prawn seeds to meet the requirement of the fresh water prawn farmers and to increase the fresh water prawn production. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 10 lakh (capital and operational cost) will be required to establish one prawn seed hatchery with a capacity of 10 million prawn seeds. This could be established by the private entrepreneurs. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh will be sanctioned towards 10% subsidy (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh) for establishment of fresh water prawn hatchery in Tamil Nadu during 1999-2000.

IV. OTHER EXPENDITURE:

1) Ma. Singaravelar Memorial Fishermen Free Housing Scheme:

Out of 12,000 houses, sanctioned under this scheme, 7155 houses had been completed. The scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 for construction of another 4000 houses to the fishermen with an outlay of Rs.14.80 crores with a unit cost of Rs.37,000/-.

2) Supply of GMDSS compatible VHF sets with DSC (Operation of rescue vessel):

During 1997-98, the State Government took a pioneering step and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 75 lakh towards 25% subsidy for the purchase and distribution of 1500 VHF communication sets to mechanised fishing boats. From 1.2.99 onwards the Global Maritime Distress Signalling and Safety System (GMDSS) has become operational worldwide. Possession of GMDSS compatible VHF sets with the Digital Selective Calling (DSC) by the fishermen will considerably enhance the safety of life and property at sea. With the operation of these sets, a fishing vessel in distress can be located and rescued. The sets are undergoing extensive sea trials and will be distributed to the fishermen soon. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1999-2000.

3) Reimbursement of Central excise duty on HSD Oil:

(Assistance to Fishermen for purchase of Diesel / Kerosene etc.)

This scheme is being implemented under CSS for reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on Diesel to the mechanised fishing boats on 80% central assistance and 20% State assistance. During 1997-98, the State Government had spent Rs.18.28 as state share and during 1998-99 had also sanctioned a sum of Rs.60 lakh as state share. This scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 with an outlay of Rs.37.51 lakhs.

4) Relief to the fishermen family who are detained by Sri Lankan Government:

In times of adverse weather conditions, mechanised fishing boats and crew get drifted and get stranded in Sri Lankan waters and they are held in the custody of Sri Lankan Government. In order to alleviate the sufferings of marine fishermen families of those held in Sri Lankan custody, the Government of Tamilnadu sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh for extending financial assistance of Rs. 50 per day per family till the fishermen return home. In 1998, 29 families have availed assistance under this scheme. This scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 with a token provision.

5) Census of fisherfolk:

The last census of the marine fisherfolk population was conducted during 1986. This data-base has become out-dated and there has been a vast change in the inputs such as outboard motors/inboard engines, new types of crafts and other implements. Marine fishermen population has also increased tremendously. The data-base for the preparation of the Perspective Plan needs to be updated urgently. To conduct the fisherfolk census with the department man power, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for in the budget for the year 1999-2000.

6) Establishment of Ornamental fish production centres at Thirumoorthy and Aliyar:

Ornamental fish production is gaining momentum in India. At present, fresh water ornamental fishes are domestically produced by a number of small fish farmers as a cottage industry. Scientific ornamental fish production in a commercial way will give a boost to this ornamental fish trade and thereby enable the State to earn substantial foreign exchange. TNFDC which was constituted in 1974 with commercial objectives in view, is set to venture into this field. Thirumoorthy and Aliyar are the two reservoirs under the control of the TNFDC where the water parameters aptly suit the production requirements of fresh water aquarium fishes. These centres possess the required basic infrastructure. A sum of Rs. 10 lakh is provided towards share capital assistance to TNFDC for the year 99-2000 the operational expenditure will be met by the Corporation for the establishment of ornamental fish production centres.

V. Research:

Inshore Fishing Station, Chennai is engaged in the following activities. 1) Conduct research on potential fishing grounds by conducting fishing by using different Craft and gear. 2) Regarding availability of commercially important shrimp and fish, conducting survey on their areas of availability, reasons, seasons and quantity. 3) To find out the reasons, for changes in the landing due to various atmospheric conditions. 4) Conduct studies in the inshore and off-shore areas in and around Chennai on the migration of commercially important fish and shrimp varieties.

A sum of Rs.6.12 lakhs is provided for meeting the staff component under this scheme.

VI. Hill Area Development Programme:

Under Hill Area Development Programme, the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20.15 lakh for the improvement of trout hatchery at Avalanchi and improvement of fish hatchery at Wellington lake in Uthagamandalam District for 1998-99. These works are under progress. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1999-2000 for construction of check dam in Trout Fish Hatchery in Nilgiris.

VII. Western Ghats Development Programme:

Under Western Ghats Development Programme, the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 33 lakh for the establishment of Mahseer hatchery, administrative and lab building at Sholayar in Coimbatore District for 1998-99. The work is in progress.

VIII. Anti Sea Erosion :

A sum of Rs.265.90 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000 for undertaking the anti-sea erosion works in Tamil Nadu. Construction of rubble mound sea wall at Santhome in South Chennai and reformation of a portion of bye-pass road at Fore-shore estate are included under this work with an outlay of Rs.246.26 lakhs.

SCHEME FINANCED BY AUTONOMOUS BODY:**1) Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project-Phase I**

This project is assisted by the National Cooperative Development Corporation and implemented by Tamilnadu State Apex Fisheries Cooperative Federation Limited. It has an outlay of Rs.15.88 crore and it is to be implemented over a period of 5 years from 1993-94 in the coastal districts of Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari covering 80 fishing villages. So far, the Government of Tamilnadu have released a sum of Rs.12.84 crore for the implementation of the project. Upto 31.3.99, 1903 fishing inputs of Rs.13.54 crore value comprising of catamarans, vallams, engines, marine plywood boats and fishing gears have been supplied to 3796 fishermen.

Under the project, 6895 fishermen have been trained in all aspects of cooperation, fishery regulation and in maintenance of outboard motor in the project villages. 409 mass contact programmes and 61 art programmes have been conducted in the fishing villages to bring forth active involvement of marine fishermen in the TAFCOFED activities.

2) Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project-Phase II

It is proposed to implement Phase II of the Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project at a block cost of Rs.45 crores covering 100 Fishermen Cooperative Societies in all the 13 coastal Districts of Tamilnadu. The project envisages supply of another 3600 units to benefit about 10,900 beneficiary fishermen to acquire fishing craft, fishing gear and other equipment at a total cost of Rs.35 crore. Upto the March '99, 113 inputs have been given to the value of Rs.124.21 lakh. During 1999-2000, it is proposed to supply 826 fishing inputs at a cost of Rs.8.04 crore to the fishermen of all coastal districts.

X. Plan Outlay for 1999-2000:

To sum up, an amount of Rs. 2604.20 lakhs (including anti sea erosion works) has been made under various programmes to be implemented during 1999-2000, of which, a sum of Rs.29.40 lakh has been provided under new schemes (Part II). The plan outlay for 1999-2000 under various component are given below:

Sl.No.	Sub Group	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Inland Fisheries	28.75
2.	Marine Fisheries	741.24
3.	Extension and Training	7.07
4.	Fisheries Cooperatives	0.02
5.	Other Expenditure	1545.08
6.	Research	6.12
7.	Hill Area Development Programme	10.00
8.	Western Ghats Dev. Programme	0.02
9.	Anti Sea Erosion	265.90
	Total -- Fisheries (State schemes)	2604.20
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (100%)	39.28
	Shared between Centre and State (Full cost)	1291.03

Chapter 8

FOREST

Forests are the green lungs of our nation. The forests of Tamil Nadu extending over 22,748 Sq.Km. out of a total geographical area of 130057 Sq. Km of the State. Thus the forest area works out to 17.49% . The forest eco-systems consist of a variety of flora and fauna representing remarkable bio-diversity and genetic resources for the survival of present and future generations of the mankind. As envisaged in the National Forest Policy (NFP) of 1952 and 1988, sincere efforts are being continued to increase the forest cover in the state to one-third of the total land area of the State. This invaluable natural resources will be managed to derive maximum sustained benefit to the people, through the following objectives and the programmes.

- (a) Conservation of Biodiversity.
- (b) Catchment area Management.
- (c) Tree cover in patta lands
- (d) Creating massive people movement in Forestry.
- (e) Forest protection.
- (f) Stabilisatation of coastal eco-system
- (g) Tribal Development programme.
- (h) Forest Research and Human Resources Development etc.

2. A sum of Rs.815/- Crores has been provided as an outlay to the forestry sector under State and Centrally sponsored scheme for the IX Five Year Plan period. The expenditure incurred so far during the period is Rs.219.24 Crores. As against the target of planting 92,887 Ha proposed for implementation of the various forestry development works during 1998-99, an area of 92,822 Ha has been covered. A sum of Rs. 121.18 Crores has been provided to implement the ongoing programmes and new schemes during 1999-2000. For new schemes an amount of Rs.68.96 lakhs has been provided to implement the programmes Viz: providing machinery and equipments for forest protection, eradication of ganja cultivation; urban and avenue tree planting etc.

1.STATE PLAN SCHEMES.

01. Group Insurance Scheme for the Officers and Personnel in the Forest Department.

In order to curtail the activities of antisocial elements and smugglers and to protect forest wealth including sandalwood, forest officers and other executive staff undertake frequent raids to seize sandalwood prevent encroachment etc; For the risk factors, State has proposed to continue to implement a Group Insurance Scheme for the Forest executive staff and officers who are engaged in protection task at a cost of Rs.3.33 lakhs during 1999-2000.

02. Communications.

The objects of the scheme is to improve the surface of the existing roads within the Reserve Forests areas to facilitate mobility to undertake afforestation and tribal development works and also to enable easy transport of extracted produce, improve protection and enhance staff welfare. Further improvement to these roads will help tribals living in forest areas to transport their forest produce to various marketing centres. During the year 1999-2000, it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for carrying out the improvement of the existing roads over about 7.50 Kms.

03. Buildings.

The object of the scheme is to construct residential and office buildings for the staff employed in the Forest department, as private rental accommodation is not available. Rents of private building are exorbitant and so it causes great deal of financial strain to the staff. During 1999-2000 it is proposed to implement the scheme of constructing residential quarters for Forest staff at a cost of Rs.30.36 lakhs.

04. Pulpwood plantations.

The object of the scheme is to raise plantations of quick growing species to provide raw materials for wood-based industries like paper, rayon etc; The demand for the raw pulpwood is about 4.00 lakh tonnes but the supply is about 2.00 lakh tonnes annually. During 1999-2000 it is proposed to maintain the areas at a cost of Rs. 132.10 lakhs.

05. Establishment of Bamboo Estate.

As the present system of raising and management of bamboo plantations has not significantly improved to meet the ever increasing demand. It is considered necessary to establish bamboo estates in suitable areas to bring the species under estate system of management. During 1999-2000 only maintenance of older plantations will be undertaken at a cost of Rs.40.64 lakhs.

06. Wattle Plantations.

The scheme intends to augment the supply of raw materials to wood and bark based industries. Wattle bark is used for the extraction of tannin and debarked wood for the manufacture of rayon pulp. Annually more than Rs.20. crores is earned through supply of raw materials to the wood and tanbark based industries. Considerable area will be taken up for thinning of wattle plantations at a cost of Rs. 5.69 lakhs.

07. Raising shelter belt along the coast of Tamil Nadu.

The object of the scheme is to raise shelter belt plantations in revenue and forest lands along coastal areas in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu to act as wind breaks and minimise the damage caused by cyclones. In reserved forest lands, this work will be implemented by the forest department. In lands other than reserved forest people themselves have to raise suitable plant species. During 1999-2000 a sum of Rs. 55.80 lakhs has been provided for the implementation of the scheme.

08. Raising Fuelwood Plantations.

The object of the scheme is to take up afforestation works in degraded forests lands to meet the demand for small timber, fuel, fodder and other items of forest produce. It is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.58.35 lakhs for the maintenance of older plantation and raising of seedlings.

09. Community Wasteland Development Programme.

The object of the scheme is to continue the social Forestry programme to increase forest cover outside forest areas and thereby provide renewable resources of goods and services to the Rural people. The plantations raised in the previous years are to be maintained at a cost of Rs.24.03 lakhs during 1999-2000.

10. Maintenance of Southern Forest Rangers College, Coimbatore.

The Southern Forest Rangers College was established in the year 1912. The following inservice training had been conducted. (1)Refresher course for Foresters,(2) Rural Sociology both for Rangers and Foresters in Agriculture, Livestock management, soil conservation works etc. A sum of Rs.102.62 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000.

11. Sandalwood Plantations.

The object of the scheme is to augment the sandal resource of the State by extending sandal plantations and encouraging natural regeneration of sandal through intensive silvicultural operations. During 1999-2000 a sum of Rs. 34.00 lakhs has been provided for tending operation.

12. Teak Plantation.

The object of the scheme is to raise plantations of teak, red-sanders and other hardwood species to augment the timber resources and convert the unproductive degraded forest area into valuable timber bearing forests. It is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.11.20 lakhs for raising hardwood species during the year 1999-2000.

13. Minor Forest Produce.

The object of the scheme is to raise plantations of minor forest produce species like Tamarind, Chikakai, Gallnut, other fruit and seed varieties to augment resources to cater the needs of rural and urban people and to create the conditions for blooming of stone and tree moss to increase revenue. During 1999-2000 the scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.53.15 lakhs towards raising of 80 ha. plantations.

14. Training-Research-Education and Extension.

Research Programmes on forest species and shola species in forest areas are to be executed during the year. A research institute is being established at Vandalur to co-ordinate the research activities in the State. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.74.54 lakhs has been provided.

15. Tribal Sub Plan.

The object of the scheme is to improve the socio economic status and quality of life style of hill tribes residing in forest areas by implementing tree based and income generating life support system, providing them employment, job oriented education, housing, medical and other amenities such as water, communication facilities etc. The scheme will be implemented, at a cost of Rs.186.11 lakhs.

16. Consolidation of Forests.

The object of the scheme is to undertake planting Cairns and Pillars to demarcate Reserved Forest areas and also to survey ex-zamin forests and constitute them into Reserved Forests under Tamilnadu Forest Act 1882. The scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs during 1999-2000.

17. Forest Protection.

The object of the scheme is to protect the forest and forest produces from the ravage of fire, smuggling etc. The scheme envisaged component for fire protection, supply of arms and ammunition, communication facilities etc., The scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.514.64 lakhs during 1999-2000.

18. Forest Research.

Research is a continuous project and the object of the scheme is to enhance Research activities by conducting experiments to find out the best and most suitable species for regeneration techniques under different agroclimatic conditions. It is proposed to establish facilities to impart education, extension and training. Research and Development unit will be built up for effective protective forestry in the State. During 1999-2000 a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided for the implementation of above works.

19. Nature conservation.

The object of the scheme is to create wildlife reserves and to take up measures for conservation and development of wild life reserves of the State. The scheme will be implemented during 1999-2000 at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

20. Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Vandalur.

The Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur spreads over an area of 510 ha. and setting up as a modern zoological park has been taken up in phases at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.30 Crores. This is one of the biggest zoo in South East Asia. It houses many indigenous and exotic animals. There is a total number of 1803 species of animals, birds and reptiles. This zoological park has many special features with a large safari park for lion and deer and a walk through aviary and nocturnal animal house. A sum of Rs.120.43 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000. As a special improvement to the zoo a sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been provided for the improvement of the front elevation to the entrance of zoo.

21. Cashew Plantation.

The object of the scheme is to raise in suitable areas and also to improve the cashew yield. During 1999-2000 an amount of Rs. 1.59 lakhs has been provided for the maintenance.

II. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS:

01. Project Tiger-World Bank Aided Project.

The Scheme of Project tiger is being implemented to cover an area of 817 sq. kms. in the Western Ghat ranges of Nanguneri-Ambasamudram in Tirunelveli district aiming to preserve tigers and other significant vertebrate species of animals and birds and to develop alternate sources of biomass and income to divert pressure from the protected area. To cover these objects, an eco-development plan prepared and it has been approved by the World Bank, an agreement was signed in December 1993 to provide for the disbursement of a total project cost of Rs.7.53 crores to the Government. This amount is to be spent on implementing the plan for five years from 1994-95. During 1999-2000 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.283.00 lakhs.

02. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Human Resources Development Project.

The World Bank agreed to implement the Agricultural Human Resources Development Project at a cost of Rs.94.56 crores by different agencies viz., Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai and six Government Departments(viz) Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries and Forests. For Forest Department, a sum of Rs.240.95 lakhs has been allocated for a period of five years from 1995-1999. During the year 1999-2000 a sum of Rs.12.79 lakhs has been provided to undertake appropriate training and skill development measures.

05.Comprehensive Forestry Project (OECF).

A massive "Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project" with full participation of local people has come into implementation from 1997. The cost of the project is Rs.499.20 crores for a period of 5 years. It is being funded by Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, Japan. The efforts of the project at the village level is directed towards restocking and rehabilitating the forests with the aim of generating additional resources to the villagers at the same time striving for natural regeneration and biodiversity. The extension programmes and reorientation in the management of Natural Resources through Joint Forest Planning and Management will be strengthened. A sum of Rs.96.73 crores has been provided during 1999-2000.

III. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:

01. Rural Fuelwood Plantations and Afforestation in Eco-sensitive Non Himalayan Area (Minimum Needs Programme).

The object of the scheme is to raise fuel, fodder and small timber species in order to bring degraded and scrub forests under vegetal cover and thereby to meet the ever increasing demands for fuel fodder, fibre and small timber in the state. Afforestation Programme is mainly labour oriented. About 80% of the cost on works flows as wages to the labourer. The scheme is being implemented in the fuel scarcity districts approved by the Government of India. Hence, the benefit of the scheme reaches the local people directly by way of providing employment and as a produce during harvest period. It is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.325.81 lakhs which is shared between Centre and State for raising plantations over 3200 ha. during 1999-2000.

IV. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Nilgiris District is well known for its rich heritage of fauna and flora. It also forms part of Western Ghat areas in Tamil Nadu. Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented exclusively for the upgradation of the ecology in Nilgiris District. Afforestation restoration of evergreen forests, naturalisation of exotic plantations, genepool garden are being carried out under this scheme. The scheme is to be implemented at a cost of Rs.139.39 lakhs over an area of 490 ha. during 1999-2000.

V. WESTERN GHAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu comprise of 5.60 lakhs ha. of forests out of the total forest area of 22.67 lakhs ha. Rich wealth of both fauna and flora are found here. Under this programme, the districts of Madurai, Dindigul,

Vridhunagar, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Coimbatore are covered. Rubber plantations, tea plantations, cloves, pulpwood plantations were raised in the Sixth Plan period. From VII plan onwards, scheme for eco-development eco-restoration and eco-preservation and conservation of natural resources are undertaken. The scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 with an outlay of Rs 104.61 lakhs over an area of 2120 ha.

VI.CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

01.Tiger Reserve.

Project tiger is being implemented to undertake development works in the Kalakadu area in Tirunelveli district. The scheme will be implemented during 1999-2000 at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

02. Raising of Minor Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants.

The object of the scheme is to conserve and improve the non-timber forest produce including medicinal plants. Increasing the production and replenishing the stock of non-timber forest produce and medicinal plants and providing employment and additional income to the tribals and, the rural poor living in and around the forests are the aim of the scheme. The scheme will be implemented to cover 250 ha. at a cost of Rs. 9.00 lakhs during 1999-2000.

PLAN OUTLAY 1999-2000

An outlay of Rs.121.18 crores is provided for the sector under State fund for the year 1999-2000. The sub-sector wise details are given below:

Sub Group	Rs. in lakhs
A. STATE PLAN	
1. Direction and Administration	3.43
2. Communications and Buildings	114.74
3. Forest Conservation and Development	303.00
4. Social and Farm Forestry	10250.70
5. Forest Produce	104.05
6. Extension and Training	74.54
7. Wild Life	47.67
8. Tribal Areas Sub Plan	186.11
9. Other Expenditure	574.54
10. Zoological Park	120.45
11. Cashew	1.59
12. Research	92.79
13. Hill Area Development Programme	139.39
14. Western Ghat Development Programme	104.61
Total - Forests	12117.61
(B) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100%)	62.39
(C) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (50%) share	206.29
Grant Total	12386.29

Chapter 9

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The short term and medium term credit structure in Tamil Nadu is a three tier system consisting of Tamil Nadu Apex Co-operative Bank at State level, District Central Co-operative Banks at District level and Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks at the village level. The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank Limited has been playing a vital role in the dispensation of agricultural and non-agricultural credit functions. It channelises the funds provided by NABARD, towards short term loans for seasonal agricultural operation, medium term loan for agricultural investment purposes, medium term conversion loans, finance for weaving community and produce pledge loans etc. The Bank provides financial accommodation to the apex co-operative institutions viz., Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation, Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank etc. The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank raises the funds required for the issue of long term agricultural loans, by floating debentures. The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank provides long term credit, to the agriculturists for their agricultural activities through a network of 181 Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks situated at Block or Taluk levels.

Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank also mobilises the funds by floatation of debentures under ordinary and special programmes.

State Plan programmes to be implemented during 1999-2000 with a brief note on its activities are furnished as follows :

1. Contribution towards Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank-Debentures for normal transaction:

The debentures floated by State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank under normal programme are subscribed by L.I.C. of India, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, Commercial banks, Government of India and State Government. Issue of loans under normal programme is limited to purposes like cattle shed, farm houses, fencing of land, discharge of prior debts and purchase of lands etc., The contribution by the State Government is generally estimated at 10% of the total debenture programme for normal transactions and the exact amount is indicated by NABARD. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for implementing the scheme during 1999-2000.

Plan outlay for 1999-2000

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000 in respect of "Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution" under State Plan.

Chapter 10

CO-OPERATION

There are 4582 Primary Agricultural Co-operative banks at the village level, providing short term and medium term credit facilities to the agriculturists. The Primary Agricultural Co-operative banks have covered 83.66 per cent of the agricultural families in the State and 83.90 per cent of the agricultural families of weaker section in terms of operational holdings.

Achievements during 1998-99 and Programmes for 1999-2000.

The Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks have issued short term and medium term loans to the tune of Rs.340.86 crores and Rs.45.75 crores during 1992-93 which was increased to Rs.732.12 crores and Rs.117.13 crores during 1998-99 respectively. For the year 1999-2000 it is proposed to issue Rs.1050.00 crores as short-term loans and Rs.100.00 crores as medium term loans.

The long-term credit needs of the agriculturists are met by 181 Primary Agricultural & Rural Development Banks. A long-term loan to the tune of Rs.64.21 crores was issued during 1992-93 and this has increased to Rs.212.51 crores during 1998-99. It has been programmed to issue long term loan to the tune of Rs.273.91 crores during 1999-2000.

The jewel loan provided by the credit co-operatives during the year 1998-99 was Rs.3072.67 crores as against the issue of Rs.1080.20 crores during 1992-93. The programme for issue of jewel loans for the year 1999-2000 will be Rs.3900.00 crores.

Co-operative Marketing Societies assist their Members by undertaking marketing of their agricultural produce and thereby help them in securing a fair and reasonable return.

During 1998-99, the value of agricultural produce marketed by Co-operative was Rs.447.37 crores. The programme of agricultural produce marketing for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.575.00 crores. The Co-operatives are distributing chemical fertilisers through 5678 retail outlets to the members of Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks as well as non-members. The value of chemical fertilisers distributed during 1998-99 was Rs.237.49 crores. It is proposed to distribute chemical fertilisers to the tune of Rs.320.00 crores during 1999-2000.

The Consumer Co-operative through their net work in the State, distribute consumer goods at reasonable prices to the public both in urban and rural areas. The value of retail sales effected during 1998-99 was Rs.1872.37 crores. The programme for 1999-2000 is Rs.2140.00 crores.

A sum of Rs.1880.16 lakhs has been provided for the year 1998-99 for the implementation of various schemes related to Co-operative sector. The expenditure incurred during the period is Rs.2643.84 lakhs. An amount of Rs.346.60 lakhs has been provided for the year 1998-99 for the implementation of ongoing schemes and new schemes. Following are the major schemes for the year 1999-2000.

01. Integrated Co-operative Development Project:

The NCDC an autonomous body has formulated a scheme for Integrated Co-operative Development in select districts in the country. The object of the scheme is to diversify and to increase the volume of business of Primary Co-operatives. The NCDC provides assistance in the form of loan and subsidy. The State Government will sanction a matching subsidy. The scheme is being implemented in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Tiruchi and Kancheepuram districts. The scheme is being monitored by a Project Monitoring Cell in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. An outlay of Rs.80.80 lakhs have been provided towards State subsidy and project monitoring cost for 1999-2000.

02. Assistance to Tamilnadu State Apex Co-operative Bank, Central Co-operative Banks and Village Credit Societies for strengthening share capital structure:

The amounts sanctioned by the NABARD from its National Rural Credit (Long Term Operation) Fund as loans to the State Government are invested by the State Government in the share capital of the credit co-operatives, based on the proposals received from Central Co-operative Banks, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks and Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks. A sum of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000.

03. Assistance to women members in Co-operative Banks:

Government have sanctioned in the form of interest free loan repayable in five years under this scheme at 250/- per women member to take additional shares to enhance their borrowing power in Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks, Rs.500/- per women member in urban banks and Rs.1000/- per women member in Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks. An amount of Rs.13.25 lakhs has been provided during 1998-99. During 1999-2000 a sum of Rs.13.25 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

04. Assistance to Consumers Co-operative Wholesale Stores:

Government have sanctioned assistance to the consumer co-operative wholesale stores in the form of margin money to get adequate cash credit accommodation. Assistance is also provided in the form of loan, capital and subsidy for setting up of large sized, small sized retail outlets, modern retail outlets and share capital and loan assistance for rehabilitation of Primary Co-operative Stores. A sum of Rs.40.35 lakhs has been provided for this purpose during the year 1999-2000.

05. Assistance for modernisation of Co-operative printing presses:

Assistance is provided to co-operative printing presses for modernisation by installing new machineries so as to make them self reliant and profit earning. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for two co-operatives printing presses during 1999.2000.

06. Assistance to Co-operative Institutions in Tribal Areas Sub-Plan :

There are at present 18 LAMP societies functioning in the tribal areas. Assistance in the form of share capital, subsidy to tribals, loans and subsidy for construction of godowns, village fair price shop buildings, subsidy for construction of staff quarters, managerial subsidy, risk fund subsidy, vehicle maintenance, interest, subsidy etc. A sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

07. Assistance to Scheduled Caste Members in Co-operative Banks:

Government have sanctioned in the form of interest free loan repayable in five year. Under this scheme a sum of Rs.500/-per individual towards assistance to members belonging to scheduled castes to take enhance their borrowing power in urban Banks and Rs.250/- per member in Primary Agricultural Agricultural Co-operative Banks. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

08. Computerisation of Data pertaining to the Co-operative Department:

To fall in line with the rapid strides in Information technology, Computers have already been introduced in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. An amount of Rs.9.21 lakhs has been sanctioned during the year 1999-2000 for strengthening the computers system.

09. Assistance to failed wells compensation fund

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

10. Assistant to Co-operative Marketing Societies for improving Marketing activities:

An amount of Rs.6.61 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Plan outlay for 1999-2000

An outlay of Rs.359.12 lakhs has been provided for implementation of various co-operatives schemes under State Plan sector for the year 1999-2000.

Chapter 11

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

01. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana:

1.1 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth in Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Development Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Ganga Kalyana Yojana, Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisan (SITRA) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) are now amalgamated into a one comprehensive programme known as "Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), which will be operational from the financial year 1999-2000.

This will be holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment such as organisation of the poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. SGSY will be funded by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. For the year 1999-2000, the State Government share in SGSY will be Rs.6,728.31 lakhs (Covering IRDP- Rs.4,540.70 lakhs, MWS - Rs.55.80 lakhs, TRYSEM - Rs.406.55 lakhs, DWCRA - Rs.406.67 lakhs and GKY - Rs.64.49 lakhs).

02. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana:

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (TRY) has been renamed as Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) from 1-4-1999. The main objective of this JGSY programme is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons both men and women and to create community and social assets in the Rural Areas. The JGSY will be implemented entirely at the Village Panchayat level. The minimum wage rate has been enhanced from Rs.22 to Rs.32 per day from the year 1996-97. The Government of India's share of 80% with 20% matching share by the State will be released by DRDAs to Village Panchayats directly. The Village Panchayat shall receive the funds based on the population without any upper ceiling of 10,000; 22.5% of JGSY funds shall be utilised for SC/ST works, besides spending 15% for maintaining of existing assets. An amount of Rs.4889.98 lakhs (being the 20% of state share) has been provided in the Budget for 1999-2000.

03. Samagra Awas Yojana:

It is a subsumed form of Indira Awas Yojana from 1999-2000. It aims at providing dwelling units free of cost to the poor SC/ST, free bonded labourers and the other backward classes people who are living below poverty line in rural areas. Those who are victims of atrocities, affected by fire/floods, households headed by destitute widows/unmarried women are given priority in selection. The cost of individual house is Rs.20,000 for ordinary roof and Rs.22,000 in difficult soil/hill areas. The State Government provides Rs.12,000 per house over and above the cost fixed by Government of India - for laying Cement concrete roof to these houses as additionality fund; An outlay of Rs.284.12 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 and the State Government is proposing to take up 46,000 houses during this year.

04. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS):

This is a demand-driven scheme to provide assured employment to the rural poor. The main objective of this scheme is to provide gainful employment for 100 days for atleast 2 members in a family in a year during lean agricultural season, and to create economic infrastructure in the rural areas. The works relating to the felt & perceived needs of the local people are taken under this scheme. It is open to all rural poor residing in the areas who are seeking work but cannot find it either on farm or non-farm activities. This scheme is being implemented in all the 385 blocks in the state. The wage and non-wage components of this scheme shall be 60:40. The cost is shared between centre and state on 80:20 basis. Rs.4,760.0 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 being the 20% of state share.

05. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP):

This is an integrated development programme with the prime objective of promoting the overall economic development of the watershed community by putting the natural resources like land, water etc. to the optimum

use so as to mitigate the adverse effects of drought and prevent further ecological degradation, besides employment generation through non-forming activities. This scheme is being implemented in 80 blocks of 16 districts. The expenditure towards this scheme is shared equally between the state and centre on 50:50 basis. As per the revised guidelines of Government of India, the scheme is being implemented on watershed basis with active participation of the local people. The first batch of 297 watersheds taken up in 1995-96 is expected to be completed by 31-3-1999. Additional 103 watershed projects have been sanctioned in the existing DPAP Districts. The state share of outlay for the scheme during 1999-2000 is Rs.103.00 lakhs.

06. Decentralised District Planning:

This scheme is being implemented in all 29 districts in the state. The guidelines for the scheme envisages that the District Panchayat will select the works in respect of works to be taken up in Rural Local Bodies. In respect of Urban Local Bodies, the concerned local bodies are empowered to select the works. The works under DDP in rural and urban areas may be taken up in the ratio of 60:40. A sum of Rs.3,500.00 lakhs have been earmarked in the Budget Estimate for the year 1999-2000. This year the objective of Decentralised District Plan will be changed for undertaking capital works to provision of support facilities to the District Planning Committee for preparation of Annual and Five-Year Plans in the local bodies.

07. Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme:

This scheme is being implemented from 1997-98 on the line of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme of Government India with allocation of Rs.25.00 lakhs to each Member of the Assembly including nominated member. From the year 1999-2000 allocation per constituency has been enhanced to Rs.50.00 lakhs. The amount will be placed at the disposal of District Collectors for the execution of various developmental works as suggested by the concerned MLA through line departments. An amount of Rs.11,750.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme during 1999-2000.

Namakku Naame Thittam:

Namakku Naame Thittam is an innovative and participatory programme, being implemented by State Government from 1997-98 with demand driven approach. This scheme aims at involving the community in development process from the planning, execution and maintenance of community needs. The community would be encouraged to actively contribute to the development effort in cash or kind or through labour, thereby supplement as well as complement Government activities. The requirement for the scheme is a clear articulation of villagers' felt needs. The Gramasabha would be involved to identify and prioritise the demands and needs of the village people. Technical support is provided by the Government. One village per block/ per month following certain criteria is to be selected for implementation of the above scheme. An amount of Rs.1,000.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1999-2000. This scheme is getting more and more popular in rural areas and its scope is now extended to urban areas also from this year.

09. Anna Marumalarchi Thittam:

Anna Marumalarchi Thittam is being implemented from 1997-98 and it is fully funded by the State Government. Under this scheme, one village panchayat in each rural Assembly Constituency is being selected every year. The focus of the programme is to provide convergence of all basic amenities and minimum services like safe drinking water, street light, roads, school, infrastructure, health facilities, sanitation, housing, etc., in the selected Village Panchayats and to ensure that the villages become Model Villages. Generating awareness and disseminating knowledge through various camps and campaigns are being organised in these "Anna Marumalarchi Thittam" villages to strengthen social infrastructure and physical quality of life. A sum of Rs.7,500.00 lakhs have been proposed for the year 1999-2000 for taking up 211 rural Assembly Constituencies in the State.

10. Tenth Finance Commission Grants:

Under Tenth Finance Commission Grants Rs.71.83 crores per annum is being released to the rural local bodies from 1996-97 for taking up capital works. A sum of Rs.71.83 crores is proposed for the year 1999-2000.

*Chapter 12***LAND REFORMS**

Implementation of land ceiling and distribution of surplus land to the landless poor is one of the schemes included under Twenty Point Programme. The main activity under the scheme is to identify surplus lands and distribute them among the landless and other weaker sections of the society. An assistance of Rs.1,000/- per acre is given to the assignee towards development and reclamation of land. 30% of beneficiaries should be from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. The expenditure for this scheme from 1998-99 is fully met by the State Government. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimates for 1999-2000.

Chapter 13

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

01. Social Education grants to local bodies provision for water supply and sanitation in rural areas, encouraging non-conventional energy sources like bio-gas and improved chullahs and formation of tribal blocks constitute community development activities. With this view, an amount of Rs.3495.79 lakhs has been provided under Community Development for the year 1999-2000.

02. Social Education Grants to Local Bodies:

Government provide financial assistance to local bodies for improving the communication, publicity etc. A sum of Rs.34.00 lakhs has been provided for the purchase of Government Publications and Tamil News Papers by the Social Education Centres functioning at 12,583 Village Panchayats and 385 Information Centres functioning at the blocks.

03. Water Supply and Sanitation Demand Project (WASDEP):

An outlay of Rs.1177.38 lakhs has been provided towards implementation of Integrated Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Project in all the blocks of Villupuram and Cuddalore Districts with DANIDA assistance. The main objective of the project is to provide sustainable and improved water supply and sanitary conditions in the project areas. The Village Panchayats are involved in implementation of the project.

04. Water Supply Schemes through Blocks and Sanitation:

An outlay of Rs.100.01 lakhs and Rs.70.00 lakhs have been provided for 1999-2000 towards water supply scheme to be implemented through Panchayat Unions and Assistance to Town Panchayats for construction of Pay and Use Latrines.

05. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP):

This scheme envisages to provide sanitation facilities in the rural areas through construction of rural sanitary latrines for individual house holds and to improve the quality of life in the rural areas; the outlay is shared between Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. This scheme also contemplates construction of institutional latrines, sanitary complexes for women in the villages and total sanitation of the villages, Under individual household latrines component, the beneficiaries are to be chosen from people below poverty line and atleast 20% of SC/ST families are to be covered. This scheme also provides for improving Health Education and creation of awareness on sanitation. An amount of Rs.725.56 lakhs, being the 50% state share has been provided under this scheme for the year 1999-2000.

06. Tribal Area Sub-Plan:

Under this scheme, provision has been made for following activities with the cost noted against each.

Name of activities	Rs. in lakhs
a) Provision of Community Radio Sets under Integrated Tribal Development Programme	5.23
b) Formation of tribal block at Kalarayan hill	22.68
c) Formation of Tribal block at Javvadhu and Elagairi Hills	20.80
Total	48.71

07. An amount of Rs.7.51 lakhs towards Grants to Local Bodies for construction of quarters for women Teachers have also been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000.

8. Makkal Nala Paniyalargal Scheme:

13491 Makkal Nala Paniyalargal have been appointed on contract basis with an honorarium of Rs.750/- each p.m. They would promote adult education, propogate evils of drinking, create awarness in villages and maintenance of street lights through TNEB. A sum of Rs.809.46 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

09. An amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been provided towards Computerisation of all blocks in Thanjavaur District (Rs.19.50 lakhs), Computer Aided Management Information System at DRD (Rs.5.50 lakhs) and Training to the Electected Representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions (Rs.10.00 lakhs).

10.A total outlay of Rs.3107.40 lakhs have been earmarked under State Schemes for Community Development Programme in the budget estimate for 1999-2000.

11. National Project on Bio-gas Development

This scheme is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented with 100% assistance from Government of India. The main objectives of the programme are (1) combating fuel crisis at a time when fossil fuels are fast depleting; (2) Preservation of environment and maintaining ecological balance by preventing indiscriminate felling of trees (3) To produce energy in clean and unpolluted form; (4) to produce enriched manure to supplement the use of chemical fertilizers (5) to bring improvement in the life of the rural work folk and children by relieving them from drudgery; and (6) to improve sanitation and hygiene by linking sanitary toilets with biogas plants. This scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 with an outlay of Rs.65.22 lakhs.

12. National Programme on Improved Chulahs:

This scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 1983. The main aim of this scheme is (a) To conserve and optimise the use of fuel wood; (b) To help in preventing deforestation; (c) to prevail Hygienic atmosphere; (d) to reduce drudgery of women and their health hazards by eliminating smoke from the kitchen and (e) to generate employment opportunities in rural areas by engaging self employed workers for installation of Chulahs, repair, maintenance, etc. A sum of Rs.34.55 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

Chapter 14

MINOR IRRIGATION

1. Ground Water Survey

Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State in developing ground water for various purposes. The State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre is assessing the ground water potential periodically by applying various parameters arrived during the field study. As on July 1997, about 63 per cent of available ground water resources have been utilised. Ground water being a dynamic resource, it requires continuous exploration, monitoring and assessment involving multidisciplinary approach. The activities are:

- (1) Monitoring of water level in 2267 control wells including 618 drought wells in Tamil Nadu.
- (2) Monitoring of groundwater quality in the State (9000 samples)
- (3) Watershed study conducting Hydrometeorological observations under different soil conditions.
- (4) Analysis of rainfall data and establishing relation between the runoff and seepage.
- (5) Detailed Geological, geophysical and geomorphologic studies to target the critical zones.
- (6) Rendering consultancy service to farmers, Government department and Government undertaking for selection of suitable locations for constructing groundwater abstraction structures.
- (7) Issuing ground water clearance for implementing Minor Irrigation Schemes.
- (8) Studies related to pollution of ground water due to application of manures and fertilisers (22 zones of pollution and 12 locations in fertilizers impact study).
- (9) Special studies for monitoring sea water intrusion into fresh water aquifer (250 KM along the coast).
- (10) Drilling of exploratory bore holes (180 bore holes)
- (11) Reassessment of ground water potential in 17,000 villages of Tamil Nadu.

A provision of Rs.213.92 lakhs has been provided for the above work for the year 1999-2000

2. World Bank Aided Hydrology Project for Tamil Nadu

The World Bank has come forward to assist the Government of India and eight State Governments including Tamil Nadu in the formulation and execution of a hydrology project. The project is to be implemented to improve and strengthen the institutional capabilities of the State to measure, collect, transmit, analyse, disseminate and use surface and ground water data both in quantity and quality for hydrology, designs and river basin planning. The World Bank assistance for this project is Rs.38.65 Crores. Under this project it is contemplated to construct 734 bore wells to monitor the water level fluctuation by installing 603 automatic water level recorders, upgrade the existing water quality laboratories at Chennai, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai and to establish a new laboratory at Pollachi, install 24 full climatic stations and 3 automatic weather stations to collect meteorological data and establish 100 new gauge discharge sites to measure the discharge in various rivers in Tamil Nadu. It is also proposed to modernise the data management system by providing computers upto divisional level. A budget provision of Rs.810.03 lakhs have been made for the year 1999-2000 for this project.

3. Special Minor Irrigation Programme (SMIP)

This scheme contemplates formation of new tanks, construction of anicuts, excavation of link channel, restoration of abandoned tanks, formation of ponds etc., leading to assured irrigation and creating

additional irrigation potential. Desilting-cum-Reclamation schemes contemplate desilting of tanks of foreshore lands. During 1998-99, 44 spillover works were executed under Special Minor Irrigation Programme. The Government have sanctioned 19 works during 1998-99 at a total cost of Rs.7.34 crores.

For 1999-2000, a budget provision of Rs. 737.87 lakhs for Special Minor Irrigation Programme (Rs. 7.38 crores under State Plan and Rs. 0.01 lakh under NABARD assistance) to create an additional irrigation potential of 550 ha.

4. State Tank Irrigation Projects (STIP) :

There are about 8,903 PWD tanks and 9886 Ex-Zamin tanks in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu have launched the above scheme during 1995-96 exclusively to provide for the standardisation and improvements of irrigation tanks. This project has two components. The first component is Standardisation and improvement of Ex-Zamin tanks and the second component, Standardisation and improvement of other tanks which are with the Public Works Department. All Ex-Zamin tanks, after standardisation, will be handed over either to the Panchayat Union or to the Public Works Department depending on their size for further maintenance.

The budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs. 885.13 lakhs and the break-up details are as follows :

1. State Minor Irrigation Projects, Ex-Zamin Tanks	..	Rs.422.50 lakhs
2. State Minor Irrigation Projects PWD Tanks	..	Rs.462.63 lakhs

5. Sothuparai Reservoir (Madurai district)-WRCP :

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Varahanadhi near Tenkarai in Periyakulam Taluk of Madurai District. The scheme aims at stabilising 739 ha. of wet lands and bridging a gap of 27 ha. wet lands besides irrigating a new extent of 405 ha. of dry land in Thenkarai and Thamaraiikulam villages of Periyakulam Taluk.

In this scheme construction of masonry dam has been partially completed. Excavation of canal and distributories including construction of cross masonry work are in progress. Construction of balance works in masonry dam canals, distributories and buildings will be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.3042.00 lakhs under Water Resources Consolidating Project. A provision of Rs.340.84 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000

6 Shanmughanadhi Reservoir (Theni District)

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Shanmughanadhi Varattar near Royappanpatti village of Uthamapalyam Taluk of Theni District. The scheme aims at irrigating 664 ha. of new dry land in Royappanpatti village of Cumbam Taluk and Mallingapuram, Chinnaovalapuram, Erasakkanaickanur, Kanniservaipatti, Alagapuri Odaipatti, Seepalakottai villages in Uthamapalyam Taluk.

The Government in May 1986 have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 695.00 lakhs. The component of the scheme are an Earth dam, Masonary dam-Non overflow section, Uncontrolled spillway, Head sluice and Canals with necessary structures. Major portion of the Earth Dam and canal has been completed. The uncontrolled spillway, head sluice, masonry dam, balance canal works, cross masonry works are in progress. The Government have approved the reappraisal estimate for Rs.1470.00 lakhs in October 1998. A provision of Rs.2.91 lakhs has been made for the scheme in 1999-2000.

7. Kodumudiyar Reservoir (Tirunelveli District)- WRCP :

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across the jungle stream of Kodumudiyar and Kombaiyar at their confluence point near Thirukurungudi villages in Nanguneri taluk of Tirunelveli District. By this scheme it is proposed to stabilise an extent of 791 ha. and bridge a gap of 779 ha. in addition to conversion of 193 ha. of single crop. Construction of earth dam, uncontrolled spillway, canal sluice, river sluice, surplus course, aqueduct to carry out improvements to Tamarai anicut, providing electrification to existing quarters and also for shifting the Anaiyadi Temple will be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.2104.42 lakhs under WRCP. The works on improvement to the existing canals have been almost completed. The main construction works are to be taken up under WRCP. Land acquisition for the scheme involves transfer of forest land and acquisition of considerable area of patta land. For Land acquisition, awards were passed. Accordingly an extent of 34 ha. have been acquired.

Balance lands are expected to be handed over by the Revenue department soon. For excavation of surplus course, retenders are to be invited. A provision of Rs.400 lakhs has been made for this schemes during 1999-2000.

8. Modernisation of Tanks with EEC Assistance Phase II :

A Project for Modernisation of rainfed tanks with an ayacut between 100 ha. and 200 ha. each and Ex-zamin tanks with ayacut between 4 ha. to 50 ha. was taken up in August 1989. The project cost is Rs.125.00 crores. This project was implemented in the following Districts viz., Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Tiruchi, Perambalur, Karur, Dindigul, Theni, Madurai, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and pudukottai.

Under this project, 316 rainfed and 80 ex-zamin tanks have been takenup for rehabilitation. Works in 248 rainfed tanks and 80 ex-zamin tanks were completed benefiting 36380 ha. and creating an additional irrigation potential of 5808 ha., upto 1997-98. The expenditure incurred in this project upto 1998-99 is Rs.119.93 crores.

During 1999-2000, it is programmed to complete rehabilitation works in all the remaining 2 tanks benefiting 230 ha. including an additional irrigation potential of 360 ha. and

An amount of Rs.652.16 lakhs has been provided for works (including maintenance) in the budget estimate 1999-2000.

9. Western Ghats Development Programme - Construction of ponds :

Western Ghats Development Programme is implemented from 1986-87 onwards in 24 selected taluks of Coimbatore, Erode, Dindigul, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts. Construction of check dams and formation of new ponds and improvements to supply channels are executed under this programme. The budget provision for this scheme for the year 1998-99 is Rs. 22 lakhs. Seven works are in progress. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for this work for the year 1999-2000.

II. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

10. Sinking of Tube Wells / Filter Point Tube Wells :

Sinking of new tube wells, filter point tube wells, revitalisation of the dried up wells by putting side bores and deepening of the wells by rock blasting are carried out under this programme. The departmentally owned Resistivity meters and electrical logging equipments are provided to farmers on hire basis for locating well sites and aquifers. The agricultural engineering department has three electrical loggers and 22 Resistivity meters for this purpose. 6874 tube wells / filter point tube wells have been constructed against the target of 6700 tube wells/ filter point tube wells upto February 1999. During 1999-2000, it is proposed to construct 6700 tube wells / filter point tube wells with an outlay of Rs. 58.26 lakhs.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Outlay:

A sum of Rs.4121.14 lakhs has been provided for "Minor Irrigation". Group headwise outlay provided are given below:

Sl.No	Group Head / Scheme	Outlay for the 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Ground Water Survey	213.92
2.	Hydrology Project	810.03
3.	Special Minor Irrigation Programme (including Others works)	737.89
4.	State Tank Irrigation Project	885.13
5.	Sothuparai and Shanmuganadhi Reservoir Schemes	343.75
6.	Kodumudiyar Reservoir Scheme	400.00
7.	Modernisation Projects	652.16
8.	Western Ghats Development Programme	20.00
9.	Sinking of Tube Wells / Filter Point Tube Wells	58.26
Total (1 to 9)		Rs. 4121.14

Chapter 15

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Command Area Development Programme

The Command Area Development Programme aims to bridge the gap between the potential created and potential utilised and to ensure equity in water distribution by providing required infrastructural facilities. The Agricultural Engineering Department implements Command Area Development Programme. The activities relate to creation of infrastructural facilities and for efficient utilisation of water as given below

1. On Farm Development (OFD)
2. Rotational Water Supply (Warabandhi (RWS))
3. Farmers' Participatory Approach (FPA)

The financing of the Command Area Development activities comes from State outlays and Central assistance on matching basis at 50:50. The Command Area Development Programme is at present implemented in the following six Commands: -

- 1) Cauvery
- 2) Lower Bhavani
- 3) Parambikulam Aliyar
- 4) Amaravathi Reservoir
- 5) Kodaiyar Chittar Pattanamkal and
- 6) Cumbum Valley.

(1) On Farm Development (OFD)

On Farm Development works are executed to install necessary infrastructural facilities for water conveyance, distribution and diversion. The works include formation of earthen field channels, lining of existing earthen channels, construction of diversion/distribution boxes etc.,

(2) Rotational Water Supply (RWS)

It is implemented for ensuring equitable distribution of water based on optimum Flow Back concept, with farmers' participatory approach. An area of 52900 ha. under OFD and an area of 73400 ha. under RWS were treated at a cost of Rs.4141.32 lakhs during 1998-99.

During 1999-2000, Command Area Development Programme works are to be executed in Tambaraparani River Command also. It is proposed to treat 64000 ha. under On Farm Development and 75600 ha. under Rotational Water Supply at a total cost of Rs.3408.41 lakhs.

(3) Farmers Participatory Approach

(a) Farmers Organisation:

Success of Command Area Development works depends on involvement of farmers, who are the ultimate beneficiaries. They are motivated for group action to organise and associate themselves for taking up water management activities on their own in the long run. The farmers' Organisation is formed based on "Community Organisation Concept" adopting a three tier set up in each project viz.

1. Farmers' Association - At sluice level.
2. Farmers' councils - At distributory level (Registered body as per Societies Act 1985)
3. Federation / Apex Body - At Project level.

So far, 448 farmers' councils and 8216 farmers' associations have been formed under this programme upto February'99.

(b) Management Subsidy to Farmers Councils:

In order to sustain the farmers associations/councils already formed for the maintenance of the On-farm infrastructures created and to continue RWS (Warabandhi) for equitable water distribution. Financial assistance is provided in the form of Management Subsidy to registered farmers councils at Rs.450 per hectare as one time grant shared equally by the Central and the State Government with farmers contribution of Rs.50 per hectare. An amount of Rs.170 lakhs has been sanctioned as management subsidy during 1998-99. It is proposed to release Rs.170 lakhs towards management subsidy to Registered farmers' councils during 1999-2000 also.

Programme for 1999-2000

During 1999-2000, it is programmed to cover 53000 lakh ha. under On Farm Development works and 83000 lakh ha. under Rotational Water Supply works. An amount of Rs.4375.01 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for the implementation of Command Area Development Programme as detailed below:

Command Area Development Programme: (Full Cost Shown)

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Programmes		Annual Plan Outlay (1999-2000)
1.	Parambikulam Aliyar Command	945.64
2.	Cauvery Command	1830.47
3.	Gundah Lower Bhavani Command	486.87
4.	Monitoring and Technical Cell at Headquarters	48.46
5.	Execution of On Farm Development Works	0.01
6.	Amaravathy Reservoir Project	256.51
7.	Kothaiyar Chittar Pattanamkal	471.12
8.	Loans to Ayacut Development	335.93
Total (1 to 8)-C.A.D.P.		4375.01

Chapter 16

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Tamil Nadu with a total geographical area of 130 lakh hectares is ranked eleventh in size among the Indian States. The net area sown in Tamil Nadu is about 60 lakh hectares of which about 30 lakh hectares (50%) get irrigation facilities from surface water through Canals,(9.50 lakh ha.) Tanks(9.00 lakh ha.), and Wells, Tube wells etc.,(11.50 ha.). The ultimate irrigation potential of Tamil Nadu through Major and Medium irrigation sources was assessed as 15 lakh ha. by the National Commission on Agriculture in 1976. At the commencement of the First Five Year Plan there were 23 Major and Medium irrigation Projects benefiting 11 Lakh Ha. In the IX plan period upto 1998-99, the area under irrigation through Major and Medium irrigation projects has risen to 14.76 lakh ha. During 1999-2000 an additional irrigation potential of 664 ha. is expected to be covered. The State is now constrained to find out additional water resources through 'trans-basin' diversion of water from the neighbouring States, namely, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh which are blessed with rich water resources which involves 'Inter-State' Agreements and major policy changes at National level. In this respect, the National Water Development Agency has been formed by Government of India for highlighting the urgent need for diversion of surplus water available in the adjoining basins of neighbouring States to augment water resources. A new World Bank Project, namely, 'Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project' (TNWRCP) has been launched during the year, 1995-'96 with an approved estimate of Rs.807.49 crores under Major and Medium Irrigation head of development and is in progress. Now, the State is in a position to find out more and more new World Bank assisted /Externally aided schemes in order to create its own water resources. The massive desilting operations carried out during 1997-98 and 1998-99 by the State in Cauvery delta has resulted in the water reaching the tail end areas quickly and as a result the yield of rice is expected to be high.

1. Modernisation of Thanjavur Channel

The Cauvery Delta irrigation extending to about 9.34 lakhs acres (including 27000 acres in Pondicherry State) is the oldest irrigation system in the State. The head of the delta is the Grand Anaicut where the main Cauvery river branches as Cauvery and Vennar rivers. This again divide as small branches totaling 36 Nos. with a total length of 1607 Km. There are 29881 channels with a total length of 23960 Km. The modernisation of the whole system has become necessary to secure better water management and optimum utilisation.

The main features of the modernisation proposals are:

1. Improvement to head works,
2. Improvements to transmission systems i.e. raising and strengthening the river banks, putting up regulators and protection works across the rivers for control as well as for command purpose.
3. Raising the channels to standards and provision of structures.
4. Improving the existing drainage for submersion relief.
5. Lining of channels upto 40 ha. (100 Ac.) limit.

The works namely item 2 to 4 have been taken up in the first phase of the project and completed in 1976. Under the second Phase, lining of channels upto 40 ha. (100 Acs.) limit has been taken up from 1977-78 onwards under "modernisation of Cauvery Delta Channels".

So far, lining works have been completed for a length of 854 Km., out of total length of 1223 Km under the 65 'A' channel. In order to continue the lining of balance modernisation works in the above said 65 'A' class channels and improving the drainage works, block sanction proposals at a cost of Rs.840.00 lakhs is under consideration of the Government. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided for this work during 1999-2000.

2. Desilting in Cauvery Delta:

In the Cauvery Delta silt carried on by flood waters is deposited in rivers, drains and channels especially during receding flood times. Further the growth of Ipomea (Neyveli Kattamanakku) in the irrigation sources is creating major problems in Water Management and Flood Control. The problem results in deficient supply to tail end areas during irrigation seasons and submersion of crop during flood season.

Therefore, every year silt and Ipomea is being removed by using heavy machineries hired from Agricultural Engineering Department and from other private agencies. As the expenditure for removal of silt and Ipomea using dozers could not be met with from the maintenance grant, the Government have provided Special funds for this purpose from 1997-98 onwards. Accordingly an amount of Rs.10.00 crore was sanctioned during 1997-98 for the work of removing Silt and Ipomea in Cauvery Delta and the works were completed during 1997-98 itself.

The desilting works has carried out in two years in Cauvery Delta improved the efficiency of the Water Management considerably in rivers and channels and helps to take the irrigation supply to the tail end lands. Therefore it is now proposed to carry out the desilting works with the provision of Rs.50.00 crores for the year 1999-2000.

3. Reservoir Across Koundiyanadhi Near Mordhana Village (Vellore District) - WRCP

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Koundiyanadhi near Mordhana village in Gudiyatham Taluk of Vellore district. This scheme aims at providing an additional ayacut of 1152 hectares, stabilising an extent of 2585 ha. and bridging a gap of 285 ha. spread over in 34 villages, 18 in Gudiyatham and 16 in Vellore taluks.

Construction of reservoir, aimed at an estimated cost of Rs.2847.90 lakhs under WRCP. The contract for the work has been awarded. About 26% of the reservoir work has been completed and the balance works are in progress. A provision of Rs.536.11 lakhs has been made for this Scheme during the year 1999-2000.

4. Improvements to Veeranam Lake

Originally, this scheme had been planned to be executed with World Bank assistance. However, in view of the high cost of conveying water from the lake to Chennai City, the Government in September'96 decided to modify the scope of the scheme to supply water to the satellite townships around Veeranam lake in Cuddalore and Villupuram Districts, and accordingly ordered for the implementation of modified scheme as a State funded one with the changed scope.

There are 25 Packages of Work in this Project. Among these, works are in progress for 13 Packages for a value of Rs.42.11 crores. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.742.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

5. Parambikulam Aliyar Project

An agreement between the Govt. of Tamil Nadu and Kerala was entered for utilisation of flows in the rivers of Anamalayar, Nirar, Sholayar, Parambikulam Aliyar, Thekkadiar, Palar and Aliyar and the streams flowing in to them for generation of hydro electric power and irrigation, for drinking water supply, industrial use and any other purposes in the two states.

Ayacut extension work for an extent of 46540 hectares in the first stage, 10120 hectares in the second stage and 14170 hectares in the third stage in Dharapuram and Kangeyam taluks of Erode District have been completed. A provision of Rs.16.72 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

6. Vadakkupachayar Reservoir Scheme - WRCP (Tirunelveli District)

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across Vadakkupachayar, a tributary of Pachaiyar near Manjuvilai village in Nanguneri Taluk in Tirunelveli District. This scheme aims at stabilising 574 ha. of existing ayacut, bridging a gap of 464 ha. of existing irrigated area besides providing irrigation facilities to a new extent of 769ha. under 45 tanks of Nanguneri Taluk. Also an extent of 1568 ha. will receive irrigation for a second dry crop.

Construction of various works including bye pass channel below Devanallur, Link Road works and Buildings are aimed at an estimated cost of Rs.3061 lakhs under WRCP. Construction of diversion weir across river

Pachayar and excavation of feeder canal including lining is in progress. A provision of Rs.1,555.21 lakhs has been made for this scheme during the year 1999-2000.

7. Investigation of Projects

The establishment charges of investigation for plan formulation divisions coming under the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer, WRO, Plan formulation, Chennai are exhibited under this head. A provision of Rs.932.11 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

8. Nambiyar Reservoir Project (Tirunelveli District) - WRCP

This scheme is to form a reservoir across Nambiyar River in Radhapuram Taluk of Tirunelveli District. The scheme aims at irrigating 152 ha. of new dry lands besides bridging a gap of 185 ha. and stabilising an extent of 369 ha. of Radhapuram Taluk. Government in January 1996 have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,205.87 lakhs under WRCP for construction of surplus weir including scour vents, construction of left side sluice, earth dam on the weir flanks, excavation of left main canal, etc.

In this scheme earthdam, construction of right side canal sluice and excavation of right main canal have been completed. Formation of earth dam on weir and tanks and excavation of left main canal from LS 0 to 1800m including all cross masonry works are in progress. A provision of Rs.399.98 lakhs has been made for this Scheme in 1999-2000.

9. Poigaiyar Reservoir (Kanyakumari District) - WRCP

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Poigaiyar near Aralvoimozhi village in Thoivalai Taluk in Kanyakumari District. By implementing this scheme, a new ayacut of 202 ha. of dry lands will be benefited and a gap of 57 ha. will be bridged in the existing ayacut besides stabilising an extent of 192 ha. in Shenbagaraman Pudur and Aramboli villages of Thoivalai Taluk and Palavoor village of Radhapuram Taluk. Besides 20 M.cft. of water will be spared to meet the drinking water needs of 4 villages coming under Thoivalai Panchayat Union.

In this scheme earth dam works except river portion, works in surplus weirs, canal sluice, river sluice and first four drops have been completed. A portion of earth dam has already been executed under State funds. Balance works in the earth dam, excavation of new main canal including cross drainage works excavation of surplus course, excavation of link canal, formation of road, construction of parapet wall have been aimed at an estimated cost of Rs.946.36 lakhs under Water Resources Consolidation Project. A provision of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

10. Rajathopekanar Reservoir (Vellore District) - WRCP

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Rajathopekanar near Chengi village in Gudiyatham Taluk of Vellore District. The scheme has been designed to stabilise an extent of 202 ha. of existing ayacut besides bridging a gap of 17 ha. in Chengi, Gudiyatham, Vellore and Vaniyambadi Taluks.

In this project Earth Dam, surplus weir, surplus course and canal sluice works have been completed. 90% of lining work in canal from 0 to 5,000m including cross drainage works completed under the State funds. Balance works in head works, excavation of link canal to feed Latteri, Vilunthakal and Oyyathur tanks and lining of channel for 500m including construction of cross drainage works are proposed at an estimated cost of Rs.266.89 lakhs under Water Resources Consolidation Project. The work of link canal of Latteri, Vilundakkal and Oyyathur tanks has been commenced and is in progress. A provision of Rs.52.50 lakhs has been made for this Scheme in 1999-2000.

11. Nanganjiyar Reservoir Project (Dindigul District)

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir with a capacity of 582 M.Cft across Nanganjiyar, a tributary of river Amaravathy near Idayankottai village in Palani Taluk, Dindigul District to benefit 2,530 hectares of new ayacut with a stabilisation of 24 hectares of old ayacuts in Idayakottai, Valayapatti and Chinnakamapatti villages in Vendasandur Taluk of Dindigul District and Sendamangalam village of Karur Taluk of Karur District at an estimated cost of Rs.2,070 lakhs.

In this project, about 75% of the works have been completed. The Government have approved the revised estimate for this project for Rs.37.36 Crores in May 1998. Construction of left side abutment, wings and return at LS 1,320 M. and right side abutment wings and return at LS 1,760 M. have been commenced.

A provision of Rs.227.93 lakh has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

12. Adavinainarkoil Reservoir (Tirunelveli District)- WRCP

This scheme is for the constructing of a reservoir across Hanumanadhi in Mekkarai village in Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District. On completion, this scheme will stabilise 1,562 ha. of existing ayacut and bridge a gap of 616 ha. in addition to providing new irrigation to an extent of 93 ha. of Shenkottah and Tenkasi Taluks.

Masonry dam, canal works, etc. were proposed to be taken up at an estimate cost of Rs.6,089.97 lakh under WRCP. Construction of main masonry dam is in progress. 80% of the canal works completed and the balance works are in progress. A provision of Rs.1,498.90 Lakhs has been made for this Scheme in 1999-2000.

13. Anicut Across Gridhamal River Near Athikulam Village (Virudhunagar District) - WRCP

This scheme is for the construction of an anicut, left and right side canals in Gridhamal river near Athikulam Village in Virudhunagar District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 347.09 lakhs under the WRCP.

This scheme aims to stabilise 943 ha. of wet lands in Irunjirai, Ulakudi and six other tanks in Tiruchuli Taluk of Virudhunagar district and to bridge the gap of 323 ha. of ayacut of Tiruchuli Taluk. Construction of Anicut completed. Canal works in Left Main Canal (LMC) and Right Main Canal (RMC) are in progress. A provision of Rs.155.00 lakhs has been made for this Scheme in 1999-2000.

14. Malattar Anicut Scheme (Ramanathapuram District)

This scheme is for the construction of an anicut across Malattar River below the existing Kamudhi regulator and just below the confluence point of Gridhamal and Paralayar Rivers with Malattar near Sengapadi Village in Kamudhi Taluk of Ramanathapuram District. This scheme will benefit stabilisation to an extent of 1,758 ha. besides bridging a gap of 156 ha. under 54 tanks in Kamudhi and Kadaladi Taluks.

The Government in February 1994 have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,540.00 lakhs. The main components of the scheme are a Masonry Anicut, Head Sluice, 2 Nos. Right and Left Main canals with necessary structures. Implementation of this scheme was initially delayed, since the Government desired to examine the feasibility of construction of a barrage instead of the proposed Anicut. Finally the Government have issued orders to construct the anicut as originally proposed. A provision of Rs.186.76 lakh has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

15. Providing Irrigation Facilities To 58 Villages In Usilampatti Taluk - Vaigai Reservoir (Madurai District)

This proposal envisages excavation of a high level canal of 27.26 K.M. long from the proposed headworks on the right flank of the Vaigai Dam at L.S. 2,425 m. from the spillway to provide irrigation facilities to the 58 villages in Usilampatti Taluk. This canal is an unlined one and will have the capacity to carry the surplus water from both Vaigai Reservoir and Ramnad Big tank simultaneously. It includes formation of 3 new tanks to get supply from the above high level canal.

By implementing this scheme, 570 ha. of wet lands will be stabilised besides bridging a gap of 128 ha. of wet lands under 29 existing tanks and 3 existing ponds in Usilampatti Taluk. Further new dry ayacut of 227 ha. will be brought under irrigation through 3 new tanks. A provision of Rs.148.50 lakhs has been made for this Scheme in 1999-2000.

16. Andiappanur Odai Scheme (Vellore District)

This scheme envisages the formation of a Reservoir of 112 M.Cft. capacity across Andiappanur Odai near Andiappanur Village in Vaniambadi Taluk of Vellore District. The Government in January 1997 have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,828.00 lakhs.

By implementing this scheme, an extent of 810 ha. of direct ayacut in Andiappanur and Irumappattu Villages in Vaniyambadi Taluk will be benefitted for raising double dry crops. Land acquisition works are

in progress in this scheme. A provision of Rs.325.20 lakhs has been made for this scheme for the year 1999-2000.

17. Varattar- Kuppattu Odai Scheme (Tirunelveli District)

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across Varattar and Kuppattu Odai jungle streams at an estimated cost of Rs. 878.00 lakhs. By implementing this scheme, an extent of 88 ha. of gap in kar and 77 ha. in pishanam will be bridged and stabilised in Krishnapuram and Chockampatti villages of Tenkasi Taluk and Madathupatti village in V.K. Pudur Taluk. Further due to Ground Water recharge 375 ha. will also be benefitted.

The Public objected for taking up detailed investigation of this scheme and a case on this issue is pending in the court of law. Hence there is delay in taking up this work. A provision of Rs.55.72 lakhs has been made for this scheme for the year 1999-2000.

18. Irukkangudi Reservoir (Virudhunagar District)

This scheme is for the formation of reservoir across Vaippar near Irukkangudi village, Sattur Taluk, Virudhunagar District at a cost of Rs.2870 Lakhs. The scheme aims at stabilising an extent of 254 hectares bridging the gap of 255 hectares and giving new irrigation facilities to 3705 ha. of dry lands in Vilathikulam Taluk of Thoothukkudi District. In this scheme, 70% of the works of excavation of canal have been completed. Cross Masonry works in canal and Construction of Masonry dam across the river are in progress. A provision of Rs.316.10 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

19. Shenbagathope Reservoir Scheme (Tiruvannamalai District)

The Shenbagathope Reservoir Scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Kamandaluru in Shenbagathope Village of Polur Taluk in Tiruvannamalai District. The Government in October 1996 have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 2133.00 lakhs.

This scheme will benefit 2067 ha. by stabilisation and 642 ha. by bridging the gap in Arcot, Cheyyar Taluk and Vandavasi Taluk. By implementing this scheme, a long felt need of this backward region to get better irrigation facilities will be achieved.

This scheme is taken up with loan assistance from NABARD. Work will be commenced after completion of the land acquisition process. A provision of Rs.124.18 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000.

20. Kuppenatham Reservoir Scheme (Tiruvannamalai District)

Kuppenatham Reservoir Scheme contemplates the formation of reservoir across Cheyyar near Kuppenatham village in Chengam Taluk of Thiruvannamalai District. The Government in June 1997 have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3546.00 lakhs for this scheme.

For implementing this scheme, an extent of 176.33 ha. of Patta Dry lands, 55.28 ha. of Poromboke lands, 44.17 has. of waste lands and 37.14 ha. of Forest lands have to be acquired. Acquisition of Patta and Poromboke lands is under way. In this scheme, preliminary works are in progress. A provision of Rs.19.47 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

21. Widening of Sadayaneri Channel

The Govt. have sanctioned an amount of Rs.1233 Lakhs for this scheme which comprises widening the existing Sadayaneri Channel, Excavation of Sadayaneri Extension Channel, improvements to the existing Mudalur Odai from Karumeniyar to Vairavantharuvai and excavating a link canal from Vairavantharuvai to Puthantharuvai. This scheme contemplates utilising the Thambaraparani surpluses for filling twelve tanks in Sadayaneri and Thanjaikkulam to irrigate 314 hectares of ayacut. Through this, 634 wells will be enriched with recharge facilities for irrigation of coconut cultivation in 875 ha. A provision of Rs.74.25 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

22. Bathalapalli - Malattar Reservoir Scheme (Vellore District)

This scheme contemplates formation of reservoir across Malattar River near Bathalapalli village in Gudiyatham Taluk, Vellore District. The Government in November 1997 have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.2,955.00 lakhs.

For implementation of this scheme, an extent of 42.09 ha. of dry patta lands and 17.81 ha. of Forest have to be acquired. Identification of compensatory lands in lieu of the Forest lands has been done. Preliminary works are in progress. A provision of Rs.144.24 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

23. Renovation of Narayana Cauvery Channel

The Government in May 1998 have sanctioned the scheme for Rehabilitation of Narayana Cauvery Channel and its anicut (Mandalamanickam Anicut) to feed Sayalkudi tank and other 33 tanks in Ramanathapuram District at an estimated cost of Rs.574.64 lakhs. This scheme gives irrigation support to 1942.97 hectares of lands of Ramanathapuram District. A provision of Rs.74.25 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000.

24. Tank Across Uppar Odai

The Government in June 1998 have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a tank across the left down of Uppar Odai its confluence with Nandiar near Siruvayalur village, Lalgudi Taluk, Tiruchy District at an estimated cost of Rs.418.00 lakhs. This scheme will provide irrigation facilities to a new dry extent of 152 hectares in Kanakiliyanallu village. The components of the scheme are formation of Earthen bund, Surplus weir, three irrigation sluices and excavation of three channels. A provision of Rs.18.56 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000.

25. Tank Across Mudalai Muthu Vari (Thanjavur District)

The Government in June 1998 have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a tank across Mudalai Muthu Vari in Chennampatti village in Thanjavur Taluk and District at an estimated cost of Rs.973.00 lakhs. This scheme will stabilise 110 hectares of existing wet ayacut, bridge a gap of 9 hectares of wet land and provide irrigation facilities to a new dry to an extent of 364 hectares in Thanjavur District and Karumpondi village in Pudukottai District. The components of this scheme are 2300m long Earthen bund, Uncontrolled weir and Four sluices. A provision of Rs.18.56 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

26. Gadana Extension Scheme (Tirunelveli District)

The Government in June 1998 have sanctioned the scheme for formation of an extension reservoir on the right flank of the existing Gadana Dam in Ambasamudram Taluk of Tirunelveli District at an estimated cost of Rs.1882.00 lakhs. The scheme will stabilise irrigation in an extent of 511 hectares, bridges a gap of 187 hectares and provide irrigation facilities to a new extent of 67 hectares in Ambasamudram Taluk. The components of the scheme are Earthen bund 930m length with one irrigation sluice, Main canal with 3 branch canals for a total length of 18.71 Km. formation of a inter connecting water way by cutting open the Saddle dam for a length of 120m. A provision of Rs.7.43 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

27. Tank Across Nayodai (Dindigul District)

The Government in June 1998 have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a tank across Nayodai, a tributary to Mangariyar in Kannivadi village, Dindigul Taluk and District at an estimated cost of Rs.350.00 lakhs. The scheme will provide irrigation facilities to a new extent of 148 hectares in Dindigul Taluk and District. The components of the scheme are Earthen bund for a length of 620m high coefficient weir of length 30m; one tower head sluice and field canal of length 4120m. A provision of Rs.18.56 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

28. Tank Across Ramakkal Odai and Anaivilundan Odai (Dindigul District)

The Government in June 1998 has sanctioned the scheme for the formation of tank across Ramakkal Odai and Anaivilundan odai, tributaries of Kodganar river in A.Vellode village and Keelakottai village in Dindigul Taluk and District at an estimated cost of Rs.355.00 lakhs. This scheme will provide irrigation facilities to 107.65 hectares of new dry lands of Dindigul Taluk and District. The components of this scheme are Earthen bund 480m long, weir with a surplus couse to connect the weir to Ramakkal Odai, Head sluice, River sluice and field canals. A provision of Rs.18.56 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

29. Reservoir across Nallathangal Odai (Erode District)

The Government in June 1998 have sanctioned the scheme for the formation of a reservoir across Nallathangal Odai near Eswarankoil in Ponnivadi village of Dharapuram Taluk in Erode district at an estimated cost of Rs.3,101.00

lakhs. This scheme will provide irrigation facilities to 1919.87 hectares of new dry land of Dharapuram taluk, Erode district. The components of this scheme are earthen dam 3450m, uncontrolled spillway, one head sluice and one river sluice. A provision of Rs.18.56 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

30. Reservoir across Nagariyar near Sasthakoil (Virudhunagar District)

The Government in June 1998 has sanctioned the scheme for formation of a reservoir across the river Nagariyar near Sasthakoil in Rajapalayam taluk of Virudhunagar district at an estimated cost of Rs.797.00 lakhs. This scheme will stabilise 1016 hectares of existing ayacut and bridge a gap of 184 hectares of Rajapalayam taluk. A provision of Rs.18.56 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

31. Reservoir across Vellakkal Kanar (Vellore District)

The Government in August 1998 have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a Reservoir across Vellakkal Kanar near Vinnamangalam village in Vaniyambadi taluk of Vellore district at an estimated cost of Rs.770.00 lakhs. This scheme will stabilise 431 hectares of existing irrigation besides bridging a gap of 57 hectares. The components of this scheme are earthen dam 320m, surplus weir 40m length, and construction of river sluice. A provision of Rs.18.56 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

32. Water Resources Consolidation Project (WRCP)

- (i) The Water Resources Consolidation Project prepared at a total cost of Rs.1140 crores was cleared by the World Bank in 1995. Government of Tamil Nadu accorded sanction for an amount of Rs.807.49 crores as the base cost in September, 1995.
- (ii) The project is implemented as a sector investment loan, financing an agreed State-wide programme to improve the productivity and sustainability of Tamil Nadu's irrigation sector, to introduce multi-sectoral water planning, to integrate farmers in irrigation management and to strengthen the State's institutional and technical capability in water development, management and planning.
- (iii) The project would enhance agricultural production in about 6 lakh hectares (about 50% of the State's surface irrigated area) directly benefiting some 40 lakh farmers. Irrigation would be put on a sustainable footing through rehabilitation and modernisation of the systems linked with farmer participation and upgraded maintenance and water management.
- (iv) The WRCP provides for rehabilitation and modernisation of all irrigation systems in Tamil Nadu (except those in Cauvery Basin) and for completion of the on-going nine irrigation projects, namely, Poigiyar, Nambiyar Sothuparai, Mordhana, Rajathopekanar, Kodumudiyar, Vadakkupachayar, Adavinainarkoil and Gridhamal schemes.
- (v) The Government have accorded administrative sanction for 527 packages at a cost of Rs.761.04 crores till February, 1999.

System improvements, farmer turnover and institutional strengthening are under progress. A provision of Rs.167.58 crores has been made in 1999-2000.

FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

13. Forming flood bank on the left bank of Vellar in Cuddalore District (below Sethiathope anicut)

Below Sethiathope anicut, the Vellar river takes a serpentine course till it joins the Bay of Bengal. Heavy damages are caused due to floods in the river almost every year by inundating rich wet and dry lands besides a large number of houses. A substantial number of livestock were also lost. Due to the implementation of the scheme about ten villages which are affected by the flood will be benefited. By the above proposal an extent of 5754 acres of rich wet land and 3830 acres dry land will get relief from submersion. The Government have sanctioned this scheme in June 94 at a cost of Rs.183.70 lakhs (I reach Rs.88.00 lakhs, II reach Rs.95.70 lakhs). A provision of Rs.160.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

14. Forming flood bank on the left margin of Vellar river in Thittakudi village of South Arcot District

The Thittakudi town is located on the left bank of Vellar and there is no flood bank in this region. River course at this point causes scour to the left bank which is near the highway in Virudhachalam - Thozhudur road.

The scheme is aimed to overcome the flood havoc in Vellar river in Thittakudi area by constructing the groynes on the left margin of the Vellar in four places and also to construct a flood protection wall. A provision of Rs.108.00 lakhs is made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

35. Formation of flood bank in the right bank of Pennaiyar river from Kandarakottai to Melkumaramangalam village in Panruti taluk of Cuddalore District.

Pennaiyar river is a major river traversing the Cuddalore district and it carries heavy floods during North East Monsoon. There are several villages located on both banks. The river inundates large extent of cultivable lands damaging houses and other valuable properties and lives during the flood. In December 1972 and 1991, the flood water inundate entire villages of Melkumaramangalam, Pulavanur Thattampalayam and Penandai. By implementation of this scheme an extent of 754 acres of lands saved from recurring flood damages. A provision of Rs.8.50 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

36. Chennai Flood Relief Work with HUDCO Assistance Chennai City Waterways Millennium Project

Under the "Millennium Project", Government of Tamil Nadu have taken up the task of cleaning and beautifying the Chennai City Waterways by way of removal of sludge, silt etc. from Adyar river, Cooum river, B-Canal, Otterinullah, Captain Cotton Canal, Mambalam - Nandanam Channel and other smaller drains crossing the city. Cleaning and beautifying is planned to be achieved through prevention of inflow of sewage into these waterways and keeping the waterways clean on a sustainable basis. The following major works are envisaged for achieving the above objectives.

- i. Removal of sludge, desilting and resettlement of encroachers settled along the banks of waterways.
- ii. Removal and prevention of sandbar on the mouth of the Cooum and the Adyar rivers at the confluence of these rivers with Bay of Bengal by Turn Key Project.
- iii. Development of Navigational and recreational facilities on the waterways and real estate development along the identified areas on the banks of the waterways on a "Built, Operation and Transfer" basis with private sector participation.

Flood alleviation works under the above (item I) is taken up with HUDCO financial assistance. Government have sanctioned Rs.300 crores for implementing flood alleviation and improvements to storm water drainage. Out of the Rs.300 crores, an amount of Rs.252.00 crores is apportioned to P.W.D. for carrying out works in micro drains. The balance of Rs.48.00 crores is apportioned to Corporation of Chennai for rehabilitating the micro drains. The works of desilting of Chennai Waterways are taken up under four packages. A provision of Rs.1500.05 lakhs has been made for this scheme during 1999-2000.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 - OUTLAY

(Rs.in lakhs.)

Head of Development/Sub Group	Annual Plan 1999-2000 Outlay
MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION	
Continuing Scheme - Major Projects	5000.01
Continuing Scheme - Medium Projects	1285.59
New Schemes - Major Projects	16.72
New Schemes - Medium Projects	6727.67
Other expenditure	3956.13
TamilNadu Water Resources Consolidation Project- TNWRCP	16757.86
Flood Control & Drainage Projects	1776.59
Total - MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	35520.57

An outlay of Rs.355.21 crores has been provided for the programmes under Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control.

Chapter 17

POWER DEVELOPMENT

Electricity is no more a luxury enjoyed by a privileged few. It has become a basic necessity for human survival and a core input for economic growth, particularly in the Industrial and Agricultural sectors.

The installed capacity in Tamil Nadu during preplan period was 156 MW and it rose to 6908 MW by the end of VIII plan (1996-97). Similarly, the peak demand reached during preplan period was a mere 110 MW. The same by the end of 1998-99 was 5215 MW. As on 1.4.1999, the position in Tamil Nadu is

1) Installed Capacity	:	7119 MW
2) EHT Transmission lines	:	19421 Ckt. Km.
3) HT Distribution lines	:	110598 Ckt. Km.
4) LT Distribution lines	:	412822 Ckt Km.
5) EHT & HT Substations installed	:	842 Nos.
6) All Towns, Villages & Hamlets electrified.		
7) Huts electrified	:	1479715 Nos.
8) Agricultural pumpsets connections	:	1643149 Nos.

1) GENERATION

A) COMPLETED SCHEMES AS ON 1.4.1999

1) Tuticorin Thermal Power Project Stage-III (2x210 MW/2200 MU) (Tuticorin Dist)

a) Original Sanctioned Cost	:	Rs.605.55 Crs.
b) Latest Estimated Cost	:	Rs. 775.72 Crs.
c) Expenditure upto 31.3.1999	:	Rs.759.80 Crs.
d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000	:	Rs. 11.70 Crs.

Commissioning of conveyer system for external coal handling system Phase-II works is in progress.

2) North Chennai Thermal Power Project Stage-I(3x210 MW/3300 MU) (Chengalpattu Dist.)

a) Original Sanctioned Cost	:	Rs. 547.79 Crs. (1986)
b) Latest Estimated Cost	:	Rs.2224.68 Crs.
c) Expenditure upto 31.3.1999	:	Rs.1436.36 Crs.
d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000	:	Rs. 94.61 Crs.

Units I, II, III have been commissioned on 25.10.94, 27.3.95 and 24.2.96 respectively.

The Internal coal handling and Dry fly ash conveying systems balance works are nearing completion. The erection of external coal handling system works are in progress. The project is partly financed by Asian Development Bank through Government of India.

3) Lower Bhavani R.B. Canal H.E. Project (2 x 4 MW/33.6 MU), (Coimbatore Dist.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs.10.70 Crs. (1987-88) |
| b) Latest Estimated Cost | : | Rs.31.67 Crs. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs.33.45 Crs. |
| d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 0.20 Crs. |

The Lower Bhavani Dam was constructed across the river Bhavani in 1954 by the Irrigation Department. The project envisages utilisation of the irrigation discharges through two of five sluices of the high level canal. The water after power generation will be let again into the right bank canal for irrigation. The power generated by this P.H. situated at the toe of the Dam will be transmitted to the nearest 110 KV Bhavani Sagar SS. The units were already commissioned on 10.2.98 and 28.2.98. The provision of funds is towards balance erection works on bypass system.

4) Sathanur Dam HEP (1x7.5 MW/15 MU) (Thiruvannamalai Dist.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs.15.20 Crs. |
| b) Latest Estimated Cost | : | Rs. 26.57 Crs. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs.26.95 Crs. |
| d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 0.30 Crs. |

The Sathanur Dam was constructed in the year 1957 by Irrigation Department of Tamil Nadu across river Penniar (33 Kms from Thiruvannamalai). The project envisages utilisation of irrigation releases for power generation from the Head created by the construction of the Dam.

The unit was commissioned on 9.3.99.

A) APPROVED AND ONGOING SCHEMES AS ON 1.4.99.**1) Pykara Ultimate Stage HEP (3x50 MW/Peaking Station) (Nilgiris Dist.)**

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned cost | : | Rs.136.32 Crs. |
| b) Latest Estimated cost | : | Rs.309.32 Crs. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs.128.97 Crs. |
| d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 38.50 Crs. |

The Pykara Ultimate Stage HEP envisages power generation utilising the Head available between the F.R.L. of the existing Glanmorgan Forebay and the F.R.L. of the existing Maravakandi Dam. This project is conceived to provide additional installed capacity on the basis of lowering the load factor of Pykara P.H. machines for meeting more peak demand by utilising the same flows as at present intercepted at Glanmorgan.

Infrastructure works have been completed and civil works are in progress in various fronts.

2) Parsons Valley HEP (1x30 MW/57 MU) (Nilgiris Dist.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs.13.73 Crs. |
| b) Latest Estimated cost | : | Rs. 98.12 Crs. (96-97) |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs. 83.35 Crs. |
| d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 9.11 Crs. |

At present, water from Porthimund and Parsons Valley dams are being diverted to Emerald Reservoir by two separate tunnels. The available head of 224 m. between the F.R.Ls. of Parsons Valley and Emerald Reservoir is now proposed to be utilised for power generation in this power house, located on the foreshore of Emerald

Reservoir with an installed capacity of 1x30 MW. Construction of power tunnel, interconnecting tunnel, valve house etc., and part of switchyard & T&D works are the main ongoing activities.

The unit is expected for commissioning by September 1999.

3) Mukurthy Dam HEP (2x0.35 MW/2.36 MU, (Nilgiris Dist.))

- a) Estimated cost : Rs.5.17 Crs.
- b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 : Rs.2.93 Crs.

The Mukurthy Dam was constructed in the year 1938 across river Pykara, near its origin, which takes the name "Mukurthy river" in its upper reaches. The project site is 33 Kms. from Ooty by road. This project envisages utilisation of the discharges being let down from the Mukurthy Dam into the existing Pykara Reservoir for power generation.

Being a micro hydel scheme this project is subsidised by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy sources.

The project, being carried out on a turn-key basis and anticipated for commissioning in 1998-99, has now slipped to 1999-2000. Suitable provision will be made in RE 1999-2000.

4) Aliyar Small HEP (2x1.25 MW/7.40 MU, (Coimbatore Dist.))

- a) Estimated cost : Rs.11.76 Crs.
- b) Expenditure upto 31.3.98 : Rs. 6.41 Crs.
- c) BE 99-2000 : Rs. 6.67 Crs.

The Aliyar Dam was constructed during the years 1959-1962 across Aliyar river for irrigation purposes. At present the discharges are being let down through three sets of sluices/canals, viz., Pollachi canal, Vettaikaranpudur Canal and the river sluices. Under this scheme, the irrigation discharges letdown through river sluices of the Aliyar Dam are proposed to be utilised for power generation in a Power House to be located at the toe of the Dam. The project site is 24 Kms. from Pollachi town by road.

Being a micro hydel scheme this project is subsidised by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy sources.

The project, being carried out on a turn-key basis and anticipated for commissioning in 1998-99, has now slipped to 1999-2000. Suitable provision will be made in RE 1999-2000.

5) Thirumurthy mini HEP (3x0.65 MW/6.31 MW, (Coimbatore Dist.))

- a) Estimated cost : Rs.14.52 Crs.
- b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 : Rs. 7.95 Crs.

Thirumurthy Dam was constructed in the year 1966 across the river 'Palar' to store and regulate water diverted from Parambikulam complex for irrigation. This mini Hydro Electric Project contemplates generation of Power in the power house to be located across the irrigation canal near the toe of the dam utilising the irrigation discharge let down through the main canal sluices (3 nos.) availing the Head of water in the Reservoir.

Being a micro hydel scheme this project is subsidised by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy sources.

The project, being carried out on a turn-key basis and anticipated for commissioning in 1998-99, has now slipped to 1999-2000. Suitable provision will be made in RE 1999-2000.

6) Augmentation of Ash Dyke and provision of clarifiers at MTPS (Salem Dist.)

- a) Estimated cost : Rs. 76.94 Crs.
- b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 : Rs. 36.98 Crs.
- c) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 : Rs. 22.10 Crs.

This scheme has been envisaged with a view to augment the ashdyke to suit the requirement of the two 210 MW units commissioned under phase II at Mettur Thermal Power Station in 1989 and 1990. The civil/mechanical/electrical works connected with construction of upper ashdyke has been completed. The provision of funds is towards providing dump valve, construction of ash slurry pipe lines etc.

7) Perunchani mini HEP (2x0.65 MW /4.0 MU, (Kanyakumari Dist.)

- a) Estimated cost : Rs.9.41 Crs.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 : Rs.4.32 Crs.

The Perunchani Dam is an existing irrigation dam across the river Paralayar. This project is to generate power at the toe of the dam utilising the irrigation discharges let down through canal sluices.

Being a micro hydel scheme, this project is subsidised by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy sources.

The project, being carried out on a turn-key basis and anticipated for commissioning in 1998-99, has now slipped to 1999-2000. Suitable provision will be made in RE 1999-2000.

8) Amaravathi Dam Small HE Project (2x2 MW/10.47 MU, (Coimbatore Dist.)

- a) Estimated cost : Rs. 16.35 Crs.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 : Rs. 0.01 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 : Rs. 3.00 Crs.

Under this project, the irrigation discharges let down through the river sluice of the existing Amaravathi Dam are proposed to be utilised for power generation in the proposed power house near the toe of the Dam. The project is being executed with OECF assistance. Tendering process is going on for Electrical/Mechanical/Civil works.

9) Additional unit at Narimanam (1x5.0 MW /35.04 MU, (Nagapattinam Dist.)

- a) Estimated cost : Rs.24.86 Crs.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 : Rs. 0.18 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 : Rs.18.00 Crs.

It has been proposed to install an additional 5 MW Gas Turbine unit at the existing Narimanam Gas Turbine Power Station (2x5 MW). The proposed unit will use natural gas to be supplied by GAIL as main fuel and diesel as alternate fuel. The EPC contract for execution of the project is being finalised.

10) Bhavani-Kattalai Barrage-I H.E. Project (2x15 MW/86 MU, (Erode Dist.)

- a) Estimated cost : Rs. 90.62 Crs.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 : Rs. 0.21 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 : Rs. 3.03 Crs.

The Bavani-Kattalai Barrage-I HEP is proposed for utilising the tail waters of Lower Mettur Barrage PHs, and also the flow in Bhavani river after its confluence with river Cauvery at Bhavani. Land Acquisition activities are going on. Tendering activities have also commenced.

11) Perungulam Gas Turbine Power Project (60 MW/420 MU, (Ramanathapuram Dist.)

- a) Estimated cost : Rs.180.00 Crs.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 : Rs. 0.39 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 : Rs. 20.00 Crs.

The project envisages establishment of a Gas Turbine Plant with a capacity of 60 MW. A contract has been signed with GAIL for supply of 3.0 lakh cu.m/day of gas.

The outlay requested for 1999-2000 covers civil works and procurement of equipments.

12) Kovilkalappal Gas Turbine Power Project (107 MW/630 MU, Nagapattinam Dist.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs. 261.85 Crs. |
| b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs. 25.91 Crs. |
| c) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 152.00 Crs. |

The project envisages establishment of a combined cycle Gas Turbine Plant of total capacity around 107 MW and a contract has been signed with GAIL for supply of 4.5 lakh cu.m /day of gas.

EPC contract has been awarded. The outlay requested for 1999-2000 covers civil works and procurement and erection of equipments. Anticipated for commissioning in September 2000.

B) NEW PROJECTS

1) Thambiraparani HE Project (2x20 MW, Peaking, Tirunelveli Dist.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs. 80.10 Crs. |
| b) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 0.05 Cr. |

Under this scheme it is proposed to extend the two pipes already embedded in the Thambiraparani Dam and to feed the turbines to be housed in the P.H. to be located at the toe of the dam.

Token Provision is made for taking up preliminary works.

2) Papanasam Additional unit (1x15.0 MW/Peaking Station, Tirunelveli Dist.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs.42.00 Crs. |
| b) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 0.02 Cr. |

The scheme proposes a Low pressure pipe line with a surge shaft which will feed the new proposed unit in the existing Power House. The outlay is towards preliminary activities.

3) Bhavani - Kattalai Barrage-II H.E. Project (2x15 MW/ 86 MU, Erode Dist.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs.99.16 Crs. |
| b) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 0.05 Cr. |

This project envisages utilisation of tail waters of Bhavani Kattalai Barrage-I project. The outlay is towards execution of preliminary works.

Apart from these schemes, it has been proposed to establish two thermal stations viz., New Ennore Thermal Station (2x500 MW) and New thermal station at Tuticorin (1x500 MW) and outlays have been provided for consultancy services.

I. RENOVATION AND MODERNISATION SCHEMES

A) THERMAL SCHEMES

i) Improvement at ETPS Stage-II

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs. 25.65 Crs. |
| b) Latest Estimated Cost | : | Rs. 96.53 Crs. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs. 86.69 Crs. |
| d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 4.94 Crs. |

For augmentation of Coal Handling Plant, the first phase of the works were over and the second phase of the work which consists of wagon tippler, transfer houses 1,2 & 3 track hopper and its conveyors, Primary and Secondary Crusher houses is going on. New D.M. Plant was commissioned.

2) Additional R & M works at ETPS

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs. 305.24 Crs. |
| b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs. 22.29 Crs. |
| c) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 50.00 Crs. (Plan) |

Refurbishing of ETPS is the major work taken up under this scheme. The other works include provision of chemical lab equipments and installation of fly ash handling system. The works are going on.

3) Additional R & M Works at TTPS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs. 31.38 Crs. |
| b) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs. 0.11 Crs. |
| c) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 19.38 Crs. |

The works include replacement of existing Economiser coils of units 1 to 3, installing 230 kv SF6 breakers in place of existing MDCBs in Stage-I & II of indoor switch yard and installation of dry fly ash handling system.

4) Additional R & M works at MTPS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs. 51.66 Crs. |
| b) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 14.25 Crs. |

Provision of stacker reclaimer and installation of fly ash handling system are proposed under this scheme.

5) Residual life assessment study at TTPS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs. 1.00 Cr. |
| b) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 1.00 Cr. |

An advisory team of PFC has identified TTPS units I & II in the list of old thermal stations and hence an RLA study has been planned during next year.

6) Ash Dyke at ETPS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs. 73.04 Crs. |
| b) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 46.44 Crs. |

Presently ash generated at ETPS is being discharged into sea which is being objected by TNPCB. Hence an ash dyke has been envisaged at ETPS. The work is expected to be completed during 2000-01.

B) HYDRO SCHEMES

1) Renovation of Units at Pykara Power House

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs. 17.46 Crs. |
| b) Latest Estimated Cost | : | Rs. 26.06 Crs. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs. 18.95 Crs. |
| d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 7.50 Crs. (Plan) |

The following works are being carried out under the schemes:-

- i) Replacement of C.W. Pumps, etc.
- ii) Replacement of Turbine control valves, Penstock control valves, ET panel Board, Governors, 110 KV SF 6 breakers, etc.

2) Upgrading of Mettur Dam Power House (Benefit - 10.98 MU).

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs. 16.33 Crs. |
| b) Latest Estimated Cost | : | Rs. 78.80 Crs. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs. 1.34 Crs. |
| d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 3.00 Crs. |

It is proposed to award the R & U of Mettur Dam on turn-key basis and provisions have been made accordingly.

3) Upgrading of Papanasam Power House (Benefit - 5.60 MU)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs. 21.77 Crs. |
| b) Latest Estimated Cost | : | Rs. 59.08 Crs. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.99 | : | Rs. 0.82 Cr. |
| d) Budget estimate for 1999-2000 | : | Rs. 2.00 Crs. |

It is proposed to award the R & U of Mettur Dam on turn-key basis and provisions have been made accordingly.

III. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

The transmission and distribution system has been expanding rapidly to evacuate and distribute the power from new generating stations. Establishing of new sub stations, upgrading of sub stations, improvements at HT & LT net works to reduce line losses, providing of capacitor banks etc. and other activities to improve operational stability are also being taken up.

During 1999-2000, it has been proposed to establish 230 KV Lines of 307 Ckt. Kms, 110 KV and 66 KV lines of 423 Ckt. Kms, 4 Nos. 230 KV SS, 24 Nos. 110 KV and 66 KV SS, and 22 Nos. 33 KV SS, capacitor Banks to the tune of 300 MVAR have been proposed.

IV. SURVEY, INVESTIGATION, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

a) Survey & Investigation

TNEB is conducting survey and carrying out investigation works to find out the feasibility of establishing major/medium/mini hydro electric schemes and coal/diesel/gas based Thermal Stations. Investigations of 13 schemes are going on.

b) Research

The following studies will be taken up during 1999-2000:-

- i) To purchase equipments for Transformer oil testing laboratory.
- ii) Study on suitability of adoption of spun concrete poles for line supports and other structures by TNEB,
- iii) Lab. testing activities,
- iv) Study on the efficacy of sintex chequered plates in substations to cover cable products.

c) Training

Training programmes are being regularly arranged in the field of hydro and thermal generation, transmission and substation equipments, etc. Establishment of training complex at Trichy and Madurai, upgradation of

- Hydro Training Institute at Kuthiraikalmedu and improvement of infrastructural facilities at Staff Training College, Chennai are programmed.

d) Computer Centre

Computerisation at circle offices and Head office at Chennai along with L.T.Bill accounting in trial locations and L.T. Bill collection implementations are proposed.

e) Environment Cell

Issues connected with environment aspects of power projects are dealt by this circle.

V) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Under Rural Electrification 40,000 pumpsets (including 3900 services under Special Components Plan) and 40,000 hut services (including 30000 services under Special Components Plan) will be connected during 1999-2000. As regards, outside Plan works with loan assistance from REC, NABARD and commercial banks during 1999-2000, it has been proposed to draw Rs.60.00 Crores from REC/Banks, for various Rural Electrification activities.

Plan outlay for 1999-2000

A total outlay of Rs.1033.98 crores is provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for the power sector as detailed below:-

	(Rs. in crores)
(1) Generation	379.88
(2) Renovation and Modernisation	154.93
(3) T & D	427.39
(4) Survey, Investigation Research & Training	36.93
(5) Rural Electrification	34.84
Total	1033.97

Chapter 18

NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

Non Conventional Sources of Energy have immense scope for significantly supplementing the conventional energy supplier and solving the energy problems on a decentralised and renewable basis in the state.

Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA), a Nodal Agency of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES), Government of India (GOI), is a Government of Tamil Nadu (GOT) Undertaking. With the guidance and financial support of the MNES and Government of India, TEDA has taken up statewide programmes relating to demonstration extension of various NRSE schemes under Solar Energy, Wind Energy and Bio Energy.

(2) An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores has been allocated for IX Five Year Plan period for the promotion and development of Non conventional Sources of Energy. For the third year of the IX Five Year Plan i.e., for 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.115.78 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, including Rs.55.78 lakhs for New schemes.

(3) The schemewise details on the programmes included in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 are as follows:

WIND ENERGY

Water Pumping Windmills

In addition to windmills for power generation, Government of Tamil Nadu encourages the installation of windmills for water pumping. A provision of Rs.0.80 lakh is made under Part-II for 1999-2000 towards subsidy for 4 Water pumping Windmills to 4 beneficiaries at the rate of Rs.20000/- per windmill. The windmills will be installed in the wells of the beneficiaries, whose sites are found suitable for installation.

Wind Monitoring Stations

A provision of Rs.1 lakh is provided under Part-II Scheme for establishing 5 Wind Monitoring Stations during 1999-2000 under MNES Wind Monitoring Stations Relocation Programme. The total cost of programme is Rs.5 lakhs of which 80% (i.e.) Rs.4 lakhs is met by MNES/GOI and 20% (i.e.) Rs.1 lakh is sanctioned by Government of Tamil Nadu.

A provision of Rs.3 lakhs is made in 1999-2000 to undertake the evaluation study of Wind Electric Generator installed in the Wind Farm areas in Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, and Coimbatore districts by private entrepreneurs, and also for purchase of one Xerox Machine (Photo Copier) for the use of Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency at a cost of Rs.1 lakh.

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PLANNING (IREP)

Under IREP, distribution of energy saving devices such as improved mud chulahs, Frictionless footvalves, pressure cookers, improved kerosene stoves, PVC Pipes, fluorescent tubelights and water filters are supplied to the beneficiaries at subsidised rates in the villages covered in 21 IREP blocks. For implementing the IREP Programme, the MNES/GOI bears the cost of staff working in the blocks.

SOLAR ENERGY

Realising the potential of Solar Water Heating Systems in saving conventional electricity in Houses, Industries, Hospitals, Canteens, Lodges, etc. Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to encourage the installation of Solar Water Heating Systems in Tamil Nadu and to extend the subsidy. During 1999-2000, it is proposed to install 800 Domestic Solar Water Heating systems with a subsidy of Rs.2000/- each and 6 Industrial Solar Water Heating Systems of 1000 LPD each with a subsidy of Rs.16000/- each. A provision of Rs.7.68 lakhs has been made for this purpose. Besides this the Government of Tamil Nadu also sanctions installation of Solar Water

Heating Systems of Bigger type at Government Headquarters Hospitals and Government Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Students Hostel every year, for creating awareness among the public. The above programmes are being carried out with 100% funding by the Government. During 1999-2000 Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to install 2 Bigger Solar Water Heating systems, one each, at Government Headquarters Hospitals and Government Adi Dravidar Student's Hostel at a total cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs.

SPV Pumps

During 1999-2000, Government of Tamil Nadu have proposed to install 25 SPV Pumps for irrigation with a subsidy of Rs.59000/- per pump to the beneficiaries and inspection charges of Rs.1000/- per pump to Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency at a total outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs. By this small farmers having 1 or 2 acres can be benefitted by installing the SPV Pumps without waiting for Electricity Board supply.

SPV Street Lights

During 1999-2000, Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to install 40 SPV Street lights with a subsidy of Rs.12,000/- each, preferably in and around Universities, at a total outlay of Rs.4.80 lakhs, under Part-II for 1999-2000.

SPV Lanterns

To encourage the sale of SPV lanterns in Tamil Nadu, the Government have decided to sanction State subsidy of Rs.500/- per lantern for 1000 lanterns during 1999-2000 over and above the central subsidy of Rs.1500/- per lantern. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose.

Publicity

To popularise and propagate the usage of New and Renewable Sources of Energy gadgets in Tamil Nadu, to organise Exhibition and Seminars by Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) and to participate in Exhibition and Seminars organised by other organisation. Tamil Nadu Government have allocated a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs to TEDA during 1999-2000.

BIO ENERGY

It is proposed to install Pressmud based biogas plants at Co-operative/Government/Private sugarmills and Thermal cooking gasifiers in the prisons/SC/ST Hostels/Govt. College Hostels, etc. during 1999-2000.

Biogas can be produced by using Sugarcane Pressmud, which is a waste product of the sugar industry and this biogas can be used in canteens and staff quarters of sugarmills. It will reduce the usage of firewood and LPG. The whole system is quite economical. It is estimated that for installing a 60 cu.m. biogas plant, the cost will be Rs.250000/-. The Central Government subsidy for these plants is Rs.115000/-. By sanctioning Rs.75000/- as State Government subsidy, the sugarmill will bear minimum cost for installing the biogas plants. During 1999-2000, Rs.7.50 lakhs is allotted in the state budget for sanctioning subsidy to ten sugarmills.

By burning wood chips and other agricultural residues through thermal gasifier in a controlled environment with introduction of limited oxygen, a high rated gas known as producer gas or woody gas is generated. The gas can be directly burnt for bulk cooking. Use of a gasifier will reduce 50% usage of fire wood. The cost of the gasifier is Rs.1.50 lakhs approximately. The GOI assistance for this project is Rs.50000/-. During 1999-2000 Rs.3.00 lakhs is allotted in the state budget for installing 3 Gasifiers.

It is proposed to conduct Biomass (Surplus) Assessment studies at Taluk Level to assess electricity generation. During 1999-2000, Rs.4.00 lakhs is allotted for undertaking Taluk Level Assessment studies in two taluks from different districts of Tamil Nadu.

Similarly, it is proposed to undertake resource assessment studies for Urban, Municipal and Industrial Wastes of Corporations/Municipalities of Tamil Nadu. During 1999-2000, Rs.4.00 lakhs is allocated for undertaking assessment studies in suitable Corporations/Municipalities/Industries.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

TEDA has been entrusted to spread the concept of Energy Conservation to the Remote Rural Areas. The energy auditing programme is compulsory to all HT industries and commercial establishments in Tamilnadu. This is one very effective programme to conserve the use of considerable amount of electricity, coal, oil etc. in the state. TEDA coordinates with TNEB for effective implementation of this programme.

It is proposed during IX Plan, (i) to continue the integrated rural energy planning programme in the existing Panchayat Unions and to extend it to more areas with introduction and distribution of more number of energy saving and energy efficient devices, (ii) to identify 20 important rural industries and persuade them to adopt energy auditing and appropriate efficient technology and to provide nominal fund assistance for preparation of detailed project reports and (iii) to promote the new concepts and new ideas of energy conservation measures and to take up small pilot /demonstration projects based on the new concepts. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for carrying out these programmes during the year 1999-2000.

The outlay provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 is indicated below:

	Rs.in crores
(1) Solar, Thermal & Wind Energy Projects	0.4728
(2) Bio mass	0.1850
(3) Energy Conservation	0.5000
(4) HADP	0.0001
Total	<u>1.1579</u>

Chapter 19

INDUSTRIES - LARGE AND MEDIUM

I. Introduction

The industrial policy of Tamil Nadu has been designed for rapid industrialisation and consequent employment generation in the State. The main stress of the policy is to provide better infrastructure facilities and suitable incentive packages to promote and attract industries. The Government of India has also initiated major policy changes in the industrial sector which include removal of entry barriers, liberalisation of foreign investment policy etc. In influencing industrial growth and development within the State, it has also realised the need to have a greater market orientation and the need to compete with other industrialised states to attract investment. The identification of 5 critical action areas i.e., industrial policy, infrastructure development, procedural simplification, industrial promotion and investment packages have resulted in many significant developments in the industrial scene in this state and the real impact of the changes will be witnessed in the near future. The state owned industrial corporations like TIDCO, SIDCO, TACID, TIIC etc., play a vital role in industrial development.

The restructuring of Public sector undertakings have been examined by the expert committee under the Chairmanship of Thiru S.V.S.Raghvan and the following decisions have been taken. The TACID will be merged with SIPCOT since they are engaged in similar activities and SIPCOT will look after creation of infrastructure for industrial growth and term lending operations of SIPCOT will be transferred to TIIC. The Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau will be merged with TIDCO and will function as a division of TIDCO. The TDFC and the Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation will be merged to create Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Finance Corporation (TIFC). The performance and programmes of select major industries for the year 1999-2000 are given below:

I. SUGAR

1. Kallakurichi II Co-operative Sugar Mills

The Government had released a share capital assistance of Rs.300 lakhs during 1996-97 and Rs.102.40 lakhs during 1997-98. Thus the Government had released the entire equity share capital of Rs.1332.50 lakhs to the above sugar mills apart from issuing an undertaking to the financial institutions. The proposals have also been sent for additional share capital assistance or interest-free loan as the project cost has been increased due to cost escalation. The project work of the plant is now completed and is running.

2. Subramania Siva Co-operative Sugar Mills

Government have contributed by way of share capital assistance to the tune of Rs.1128.75 lakhs to Subramania Siva Co-operative Sugar mills for implementing this project besides giving financial guarantee for its borrowings from the financial institutions.

3. Gummidipoondi Co-operative Sugar Mills

The project cost has been originally appraised at Rs.6249 lakhs for a 2500 TCD sugar mills in Puduvayal village in Gummidipoondi which was later on revised to Rs.9743 lakhs as a fullfledged co-generation scheme. Only after finalisation of the Joint venture partner and the ultimate project cost, the Government commitments can be determined.

Token provision of Rs.0.03 lakhs is provided in the BE for the year 1999-2000.

II. TAMILNADU CORPORATION FOR INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT LIMITED (TACID)

TACID is involved in promoting, enhancing, augmenting and strengthening infrastructure in order to make Tamil Nadu an attractive State for industries. The Infrastructure projects undertaken by TACID comprise promotion of Industrial Growth Centre / Complexes, augmenting and improving infrastructure in areas which have developed as industrial complexes on their own, provision of facilities for growth of exports etc.,. The role of TACID varies from being an actual implementator to being a facilitator.

1. TACID is setting up two industrial growth centres and two industrial complexes and their status of progress is as follows :

a) Perundurai Growth Centre:

Project Cost	:	Rs. 110 crores
Area	:	2800 acres
Nearest Airport	:	Coimbatore (90 kms)
Nearest Railway Junction	:	Erode (22 kms)
Nearest port	:	Cochin (300 kms)

The development works are implemented in two phases and the Phase I of the project comprising of 1300 acres is expected to be completed in May1999.

Upto 31.3.99 TACID has incurred Rs.70.86 crores for land acquisition and infrastructure development works for the project.

b) Gangaikondan Growth Centre:

Project Cost	:	Rs. 40 crores
Area	:	2000 acres
Nearest Airport	:	Madurai (140 kms)
Nearest Railway Junction	:	Tirunelveli (15 kms)
Nearest port	:	Tuticorin (45 kms)

The acquisition of lands at Gangaikondan Growth Centre to an extent of 2,000 acres is completed. TACID has incurred Rs.6.64 crores for land acquisition and infrastructure development works for the project.

c) Nilakottai Industrial Complex:

Project Cost	:	Rs. 17 crores
Area	:	415 acres
Nearest Airport	:	Madurai (37 kms)
Nearest Railway Junction	:	Madurai (37 kms)
Nearest port	:	Tuticorin (133 kms)

Land acquisition of about 400 acres is completed. The provision of infrastructure facilities at Nilakottai for phase I comprising of 250 acres is in an advanced stage of completion. TACID has incurred Rs.13.71 crores for land acquisition and infrastructure development works for the project.

d) Bargur Industrial Complex:

Project Cost	:	Rs. 42 crores
Area	:	1400 acres
Nearest Airport	:	Bangalore (130 kms)
Nearest Railway Junction	:	Jolarpet (40 kms)
Nearest port	:	Chennai (259 kms)

It is to be established over an extent of 1400 acres. An extent of 1196 acres have been acquired. Most of the balance 194 acres are poramboke lands. TACID has incurred Rs.7.91 crores for land acquisition and infrastructure development works for the project.

2. TACID has also taken up the following new projects and the status of the same is as follows :

i) Permanent Exhibition Centre at Chennai

To boost exports TACID is setting up a Permanent Exhibition Centre at Nandambakkam in Chennai. Government has approved the tender of M/s.Bukit Katil Consortium, Malaysia for the above project. The project will be implemented on Build, Own and Operate (BOO) basis. TACID has taken over 34.61 acres of land & buildings from IDPL on 16.9.98. TACID has released the balance 50% of Rs.1,08,81,155/- to IDPL. Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority has issued orders reclassifying the land from residential to commercial zone.

ii) Business cum Financial Centre

To meet the long felt need for trade and commerce TACID is setting up a business cum financial centre at Saidapet in Chennai. The Government have ordered that an extent of 10 acres of land out of 13.3 acres of land at Saidapet presently in possession of Veterinary Polyclinic of the Animal Husbandry Department, be transferred to TACID for setting up a Business-cum-Financial Centre.

iii) Manali Mathur Road Improvement

TACID has been successful in persuading the user industries in the Manali Industrial area to share the cost of road development. As a first step, the improvement of Manali Mathur Road work was taken up. Government have accorded administrative sanction for the improvement of Manali-Mathur road at a total cost of Rs.49 lakhs. The share of Government is 50% and the balance amount is being met by the Manali Industries Association. The work was entrusted to Highways Department. It has been completed except for construction of two culverts which are in progress.

iv. Port Development

a) Construction of a Mega Port at Cuddalore:

Based on the keen interest shown by the entrepreneurs for setting up of Major/Heavy Industries, such as power plant refineries and paper industries, it is proposed to develop an all weather multi-purpose port at Cuddalore, with Private Sector Participation. The estimated cost for first stage will be around Rs.1125 crores. The cargo to be handled in the port will be 11.5 million tonnes in 2006 and will increase upto 24.4 million tonnes in 2026. The commodities will be mainly coal and finished petroleum products.

b) Construction of Hub Port at Colachel:

It is proposed to construct a hub port at Colachel to handle transshipment of containers. The proposed Hub port can gainfully share about 3.2 million TEU's. The first stage of construction will have break water of 3,500 metres length capital dredging of 1.25 million cubic metres. The draft Techno-economic feasibility report has been prepared. The estimated cost for first stage construction is Rs.1640 crores.

3. Land Bank

TACID has identified large extent of land in the following places for acquisition so as to create "Land Bank" for offering to entrepreneurs for setting up industries. The details of Land Bank are as follows:

a) Industrial park at Oragadam Abutting Tambaram Mudichur - Wallajah Road:

TACID is acquiring 2008 acres of land in Oragadam to develop an Industrial Park/Growth Centre. The land acquisition is at various stages. It is expected that the land acquisition will be completed by December '99.

b) Industrial park at Varadarajapuram:

TACID has planned to acquire an extent of 1939 acres of land near Kishkinta, 8 kms from Tambaram and 33 kms from the city. Land acquisition is in progress. The land acquisition is likely to be completed by December

c) Industrial Park at Mamandur:

At Mamandur an extent of 860 acres of land abutting National Highways 45 is to be acquired and the acquisition is in various stages. It is expected that the land acquisition will be completed by December '99.

d) Thirukkatchur Satellite Town:

An extent of 850 acres of land is under acquisition. Land Acquisition is in progress and the lands are expected to be acquired by December '99.

e) Cuddalore Industrial Complex:

An extent of 2110 acres of land for Cuddalore Industrial Complex and another 1601 acres of land for Pennar Refineries are under acquisition and the lands are expected to be acquired by December 99. Land Acquisition is in progress.

III. TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED(TIDCO)

The status of TIDCO's projects is as follows:

1. Petrochem Park

Project cost of Petrochem Park has been tentatively fixed at Rs.600 crore. A company styled 'Tamilnadu Petrochem Park Ltd' has been incorporated. Land acquisition is in progress. The project area includes about 3500 acres of saltlands. TIDCO has already taken possession of 475 acres of salt lands and handed over 358 acres to Ennore Port.

2. LNG Import Terminal Power Project

The consortium "Dakshin Bharat Energy Company (DBEC) comprising of 5 international companies, led by SIEMENS Germany, has been selected by TIDCO to implement the Rs.6500 crore integrated LNG import terminal and 2000 MW Power project on BOT basis.

3. Pennar Refineries Ltd.

TIDCO is promoting a 6.5 million tonnes per annum Refinery project with Nagarjuna Group, Hyderabad as the Co-promoter. The project cost is estimated to be around Rs.3,120 crore. Land upto 500 acres has already been purchased. Remaining 1,500 acres are being acquired by TACID. Foreign/ Indian Banks/FIs have sanctioned term loans upto Rs.1,770 Crore. Tamil Nadu Maritime Board has accorded Minor Port status for the Marine facilities of this project. Civil construction is to commence in June '99 and the commercial production is expected by first quarter of year 2001.

This project will provide direct employment to 500 persons and indirect employment to 1,500 persons.

4. Taurus Novelties

This project for manufacturing Ceramic Novelties is located near Hosur, based on Korean equipment and equity participation. The Capital outlay is Rs.10.20 Crore. Trial production has commenced in December 1997.

5. Multifuel Power Project

TIDCO completed successfully International Competitive Bidding for selection of Developers at 20 sites and issued Letters of Award. Fuel linkage has been established for 5 projects out of 20 projects. These five projects have signed PPA with TNEB and fuel supply agreements with oil companies. The projects are:

	Location	Capacity
1. Tenaga BK Samayapuram Ltd	Baganur (Trichy)	102.66 (MW)
2. Aban Loyd Power Co. Ltd.	Ennore	103.00 (MW)
3. Sujana + Tractebel	Tuticorin-I	103.213 MW
4. Sujana + Tractebel	Tuticorin-II	103.213 MW
5. DLF Power Ltd.	Hosur	52.80 MW

The above companies are expected to achieve financial closure by May'99. The projects will be commissioned within 18 months from the date of financial closure. Further on recommendation of GoTN, fuel linkage to the following companies has been given by Government of India.

GEA Tenaga	162 MW	Naphtha	Gummidipoondi
Fiat Avio	105 MW	"	Location to be formally decided.

6. Blood bags projects

The Blood bags project coming up near Sriperumpudur at an investment of Rs.14.50 crore would commence production by March 2000.

7. Jayamkondam Lignite Mining and Power Project

The consortium comprising M/s. Reliance Industries Limited, North American Coal Corporation, USA and Foster Wheeler and CEPA, Hongkong has been selected as the developer for an outlay Rs.4000 crore Jeyamkondam Lignite Mining and Power Project. A separate company has been formed to implement the project. Detailed Project Report has been prepared and Power Purchase Agreement negotiations have been completed. Land acquisition is progressing as per schedule. The project construction is expected to commence by June 2000 and completed by Dec. 2003. This project will provide direct employment to 500 persons and indirect employment to 2000 persons.

8. Medtech Products Ltd.

Commercial production started on 1.12.98. Operations are being streamlined.

9. Floriculture Infrastructure park

The co-promoter for the Rs.20 crore Floriculture infrastructure park project at Hosur has been selected. Land has been identified and institutions have been approached for equity and loans. Works are in progress so that the Operation of this park will commence by October 1999.

About 30% of the 9 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables produced in Tamil Nadu is wasted due to lack of post harvest facilities. TIDCO has signed an MOU with ATO-DLO, the Dutch agency of the Netherlands on 12.1.99 to commission a detailed study on about 10 important fruits and vegetables of Tamil Nadu, which will cover harvesting, handling, transporting, storage, etc. The Dutch agency, Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the Government of Tamil Nadu will make contributions for the above study, which will be completed in 10 months time. Based on the study, a pilot project will be implemented. Tamil Nadu is one of the first states to avail the opportunity.

10. SKM Egg Products Ltd.

The implementation of Rs.41 Crore 100% export oriented egg processing project has been completed at Erode. Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the plant on 12.7.97. After rectifying various problems including that of pesticide residue, Albumen Powder, Yolk Powder, Whole egg powder produced from 10 lakh eggs/day are being exported. TIDCO has contributed Rs.200 lakh being 11% equity to the project and an interest free loan of Rs.95.5 lakh has been obtained from Government of India.

11. Naphtha cracker & Downstream Petrochemical Complex (Olefins Complex) Project

Tamilnadu Industrial Development corporation Limited (TIDCO) is considering development of a large Petrochemical Complex in the State through setting up a Naphtha Cracker and downstream polymers & Petrochemical Products. TIDCO is interacting with MITSUI, Japan a world major in petrochemical Industry, for implementing this project. An MOU is likely to be signed by GoTN with MITSUI, Japan during July'99. This project will be set up at Ennore, in the Petrochem Park under implementation, with an estimated investment of Rs.5,000 crores.

12. Heavy Mineral Separation and Beneficiation Project.

TIDCO had plans to join with M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IRE) a Government of India undertaking to set up a mining cum separation of illminite as well as beneficiation project at a total investment of Rs.300 Crores. TIDCO is exploring the possibilities to join with M/s. RGC Ltd., Australia, a world major in heavy minerals

business, for implementing this project as joint venture. Preliminary discussions with RGC is under progress to decide on the implementation activities.

13. Optical Fibre Project

TIDCO, M/s. Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIC), a Government of India undertaking, and M/s. Fijikura Ltd., Japan, have signed a joint venture agreement on 2.8.96 to set up the Optical Fibre Telecom Cables Project at Maraimalai Nagar at a cost of Rs.2.4 crores. Government of Tamil Nadu have allotted 10.25 acres of land for this project.

Quick progress has been achieved and the project is slated for commissioning in June 1999.

14. Natco Organics Limited

IDBI has sanctioned the term loan of Rs.22 Crores and the project is under implementation. State Government has given its approval for TIDCO's equity participation. Direct employment potential from the project is 200 persons and indirect employment is 100 persons.

15. PVC Resin

An agreement was signed by TIDCO with NORSK HYDRO and W.S. Industries Chennai as co-promoter on 10.3.1997. The project is proposed to be implemented in Petrochem Park at Ennore. The project cost is estimated to be around Rs.480 Crores and this project will provide employment to 250 persons. Norsk Hydro has initiated discussions with Chemplast for jointly setting up the project with TIDCO.

16. Yeast

An existing Yeast manufacturing company is jointly working with TIDCO to prepare a detailed feasibility report on establishment of a Yeast Project in Tamilnadu.

17. SG Iron Castings

A modern foundry and machine shop facilities to manufacture machined spheroidal Grey Iron castings required for automobile applications is being set up in associate sector with INDSIL Industries Ltd. and TIDCO as promoters at Mayeleripalayam near Coimbatore. The total investment is Rs.12.5 Crore. and this project will provide direct employment to 100 persons and indirect employment to 500 persons. Product development and trial run is under progress. The commercial production will start from June 1999.

18. Integrated Sericulture Project

The Government has selected M/s.Oreintal Seritech Ltd., (Tata Group) and M/s.Nalli Silks, Chennai as co-promoters for establishing Integrated Sericulture Complex at two different locations with a project cost of Rs.70 crores each for the production of Bivoltine Silks (Chinese Silk). The promoters agreement is yet to be signed. The project is expected to provide direct employment to 1000 persons and indirect employment to 3000 persons.

19. 100% EOU Frozen French Fries

TIDCO is setting up a 100% EOU for manufacture of Frozen French Fries at a project cost of Rs.33 crores in Mettupalayam, Coimbatore district in association with Thiru. R.C. Suresh, NRI, Kuwait, as Co-promoter. The annual procurement of potato for the project is about 18,000 tonnes. The product is proposed to be exported to Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Middle East markets.

20. PVC Foamed Sheets (Synthetic Wood)

M/s. NOVA c.m.p., Italy is setting up a new project for manufacture of Foamed and Free foamed PVC sheets (Synthetic wood) with a plant capacity of 8400 tonnes per annum in Chennai at a project cost of 45.70 crores in Associate Sector with TIDCO. These products are wood substitutes and are extensively used in civil construction, furniture and industry. The direct employment potential is for 300 persons. The company proposes to export 50% of its production and the balance is to be sold locally. SIPCOT has allotted land in Irungattukottai. State Bank of India has sanctioned a portion of term loan and the balance loan is being tied-up.

21. Sriram Auto Components Limited

Financial closure is expected by June 1999. The company has set up a new unit for manufacturing of precision turned components at a project cost of Rs.21 crores in association with TIDCO. It commenced production in May 1998. The employment potential is about 3200 persons.

22. Tamil Nadu Hi-Tech Park Project in Nanguneri Taluk

A Joint venture company by the name "Tamil Nadu Technology City Limited" has been set up by TIDCO to implement the Hi-tech park project in Nanguneri taluk of Tirunelveli District in association with two foreign companies namely INFAC India Group, USA and AXES Technologies Inc. USA. The estimated investment is Rs.800 Crores. Acquisition of land is nearing completion. Infrastructure facilities will then be developed for which plans are under preparation.

23. Rubber Park at Kanyakumari District, Tamilnadu

India is the 4th largest producer of rubber in the world. 90% of India's production is from Kerala and Kanyakumari district. TIDCO is planning to set up a Rubber Industrial Park in Kanyakumari District. The Rubber park is an infrastructure development project for setting up of 120 numbers of rubber and rubber wood based products manufacturing units with emphasis on export of the products. The park is proposed to be set up at Shenbagaramanpudur village, Thovalai Taluk, Kanyakumari district. 200 acres of suitable land for establishing the park has been identified. TIDCO has taken steps to identify a suitable promoter for implementing the project in the joint sector. The draft feasibility report is expected to be received from the Rubber Board, Kottayam by May 1999. TIDCO will be approaching the State Government seeking financial approval for Rs.5 crores towards land acquisition for the project.

24. 100% E.O.U. Chicken Processing Project

There is a remarkable growth in the Poultry Industry in Tamilnadu and this rapid development has resulted in surplus egg and broiler production. In this context TIDCO is setting up a 100% E.O.U. Chicken Processing in Pongalur, Coimbatore district at a project cost of Rs.30 crores in Associate sector with Pioneer Breeding farms as Co-promoters. The direct employment potential is for 300 persons and indirect employment for 3000 persons.

25. New International Airport at Chennai

TIDCO is planning to develop a new International Airport near Chennai as a greenfield venture or constructing a modern International Airport facility which would be contiguous to the existing Chennai Airport. The project will be developed as per the new policy of GOI on Airport Infrastructure.

26. Aroma Therapy Products

The Indian & Natural Medical Products company promoted by TIDCO at an investment of Rs.5.6. crores will be launching 18 aroma therapy products in the market.

27. Southern Iron & Steel Company Limited (SISCOL)

a) Pig Iron & Steel plant

Southern Iron & Steel Company Limited (SISCOL) an associate sector company of TIDCO & LMW, is setting up an integrated steel plant at Mettur, Salem district, with a capital outlay of Rs.700 crores. The Pig Iron plant and sinter plant have commenced production in July'96 and Sep. '97 respectively. Steel plant has been mechanically completed in July 98. After receipt of Pollution Control Board's clearance, commercial production of billets started in January 1999. The Rolling Mill imported from Germany is under erection. The project cost has been revised to Rs.688 crores from Rs.4350 crores ICICI & IFCI have sanctioned the additional term loans. TIDCO's total contribution was Rs.26.4 crores. The promoters are taking steps to tie-up additional public equity or in lieu of its funds for Rs.44 crores. Due to inadequate flow of funds from IFCI/ICICI, the completion of Rolling Mill is delayed to December 1999 from September 1998.

b) Coke Oven Plant

About 153 acres are being acquired for setting up a 2.5 lakh T/a. metallurgical coke unit as backward integration to SISCO's steel plant, at a project cost of Rs.142 crore. A Stay Order has been vacated in Chennai High Court and steps have been taken to hand over the land to SISCO. This Coke oven project would provide direct employment to 1000 persons and indirect employment to 3000 persons.

28. Tanflora Infrastructure Park Ltd

The co-promoter has been selected. Land identified in Hosur Taluk are being purchased. Institutions have been approached for equity and loans. Operations of this park is slated to commence by the year 2000. SIDBI has sanctioned the term loan.

29. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Based Power Project

TIDCO has successfully completed the selection of bidder through International Competitive Bidding process. EDL (India) Ltd., a subsidiary of EDL Australia, is the successful bidder with a proposed capacity of 14.85 MW power generation consuming 1700-1800 Tonnes/day of garbage at Perungudi. The proposal has been structured on BOO basis and Government of Tamilnadu approval has been received.

30. Toll Road Management Company

A toll road management project has been promoted by TIDCO along with IL & FS, Transroute International, France and CCF, France. The promoter agreement for this project is mainly for development of Highways, Bridges, Bye Passes in the state. One such opportunity identified is a road between Chennai Harbour to Ennore and development of roads within Manali Industrial Area. Traffic survey has been conducted in this segment to establish the potential for collection of toll. The joint venture company, Tamilnadu Road Development Company (TNRDC), along with IL & FS are co-ordinating the consultants' work. TIDCO is holding discussion with AIR for making the land available for the project. Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board has submitted a project report for rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected families.

31. Iron ore

TIDCO proposes to develop iron ore deposits at Kanjamalai and Tamilnadu at a project cost of Rs.500 Crore. Project reports have been prepared. The iron ore deposits at Kanjamalai & Tiruvannamalai fall under reserved forest area. TIDCO has identified alternate land for afforestation. TIDCO will select a co-promoter to implement the project in the associate sector. The project is expected to generate direct employment to 1000 persons and indirect employment to 3000 persons.

32. Bio-technology park for women

Department of Bio-technology, Government of India is proposing to set up an exclusive Bio-technology Park for women entrepreneurs. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan of M/s. Swaminathan Research Foundation have been playing an active role in developing the concept and also in evaluation of the technologies proposed by the women entrepreneurs.

IV. STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LTD. (SIPCOT)

SIPCOT, the Industrial Promotional Institution was set up in 1971 for promoting medium & major Industries in the State.

During its 27 years of operation, SIPCOT has formulated and implemented the following major ventures with the active support of the Government, IDBI & SIDBI.

- . Formation & Managing of Industrial complexes/parks - Allotment of developed plots for location of Industries.
- I. Providing term lending to medium & major industries.
- II. Channelising the incentives from State Government to the Industries.
- Issues EC under ST deferral/waiver scheme.

- Provides Area specific & industry specific subsidy, besides additional subsidy for:

- a. Installation of Diesel Generator sets and
- b. Providing employment to women workers.

IV. Monitoring STA/LI and escort services for speedy implementation of medium & major industries.

All these activities have generated totally employment potential of about 150257 persons as on 31.8.98.

1. Development of Complexes.

A) Existing complexes:

SIPCOT has developed industrial complexes at Ranipet, Hosur, Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore, Manamadurai, Pudukottai & Tuticorin, covering total area of 7657 acres including 1160 acres of land under acquisition for expansion.

Gummidipondi Phase II is being developed over an area of 450 acres.

Cuddalore Phase II has been planned with an area of 220 acres.

For extension of Hosur Phase II, 128 acres of patta land has been acquired.

B. New Industrial Parks

Apart from the existing Complexes, SIPCOT, has recently developed/developing the new Industrial parks/ township at the following location:

- i) At Irungattukottai, an Industrial Park in an area of 1828 acres has been developed at an estimated cost of Rs.126 crores.
- ii) An Industrial Park at Sriperumbudur, Kancheepuram District in an area of 2470 acres is being developed at a cost of Rs.184 crores.
- iii) An Industrial Park at Cheyyar, Thiruvannamalai District is being developed in an area of 1350 acres in two phases. The first phase of 600 acres is being developed at an estimated cost of Rs.17.80 crores and the second phase of 750 acres will be taken up on completion of the first phase.
- iv) A satellite township at Nemili, Kancheepuram District is being developed in an area of 2450 acres at an estimated cost of Rs.151 crores.

C. Export Promotion Industrial Park:

SIPCOT is setting up an Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) at Gummidipundi on par with International standard at an estimated cost of Rs.19.90 crores in an area of 224 acres. This project, being implemented with Central assistance of Rs.10 crores, is ready for allotment.

2. Project Finance:

SIPCOT extends term loan assistance to new units for expansion, diversification & modernisation schemes as well as for purchase of balancing equipments. SIPCOT is providing term loan upto a maximum of Rs.16 crores per project at competitive interest rates. Further, lower interest rates are being charged for the borrowers having a good track record.

Under diversification activities, SIPCOT started lease finance, Bill discounting scheme for capital goods (BDS) and corporate short term loan for margin money to open L.C. to import capital goods. Maximum of Rs.250 lakh would be sanctioned per scheme for lease and BDS and Rs.1000 lakh for corporate short term loan for L.C. margin to import capital goods.

3. State Subsidy :

SIPCOT implements state subsidy scheme on behalf of the State Government.

The Budget Estimate and Anticipated Expenditure 1998-99 and Budget Estimate 1999-2000 towards Subsidy schemes are as under:

	Budget Estimate for 1998-99	Anticipated Expenditure for 1998-99	Budget Estimate for 1999-2000
(Rs. in crores)			
State Capital subsidy	10.00	10.00	10.00
Generator Subsidy	0.65	0.65	0.65
	10.65	10.65	10.65

4. Mega/Super mega projects :

During the last five years, SIPCOT has attracted the following mega projects into the State:

- i) M/s. Sterlite Industries implementing a copper smelter plant & Lube Oil project at an estimated cost of Rs.1300 crores at SIPCOT complex, Tuticorin has commenced commercial production.
- ii) M/s. Thaper Dupont Ltd., implementing a nylon 6.6. project at an estimated cost of Rs.600 crores at SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Gummidipoondi has started commercial production.
- iii) M/s. Hyundai Motor Co. Ltd., is implementing a passenger car project at a cost of Rs.2450 crores in SIPCOT complex, Irungattukottai and has commenced its commercial production on 9.10.98.
- iv) M/s. Saint Gobain Glass India Ltd. is implementing a float glass manufacturing project at an estimated cost of Rs.480 crores at SIPCOT complex, Sriperumbudur.
- v) M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., is implementing the project at an estimated cost of Rs.400 crores at SIPCOT Complex, Hosur Phase II.

V. ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMILNADU LTD. (ELCOT)

Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu is a wholly owned enterprise of the GOTN with the objective of promotion of Electronics and allied industries in the State. A new thrust is being given for infrastructure industries. ELCOT is the prime mover in the setting up of TANITEC (Tamil Nadu Institute of Information Technology) sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu, as an apex body to co-ordinate the activities relating to Information Technology.

As part of the effort to make administration transparent and effective, important policy decisions of the Government will be made available on the official website of the Government of Tamil Nadu at www.tn.gov.in. Already, copies of all Citizen's Charters of Government Departments, the Budget Speeches, nearly 80 Application Forms of Government departments which are of interest to the citizens, are available on this site and this process will be completed during this year. The Government is continuing to take initiatives like this.

Tamil Nadu was first in the country to launch an operational venture capital fund called Tamil Nadu Software Fund, which has been set up by TIDCO in association with SIDBI and ILFS and this is fully operational.

The activities planned by ELCOT for the year 1999 - 2000 are as follows:

1) TIDEL Park Limited, Chennai:

ELCOT and TIDCO have proposed to establish a state-of-the-art Software/ Information technology park in an area of 7.5 acres of land at Taramani, Chennai at a total cost of Rs.320 crores. The project is expected to be ready for occupation in the beginning of the year 2000. This park will have world-class infrastructure facilities

such as a dedicated 110 KV sub-station for uninterrupted and stable power supply, dedicated earth station by DOE, a high speed satellite link by VSNL, Back up power of 6 MW, Centralised UPS, Car parking facilities etc.

2) Information Technology Park, Chennai:

With a view to provide all infrastructure facilities to international software companies to set up their development centres in Chennai, ELCOT has taken 250 acres of land at Siruseri (Kelambakkam) near Chennai.

Government have entrusted the job of developing the land to M/s SIPCOT on a turnkey basis with all necessary infrastructure facilities such as Road, Power, Communications, Sewerage and Water.

This will be marketed jointly by SIPCOT and ELCOT.

3) Software Centres:

Besides the Software park at Chennai, ELCOT proposes to establish an IT park at Coimbatore. It is also proposed to set up Software Centres at Trichy and Madurai.

4) Communication Division of ELCOT:

Communication Division is currently assembling and supplying VHF wireless equipments. It is also manufacturing and supplying single Channel Radio Systems.

The Division is seriously contemplating the following projects:

1. Manufacture of Push Button Telephone Instruments.
2. Manufacture of 6 RU 10 Channel Digital UHF Radio Relay.
3. Tie-up with BPL for supply of exchange and communication systems to Army.
4. Assembly and supply of Radio Trunking Systems.

Besides its normal production of Communication equipments, the Division has also taken up the Photo ID Card work viz. Capture, merging and printing. Recently, it has taken up the project of printing and laminating of outer covers of Family Ration Card .

5) Electronics City:

The old Mamallapuram Road from Tharamani in Chennai is rapidly developing as an IT corridor. In view of its importance, four laning of this road is being started so as to provide excellent physical infrastructure to the IT industry. Many major IT companies have set up or are in the process of setting up their Software industries in this area. An area of about 55 acres of land is being acquired at Sholinganallur near Chennai for establishing Phase II of the Electronics city at total cost of Rs.5 crores. Tata Consultancy Service has recently inaugurated Asia's largest Software Development Centre near Sholinganallur and other major companies like WIPRO, INFOSYS and POLARIS are in the process of setting up their Centres in this area.

6) Community Internet Access Centres:

The Government of Tamil Nadu, through ELCOT, have decided to enter into a joint venture with M/s. WorldTel of UK for establishing a large network Community Internet Access Centres. WorldTel was set up by the International Tele-Communications Union, an agency of the UN. This venture will provide a high bandwidth communication backbone for the State and will create a network of more than 13,000 Community Internet Access Centres. It will lead to employment of around 1,50,000 persons. Through these Centres, people who do not own computers can access internet for any of their day to day requirements at a reasonable cost.

7) Tamil Software Development:

Internet in the rural areas can be useful for the people only if the content is available in Tamil. To encourage this, the Government has taken several steps. The main initiative was the convening of "TamilNet 99", in February '99, an International Conference and Seminar on Tamil in IT. This Conference has recommended standards for Tamil keyboard and for coding of Tamil scripts. Based on the Conference' recommendations, final standards in these areas will be notified by Government by July '99.

A Tamil Software Development Fund will be set up with a corpus of Rs.5 crores to encourage the development of innovative Tamil software.

To encourage research in the area of Tamil in IT, three reputed Universities namely Anna University, Bharathiar University and REC at Trichy will be entrusted with the setting up of three Endowment Chairs for Tamil in IT.

8) Single window clearance for software companies

To encourage Software companies, the Government has released an Investor friendly Information Technology Policy, which offers attractive incentives. ELCOT is acting as the nodal agency for single window clearance. A committee has been set up with representatives of VSNL, DOT, DOE and STPI to expedite pending cases relating to communication and connectivity facilities.

Provision of funds

A provision of Rs.2000.01 lakhs has been provided in the BE for the year 1999 -2000.

VI. TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation was set up during the year 1974 by the GOTN with a view to exploiting the potential available for the production of salt and salt based products. The projects under implementation location are 1) Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex (MVSC), Ramanathapuram 2) Sardar Vedarathinam Salt Project (SVSP), Thambikottai 3) Iron Fortified Salt Project (IFS-I), Ramanathapuram District, 4) Iron Fortified Salt Project (IFS-II), Kancheepuram dt. The production would be increased from the existing level of 150000 MT to 300000 MT by the year 2002.

Progress and Achievements

The MVSC project has achieved a production of 109500 tonnes during 1998-99 and achieved a sale of 90395 tonnes.

Production at SVSP, Thambikottai

The Salt manufacturing activities at Thambikottai was ceased with effect from 18.2.97 on account of Supreme court interim order on Forest lands. The matter is being taken up with Government to restore production activities in SVSP.

Existing Projects of the Corporation

1. Iron fortified salt project
2. Double Fortification of salt
3. Production of DEC Medicated Salt

New Projects

1. Iodised Salt Production
2. Iodine Deficiency Disorder

Future Projects

1. Expansion of Salt Work at Valinokkam
2. Bromine Plant
3. Free flow salt

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation has turned itself into a viable proposition thereby having come to the threshold growth phase. Thus this Corporation is marching steadily and has reached a position to declare dividend to Government from 1997-98 onwards.

A token provision is made in the BE 1999-2000.

VII. TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT PAPERS LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Newsprint Papers Limited (TNPL), promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu, has established a composite paper mill at Pugalur in Karur District of Tamil Nadu to manufacture 50000 tonnes of Newsprint and 40000 tonnes of Printing and Writing Paper annually using bagasse as the principal raw material. The mill commenced commercial production in 1985 and within a short time, the mill consolidated its operation and achieved high capacity utilisation. Within the span of 10 years, the company has doubled the capacity from 90,000 MTPA to 180000 MTPA at a capital outlay of Rs.585 crores.

Operational and Financial Results

The Company has been earning profits continuously for the past eight years in a row and has been paying dividend regularly from the year 1991. In 1997-98 the company earned a Gross Profit of Rs.39.12 crores and ended with a net loss of Rs.3.57 crores. Capacity utilisation of this Company during the year 1998-99 was 97.82%. Total turn over was Rs.454.61 crores in 1998-99.

Exports

Till 31.3.99, the company had exported 31,195 MTs. of Printing and Writing Paper and earned foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 74.43 crores. The company is exporting papers to various countries such as Egypt, Sri Lanka, Jordan, Iran etc.

The Ministry of Commerce, Government of India has accorded the "Export House" status to the company during September 1998.

Wind Farm

The company has set up a 15 MW Wind Farm Project during 1993-94, to tap non-conventional pollution free wind energy source at Devarkulam and Perungudi in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu at a total capital outlay of Rs.47.69 crores with financial assistance from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). During 1998-99, 177.94 lakh units of power has been generated.

Additional Sourcing of Raw Materials

The company has installed a multifuel power boiler in Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mill Unit II for augmenting the availability of bagasse to meet its raw material requirements at a capital outlay of Rs.26 crores.

In July 1998, the company signed a MoU with Quena Newsprint, Egypt for providing technical assistance and support for erection and commissioning of a Newsprint and Paper mill in Egypt.

During the last year, the company has introduced a branded value added product viz. TNPL Excel Maplitho and has improved the quality of newsprint and paper.

Realising the need that the company has to be cost competitive for its survival and growth, the company has initiated a number of cost saving measures which are expected to bring savings in cost of raw materials, fuel and other inputs. The measures taken in this direction are expected to provide substantial benefits in future.

The company is also taking steps to install a new boiler and a TG set of 20 MW capacity at a cost of Rs.50 crores for augmenting its captive generation of power. With this, the company would not only be 100% self-sufficient in power but also will be able to reduce the energy cost in the total cost of production.

Plan Outlay for 1999-2000 -- Industries- Medium & Large

An outlay of Rs.30.86 crore is provided in the budget estimate for the year 1999-2000. The break-up details are as follows:

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Direction and Administration	6.74
2. Sugar	0.03
3. Investment in PSUs	
i) TACID	0.01
ii) TIDCO	0.02
iii) SIPCOT	1065.01
iv) ELCOT	2000.01
v) Salt Corpn.	0.01
4. Other Programmes	0.21
5. HADP	14.15
GRAND TOTAL	3086.19

Chapter 20

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

I. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

A. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

1. Developed plots Estates for Electrical and Electronics Instruments in Chennai.

Considering the need for encouraging more and more Electrical and Electronic Industries in Tamilnadu, Government have sanctioned establishment of a developed plot Estate near Lattice Bridge on the Mahabalipuram Road, Thiruvanniyur, Chennai. An extent of five acres of land in the above estate was allotted to Industrial Cooperative Society which was registered on 20.5.94, as Tamilnadu Electronic Tower Industrial Cooperative Society. The society has proposed to put up a multi-storeyed building, housing 120 units at a cost of Rs.10.00 Crores for Entrepreneurs who set up Electronic Industries. Initially construction of one tower at a cost of Rs.4.00 crores will be taken up to house 40 units. The cost will be met by margin money of members and term loan of TAICO Bank. A token provision has been made in BE 1999-2000.

B. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1. Expansion of Technical Training Centre, Guindy.

The Technical Training Centre, Guindy is situated near CIPET in the Industrial Estate Guindy. This centre is conducting a 3 year Diploma course in Tool Engineering and a 1 year post Diploma (Advance) in DIC and Tool Design, and plans to start 2 more diploma courses on Refrigeration and Air conditioning and Electronics (W.S.I). For 1999-2000, a part-II provision for creation of refrigeration and airconditioning infrastructure in Government, T.T.C. Guindy has been cleared for Rs. 5.38 lakhs.

2. Central Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur.

This laboratory is housed in the Electrical Indl. Estate, Kakkalur to undertake testing of electrical and electronic products in the State. This has been recognised by Bureau of Indian Standards, Southern Railways, Railway Boards, RITES (Rail India Technical and Economic Services) and Director General of Supplies and Disposals. The Laboratory has facility to undertake testing of about 150 electrical products as per Indian Standards. Additional testing facilities have been provided for testing energy meters, Watt-hour meter and electrical motors as per Bureau of Indian Standards specification. Testing of medical equipment and industrial electronics are being created. In 1999-2000, a provision of Rs.3.99 lakhs has been made for Salaries.

3. Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy and Regional Testing Laboratories, Coimbatore and Salem.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory is engaged in the chemical and physical testing of Ferrous Metals and Alloys, Non-Ferrous metals, Paints and pigments, Building materials, Petroleum products, Ores and Minerals, Fertilizers and Manures of all types. Pesticides and insecticides. The Laboratories offer testing facilities to the entrepreneurs in and around Coimbatore and Salem.

A sum of Rs.0.35 lakhs to each, has been provided under Part-II scheme 1999-2000 towards purchase of Machinery & Equipments.

4. Computerising the Data Base of Industries and Commerce Department

The provision is made for the purchase of Computer spares and for the Annual maintenance charges of the Computer Systems. A sum of Rs.4.74 lakh has been provided for the year 1999-2000 towards telephone charges and other contingencies.

5. State Industries Centre

The main function of the District Industries Centres (DIC) is to help prospective entrepreneurs in starting Small, Cottage and Rural Industries. A sum of Rs.170.48 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

i) Single Window Scheme

For setting up of an industry many clearances are required to be obtained from various Department like Pollution Control Board, Local Bodies, Fire Services, Tamilnadu Electricity Board and others. The government have declared the DIC, as the single window agency for industrial development. Under this scheme, an entrepreneur is expected to give his applications only to one agency viz. District Industries Centre which in turn, obtains all necessary clearances from the departments concerned. Normally, the DIC is expected to get the necessary clearance within 60 days. In case of any delay, the case is brought before the district Single Window Committee which is headed by District Collector and representatives of other departments as its members. The committee normally meets once in a month. The disputed cases are referred to state level single window committee.

ii) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

The Government of India have introduced one more Scheme called the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana for educated unemployed youth. The scheme was launched on 2nd Oct. 1993. It relates to setting up of self employment ventures in the fields of Industries, Service and Business. The scheme also seeks to associate reputed Non-Governmental organisations in the implementation of the scheme, especially in the training of the entrepreneurs and preparation of project profiles.

The beneficiary should contribute 5% of the project cost and the Government would provide subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to the ceiling of Rs.7500 per entrepreneur. The scheme envisages compulsory training for entrepreneurs for a period of 7 to 15 days after the loan is sanctioned. Trainees will get a stipend of Rs.150 for service and Business sector and Rs.300 for Industries sector during the training period and the institution which imparts training would receive Rs.350 for Service and Business sector and Rs.700 for Industries sector.

iii) Creation of infrastructural facilities for newly formed DICs.

In Tamil Nadu 29 District Industries Centres are functioning at present. A sum of Rs.21.64 lakhs has been provided in BE 1999-2000 which includes providing a Motor vehicle for a newly formed DIC.

6. Establishment of Industrial Estate for Ceramics

A service centre for ceramic is functioning in Industrial estate, Virudhachalam. It is engaged in the manufacturing of body slips required by about 150 small ceramics industrial units located in the area and offers facilities through the Tunnel Kiln.

The Tunnel Kiln has been proposed to be modernised at a total cost of Rs.35 lakhs, out of which during 1997-98 machinery and equipments for Rs.7.63 lakhs have been purchased. Repairing work of Tunnel Kiln at a cost of Rs.4.37 lakhs will be completed during 1998-99. A sum of Rs.5.10 lakhs has been provided in B.E. 1999-2000.

7. Service Centre for Electro Medical Equipment Centre, Guindy.

As per G.O.Ms.No.521, Health and Family Welfare Department, Dated. 21.10.97, Government have permitted various Hospitals under the control of Director of Medical and Rural Health Services/Director of Medical Education/Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine to entrust the work of repairing and servicing of equipments to EME centres. The EME centres have been instructed to collect more medical equipments for repairing and servicing. A token provision has been made for the scheme in 1999-2000.

C. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

1. Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory for the organisation of Eight Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories

In order to increase the production and productivity in the field and to bring new areas under Tea cultivation, an Integrated Tea Development Project in the Nilgiris District for a period of five years from 1992-93 to 1996-97, at an estimated cost of Rs.21.80 crores, was drawn up with the financial assistance of the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Government have issued orders sanctioning Rs.10.88 Crores so far. The State Government have sanctioned Rs.1.36 Crores towards State Share participation. The scheme includes organisation of three Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories and Modernisation/Expansion of the existing Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories.

Under the above project, two new Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories, viz., Ebbanad and Bitherkad Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories have been registered in the Nilgiris District at an estimated cost of Rs.4.74 Crores, and have commenced business activities. A token provision is made in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000.

2. Assistance to Coir Industrial Societies

At present, there are 75 Co-operative Societies in the State with 11,842 members with a paid up Share Capital of Rs.350.88 lakhs.

21 societies have been identified for 1st phase programme and sanction orders have been received approving Rs.555 lakhs. It has been proposed to set up a Model training-cum-Extension centre for coir industry at Tenkasi with the financial assistance of Coir Board. Under co-operatisation scheme, proposals for financial assistance to the extent of Rs.15.80 lakhs have been sanctioned and Government have provided for grants-in-aid of Rs.7.90 lakhs during 1996-97. A sum of Rs.3.89 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000.

3. Share Capital Assistance to Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies

During 1996-97 share capital assistance to 19 Coir societies at cost of Rs.16.00 lakh was provided in addition to an amount of Rs.138.75 lakhs being the State's share under the Integrated Coir Development Scheme. The amounts have been drawn and disbursed. A high power committee has been formed to monitor implementation of scheme. A token provision is made in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000.

D. OTHER EXPENDITURE

1. ASSISTANCE FOR SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES

(i) State Capital Subsidy

A subsidy of 15% on the total investment, subject to maximum of Rs.15 lakhs and 20% on the total investment subject to a maximum of Rs.20 lakhs is made available to all the eligible SSI units engaged in manufacturing or non-manufacturing activity, except Iron and Steel Smelting, Aluminium Smelting and Calcium Carbides, in Backward and Most Backward Taluks respectively. The subsidy will also be available for substantial expansion and diversification of existing SSI units subject to norms and eligibility being satisfied.

As per G.O.Ms.No.21, S.I. (SIB) Department, dated 15.4.1998, conventional and resource based industries are not eligible for capital subsidy/special capital subsidy with effect from 15.4.1998, such as Cement, Sugar, Textiles (including spinning and knitting), Mining/Quarrying, Flour Mills, Hotels, Edible oil and solvent extracting units, Rice Mills, Distilleries, Breweries and Extraction Units.

(ii) Special Capital Subsidy

A subsidy of 20% of the total investment subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakhs irrespective of the location of units in Tamil Nadu is available only industries such as Auto Ancillaries, Drug and Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing Industries, Solar Energy Equipment, Gold and Diamond Jewellery for Export only, Pollution Control Equipment, Sports Goods and Accessories and Cost effective building material like Aluminium.

The subsidy is also available to Electronic Industries subject to a maximum of Rs.20 lakhs or 20% of total investment made on fixed asset, for leather industries subject to a maximum of Rs.20 lakhs or 20% of investment

made on the fixed assets, and for Solar Energy Equipment and Solar Energy Devices used by SSI units subject to 10% of the cost.

(iii) Subsidy for units providing Employment for Women

A special subsidy of 5% on investment made on the fixed assets is available to the SSI units providing employment for women, accounting for atleast 30% of the total strength.

A sum of Rs.2300.00 lakhs has been allocated for the provision of Capital Subsidy in the Budget 1998-99. A sum of Rs.1700.00 lakhs has been provided for B.E. 1999-2000.

(iv) Low Tension Power Tariff Subsidy

This subsidy is available to all Registered SSI units situated in Tamil Nadu outside the Urban agglomeration areas of Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Salem at the rate of 40%, 30%, and 20% of Energy consumption charges in first three years respectively.

The Government have modified this concession making available to even major and medium industries having Low Tension power connection. A sum of Rs.750 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1998-99. A sum of Rs.800 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

2. ENTREPRENEURS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

An EDP centre is functioning at Guindy. The centre will co-ordinate with all the Agencies/Departments which are conducting Entrepreneurship Development Programme in Tamil Nadu. The centre will conduct counselling after the training and also help the individuals to get the finance from various institutions. Government have provided an amount of Rs.6.00 lakh towards non-recurring expenditure for this centre during 1998-99. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

(i) Women Entrepreneur Development Programme

During 1998-99, an Entrepreneurs Development Programme, exclusively for women entrepreneurs at a total cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs, was sanctioned. 1500 women entrepreneurs have been selected from all over the state and trained.

At the completion of the above training programme necessary financial assistance will be tied up with the entrepreneurs through financial institutions to enable them to start their own industry. A sum of Rs.16.40 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for giving training to 1000 candidates.

(ii) Special Training for Entrepreneur Development Programme

A Special Entrepreneur Development Programme spreading over a period of 6 months was introduced by the Government on an experimental measure during 1998-99. Job experience and exposure to actual market conditions are the special features of this training and Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs for this scheme. Two hundred candidates are being allocated for Chennai, Tiruvellore, Kancheepuram and Coimbatore Districts, to undergo training under this novel scheme.

3. REBATE ON SALE OF COIR YARN AND COIR PRODUCTS (STATE'S SHARE)

The sanction of 20% coir rebate on the sale of Coir Yarn and Coir Products shared equally between the State and Centre is a contributing factor in achieving increased sales turnover in the coir societies. The rebate is allowed on sales for the period of three months in a year. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs was made in the Budget Estimate for 1998-99. For the year 1999-2000, coir rebate of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been sanctioned.

II. HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

1. Market Development Assistance Scheme/Rebate Scheme:

The Government of India introduced the Market Development Assistance Scheme in lieu of erstwhile Rebate Scheme with effect from 01.04.'89 for providing assistance to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and the Apex Society. The State Government have revised their rebate policy with effect from 08.09.'97. Under the new dispensation, rebate at the rate of 20% is being allowed on sale of handloom goods of co-operatives throughout

the year and they are eligible for reimbursement of the rebate from Government for whole year, without ceiling. Apart from providing assistance for rebate under the Market Development Assistance, the State Government sanctions financial assistance towards "Rebate Subsidy" over and above the ceiling fixed under Market Development Assistance from their own funds. A sum of Rs.3200.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1999-2000 towards "REBATE" under Market Development Assistance.

2. Interest Subsidy:

Working Capital Assistance at concessional rate of interest is provided to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies for production of handloom fabric and to Co-optex by the District Central Cooperative Banks and Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank under the Refinance Scheme of NABARD. The Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies are being provided with working capital finance at normal rate of interest and the interest subsidy of 3% is directly paid to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies by Government. A sum of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1999-2000 towards "INTEREST SUBSIDY" under Market Development Assistance.

3. Modernisation of Showrooms:

With a view to attract more customers and to capture a wider market, Financial Assistance is extended by the Government for modernisation of showrooms of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies by adopting the modern techniques of marketing activities, namely, renovating, decorating, providing air-conditioners, etc. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 towards "Modernisation of Showrooms" under Market Development Assistance.

4. Project Package Scheme

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Project Package Scheme with the object of providing continuous employment to weavers for their better livelihood. According to the guidelines of Government of India, Project Package Scheme has Commercial and Non-Commercial Components. Commercial components include supply of new looms, Construction of Godown/Sales Centre, Common facility Centres, Mini Dyeing Unit on 50% Loan and 50% Grant basis. The imparting of training to Weavers, Supply of loom accessories, margin money assistance for working capital, Design Development and Advertisement come under the non-commercial Components of the Scheme with 100% grant shared equally by the Central and the State Governments or implementing agency. Besides this, Margin Money Assistance for destitute weavers and construction of workshed under Non-commercial component are being financed by the Government of India as 100% grant. A token provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1999-2000 under Loan Head of Account. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 under grant head of account.

5. Weavers House-cum-Workshed Scheme:

The Weavers House-cum-Workshed Scheme was implemented from 1979-80 onwards with the financial assistance of State Government subsidy and HUDCO Loan to the handloom weavers. From the year 1985-86, the Government of India have also participated in the scheme and sanctioned subsidy under the Weavers House-cum-Workshed Scheme.

During 1999-2000, it has been proposed to construct 1000 House-cum-Worksheds and a sum of Rs.280.12 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 for sanction of subsidy.

6. Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers

The Tamil Nadu Government have decided not to participate in the New Group Insurance Scheme of Government of India as it does not cover the insurance of life against natural death of the weaver and decided to continue the existing Group Insurance Scheme under the "Self Insurance Scheme" implemented by the State Government. The insurance amount of Rs.35,000/- has been enhanced to Rs.40,000/- from 01.04.99. The Government of India's share of Rs.40/- per weaver towards premium is being claimed every year. A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate 1999-2000.

7. Central Thrift Fund Scheme:

This is a parallel scheme implemented by Government of India on the lines of Savings and Security Scheme. From 1985-86, the Government of India started participating in the scheme by contributing 4 paise per rupee of wages earned by each beneficiary member. A sum of Rs.210.00 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for the purpose.

8. Health Package Scheme for Handloom Weavers:

With a view to ameliorating some of the health problems related to the profession of handloom weaving, a new scheme namely, "Health Package Scheme for Handloom Weavers" with 100% Central Subsidy, which is inclusive of providing infrastructure for primary health centre, has been introduced by the Government of India with effect from the financial year 1992-93. A token provision has been made in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000.

9. Integrated Handloom Village Development Programme:

The Government have introduced the area-based approach programme of adoption of villages. Under this scheme, a village which is located in a remote place, without even proper approach road and lacking of infrastructure and amenities would be adopted for the purpose of various developmental activities.

Vilagam Village of Chengleput District was selected under the scheme during 1991-92 and Pudupettai village in Villupuram District during 1992-93. 11 more villages have been identified for the purpose of implementation of this scheme.

A token provision has been made in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for claiming of 2nd instalment for Pudupettai village due from Government of India. This Scheme has been integrated with Project Package Scheme by Government of India from 1998-99 onwards.

III. HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Corporation is engaged in activities like marketing, production of special temple projects, training of artisans etc. The Corporation presently, with its 15 showrooms in Tamilnadu and four in other states, is providing regular marketing assistance for products produced by the artisans of Tamilnadu. The products are being marketed under the brand name "Poompuhar". Apart from its normal marketing activities the Corporation also undertakes execution of various temple orders such as manufacture of gold/silver/wooden chariots, bells, vahanams, brass grills, etc. As a part of its export marketing strategy to be in tune with the modern day world, Poompuhar has created its own website. A sum of Rs.15 lakhs has been sanctioned towards Part-II schemes for 1999-2000.

IV. KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

1. Rebate on Sale of Khadi

Every year during the festival seasons and the birthday celebrations of great leaders of the Nation, the Government sanctions special rebate on all Khadi varieties including Silk, Polyester, Bafta, Cumbly, Wollen etc. A sum of Rs.875.00 lakhs has been provided in the BE for 1999-2000 towards Rebate on Sale of Khadi which includes the Rebate on sale of Khadi by the Certified Institutions (i.e.Rs. 350.00 lakhs).

2. Scheme for Tribals in the TSP areas under ITDP

It is proposed to assist tribals by creating employment opportunities through the artisan benefit oriented schemes for which a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided in the BE for the year 1999-2000.

3. Modernisation of Carding Unit at Sular

In order to get the Uniform lap/weight and uniform length it was decided to discard the Old Blow Room Line. It is proposed to modernise the Carding Unit, Sular in Coimbatore District by providing Blow Room Line. The outlay for this scheme under Part-II provisions, is Rs.35.00 lakhs.

4. Modernisation of Toilet Soap Units

The machineries in the Toilet Soap Units at Nanjikottai in Thanjavur District and Samayapuram in Trichy District are quite old and insufficient for the manufacture of new varieties of Toilet Soaps introduced by the Board. It is proposed to modernise the Toilet Soap Units with a Boiler for steam saponification of Soap base. The outlay for this scheme under Part-II provisions, is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

5. Modernisation of Khadi Krafts

To keep the existing sales outlets in an attractive manner according to the taste of Public and Customers and to increase the sale of Khadi and Village Industries Products which will provide employment to the traditional rural artisans, it is proposed to modernise 30 Khadi Krafts throughout the State (i.e.) in all Districts. The outlay for the scheme under Part-II provisions is Rs.22.50 lakhs.

V. SERICULTURE

The IX Five Year Plan proposals have been submitted to Government with an outlay of Rs. 6083.21 lakhs. In order to improve the productivity and quality, a comprehensive scheme comprising precocoon and post cocoon activities has been proposed at a cost of Rs. 42.04 lakhs for the year 1999-2000, which is the third year of implementation.

1. Composite Sericulture Development Schemes :

a) Incentive for propogation of improved mulberry varieties.

The farmers have to plant improved varieties like MR2, 'S' series and V1 cuttings to increase the quantity and quality of leaves. 25 % of the cost i.e., Rs. 500/- is provided as incentives per acre to the new farmers for enabling them to procure the improved varieties of mulberry for their field. It is proposed to plant 1400 acres with improved variety of mulberry during the year 1999-2000 at a cost of Rs.7.00 lakhs.

b) Training to new Sericulturists :

In order to improve the rearing skill of the new farmer in cultivation and silk worm rearing, it is necessary to transfer the technologies by imparting training. 1400 farmers of the weaker section of the society covering small/marginal, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and women. Will be trained for a period of two days in the nearby Farmers Training Centre, Govt. Silk Farm, and the progressive farmers field.

A sum of Rs. 150/- will be paid as stipend to 1400 trainees and thus a sum of Rs.2.10 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

c) Supply of basic rearing appliance

Mulberry plant becomes ready for rearing within 90 days from the date of planting. For commencing rearing it is necessary to have the appliances like bamboo trays and chandrika. 20 rearing trays will be provided to those who plant mulberry in 50 cents of land. A sum of Rs.13.90 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

Thus, a sum of Rs.23.00 lakhs is provided for Composite Sericulture Scheme for the year 1999-2000.

2) Schemes for providing incentive for popularisation of the Authorised new races released by Central Silk Board.

Schemes amounting to Rs.3.70 lakhs have been proposed for 1999-2000, by the Central Silk Board for popularisation of new races released by it.

3) Construction of separate rearing house for increased cocoon productivity.

Separate rearing house facilitates maintenance of optimum temperature and humidity, sufficient air and light and thorough disinfection is possible for rearing silk worm.

The State Government will incur initially 50 % of the cost i.e., Rs. 10000/- as subsidy and then get reimbursed a sum of Rs. 5000/- i.e., 25 % subsidy share from Central Silk Board. Hence the State Govt. share to implement

the scheme initially will be Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 150 rearing shed. A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs will be reimbursed from Central Silk Board after sending the completion report of rearing shed by Director of Sericulture.

VI. TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TIIC)

1. Introduction

The Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC), a premier State level financial institution was incorporated in the year 1949. TIIC extends term loans currently upto Rs.300 lakhs for a single industrial project for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments not only for setting up of new industrial units but also for expansion, modernisation, diversification etc., of existing units. A sum of Rs.25.00 Crores has been provided in BE. For 1998-99 and it is expected that a sum of Rs.21 crores will be sent by 31.3.1998. For the year 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs.15 crores is provided in Budget Estimate.

2. Sanctions and disbursements

The vital operations of the Corporation namely sanctions, and disbursements, for 1998-99 was Rs.116.70 crores respectively.

Small Scale Industries which promote more employment at lesser investments occupy a Prime place in the TIIC's operations. On an average, more than 95% of the total number of sanctions are availed by SSI units.

3. Employment

Employment opportunities created by TIIC during 1998-99 (upto February 1999) was 16936 number of persons.

4. Profit

The Corporation's Net profit stood at Rs.126 lakhs at the end of 1997-98. The general operations of the Corporation suffered a set back in the past financial year ended 31st March 1998 due to general recession and downturn in the economy prevailed all over the world. The effect of this slow down continued for the FY 1998-99 also, as being witnessed in the overall economy.

5. Subsidy

The Corporation is the authorised agent for Sanction and Disbursement of subsidy in respect of its assisted units. With a view to helping the entrepreneurs to implement the project without delay, Term Loan on Subsidy Eligibility (TLSE) is being sanctioned and disbursed to the assisted units along with term loans. During 1998-99 (upto February) TIIC sanctioned Rs.10.53 crores loan and disbursed Rs.5.36 crores.

VII. TAMILNADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (SIDCO)

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO) a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking was established in October 1970 with the specific object of promoting and developing Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in Tamil Nadu and to proliferate SSIs in backward and underdeveloped areas of the State.

Provision of Infrastructural facilities

SIDCO is implementing this Scheme since Fourth Five-Year Plan period. So far 4085 Conventional Sheds in 76 locations have been constructed and allotted upto the year 1998-99. For the year 1999-2000, SIDCO has proposed to construct 63 sheds and to develop 435 plots at a cost of Rs.435.00 lakhs for the dispersal and growth of Small Scale Industries, that have an important role to play in the economic development of the Country.

The cost of construction and development works during the year 1999-2000 is proposed to be met as follows:

- 1) Rs.200/- lakhs by way of Internal Generation.
- 2) Rs.135/- lakhs by way of Borrowing from Financial Institutions.
- 3) Rs.100/- lakhs by way of Equity Share Capital Assistance from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

VIII. TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TALCO)

TALCO in its efforts to give a thrust to the development of leather industry with particular emphasis in the small sector is to provide a number of infrastructure facilities, such as Common Facility Centre for Leather Finishing and Leather goods, Material Bank etc. The future programmes of TALCO are as follows:

1. To create an industrial estate at Madhavaram and Nilakottai for the benefit of more entrepreneurs.
2. To increase sales, conducting of exhibition and fairs and opening of new showrooms for providing ready market for more artisans.
3. To help artisans engaged in manufacture of footwear and leather goods by promoting Common Facility Centres.
4. Establishment of procurement centre at Madurai.

For these activities, a token provision of Rs.0.02 lakhs is made in the BE 1999-2000.

IX. TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (TANSI)

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI) is a conglomerate of Small Industries Units started during initial plan periods spread all over the State. TANSI has been supplying goods and services to the State and Central Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings as well as to general public.

Presently there are 31 production units, 3 project cells and 6 sales centres in TANSI's fold. Apart from the above units, TANSI is having two subsidiary companies viz., Tamil Nadu Paints and Allied Products Limited (TAPAP) and State Engineering and Servicing Company of Tamil Nadu Limited (SESCOT)

The expenditure under Plan Schemes is by way of providing Share Capital Assistance to TANSI to implement the Schemes for expansion/modernisation of the on-going units with a view to diversify its production lines and to improve the working of the Units by incorporation Technological improvements.

For the year 1999-2000 a Production Target of Rs.43.15 Crores is fixed for the on-going Units. However, a token provision is made in the BE 1999-2000.

Plan Outlay for Village and Small Industries Sector for 1999-2000

An outlay of Rs.76.27 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000. The break-up details are as follows:

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Industrial Estate	1501.08
2. SSI	973.13
3. Composite Village & Small Industries	3.95
4. Other Expenditure	1888.16
5. Tribal sub-plan	20.00
6. Handloom Industries	2249.91
7. Khadi & Village Industries	943.56
8. Sericulture	42.04
9. Handicrafts	5.01
10. Powerloom census	0.25
11. WGDP	0.01
12. HADP	0.01
GRAND TOTAL	7627.11

*Chapter 21***WEIGHTS AND MEASURES****Strengthening of Weights and Measures Machinery:**

The concept of consumer protection has gathered momentum and attained importance in the present day society. Therefore, the Government intended to ensure cent percent accuracy in the weights and measures used by every trader in the business transactions in the state. Hence, it was felt necessary to strengthen the weights and measures wing of the Labour Department by appointing more Inspectors, namely Inspectors of Legal Metrology for the work of verification and stamping of all weights and measures articles in the State. There are 28 stamping Inspectors in the State.

According to the Standards of weights and Measures (Enforcement) General Rules 1987, the petroleum storage tanks in the state have to be calibrated once in five years. The storage tanks are concentrated in Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy and Chengalpattu. To calibrate the storage tanks in Chennai and Coimbatore, two units one at Chennai and the other at Coimbatore are functioning. Each unit is consisting of one Deputy Inspector of Labour, two Assistant Inspectors of Labour, One Junior Assistant. Totally 28 stamping Inspectors are functioning in the state under State Plan. The 1999-2000 budgetary provision for this ongoing programme is Rs. 57.86 lakhs which is meant for meeting staff salary, etc.

Plan Outlay

Thus in 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 57.86 lakhs is provided for the 'Weights and Measures' programmes implemented by the Commissioner of Labour.

Chapter 22

MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

1. Study of Mine wastes in parts of Tamil Nadu

Mining for minerals has been in progress in the state for the last four decades and has generated large quantities of rock-waste stacked around the mines. These mine waste dumps in certain parts of Tamil Nadu, if systematically explored, would offer scope for locating new mineralised zones for further detailed exploration. During 1998-99, a scheme was sanctioned at an ultimate cost of Rs.21.05 lakhs proposing to carryout investigation of mine waste in areas of Karur, Salem, Coimbatore and Virudhunagar. A sum of Rs.2.04 lakhs has been spent during 1998-99, and in 1999-2000 Rs.3.19 lakh has been provided with a target of 100 sq.kms to be investigated, 100 samples to be collected and 10 mines to be visited.

2. Setting up of Geo-Technical Cell at Kodaikanal

The Geo-technical cell, Kodaikanal has been established to take up the geo-technical and geological appraisal of the Palani Hill ranges. The geological, geo-technical, geomorphological and geo environmental studies are proposed to be taken up for preparing thematic maps of the hill area, indicating zones vulnerable for landslides and landslips. Out of Rs.12 lakhs sanctioned for the scheme, a sum of Rs.4.16 lakhs has been spent during 1998-99. An area of 400 sq. kms. in Palani hills adjacent to Kodaikanal area will be taken up in 1999-2000 for preparation of thematic maps and final zonation maps, with an outlay of Rs.7.26 lakhs.

3. Investigation of limestone in Cretaceous basin of Perambalur district

The region in the Niniyur stage of limestone beyond Anandavadi, Alathiyur, Viracholapuram and east of Vellar river require detailed investigation of drilling at closer interval. Areas other than Alathiyur, Adanakurichi and Manakudaiyan have been chosen for further detailed investigation by drilling at closer grid intervals of 500 metres. The area proposed for drilling lies west of Manadudaiyan and east of Alathiyur beyond Vellar river excluding the area already leased out. The total area to be covered would be 80 sq. kms. During 1998-99 an amount of Rs.7.77 lakhs has been spent out of Rs.11.03 lakhs sanctioned. An area of 92.67 Sq. Kms. was covered by geological mapping around Alathiyur and out of 55 limestone samples collected, 40 were analysed. During 1999-2000 it is proposed to carry out drilling work and complete 20 bore holes. Limestone samples will be collected and analysed. An amount of Rs.7.21 lakhs has been provided for this proposal.

4. Setting up of Geographical Information System at Head Quarters

With a view to have a complete and comprehensive data base of data collected during geological exploration, it was proposed to set up a computer based Geographical Information System (GIS) in the department, for collecting, storing, retrieving, transforming, integrating and displaying of geological, geophysical, geochemical, mineral and other related data and for providing management information on mineral resources, reserves, mineral administration, revenue receipts, etc. The development of application software in 8 different fields was completed by Pallavan Transport Consultancy Service during the year 1999-2000. In 1999-2000 master data entry and retrieval of the above software is proposed and an amount of Rs.1.01 lakh is provided for this purpose.

5. Investigation of platinum group of minerals

This has been proposed on the basis of experience gained in exploration and on the findings of the work carried out in the ultramafic chromitite bearing complex rocks of Karungalpatti in Namakkal district. It is aimed to study similar ultramafic rock complexes occurring elsewhere in Tamil Nadu, identified in the parts of Salem, Dharmapuri, Tiruppathur and Tiruvannamalai. If the analytical results are encouraging further prospecting by drilling of a few boreholes, if necessary, will have to be done to assess the occurrence of Platinum group of

elements and gold in these rocks. The area of Kanjamalai - Athur Valley in Salem district was taken up in 1998-99. An area of 93 sq. kms. was covered, and 258 samples collected for chemical analysis. The cost of this scheme for 1999-2000 is Rs.5.38 lakhs during which the area in Tiruvannamalai district will be taken up. The ultimate cost for 5 years is Rs.19.00 lakhs.

6. Hill Area Development Programme

Geo Technical Cell at Coonoor, Nilgiris District

The purpose of Geo Technical Cell is to carry out geo technical, geological, geomorphological and geo environmental studies in the hilly areas to identify vulnerable land slide areas and to give site clearances as and when they are applied for. The target for site clearance was fixed as 200 Nos. for 1998-99. In addition to the above, study of vulnerable settlements was also taken up. Totally 149 sites were inspected out of 178 applications received during 1998-99. It is proposed to take up site clearance work for 150 locations for the year 1999-2000. The financial target is Rs.14.15 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.25.16 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 and Rs.14.15 lakhs has been provided under HADP scheme for 1999-2000.

The outlay provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 is indicated below:

Rs. in lakhs

(1) Study of Mine

Chapter 23

ROADS AND BRIDGES

To promote greater economic co-operation and social integration, a good road network is an essential prerequisite. The road network includes Bridges, Causeways, Culverts, Roads Over Bridges and Roads Under Bridges. Following is the classification of Road Network:-

- (i) National Highways (Non-urban)
- (ii) National Highways (Urban)
- (iii) State Highways
- (iv) Major District roads
- (v) Other District roads
- (vi) Other roads
- (vii) Bridges, Causeways, Culverts, Road Over Bridges and Road Under Bridges.

The following schemes are being undertaken during 1999-2000.

1. NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (NON-URBAN) - ORIGINAL WORKS AND MAINTENANCE

The length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu is 2562 Kms. In addition to this, 1200 Kms. length of State Government Roads were notified as New National Highways by the Government of India on 6-1-1999. With the funds allocated by Government of India, the NH roads are maintained and renewed.

WIDENING TO FOUR LANE AND STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS-45 BETWEEN PUKKATHURAI, TINDIVANAM, TRICHY AND MADURAI.

Four laning of National Highways-45 from Km 67/0 to 122/0 has been taken up by National Highways Authority of India under the B.O.T.Scheme. The Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India, have issued notification for entrusting the stretch Km 27/8 to 122/0 to National Highways Authority of India. The National Highways Authority of India will entrust the franchising of Toll collection from Km 27/8 to 122/0 to a private entrepreneur, who will take up the four laning work from km 67/0-122/0, besides maintaining the stretch from Km 27/8-67/0.

The Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India, have entrusted the four laning job of NH-45 from Tiruchirapalli to Madurai via Melur to National Highways Authority of India. The feasibility studies are being carried out through consultancy service firms under World Bank III Loan Assistance. The study period is one year and report will be ready in 1999-2000.

2. STATE HIGHWAYS

The total length of State Highways as on date is 4192 Kms. For the year 1999-2000, three bridge works and one road work at an ultimate cost of Rs. 119.00 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part-II Scheme and the Budget provision is Rs.186.86 lakhs.

3. MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

The total length of Major District Roads as on date is 10051 Kms. For the year 1999-2000, eleven road works at an ultimate cost of Rs.492.00 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part-II Scheme and the Budget provision is Rs.275.22 Lakhs.

4. OTHER DISTRICT ROADS

The total length of Other District Roads as on date is 40820 Kms. For the year 1999-2000, four road works at an ultimate cost of Rs.184.00 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part-II Scheme and the Budget provision is Rs.343.85 lakhs.

5. OTHER ROADS

The Panchayat and Panchayat Union Road Works of original nature like provision of major/Minor bridges, Causeways, Culverts and improvements to the roads costing above Rs.50000/- are taken up for execution under this Scheme. For the year 1999-2000, one road work at an ultimate cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under Part-II scheme and the Budget provision is Rs.49.03 lakhs.

6. BRIDGES

REHABILITATION OF DISTRESSED BRIDGES ON GOVERNMENT ROADS

For the year 1999-2000, reconstruction of ten bridges at an ultimate cost of Rs.477.00 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part-II Scheme and the Budget provision is Rs.245.19 lakhs.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY OVER / UNDER BRIDGES IN LIEU OF EXISTING RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSINGS

For the Railway Under Bridge near Saint Thomas Mount Railway Station, the land acquisition is nearing completion. The estimate for this bridge is sanctioned for Rs.2.50 Crores. This work will be executed soon on completion of acquisition of lands.

The Railway Over bridge at Arakonam at an estimated cost of Rs.10.175 Crores is nearing completion. Construction of a Railway Under Bridge at Thiruvarur town at a cost of Rs.5.00 Crores has been sanctioned. The expenditure for this work will be met entirely by the Government of Tamilnadu. The work is in progress and will be completed during 1999-2000.

The Railway over bridge at Tindivanam in lieu of existing level crossing on Pondy-Krishnagiri Road (NH 66) including construction of an interchange at the junction of NH-45 at a cost of Rs.19.89 Crores has been taken up under Economic and Inter State Importance Scheme with loan assistance from Government of India. 60% of the work has been completed and the work is programmed to be completed by March 2000. The Railway under bridge in Keelperumbakkam near Villupuram, at a cost of Rs.6.50 Crores has been sanctioned during 1997-98 and 50 % of the work has been completed. The Railway Over bridge on Cuddalore- Thirukoyilur-Anaicut road near Thirupathiripuliyur Railway Station has been taken up and land acquisition at a cost of Rs.1.20 Crores is in progress.

The Railway Over bridge between Virudhunagar and Sankaralingapuram Railway Stations at a cost of Rs.7.40 Crores has been sanctioned and this work is in progress. Similarly, Railway Over bridge near Chidambaram railway Station at a cost of Rs.10.00 Crores has been cleared by Railways and included in the Railways Works Programme for 1996-97. This work will be taken up in 1999-2000.

The budget provision for Road Over bridges/Road Under Bridges for 1999-2000 is Rs.1227.88 lakhs.

IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS AND CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS AND OTHER DISTRICT ROADS WITH LOAN ASSISTANCE FROM NABARD

During the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 improvements to Major District Roads and Other District Roads have been taken up under Loan Assistance from RIDF-II of NABARD at a total cost of Rs.157.53 Crores

which includes strengthening of roads to a length of 2823 Kms and construction of eight numbers of bridges on these roads. The Road works and bridges are in good progress and the road works are nearing completion.

During the year 1998-99, improvements to Major District Roads and Other District Roads to a length 366.58 Kms spread over in districts of Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari and 53 bridges under the loan assistance from RIDF-III of NABARD, at a total cost of Rs.125.77 Crores were taken up. All the road works covered under RIDF-III are programmed to be completed during the year 1999-2000 and all the bridge works to be completed before December 2000.

During 1999-2000, a provision of Rs.116 Crores has been allocated under this scheme.

BRIDGES COVERED UNDER NABARD FUNDS OUT OF 104 BRIDGES TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN TAMIL NADU

Under the RIDF-II and III of NABARD, 54 bridge works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.99.50 Crores, spread over in 25 Districts of Tamilnadu. These 54 bridges have been grouped into 17 packages and tenders have been settled for 12 packages i.e. 29 bridge works. Tender for 25 bridge works will be settled shortly. All the bridge works are programmed to be completed before December 2000.

Besides, Construction/Reconstruction of another 67 bridges spread over in 22 Districts of Tamilnadu and improvements to 28 roads for a length of 184 Kms have been sanctioned with loan assistance from RIDF-IV of NABARD at a total cost of Rs.75.65 Crores.

A Budget provision of Rs.116.00 Crores have been provided for the year 1999-2000.

BRIDGES COVERED UNDER HUDCO FUNDS OUT OF 104 BRIDGES TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN TAMIL NADU

During 1997-98, a mammoth project for the construction/reconstruction of 50 bridges were taken up under HUDCO loan assistance at an ultimate cost of Rs.260.71 Crores. For the above bridge project, various stages of work like Investigation, Designs, Preparation of Detailed Estimates, Bid Document Preparation and evaluation have been taken up through the consultants. Tenders for 12 packages i.e.31 bridges have been settled. The construction of these 50 bridges will be completed before December 2000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE RADIAL ROADS LEADING TO CHENNAI CITY UNDER HUDCO LOAN ASSISTANCE

The growing traffic in and around Chennai City has necessitated the strengthening and widening of the Radial Roads leading to Chennai City. Since road network development is vital and basis for industrial development, Government have sanctioned a scheme for carrying out improvements to 251.6 Kms of Radial Roads leading to Chennai City at a cost of Rs.212.54 Crores with 70% loan assistance (Rs. 148.00 Crores) from HUDCO. Work on this has commenced.

7. ROADS IN SPECIAL AREAS

BYE PASSES

In order to avoid traffic congestion in cities and towns, it is essential to have byepasses. A provision of Rs.2.18 Crores has been made in the draft 9th Five Year Plan for acquisition of lands for byepasses. Under this scheme, sanction was accorded to acquire lands for the bye passes at Kumbakonam, Palani and Cheyyar. While acquisition of lands for Kumbakonam bye pass is completed, the acquisition of land for Palani and Cheyyar is nearing completion.

In the Budget for 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ROADS IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Under this scheme, sanction was accorded to take up widening and strengthening of 69.75 Kms of Government Roads at an ultimate cost of Rs.8.88 Crores. Sanction was accorded to widen and strengthen Virudhachalam-Tholudur Road km 26/0-49/0 at an ultimate cost of Rs.6.50 Crores. Tvl. India Cements and Ramco Cements have come forward to contribute Rs.3.00 Crores. Improvements to Thiruneermalai Road km20/8-24/8-

24/8 and Thiruneermalai-Thirumudivakkam road km 24/8-28/0 have been taken up at a total cost of Rs.3.45 crores under the above scheme.60 % of the work has been completed and the balance work is programmed to be completed by 30.6.99.

Besides,improvements to Alapakkam Railway feeder road (0/0-0/524) and Alapakkam Periyakuppam road via Thiruchorpuram (km0/0-2/8) covering a total distance of 3.5 kms with construction of high level bridge have also been planned to be taken up at a cost of Rs.365 lakhs,so as to augment free flow of traffic on these roads. M/S Pennar Refineries Project Ltd., which is to be set up shortly in Cuddalore district under joint venture between TIDCO and M/S. Nagarjuna Group, Hyderabad has agreed to contribute its share for this project and this is under consideration.

The Budget provision for the 1999-2000 is Rs.0.51 Lakh.

IMPROVEMENTS TO ACCIDENT PRONE SPOTS

Assessment made during 1995-96 in consultation with the various Transport Organisation indicated 410 locations as accident prone spots,out of which 402 locations were improved in a phased manner,and the remaining locations need to be improved during 1999-2000.The Budget Provision is Rs.40.95 lakhs.

FOUR LANING OF ANNA SALAI (CHENNAI)

In order to provide four lane traffic on both directions of Anna Salai to relieve traffic congestion, sanction was accorded for Rs.1.59 Crores to take up widening and strengthening of Anna Salai from DMS office to Usman Road junction.This work is nearing completion.

ECONOMIC AND INTER STATE IMPORTANCE ROAD SCHEMES

INFRASTRUCTURE ROAD DEVELOPMENT FOR TIRUPPUR TOWN

Tiruppur town in Tamilnadu is famous for Hosiery and Textile products. It earns foreign exchange on exports.As a first phase, Government of India have agreed for a project for improvements to roads in and around Tiruppur town at a cost of Rs.15.00 Crores.They have agreed to extend a Central loan assistance of 50 % of the cost of the project i.e.Rs.7.50 Crores under E & I scheme,and balance 50 % will be met by State Government.The work is being executed in 7 packages of 57.20 Kms of road improvement, 93 culverts and construction of one bridge. The work is programmed to be completed by 30.06.1999.The budget provision for this work for 1999-2000 is Rs.24.78 lakhs.

8. SPECIAL ROADS PROJECT

TAMIL NADU ROAD SECTOR PROJECT

With a view to upgrading and strengthening the roads in Tamil Nadu, a strategic option study report was prepared by a consultant in Feb.1995. Based on this study, about 3238 Kms of roads in 23 corridors were identified. Accepting this study, world Bank allowed the Government of Tamilnadu to proceed with the preparation of Economic Feasibility Report for 3238 Kms, selecting 1500 Kms for upgradation. This work was entrusted to M/S.Kinhill Engineers Pvt.Limited, Australia. Based on an indicated loan amount of U.S. \$ 42 crores (Rs.1680 crores), the upgradation length of 1500 Kms originally proposed was recast to 1280 Kms. This 1280 Kms length of road is divided into three phases having 375 kms in phase I,another 375 kms in phase IA and the remaining 530 kms in phase II.

The Economic Feasibility report for this project and Detailed Engineering Design for 375 kms road from Cuddalore to Tuticorin in phase I was completed.

The Detailed Engineering Design for Phase IA roads from Arcot to Chengam, Polur to Aasanur, Virudhachalam to Thiruvarur and Jayamkondacholapuram to Ariyalur is being carried out by the consultant. This includes seven bypasses. This report has been completed on 31.3.1999 as scheduled.

The Revenue and Forestry staff, who are already in position in this project, have initiated action to take up land acquisition and environmental issues.

In order to facilitate implementation of Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, train the Highway Engineers and others and build up infrastructure facilities, an institutional Development study will be carried out by a USA based consultant in five months period, for which Rs.3.49 crores has been sanctioned.

With a view to implementing the procurement practices to qualified contractors and institutional development through competent consultants, action has been initiated during 1998-99. Besides this, the highly trafficked section of road have been identified for maintenance with World Bank funds of the order of Rs.160 crores as indicated by the Bank. Highways Department will do the design and supervision of periodic maintenance works under this project, with assistance from external consultants.

The World bank has also provided Rs.4.00 crores for the construction of Building Complex to house project staff. The plan and estimate for Rs.4.38 crores have been sent to World Bank for approval. This project will be implemented through prequalified contractors and supervision consultants. The construction work for these two phases will commence in 1999-2000, for which a Budget Estimate of Rs.25 crores is proposed.

TAMIL NADU URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project works were contemplated in 10 Major cities and towns viz. Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Tiruppur, Salem, Erode and Vellore with World Bank loan assistance. One of the components of Tamilnadu Urban Development Project is Traffic and Transportation Management Programme (TRAMP) which is being implemented by Tamilnadu Urban Development Project wing of H&RW Department from 1988-89 onwards. The World Bank aid was stopped on 31.12.96. The residual works are being continued and completed out of State Funds. During the year 1999-2000, five works are expected to be continued. The two road over bridge works in the most needed locations, one at Royapuram and the other at Guindy are being constructed. The progress depends on the completion of Railway portion of work being done by Southern Railway. The Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 is Rs.1628.37 lakhs.

RURAL ROADS PROGRAMME WITH LOAN ASSISTANCE FROM NABARD

Villages are the life blood of our Nation. Rural Roads are the life stream of these villages. Agriculture is the main occupation in most villages of Tamilnadu. The roads are improved upto B.T. level under the following schemes:

- (a) Rural Roads Scheme.
- (b) Special Component Plan Scheme.
- (c) Bus Route Improvement Scheme.

(A) RURAL ROADS SCHEME

The criteria followed for taking up works under this scheme are:

- i) The Village population should be more than 1000.
- ii) The prescribed road length shall be more than 1.60 Kms.
- iii) The Village should not have been connected by any other B.T. road.

During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.53.73 crores has been earmarked as budgetary provision (with loan assistance from NABARD) for improving 704.20 kms benefiting village connectivity with all weather roads for 301 villages having population more than 1000 as per 1991 census. All these works are making good progress and are nearing completion. As announced by the Honourable Chief Minister in last year's budget speech, all villages with population above 1000 will be provided with all weather roads connectivity. The question of maintenance of these roads by Highways Department from this year onwards is under active consideration.

Further, as announced by Honourable Chief Minister, for providing connectivity to 4986 villages having population between 500-1000 as per 1991 census, as a first stage, during the current year a budgetary allocation of Rs.6849.35 Lakhs (with loan assistance from NABARD) has been made for improving 456 Kms connecting 340 villages.

(B) SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN WITH LOAN ASSISTANCE FROM NABARD

This scheme provides road connectivity to villages having more than 50% of Adi-Dravidar population. During 1998-99 a sum of Rs.16.20 crores has been obtained as loan from NABARD under RIDF III to improve 190.30 kms of roads as all weather roads upto B.T. All these works are under good progress.

The budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.3034.00 lakhs for the works with loan assistance from NABARD to improve 203 kms of roads as all weather roads upto B.T.

(C) BUS ROUTE ROADS IMPROVEMENT AND TAKE OVER SCHEME WITH LOAN ASSISTANCE FROM NABARD

Under this scheme, the Panchayat Union roads in which buses are plying for more than three years are taken up for improvements as B.T. roads.

During 1998-99, under RIDF-III, Rs.29.18 crores have been obtained as budgetary allocation with loan assistance from NABARD to improve 391.90 Kms of roads. The budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.4116.95 lakhs for the works taken up under RIDF-IV with loan assistance from NABARD for improving 348 kms of roads.

All the roads taken up under the above three schemes are improved to the other district road standards.

RURAL ROADS TO MARKET CENTRES UNDER TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

This project envisages improvements to 859 Kms of roads leading to 23 Marketing Centres in nine districts (viz.) Kanchipuram, Vellore, Salem, Villupuram, Perambalur, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Tiruchirapalli and Nagapattinam at a total cost of Rs.109 crores under World Bank loan assistance. This Project commenced in 1991-92 and so far 830 Kms length of roads are completed with a cumulative expenditure of Rs.93.25 crores. The allotment during 1998-99 is Rs.1347.01 lakhs and expenditure is Rs.1060.50 lakhs. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.505 lakhs.

REHABILITATION OF FLOOD AND CYCLONE DAMAGED ROADS AND BRIDGES UNDER TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Under Rehabilitation and Renovation of Flood and Cyclone damaged roads and bridges, 12 road works and 24 bridges have been taken up at a cost of Rs.21.00 crores. So far, all the 12 road works and 18 bridge works have been completed and the expenditure incurred is Rs.21.53 crores. The allotment for the work during 1998-99 is Rs.427.00 lakhs. Expenditure incurred was Rs.534.08 lakhs. The budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.1.00 lakh.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project has come to a close on 31.12.1998. The balance spill over works valued at a cost of Rs.1240.00 lakhs are proposed to be completed entirely from the State Funds in the year 1999-2000.

9. SPECIAL ROADS PROGRAMMES

SUGARCANE ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Under this scheme, the formation and improvement work in Sugar Mill Area have been taken up from Sugarcane Cess Fund. So far, a total length of 1366 km roads have been formed, improved and are being maintained.

The proposals to classify the Sugarcane Roads and Government roads for further development and maintenance are under active consideration. These roads at present require urgent repairs and proper maintenance. It is therefore proposed to improve these roads under the NABARD loan assistance.

Administrative approval is on anvil for the new works for forming and improving 70 Nos of roads having 198.50 km length at a cost of Rs.15.07 crores both in Co-operative and Private Sugar Mill areas. On approval, these works will be taken up for execution.

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

This scheme is in operation since 1976-77 and is being continued. Roads have been formed and improved in tribal pockets in the hills of Kolli, Pachamalai, Kalrayan, Arunuthumalai, Yercaud, Sitheri, Jawadhu etc., falling within the districts of Namakkal, Tiruchi, Salem, Thiruvannamalai and Villupuram. At present 7 spill over works, at a value of Rs.168.43 lakhs, are at various stages of progress. The question of maintenance of entire road length of 600 Kms so far developed under this scheme by Highways Department is under active consideration.

GHAT ROADS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

Under this programme, administrative sanction has been accorded for taking up the work of Silver Jubilee road at a cost of Rs.1.26 crores in Nilgiris District. This work is nearing completion.

EASTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Government of India has launched this new programme under Ninth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.35.00 crores covering components like Soil conservation, Horticulture, Forestry, Tribal Supportive Programme, Ecological studies and eco-development plan, Environmental protection, Roads, Remote sensing studies etc., of which the component "Roads" relates to Highways Department. Under this "Roads" component, an outlay of Rs.2.64 crores has been provided in the Ninth Five Year Plan. The roads to be improved under this programme are being identified.

WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Government of India in its Ninth Five Year Plan have fixed an outlay of Rs.50.07 Lakhs as Central Assistance and has given direction to formulate the proposals to the tune of Rs.86.65 lakhs for the entire plan period. The scheme shall be implemented in seven districts viz., Erode, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Theni, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. During 1998-99, 4 road works at a cost of Rs.44.42 lakhs have been sanctioned and three works are completed in all respects. The balance one work is to be started. An outlay of Rs. 7.71 lakhs has been proposed for 1999-2000.

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Government of India have fixed an outlay of Rs.124.05 crores as Special Central assistance for Ninth Five Year Plan for implementing this scheme in Nilgiris District with several components. For the road component, the outlay is Rs.17.97 crores for the entire Plan period. During 1998-99, improvements to 29.6 Km of roads at a cost of Rs.210 lakhs have been taken up and completed. The Budget Provision for 1999-2000 is Rs. 337.62 lakhs.

10. TOOLS AND PLANT

The maintenance and up keep of the various plant and machinery in the department is looked after by the Mechanical wing. There are three workshops located at Chennai, Pudukottai and Coimbatore which cater to the major repairs to plant. There is also Stores and Purchase Division which procures and supplies plant, equipments, scientific instruments, steel, as well as spare parts required for their maintenance. The plant and vehicles that have outlived their stipulated period are condemned and are periodically replaced.

The Chief Engineer, Mechanical, exercises budgetary control over the funds for the procurement and maintenance of Tools and Plant in the Department. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.10.06 lakhs.

11. HIGHWAYS RESEARCH STATION

The Highways Research Station, Chennai, established in the year 1957 has reached a level matching with the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi. The Research Station is engaged in the applied research in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in Tamilnadu. Highways Research station is having well equipped laboratories in the following disciplines:

- (a) Soil and Foundation Engineering
- (b) Concrete and structures
- (c) Bitumen and Aggregate
- (d) Traffic and Transportation

In order to expand Research and Development activities of Highways Research Station and to create more centres for testing and assisting quality control measures during construction, Regional Laboratories were set up in Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. It is proposed to improve the functioning of these Regional Laboratories further during 1999-2000. Further, it is decided to entrust the work of random quality checkup of works of the Department to Highways Research Station.

The Budget provision under plan schemes for Highways Research Station for 1999-2000 is Rs.25.24 lakhs. In order to intensify Research and Development activities, it is felt necessary to augment funds by apportioning 50% of quality control provision, in the technically sanctioned estimate for plan works, and this is under consideration.

Creation of "DATA BANK" by compiling all technical details and vital statistics of Roads and Bridges is in progress. The Bridge details and Traffic census for all roads have already been collected and stored in the Computer in Highways Research Station. Details of road surface, riding quality, and soil particulars are also collected.

A proposal for starting a Training Institute to give 'inservice' training to all Engineers and all other Field Staff of the Department is also under consideration. This is proposed to be taken up under the programme on Institutional Development with World Bank Assistance through the Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project.

12. AVENUES

Planting of avenue trees on road margins on a large scale has been taken up for maintaining the ecological balance and providing shade for the road users. The trees also provide a source of income to the Government from its *usufructs*. It generates potential for rural employment and growth of rural industries. Presently, action is being taken for planting several lakhs of Palmyrah seedlings and other shade giving and fruit bearing tree saplings. Group Plantation techniques have been adopted to have proper supervision and to ensure increased survival rates. It is proposed to deploy gang mazdoors effectively in implementing the programme. During 1998-99, ninety two lakhs of palmyrah seedlings and three lakhs and eighteen thousand of shade giving tree saplings have been planted. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.70.00 lakhs. It is proposed to plant seven lakhs of shade giving tree saplings during 1999-2000.

13. CENTRAL ROAD FUND SCHEME

The Government of India have created "Central Road Fund" with a view to allocate funds for the development of roads in various states. At present, 19 works costing Rs.910 Lakhs are at various stages of development in our State.

OUTLAY FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES

	Rs.in lakhs.
1. Direction and Administration	843.75
2. National Highways	15.47
3. Machinery and Equipment (Tools and Plant)	10.06
4. State Highways	3616.53
5. District and Other Roads	28029.09
6. Other Expenditure	21219.14
7. Tribal Sub Plan	0.31
8. Special Component Plan	3034.00
9. Hill Area Development Programme	337.62
10. Western Ghat Development Programme	7.71
GRAND TOTAL - ROADS & BRIDGES	57113.68

Chapter 24

ROAD INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

(A) Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department is a service department. It undertakes repairs and maintenance of vehicles of all Government Departments except the Public Works Department. An outlay of Rs. 208.38 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for this department for the completion of construction of Government Automobile Workshops at Villupuram, Tuticorin and Virudhunagar. The provision also includes construction of buildings for the materials management unit at Chennai and formation of Regional Deputy Directorate at Madurai. New schemes to the extent of Rs. 24.25 lakhs were also sanctioned for provision of computerised wheel aligner and mechanical wheel aligner for Government Automobile Workshops at Salem, Madurai and Coimbatore, rewiring and reelectrification and provision of special tools machineries for Government Central Automobile Workshop at Chennai.

(B) TAMIL NADU TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Ltd., which was set up in March 1975 is taking care of the financial requirements of all State Transport Undertakings of Tamil Nadu for purchase of chassis, bus body building, setting up of workshops, working capital, etc., by mobilising public deposits. The corporation since its inception in 1975, has been playing a major role in the development of bus passenger transport industry and has served to relieve the Government from the burden of providing budgetary support to all State Transport Undertakings in Tamil Nadu. It enjoys public confidence and has achieved a very good growth in deposits. The deposits of TDFC which was Rs.1.31 crores in 1975 have increased to Rs.615.05 crores as on 31.03.1999. The number of depositors as on 31.03.1999 is 136517. The financial assistance extended by TDFC, since its inception upto January 1999, amounting to Rs. 2908.31 crores, has enabled State Transport Undertakings to replace/purchase about 27930 new buses. The total financial requirements of all State Transport Undertakings have been fully met by TDFC Ltd. The amount is lent at a lower rate of interest, thereby helping the public at large indirectly. TDFC has been working in profit since its incorporation. The profit position for the last five years is as follows:

Table-1

TDFC - PROFIT POSITION

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Profit before tax	Provision for tax	Profit after tax
1994-95	99.59	47.17	52.42
1995-96	530.43	246.99	283.44
1996-97	1060.88	458.28	601.97
1997-98	2744.68	781.83	1962.85
1998-99 (Provisional)	1556.06	616.25	939.81

(C) Road Transport Corporations

Twenty one Transport Corporations are functioning under the Companies Act in pursuance of Government Policy on nationalisation of passenger bus transport in Tamil Nadu. These Corporations are committed to the social objective of providing adequate, economical and efficient transport services to the public. Out of the 21 corporations, Chennai Transport Corporations I and II, State Express Corporation Division I and Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation functioning in 17 district head quarters, cover all inter districts routes. Tamil Nadu Express Transport Corporation Division II covers all inter-state routes of length of 250 kms and above.

As on 31st March 1998, the state transport undertakings were operating 17008 buses. Out of 17008 buses of STUs, mofussil buses constitute 5704 (37% of total fleet), town buses 5716 (53.6% of the total fleet), Ghat buses 555 and Express buses 890. It was proposed to purchase 3600 new buses during the year 1998-99 towards replacement of old buses and augmentation. However, due to financial constrains only 1441 buses as on 31.01.1999 could be introduced. During the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.100.00 crores have been provided as share capital assistance to TDFC and all Transport Corporations for Augment and Replacement of Buses. It is proposed to purchase 3315 new buses during the current year 1999-2000.

The important indicators of Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporations are shown below:

Table-2**Performance of all STUs in Tamil Nadu**

S.No	Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1.	Fleet Strength	15408	15857	16228	17284	17008
2.	Effective Kms.(Lakhs)	20399	21307	21306	22243	19331
3.	Number of routes	8986	7967	8027	8704	8683
4.	Employees	112508	115333	118499	124899	126778
5.	New bus routes introduces (Nos.)	300	238	257	631	403
6.	Additional villages benefitted (Nos.)	118	375	159	336	183
7.	Additional Population benefitted (in lakhs)	1.121	2.70	1.39	2.95	1.31

Plan Outlay for 1998-99

The department wise outlay for this sector is shown below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Dept.	208.38
2. Asst. towards Share Capital to all Corporations	10000.22
3. Others	0.04
Total ..	10208.64
	or
	102.09 Crs

Chapter 25

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

Twentieth Century is characterised by the emergence of Science and Technology as the dominating force. It is not merely a tool for economic development, but a major change agent that exerts a continuing influence on the social, cultural and management aspects of the society. Improvement of standard of living and quality of life of the people in developing countries, inevitably needs the use of Science and Technology. India has made significant strides in scientific research and application of conventional and high technology for development.

A resource scarce State like Tamil Nadu must depend on and make optimum use of Science and Technology and, therefore, should invest more than any other State in creating necessary infrastructure for advanced studies, research in and application of Science and Technology in a substantial way. With these goals and objectives in mind priority areas of research were identified and schemes were formulated and implemented during the past Five Year Plan periods by the various implementing agencies in Tamilnadu. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000, the following areas will receive continued assistance and support.

1. Tamil Nadu Science & Technology centres, Chennai (Outlay Rs.72.00 lakhs):

The Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres was established in the year 1993 and is functioning with financial Assistance of Government of Tamilnadu.

The Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre is having two wings namely Periyar Science and Technology Centre and B.M. Birla Planetarium. Besides this, a Mobile Science Bus is touring all places in Tamilnadu, as part of extension activities.

The main objectives of this Centre are as follows:

- (i) To popularise Science and Technology in Cities, Urban and Rural areas for the benefit of students, and for the common man by organising Exhibitions, Seminars, Popular Lectures, Science Camps etc.,
- (ii) To design, develop and fabricate Science and Technology exhibits, Prototype demonstration equipments and scientific teaching aids for furtherence of Science Education.
- (iii) To supplement the formal science education imparted in the Schools and Colleges.
- (iv) To train teachers in the art and crafts of improving teaching aids for science instructions with a view to improve the quality of Science education in the State.
- (v) To conduct research in the history of Science and Technology with special reference to Tamil Nadu.

Periyar Science and Technology Centre, Chennai

It was inaugurated and opened to public on September 17, 1990. At present the following Galleries are housed

- (i) Periyar Gallery
- (ii) Transport Gallery
- (iii) Energy Gallery
- (iv) Materials Science Gallery

- (v) Life Science Gallery
- (vi) Innovation Gallery
- (vii) Electronics and Communication Gallery
- (viii) Physical Science Gallery

Under Part II Scheme for 1999-2000, the Government have approved the scheme for providing Interactive exhibits on Information Technology in the Periyar Science and Technology Centre at a total cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs. The cost during the year 1999-2000 is Rs.10.00 lakhs. It is proposed to set up an Urban Development Gallery in the Periyar Science and Technology Centre.

The "Ramanujan Pavilion" (Rs.1.15 lakhs) and "History of Science and Technology" (Rs.4.00 lakhs) has also been opened for Public during 1999.

The public including tourists, School and College students are visiting these permanent Science exhibition at Periyar Science and Technology Centre. During the year 1998-99 (i.e) from April, 1998 to March, 1999 so far, adults numbering about 46,119 members and children 82,936 have visited the exhibition.

B.M. Birla Planetarium

A modern Planetarium has been established at the Periyar Science and Technology Centre Campus with the help of donation of Rs.200.00 lakhs received from M/s. Hindustan Motors (P) Limited through C.K.Birla Group of Companies. It was inaugurated on May 11, 1988. During the year 1998-99, adults 10.59 lakhs and children 13.21 lakhs have visited the Planetarium.

Other Activities

- (A) Museo Bus (Mobile Science Exhibition)
- (B) Science Park at Periyar Science and Technology Centre campus
- (C) Traffic Park (at Periyar Science and Technology campus)
- (D) Regional Science Centre including Planetarium at Tiruchirappalli
- (E) Regional Science Centre proposed at Coimbatore
- (F) District Science Centre proposed at Vellore.

Regional Science Centre including Planetarium at Tiruchirappalli

For this purpose, the Government have allotted Rs.128.00 lakhs for the construction of a Planetarium in the proposed Regional Science Centre at Tiruchirappalli. The building works have been completed. The Government of Japan have donated the Planetarium equipments to the tune of Rs.1.5 crores as Cultural Grant. The Projector and its accessories have been installed at the Planetarium. The Planetarium was inaugurated during June, 1999.

The Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Tiruchirappalli have accepted in principle, to donate the exhibits on the theme "Energy" for the proposed Gallery. Under Part II scheme for the year 1999-2000 the Government have approved the provision and exposition of interactive exhibition in the Halls of Science at a cost of Rs.10/- lakhs and provided a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs during the current year. Regional Science Centre including Planetarium at Coimbatore and District Science Centre at Vellore are proposed to be established shortly by Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

Thus a total sum of Rs.72.00 lakhs has been allotted for this centre of which Rs.57.00 lakhs is for meeting the recurring expenditure and Rs.15.00 lakhs for the two schemes sanctioned under Part II.

2. Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology, Chennai - (Outlay Rs.51.05 lakhs):

The Govt.of Tamil Nadu have established the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology as an apex Autonomous Body in 1984 to foster development of Science and Technology in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Government provide funds to the Council to meet its Revenue Expenditure, Expenditure on On-going Schemes as well and new Part II Schemes every year. The entire expenditure on the above constitutes part of the State Plan. The Department of Science and Technology of the Govt.of India also extends financial assistance by way of annual grant to meet the expenditure on Professional Secretariat of the Council.

The following schemes which are currently under implementation by the State Council are programmed to be continued in 1999-2000.

I. Science and Technology Projects (On-going) (Outlay Rs.6.05 lakhs):

The aim of this programme is to encourage research in development sectors that would contribute to the Socio-Economic Development of the State. During 1999-2000, funds are required for 15 Science and Technology Projects that are currently under implementation.

II. Creation of "Science and Technology Information System"(STIS) (Outlay Rs.0.50 lakh):

The objective of this seminal programme is that of making available computerised information system on major natural and human resources in some of the taluks in the State. The systems to be developed during 1999-2000 would include ones own economic opportunities at the taluk level and natural resources profiles which can be used for planning Science and Technology inputs for developing specific location.

III. Popularisation of Science and Technology:

(National Science Day Celebrations, Science and Technology Exhibitions, Inservice Teacher Training Programme and Science Awareness Programmes): (Outlay Rs.8.00 lakhs)

The aim of this programme is to take Science and Technology to people and in particular Children to inculcate in them a "Scientific Awareness" and foster inquisitiveness so as to combat exploitation through superstition. To achieve this, the Council had in the past extended catalytic support to voluntary Organisations, Service schemes at Universities, Polytechnics and Arts and Science Colleges, to organise various programmes, namely Science and Technology Exhibitions, Inservice Teacher Training Programmes, Oratorical and Essay-writing competitions on topics in Science and Technology, Science and Technology Jathas, etc.

During 1998-99, 25 S & T Exhibitions were conducted and about 3.00 lakh visited the stalls and benefited. In addition, 25 Voluntary Organisations and 50 Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities were also involved in the various Science Awareness Programmes such as essay writing, Oratorical context, Quiz competitions, Science Popular lectures and computer training programmes involving about 2.00 lakhs rural people and students. During 1999-2000 all these programmes are proposed to be conducted throughout the year in schools and colleges and in villages.

IV. Incentives to Young Scientists - Travel Grant and Young Scientist Fellowship (Outlay Rs.3.00 + 1.00 = 4.00 lakhs)

The objective of this programme is to encourage Young Scientists at Institutions to get to know of developments in Front Areas in Science and Technology by their contribution at National/International Seminars, with partial financial assistance for Travel. The awardees are to share the information acquired with fellow Scientists at a Seminar to be arranged at one of the Institutions. Under this programme, initiated in 1988, so far i.e. upto 1998-99 167 Young Scientists have been assisted, and it will be continued in 1999-2000 financial year.

Under the Young Scientist Fellowship programme assistance is given to Young Scientists working in various Institutions in Tamil Nadu to undergo "Research Training" in various Research Centres and Universities within India, so as to enable them to equip themselves to the current needs. This programme is to be implemented with partial financial assistance from DST - Govt.of India on 50:50 basis. A sum of Rs.1 lakh is intended to be spent as Council's share and the total expenditure would be Rs.2 lakhs. This programme

was initiated in 1993-94 and so far 89 Young Scientists have been supported, and it will be continued in 1999-2000 financial year.

V. Assistance to Organisations for conduct of Seminar/Workshop (Outlay Rs.3.00 lakhs)

The objective of this programme is to provide incentive by way of partial financial assistance to the organisations to conduct seminars/workshops in frontier areas in Science and Technology. Under this programme initiated in 1988, 168 organisations have been supported till the end of 1997-98. During 1998-99, Institutions were encouraged to organise seminars with emphasis on emerging areas in Science and Technology and workshops on themes relevant for entrepreneurship development and socio-economic upliftment. 41 organisations have been supported under this programme during 1998-99 in the areas of Aquaculture, Environment, Engineering, Medical Sciences, Bio-Technology, etc., This programme will be continued in 1999-2000.

VI. Assistance to Science and Technology Publications & Science Magazines in Tamil - Ariga Arivial, Arivukkan, etc. (Outlay Rs.1.00 lakh):

The aim of this programme is to foster the creative talent of writers concentrating on Science and Technology issues and to support organisations bringing out Science Magazines in Tamil. It is envisaged that through such assistance various strata of the society, namely Scientists & Technologists, Women, Children and semi-literates can get to know of how Science and Technology can help in improving the quality of their life.

It is also proposed to continue the provision of financial subsidy in 1999-2000 to Organisations for bringing out the Science Magazines in Tamil for Children viz., Ariga Arivial, Arivukkan, etc. Besides financial assistance is to be provided for bringing out in Tamil some of the text books to be used at the undergraduate studies in Engineering as well as scientific disciplines.

VII. Panel Discussion (Outlay Rs.0.50 lakhs):

The objective of this programme is that of identifying problems particularly at field level in development sectors and attempt to find workable solutions for them with the assistance of Scientists at Universities. At these "Technology Users and Producers Meet", the field level executives, the representatives of the Government, and the Scientists, draft recommendations would help for implementation of programmes in Development Sectors. During 1999-2000 it is proposed to organise Panel Discussions on some of the thrust areas in Science and Technology for development programmes.

VIII. Entrepreneurship Development Programme : (Outlay Rs.0.50 lakhs):

The objective of this programme is that of arranging training in entrepreneurship for beneficiaries, particularly in rural and semi-rural areas. Entrepreneurship programmes especially for women and the weaker section of the society are to be arranged keeping in focus 'the traditional professions' and the resources available or existing in the local areas. In 1999-2000 it is also proposed to support training programmes to give hands-on experience to those who have skills which can be developed.

IX. Industry-institution Interaction Activities (ICTT): (Outlay Rs.0.50 lakhs) :

The aim of this programme is that of fostering interaction among Industries, Departments at Universities and Financial Institutions. It is envisaged that liaison work would help in solving some of the specific problems faced by Small Scale Industries and how facilities available in Educational Institutions can be utilised fully.

To enable this interaction the Government have constituted in 1988 the nucleus Cell "Information Centre for Technology Transfer" (ICTT) in the Council. So far the Cell has enabled interaction among the participants by being instrumental in creating interaction Cells at 5 of the Universities in Tamil Nadu. The Centre has also arranged and participated in Industry - Institution meets, Technology upgradation programmes and visual publicity programmes. To promote the objectives, in-house R & D data pertaining to various industries in Tamil Nadu is being collected and stored in computerised data bank, and also disseminated to user Departments on request. During 1999-2000 it is proposed to continue with these activities and bring out the quarterly newsletter to propagate the results.

X. Student Projects Scheme : (Outlay Rs.8.00 lakhs):

The scheme envisages utilisation of tremendous student talent and potential by providing financial and academic support to the final year B.E./ B.E.(Ag.)/ M.Sc.(Ag.)/ M.V.Sc./ M.F.Sc./ M.B.B.S./ M.S. students in professional colleges and Post-graduate Science Students of University departments and affiliated Colleges in Tamil Nadu to carry out projects, which are relevant to the society and to provide solutions to the local problems in Tamil Nadu.

The students may also choose to work in Small Scale Industries/rural voluntary organisations. Certain percentages of projects will be allocated to every branch of study depending upon the importance of the thrust areas of Science and Technology.

Under this scheme grant of Rs.4000 - Rs.10000/- will be provided for each project for a Student/group of Students who will work under the guidance of a faculty member of the Colleges/Departments/ Small Scale Industries/rural voluntary organisations. The grant is intended for the purchase of equipments, materials and to meet other expenses connected with the project. Best projects will be given prizes also. The Projects selected may be New Projects or Alternative Approaches to projects already executed or improvement of the work done on the projects completed earlier. In every case, social relevance and optimal utilisation of resources will be insisted.

The scheme was initiated in 1992-93. During 1998-99, 155 projects have been supported. This programme will be continued in 1999-2000.

XI. Tamil Nadu Scientists Award Scheme : (TANSA) (Outlay Rs.2.00 lakhs):

Under this scheme, the Scientists of Tamil Nadu who have contributed significantly to Science by way of new discoveries, developing models/methods in each field of Science such as Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Fisheries, Veterinary, Basic Sciences, Computer Science and Other branches of Science will be honoured with award. Each award will carry a cash prize of Rs.10,000/- and a citation. There will be a total of 10 awards.

XII. Adoption of young student scientists (Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs):

The aim of this scheme is to produce highly talented scientists in the country. This is a gifted scheme benefitting rural people in Tamil Nadu. In each district 50 bright students studying 8th std from various schools will be selected through a written test and they will be made to stay in college campus and trained in all scientific subjects. During 1997-98 the scheme has been implemented in five districts at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh in each district. During 1998-99 also this scheme has been implemented in five districts. The scheme will be continued in 1999-2000 in 5 districts.

Revenue Expenditure (Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs):

This provision is intended to cover expenses connected with the establishment of the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology such as Pay and allowances of the Ministerial Staff (One Typist, One Driver, 3 Office Assistants, Contingent Staff). Rent for office Buildings and Electricity Charges, Motor Car Maintenance. Postage and Telegrammes, Telephone, Stationery and Printing, Office expenses, etc. The expenditure form part of State Plan Schemes of the Council. Thus a total Grant of Rs. 51.05 lakhs is provided for Tamil Nadu Council for the year 1999-2000.

ANNA UNIVERSITY

(i) Institute of Remote Sensing (Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs):

The Government have already set up the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) at Anna university to fully exploit the capabilities of satellite remote sensing techniques for optimal utilisation of natural resources of the State. In the last five years, IRS has completed several projects comprising both state and national level, covering the thrust and emerging areas. At present, 16 projects, with a total cost of Rs. 180 lakhs are under progress. The infrastructure and expertise of the Institute developed with the liberal grant of Government of Tamil Nadu. Government of India and Federal Republic of Germany, in the area of Image Processing and Photogrammetry are well known in the country. IRS is participating in Western Ghats Development Project (WGDP), Hill Area Development Project

(HADP) to prepare the basic topographic and thematic maps required. The Institute is also preparing the Crop Acreage details from remote sensing data. IRS is developing a large scale data base for Mylapore with GIS Technology to help the service departments in the Madras City. With the aid of Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu a Training Centre building has been added to the Institute to develop human resources in the area of Remote Sensing. GIS and Photogrammetry cater to the needs of the variety of user agencies. A total of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000 as recurring grant.

(ii) Grant to Anna University for establishment of Centre for New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Outlay: Rs. 4.68 lakhs)

The Government of Tamil Nadu have approved the scheme on "Establishment of a Centre for New and Renewable Sources of Energy" at this University and sanctioned non-recurring and recurring grant for the purpose during 1993. All the posts sanctioned for the above scheme have been filled up and the scheme is continuing. A sum of Rs. 4.68 lakhs required to meet the recurring expenditure is provided for in the budget 1998-99.

(iii) Establishment of Research-cum-Documentation Centre at C.H.S. (Outlay: Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Government of Tamil Nadu during 1993 have approved the scheme "Establishment of Research-cum-Documentation Centre at Centre for Human Settlement" at the University and sanctioned the non-recurring and recurring grant for this purpose. All the posts sanctioned for the above scheme have been filled up and the scheme is continuing. For the year 1999-2000 Government of Tamil Nadu have approved Rs. 2.00 lakhs for this scheme.

(iv) Setting up Research-cum-Documentation Lab for Textile Chemistry (Outlay:Rs. 0.25 lakh)

The Government of Tamil Nadu, during the year 1985 have approved the scheme on "Setting up of a Laboratory for Textile Chemistry" at this University and sanctioned the non-recurring and recurring grant for the purpose. As the above scheme is the continuing one, the Government have issued a standing sanction for the drawal of a grant of Rs. 0.25 lakh every year towards the miscellaneous expenditure for the above scheme. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh is required to meet the recurring expenditure during 1999-2000 is also provided for.

(v) Strengthening of Research Facilities in Bio-Tech Centre (Outlay: Rs. 0.25 lakh)

The Government of Tamil Nadu have approved the scheme on "Strengthening of Research Facilities Biotechnology" at this University and sanctioned the non-recurring and recurring grant for the purpose. As the above scheme is a continuing one, the Government have issued a standing sanction for recurring expenditure and released grants. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh is to meet the recurring expenditure is provided in the budget 1998-99.

(vi) COSIST Programme Recurring grant-CWR (Outlay: Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The UGC has sanctioned the non-recurring and recurring grant to the Centre for Water Resources of this University under COSIST programme. The UGC's assistance for the recurring expenditure for this scheme ceased with effect from 31st March, 1993. The Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to bear the recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the above scheme from 1st April 1993 onwards. Government of Tamil Nadu have provided a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1998-99.

(vii) Special Assistance to cover the Recurring grant for CWR (Outlay: Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The UGC has sanctioned the non-recurring and recurring grant to the Centre for Water Resources of this University under the Programme of Department of Special Assistance. The UGC's assistance for the recurring expenditure has been available upto 31st March 1993 for the above scheme. The Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to bear the recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum for the above scheme. Government of Tamil Nadu have approved Rs. 3.00 lakhs for 1999-2000.

(viii) Special Assistance to C.E.S. Recurring Grant (Outlay: Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The UGC has sanctioned non-recurring and recurring grant to the Centre for Environmental Studies of this University under the programme of Department of Special Assistance. The UGC's assistance for the recurring expenditure for this scheme has been available upto 31st March 1992. The Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to bear the recurring expenditure of Rs. 4.20 lakhs per annum for the above scheme from 1st April 1992 onwards. Government of Tamil Nadu have approved Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1999-2000. Thus, a sum of Rs. 46.18 lakhs is provided for all the schemes of Anna University for the year 1999-2000.

IV. CHENNAI SCIENCE CITY (Outlay : Rs. 8.00 Lakhs)

Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a working group to establish a "Science City" in Madras. The Working Group recommended the constitution of Madras Science City Commission (MASSCOM) with statutory powers. The objective of establishing a Science City is two fold. One at primary level is to encourage the spirit of scientific enquiry among people in general and the other at advanced level, is to foster research capabilities of the scientific community. The committee found that the agglomeration of a number of institutions connected with scientific research and development is an ideal locale to establish Science City. Based on the recommendations of the working Group, Government have established the "Science City" at Taramani in Madras. Government have provided an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for 1994-95. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided under Part II 1999-2000 for networking libraries in the constituent institutions in the Science City.

Plan Outlay for 1999-2000

A total sum of Rs. 177.23 lakhs is provided in the budget estimate for 1999-2000. The break up details are as follows:—

Schemes	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Science & Technology Centre	72.00
2. State Council for Science and Technology	51.05
3. Grants to Anna University	46.18
4. Science City	8.00
Total Scientific Services & Research	177.23

Chapter 26

ECOLOGY and ENVIRONMENT

Globally, there is considerable concern on our deteriorating environment and hence development strategies are being worked out which are environment friendly. Sustainable development is propagated as one of the objectives in view of the rapid growth of population and industries. Pollution of major rivers and direct discharge of sewage and industrial waste into the city water-ways have created insanitary conditions and are posing great health hazards. In order to tackle the problems associated with environmental pollution, the Government of Tamil Nadu has created the "Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board" which has been given powers from time to time in the form of Acts / Rules / Enforcement etc. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) and the Department of Environment of Government of Tamil Nadu are entrusted with the task of monitoring and implementing the activities for the abatement of pollution in the State. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board enforces the provisions of water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 amended in 1978 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 amended in 1987 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the State.

Creation of Department of Environment

In order to ensure an exclusive attention on better environment and to draw up a realistic Plan of Action under Agenda 21 of Rio Conference of 1992, the Government created a Dept. of Environment as a line department during the year 1995-96. This Department will deal with all the aspects of Environmental Management other than those dealt with by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and Forest Department. It will be a multi-disciplinary organisation under the administrative control of Dept. of Environment and Forests, Secretariat Department. The Department has been in charge of implementation of major projects like pollution abatement in Cauvery system, pollution abatement in coastal river line system in Chennai City and purification of Uthagamandalam and Kodaikkanal lakes under national lake conservation programme.

An amount of Rs.74.99 lakhs is provided during 1999-2000 for the Department of Environment out of which a sum of Rs.33.00 lakhs has been approved for three new schemes viz., consultancy services for better environmental management with Rs.15.00 lakhs, Environmental Education and Awareness with Rs.13.00 lakhs and strengthening the Department of Environment with Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Environmental Improvement of River Cauvery under National River Action Plan

The Department of Environment has been implementing a centrally sponsored scheme "Abatement of Pollution in five stretches of Cauvery River in Tamil Nadu" at an overall project cost of Rs.38.20 crores since 1996-97. Under Non-Core Scheme, about 95% of works in respect of construction of modern type flush out latrines, retaining walls along the river bank, bathing ghats and wood based crematoria have been completed. Under Core scheme, Interception and Diversion of Sewage works are being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board in Erode, Komarapalayam, Pallipalayam, Bhavani and Trichy towns.

The programme on pollution abatement in Cauvery river will be continued during the year 1999-2000 at an outlay of Rs.800 lakhs with 50% State's share of Rs.400 lakhs.

Establishment of Project Management Cell for the Cauvery Action Programme

This is a centrally sponsored scheme and an amount of Rs.1.86 lakhs is provided as State's share for meeting the expenditure on staff and infrastructural facilities during the year 1999-2000.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

The Board plays an important role in establishing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) for the clusters of Small Scale Polluting units in various parts of Tamil Nadu. In all 55 CETPs are proposed to be constructed to cover 2502 units including tanneries, textile bleaching and dyeing units, hotels and hospitals. CETP schemes at Veerapandi, Chinnakkarai, Kasipalayam, Kunnangalpalayam, Andipalayam, Mannarai, Angeripalayam and Manickampurampudur in the Tiruppur area covering 300 textile dyeing and bleaching units and one scheme in Karur covering 40 textile dyeing and bleaching units have been completed during the current year and commissioned. Works on CETPs for 7 schemes for the textile dyeing and bleaching units at Karur, 2 schemes for the tanneries at Tiruchirappalli, 8 schemes for the tanneries at Vellore and one scheme for the hotels and lodging houses at Kodaikkanal are in progress. A token provision is made for the year 1999-2000 towards State's share of subsidy.

Plan Outlay for the year 1999-2000

Summing up, an amount of Rs.476.86 lakhs is provided for "Ecology and Environment" under State Plan Schemes for the year 1999-2000 as given below:

Scheme		Rs. In lakhs
1.	Creation of Dept. of Environment	74.99
2.	Assistance to Pollution Control Board for common Effluent Treatment Plants	0.01
3.	Environmental improvement of River Cauvery under National River Action Plan	400.00
4.	Project Management Cell	1.86
Total - Ecology and Environment		476.86

Chapter 27

SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

I. State Planning Commission:

The State Planning Commission was constituted in May 1971 and was subsequently reconstituted many times and lastly in August 1998. The main responsibilities entrusted to the Commission are: (i) Preparation of Perspective Plan, Five Year Plans, Annual Plans and Mid-term Review of the Five Year Plans, (ii) Appraisal and selection of new (Part II) proposals for the Annual Plans, (iii) Review of the progress in implementation of the schemes/programmes/projects that are included in the Annual Plans and furnish the review reports to Government, (iv) Undertake measures for improvement of base-level for planning processes and (v) Advise on the integration of District/Block level schemes with the State Plan etc. The details of the schemes operating under Plan head are given below:-

1. Establishment of TNADP:

Under the World Bank assisted TNADP funds are provided for strengthening of staff of Agricultural Policy and Planning division in State Planning Commission. The actual expenditure incurred for this scheme in 1997-98 was Rs.13.84 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.86.71 lakhs was provided in the budget for the year 1998-99. Against this, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.36.59 lakhs. The expenditure includes purchase of computers and computer consumables. The scheme has been completed in October 1998.

2. Strengthening of State Planning Commission Machinery:

Under this head, Project Appraisal division for monitoring and appraisal of the schemes, project formulation etc., was sanctioned in 1997-98. In 1998-99, a Data Base Resources Division was sanctioned. Both the divisions are functioning in State Planning Commission. In addition, provision of infrastructure to State Planning Commission was also sanctioned. The actual expenditure during 1997-98 was Rs.19.14 lakhs. The budgeted outlay for the year 1998-99 is Rs.41.44 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.35.19 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.26.45 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

3.Improvement to State Planning Commission Conference Hall

A sum of Rs.21,000 is provided for the year 1999-2000 towards improvement of Conference Hall of the State Planning Commission. This includes expenditure towards modernisation of Computer Centre.

4.Expert Cell to assist the State Land Use Board (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

A Land Use division in the State Planning Commission is functioning since 1992-93 to look after the functions of the State Land Use Board in Tamil Nadu. This Division is taking steps towards conduct of "Awareness Campaign" on efficient use of land and water at the District level and entrusting studies to Consultants approved by the Tamil Nadu State Land Use Board. This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with 50% loan and 50% subsidy. The expenditure incurred for this scheme during 1997-98 was Rs.13.26 lakhs. Against the budget estimate of Rs.12.81 lakhs for the year 1998-99, the anticipated expenditure will be of the order of Rs.14.62 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.11.15 lakhs is provided for the year 1999-2000 to carry out the functions of Tamil Nadu State Land Use Board.

Outlay for the schemes implemented in State Planning Commission for the Annual Plan, 1999-2000 are as follows:

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
State Schemes -	
1. Strengthening of State Planning Commission machinery at State level	26.45
2. Renovation of State Planning Commission	0.02
3. Improvements to State Planning Commission's Conference Hall	0.21
Total - State Schemes	26.68
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	
4. Experts Cell to assist the State Land Use Board	11.15

II. Evaluation and Applied Research Department:

The Department of Evaluation and Applied Research was formed in 1971 with the following activities:

- i) Evaluation of schemes, projects and programmes sponsored by the Government including sub-sector evaluation;
- ii) Carrying out adhoc studies and surveys relating to specific areas including externally aided projects;
- iii) Bringing out two annual publications, viz. 'Tamil Nadu - An Economic Appraisal' and 'An Economic-cum-Functional Classification of Tamil Nadu Government Budgetary transactions'.
- iv) Conducting special studies from time to time which are approved by the Planning and Development Department based on the recommendations of State Evaluation Committee. The department also conduct joint evaluation studies with other organisations like PEO of UPC. Recently, it has also taken up evaluation of PMRY through Institute of Man power Applied Research, New Delhi. Since its inception, this department has taken up over 400 evaluation studies in various sectors. Presently, this department, is undertaking evaluation of schemes implemented under WGDG.

Plan Outlay

During the Annual Plan, 1999-2000, the department has proposed to take up the following evaluation studies on (i) Sericulture Sector and (ii) Khadi and Village Industries Sector. The actual expenditure incurred under plan schemes for this department during 1997-98 was Rs.9.91 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 is Rs.45.67 lakhs, against the budget estimate of Rs.19.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.25.65 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1999-2000, for this department.

III. Other Secretariat Economic Services

An outlay of Rs.224.25 lakhs is provided in the budget estimate of 1999-2000, to meet the establishment charges of monitoring and co-ordination cells functioning in various Departments of the Secretariat. The details of outlays are as follows:

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Secretariat Services	
1. Anna Institute of Management (P&AR Department)	30.26
2. Establishment of Project Monitoring Cell for Agricultural Human Resources Development Project	11.62
3. DPAP Cell in the Secretariat	8.08
4. Monitoring Cell in the Secretariat for IRDP	1.76
5. Staff in Secretariat to monitor District Planning	2.52
6. Consultancy Services - Harvard Institute	170.00
7. Expenditure relating to Tamil Nadu Civil Services Drama competition	0.01
Total - Secretariat Services	224.25

IV. Planning and Development Department

The Government in Planning and Development Department are formulating the special area planning for HADP and WGDG and monitoring the performances of these programmes. The details are given below:

a) Hill Area Development Programme (H.A.D.P.)

The two cells viz., (i) Plan Formulation Cell and (ii) Technical Cell for Plan Formulation in Planning and Development Department monitors the HADP Programme.

For the above two cells, the actual expenditure incurred during 1997-98 was Rs.45.49 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 is Rs.98.33 lakhs as against the budget estimate of Rs.85.06 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.60.24 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

b) Western Ghat Development Programme (W.G.D.P.)

For monitoring the Western Ghat Development Programme, an expenditure of Rs.5.97 lakhs was spent by Planning and Development Department during the Annual Plan, 1997-98. As against the 1998-99 budget estimate of Rs.10.67 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 will be Rs.10.83 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.10.27 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the Annual Plan, 1999-2000.

Total Plan outlay for 1999-2000:

In all, the plan provision for the schemes under the head "Secretariat Economic Services" are as follows:-

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(A) State Schemes -	
i) Monitoring and Evaluation (DEAR)	25.65
ii) Secretariat	224.25
iii) State Planning Commission	26.68
iv) HADP (P&D)	60.24
v) WGDG (P&D)	10.27
Total - State Schemes	347.09
(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	33.49
(C) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Shared between State and Centre-Full cost shown)	75.70

Chapter 28

TOURISM

Tourism promotes National Unity and integration and international friendship and understanding. It generates innumerable benefits, both in social and economic spheres. Today tourism is widely acclaimed as an important global industry offering immense employment opportunities, both direct and indirect. It earns the much needed foreign exchange.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with a vast reservoir of tourism resources, national, historical, religious, cultural, archaeological, beautiful beaches, seaside resorts and wonderful wildlife sanctuaries. It has an immense potential to cater to the various needs of tourists, both domestic and foreign.

Tamil Nadu is the window to the South India in as much as it is archieve of ancient legacies, living traditions and incredible cultural treasures. During the successive plans, schemes were formulated to tap the tourism potential in the State by provision of necessary facilities to the visiting tourists like, transport accommodations, recreation facilities, fairs and festivals, guidance, information and publicity etc. In order to strengthen these infrastructure facilities a sum of Rs.221.80 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 under State Plan for Tourism promotion schemes. The brief description of the major on-going and new schemes are given below:

(i) Promotion and Publicity of Tourism (Outlay Rs.20.06 lakhs):

For effective tourism marketing, information about tourism in Tamil Nadu in all types of media, such as publication of brochure, booklet, folders, pamphlet, picture post card poster, sticker, video films are broughtout periodically. Advertisements in the leading journals within the country and abroad participating in World Tourism Mart, London and ITB, Berlin organising publicity campaigns in major tourist destinations in India and abroad are also part and parcel of Promotion and Publicity of Tourism. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided for advertisement to eradicate the beggers in and around Mamallapuram tourist center under part II 1999-2000. Also a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided for production of Audio cassettes discriping monuments of Mamallapuram to be given to tourists on hire basis. A total sum of Rs.20.06 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 for promotion and Publicity of Tourism.

(ii) Training of Tourist officers and staff (outlay Rs.3.01 lakhs)

A sum of Rs.3.01 lakhs is included in the Budget under part II 1999-2000 for providing training to officers at the various level to promote tourism and other related activities in the Tourism Department.

(iii) Strengthening facilities for Tourist Offices and Tourism Information Centres-(Outlay Rs.0.03 lakh):

A sum of Rs.0.03 lakh has been provided for 1999-2000 for carrying out certain repairs and renovation work for providing facilities to the tourist offices and Tourism Information Centres.

(iv) Fairs and Festivals (Outlay Rs.30.50 lakhs):

For the promotion of Tourism Industry, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited is organising the "All India Tourists and Trade Fair" at Chennai and in several other districts. Central and State Government Departments and undertakings are participating in the fair. This Department is also participating in the District level fairs organised by the Information Department in Tamil Nadu. The following fairs and festivals are conducted by this department in the districts.

1. Tea and Tourism festival - Coonoor
2. Pongal festival - All districts
3. Dance festival - Mamallapuram
4. Natyanjali festival - Chidambaram
5. Chitrai festival - Madurai
6. Summer festival- Ooty Kodaikkanal and other hill stations
7. Mango festival - Krishnagiri
8. Saral festival - Courtalam etc.

A sum of Rs.30.50 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for this scheme.

(v) Improvement at Poompuhar (Outlay Rs.13.01 lakhs):

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for extension of construction of a compound wall around Poompuhar Tourist Complex to protect it from encroachment and to keep it litter free. A sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of toilets at Poompuhar Complex under Part II 1999-2000.

(vi) Setting up of Sound and Light show at Thanjavur(Outlay Rs.0.04 lakh):

During 1998-99 the Government have proposed to set up Sound and Light show at the Brahadeeswarar temple at Thanjavur for which one post of Projector Operator, and one post of Record Clerk were sanctioned. Due to certain administrative snags, the posts were not filled up. However an outlay of Rs.0.04 lakh is provided to meet the staff salary in 1999-2000.

(vii) Provision of infrastructural facilities for notifying Tourism Centre as Litter Free Zone (Outlay Rs.1.01 lakh):

A sum of Rs.1.01 lakhs is provided under Part II for providing infrastructural facilities for notifying Kodaikanal tourism centre as Litter Free Zone during 1999-2000.

(viii) Provision of Infrastructural facilities to the approach roads leading to important Tourist Centres (Outlay Rs.0.01 lakh):

Tamil Nadu is endowed with several tourist centres catering to the needs of tourist of different tastes. However, most of the tourist centres are located in distant places from the neighbouring towns. They lack proper approach roads. Even if roads are available, they are not properly maintained. Hence, approach roads were provided connecting these tourist centres during 1998-99. A token outlay is provided for 1999-2000.

(ix) Construction of toilets near Highways (Outlay Rs.0.01 lakh):

During 1998-99 a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for construction of toilets on the Highways, which are being used by tourist and traveling public with the objective of providing privacy and convenience to them. Of the total Rs.6.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided under capital account in the budget, the rest will be provided as loan by the Government during 1998-99 to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. For the year 1999-2000, a token outlay is provided for this scheme.

(x) Setting up and construction of Tourist Gallery and Heritage Park (Outlay Rs.0.01 lakh):

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for setting up and construction of Tourist Gallery and Heritage Park at Mamallapuram at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1998-99 under Part II. This is in progress. A token outlay is provided for 1999-2000.

(xi) Provision of Basic Amenities (Outlay Rs.15.00 lakhs):

With the objective of providing basic amenities like water supply, roads, street lights, toilets, in the places often visited by Tourist, but lesser known Tourist places like Pulianchola, Papanasam, and Vanaiyar a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided under part II 1999-2000.

(xii) Improvement of basic facilities in Tourist Centres (Outlay Rs.8.00 lakhs):

Thiruvannamalai has become both a pilgrims center as well as a tourist spot. Lakhs of people visit Thiruvannamalai during the full moon days and undertake Girivalam. It is now proposed to provide basic facilities like toilet with water facilities around the 14 Kilometre girivalam path for the benefit of the devotees and general public. Hence, a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided under Part II 1999-2000 for this work.

(xiii) Food Craft Institute (Outlay Rs.11.00 lakhs):

Food Craft Institute, Thuvakkudy, Tiruchi is a Training Institute jointly sponsored by Government of India and State Government. The institute offers a full time one year Craft certificate course in the following disciplines.

1. Hotel Reception and Book Keeping
2. Restaurant and counter service
3. Bakery and confectionery
4. Cookery
5. House keeping

There are also part-time courses in Bakery, Cookery, and House Keeping for housewives for 2 months. Orientation programme on food preparation and service as short duration course is also offered. The institute has been upgraded on the pattern of self finance institution to offer 3 years diploma course from the year 1994-95. A sum of Rs.11.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 as grants-in aid to the Institute.

(xiv) Capital and Generator Subsidy for Hotel Project (Outlay Rs.30.00 lakhs):

Capital subsidy is eligible for new tourism projects at 10% of total investment excluding cost of land, subject to a maximum of Rs.10.00 lakhs for project. For improving the facilities in the Hotels, the subsidy is being sanctioned to the Hoteliers, after the conditions stipulated thereon are fulfilled. Capital subsidy at the rate of 15% for the purchase of generator to be installed in new tourism project with a separate ceiling of Rs.5.00 lakhs which is exclusive of the ceiling of Rs.10.00 lakhs given as capital subsidy on the total investment in the project is being granted. During the current year, a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for providing capital and generator subsidy.

(xv). Provision of lights on the East Coast Road(outlay Rs.10.00 lakhs):

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided under part II 1999-2000 for provision of sodium vapour lamp between Thiruvanmiyur and Mamallapuram which is very often used by the tourist in large numbers.

(xvi) Schemes under Hill Area Development Programme (Outlay Rs.80.00 lakhs):

Under Hill Area Development Programme, two schemes are implemented exclusively in the Nilgiris district by making special allotment for development of Tourism. A sum of Rs.80.00 lakhs is provided for these schemes under Tourism Development under Hill Area Development Programme for the year 1999-2000.

Plan Outlay 1999-2000:

Thus, a sum of Rs.221.80 lakhs is provided for all these schemes under Tourism for the year 1999-2000 of which Rs.52.00 lakhs is provided for Part II scheme. Details are furnished below:—

SCHEMES	OUTLAY (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Promotion and Publicity	20.06
2. Fairs and Festivals	33.56
3. Subsidy (Buildings & Generator)	30.00
4. Tourist Centres	37.13
5. Assistance to FCI	11.00
6. Tourism Dev. under HADP	80.00
7. Other Programmes	0.05
Total	221.80

Chapter 29

ECONOMIC ADVICE and STATISTICS

The Department of Economics and Statistics collects, compiles and analyses statistical data relating to various sectors of the economy in Tamil Nadu. The data are used by Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India for formulation of development plans, programmes and policies. The Department also undertakes special studies in specific areas as required by the Government from time to time. The schemes of this Department indicated below have been included in the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). The budget estimate for these schemes in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs.62.36 lakhs.

I STATE PLAN SCHEMES:

1) Strengthening of Statistics Department:

The scheme is to strengthen the existing machinery to cope up with extra volume of work in respect of compilation, tabulation and analysis of data on various aspects. The actual expenditure incurred for this scheme during 1997-98 was Rs.2.24 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 will be Rs.4.29 lakhs against the 1998-99 budget estimate of Rs.3.67 lakhs. A provision of Rs.4.43 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1999-2000.

2) Block Level Statistical System:

The scheme for Block level statistical machinery has been created to meet the statistical requirements connected with the plan formulation and implementation. The actual expenditure incurred for this scheme during 1997-98 was Rs.5.79 lakhs. As against the 1998-99 budget estimate of Rs.9.39 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.7.85 lakhs. A provision of Rs.8.04 lakhs has been made in the budget of 1999-2000.

3) Modernisation of Computer System:

A provision of Rs.5.57 Lakhs is provided under this scheme. The staff in the districts and headquarters are being trained in computer programming and software development under DOS environment. An expenditure of Rs.7.15 lakhs has been incurred for this scheme during 1997-98. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 will be of the order of Rs.18.10 lakhs against the 1998-99 budget estimate of Rs.19.31 lakhs.

4) Scheme for Timely Reporting of Area and Production of crops:

This is a scheme shared between State and Centre. The State share of Rs.22.69 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.16.94 lakhs was incurred for this scheme. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 is Rs.25.62 lakhs, against the budget estimate of Rs.27.77 lakhs.

5) Strengthening of NSS Wing to cope up with the data needs at disaggregated level:

The object of the scheme is to strengthen the NSS Wing to cope up with the data needs at disaggregated levels. For continuance of the 14 statistical inspectors, an amount of Rs.21.57 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. An expenditure of Rs.9.26 lakhs was incurred for this scheme during 1997-98. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 is Rs.20.76 lakhs, against the budget estimate of 1998-99 for Rs.19.83 lakhs.

II CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

1) Agricultural Census:

The Scheme for conduct of Agricultural Census for collecting details of number and areas of operational holdings, land utilisation statistics, study of cropping pattern, cropwise/ source wise area irrigated, tenancy holdings

etc., An expenditure of Rs.12.93 lakhs was incurred for this scheme during 1997-98. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 will be Rs.28.68 lakhs. To complete this item of work, an outlay of Rs.15.36 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

2) Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetables and other Minor Crops:

It is proposed to frame reliable estimates of average yield per hectare and production of important crops like mango, citrus fruits, guava, potato, tomato, grapes and pineapple both at the District and State levels. The scheme is being implemented with full Central assistance and continued during 1999-2000 also. The actual expenditure incurred for the year 1997-98 was Rs.12.85 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 will be Rs.25.43 lakhs, against the 1998-99 budget estimate of Rs.20.66 lakhs. A provision of Rs.26.57 lakhs has been made during 1999-2000.

3) Nodal Centre for Manpower and Employment:

The scheme aims (i) to collect information on different categories of specialisation from all the Engineering Graduates/Diploma holders in Tamil Nadu, (ii) to assess the demand and supply position for the present and in the future years and (iii) to analyse the job requirements, matching the facilities for engineering education in the context of planning for economic growth and development of the country. The actual expenditure incurred for this scheme during 1997-98 is Rs.5.27 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 will be Rs.8.48 lakhs, against the budget estimate of 1998-99 for Rs.8.85 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.8.20 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000.

4) Economic Census and Surveys:

The scheme seeks to fill-up the data gaps in the unorganised segments of different sectors of economy, particularly of the non-agricultural sector. The survey is in progress. The anticipated expenditure for this scheme for the year 1998-99 is Rs.27.00 lakhs, as against the budget estimate 1998-99 of Rs.0.36 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 26.92 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1999-2000 for continuance of the scheme.

III. SCHEME SHARED BETWEEN CENTRE AND STATE

Timely Reporting of Area and Production of Crops:

The scheme is to frame timely estimates of area and production of principal crops at the end of each season of agricultural year. It also aims at building up of land-use statistics based on priority enumeration of a sample of 20 per cent villages. This scheme has been implemented since 1972-73 and continued in 1999-2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The actual expenditure for the year 1997-98 was Rs.33.88 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 will be Rs.51.23 lakhs, as against the 1998-99 budget estimate of Rs.55.54 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.45.38 lakhs (full cost) is provided in the budget for 1999-2000.

IV. SCHEMES FINANCED BY AUTONOMOUS BODIES:

Setting up of Nodal Centre for Manpower and Employment:

The object of the scheme is to process data collected in respect of National Technical Manpower Information System (N.T.M.I.S) to create Data Bank on Technical Manpower resources and to serve as a work link to the lead computer system at the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, (I.A.M.R.) New Delhi. The scheme is continued during 1999-2000 also. An expenditure of Rs.1.74 lakhs was incurred for this scheme during 1997-98. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1998-99 will be Rs.5.53 lakhs as against the 1998-99 budget estimate of Rs.3.46 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.3.85 lakhs has been made in the budget for the Annual Plan, 1999-2000 for this scheme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000.

The Plan outlay for the 'Economic Advice and Statistics' sector is Rs.62.36 lakhs. The scheme-wise details of outlay for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 together with Centrally Sponsored Schemes etc. are given below:

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

Economic Advice and Statistics

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Annual Plan Outlay 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)</i>
I. STATE PLAN SCHEMES:		
1.	Strengthening of Statistics Department	4.43
2.	Block Level Statistical System	8.04
3.	Modernisation of Computer System in the DOES	5.57
4.	Timely Reporting of Area and Production of crops	22.69
5.	Measurement of Living Standards	0.06
6.	Strengthening of NSS Wing to cope with the data needs at disaggregated level.	21.57
	Total-State Plan Schemes	62.36
II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:		
1.	Agricultural Census	15.36
2.	Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetables and Other Minor Crops	26.57
3.	Settingup of Nodal Centre for Manpower and Employment	8.20
4.	Economic Census and Surveys 1996.	26.92
	Total-Centrally Sponsored Schemes	77.05
III. SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE:		
	Timely Reporting of Area and Production of Crops (Full cost shown)	45.38
IV. SCHEMES FINANCED BY AUTONOMOUS BODIES:		
	Setting up of Nodal Centre for Manpower and Employment	3.85

Chapter 30

CIVIL SUPPLIES

I. Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department:

The policy of the State Government is to ensure the availability of essential commodities at fair prices to the consumers. Unless a minimum supply of these commodities is ensured by the Government, private traders will exploit the consumers by charging higher prices. It is therefore necessary to have checks on the open market prices. Further, the policy of the Government is that the supply of essential commodities available in the urban centres should be made available in the rural areas also. In pursuance of the Government policies, all the revenue villages have been covered by fair price shops. At present, 19958 Fair Price Shops are functioning in the rural areas and 6201 shops are functioning in the urban areas throughout the State.

Public Distribution System:

Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Maida and Kerosene are supplied regularly under Public Distribution System. Palmolein Oil is supplied whenever the Government of India allots the same to the State. The scales of distribution of various commodities and their issue price to the card holders are furnished below:

Commodity	Price Per Kg. Rs.	Scale of supply
Rice Fine Common	3.75 2.00	4 Kg. per adult and 2 Kg. per child per month subject to a minimum of 12 kgs. and a maximum of 20 Kgs. per month per card.
Wheat	7.30	10 Kgs. per month per card in Chennai City and District Head Quarters and for other areas 5 Kgs. per card per month.
Sugar	12.00	500 grams per person per month - Maximum 2 Kgs. per card.
Palmolein Oil	34.50	Since Government of India allotment varies largely from month to month, scales of supply is decided according to availability.
Rava	10.50	Maximum 2 Kgs. per card per month.
Maida	10.00	Maximum 5 Kgs. per card per month.
Kerosene	price ranges from Rs.2.80 - 3.10 per litre depending upon distance from oil terminal.	The scale of supply is given in the table below.

Kerosene - Scale of supply (in litres):

Place	Card Holders		
	without LPG	with Single LPG	with Double LPG
Chennai City and District Headquarters - Karaikudi, Hosur and Kumbakonam	10	5	3
Other Municipalities	6	5	3
Townships and Town Panchayats	5	5	3
Rural Areas	3	3	3
THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT			
Headquarters/Municipalities	15	10	8
Other Municipalities Townships and Panchayats	10	5	3
Rural Areas	5	5	5

In order to ensure that the benefits of the Public Distribution System reach the target group, Government have taken steps to improve the system. All the existing family ration card holders are given new cards, with the photograph of the head of the family, in two colours, depending upon the family's economic status. People below poverty line are given pink colour family cards and they will be supplied rice and other essential commodities under Public Distribution System. Yellow card holders are given an additional quantity, based on their option, of either 3 Kgs. of sugar or 5 litres of kerosene in lieu of rice. So far 141 lakh family cards have been issued in the State.

Central issue price for Public Distribution System which are uniform for all the States remained unchanged since 1st February, 1994. Open market. Central issue price and State issue price of rice are given below:

As on 1st Week of March 1999 (Rs./Kg.)

Rice	Open Market	Central issue price	State issue price
Common	9.00	3.50	2.00
Fine *	9.89	7.00	3.75
Superfine * * 'A'Grade	13.72	7.00	3.75

The average off-take of rice for the year is 178908 tonnes. The subsidy in the issue price under Public Distribution System is to the tune of Rs.1000 crores during 1997-98 and Rs.500 crores for 1998-99.

Plan Schemes for 1999-2000:**1. Establishment of Analytical Laboratory**

The objective of the scheme is to improve the quality control measures and analysis of food articles. An analytical laboratory is functioning at Vellore. It is equipped with a laboratory to test all food grains, wheat products, edible oils and sugar to ensure prescribed standards. The scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 with an outlay of Rs.1.04 lakhs.

2. Establishment of monitoring Cell for Public Distribution System

The objective of the scheme is to closely monitor the distribution of essential commodities in Public Distribution System and preventing misuse and diversion of black marketing. The Cell ensures prompt action on

petitions received from Chief Minister's Cell and from the public directly seeking redressal of their grievances. The Cell also looks after the collection of particulars regarding off-take from the districts. A sum of Rs.3.30 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000 towards salaries of the staff engaged in this scheme.

3. Strengthening of Price Monitoring Cell

Price monitoring cell is one of the major functions of the Civil Supplies Department. It supervises and scrutinises to ensure the correctness of the daily, weekly and fortnightly reports. This cell furnishes special and adhoc reports required then and there for effective implementation. This scheme is implemented in Chennai, Nilgiris, Karur, and Perambalur districts. An amount of Rs.5.72 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000 towards salaries of the staff.

4. Computerisation in the Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department

The objective of the scheme is to reduce the manual work in maintenance of records relating to family cards and to eliminate the bogus cards in circulation. Computerised new family cards with the photos of the head of the families were print and distributed. It has been decided to print and issue new family cards at the Office of the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection after modernising the computer cell and setting up of Data management centre with the help of Pallavan Transport Consultancy Services. An amount of Rs.28.00 lakhs is provided for the modernisation of cell during 1999-2000.

5. Assistance for consumer Education and Protection

The main activities of the scheme are (a) providing financial assistance to Voluntary Consumer Organisations and other consumer disputes Redressal Agencies, (b) involving youth in school/colleges through campaign National Service Scheme etc., (c) advertising campaign through multi media including films, (d) conducting seminars/exhibition / trade fair / book fair / publicity / consumer organising studies, (e) providing campaign publicity assistance to publications of voluntary consumer organisations and other agencies. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000.

6. Establishment of Kerosene retail points

Kerosene is one of the commodities issued in Public Distribution System. This segment requires improvement in Public Distribution System to overcome the difficulty of insufficient storage facility in the existing fair price shops. Hence, it is proposed to establish exclusive kerosene distribution centres which will consist of underground bunk of 15 K.L. capacity and electrically operated dispensing pump. Those kerosene bunks will ensure availability and supply of kerosene on all working days. The unit cost of this bunk is Rs.4.50 lakhs, of which 50% is being offered as subsidy by the Government. During 1997-98, 20 bunks were opened in Chennai city and 10 in five municipalities. During 1998-99, Government sanctioned 300 bunks, of which 117 bunks have been established. For 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.11.27 lakhs is provided for setting up 5 kerosene retail bunks.

II. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited

Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited is a fully State owned undertaking with the objectives to engage in procurement, purchase, storage, processing, movement and distribution and sale of food grains, food stuff and other essential commodities. It is the sole wholesale agent of the State Government for procurement of paddy within the State besides taking delivery of Central Pool allotments of rice, wheat, sugar and palmolein. It also undertakes open market purchase of rice on behalf of the State Government. An amount of Rs.133.25 lakhs was provided for 1998-'99 for the construction of 20 direct purchase centres and 3 godowns. During 1999-2000, a token provision is made for the continuance of the scheme.

Plan Outlay for 1999-2000

The outlay for "Civil Supplies" for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.64.34 lakhs. The Departmentwise outlays are as follows:-

Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
I. Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department	
1. Establishment of Analytical Laboratory	1.04
2. Establishment of Monitoring Cell for Public Distribution System	3.30
3. Strengthening of Price Monitoring Cell	5.72
4. Computerisation of the Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department	28.00
5. Assistance for Consumer Education & Protection	15.00
Total - I	53.06
II. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited	
1. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited	0.01
2. Establishment of Kerosene retail points	11.27
Total - II	11.28
TOTAL - CIVIL SUPPLIES	64.34

Chapter 31

GENERAL EDUCATION

Elementary Education

Additional Enrolment of pupils of age group 6-11 and 11-14 (Outlay Rs.690.87 lakhs)

The policy of the Government is to provide free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14 years. To achieve this Universal enrolment, it is proposed to open new primary schools during the plan period. It is proposed to open 400 Primary Schools during 1999-2000 under Part II, and to upgrade 150 primary schools into middle schools. The outlay provided for both the ongoing and the new schemes is Rs.690.87 lakhs. Further it is proposed to enrol 0.77 lakhs pupil in the age group of 6-11 years and 0.43 lakhs pupil in the age group of 11-14 years additionally during 1999-2000.

Tamil Pandits to Middle Schools (Outlay: Rs.55.75 lakhs)

The policy of the Government is to appoint a Tamil Pandit either as Headmaster or as Tamil Pandit to the Middle Schools, with a view to improve the standard of Tamil teaching. Hence, Tamil Pandit posts were created in 1997-98 and 1998-99. The Budget estimate for 1999-2000 is Rs.55.75 lakhs, which is meant for salary component of the Tamil Pandits.

Creation of Mathematics and Science BT Assistants posts for Middle Schools (Outlay :Rs.71.17 lakhs)

With a view to improve the standard of education, Government have revised and introduced new syllabus and accordingly new text books have also been prescribed. Further the evaluation reports presented to Government have underscored the need for strengthening the Science and Mathematics teaching in Middle Schools. Hence, 100 posts of Mathematics and Science graduates BT Assistants were created in lieu of 100 Secondary Grade Teacher Posts under Part II at a cost of Rs.18.80 lakhs in 1999-2000. The outlay for both ongoing and new schemes is Rs. 71.17 lakhs for 1999-2000.

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) (Outlay: Rs.700.00 lakhs)

The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) aims at Universal enrolment, Universal retention and completion of schooling for a minimum of 5 years with enhanced educational level. It also aims at giving formal schooling to school age children with provision for informal schooling for the overaged, dropout and working children. An effective linkage of early childhood care and education centres and alternative schooling centres with formal school will enable in achieving Universalisation of Primary education by 2000 AD.

This project is implemented with financial assistance of the Central Government and State Government at the rate of 85% and 15% respectively. The Programme is being implemented in Cuddalore, Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai and Dharmapuri Districts. The Project duration is 7 years from 1994-95 involving a total outlay of Rs.124.74 Crores.

In the second phase, this Project has been extended and implemented in three more districts of Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai and Perambalur from 1997-98. The period of implementation of phase II District is from 1997-98 to 2002-2003. Necessary action plan is being formulated. Allotment for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.700.00 lakhs being the State's share is provided in the budget.

Supply of text books to students (Outlay: Rs.1756.26 lakhs)

Free Text books are supplied to pupils studying in Std.I to in all the recognised schools and those who are taking noon meals in Std. VI to VIII in all the recognised schools. The Budget provision for 1999-2000 is Rs.1756.26 lakhs.

Teaching Quality Improvement Fund (Outlay :Rs.150.00 lakhs)

The scheme relates to purchase of chalk pieces, teaching materials and other stationery items to all Panchayat Union/Municipal/Govt. Primary and Middle Schools. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000.

Upgradation of standard of administration as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission (Outlay Rs.586.39 lakhs)

Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission for the improvement of education of girl students. The scheme contemplates provision of facilities like drinking water supply, toilet facilities, issue of cash certificates for completing their primary education without discontinuance etc. A sum of Rs.586.39 lakhs is provided for this scheme under state plan for implementing this scheme in 1999-2000. The amount will be released to the District Collector for the implementation of the scheme.

Supply of Uniform to pupils (Outlay Rs.4650.78 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs.4650.78 lakhs is provided for the free supply of uniform to all students who are covered under C.M's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme.

Direction and Administration**(i). Creation of Management Information Cell (Rs.2.48 lakhs) and Law Cell (Rs.4.23 lakhs) in the Directorate of Elementary Education.**

An outlay of Rs.2.48 lakhs and Rs.4.23 lakhs respectively has been provided for the revenue expenditure connected with purchase of computers for Management Information Cell and appointment of Law officer in the Law Cell in the Directorate of Elementary Education.

(ii). Strengthening of the Directorate of Elementary Education (Outlay Rs.8.35 lakhs)

This scheme relates to creation of one post of Joint Director in the Directorate of Elementary Education during 1998-99, to look after the matters connected with the Panchayat Union/Municipal/Corporation Schools Teachers. A sum of Rs.8.35 lakhs is provided for meeting the salary component of the staff under this head.

(iii). Creation of Audit Wing (Outlay Rs.22.91 lakhs)

This scheme relates to the creation of an Audit Wing to audit the accounts of the Assistant Elementary Educational Officers' Offices. A sum of Rs.22.91 lakhs is provided for this ongoing programme.

SECONDARY EDUCATION**Strengthening of Inspectorates of Schools (Outlay Rs.112.75 lakhs)**

This relates to salary components of the newly created 6 additional Chief Educational Officers' Office at Karur, Perambalur, Thiruvarur, Namakkal, Thiruvallur and Theni Districts with other Inspecting officers and supporting staff. An outlay of Rs.112.75 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

Educational Expenses for higher studies of the top ranks in SSLC/HSC Public Examination of the State Board (Outlay Rs.39.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs.39.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme under Budget Estimate 1999-2000 to meet the educational expenses of first three top rankers in SSLC and HSS examinations at State level and District level for continuing their further studies including professional courses.

Directorate of Government Examinations (Outlay Rs.39.87 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs.39.87 lakhs has been provided for the Directorate of Government Examinations in Budget Estimate 1999-2000. Out of this, a sum of Rs.11.50 lakhs is provided under part II, 1999-2000 for the purchase of furniture for Head Office and Regional Offices.

Improvement facilities for Teaching Science (Outlay: Rs.60.02 lakhs)

Under the scheme of equipping High/Higher Secondary Schools with Science Laboratories, Laboratory Buildings are constructed and Science Equipments are supplied to each High/Higher Secondary Schools. A sum of Rs.60.02 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 for providing Science Equipments to 200 High Schools (Unit cost for High School is Rs.0.30 lakh).

Building (Outlay: Rs.3319.04 lakhs)

The amount of Rs.3319.04 lakhs provided under this head relates to the construction of laboratory building and additional class rooms for Higher Secondary Schools and spillover work for the construction of additional buildings for Government High Schools. This Scheme will be executed by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

Development of Library facilities (Outlay: Rs.50.01 lakhs)

With a view to motivate interest among students towards reading of books and to develop efficiency, the Government in the first phase have decided to supply Library books to the total value of Rs.1.00 crore for 200 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools, allotting library books to the value of Rs.50,000 per school, under the 50:50 matching grant scheme. During the year 1999-2000, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs and the rest of Rs.50.00 lakhs will be collected from the Public as donation for this programme.

Provision of Computers in Higher Secondary Schools (Outlay: Rs.228.97 lakhs)

Government desires that all students passing out of School, should be Computer Literates. A scheme for offering Computer Science based on Curriculam designed by expert, as an elective subject in the IX-X standard in 1,200 Higher Secondary Schools in the State would be introduced in the next academic year. The course will be conducted by reputed Computer Training Firms who will instal the computers in Schools. This Scheme will produce about 48,000 students eligible for employment in Software Industry.

Assistance to aided Higher Secondary Schools (Outlay: Rs.1,459.50 lakhs)

The above provision relates to salary of teachers employed in aided High/Higher Secondary Schools for which additional posts were sanctioned during 1997-98.

Additional enrolment of pupils in the age group 14-16 years (Outlay: Rs.877.25 lakhs):

This scheme relates to the appointment of additional B.T teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools to cope with additional enrolment of pupils under the age group 14-16 in Standard IX and X. The amount provided under this head relates to the salary of the staff proposed to be appointed in the new Government High Schools to be opened during 1999-2000. This amount includes provision for salary for the B.T teachers appointed during 1997-98 and 1998-99 also. During 1999-2000, 80 Middle Schools are proposed to be upgraded under Part II at a cost of Rs.359.04 lakhs. A sum of Rs.17.90 lakhs is also included in this head for replacement of 100 posts of Secondary Grade teachers by appointing B.T Science and Mathes Teachers under Part II.

Plan Posts for Higher Secondary Standards (Outlay: Rs.1049.05 lakhs)

The amount of Rs.1,049.05 lakhs provided under this head for 1999-2000 relates to the salary of P.G teachers appointed in the newly opened/upgraded Government Higher Secondary Schools during 1997-98 and 1998-99. Under Part II, 50 High Schools are proposed to be upgraded into Higher Secondary Schools (Rs.466.70 lakhs) during 1999-2000.

Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education (Outlay: Rs.450.07 lakhs-25% of States'share)

The expenditure relates to the salary of Vocational teachers employed in Government Aided Higher Secondary Schools and the same is being met at the ratio of 3:1 by the Central Government and the State Government respectively. However this scheme is being transferred to Non-Plan Head of Account.

University and Higher Education

Strengthening of the Directorate (Outlay : Rs.8.26 lakhs):

During the financial year 1999-2000, Rs.8.26 lakhs is provided for this scheme, of which Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided in the Part II for the following schemes:—

- (i). Provision of internet facility in the Directorate (Outlay Rs.0.50 lakh)
- (ii). Provision of Xerox Machine to the Directorate (Outlay Rs.1.00 lakh)
- (iii). Computer Training and Upgradation of Computer Centre at the Directorate (Colleges & Offices Outlay Rs.1.50 lakhs).

State Government Higher Education Loan Scholarship (Outlay : Rs.12.00 lakhs)

Consequent on the withdrawal of National Loan Scholarship Scheme by the Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu have introduced a similar scheme from the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000.

Assistance to Universities (Outlay: Rs. 165.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs.165.00 lakhs has been provided under the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 for the Plan Assistance to Universities for their developmental activities. The details are given below:

Name of the University	Financial Assistance for 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)
Madras University	17.00
Annamalai University	10.00
Madurai Kamaraj University	15.00
Bharathiyar University	15.00
Bharathidasan University	13.00
Alagappa University, Karaikudi	10.00
Mother Theresa Women University, Kodaikanal	20.00
Tamil University, Thanjavur	10.00
Manonmaniyam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli	40.00
Law University, Chennai	15.00
Total	165.00

Introduction of Degree-Courses (Job-Oriented Courses) in Government Colleges and Development Schemes (Outlay: Rs.533.16 lakhs)

The scheme of introduction of job-oriented course was introduced in Government Colleges from the year 1988-89 onwards. B.Sc. Computer Science Course was introduced in 35 Government Colleges and M.C.A. was started in 4 Government Colleges. During the year 1999-2000 it is proposed to start B.Sc. Computer Science Course in 10 Government Colleges at a cost of Rs.99.30 lakhs under Part II.

From the years 1988-89 to 1997-98, a number of job oriented and other new courses were started in many of the Government Colleges under Part II Scheme. Staff, both Teaching and Non-Teaching required for handling new courses as per University work-load norms were automatically sanctioned by Government. Government have decided to provide 32 Teaching posts and 18 Non-teaching posts at a total cost of Rs.60.51 lakhs for the year 1999-2000 under Part II.

It is proposed to upgrade the Computer facilities in 20 Government Colleges during 1999-2000 at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs under Part II. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been provided for providing Xerox facilities to 4 Govt. Colleges during 1999-2000 under Part II. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been provided for modern laboratory equipments to 24 Govt. colleges. During the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the purchase of Hostel equipments to the Govt. College Hostels.

Totally an outlay of Rs.533.16 lakhs is provided for these programmes during 1999-2000.

PG Course in Govt.Colleges (Outlay Rs.13.17 lakhs)

During 1997-98, Government have started MCA Course in 3 Govt.Colleges. For the ongoing revenue expenditure, a sum of Rs.13.17 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

Opening of New Women's Colleges in Backward areas (Outlay : Rs.265.29 lakhs)

During the year 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 Government have established women's College in Krishnagiri, Burgur, Ramanathapuram, and Paramakudi respectively. A sum of Rs.225.26 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000 for ongoing expenditure. During the year 1998-99 Government have opened two women Colleges at Nilakottai and Sivagangai under part II. Government have also created 22 teaching posts and 8 Non Teaching post to these Colleges under part II 1999-2000 at a cost of Rs.40.03 lakhs.

Buildings (Outlay: Rs. 328.56 lakhs)

A total sum of Rs.328.56 lakhs is provided in 1999-2000 for the ongoing schemes for construction of buildings/class rooms for the Government Arts and Science colleges.

LEGAL STUDIES (Outlay: Rs.17.69 lakhs)

A total sum of Rs.17.69 lakhs is provided for implementing both the on-going and new schemes. The new schemes are:

(i)Provision of computer accessories system,consultancy and training for Madurai Law College (outlay Rs.1.00 lakh)

(ii). Conduct of Orientation courses,seminors, workshop etc., for the faculty of Law (Rs.1.00 lakh)

Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education (Outlay :Rs.27.01 lakhs)

Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education has been reconstituted in July'96. An outlay of Rs.27.01 lakhs has been provided for the Council's development activities during 1999-2000. This includes a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs provided under Part II 1999-2000 for provision of State Government matching grant for specific schemes proposed by University and approved by the U.G.C.

Scholarships (Outlay: Rs.79.40 lakhs)

The Scheme 'Free Education for girls belonging to poor and middle class families studying in Degree Courses' is being implemented for the girls students studying in under graduate courses in colleges (both Government and Aided), whose parental income does not exceed Rs.25,000 p.a. Under this scheme the eligible girls students are exempted from paying tuition fees alone. During the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.65.00 lakhs is provided.

In order to encourage research scholars, a new scheme has been contemplated from 1998-99 and extended to 1999-2000. For this a sum of Rs.14.40 lakhs has been provided towards stipend, publication and attending the seminars and conferences. Under this scheme 60 scholars will be encouraged for research leading to Ph.D with a stipend of Rs.2,000 p.m. In the first year, about thirty scholars were proposed to be awarded stipend.

Grants to Madras Institute of Development Studies (outlay:Rs.17.44 lakhs)

Govt. provides grants to MIDS and the grant will be 50% of budget deficit of the institute subject to a ceiling of Rs.17.44 lakhs p.a. An equal share amount is also coming from ICSSR, New Delhi. Rs.17.44 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

Special Grants to Colleges of more than 100 years (Outlay: Rs.5.00 lakhs)

The Presidency College, Chennai and the Pachayappa's College, Chennai have completed more than 100 years of service. During the year 1998-99 a scheme was introduced for providing a special grant for those Colleges which have completed more than 100 years of service to the people in the field of education. These colleges are in need of adequate funds for capital nature of expenditure. Hence, it is decided to sanction a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs per college to be placed at the disposal of each college as one time grant. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1999-2000.

Financial Assistance for conducting special coaching class to SC/ST/MBC students in Government Colleges (Outlay: Rs. 1 lakh) and Grants to I.A.S.R.,Chennai. (outlay Rs.3.00 lakhs)

The students studying in Government Colleges, particularly in rural areas belonging to SC/ST/BC/MBC find it difficult to get through the University Exams in English, Maths and Science subjects. Government have decided to give them coaching by way of remedial classes outside class hours and also at week ends in the respective subjects. For this purpose, 10 Government Colleges have been identified for conduct of this coaching classes. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided under part II 1999-2000 for this scheme.

Further, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for preparation of project for strengthening Higher Education in Colleges and Centres for Advanced Studies by the Institute for Advanced Studies and Research, Chennai under Part II 1999-2000.

Financial Assistance to Teaching staff for publication of articles(outlay Rs.4.00 lakhs)

The scheme of assistance to teaching staff in Government Colleges for publication of articles in international journals and publication of journals from the Directorate is provided with an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs under part II. A sum of Rs.2000/= will be provided as grant per publication under this scheme.

Grants to Alumni Associations,University of Madras(outlay Rs.2.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, financial assistance will be provided for strengthening of Alumni Association in University of Madras, which will also function as the nodal Agency for strengthening the Alumni bodies in the other universities. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme under Part II 1999-2000. This amount is included under the head "Assistance to Universities".

Non-Formal and Adult Education

Total Literacy Campaign (outlay Rs 150.00 lakhs):

The total literacy campaign was launched in Tamil Nadu in the year 1990-91. The main objective of the programme is to eradicate illiteracy in the age group of 15-35 years. Funds for this programme is shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 2:1. This scheme is monitored by the District Collectors. TLC has been completed in all 29 Districts. The total number of beneficiaries are 60.26 lakh under TLC.

The total approved cost of literacy project is Rs.57.27 crores, out of which National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) share is Rs.38.18 crores and state share is Rs.19.09 Crores. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 as State share for spillover cost.

Post Literacy Campaign (PLC) (Outlay Rs.1.09 lakhs)

Continuing education is being provided in the post literacy campaign for a period of two years after the completion of the total literacy campaign. In order to enable the neo-literates to use their newly acquired literacy skills, necessary linkage with various development schemes will be effected at the block level. Post literacy centres are manned by volunteers of the local areas. The Post Literacy Campaign has already been completed in 21 Districts and is in progress in 4 District. During 1999-2000, the PLC will be implemented in other 4 District. So far 37.48 lakh neo-literates were benefited. The total approved cost of Post Literacy Project is Rs.22.93 crores, out of which the NLMA share is Rs.15.25 crores and that of State is Rs.6.05 crores. An amount of Rs.1.09 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate as State share. Nearly 10.34 lakh neo-literates will be benefited during this year.

Non Formal Education schemes for the benefit of drop-outs and non-starters (Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared between the State and Centre-Full Cost Rs.49.14 lakhs and State's share Rs.24.57 lakhs)

Apart from implementing the Educated Volunteer Service scheme for the non-starters and drop-outs, a special scheme of Non Formal Education for children in the child labour predominant areas and city slums is implemented in the State. Under this scheme, seven projects are being implemented in the following areas. Viz., 1. Sathur, 2. Sivakasi, 3. Vembakottai, 4. Kovilpatty, 5. Gudiyatham, 6. Tirupattur, and 7. Chennai slums. A project under this scheme consists of 100 centres each with an in-take of 25 learners per centre. The enrolment in these projects is 17818 (Boys 6877 and girls 10941). This project has been completed in 1998. The scheme will be extended to other district also.

The expenditure for the projects is being shared between the State and the Centre. An amount of Rs.49.14 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 of which the State Government share is Rs.24.57 lakhs.

Non Formal Education - School Stage (Outlay Rs.59.14 lakhs):

Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.59.14 lakhs is provided for imparting Non Formal Education to the drop-outs and non-starters (6-14 age group) exclusively for SC girls only. This scheme is being implemented in six districts namely Kancheepuram, Tiruvallore, Salem, Erode, Thiruvavur and Dindigul. During 1999-2000, 10 projects will be implemented at a cost of Rs.52.00 lakhs under part II for the benefit of 25000 drop-out children. Further an amount of Rs.7.14 lakhs is provided for ongoing scheme

Other Expenditure (Outlay Rs.204.03 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs.204.03 lakhs is provided for Prorata Establishment Machinery and equipments charges for 1999-2000.

Language Development

An amount of Rs.175.58 lakhs has been provided for the development of Tamil Language in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000. The Part II 1999-2000 schemes account for Rs.16.10 lakhs. The details of major schemes are discussed below:

Directorate of Tamil Development (outlay Rs.25.30 lakhs)

The expenditure provided under this head relates to payment of salary of the staff and for meeting the contingencies charges. The establishment charges of Directorate of Etymological Project is also met under this head. A sum of Rs.6.10 lakhs is provided under this head under Part II for award of prizes to three members who have passed I.A.S. Exams in Tamil (Rs. 1.10 lakhs); prize scheme for news papers and journals for promotion of Tamil language (Rs. 2.00 lakhs); Provision of furniture (Rs. 2.00 lakhs); and grants to TNITIE for preparation and publication of news letters, journals and Dictionaries (Rs.2.00 lakhs). A total sum of Rs.25.30 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

Financial assistance for publication of best translation works (outlay Rs.5.00 lakhs)

This scheme was started during 1996-97. This scheme envisages translation of Tamil literature /works into other languages and vice versa. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

Endowment for Chair for Tamil Studies in Indian and Foreign Universities (outlay Rs.10.01 lakhs)

An amount of Rs.10.01 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000 for establishment of Tamil Chair in the State of Orissa, sanctioned under Part II.

Grants, Prizes etc., for Tamil Development (outlay Rs.135.25 lakhs)

A sum of Rs.135.25 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for this purpose. The major schemes are as follows.

- (i). Institution of Tamil Chairs in other States
- (ii). Financial assistance for publication of best books for Tamil development to authors (Outlay Rs.5.00 lakhs)
- (iii). Award of prizes for Tamil books
- (iv). Paventhar Bharathidasan Award
- (v). Thiru Vi. Kalayana Sundaranar Award
- (vi). Grants to institutions for promotion of Tamil

language and literature (vii). Thiruvalluvar Award (viii). Bharathiyar Award (ix). Financial assistance for publication of Rare Tamil Books (x). Preparation of New Encyclopaedia in Tamil (xi) Printing and Distribution of guides for those who write I.A.S., Examination in Tamil.

Special Component Plan

Special Component Plan for SC/ST students for supply of Text Books (Outlay Rs.775.00 lakhs)

This scheme relates to the supply of Text Books to SC/ST students of primary and middle schools. The beneficiaries are about 13 lakhs and the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 is Rs.775.00 lakhs.

Supply of Uniforms (Outlay Rs.1020.91 lakhs)

This scheme relates to supply of uniforms to SC/ST students. In the Budget Estimate 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.1020.91 lakhs is provided for implementing this scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (100%)

(1) Setting up of District Institute of Education and Training in Tamil Nadu (Outlay Rs.883.41 lakhs)

The aim and objectives of the DIET are : i) to improve the quality of primary education in the State through inservice training to the primary teachers; ii) to impart pre-service teacher training programme leading to Diploma in Teacher Education at the rate of 50 students per year (25 boys and 25 girls). 21 DIETs have been started in Tamil Nadu in 3 phases. It is proposed to start 2 more DIETs in the newly formed Districts of Nagapattinam and Villupuram Districts. A sum of Rs.993.45 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

(2) Establishment of Shramik Vidya Peeth (Outlay Rs. 51.55 lakhs)

An amount of Rs.51.55 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for Shramik Vidya Peeth, Chennai.

(3) National Adult Education Programme (Outlay Rs. 176.51 lakhs)

An amount of Rs.176.51 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1999-2000 towards Centre Share. The details of the Scheme are furnished under 'Non-Formal and Adult Education' Programme.

(4) Other Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The other centrally sponsored schemes are "Educational T.V.Programme" (token provision), "Improvement of science education in High/Higher Secondary Schools" (token provision), "Environmental orientation to school education" (token provision) "Encouragement to Sanskrit education in Secondary Education" (Rs.0.75 lakhs), "Assistance to eminent Sanskrit scholars in indigent circumstances" (token provision), "Youth parliament competition in High/Higher Secondary Schools" (Rs.0.01 lakhs) and "Operation Black Board Scheme" (token outlay), "Supply of 2-in-1 to primary and upper primary schools" (token outlay), "Improvement of Science Education in Higher Elementary Schools" (token outlay), and "Computer Education Project" Rs. 0.03 lakhs outlay) and "Integrated Education for the handicapped children in rural areas (Outlay Rs.0.01 lakhs), Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 level(outlay Rs.9.00 lakhs) and Vocationalisation at Higher Secondary level (Rs. 0.02 lakhs).

Plan outlay for 1999-2000:

An outlay of Rs.20335.90 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. The sub headwise outlays are listed below:

Sl. No.	Sub head	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Elementary Education (Including Primary Education and DPEP).	8730.12
2.	Secondary Education	7702.07
3.	University and Higher Education	1485.98
4.	Non Formal and Adult Education	446.22
5.	Tamil Language Development	175.58
6.	Special Component Plan	1795.91
7.	Hill Area Development Programme	0.01
8.	Western Ghat Development Programme	0.01
TOTAL : GENERAL EDUCATION		20335.90

Chapter 32

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

For the development of Technical Education, a sum of Rs.2797.82 lakhs has been provided by the Government for the year 1999-2000. The break-up details are as follows:

Department	B.E for the year 1999-2000 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Department of Technical Education	2706.52
2. Assistance to Anna University, Chennai.	91.30
Total	2797.82

Details for the development programmes are as follows: Direction and Administration (Outlay Rs.2.00 lakhs):

The Curriculum Development Centre has been set up in the Directorate of Technical Education for preparation as well as updating the curricula and syllabi for various courses offered in the technical institutions, especially at the Diploma, Post Diploma and Certificate levels. Besides this, the Centre is in charge of preparation and publication of text books and laboratory manuals and in designing and fabrication of teaching aids as may be needed to improve teaching methods. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for providing facilities in terms of equipments to the Curriculum Development Centre of the Directorate.

Training and Faculty Improvement(Outlay Rs.3.30 lakhs):

Due to technological advancement, it has become necessary to update the curricula and syllabi at various levels. For effective teaching of new subjects, courses, and updated syllabi, the teachers are to be trained suitably. Teachers are deputed every year to doctoral programmes to institutions of higher learning in India. Teachers are also deputed to pursue higher studies, undergo TTTI Training Programmes, Industrial Training Programmes etc., and attend seminars, symposia and conferences organised by the various technical institutions in the country. An outlay of Rs.3.30 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

Polytechnics (Rs.305.29 lakhs) :

There are 21 Government Polytechnics, 35 Government Aided Polytechnics and 143 Self-financing Polytechnics in the State imparting instructions in various Diploma courses. The total intake capacity of these institutions is 29,346 seats.

Out of an outlay of Rs.305.29 lakhs provided for 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.301.61 lakhs is for construction of buildings for Govt. Polytechnics. The balance amount of Rs. 3.68 lakhs is the State Government's share of recurring expenditure to be incurred towards conducting the one and a half year Post Diploma Course in Computer Application which is a joint endeavour between the State Government and the Govt.of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Engineering / Technical Colleges and Institutions (Outlay Rs. 725.91 lakhs) :

There are at present 7 Government Engineering Colleges (including Regional Engineering College, Trichy), 3 Government Aided Engineering Colleges and 104 Self-financing Engineering Colleges in the State with a total intake capacity of about 22873 seats. The facilities in Government and Government Aided Engineering Colleges are proposed to be consolidated and strengthened by way of providing additional staff, equipment and machinery, buildings, furniture and library books. An outlay of Rs.277.36 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

The above provision is also meant for schemes sanctioned for the year 1999-2000 under Part II for implementation of the following new schemes.

S.No	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Establishment of Electrical Engineering Laboratory at Thanthai Periyar Government Institute of Technology, Vellore.	12.65
2.	Purchase of Computers for all Government Engineering Colleges.	70.00
Total		82.65

An amount of Rs.5.80 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000 for the purchase of library books to all Government Colleges except Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. Further an outlay of Rs.442.75 lakhs is provided to PWD for the construction of buildings, which include the Part II allocation of Rs.25.72 lakhs.

Totally, a sum of Rs.725.91 lakhs has been provided by the Government for the developmental activities of the Government Engineering Colleges in the state for the year 1999-2000.

Grants to Anna University (Outlay Rs.91.30 lakhs):

Details of the Schemes and grants approved for ongoing schemes and the funds approved towards the assistance for developmental activities under Part-II 1999-2000 are furnished below:

	Grants for 1999-2000 (Rs. in Lakhs).
A. Ongoing Grant	32.30
B. Part II Grant	
i) Provision of Computer Aided Architectural Design- School of Architecture and Planning	7.00
ii) Application of Lasers for material Science & Medical Physics - Dept.of Physics	4.00
iii) Provision of Solar Energy operated Milk Refrigeration System in Rural Areas	4.00
iv) Production of cubical Zirconia Crystal for Gemology and Electronic Applications at Crystal Growth Centre	6.00
v) Lan Networking for computerised Library Management and Training for library staff- Anna University Main Library	5.00
vi) Provision of Inter-net Server and Phase II of Campus work at Ramanujam Computing Centre	8.00
vii) Setting up of developmental facilities for adhesives and rubber solutions for un-organised work force in Tamil Nadu	5.00
viii) Purchase of Books and Journals - University Library	8.00
ix) Modernisation of control and instrumentation laboratory at School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering	5.00
x) Improvement of Fish cart at Department of Chemical and Mechanical Engg.	2.00
xi) Provision of Studio Augmentation- School of Architecture and Planning	5.00
Total	91.30

Development of Technical Education in Tamil Nadu with the Assistance of World Bank (Outlay Rs.1670.02 lakhs):

The World Bank Assisted Second Technician Education Project in Tamil Nadu aims to upgrade 21 Government Polytechnics and 31 Government Aided Polytechnics at a cost of Rs.95 Crores from January 92 to June 99 through three dimensional approaches of (i) Capacity Expansion, (ii) Quality Improvement and (iii) Efficiency Improvement.

38 New Diploma Courses and 11 New Post Diploma Courses have been introduced so far in the emerging areas of technologies in the Project Polytechnics, paving way for 1045 additional students intake in Diploma Courses and 220 additional intake in Post Diploma courses. The progress under World Bank Scheme is as follows:

(a) Under Quality Improvement Programme, 2500 teaching staff members have been trained in their fields of specialisations through local training and industrial training. Further, 12 teaching staff members and 2 executive staff members have been trained in foreign countries.

(b) Continuing Education Centres have been established in all the 52 Polytechnics and need based programme / courses in emerging areas of technology to benefit persons belonging to industry and community. So far, 9000 participants were benefitted through this programme in the emerging areas.

(c) The Academic Autonomy and Multipoint Entry and Credit system have been introduced in 10 selected Project Polytechnics.

(d) So far 15 Women Hostels, 63 Faculty Houses and 45 Staff Quarters have been constructed in Government Polytechnics.

(e) In Government Aided Polytechnics, construction of 20 institutional buildings and 10 women hostels have been completed.

(f) The Computer facilities have to be modernized and strengthened in all Polytechnics and the Lab. facilities are being modernized and upgraded for about 170 Diploma Courses and Post Diploma Courses.

(g) The State Project Implementation Unit has been fully established. All 43 Men Polytechnics have been converted into Co-education Polytechnics to facilitate increased admission of women students.

(h) The basic construction work at Government Polytechnic, Udthagamandalam is over. The work in respect of construction of Computer Centre at Dr.Dharmambal Government Polytechnic for Women, Tharamani, Chennai is to commence shortly.

During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.1670.02 lakhs have been provided. Apart from this, a sum of Rs.301.61 lakhs is provided under sub-head 'polytechnics'. Thus, a sum of Rs.1971.63 lakhs is provided for World Bank Aided Technician Education Project for spill over works.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Development of Post-Graduate Courses and Research Work in the Government Engineering Colleges (100% Share) :

Under the Scheme, Government of India is bearing the entire expenditure for the conduct of Post-Graduate courses in Government Engineering Colleges. However, initially, the Government have to bear the expenses in conducting the courses and later on reimburse the same from Government of India. The candidates who have passed the GATE examination are eligible for the Post Graduate Courses and to avail Scholarships and Stipends.

A sum of Rs.19.90 lakhs is provided under this head for 1999-2000 for the Post Graduate Courses offered at Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. The provision is meant for scholarships and stipends, cost of library books, purchase of equipments etc. and salary to the teaching staff appointed for the Post Graduate Courses.

2. Joint Programme for Training in Computer Science and Technology (50 : 50 Share) :

The Government of India have selected the following two institutions for conduct of one and a half year Post Diploma Course in Computer Applications with an intake of 30 students:

1. Central Polytechnic, Chennai.
2. Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.

The above scheme is a joint endeavour of the State Government and the Government of India under the following sharing pattern:

- a. The entire non-recurring expenditure will be met by Government of India.
- b. The State Government have to bear 50% of the recurring expenditure for the first five years and thereafter 100% of the recurring expenditure will be met by the State Government.

A sum of Rs.7.35 lakhs (full cost) has been provided for the year 1999-2000 for the above scheme for payment of salaries to the staff.

Chapter 33

ART AND CULTURE

I. Directorate of Art and Culture

I Direction and Administration: (Outlay Rs.24.94 lakhs)

Under Direction and Administration, a sum of Rs.24.94 lakhs is provided under Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for meeting expenses connected with salary of staff of the Directorate and 6 Regional Cultural Centres.

II. Fine Arts Education (Outlay Rs.198.17 lakhs):

(a) Development of Govt.College of Arts and Crafts, Chennai (Outlay Rs.30.78 lakhs)

With a view to strengthening the Govt. Colleges of Arts and Crafts, Chennai and Kumbakonam, it is proposed to introduce the following new schemes during 1999-2000.

(i) Creation of lecturer posts for Master of Fine Arts in Ceramic, Textile Design and Painting.(ii) Purchase of equipments for computers and library books,(iii)Payment of remuneration to visiting professors,(iv). Strengthening of Administration and conduct of open Art Exhibition at Kumbakonam college of Arts and Crafts.

All these schemes are new schemes costing Rs. 8.40 lakhs. Besides, a sum of Rs.22.38 lakhs is provided under Part I for development of Arts and Crafts Colleges. Thus, a sum of Rs.30.78 lakhs is provided for the year 1999-2000.

(b) Development Schemes in Music Colleges and Training Centres - (Outlay Rs.37.68 lakhs)

Under this head, the Music Colleges located in Tamil Nadu are provided with funds for development of Music, apart from developing the training centres. For the Govt.Music College, Chennai, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs and Rs.1.30 lakhs is provided under Part II for purchase of Musical Instruments and strengthening of administration in Music colleges. Rest of the amount will be utilised for meeting the salary component of the staff of 3 Music Colleges in Tamil Nadu (Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai).

(c) Buildings (Outlay Rs.13.41 lakhs)

An amount of Rs.13.41 lakhs is provided for Building works.

(d) Development of Govt.College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram (Outlay Rs.6.95 lakhs)

A sum of Rs.6.95 lakhs is provided for payment of salaries and wages of the workers.

(e) Establishment of District Music Schools (Outlay Rs.91.13 lakhs):

Under this head, a sum of Rs.15.75 lakhs is provided for opening of music school in 2 districts under Part II 1999-2000. The rest of the outlay will be utilised for meeting the salary component of the music schools.

(f) Thiruvaiyaru Music College (Outlay Rs.18.22 lakhs)

A sum of Rs.18.22 lakhs is provided under the revenue head for meeting the recurring expenditure like staff salary, contingencies for maintenance of the college during 1999-2000.

Thus, for 'Fine Arts and Education' a sum of Rs.198.17 lakhs is provided for the year 1999-2000.

III. Promotion of Art and Culture (Outlay Rs.131.04 lakhs):

The major schemes implemented under this head are provision of grants to Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Mandram and Oviya Nunkalai Kuzhu (Rs.52.00 lakhs). The Iyal Isai Nataka Manram confers the title "Kalaimamani" on eminent artists, playwrights, musicians etc. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is also provided for organizing Folk Arts Festival by Iyal Isai Nataka Manram. The allocation meant for Oviya Nunkalai Kuzhu is utilised for rendering financial assistance for conduct of exhibitions by private parties; conduct of audio visual exhibition; to print pictures on post card and to print and publish the book " Fine Arts." This apart, a sum of Rs.38.63 lakhs is provided for grant to Jawahar Bala Bhavan as annual grant which include a sum of Rs.13.15 lakhs provided under Part II.

The other ongoing schemes implemented under this head include "conduct of cultural activities", "Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troops" delegations etc., by Iyal Isai Nataka Manram, Scheme relating to Establishment of District Art Galleries, encouragement to new artists in schools, panorama of Tamil Culture, conduct of annual art exhibitions at College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram etc. are also included in the plan.

Thus a total sum of Rs.131.04 lakhs is provided for the Directorate of Art and Culture for promotion of Art and Culture.

IV. Archaeology and Archaeological Survey (Outlay Rs. 46.30 lakhs):

A total outlay of Rs.46.30 lakhs is provided for Archaeology and Archaeological Survey for the year 1999-2000. The details of the schemes are as follows:

(i) Repairs, Renovation and maintenance of monuments etc., and excavation of archaeological sites (Outlay Rs.18.45 lakhs):

Under this scheme, establishment charges are provided for the staff appointed for the Museum at Poompuhar and Thanjavur Palace building. A sum of Rs.8.95 lakhs is included for the on-going schemes for the payment of salary. Under Part II, a sum of Rs.9.50 lakhs is provided for the excavation works and for expenses connected with celebration of World Heritage and Conservation week and for conducting seminar.

(ii) Strengthening of Archaeological Department (Outlay Rs.27.85 lakhs):

The Department Press publishes various publications and unpublished books of Government Oriental Manuscript Library. An outlay of Rs.27.85 lakhs has been provided for the pay and allowances of staff of the above departmental press. The Budget provision includes the new schemes sanctioned for 1999-2000 viz., Purchase of Chemicals to departmental Lab., Preparation of District archaeological guide books, purchase of furniture and publication of standard desertation works of research scholars.

V. Archives (Outlay Rs.80.66 lakhs):

An outlay of Rs.80.66 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for Archives. The details are as follows:

(a) Ongoing Programmes (Outlay Rs.62.16 lakhs):

(i) Regional Record Centres (Outlay Rs. 9.54 lakhs):

Based on the Central Policy and the Archival policy resolution, District Record Centres are opened for each district with a view to preserve the valuable records at Regional level pertaining to all offices in the district by scientific methods. So far, five District Record Centres have been opened viz., one each at Madurai, Cuddalore, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. An amount of Rs.9.54 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

(ii) Preparation of Guide to Records (Centrally Sponsored scheme shared between the State and Centre) (State share Rs. 3.85 lakhs):

At present, the Guide to the District records and source materials for research works on materials preserved in Archives is being prepared. The Government have sanctioned Rs.3.85 lakhs towards establishment charges for the year 1999-2000 the State share.

(iii) Photo Archives (Rs. 0.75 lakhs) :

The Government in 1997 started a Photo Archives, wherein Photographs, sound recordings, films etc., were collected and stored. Photographs are collected from various sources i.e. from books, high dignitaries, journalists, institutions etc. The amount will be utilised for purchase of audio, video and electronic equipments. The outlay of Rs.0.75 lakh is provided for 1999-2000 for ongoing scheme.

(iv) Tamil Nadu Archives (Outlay Rs. 48.02 lakhs):

An outlay of Rs.48.02 lakhs is provided for the ongoing schemes of Tamil Nadu Archives.

(b) New Schemes for 1999-2000 (outlay Rs. 18.50 lakhs) :

The following new schemes are contemplated for 1999-2000.

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided under Part II for undertaking rewiring and repainting of stack room under Non-Plan.

Further, a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is provided under Part II for purchase of panel boards for conducting photo exhibitions. Apart from this, a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is also provided for reprinting of Rare Publications in Tamil Nadu Archives.

VI. Public Libraries(Outlay Rs.45.62 lakhs):

An outlay of Rs.45.62 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. The details of the schemes are as follows:

(i) Grants to Local Library Authorities for opening of New Libraries (outlay Rs. 19.23 lakhs):

A token outlay is provided for on-going scheme. Under part II, 1999-2000, Computerisation of Dist. Central Library at Trichy, Salem and Tirunelveli will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. Opening of 10 new branch libraries in rural areas at a cost of Rs. 4.22 lakhs is also envisaged under Part II.

(ii) Grants to Connemara Public Library (Outlay Rs.11.99 lakhs):

The outlay relates to the grants for purchase of books and periodicals and other schemes to Connemara Public Library. Costly books are purchased from this grant amount for Public use. A sum of Rs.1.08 lakhs is provided for setting up of Micro filming unit under Part II, 1999-2000.

(iii) Improvement of Local Library Authorities (Outlay Rs. 8.78 lakhs) :

It relates to staff cost of newly bifurcated districts (i.e) Ramanathapuram, Tiruvannamalai, Thuthukudi, Nagapattinam and Villupuram District. The Budget Estimate for this scheme in the year 1999-2000 is Rs.8.78 lakhs.

(iv) Assistance to Weaker LLAs for the purchase of Books (outlay Rs. 0.01 lakh):

Apart from this a token outlay is provided for extending financial assistance to weaker LLAs for purchase of library books.

(v) Government Oriental Manuscript Library (Outlay Rs. 5.61 lakhs):

An outlay of Rs.5.61 lakhs has been provided to meet establishment charges of the Government Oriental Manuscript Library. The New Schemes contemplated during 1999-2000 is publication of unpublished Manuscripts.

VII. Museums (Outlay Rs.62.96 lakhs):

An outlay of Rs.62.96 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for both ongoing and new schemes. A sum of Rs.32.46 lakhs is provided for new schemes. The schemes are as follows:

(i) New Schemes:

The following are the new schemes contemplated for implementation during 1999-2000 at a cost of Rs.32.46 lakhs.(i) Purchase of new books (Rs. 1.50 lakhs), (ii) Reprinting of old Museum's publications

which are out of stock (Rs. 5.50 lakhs), (iii) Provision of fax, E-Mail, Internet (Rs. 2.50 lakhs), (iv) repairs to Museum Theatre (outlay (Rs. 5.50 lakhs), (v) provision of one 5 KV generator for Govt. Museum, Pudukottai (Rs. 0.50 lakh). (vi) improvement to storage room of bronze idols (Rs. 5.50 lakhs), (vii) upgradation of 2 posts of Asst. Directors as Dy. Directors (Rs. 0.68 lakhs), (viii) Upgradation of 2 SG posts of Curators into Asst. Directors (Rs. 0.50 lakh), (ix) creation of one post of DTP operator (Rs. 1 lakh), (x) printing of the book "Periyar Mavatta Koilgal" (Rs. 0.50 lakh), (xi) provision of 10 number of vacume cleaners (Rs. 1 lakh), (xii) provision of 3 air-conditioners for Chennai Chemical and Research lab. (Rs. 2 lakhs) and (xiii) construction of icon safety and display centre at Salem (Rs. 7.28 lakhs under Non-Plan)

VIII Gazetteer Unit (Outlay Rs.26.09 lakhs):

Being governed by Central policy, the aim of District Gazetteers is to focus the history, physical features, social, political and economic life of the people besides highlighting the full fledged developmental activities of Government in diverse fields and also to serve as an encyclopaedia of the district to the researchers and administrators as well. After reorganisation in 1974, the Gazetteers project was merged with Tamil Nadu Archives and the preparation of post independence gazetteers is being continued under the guidance of the gazetteer monitoring committee specially constituted by the Government. A time schedule has been fixed by Government at the rate of 1 1/2 years per gazetteer by cyclic system. The Government have framed a comprehensive scheme to streamline the project. The Gazetteers are prepared in English following Govt. of India's guidelines as it is used all over India and by foreign scholars and simultaneously translated into Tamil also as per the policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Kanniyakumari, the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri District Gazetteers have been recently published. The Kancheepuram District Gazetteer and Tiruchirappalli District Gazetteer are under print. The Tirunelveli District Gazetteer is nearing finalisation. Following this, the District Gazetteers for the Tuticorin, Erode, and Virudhunagar Districts are being prepared. The Gazetteers for the bifurcated and newly formed districts are also to be taken up in due course. Translation of Kanniyakumari and Nilgiris District Gazetteers has been completed.

For the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.26.09 lakhs has been provided for meeting establishment charges of this project to take special care of sufficient printover by pre-publication estimates and make them available to College Library and Public Libraries.

Plan Outlay for 1999-2000 :

An outlay of Rs.615.78 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for 'Art and Culture' Sector. The sub-headwise financial outlay details are listed below:

Sub-head	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Direction and Administration	24.94
2. Fine Arts and Education	198.17
3. Promotion of Art & Culture	131.04
4. Archaeology and Archeological Survey	46.30
5. Archives	80.66
6. Public Libraries	45.62
7. Museums	62.96
8. Gazetteers and statistical Memoirs	26.09
Total Art & Culture	615.78

Chapter 34

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

An outlay of Rs.1106.32 lakhs has been provided under Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for the Head of Development 'Sports and Youth Services'. The programmes are as follows:

1. Youth Welfare Programmes for Students(outlay Rs.186.47 lakhs):

The programme aims at involvement of students in Universities, colleges, and schools in social service activities with the major objectives of developing the overall personality of the students and harnessing their potential in Nation building activities. The schemes implemented under this programme are (i) N.S.S. in Higher Secondary Schools, a centrally sponsored scheme shared between the Centre and the State. The state share is of Rs.87.47 lakhs (Full cost Rs.174.94 lakhs) is provided in the Budget for 1999-2000. (ii) National Service Scheme in Universities and Colleges another Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared between the State Centre, the state share being Rs.99.00 lakhs (Full Cost Rs.198.00 lakhs). The total State Share under this head will be Rs.186.47 lakhs for 1999-2000.

2. Sports and Games(outlay Rs.919.61 lakhs):

In order to identify talents at an early age, the Government have sanctioned grant to Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu for identifying and developing the talented youth in the State. An outlay of Rs.913.10 lakhs has been provided under Budget Estimate 1999-2000 as grant to Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu. Further, assistance is made available to Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu towards the establishment of Sports Project Development Area Centre, a centrally sponsored scheme shared between the Centre and State. Pending finalisation of the scheme, a token outlay is provided in the Budget. Government have decided in principle to construct sports stadium in all District Headquarters. At present, there are stadia in 15 Districts Headquarters. Construction of stadia is in progress in Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram. The sports stadia in the remaining 12 districts will be constructed in a phased manner. The major activities undertaken by the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu are listed below.

(i) Sports Schools and Sports Hostels:

In order to provide a thrust on sports among school students, the Government of Tamil Nadu have started 3 sports schools and 4 sports hostels, of which one school and one hostel is meant exclusively for girls. The present total student strength of these schools and hostels is 710.

(ii) National championship for school boys and girls:

School Games Federation of India is conducting 'National Meets' in 12 disciplines of sports and games. The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu prepares the students for the participation of Tamil Nadu contingents in the above national level meets, every year.

In addition, a sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs is budgetted for 1999-2000 for providing assistance for conducting Sports competition by Director of School Education.

(iii) New Schemes of 1999-2000:

The new schemes contemplated for 1999-2000 are as follows:

1. Development of play fields(outlay Rs.16.00 lakhs).
2. Coaching camp and follow-up Training for Boys and girls below 14 years (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

3. Coaching camp to medal winners of State Games (Rs.2.70 lakhs).
4. Coaching camp to medal winners in Inter University. Tournaments (Rs.2.70 lakhs).
5. Establishment of Sports Development Centres in 7 Colleges (Rs.7.70 lakhs).

Archives (outlay Rs.0.24 lakh)

Under this head, an amount of Rs.0.24 lakh is provided for Organizing, cataloguing and indexing of sports data.

Plan Outlay for 1999-2000

An outlay of Rs.1106.32 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. The scheme wise outlays are listed below:

Schemes	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Youth Welfare Programmes for Students	186.47
2. Sports and Games	919.61
3. Archives	0.24
TOTAL	1106.32

Chapter 35

MEDICAL

I. MEDICAL EDUCATION

Presently, there are 10 Government Medical colleges, two private medical colleges, one Dental College, eight private dental colleges, two Physio therapy Colleges and one College of Nursing in the State. 36 Government Hospitals (Medical College Hospital and other attached hospitals) including four Government Peripheral Hospitals with a total of 18,126 beds are functioning under the Directorate. The plan outlay for 1999-2000 is Rs.530.20 lakhs comprising Rs. 207.82 lakhs for ongoing schemes, Rs.233.83 lakhs for new schemes for the Directorate of Medical Education and Rs. 88.55 lakhs for new schemes relating to Chennai Medical College.

1.Improvements to Teaching Hospitals and Medical Colleges

The outlay for these schemes for 1999-2000 is Rs.346.92 lakhs towards staff salaries, purchase and maintenance of equipments etc. This includes new schemes to the tune of Rs.136.60 lakhs and Rs.60.55 lakhs for the Directorate of Medical Education and Chennai Medical College respectively. The new schemes that have been sanctioned for Directorate of Medical Education include provision of staff for trauma ward in 4 hospitals at K.K. Nagar, Neelangarai, Royapettah, and ICH, Egmore, strengthening of immunology department at Stanley Medical College, Chennai, provision of incinerators to Govt. Rajaji hospital, Madurai and Govt. hospital for Thorasic medicine, Tambaram, Chennai, provision of bus to Tuticorin medical college, strengthening of Nephrology dept., at Coimbatore Medical College hospital, Coimbatore, strengthening of surgical gastro enterology dept. at Govt. Rajaji hospital, Madurai and Govt. peripheral hospital, Anna nagar, provision of staff to 32 bedded ophthalmic ward at Coimbatore Medical College hospital, provision of three computers, improvement to X-ray department and Cancer department in Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, creation of 2 posts of Nursing Tutor grade-I, provision of equipments to Govt. Ophthalmic hospital, Chennai, provision of staff to Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Chennai and establishment of skin bank in Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Chennai. Chennai Medical College, a pioneer medical institution, has been made as Deemed University recently. The amount of Rs. 60.55 lakhs provided under new schemes includes computerisation and automation, provision of equipments to ENT department and Nephrology department at Government General Hospital, Chennai and improvements to Deemed University and Research Institute at Chennai.

2. King Institute, Guindy

The King Institute is manufacturing human vaccines and sera with allied teaching and research in the field of Microbiology and Immunology. The King Institute has been converted as registered society with the purpose of providing autonomy and improving its productivity. An amount of Rs.33.84 lakhs is provided for this Institute for 1999-2000. This includes an amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs sanctioned for starting the manufacture of BCG vaccine under new scheme.

3.Cancer Control Programme

Facilities for cancer treatment are available in 6 teaching hospitals. PAP SMEAR test facilities are available in 10 teaching hospitals in the State. The District Pilot Project with Central assistance of Rs.15.00 lakhs each is carried out at Madurai and Coimbatore Districts. An outlay of Rs.0.55 lakh is provided for 1999-2000.

4. Implementation of Ilam Kulanthaigal Iruthaiya Sigichai Thittam

The scheme was started in 1993 at the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Chennai with the aim to offer surgery for heart diseases in newborn, infants and children of less than 12 years at free of cost.

Equipments and operation theatres were provided under World Bank Aided Project - IPPV and Japan Grant. During 1993-98, around 1,500 surgeries have been conducted with 93% survival rate. An amount of Rs.38.06 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

5. Other ongoing Schemes

The other ongoing Schemes are:— Reorientation of Medical Education (Rs.11.13 lakhs), concessions to the rank holders admitted in the Professional Courses (Rs. 14.18 lakhs), Buildings (Rs.80.44 lakhs) and Head Quarters staff (Rs.5.08 lakhs).

II. MEDICAL AND RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Medical and Rural Health Services Department is incharge of the District, Taluk Hospitals, Non-Taluk Hospitals and Government Dispensaries in this State. They provide curative services including higher referral services and co-ordinate Family Welfare, Maternity and Child Health, T.B., control of Blindness, Cancer and other Health Programmes. Additional facilities like increase of beds, provision of Micro Auto Analyzers for improvement of Laboratory, conversion of fire wood kitchen to gas kitchen, establishment of I.C.C. Units, extension of Accident and Emergency Services, construction of Mortuary block with cold storage facilities, provision of Computer, upgradation of Primary Health Centres to Government Hospitals, creation of posts of Nurses and Radiographers, construction of OP Block, X-ray Block, Administrative Block etc., have been newly sanctioned to various District, Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals. During the year 1998-99, 922 beds have been additionally sanctioned in District, Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals. The plan outlay for the Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.3875.43 lakhs.

1. Improvement to District Headquarters Hospitals

At present, 26 District Headquarters Hospitals are functioning in Tamil Nadu. The 3 Headquarters Hospitals functioning with 500 beds and above at present are Vellore (541), Erode (581), and Pudukkottai (513). The increase of bed strength is done depending on the need and the availability of financial resources of the Government. For 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.222.31 lakhs has been approved which includes Rs.159.06 lakhs for new Schemes. The new schemes that have been approved for the improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals include provision of cold storage facility to the existing Mortuary Block at Perambalur Hospital, provision of staff car to JDHS Kumbakonam, creation of 11 posts of Chief X-ray Technician, 50 posts of Nursing Superintendent Gr-III, 20 posts of Nursing Superintendent Gr-II, 16 posts of Nursing superintendent Gr-I, 8 posts of Medical Store Officer, 21 posts of Lab. Technician Gr-I, 30 posts of Statistical Assistant and 1 post of System Analyst *cum* Programmer by surrendering posts of equal monetary value.

2. Improvement to Taluk Headquarters and Non-Taluk Hospitals

There are 160 Taluk Hospitals and 67 Non-Taluk Hospitals in the State. At present 33 Taluk Hospitals are functioning with more than 100 beds. It has been decided in principle to upgrade Taluk Hospitals by providing all the facilities and also to upgrade those hospitals which are having bed strength of less than 100. For the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs.362.18 lakhs and Rs.29.51 lakhs is provided for the functioning of the Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals respectively. The outlay for Taluk Hospitals include Rs.37.41 lakhs under new schemes. The new schemes that have been approved for the improvements to Taluk Hospitals include conversion of ordinary kitchen to Gas kitchen in 40 hospitals, extension of Accident and Emergency services with 10 bedded ward in 2 Hospitals at Kangeyam and Paramakudi, provision of Computers and Printers to 2 hospitals at Udumalpet and Aruppukottai, upgradation of four PHCs into hospitals at Annur, Marakanam, Periyanaickenpalayam and Ayyampettai and provision of staff for Clinical Lab.

3. Special Departments

There are 85 Paediatric Clinics, 46 Ortho Clinics, 56 Ophthalmic Clinics, 30 ENT Clinics, 43 STD Clinics, 5 blood banks, 148 dental clinics, 9 skin clinics, 13 psycho clinics and 9 diabetic clinics functioning in the State. For the functioning of these Special Departments in the District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, an amount of Rs.74.56 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

4. Tribal sub-plan

This scheme is intended to render Medical facilities to the tribal population and so far 5 dispensaries have been established in the Tribal areas. Mobile Medical Units are also available for providing medical facilities to the tribals. An outlay of Rs.22.65 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

5. Other ongoing schemes

The other ongoing schemes include Headquarters Staff of DM&RHS (Rs. 24.09 lakhs), Western Ghats Development Programme-improvement to Hospitals and Dispensaries (Rs.0.32 lakh) and buildings (Rs.2,980.32 lakhs) and prevention and control of AIDS with assistance from WHO (Rs.3.59 lakhs).

6. National Tuberculosis Control Programme (C.S.S. 50:50)

There are about 10 lakh Tuberculosis patients in Tamil Nadu and among them about 2.50 lakh cases are infectious. There are 10 T.B. Sanatoria and T.B. Hospitals with 3,654 beds exclusively for the treatment of T.B. patients in Tamil Nadu. District Tuberculosis Centres have been established in 22 Districts. Free T.B. Diagnostic and Treatment facilities have been provided in all the Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, etc. situated in urban and rural areas throughout the State. Tuberculosis patients, in general, are given treatment for one year with standard anti-T.B. drugs. The infectious cases are given short duration treatment for 6 to 8 months with more powerful anti-T.B. drugs. The Central Government meets 50% of the requirement of anti T.B. drugs and equipment for Tuberculosis Control Programme. The State Government meets the other 50% requirement and also incurs the entire expenditure on staff, maintenance of Tuberculosis Institutions, etc. for T.B. Control. The physical target for 1999-2000 is to give treatment to 1,00,000 TB patients. The total allocation for this programme for 1999-2000 is Rs.298.00 lakhs, the State share being Rs.149.00 lakhs. In addition to this, a sum of Rs.6.53 lakhs is provided under State funds for 1999-2000.

Revised National TB Control Programme (Pilo. Project - II) with World Bank Assistance was implemented in part of Chennai City. Under this, the State Government has taken certain actions, which include introduction of short-course treatment and establishment of TB Societies at District level. The programme has been implemented in the entire Chennai City and Cuddalore district.

III. Primary Health Centres

Primary Health Centres provide curative services including higher referral services and coordinate Public Health, Family Welfare Programmes, Maternal and Child Care services, and Other Community Oriented Rural Health Programmes. As on date, 1,409 Primary Health Centres including 62 Community Health Centres and 8,682 Health Sub-Centres in the rural areas have been established. Out of these 1,409 Primary Health Centres, 652 were functioning in private buildings. As per the policy decision taken by the Government to provide own building for all PHCs in two years, the Government sanctioned construction of building for 652 PHCs at an ultimate cost of Rs.49.68 crores in 1996-97 and 1997-98. All the PHCs will have own buildings as soon as the above works are completed. With an aim to render Quality Health Care even during nights to the people living in the rural areas, 250 block level PHCs are made to function for 24 hours a day. For 1999-2000, other 174 Primary Health Centres will be covered in a phased manner. During 1998, about 6.35 crore outpatients and 84,616 inpatients received treatment from the Primary Health Centres in Tamil Nadu. The outlay of Rs.1,791.30 lakhs in respect of Primary Health Centres is provided for 1999-2000 for the following schemes: An amount of Rs.1,651.25 lakhs towards maintenance and construction of dispensary buildings for the Primary Health Centres, Rs.139.56 lakhs for the maintenance of 14 Primary Health Centres functioning in the Tribal Areas and Rs.0.48 lakh for construction of building for Primary Health Centres, as 50% State share.

IV. INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY

There are two Government Siddha Medical Colleges, 1 Unani Medical College and 1 Homoeopathy Medical College. The three major hospitals are Arignar Anna Government hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai Government Siddha Medical College Hospital, Palayamkottai and Government Homoeopathy Medical College Hospital, Thirumangalam. The bed strength is 204, 250 and 25 respectively. Siddha wings are functioning in 27 District Headquarters Hospitals, 157 Taluk and 33 non Taluk Hospitals, 293 Primary Health Centres, 6 Teaching College Hospitals for Allopathy and there are 40 Government Siddha dispensaries

Two research units in Cancer and AIDS are functioning at Chennai and Palayamkottai. Besides, 6 ayurveda wings, 5 ayurveda dispensaries, 36 homoeopathy wings, 5 homoeopathy dispensaries and 6 unani wings are also functioning. Further, 3 research units in diabetes, infertility, fracture etc. are also started functioning in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai. The plan allocation is made for the hospitals, colleges, various wings, dispensaries, the regional pharmacies preparing medicine, re-orientation training, translation of manuscripts, purchase of books for the libraries, printing and publishing of new books etc. The outlay for 1999-2000 for this department is Rs.640.97 lakhs.

1. Opening of Unani wings in District Headquarters Hospitals and Primary Health Centre

Unani wing is functioning in the Primary Health Centre, Meenjur, Tiruvallur district with a staff strength of one Assistant Medical Officer, one pharmacist and one hospital servant for which a sum of Rs. 2.77 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000. For the functioning of Unani wings in 5 district headquarters hospitals, a sum Rs.10.99 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

2. Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres

Siddha wings are functioning in 20 Primary Health Centres. For the functioning of these wings, a sum of Rs.52.33 lakhs is allocated for 1999-2000.

3. Purchase of rare Siddha manuscripts and printed books by Siddha science development committee for editing and printing

So far, 374 bundles of eudgeon leaves are transcribed and 131 books on Indian system of medicine have been printed and published. 13 Siddha Medical books are translated from Tamil to English and they will be printed soon. During 1997-98, 5 Siddha medical books were entrusted to private press and the work is in progress. Sanction was accorded for purchase of books and journals. For the ongoing scheme of meeting the salaries of staff and printing of books, a sum of Rs.20.79 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000. This includes an amount of Rs.1.32 lakhs sanctioned for the conversion of consolidated transcriber posts into regular posts.

4. Additional Siddha Medical College

A Post graduate department in "Noi Nadal" was sanctioned at Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai with an annual intake of 10 students during 1997-98. One more P.G. department in "Nanju Noolum - Maruthuva Needhi Noolum" and a Microbiology laboratory with diagnostic facilities for AIDS at Government Siddha Medical college, Chennai have been established during 1998-1999. For 1999-2000, purchase of equipments for lab at Govt., Siddha Medical College, Chennai and work-table to post graduate course at Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai have been sanctioned. For all these schemes, a sum of Rs. 25.50 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

5. Maintenance of additional wards in District Headquarters Hospitals

Totally, eleven district Headquarters hospitals and one Taluk hospital have been provided with in-patient wards with out-patient department. During 1999-2000, one post of masseur will be created at District Headquarters hospital, Nagapattinam. For this scheme, an allocation of Rs. 17.91 lakhs is made for 1999-2000.

6. Maintenance of new Siddha dispensaries in Tribal areas

So far, 7 Siddha dispensaries have been opened in the tribal areas in Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Trichy, Namakkal and Salem districts and 1 mobile medical unit in Kolli hills, Namakkal district. For the functioning of these dispensaries, an outlay of Rs.17.80 lakhs is allocated for 1999-2000.

7. Development of Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine

The allocation is towards purchase of packing materials for use of pharmacy under ongoing schemes and also towards creation of one post of radiologist, purchase of xerox machine and ECG machine and provision of LPG plant for Pharmacy under new schemes. An amount of Rs.6.15 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

8. Opening of Siddha Wing in Taluk and Non-Taluk hospitals

97 Siddha wings are functioning in Taluk and non taluk hospitals in the State under this scheme. For the functioning of Siddha wings, an outlay of Rs.240.07 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

9. Opening of Siddha dispensaries

Siddha wings have been opened in the Medical College hospitals at Madurai, Thanjavur, Chengalpatu and Coimbatore, and District Headquarters at Villupuram. The budget provision is Rs. 16.27 lakhs for 1999-2000.

10. Ayurveda Wings in District Headquarters Hospitals

Ayurveda wings are functioning in four District Headquarters Hospitals. For the functioning of these Ayurveda wings, a sum of Rs.10.04 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

11. Homoeopathy wings in District Headquarters hospitals

Eight Homoeopathy Wings at Government District Headquarters Hospitals are functioning in the State. For 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.21.99 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 in respect of the scheme.

12. Naturopathy

For the ongoing programmes under naturopathy and yoga, a sum of Rs.5.41 lakhs is provided during 1999-2000.

13. Other Schemes

The other schemes under Siddha system are as follows:

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. State headquarters hospitals attached to the College of Indian Medicine at Palayamkottai	2.55
2. Buildings	171.98
3. Conducting orientation training for Indian Medicine	1.38
4. Mechanisation of Pharmacies	11.07
5. Establishment of Homoeopathy Medical College with attached hospitals	2.48
6. Headquarters staff	3.49

14. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100%)

Two new Post Graduate Departments viz., Sirappu Maruthuvam and Kuzhanthai Maruthuvam with an annual intake of 7 students each have been started at Govt. Siddha Medical College, Palayamkotta in 1996-97 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A provision of Rs.30.44 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000 to meet the expenditure of this scheme.

V. TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University is functioning from July 1988. This University aims at promoting academic excellence in the field of medical and para-medical education and strives to bridge the rapidly growing gap between the Indian and the International Standards of Research in Medical Sciences.

The construction of six storeyed administrative building in the land allotted to the University has been completed in all respects. Apart from Administrative office, Departments of experimental medicine

department of transfusion medicine, and epidemiology, regional library and medical information centre are housed in the building. The library is in possession of more than 10190 books and 197 journals in medical and para medical subjects. This library has Medlars and INTERNET facilities. A sophisticated instrumentation centre to test various samples and to undertake research have also been attached to the University. A medical Tamil Development Council has been constituted in this University with an aim to make learning of medical science by the students in Tamil.

An outlay of Rs.253.00 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 which includes a sum of Rs.156.00 lakhs for the ongoing schemes towards annual block grant and purchase of consumables for two departments sanctioned during 1998-1999 and a sum of Rs.97.00 lakhs for the new schemes of purchase of equipments for the department of transfusion medicine, creation of the department of hospital administration and purchase of books and journals to Regional Medical library.

VI. TAMIL NADU STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100%)

State AIDS Cell was first started as a part of the Directorate of Medical Education, and subsequently converted as a Society registered under the Registration of Society Act on 11.5.94. This is a pioneering step in AIDS Control in India. The components of the project are: Strengthening of Management capacity for HIV Control, Promoting public awareness and community support, improving blood safety and rational use, building surveillance and clinical management capacity and controlling sexually transmitted diseases. Project - I period came to close in March 1999 and proposal for Project - II for 1999-2004 at a total cost of Rs.172.12 crores has been sent to Government of India for its approval. The allocation for this scheme is Rs. 0.01 lakh for 1999-2000.

Plan Outlay for 1999-2000

The plan outlay for Medical sector for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.82.18 Crores (as per Plan Budget Link 1999-2000). The Departmentwise outlays are as follows:

Department	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Directorate of Medical Education	530.20
2. Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services	3875.43
3. Primary Health Centres	1791.30
4. Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy	640.97
5. Tamil Nadu Dr.MG.R. Medical University	253.00
6. Others	1126.81
Total: Medical	8217.71

Chapter 36

PUBLIC HEALTH

I. PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is concerned with planning, formulating and organising various health programmes to prevent epidemic and communicable diseases in rural and urban areas. The plan outlay for 1999-2000 for the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is Rs.3952.09 lakhs.

1. a) Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme (C.S.S.M)

The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu with a view to cover the vulnerable population consisting of women in the child bearing age group and children below 5 years of age. The activities under C.S.S.M. programme are : (a) sustaining health care activities under Universal Immunisation Programme, (b) essential obstetric care for all early detection of complications during pregnancy and emergency care for those who need, (c) spacing the births and provide Family Welfare Services, (d) New born care services to reduce infant mortality, (e) continuing oral rehydration therapy programme, (f) universalising existing prophylaxis scheme for the control of blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency for children below 5 years and (g) acute respiratory infection control programme. The Medical Officers of the PHCs and field health functionaries have been trained adequately in order to implement the above activities under the C.S.S.M. programme. Supply of drug kits and equipment kits has also been made available to all the field units under this programme. To provide effective referral and emergency obstetric care, 187 First Referral Units were established in the State. Under this programme, 457 medical institutions have been notified as "Baby friendly" hospitals where every care of new born is taken up in good earnest. An amount of Rs.33.13 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Performance under the programme during 1998-99 is given below:

1. Expectant mothers registration :	91.0%
2. Institutional deliveries :	81.7%
3. Deliveries attended by trained personnel :	97.3%
4. Weight registration of new born :	96.9%
5. No. of baby friendly hospitals :	457

b) Maternal and Child Health Care Services

These services are rendered with the view to cover the vulnerable population consisting of women in the child bearing age and children below 15 years and the services include antenatal, intra-natal and post-natal care to mothers and health care to infants, toddlers and children. For this programme, allocation has been made under funds for ICDS-III and TINP.

2. School Health Programme

The school health programme is implemented all over the State with a view to ensuring better health among the school going children. The programme comprises the following components: regular health appraisal of school children and prompt referral for treatment, treatment of minor ailments, protection against preventable diseases by immunisation, health and population education in schools and ensuring a healthy school environment. The children are being screened for nutritional deficiency, visual defects, dental conditions, T.B., skin conditions etc. During 1998-99, the School Health Programme was extended upto

Higher Secondary Schools. Upto Feb. 1999, a total of 36.70 lakh students of all classes were examined. For 1999-2000, the outlay is provided under non-plan schemes.

A State level 'Vazhvoli Thittam' for school students will be implemented from 1999-2000. Under this scheme, medical officers of each primary health centres will visit schools once a week, examine the students and if necessary take them to the primary health centre for treatment. This scheme is in operation in Chennai Corporation as a model.

3. Epidemic Control Programme (Cholera):

Cholera Combat Teams are functioning in endemic districts of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Vellore, Thanjavur and Coimbatore. The epidemiological unit at Headquarters carries out regular monitoring work besides undertaking investigation and guidance to field staff during epidemic outbreak. The unit attached to Chennai Medical College imparts training to medical students and also investigates the cases. An amount of Rs.27.81 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

4. Institute of Vector Control and Zoonosis, Hosur:

Programmes for the control of vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis and Guinea worm are under implementation in the State. The Institute of Vector Control at Hosur carries out entomological and other epidemiological studies on vector borne and zoonotic diseases. Besides training is also imparted to the public health staff. An amount of Rs.75.34 lakhs has been provided for this Institute for 1999-2000.

5. Immunisation Programme:

The Universal Immunisation Programme was launched in Tamil Nadu in 1985-86 and was extended to the whole State by 1990-91. This programme enabled to bring down the incidence of polio from 5000 in 1980-81 to 130 in 1995-96. As an additional strategy, special pulse polio camps were carried out throughout the State during 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 covering about 65 lakh children in each of the first two rounds, about 67 lakh children in the third round and 68 lakh children in the fourth round. Similarly, the incidence of tetanus among new born has been considerably reduced with the present level at less than one per 1000 live births. Also the incidence of measles has come down by 90% while death due to measles has been reduced by 95%.

Beneficiaries under Immunisation Programme - 1998-99.

	1998-99(upto Feb. 1999)		1999-2000		
	Vaccine (Beneficiaries-in lakhs)	Target	Achievement (in lakhs)	Percentage	Target
D.P.T.	11.49		11.08	96	12.53
O.P.V.	11.49		11.09	97	12.53
B.C.G.	11.49		12.26	107	12.53
Measles	11.49		10.74	93	12.53
Tetanus	12.64		11.58	92	13.90

For this programme, an amount of Rs. 2.98 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. Apart from this, an amount of Rs.189.44 lakhs has been provided under Central Scheme with 100% assistance.

6. National Malaria Eradication Programme:

The National Malaria Eradication Programme aims to control the incidence of Malaria through active surveillance (house to house blood smear collection) through primary health care net-work and passive surveillance through Government hospitals, dispensaries, voluntary agencies and non-Governmental organisation hospitals, fever treatment depots and public health care net work. The incidence of malaria is more in urban areas than in rural areas.

Trends in Malaria Incidence

Year	Rural	Urban (Numbers)	State
1995	40739	51636	92375
1996	34656	45930	80586
1997	30691	41735	72426
1998(P)	21922	40556	62478

The operational cost of Malaria eradication Programme is met by the State. Central Assistance is obtained towards 50% of the cost of materials and equipments. The total cost of the programme is Rs.5510.96 lakhs, the State share being Rs.2755.48 lakhs for 1999-2000 both for rural and urban areas. A sum of Rs.25.50 lakhs is provided for the scheme of 'Employment of laboratory assistants in public health centres'. In addition to this, an amount of Rs.16.56 lakhs is provided for the new schemes of 'conducting anti malaria month' and 'assisting the municipal local bodies for establishing 8 malaria clinics in malaria endemic areas'.

7. Japanese Encephalitis:

The incidence of Japanese encephalitis is seen in rural and peri urban areas where the rearing of pigs and paddy fields eco system is present. The programme aims at the (i) Management of pig rearing habits, (ii) Management of brain fever patients and (iii) Anticipatory insecticidal spray operations and round spray in villages with incidence of Japanese encephalitis, focal spray and fogging in Japanese encephalitis case recorded villages. At present, Japanese encephalitis control units are functioning in Perambalur, Villupuram and Cuddalore Districts and one monitoring unit at headquarters is engaged in vector control and monitoring activities. During 1998-99, disease surveillance units in 5 districts have been established. These disease surveillance units will study the prevalence and forecast the outbreak of these disease and to take effective and timely preventive measures before these diseases occur in an epidemic proportion. An amount of Rs.88.15 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for this programme under State schemes.

8. National Filaria Control Programme:

There are 24 control units and 44 Night clinics in operation in the State. The trial distribution of common salt mixed with Diethyl Cabomasin (DEC) in Killiyur village of Villupuram District since January 1989 has resulted in the successful reduction of filariasis transmission from MF rate of 15.2 to 0.16 during 1992 and to 0 in 1994. Based on the successful trial results in Villupuram District, distribution of DEC mixed common salt under the name of "Health Salt" is being distributed in endemic filaria villages of the other districts from October 1995 through Public Distribution System. During 1997-98, 25 Filaria and Malaria clinics were established in Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Districts. During 1998-99, 17 Filaria and Malaria clinics have been established in Vellore and Thiruvannamalai districts. These clinics provide laboratory diagnostic facilities and treatment for malaria and filaria patients. The total cost of the scheme during 1999-2000 is Rs.122.44 lakhs which will be shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 50:50. In addition to this, an amount of Rs.339.95 lakhs is allocated under State scheme for this programme for 1999-2000.

9. Iodine Deficiency Disorder Programme:

The use of non-iodised salt for human consumption has been banned with effect from 1.1.95 through Gazette notification. For monitoring the use of iodised salt for human consumption, non statutory samples are collected by field Health functionaries and are analysed in the Food Analysis Laboratories and Central Nutrition Bureau. During 1998-99, 3074 samples have been lifted and analysed. Random surveys were conducted in 24 districts to assess the prevalence of Goitre. The Survey showed the prevalence ranging from 9.3% to 33.6%. The outlay for this scheme for 1999-2000 is Rs.3.63 lakhs with 100% Central assistance. Apart from this, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for conducting surveys and awareness campaign under new schemes for 1999-2000.

10. National Leprosy Eradication Programme

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is in operation for more than 4 decades i.e. from 1954. With the introduction of Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) in 1981, the prevalence rate of leprosy has been brought down from 11.8 in 1983 to 0.6 / 1000 in 1997. The voluntary organisations are lending support to the extent of 15.9 % for the Leprosy Control Programme. With a view to achieving the set goal of eradication of Leprosy by 2000 AD, a one week intensive screening cum Leprosy detection campaign was launched during February 1997 throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs.0.96 lakh is provided under State plan schemes for 1999-2000. Apart from this, a sum of Rs.594.81 lakhs is provided under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance.

11. Development of Public Health Laboratory services:

The water analysis laboratories at Guindy and Coimbatore are providing water quality monitoring services for all the approved protected water supply system located in local bodies including the Rural water supply schemes. Special field investigations are also carried out wherever problems in water supply arise like outbreak of water borne epidemics, droughts, floods etc., and in places wherever important fairs and festivals are held so as to check up the water quality and distribution system on the spot and to carry out remedial measures. During 1998-99, 17522 water samples have been tested.

6 food analysis laboratories are functioning in Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur, Palayamkottai and Salem. The food analysis laboratories analyse food samples both statutory and non statutory. During 1998-99, out of 4408 food samples analysed, 213 samples were found adulterated.

A sum of Rs.13.20 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000. This includes an amount of Rs.2.55 lakhs sanctioned for training to food inspectors under new schemes.

12. Directorate of Public Health Training and Continuing Education

A sum of Rs.191.67 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000. This comprises Rs.132.38 lakhs for staff salary, supply of medicines and other expenses under ongoing schemes and Rs.59.29 lakhs for the new scheme of strengthening of primary health care administration at Health district level, supervisory skill training for sector level staff and training for pharmacists in Primary Health Centres.

13. Training Programme

i) Multipurpose Health Workers (Female) Training Course

From August 1992, community nutrition workers and anganwadi workers sponsored by the Director of Social Welfare are given training in the 5 Multipurpose Health Workers (F) Training Schools. In each of the five schools, 30 candidates are admitted every six months. During 1998-99, 153 candidates were admitted for training in these 5 schools located at Kancheepuram, Ramnad, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli. Another 150 candidates have been selected for the second batch commenced from February, 1999.

ii) Multipurpose Health Supervisors (F) Training Course

The intake at the Multipurpose Health Supervisors Training school at Chennai is 50 per batch. So far 3 batches of training have been completed. During 1998-99, an intake of 47 candidates in 2 batches was started and is expected to complete by April, 1999.

iii) Pre service Training Course for Field Assistants and Laboratory Assistants

This course is conducted at the Institute of Vector Control and Zoonosis, Hosur for a period of six months and also at the Central Malaria Laboratory at Headquarters. During 1997-98, 27 candidates had completed the course and during 1998-99, 84 candidates have been selected to undergo training.

iv) Orientation Training Course

This course is conducted for the Medical Officers and other para medical staff of Primary Health Centres at the three Health and Family Welfare Training Centres at Chennai, Madurai and Gandhigram.

v) Training Course for newly recruited Assistant Surgeons

To familiarise the newly recruited assistant surgeons in all aspects of administration, they are given a 3 stage training programme. The first is for a period of one month at the Health Manpower Development Institute, Salem and Villupuram, Health and Family Welfare Training Centre, Gandhigram and Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee, Chennai. The second course is for one week at the Anna Institute of Management, Chennai and the third is of 3 week duration at Bhavanisagar. During 1998-99, 119 Assistant surgeons have undergone training.

vi) Regional Training Institute of Public Health, Thiruvankulam.

The inservice training to the multi-purpose health staff (m) and multi-purpose health workers (m) is given in the Regional Training Institute of Public Health, Thiruvankulam, Pudukottai District. The total no. of personnel trained during 1997-98 is 264. For all these training programmes, a sum of Rs.15.32 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. In addition to this, a sum of Rs.2.08 lakhs has been provided under Centrally Sponsored Scheme which will be shared between Central and State in the ratio of 50:50.

14. Health Sub centres

For effective implementation of maternal and child health services at the village level, this Department is having 8682 Health Sub Centres in the State. For each sub centre, Rs.2000/- worth of drugs are supplied to treat minor ailments and also for Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme. Out of the 8682 Sub Centres, 5572 Health Sub-Centres are functioning in own buildings and 3110 in rented buildings. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.9.00 crores was sanctioned for the construction of 200 Health Sub-Centres and the work is in progress. For 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.4828.89 lakhs has been provided with 100% Central Assistance under ongoing schemes. Besides, an amount of Rs.82.00 lakhs is provided under new schemes for the strengthening of Health Sub Centre infrastructure in rural areas with the provision of electricity, supply of equipments and accessories, and stoves for auto-claving of syringes and needles to 500 Health Sub Centres. In addition to this, for Health Sub-Centres in Adi-draavidar colonies, a sum of Rs.1411.57 lakhs has been provided with 100% Central Assistance during 1999-2000.

15. Other schemes

The other schemes are as follows:

Scheme	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)
(i) Establishment of 10 media units in health unit districts	9.04
(ii) Small-pox eradication programme (E & I)	192.32
(iii) Improvement to Public Health centre under HADP	40.00
(v) Mobile medical unit facilities at Kalrayan Hills	9.55

II. DRUGS CONTROL

The plan outlay for the Directorate of Drugs Control for 1999-2000 is Rs.46.50 lakhs. The overall aim of the Drugs Control administration is to infuse a sense of confidence in the quality of drugs that are being manufactured in the country. The following plan schemes are being implemented by the Department of Drugs Control Administration.

I. Establishment of Drug Testing Laboratory

The function of the laboratory is to test the statutory samples of Drugs and Cosmetics drawn by Drugs Inspectors/Senior Drugs Inspectors under Drugs and Cosmetics Act. A sum of Rs.34.58 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 which includes Rs.23.08 lakhs for salaries for personnel and other expenses and a sum of Rs.11.50 lakhs for new schemes which is for the purchase of accessories for the HPLC LC4A SHIMADZU instrument for the laboratory.

2. State Drugs Control Administration

A sum of Rs.6.56 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 which includes Rs.5.56 lakhs for salary of telephone operator and other charges, and Rs. 1.00 lakh for new schemes which is towards provision of Duplicator for the use of Directorate .

3. Intelligence Wing of Drugs Control Administration

A Mobile Squad is functioning at Madurai for attending to the complaints regarding spurious drugs. There is a legal adviser to handle legal issues. A sum of Rs.5.36 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 which includes salaries for personnel, rent and other charges.

III. FAMILY WELFARE

Tamil Nadu has been maintaining its lead in the implementation of family welfare and Maternal and Child Health Programmes in the Country. It is viewed and implemented as a people's programme involving the active co-operation of many sectors and participation of community at large.

The 1991 census counted the population of Tamil Nadu at 5.59 crores with the decadal growth rate of 15.39 % which is the second lowest in the Country. Only Tamil Nadu and Kerala have reached the goal of Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) of one, which approximately corresponds to a Birth Rate of 21 and a Death Rate of 9. The National Health Policy announced in 1983 had fixed certain demographic goals to be achieved by the year 2000 AD for the country. The following table shows Tamil Nadu's performance with respect to these goals.

National Health Policy goals and achievements made in Tamil Nadu:

Sl.No.	Indicator	Current level in Tamil Nadu (1997)	National goals for 2000 AD
1.	Crude Birth Rate	19.0	21.0
2.	Crude Death Rate	8.0	9.0
3.	Natural Growth Rate	1.1%	1.20%
4.	Infant Mortality Rate	53.0	Below 60
5.	Maternal Mortality Rate	1.1	Below 2
6.	Couple Protection Rate	54.1%	60%

The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented with 100% Central assistance as per the Government of India pattern. The State Government is meeting the expenditure on two aspects i.e. payment of compensation to acceptors on tubectomy and vasectomy, and payment of remuneration to medical and para medical staff for each case of sterilisation over and above the rates allowed by the Government of India. A sum of Rs.15/- is being incurred by the State on compensation for each acceptor on tubectomy and Rs.5/- for the acceptor on vasectomy. A sum of Rs.15/- is incurred by the State Government for payment of remuneration to medical and para - medical staff on each case of sterilisation. The achievements made under Family Welfare programme during 1998-99 compared to 1997-98 are as follows:

Sl.No	Method	Achvt. During 1998-99	Achvt. During 1997-98 (Numbers)
1.	Sterilisation	335967	332991
2.	IUD	416693	409155
3.	C.C.Users	256033	188895
4.	O.P. Users	188419	192416

The outlays for Centre and State during 1999-2000 under Family Welfare Programme are as follows

	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Central Outlay	7145.23
2. State Outlay	154.89

A sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been provided for the new schemes of provision of surgical equipments, IUD kits, autoclaves and bins, boyles apparatus, generators and pulse oxymeters to the post partum centres, IEC activities such as erection of new iron hoardings in 8 districts, Tin boards on MTP in Govt. hospitals, publicity through wall paintings in 10 districts, repairing and repainting the existing Family Welfare hoardings and training of medical officers in post partum centres in MTP services.

The major Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Family Welfare are as follows:

1. Post Partum Programme (PPP)

To improve the health of the mothers and children through Maternal, Child Health and Family Welfare Programmes, which include ante-natal, natal, and post natal services by providing facility for immunisation, vaccination of mothers and children, prophylaxis against anaemia and nightblindness, the Post Partum Programme is implemented in Tamilnadu since 1968-69. At present, there are 118 Post Partum Centres functioning in the State.

2. Urban Family Welfare Centres

Outreach services in urban poor localities are not adequate. Hence, a special programme of outreach services has been launched and is in progress. Under this scheme, 245 health posts of different types are functioning to provide Family Welfare services in the urban slum areas.

3. Rural Family Welfare Centres

Family Welfare programme is implemented in the rural areas through the Rural Family Welfare centres attached to Govt. Primary Health Centres. There are 382 Rural Family Welfare centres in the State. Sterilisation operations have been performed in 103 Primary Health Centres where operation theatre is functioning.

4. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Programme

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Programme (MTP) is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1972-73 onwards. This programme helps to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality which results from unsafe abortion. At present, there are 813 approved institutions rendering MTP services in the State. 54895 MTPs have been performed during the year 1998-99. There are 15 MTP Training Centres in Tamil Nadu. Govt. and private medical practitioners are given training in these centres.

5. Dais Training Programme

Untrained dais have been given training to provide the safe delivery and thereby to reduce delivery complicated cases. So far, 47106 Dais have been trained since the inception of the programme.

6. Information, Education and Communication

Due to sustained Information, Education and Communication activities under the Family Welfare programme, awareness on adopting "Small Family Norm" and the need to arrest the population growth has been created among the Public. IEC activities in the years to come, aim at creating this awareness into acceptance. With this aim, specific IEC Programme for the specific target groups are framed. Formation of Women Clubs under Family Welfare IEC activities in the villages with the help of local people is one such programme. The Members of this Club will be imparted training on Health and Family Welfare Programme and their services will be utilised for spreading the programme through inter-personal contact. In order to give more impetus to this programme, funds for IEC activities from Central Assistance have been sanctioned to District Collectors based on their performance in this programme. Workshops, Seminars and orientation camps at

Block Level and District level are being conducted for various groups of the public and population education seminars, essays and oratorical competitions on Family Welfare are also conducted at School/College levels. The Family Welfare slogans are displayed through electronic display boards in main railway stations. Family welfare video spots are screened through closed circuit T.V.systems in the main bus stands. Fibre glass hoardings are installed in the Highways. Wall paintings were done in 8 districts in the first phase.

IV. STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

An amount of Rs. 19.24 lakhs has been approved for 1999-2000. This includes an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs sanctioned for the purchase of 2 mobile vans for the newly created mobile maintenance units.

V. REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH PROJECT (RCH)

With a view to consolidate the gains achieved under IPP-V and extend the service to other areas in the State, a new sub-Project under Reproductive and Child Health Project was commenced in Madurai District (combined) during 1997-98. The Project is funded by the World Bank through the Government of India. The Project outlay for the rural and urban projects of Madurai District is around Rs.23.14 crores spread over a period of five years. The RCH project for the State aims at tackling the maternal mortality and morbidity especially reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted diseases, infant and childhood mortality, morbidity, pregnancy issues including wastages and medical termination, infertility etc. For 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.1013.00 lakhs is provided under Central assistance.

VI. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS: WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECT (CSS -100%)

The National Project for Control of Blindness has been launched with the main objective of reducing the prevalence of blindness in the country from 14 per 1000 to 3 per 1000 population by 2000 A.D. The present rate of incidence of blindness in Tamil Nadu is 1.65%. The National Project for Control of Blindness was introduced in Tamil Nadu from VI Five Year Plan with 100% Central assistance. Tamil Nadu has been selected as one of the 7 States for the implementation of World Bank assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project. The Government of India have approved an outlay of Rs.641.88 million for this project which spans over a period of six years. The scheme is being implemented from 1994-95. For the better implementation of World Bank assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project, a Project Directorate was established as "Tamil Nadu State Blindness Control Society" in 1996. The targets fixed by Government of India and the achievements in the performance of cataract operations are as follows:

Year	Target	Achievement
1997-98	3,08,000	3,17,973
1998-99	3,50,000	3,73,264

The physical target for 1999-2000 is 3.50 lakh cataract operations. The Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs.389.07 lakhs for 1999-2000 under the World Bank assisted project. The activities proposed for 1999-2000 include upgradation of 3 medical college hospitals, establishment of one eye bank at Medical College Hospital, Thoothukudi and supply of vehicles to 22 mobile ophthalmic units. Intensive school screening programme is also expected to cover all school children during 1999-2000.

Other programmes of Control of Blindness:

The other Centrally Sponsored programmes for Control of Blindness are as follows:

Scheme	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
Prevention and Control of diseases (blindness) (PHCs)	56.07
Establishment of State Ophthalmic Cell	2.72

VII. DANIDA HEALTH CARE PROJECT

The DANIDA assisted Tamil Nadu Area Project is an externally aided Project. The Phase II of the DANIDA Health Care Project was implemented in three Districts. viz. Salem, Cuddalore and Villupuram Districts in Tamil Nadu since 1989 at a total expenditure of Rs.2477 lakhs. The project came to a close on 31.03.95. In Phase III, it is proposed to extend the project activities to Dharmapuri, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam Districts at a total cost of Rs.5910 lakhs. The proposed project activities during Phase III in these four Districts are construction of 150 Health Sub Centres with water supply, renovation of 30 old Primary Health Centres, 45 old Health Sub-Centres and construction of 3 Central Drug Warehouses, supply of equipments needed to improve maternal and child health services to all primary health centres, conduct of Kalaipayanam in project districts, conduct of orientation training to the elected local body members, coordination of IEC activities at all levels, Strengthening of State training cell, development of training module and inservice training for junior and senior level officers, supply of equipments, provision of jeeps, promotion of rational drug use, conduct of surveys and development of management system. An amount of Rs.134.44 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000 for carrying out the activities of Phase III.

Plan Outlay for 1999-2000

The outlay for 'Public Health' sector for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.42.09 Crores. (as per the 'Plan-Budget Link 1999-2000). The Department wise details are as follows:

Department	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Public Health & Preventive Medicine	3953.09
2. Drugs Control	46.50
3. Family Welfare	154.89
4. State Health Transport Department	19.24
5. Others (shown under Medical sector)	34.78
Total - Public Health	4208.50

Chapter 37

WATER SUPPLY and SANITATION

Improving the living conditions of the poor people, particularly in rural and urban areas would continue to receive special attention under the programmes of water supply and sanitation. Provision of potable water remains one of the major tasks of the Government in achieving the goal of improving the quality of life in villages. The areas to be served consists of three categories (i) Rural areas (ii) urban areas and (iii) Chennai city.

1. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Urban Sector.

The status of water supply in urban towns as on 1.4.1999 is as follows:-

Civic status.	Total No.of towns.	No.of towns with adequate supply.	No.of towns with average supply.	No.of towns with poor supply.
Corporations	5	--	5	--
Municipalities	102	20	42	40
Urban Town Panchayat	371	130	105	136
Rural Town Panchayat	265	104	66	95
Total	743	254	218	271

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board is implementing Water Supply Schemes and Sewerage Schemes to Urban Towns. The schemes are being implemented by obtaining funds from L.I.C., and other Agencies and State Government. The pattern of financing for Urban Water Supply Schemes is as follows:

i) For Municipalities:	L.I.C.	Govt.(Loan)
For Rs.100 lakhs	66.67%	33.33%
Next Rs.400 lakhs	50%	50%
Next Rs.500 lakhs	40%	60%
Above Rs.1000 lakhs	25%	75%
ii) For Urban Town Panchayats:		
For Rs.100 lakhs	66.67%	33.33%
Next Rs.400 lakhs	50%	50%
Next Rs.500 lakhs	40%	60%
Above Rs.1000 lakhs	25%	75%

Now, HUDCO has come forward to finance for implementation of Urban Water Supply schemes and Sewerage schemes. The funding pattern is 70 % of the project cost as loan from HUDCO and the remaining 30% as loan from State Government for Corporations and Municipalities. For urban Town Panchayats, the remaining 30 % is grant to the Local Bodies. In the case of Rural town Panchayats, the entire Project cost is grant to the Local Bodies under Basic Minimum Services.

The budget outlay for 1999-2000 is as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Budget Estimate for 1999-2000.		
		State	L.I.C.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(Rs. in lakhs)				
URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME				
1.	Municipal Drainage Scheme.	0.01	386.00	386.01
2.	Municipal Water Supply Schemes.	1700.00*	1485.00	3185.00
3.	Town Panchayat Water Supply Schemes.	2000.00	685.00	2685.00
4.	Upgradation of Power Pump Scheme for Panchayats under M.N.P	0.01	--	0.01
5.	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Schemes (State's Share).	0.01	--	0.01

* Inclusive of Rs.700.00 lakhs for Commissioner of Municipal Administration.

During 1999-2000, it is programmed to continue the water supply schemes in 70 towns comprising 3 Corporations, 21 Municipalities and 46 Urban Town Panchayats. New water supply schemes will be taken up to benefit 12 Municipalities and 25 Urban Town Panchayats under the Golden Jubilee year special Programme. Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.50.00 crores for this Programme. Apart from this financial assistance to the tune of Rs.100.00 crores is expected from HUDCO for the implementation of Urban Water Supply schemes.

It is programmed to complete water supply schemes in 6 Municipalities and 20 Urban Town Panchayats.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme:

With Government of India financial assistance, so far water supply schemes in 13 Towns have been implemented. During 1999-2000, it is programmed to continue the spillover works in 3 towns and to take up new works in 4 more towns. The estimated cost of these 7 Towns works out to Rs.13.69 crores. The cost of the scheme is equally shared by Central and State Governments.

Urban Sewerage Scheme:

Sewerage schemes are in existence either fully or partially in 16 towns comprising 4 Corporations, 11 Municipalities and 1 Town Panchayat. During 1999-2000, it is programmed to continue sewerage facilities for Coimbatore and Madurai Corporations. Sewerage scheme investigation works will be completed for Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai, Kumbakonam and Cuddalore Municipalities. Investigation in respect of Virudhunagar, Mamallapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagappatinam, Kanchipuram and Sivakasi will be continued. These schemes will be executed during 1999-2000 with HUDCO funding. Investigation works are under progress in 12 Towns, comprising 5 Corporations, viz., 1) Coimbatore (part), 2) Madurai (part), 3) Salem, 4) Trichy (part), 5) Tirunelveli (part) and 7 Municipalities viz., Alandur, Erode, Karur, Pallavaram, Tambaram, Vellore and Ambattur. Funds from Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund would be utilised for this sewerage schemes.

Rural Water Supply Schemes

The TWAD Board is implementing Water Supply Scheme in rural areas with habitation as a unit of coverage in Tamil Nadu. For Rural Water Supply Schemes, the State Government provides funds under Minimum Needs Programme and Self Sufficiency Schemes. Government of India provides on full grant basis under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes and also Incentive Schemes. Loan assistance is also provided by Life Insurance Corporation of India every year. Habitations having water supply facilities of 40 litres per capita per day and above are termed as "Fully covered habitations". The Survey to assess the water supply status of rural habitations was last conducted in 1992. Based on this Survey, the status is as follows:

	As on 1.4.96	As on 1.4.97	As on 1.4.98	As on 1.4.99
Fully covered habitations	34459	37155	41655	49629
Partially Covered habitations	32018	29476	24976	17002
Not covered habitations	154	--	--	----
Total	66631	66631	66631	66631

The Government of India insists that all partially covered habitations having service level of less than 10 lpcd should be fully covered by the end of March 2002. As such, to ensure this achievement, 6,500 habitations comprising of 3250 habitations under Minimum Needs Programme and 3250 habitations under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are proposed for full coverage in 1999-2000 under Regular Rural Water Supply Programme for Rural habitations. Further, water supply schemes for 20 Rural Town Panchayats have been proposed for completion during 1999-2000.

Under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam, 1500 habitations have been targeted for 1999-2000. Apart from the above physical and financial proposals, a total financial provision of Rs.60.00 crores has been proposed for 1999-2000, for water supply schemes in excess fluoride affected areas (950 habitations). A token provision is suggested for water supply schemes to habitations affected with high salinity in Ramanathapuram District and elsewhere.

The breakup details of the financial provision made in the budget estimate for the year 1999-2000 under Rural Water Supply Schemes are given below:

Sl.No.	Agency	Budget Estimate 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
TWAD Board		
1.	Minimum Needs Programme - LIC Share	4385.00
2.	Minimum Needs Programme - State's share	7333.33
3.	Minimum Needs Programme - LIC share (Special Component Plan)	1159.00
4.	Minimum Needs Programme - State's share (Special Component Plan)	3666.67
5.	Assistance to Weak Rural Town Panchayat for Water Supply schemes	100.00
6.	Comprehensive Piped Water Supply Scheme in excess fluoride affected areas.	0.01
7.	Providing safe drinking water to habitations affected with high salinity for control of brackishness under MNP	0.01
8.	Desalination plant under accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	0.01
9.	Rural Water Supply Schemes with assistance from Bank/Financial Instns.-implemented by TWAD Board.	8000.00

Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board

The Chennai City Water Supply and Sewerage disposal are vested with Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board for catering to the needs of a population of about 40 lakhs. This organisation tookover all the Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes that were in operation from the Chennai Municipal Corporation in the year 1978. The schemes implemented by the Board in respect of Water Supply and Sewerage schemes during the year 1999-2000 are narrated below:

A. Water Supply

1. Second Chennai Project

This project with an estimated cost of Rs. 546.31 crores is being implemented with financial assistance from the World Bank from April 1996. The revised agreement has been signed for the project during June 1997.

The objective of the project is to improve the distribution system and implement the scheme for conservation of water. Spill over works of First Chennai Project have also been included in the scheme. The project consists of the following components:-

I. Spillover Works:

Under the Second Chennai Project, the following unfinished works of First Chennai Project were taken up during 1996-97 and these works have been completed during 1998-99.

a. Improvement to 16 Sewage Pumping Stations

The work of improvements to 16 sewage pumping stations has been taken up for execution during 1996-97. The total value of work is Rs.4000 lakhs. The work is expected to be completed during 1999-2000..

b. Construction of Clear Water Pumphouse at Redhills.

300 mld water treatment plant has been constructed at Redhills. The construction of clear water pump house with pumping equipments for the supply of 300 mld water to city is nearing completion. Total value of work is Rs. 1117.00 lakhs. This work is completed during 1998-99.

II. New Works.

c. Water Distribution Stations.

Budget Estimate 1999-2000 — Rs.30.00 Croes.

To improve the City water supply systems, it has been proposed to construct 12 zonal water distribution stations. Six Water Supply Distribution stations for the following zones are taken up under Second Chennai Water supply Project.

1. Patel Nagar
2. Vyasarpadi
3. Kolathur
4. Mylapore - Nandanam
5. Velachery
6. Pallipattu.

Total cost for construction of the six distribution stations is Rs.79 crores. An expenditure of Rs.60.45 crores has been spent upto 1998-99.

The construction of Pallipattu Water Distribution station will be taken up at the end of 1999-2000 for execution. An expenditure of Rs.3000 lakhs is expected during 1999-2000 for water distribution stations.

c. Clear Water Transmission Main

Budget Estimate 1999-2000 — Rs.15.00 crores.

Under this scheme, new transmission mains (SIX REACHES) from various trunk mains to the proposed Zonal head works for a total cost of Rs.42.00 crores are taken up during 1998-99. An expenditure of Rs.35.30 crores has been spent upto 1998-99. A provision of Rs.15.00 crores has been allotted for the year 1999-2000.

d. Local distribution system.

Budget Estimate 1999 - 2000 — Rs.48.00 crores.

Under Second Chennai Water Supply Project, it is proposed to strengthen the local distribution system in all the 16 zones in order to distribute higher quantity of water at uniform higher pressure.

For local distribution system Rs.48.00 crores has been provided for 1999 - 2000.

e. Leak detection and Repairs

Budget Estimate 1999 - 2000 — Rs.9.50 crores.

The First and second phase of unaccounted water in Chennai City Water Distribution System has been successfully completed. The Third phase of leak detection and rectification works covering additional 15% of the areas of City Water Supply System has been taken up during 1996-97 and is nearing completion. Phase 4 and 5 has been taken up in stages to cover balance 65% of the City Water Supply System from 1999 - 2000. An expenditure of Rs.39.85 crores was incurred during 1998-99. An expenditure of Rs.9.50 crores is expected during 1999 - 2000.

f. Consultancy works

Budget Estimate 1999 - 2000 - Rs.2.50 crores.

Under Second Chennai project, consultancy studies and project preparation are to be taken up. An expenditure of Rs.2.39 crores was incurred upto 1998-99. A expenditure of Rs.2.50 crores is expected to be incurred during 1999-2000. A total expenditure of Rs.105.00 crores is expected to be incurred in Second Chennai Water Supply Project during 1999 - 2000.

2. Third Chennai Water Supply Project

The project is being formulated with the objective of improving the water supply and sewerage system in the city and adjacent urban areas and to implement the schemes to ensure equitable distribution of 12 tmc. of water ultimately expected under Krishna Water Supply Project. This project also will comprises of low cost sanitation component and a programme for institutional strengthening. Appraisal of World Bank Mission is expected during this year and is expected to be finalised soon. In the year 1999-2000 it is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs.1500.00 lakhs.

B. Sewerage Components**II. Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) Financial Project (JAPAN)**

Budget Estimate 1999 - 2000 — Rs.75.00 Crores.

Sewerage renovation and functional improvements to Water Supply and Sewerage System. This project consists of the following five components besides consultancy:

(1) Providing facilities for conveying of Secondary Treatment Sewage from Nesapakkam and Koyambedu treatment to Kodungaiyur Sewage Treatment Plant and Reverse Osmosis plant to supply 100 mld for renovated sewage for industrial use in Manali Petro Chemical Complex.

(2) Providing facilities for Monitoring of Velocities in sewage force mains by ventury meter and centralised Monitoring arrangements for taking corrective measures for pumping. The sewage in the force mains without siltation.

(3) in-situ lining of water Trunk Mains in Chennai City.

(4) For Centralised control of valve operations by computer control in the trunk mains. The consultancy work for this project was awarded during 1996-97. The works are under progress.

(5) Effluent conveyance system for conveying the treated effluent from Koyambedu to Kodungaiyur.

(6) Permeate conveyance for conveying the treated water to industries.

Tenders were received for all the above works and these works will be taken up for execution during 1999 - 2000. A provision of Rs.75.00 crores has been made for the year 1999 - 2000.

Works Carried Out Under HUDCO / TUFIDCO (MIDC) /MUDF Loan Assistance

I. Water Supply

1. Transmission Mains

1. Manufacturing, laying and commissioning of clear water transmission main from Redhills to K.K.Nagar Head and Madhavaram have been taken up during 1993 for a value of Rs.56.00 crores. Out of 4 reaches two reaches have been completed during 1996-97 and Reach II and IV are under implementation and completed during 1998-99. This scheme is funded by HUDCO/TUFIDCO.

2. Construction of Zonal Reservoir

(a) Construction of Zonal Reservoir near Valluvarkottam and Triplicane are completed and commissioned during September 1998. Construction of Reservoir at Kannappar Thidal is also nearing completion. The total scheme cost is Rs.23.00 crores. This scheme is funded jointly by HUDCO/TUFIDCO(MIDC).

(b) Construction of Zonal Reservoirs at Ekkattuthangal and Choolaimedu are under execution and the cost of the scheme is about Rs.27.00 crores. Reservoir at Ekkattuthangal is completed during 1998-99. An expenditure of Rs.23.43 crores was incurred upto 1998-99 for the two reservoirs. A provision of Rs.6.00 crores has been provided for the construction of Choolaimedu Reservoir for the year 1999 - 2000. This scheme is funded jointly by TUFIDCO (MIDC) and MUDF.

(c) Rehabilitation of choked up mains and replacement of AC/PVC mains and improvements to the distribution network in Chennai City. Target for 1999 - 2000 is Rs.10.00 crores.

Government have accorded administrative approval for Rs.35.00 crores for Rehabilitation and improvements to distribution network in Chennai City vide G.O.Ms.No. 3(D) No. 38 MAWS Department, dated 17.10.1997. Under this scheme Rs.5.00 crores was spent during the year 1998-99. A provision of Rs.10.00 crores has been provided for the year 1999 - 2000. This scheme is funded by TUFIDCO.

3. Re-routing of water mains

Target for 1999 - 2000 - Rs. 1.00 Crore.

Re-routing of water mains at Gangadheswarar Koil Street is taken up during 1998 - 99 and is expected to be completed during 1999 - 2000 and expenditure of Rs.1.00 crores is expected during 1999 - 2000. This scheme is funded by TUFIDCO.

II. Sewerage

Vysarpadi Lake Area, Kanagam - Taramani, Kodungaiyur area.

Target for 1999 - 2000 - Rs.4.00 crores.

Government have accorded sanction for providing sewerage facilities to — Vysarpadi lake area, Kanagam, Taramani and Kodungaiyur Area for Rs.38.00 crores. This work has been taken up during 1997-98. The works are nearing completion. These works are expected to be completed during 1999-2000 and a provision of Rs.4.00 crores has been made for the scheme for provision of Rs.4.00 crores has been made for the scheme for 1999-2000. These projects are funded jointly by HUDCO & TUFIDCO.

1. Re-routing of sewers

Target for 1999-2000 Rs.1.00 crore

Re-routing of sewers in Chennai City has been taken up during 1997-98 at an estimated cost of Rs.6.00 crores. The work is under progress. Government have accorded administrative sanction for this Scheme. An expenditure of Rs.2.40 crores was incurred during 1998-99. A provision of Rs.1.00 crore has been made for 1999-2000. This project is funded by TUDIFCO(MIDC).

3. Mambalam Canal - Rs 8.00 crores

Providing intercepting sewers along Mambalam Canal has been proposed to avoid sewage entering into Mambalam canal causing pollution. Government have accorded administrative approval for the scheme for Rs.16.00 crores.

An expenditure of Rs.5.28 crores was incurred during 1998-99. A provision of Rs.8.00 crores has been provided for 1999-2000. This scheme is under the financial assistance of TUFIDCO.

4. Improvements to Sewage Treatment Plants.

Target for 1999-2000 — Rs.11.00 crores.

Improvements to existing Treatment Plant at Kodungaiyur and Koyambedu will be taken up during 1999-2000. The total cost of the scheme is Rs.40.50 crores. An expenditure of Rs.1.41 crores was incurred during 1998-99. A provision of Rs.11.00 crores has been made for the year 1999-2000. The scheme is expected to be completed during 2000-2001.

This scheme is funded by TUFIDCO.

5. Improving the sewerage infrastructure in the tenemental areas in Chennai City.

To systematise the sewerage operations and to improve the sanitation in 12 tenemental areas, TNSCB has programmed to connect the sewerage network provided within the existing tenemental schemes to the metro sewer line for ultimate disposal. During 1998-99 & 1999-2000 the Government have sanctioned Rs.70.00 lakhs and Rs.75.00 lakhs respectively for this programme. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has so far spent Rs.70.00 lakhs and works are nearing completion.

Krishna Water Supply Project:

The Government of Tamil Nadu entered into an agreement with the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 18.4.1983 according to which the Government of Andhra Pradesh shall deliver 15 TMC of water less the transmission losses of 3 TMC at the Tamil Nadu border over a period of 8 months in a year. The Component of the project falling within Tamil Nadu limits is called "Krishna Water Supply" and that in Andhra limits is called "Telugu Ganga Project". The Krishna Water was formally received at Tamil Nadu-Andhra Pradesh border on September 1996.

The originally sanctioned estimated cost of Krishna Water Supply Project in Tamil Nadu limits is Rs. 46.44 crores. The reappraised cost is Rs. 196.04 crores (as per 1996-97 schedule of rates) against which sum of Rs. 162.08 crores has been spent upto February 1998.

Out of Rs.521.00 crores of Tamil Nadu Government's share of the project, so far Rs.512.00 crores has been aid to Andhra Pradesh upto September 1997. The Budget Estimate for the year 1999-2000 is as follows:—

Capital Grants to Andhra Pradesh	:	Rs.160.69 lakhs.
Construction of Dams for storage of Krishna Water.	:	Rs.497.83 lakhs.
Formation of Cannals for bringing Krishna Water	:	Rs 264.50 lakhs

Plan Outlay:

The Water Supply and Sanitation sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.643.19 crores during the year 1999- 2000. The major programme-wise budgeted outlay is as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)
Sewerage Schemes	80.31
Urban Water Supply Schemes	313.27
Rural Water Supply Schemes	198.18
Special Component Plan	48.26
Other Programmes (HADP etc.)	3.17
Total: Water Supply & Sanitation	643.19

Chapter 38

HOUSING

Housing is considered as one of the basic needs along with food and clothing. The United Nation's Global shelter strategy for providing "Shelter for all" by 2000 A.D. has created an adequate awareness about housing. The State pursues the policy of "One house for each family". The State Government have been encouraging building operations in two ways viz., (a) directly building the houses for all income groups and (b) offering subsidy and lending loans to weaker sections of the population at concessional interest. The Government create a 'facilitating environment' in which all factors in the housing delivery system are coordinated to provide the necessary inputs. A tentative estimate puts the housing shortage at 175 lakh units by the year 2011. To meet the housing needs, the State Housing Policy addresses itself to the delivery system to meet the needs of the housing market.

The following organisations assist the Government in implementing the housing schemes : (1) Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), (2) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), (3) Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing), (4) Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, (5) Housing and Urban Development Secretariat Department and (6) Chief Engineer, Building, Public Works Department. The first three organisations are the main Government agencies which promote housing activities. They act as catalysts for the promotion of housing activities by the private sector.

A. TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

An outlay of Rs.4634.72 lakhs is provided as budget estimate for 1999-2000, comprising Rs.1310.22 lakhs for Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme, Rs.2200.00 lakhs for capital programme of Housing Board and Rs.1124.50 lakhs for construction of Housing Complex for legislators. A target of 15500 dwelling units has been programmed for 1999-2000.

1. Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rental Housing Scheme

This scheme is intended to provide rental accommodation to Government Employees at the State capital, district and revenue divisional headquarters. Tamil Nadu Housing Board implements this scheme and maintains these buildings on behalf of the Government. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has so far constructed 27801 units from inception upto 31.3.1999 and spent Rs.188.44 crores. During 1998-99, 680 flats were completed and an expenditure of Rs.16.02 crores was incurred for this scheme from the funds received from HDFC. As per the Government's policy decision, all the newly formed districts should be provided with quarters for Government employees. During 1999-2000, the proposed programme is to complete 1166 flats at a cost of Rs.24.71 crores, out of which 1086 new flats will be taken up in Tiruvarur, Perambalur, Thuthukudi, Tirunelveli, Nagercoil, Salem, Villupuram, Mettur, Tiruppur and Muthampalayam (Erode). An outlay of Rs.1310.22 lakhs has been provided by the Government under plan for 1999-2000. This includes an amount of Rs.827.08 lakhs for repayment of the HDFC loan, Rs.337.50 lakhs towards reimbursement of expenditure for conversion of TNHB flats into Tamilnadu Government Servants Quarters, and Rs.145.64 lakhs towards reimbursement of expenditure for 280 flats constructed at Anna Nagar West.

2. Construction of housing complex for Legislators

This scheme of construction of 240 residential flats in 4 numbers of multi-storeyed blocks (each block having 60 flats) has been taken up for execution with the financial assistance received from HUDCO, at an estimated cost of Rs.44.62 crores. The scheme was commenced in December, 1997 and is scheduled to be completed by January, 2000. The plan provision for this scheme for 1999-2000 is Rs.1124.50 lakhs towards repayment of loan to HUDCO.

3. Other Programmes

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board with the assistance of financial institutions and through internal generation of funds will take up the following programmes during 1999-2000 : (i) construction of 114 HIG flats at Mogappair, Chennai, (ii) construction of 48 HIG flats in Kodambakkam, Chennai, (iii) construction of 40 HIG flats at Thiruvanniyur extension, Chennai, (iv) construction of 27 HIG flats at Valmiginagar, Chennai, (v) construction of 56 MIG flats at Ambattur, (vi) construction of 48 HIG flats at Tambaram, (vii) construction of 172 HIG flats at Korattur, (viii) construction of 29 houses and development of 59 plots at Sevvapet, (ix) construction of 88 HIG flats at Mogappair West and 40 HIG flats at Mogappair east, Chennai (x) construction of 46 houses at Seekarajapuram (Ranipet), (xi) construction of 198 houses at Hosur phase VI , (xii) land development scheme at Coimbatore, (xiii) house sites development scheme at Thudiyalur, Coimbatore, (xiv) house sites development scheme at Koilpatty, Thuthukudi district, (xv) construction of 100 houses at Kalanivasal, Karaikudi, (xvi) construction of 100 houses at Nathampattu, Cuddalore and (xvii) upgradation of slum tenements.

B. TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

This is a welfare scheme formulated by Government for clearance of slums and construction of multi-storeyed tenements. The tenements so constructed are allotted to the people who were residing previously in these slum areas. With a view to giving tenurial security, the tenements are allotted to slum dwellers on hire purchase system. Monthly instalment of Rs.150/- is collected for a period of 20 years. This has been fixed taking into account the affordability and the paying capacity of the slum dwellers. This scheme is implemented with 30% initial grant from the Government and 70% of the project cost comes from HUDCO as loan.

The slums are chosen for clearance every year based on a priority list. Photograph of each family living in the slum is taken and a pass book issued. The families are persuaded to move to alternative sites nearby. A sum of Rs.200 is paid to each family as ex-gratia payment. The construction of tenement is started on the land thus got vacated. After completion of multi-storeyed tenements, with adequate infrastructure like water supply, sewerage, roads, street lights etc., allotment is made to the families on drawal of lots and decision taken as to who should occupy which tenement and the temporary shelters are dismantled. The Board makes sure that the transit camp is cleared and all the people are given allotment in the tenements. Only those who have documentary evidence of residence in the same area are eligible for allotment. TNSCB generally builds as many number of tenements in the same area as there are eligible families. The TNSCB has so far constructed a total number of 66014 tenements and out of these, 59590 tenements are in Chennai city alone. At present, the unit cost of a tenement works out to Rs.1.00 lakh.

During 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs.8395.02 lakhs is provided for TNSCB programmes, comprising Rs. 595.02 lakhs as assistance to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for slum clearance (including a token provision for Special Component Plan), Rs.600 lakhs as budgetary support to TNSCB for resettlement and rehabilitation of slum dwellers under Chennai flood relief project, Rs.5000 lakhs for HUDCO assisted Chennai flood relief project and Rs.2200 lakhs for capital programme of TNSCB. The physical programmes of TNSCB include construction of 3500 tenements at Okkium Thuraipakkam, provision of fire proof AC sheet roof with side walls and doors for 22000 families and provision of street lights, public foundation etc., to benefit 30000 families.

C. REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING)

Co-operative housing has emerged as a strong, well-organised and significant movement. Co-operative housing is functioning in two-tier system in the State with as many as 861 primary housing societies and 186 Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies, totalling to 1047, both at rural and urban level, affiliated to the State Co-operative Housing Federation at apex level, and it provides housing finance and forms lay-outs for distribution of house sites to the members. The resources for the Federation is from the State Government and loans from LIC, HUDCO, National Housing Bank, Housing Development Finance Corporation, Commercial and Co-operative Banks. Financial assistance to the Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies for construction of houses is channelised through Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Limited for which it gets a loan component from HUDCO on Government Guarantee. Hitherto, the Federation has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs.2229.38 crores to all the members of the affiliated housing co-operatives for construction of 9,57,765 houses in the State.

1. Tamil Nadu Rural Housing Scheme

Rural housing scheme is being implemented by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing) through Housing Co-operatives since 1978-79 for the benefit of economically weaker section category of people (whose

income does not exceed Rs.2100/- p.m.) in rural areas. Pattern of financial assistance for economically weaker sections, LIG and MIG categories is as follows:

Source of finance	Plains Rs.	Hill Areas Rs.
(a) HUDCO Loan	10000	12000
(b) State subsidy	2000	2000
(c) Beneficiary's contribution	2000	2000
Total	14000	16000

Since inception as many as 5,94,770 houses have been constructed for EWS category under the scheme through Housing Co-operatives with a total financial assistance of Rs.373.32 crores. During the year 1998-99 alone, 45000 families were identified under the scheme and provided, part financial assistance to the tune of Rs.17.17 crores. Besides, a sum of Rs. 37.27 crores was provided to 56390 beneficiaries for shelter upgradation, repairs and renovation. The plan expenditure for this scheme was Rs.640.00 lakhs during 1998-99. During the year 1999-2000, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the tune of Rs.70.33 crores to benefit as many as 50000 beneficiaries. This total outlay comprises loan, state subsidy and beneficiaries contribution. A plan outlay of Rs.900.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1999-2000.

2. Other schemes

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing) is also implementing the following schemes, viz., stepping up the physical target to the level of 7000 units under LIG and 5000 units under MIG housing scheme in rural areas, provision of loan assistance for (a) construction of 10000 new houses under Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram Scheme, (b) undertaking extension, repairs and renovation of another 5000 existing houses located within the limits of municipalities and corporations, (c) construction of 20000 houses in urban areas under urban housing scheme, (d) construction of 12000 dwelling units under EWS category in peripheral areas of corporations and municipalities, (e) construction of 678 houses for Beedi workers in Erode and Vellore districts. It is programmed to step up the total outlay for improving the housing stock through co-operative housing from Rs.438.33 crores to Rs.686.82 crores to construct 1,04,678 new houses during the year 1999-2000.

D. Housing Co-operatives - EWS (Housing) - Tamilnadu Co-operative Housing

An amount of Rs.2300.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

E. TAMIL NADU POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION

Construction of Housing quarters for police personnel

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Limited is a fully owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Corporation was formed with the sole objective of providing (i) rental quarters to police personnel of all categories, (ii) rental quarters to fire service personnel and (iii) construction of flats under "Own your House Scheme" etc. This corporation intends to form Police Academy as well as police city in Chennai. The Government extends 40% financial assistance to the Corporation and the balance 60% is met by the Corporation through various financial institutions like HUDCO, HDFC etc. A sum of Rs.4909.89 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000 as share capital assistance to Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation which includes Rs.500.00 lakhs for the maintenance of special repairs to police quarters. During 1999-2000, construction of 2500 quarters will be taken up. Under 'own your house scheme' construction of 175 houses (37 at Asoor, 24 at Ayyanpapakudi and 114 at Vasanthapuram) was undertaken and 138 units have been completed in 1998-99 and the balance 37 units are in progress.

F. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT

Loans to Government Servants for construction of houses

Housing and Urban Development Department sanctions house building advance to Government employees including municipal employees for construction / purchase of houses/flats. In recent years, the Government have obtained assistance from HDFC, CANFIN Homes and IND Bank Housing Limited for the sanction of house

building advance to Government servants. The rate of interest charged by these financial institutions ranges between 15 to 16%. The rate of interest collected from Government servants is only 8%.

This differential rate of interest treated as 'subsidy' is met by Government and the amount provided during 1999-2000 is shown below:

	Rs. In lakhs
1. Payment to Housing Development Corporation	0.01
2. Interest to HDFC	64.00
3. Housing Loans to Municipal Employees	60.00
4. Housing loans to police personnel	200.00
5. House building advance for Govt. Employees	8275.02
6. Others	0.02
Total	8599.05

F. CHIEF ENGINEER (BUILDINGS) PWD

Construction of Government Residential Buildings

The Public Works Department of the buildings branch is entrusted with the construction of residential buildings for Government Servants inducted in rural and urban areas in developmental activities. An amount of Rs.111.55 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000, which includes a sum of Rs.0.45 lakhs for construction of residential buildings in tribal areas.

G. TAMIL NADU RURAL HOUSING CORPORATION

Tamil Nadu Rural Housing Corporation has been formed for development and improvement of housing in rural areas. It has been registered in January, 1999 with its office functioning at Chennai city. It will function as the Apex body to coordinate and monitor the building centres in all districts. So far, 33 building centres have trained 18156 rural youth in building activities who have produced building materials to the value of Rs.626.47 lakhs. The centres have executed various rural construction works to the tune of Rs.52.51 crores. The programmes for 1999-2000 include provision of financial assistance for construction of 56 houses at Kalzhinjur, 120 houses at Tirur, 19 houses at Velachery and 58 houses at Thiruvannamalai, adjudging Thiruvannamalai as a model building centre and training the rural youth, formation of new building centres in Theni, Tiruvarur and Namakkal districts, purchase of tools and machines for manufacturing building materials in the building centres etc.

PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1999-2000

An outlay of Rs.29850.21 lakhs has been provided for the Housing Sector for the year 1999-2000 as detailed below:

Department	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs. In lakhs)
1. Tamil Nadu Housing Board	3510.22
2. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	8395.02
3. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing)	900.00
4. Police Housing	4909.87
5. Housing Co-operatives	2300.00
6. Government Servants (HBA)	8535.02
7. Chief Engineer (Buildings)	111.55
8. Legislators housing	1124.50
9. Payments / interest to Financial Institutions	64.03
Total - Housing	29850.21

Chapter 39

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Tamil Nadu is the third most urbanised State in India with an urban population of 190 lakhs constituting 34.2% of the state total population of 556 lakhs (Census of India 1991). Between 1981 and 1991, urban population increased by 19.28% where as during the decade 1961 to 1971 the increase was 28% and during 1971-1981 also the increase was 28%. A number of large villages (according to census) have been declared as town panchayats. If we include this category as urban centres, there are 635 town panchayats, 102 municipalities and 6 municipal corporations and these 745 urban centres constitute 42% of the state population. Out of the total urban population of 231.57 lakhs, 72.12 lakhs (31.14%) live in six municipal corporations viz., Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Tirunelveli. Of the six municipal corporations, 38.41 lakhs of population i.e. 16.59% of total urban population live in Chennai Corporation. Chennai has 53.26% of the total population of municipal corporations of Tamil Nadu.

Demographic Profile of Urban Local Bodies

(Population in '000s)

No.		Corpora- tions	% to Total Urban	Munici- palities All Mun.	% to Tot. Urban All Mun.	Town Pancha- yats	% to Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	No. of Urban Local Bodies	6		104		635	
2.	Population Total	7212	31.15	7187	31.04	8753	37.81
	a) Male	3711	51.46	3652	50.81	4427	50.58
	b) Female	3501	48.54	3535	49.19	4326	49.42
3.	Literates Total	5143	71.31	4931	68.61	5952	68.00
	a) Male	2873	55.86	2844	57.68	3320	5.78
	b) Female	2270	44.14	2087	42.32	2632	44.22
4.	Workers Total	2882	31.64	2439	33.94	2998	34.25
	a) Male	1942	85.10	1931	79.17	2183	72.82
	b) Female	340	14.90	508	20.83	815	27.18
5.	Scheduled Caste	828	11.48	643	8.95	713	8.15
6.	Scheduled Tribe	170	2.36	22	0.31	30	0.34

Source : Compiled from Census of India - 1991 urban percentage of Census of India is adopted for Town Panchayat.

In Tamil Nadu the urban areas have 68.27% literates compared to 54% for the State as a whole.

The features of urbanisation in Tamil Nadu clearly show that there is clustering of urban centres around Chennai metropolitan cities, towns, agriculturally advanced areas like the delta of the Cauvery Region, industrial belts along major transport routes from (Chennai, Salem, Coimbatore, Vellore, etc.) Temple regions (Madurai). The degree of the urbanisation varies from district to district. Excluding Chennai which is entirely urban, Coimbatore is highly urbanised district while Dharmapuri, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram are districts with low levels of urbanisation. Tamil Nadu is likely to urbanise further but the rate of such growth is not likely to be very rapid.

The Tamil Nadu State has only one Metropolitan City viz., Chennai. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Area comprises of 1177 sq.km. covering Chennai city, 9 municipalities, 27 Town Panchayats, 211 Villages in 10 Panchayat Unions and 2 contonments and has a population of 38.41 lakhs. Madurai Corporation has 9.41 lakhs (13.06%), Coimbatore 8.16 lakhs (11.3%), Tiruchirapalli 6.69 lakhs (9.27%) Salem 25.67 lakhs (7.86%) and Tirunelveli 3.81 lakhs (5.27%).

The following are the nodal Departments of State Government and undertakings through which the Government of Tamil Nadu implement most of the schemes identified during the year 1999-2000.

1. Directorate of Town and Country Planning.
2. Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority.
3. Directorate of Municipal Administration.
4. Directorate of Town Panchayats.
5. Commissioners, Corporation of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Tirunelveli.
6. Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Corporation.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Department of Town and Country Planning is responsible for administering the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. Its role involves assisting the planning authorities viz. single local planning authorities and composite local planning authorities in preparing master plans and dove-tailing them to detailed development plans with a view to ensure orderly and planned development of urban areas and to ensure a clear and healthy environment in human settlements through appropriate land use management and allotment. In essence it regulates land development for industrial, commercial and residential purpose and implementation of urban development programme in the State.

During 1999-2000, the Department will take up programmes such as preparation of New Master Plans for 5 Local Planning Areas and review of 5 already sanctioned Master Plans, preparation of 50 New Detailed Development Plans and review of 50 already approved Detailed Development Plans, implementation of New Town Development Plans, Master Plans and Detailed Development Plans, preparation of Heritage Town Development Plans for 11 towns, preparation of Development Plans for the settlement of the least urbanised taluks for 12 taluks, provision of loan assistance for urban development project under Integrated Urban Development Programme for 15 towns, development of Geographical Information System (GIS) for Urban Development Plans for another two towns viz., Rajapalayam and Nagapattinam, digitization of Master Plan and Detailed Development Plan Maps, preparation of draft Regional Plans for Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur districts, acquisition of aerial photographs for 3 Municipal towns, etc.

The Town and Country Planning Department has been provided with a plan outlay of Rs.147.79 lakhs for the year 1999-2000 including a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs for the purchase of necessary computer hardwares and softwares for the digitization of maps. The detailed plan programmes are as follows:

1. Transport and Traffic Studies

The Department has taken up the task of preparation of Traffic Operational and Management Plan (TOMP) for 38 small and medium towns and comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plan for 5 major cities, viz., Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichy and Tirunelveli in collaboration with Pallavan Transport Consultancy and other services. So far, Traffic Operational and Management Plans for 27 towns have been completed. An amount of Rs.90.73 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1999-2000.

2. Regional Town Planning

The Department has prepared 1491 Detailed Development Plans out of which 549 have been approved under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and they include proposals like formation of new roads, development of shopping areas, public purpose areas etc. It is also proposed to develop the Satellite towns around major towns. These plans are conceived for specific areas in developing urban centres within the framework of Master Plans. A provision of Rs.12.80 lakhs is made for this scheme during 1999-2000.

3. Town Planning Research Centre

A sum of Rs.2.46 lakhs is provided for this centre which includes the staff cost of microfilm technician.

4. Seed Capital for implementation of New Towns Development Plans

These Plans are prepared for newly developing industrial towns like Hosur or Heritage towns like Mamallapuram and so far such plans have been prepared for 5 towns. These five plans are statutory plans as contemplated in the Town and Country Planning Act 1971. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1999-2000.

5. Urban Project Division

The Department has taken up the upgradation of computer configuration networking with local planning authorities at a cost of Rs.500.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs.21.80 lakhs has been made during 1999-2000 for this scheme.

II. CHENNAI METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) is a statutory body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974. It has jurisdiction over the Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) covering 1177 Sq.km. which includes Chennai city, 6 Municipalities, 3 Townships, 27 Town Panchayats, 211 villages in 10 Panchayat Unions and 2 continents. The main objectives of the Authority are : (a) Planning for physical, infrastructural and economic development of the CMA, (b) implementing the Master Plan for CMA and enforcing the Development Control Rules framed under the Master Plan and (c) formulating, co-ordinating and implementing projects for metropolitan development.

For the schemes implemented by CMDA, the Tamil Nadu Government is extending financial assistance in the form of loan and grant. It also takes loans from financial institutions. The budgetary support by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the year 1999-2000 is to the tune of Rs.7542.43 lakhs including a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs under Part II for the study on densification of MRTS corridor development. The plan provision is provided for the following schemes:

1. Assistance to CMDA for land acquisition and development along inner and outer ring road

The inner ring road connecting the three National Highways serves as an effective orbital link reducing congestion in the radial arterials. The stretch between Kathipara junction and GNT road is completed. The northern segment beyond GNT road is under formation. The Government have approved the proposal of CMDA for undertaking an integrated development scheme along the inner ring road of this segment, to ensure orderly development. The total cost of the project is about Rs.2.5 crores. The Government have provided Rs.119.35 lakhs as seed capital during the Eighth Plan period and a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs in the Ninth Plan period till 1998-99. In Phase I, out of 32.38 acres, 8.09 acres were taken possession. In Phase II, notification proposals have been sent for 29.58 acres. In Phase III, Government permission for acquiring the wet lands to the extent of 113.22 acres is awaited. A budget provision of Rs.30.65 lakhs is made during 1999-2000 for meeting the cost of land acquisition and staff cost.

2. Outer ring road project

The outer ring road from Tambaram connects Chennai-Trichy Road (GST), Chennai-Bangalore Road (Government road), Chennai-Thiruvallur Road (CTH road), Chennai-Nellore Road (GNT road) and Tiruvottiyur-Ponneri-Pancheti (TPP road). The length of the proposed outer ring road is about 62 kms., connecting Vandalur in the South and Minjur in the north. A token provision is made in the budget for 1999-2000.

3. Assistance for Maraimalai Nagar Satellite towns

Located at a distance of 43 kms. from Chennai, this new town is being developed in stages over a total extent of 3000 acres to accommodate an ultimate population of one lakh over a period of 20 years. The project commenced in 1974. CMDA has so far acquired and developed 2061 acres. 2032 RBH were constructed and 1922 plots were developed in addition to development of industrial area over an area of 850 acres. Further 264 acres of land have been handed over to Mahindra Ford Limited for their car project. A town centre has been developed. It is proposed to acquire 150 acres of land in Thirukatchur and Sengundram villages. A sum of Rs.1.75 lakhs is provided during 1999-2000 as grant towards land acquisition work.

4. Urban Development MRTS

MRTS Phase II project is to be taken up from Thirumylai to Velachery for a total length of 10.6 kms. The current year total cost of the project is estimated at Rs.153 crores with Rs.102 crores as State Govt. share and Rs.51 crores as Government of India contribution. For the works to be undertaken during 1999-2000, a budget provision of Rs.7500.00 lakhs is made for this scheme.

5. Study on Densification of MRTS Corridor Development

In order to generate sufficient traffic along the MRTS corridor for optimum utilisation of the facilities by encouraging development of mixed activities like residence, work places, commercial centres, entertainment centres etc. all along the corridor to an extent of around one kilometre on both sides, a detailed study will be undertaken for which a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided during 1999-2000.

6. Urban Renewal in MRTS Rail Head Area

MRTS Phase I project has been completed upto Thirumylai. The space available in the Rail Head Area under Phase I project has to be optimally utilised and hence urban renewal activities are proposed to be taken up. A sum of Rs.0.02 lakhs is provided during 1999-2000.

7. Other Programmes

The following programmes have been taken up with funding from sources other than the State Govt. budget, viz., Chennai Mofussil bus terminus at Koyambedu, improvement to 8 radial roads, traffic action plan, improvement to Mount Poonamallee road, textile market of construction of 1700 shops at Koyambedu, improvement of storm water drainage system and flood alleviation in metropolitan area, bus and truck terminal at Pallikaranai, detailed development Plan for CMA, urban development gallery, critical road widening and container terminal study, MRTS area development, construction of 325 shops at Koyambedu wholesale market complex for vegetables etc.

III. TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

A budget provision of Rs.8265.00 lakhs is allocated during 1999-2000 for the urban development programmes of TNSCB and the details are as follows:

1. Environmental improvement in slums

This programme aims to provide basic infrastructure to all the needy sections of the urban slum families within a time frame at an average cost of Rs.2000 per family on certain standards. The slum improvement works have been carried out to 2,27,000 families living in hutments. During 1999-2000, TNSCB has programmed to provide slum improvement works to 30,000 families and an amount of Rs.600.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme which includes a sum of Rs.120.00 lakhs for special component plan.

2. Slum improvement programme in urban local bodies

The amount for this scheme is allotted to municipalities, town panchayats and corporations to implement the following activities in the slums selected by urban local bodies, viz., improvement to drinking water supply system, laying/relaying of roads, provision of street lights, drainage facilities, improvement to existing/ construction of new public conveniences etc. A budget provision of Rs.2465.00 lakhs is made during 1999-2000.

3. Slum improvement in Chennai - Tenth Finance commission recommendation

TNSCB has availed Special Problem Grant assistance of Rs.60 crore from 10th Finance Commission of Government of India. It is programmed to construct 6,500 basic shelter units at Okkiyam Thuraipakkam out of this grant assistance at a cost of Rs.60 crore. This scheme is being developed as massive housing complex with required social facilities like bus terminal, schools, community hall, etc., It is programmed to complete 6,500 houses over a period of 3 years. Soon after the completion of the project, the slum families living in objectionable areas like alignment of MRTS Phase II, River margins, and in other places will be resettled in these basic shelter units. TNSCB has programmed to complete 3000 houses and to spend Rs.30 crore on this programme during the year 1999-2000. This programme will be completed by 2001.

4. Grants to TNSCB for other schemes for SC/ST

An amount of Rs. 2200.00 lakhs is allocated for this scheme.

IV. TIRUPPUR AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Tiruppur has achieved primacy in the matter of export of textile garments and hosiery to overseas market and it is estimated that the town is exporting garments worth Rs.2000 crores a year which is likely to go up to Rs.3500 crores in the coming years. The level of infrastructure like roads, water supply and sanitation is awfully inadequate in the town and its periphery. This project is expected to fill the arising gaps in the infrastructure. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.3000.00 lakhs is provided during the year 1999-2000.

V. DIRECTORATE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

For the Directorate of Municipal Administration an amount of Rs.2972.88 lakhs is provided during 1999-2000 which includes Rs.300.00 lakhs as Assistance to Municipalities for infrastructure development, Rs.15.00 lakhs for Improvement of Municipal maternity and child welfare centres, Rs.107.01 for improvement of public latrines in municipal towns, Rs.1250.00 lakhs as loans to Corporations other than Chennai Corporation to meet infrastructure needs, Rs.1250.00 lakhs as grants to corporations other than Chennai Corporation for upgradation of basic services, Rs.8.63 lakhs for creation of Institutional Finance Monitoring and Evaluation cell in the Directorate, Rs.7.08 lakhs for formation of perspective planning cell, Rs.25.81 lakhs for reorganisation of Offices of Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Rs.7.25 lakhs for low cost sanitation programme monitoring cell in the Directorate, and Rs.2.10 lakhs for Secretariat Staff administrative and operational expenses for Nehru Yojana scheme.

VI. URBAN LOCAL BODIES CAPITAL PROGRAMMES

An amount of Rs.15000.00 lakhs is provided as budget Estimate for this scheme during 1999-2000.

VII. GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY - Tenth Finance Commission Recommendations

A budget provision of Rs.2888.00 lakhs is made for this purpose.

VIII. DIRECTOR OF TOWN PANCHAYATS

There are now 613 Town Panchayats in the State and basic services are provided to people living in Town Panchayats. For the provision of street lights, sanitary works, water supply, cement concreting of bus stand and lanes, shopping complex, storm water drain, roads and culverts to the Town Panchayats, a plan provision of Rs.2500.00 lakhs is allocated during 1999-2000.

IX. TAMILNADU URBAN FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TUFIDCO)

TUFIDCO was incorporated under Companies Act on 21.3.1990. The Corporation is a nodal agency for the following schemes, viz., NRY-shelter upgradation scheme, integrated low cost sanitation scheme, centrally sponsored mega city programme for Chennai metro area and centrally sponsored IDSMT.

An amount of Rs.60.26 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 for TUFIDCO which includes a sum of Rs.41.75 lakhs for transfer of Integrated Development of small and medium town funds (IDSMT) controlled by TUFIDCO as loans, Rs.18.50 lakhs as assistance for implementation of IDSMT programme towards salaries and establishment and a token provision for the IDSMT scheme anticipating some grant.

X. MEGA CITY

A token provision has been made for this programme during 1999-2000.

XI. AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP (AIG) AND IL AND FS

A plan provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs is allocated for this scheme during 1999-2000.

XII. TAMIL NADU URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

On closure of Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project aided by World Bank, Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd was established to carry out the task of providing fund for infrastructure development in municipalities and town panchayats. This Institute with the seed capital from Government of Tamil Nadu also obtains fund from financial institutions like ICICI and World Bank during 1998-99. It has Rs.200.00 crores at its disposal lending loans to urban local bodies of Tamil Nadu and for executing urban infrastructures viz., ring roads, water supply, sewerage and sanitation, commercial complexes etc.

PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1999-2000

An outlay of Rs.42576.37 lakhs has been provided for the Urban Development sector for the year 1999-2000.

Department	Budget Estimate For 1999-2000 (Rs. In lakhs)
1. Commissioner of Town and Country Planning	147.79
2. Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority	7542.43
3. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	8265.00
4. Tiruppur Area Development Programme	3000.00
5. Directorate of Municipal Administration	2972.88
6. Urban Local Bodies-capital programmes.	15000.00
7. Tenth Finance Commission recommendations - under the control of Secretary, MA and WS	2888.00
8. Director of Town Panchayats	2500.00
9. TUFIDCO	60.26
10. Mega city	0.01
11. American International group IL & FS	200.00
Total - Urban Development	42576.37

Chapter 40

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

One of the main objectives of the Department of Information and Publicity is to reach the rural and urban areas through appropriate media of mass communication aimed at ensuring peoples' involvement and participation in the development efforts of the Government. During the plan, schemes were implemented with a view to informing the people about the development activities of the Government as part of an Integrated Multi-media communication strategy. During 1999-2000 the following schemes will be implemented.

(i) Institute of Film Technology (Outlay Rs.5.00 lakhs):

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the institute for purchase of one portable DAT Recorder to the film and TV institute at a cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs under Part II schemes 1999-2000.

(ii) Tamil Nadu Film Division (Outlay Rs.4.15 lakhs):

A sum of Rs.2.84 lakhs included relates to the staff salary for the Film Division for the year 1999-2000.

(iii) M.G.R. Film City (Outlay Rs.5.62 lakhs):

To provide salary to the staff attached to the administrative wing of M.G.R. Film City a sum of Rs.5.62 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1999-2000.

(iv) Integrated Field Publicity (Outlay Rs.31.87 lakhs):

A sum of Rs.31.85 lakhs is provided under Part II 1999-2000 for purchase of the following machines and equipments :

- (i) Provision of one autorikshaw by replacement (Rs.0.75 lakhs),
- (ii) Installation of 3 Numbers of FAX for Press Release and Advertisement section (Rs.1.00 lakh),
- (iii) Provision of 8 numbers of VCRs (Rs.1.00 lakh),
- (iv) Purchase of 3 Nos.of Video Projector with VCR for 3 districts (Rs.12.00 lakhs),
- (v) Purchase of 7 numbers of Pentax Still Camera for Districts (Rs.2.10 lakhs),
- (vi) Provision of 10 numbers of Xerox machines (Rs.10.00 lakhs)and ,
- (vii) Provision of Dark Room facility in 5 Districts (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

(v) Tamil Arasu Press (Outlay Rs.0.01 lakh):

A token provision is provided for Tamil Arasu Press under Budget Estimate 1999-2000 for providing additional Buildings under capital account.

Plan Outlay for 1999-2000:

Thus, a sum of Rs.46.65 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1999-2000 which includes a sum of Rs.36.85 lakhs sanctioned under Part II Schemes 1999-2000 for Information and Publicity Department.

Chapter 41

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The emphasis in the successive Five Year Plan has been to improve the quality of disadvantaged groups of people in the society. These groups have been identified and classified as Adi-dravidars, Tribals, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified communities and Minorities. The strategy followed for the development and welfare of weaker and vulnerable sections of the society has been to initiate special target group oriented programmes by earmarking funds, providing subsidies and reservation in service and educational institutions also. The major ameliorative activities confined to those departments are educational development, economic development, housing and other schemes, special component plan programmes and Tribal sub-plan programmes. The Departmentwise details are as follows:

I. Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department

The main activity of the Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Dept., is to implement several development and welfare programmes for Adi-dravidars/Tribals keeping in view the commitment of the Nation for the promotion of social, educational and economic welfare of those classes of society. As per 1991 census against State's total population of 5.59 crores, the population of Adi-dravidar is 1.07 crores constituting 19.18% and that of Scheduled tribe is 0.06 crore constituting 1.03% of the total population. The percentage of literacy is 46.74 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 27.89 percent for Scheduled Tribes as against 63.72 per cent of the general population.

The schemes implemented for the advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are broadly classified under the following main group heads:-

- i) Education
- ii) Economic Development
- iii) Housing and Other schemes

The programmewise outlay for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given below:

Group heads	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)
I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	
i) Education	4667.97
ii) Economic Development	208.00
iii) Housing and other schemes	7156.54
iv) Special Component Plan	863.73
Total I : Welfare of Scheduled Castes	12896.24

II. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

i) Education	91.03
ii) Economic Development	23.89
iii) Housing and other schemes	--
iv) Tribal Sub-Plan	494.78
v) Hill Area Development Programme	100.00
Total II : Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	709.70

III. Others

5.00

Grand Total - Welfare of SC/ST

13610.94

or Rs. 136.11 Crores

The schemewise details are as follows:

Welfare of Scheduled Castes:**A. Education****01. Provision of Lab equipment to Adi Dravidar Welfare High Schools : (Rs.316.27 lakhs)**

The amount provided during 1999-2000 is for construction of Lab Buildings and for purchase of Lab Equipments.

02. Hostel Buildings : (Rs.336.41 lakhs)

Every year new hostels are opened based on the need and financial resources available. There are 1,075 hostels for SCs with a total strength of 76,464 boarders and 26 hostels for tribals with a strength of 1,302 boarders in the State. Out of these hostels one at Dindigul and another at Ambur are exclusively intended for children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation. Hostel facilities are continued to be provided to students who study in schools, colleges and Industrial Training Institute.

This provision is meant for the maintenance of the 40 hostels opened during 1997-98 and supply of furniture to 500 hostel boarders and provision of gas connection to 50 Adi Dravidar Welfare hostels sanctioned during 1999-2000 under new schemes.

03. Coaching of SC/ST students in Typewriting and Shorthand under S.C.P. (Rs.4.11 lakhs)

There is dearth of qualified hands among the SC and STs for appointment as typists and stenos. Therefore to create more employment opportunities to ST/SCC students, training in Shorthand and typewriting is given to the students.

04. Loans to students for pursuing Arts, Professional and Post Graduate courses : (Rs.450.00 lakhs).

This provision is intended for providing loan scholarships to the scheduled caste students in Arts/Professional courses to meet the excess mess charges. Both scholarship and non scholarship holders are eligible for this. This loan is interest free and recoverable after three years of completion of the course or one year after getting employment. Annual coverage is 7,450 students. Rate of scholarship ranges from Rs.6,500 to Rs. 7,000/-.

05. Loans to Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity for pursuing Professional Courses. (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended for sanctioning loan/scholarship to Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity students pursuing Arts and Professional courses to meet the excess mess charges. Annual coverage is about 400 students.

06. Special Industrial Training Institute (ITI) for SC/ST (Rs. 18.44 lakhs)

An Industrial Training Institute at Chidambaram is functioning exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes from 1988 onwards. The amount provided during 1999-2000 relates to maintenance of this Institute.

07. Free Education to students studying Degree courses (Rs.55.88 lakhs)

The SC students who are not covered by the scheme of Government of India and State scholarships and who have to pay special fees, Examination fees, etc. are covered by this scheme. There is no income limit for arts courses. Coverage is about 8,000 students.

08. Adhoc Merit Grant for SC/ST students including Hr.Sec.Students (Rs.55.39 lakhs)

Students who secured 60 percent and above marks in 10th Std, 12th Public Examination and who continue further studies are sanctioned a one time adhoc merit grant of Rs.300/-. Annual coverage for this is 17,000 students.

09. Training Centre for All India Services (AIS) Examination (Rs.11.95 lakhs) (C.S.S. 50 : 50)

To give coaching to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribals appearing for I.A.S., I.P.S., and other Central Services Competitive Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, the Pre-Examination Training Centre was started in Chennai in 1966. Government have sanctioned the payment of a cash grant of Rs.1,000/- to each of the candidates coming out successful in the All India Service Examination and joining the respective services. The sanctioned strength is 60 and selection for admission is made by the Standing Admission Committee. Provision made under State scheme is intended for maintaining the P.E.T.C. at Chennai to coach SC/ST students to appear I.A.S., I.P.S., examination.

10. Coaching to SC/ST students to join I.I.T. (Rs.0.10 lakh)

This scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis. The state share is intended for giving coaching to SC students to appear for IIT entrance examination.

11. Machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (Rs.11.75 lakhs)

This provision is intended for maintaining the propaganda units at Trichy and Chennai for the evils of untouchability among the public and the staff salary of the Research Intelligence Cell in Directorate created for evaluating schemes implemented for Adi Dravidars.

12. Educational Concessions : (Rs.155.05 lakhs)**i) Book Bank : (Rs.32.00 lakhs)**

Book banks have been established to help SC and ST students pursuing Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary and Polytechnic courses. The expenditure under this scheme is shared by Government of India and the State on 50:50 basis. Under this scheme, one set of books for every two students who are receiving Government of India postmatric scholarship for pursuing studies in Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary and Polytechnic Courses are provided. The scheme has been extended to Indian systems of medicine and Homeopathy with effect from 1993-94. From 1998-99 onwards, the scheme has also been further extended to the Post Graduate courses in Medical, Engineering, Agriculture and Veterinary, Law, Chartered accounts and MBA courses. One set of book is provided to each student.

ii) Special Pre-matric Scholarship : (Rs.123.05 lakhs)

The amount is intended to sanction prematric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation. The scheme has been extended to day scholars, and the income limit has also been removed. The Government of India bears 50% of the total expenditure over and above the committed level. Annual coverage is about 28,000 children.

13. Coaching to Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe candidates for Tamil Nadu Professional Courses entrance examination (Rs.3.28 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis. Coaching is given to SC/ST students to appear for Tamil Nadu Professional course entrance examination under this scheme. This special coaching is given for

21 days conducted in 21 centres covering 1200 candidates in the State. Employment and Training Department is conducting this coaching programme. An amount of Rs.3.28 lakhs is provided under State Share.

14. Special incentive scheme to promote literacy among Scheduled Caste Girls studying 3-5 Std. (Rs.300.00 lakhs).

In order to reduce the rate of dropouts among scheduled caste girls, 60,000 scheduled caste girl children studying in standards III to V in the educationally backward districts are given an incentive of Rs.500 per annum by TAHDCO.

15. Special incentive scheme to promote literacy among scheduled caste girls studying Sixth STD. (Rs.300.00 lakhs).

To encourage the SC/ST girls to continue their study, 30,000 girls entering 6th Std. all over the State are given an incentive of Rs.100 p.m. for 10 months. The scheme is implemented by TAHDCO.

16. C.M.Merit award to Adi Dravidar Students for pursuing college studies (Rs.60.00 lakhs)

To encourage higher scorers in the +2 examination, first 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls belonging to SC, ST and SC converts to christianity who continue their further studies, a sum of Rs.1,500/- per annum is given an award for 5 years. This scheme is being implemented from 1995-96 onwards.

17. Provision of Jeeps to Special Tahsildars (Rs.3.59 lakhs)

Jeeps are provided to the Special Tahsildars (ADW) in a phased manner. The provision relates to supply of petrol to jeeps in special tahsildars office.

18. Opening of P.G.Hostel (26.06 lakhs)

The provision is intended for maintaining the existing P.G. hostels.

19. Upgrading A.D.W. Middle Schools to High Schools (Rs.76.69 lakhs)

This amount is meant for meeting the expenditure connected with upgradation of 5 Middle Schools into High Schools during 1999-2000 and also towards maintenance of the existing schools.

20. Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram (1,750.00 lakhs)

In the direction of creating casteless society, Government have set up Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram in 100 places during 1997-98 and 1998-99 throughout the State and of these 19 were opened, 21 are ready for commencement and 9 are nearing completion. During 1999-2000, Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram are being formed at 50 places. In each Samathuvapuram, Adi-dravidars, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and others will live side by side harmoniously and peacefully sharing all the common facilities like drinking water, electricity, community hall, school, burial ground, etc. Each beneficiary will be given for a subsidy of Rs.35,000/- for construction of houses and Rs.870/- for electricity connection.

21. Abroad Scholarship to SC/ST students for higher studies (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, 10 students will be sanctioned State scholarship of Rs.3.00 lakhs per student from the year 1998-99 and this will be continued for 1999-2000 also.

22. Construction of buildings for boys and girls hostels (Rs.693.00 lakhs)

Out of 1,075 Scheduled Caste hostels, 460 hostels are in Government buildings and the remaining 615 hostels are in rented buildings. A Centrally Sponsored Programme for the construction of hostel building is being implemented on 50:50 basis. Construction of hostel buildings is entrusted to TAHDCO. For 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.693.00 lakhs is provided for construction of buildings for boys and girls hostels.

B. Economic Development

23. Agriculture (Plough Bulls) (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for providing financial assistance at the rate of Rs.3000/- as subsidy (50%) to SC farmers for purchasing plough bulls. The remaining 50% will be bank loan. The unit cost is Rs.6000/-. The income of the beneficiary should not be more than Rs.11000/- p.a.

24. Milk supply societies (Rs.81.50 lakhs)

This provision is meant for providing assistance to SC including converts to Christianity for purchasing milch animals. Maximum subsidy is Rs.3000/- i.e. 50% of the cost of animal and the balance is arranged as loan from Nationalised banks. The income limit to avail the assistance is Rs.11000 per annum. The scheme is implemented by the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development.

25. Assistance to Technically Trained Persons (Rs.100.00 lakhs)

As per the revised pattern, SC/ST family which has a graduate or a diploma holder and below poverty line will be assisted for the purchase of tools, and machine for setting up of trades etc. The rate of subsidy ranges from Rs.15000/- to Rs. 50000/- per family.

26. Petty Traders (Rs.11.50 lakhs)

The provision is meant for granting interest free loans to SC for starting petty trades like betel-nut shop, cycle shop, hotels, grocery shop, printing press, etc. 50% of the total cost is as subsidy, 25% as margin money and 25% as bank loan. The scheme is implemented by TAHDCO. Annual coverage is about 1000 scheduled castes.

C. Health, Housing and other schemes

27. Drinking water (Rs.35.00 lakhs)

To supply protected drinking water facilities to SC/ST, drinking water wells are protected in their habitations. The maximum financial limits for sinking a well is Rs.7500/-. This amount could be used for extension of pipe lines also. With this amount, 450 colonies can be covered.

28. Provision of Pathways and Burial Grounds (Rs.234.53 lakhs)

Pathways to Adi Dravidar habitations and pathways to burial grounds are provided under this scheme. Funds are provided for acquiring and purchasing land for this purpose. Panchayat Unions are given 10% amount by Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department for providing basic amenities to Adi Dravidar habitations.

29. Construction of Community Halls (Rs.20.00 lakhs)

Community Halls are constructed in a phased programme from 1971-72 onwards in Adi Dravidar colonies to cater to the needs of Adi Dravidars for the purpose of conducting marriages, social functions, meeting etc.,

30. House sites for landless rural workers including Adi Dravidars (Rs.1619.73 lakhs)

The amount is intended for providing house sites to Adi Dravidars by acquiring patta land. During 1998-99, 68,499 house site pattas were issued.

31. Construction of Dhobikhanas (Rs.0.15 lakh)

The amount is intended for providing assistance to local bodies for the construction of Dhobikhanas at a cost of Rs.10000/- each. Subsidy is Rs.5000/- per Dhobikhana. With this provision 3 Dhobikhanas could be constructed.

32. Scheme for construction of Houses for Adi Dravidars as concrete houses (Rs.4729.42 lakhs)

Houses are provided to Adi-dravidars and Tribals who do not have own houses. TAHDCO is implementing the housing scheme since 1974-75. From 1989-90 onwards, this scheme is implemented by Rural Development Department through Panchayat Unions under Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam, Indira Awas Yojana with Central and State funds. From the year 1998-99 the amount provided for RCC roofing has been enhanced from Rs.4000/- to Rs.12000/- per house. During 1998-99, 389894 houses have been constructed. This amount is meant for providing a sum of Rs.12000/- per house to the Department of Rural Development for providing concrete roof to the houses constructed for scheduled castes under IAY.

33. House sites for Adi-Dravidars from Tamil Nadu Special Welfare Fund under Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme (Rs.249.00 lakhs)

A sum of Rs.249.00 lakhs is provided for the provision of house sites for Adi Dravidars from the Tamil Nadu Special Welfare Fund under Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme.

34. Dr.Ambedkar Award for persons promoting welfare of scheduled caste (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The Government have been instituted an award in the name of Dr.Ambedkar to honour those who work for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. The award carries Rs.1.00 lakh

35. Assistance to the people of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Community affected by riots (State share Rs.50.00 lakhs)

The amount is meant for providing relief to the Scheduled Caste/ scheduled Tribe victims of communal clashes.

36. Share Capital Assistance to TAHDCO (Rs.173.50 lakhs)

This provision is for share capital investment in Tahdeo for providing margin money to SCs for raising loans from Banks for the economic development. This scheme is implemented by Tahdco. This provision represents 51% of total investment (i.e.) State share.

E. Special Component Plan**37. Strengthening of Educational Wing of Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department (Rs.3.40 lakhs)**

The allocation is intended for salary of the staff of the education wing.

38. Setting up of coaching cum -guidance centre for SC under SCP (Rs.22.05 lakhs)

This scheme is implemented by Employment and Training Department. An amount of Rs.22.05 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

39.Extension Officers (ADW) to implement the programme (Rs. 469.75 lakhs)

The amount relates to salaries and allowances of the Extension Officers (ADW) implementing the programme for the welfare of SC/ST.

40. School Education (Rs.100.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended towards purchase of furniture (dual desks) to the schools, supply of uniforms to the students of XI & XII Std. in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and purchase of Computers.

41. Upgrading of Adi Dravidar Welfare Primary Schools to Middle Schools (Rs.122.58 lakhs)

With a view to provide facilities for higher education, the schools are upgraded to the next stage in a phased manner. During 1999-2000, 25 Primary Schools will be upgraded to Middle Schools with a provision of all infrastructure facilities.

42. Upgrading Adi Dravidar Welfare High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools (Rs. 145.91 lakhs)

The provision is intended for maintenance of Higher Secondary Schools upgraded. During 1990-2000 5 High Schools will be upgraded into Higher Secondary Schools with a provision of adequate infrastructure facilities.

Welfare of scheduled tribes :**A. Education****43. Schools (Rs.21.79 lakhs)**

The provision is meant for maintaining Government Tribal School buildings (Minor Works).

44. Residential Schools (Rs.32.48 lakhs)

For the benefits of the Scheduled Tribes, 241 Government Tribal Residential schools are maintained with a strength of 23,687 children. Every year new Government Tribal Residential Schools are opened depending on the need and availability of funds. For 1999-2000, two Government Tribal Residential Schools will be opened in non-ITDP areas.

45. Houses for teachers (Rs.16.00 lakhs)

This provision is meant for carrying out repairs to quarters in GTR schools.

46. Loans to students for pursuing professional, post graduate and degree courses (Rs.0.40 lakh)

Both residential and non residential scholarships are awarded to the students belonging to Adi-dravidar and Tribal Communities for Arts and Science, Commerce and Professional courses. The allocation is for sanctioning loan scholarships to scheduled tribe students pursuing Arts and Professional courses.

47. Opening of Government Hostels for ST students (Rs.20.35 lakhs)

This provision is made for the maintenance of 3 hostels opened for ST students.

B. Economic development**48. Agriculture (Rs.2.32 lakhs)**

The provision is intended for providing financial assistance at the rate of Rs.3,000/- (50%) to Scheduled Tribe farmers for purchase of plough bulls. Remaining 50% will be from bank loan.

49. Assistance to technically trained persons (Rs.6.12 lakhs)

The scheme has been modified to ensure the family to get a minimum assistance of Rs.5000 to Rs. 50000. Families which have a degree holder/diploma holder and also below poverty line are eligible for this assistance.

50. Assistance to petty traders and agriculturists (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

The provision is meant for providing financial assistance to ST to start petty trades. The pattern of assistance is - 50% subsidy, 25% margin money, and 25% bank loan. The scheme is implemented by TAHDCO.

51. Training-cum-production centre (Rs.1.68 lakhs)

The provision is meant for maintaining the existing training-cum-production centres which are maintained by the Social Welfare Department.

52. Establishment of Tribal Research Institute (Rs.11.77 lakhs)

The provision is meant for maintaining the Tribal Research Centre at Ooty.

C. Tribal Area Sub Plan

53. Expert Cell for I.T.D.P. scheme for advanced action for Sub Plan for Tribal Development (Rs.15.17 lakhs)

The provision is for the salary of the staff attached to Collectorate, Vellore and Special Officer, Salem.

54. Minor Irrigation Scheme (Rs.6.00 lakhs)

The allocation is meant for providing irrigation facilities in I.T.D.P. areas under Tribal Sub Plan. The scheme is implemented by Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation.

55. Electrification Scheme (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

The allocation is meant for providing street lights to Tribal habitations in Tribal Sub Plan areas.

56. Water Supply Scheme (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

This provision is intended for providing drinking water facilities to 30 tribal habitations in I.T.D.P. areas. This scheme is implemented by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

57. Tribal Research And Development (Rs.9.54 lakhs)

A Tribal Research Centre under the control of Registrar of the Tamil University, Thanjavur was established in the year 1983-84. For development of Tribals, schemes like research on Tribals, training to Tribals, review of Tribal Welfare Schemes are done by the Institute. From 1995 onwards, as per the orders of Government, it was taken over from the Tamil University by this Directorate. The expenditure is met by State and Central Government on 50 : 50 basis. This provision is meant for staff salary of Research Cell in the Directorate.

58. Establishment of Administrative Machinery in the Kalrayan Hills, Villupuram (Rs.3.29 lakhs)

The provision is made towards establishment charges for the Administrative machinery in the Kalrayan Hills of Villupuram District.

59. Development of Primitive Tribes (Rs.82.69 lakhs)

The provision is intended for taking up developmental programmes for primitive tribes. The programmes include construction of houses, distribution of sheep units and milch animals. The vocational guidance centre at Ooty will also be continued to work these people. About 400 families will be covered during 1999-2000.

60. Development of Dispersed tribes (Rs.75.03 lakhs)

Those who are living outside the Integrated Tribal Development Programme Area and not covered by the Primitive Tribes Development Schemes and living in a scattered manner are covered by this scheme. The provision intended for implementing economic development programmes like supply of milch animals, sheep units, and construction of houses, etc. for the dispersed tribes. 400 families will be benefitted during 1999-2000.

61. Provision of houses to tribals under I.T.D.P. (Rs.25.75 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for the construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes living in I.T.D.P. & non I.T.D.P. areas. Cost of house is Rs.32,000 in plain and Rs.34,000 in hills.

62. Formation of Roads (Rs.16.00 lakhs)

The outlay is meant for forming link roads connecting tribal hamlets with main villages / plains, etc.,

63. Drinking Water Wells (Rs.7.30 lakhs)

The outlay is meant for providing drinking water facilities to 65 tribal hamlets.

64. Tribal Research Centre, Uthagamandalam (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

This amount is intended for establishment of museum in the T.R.C. at Nilgiris. Total cost is Rs. 200 lakhs. The expenditure is shared by Government of India and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

65. Development of individual Entrepreneur Scheme (Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The scheme is implemented to improve the economic status of the enterprising Adi-dravidars and Tribals. The main aim of the scheme is to encourage entrepreneurship and to help them stand on their own. Selection of beneficiaries are done by the screening committee in each district. Once the selection committee select the beneficiaries the TAHDCO releases the margin money and subsidy to the banks and through bank the beneficiaries will get the assistance. Asset creation, recovery of Bank loan and marginal money loan are the responsibility of both the District Manager and the Banks.

II. Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare

In Tamil Nadu, various welfare measures and a number of developmental schemes have been initiated by the Government for promoting welfare of Backward Classes. A separate Directorate of Backward Classes was formed in May 1969 and it was bifurcated into two departments as Backward Classes & Minorities Welfare and Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities Welfare in March 1989.

The outlay provided in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for the development of Backward Classes under the following sub-groups are indicated below:

Group head	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Education	1272.68
2. Economic Development	100.00
3. Housing and Other Schemes	1638.34
Total :	3011.02

The schemewise details are as follows:

A. Education**Scholarships and stipends: (Rs. 98.42 lakhs)****1) Pre-matric scholarship:**

Under pre-matric scholarship Scheme, all text books are supplied to students studying in the IX Std. and X Std. Students studying from VI Std. to VIII Std. and staying in the hostels run by this Department are supplied with all text books at free of cost. Till 1998-99, the IX Std. students were supplied with select text books. From 1999-2000, these students will be supplied with all text books and the provision is included under this head. Further the special fees paid by the students are also reimbursed by the educational institutions. The public examination fees payable by the students of IX Std. are also reimbursed to the Directorate of Government Examinations. The scheme is implemented subject to the parental income of not exceeding Rs. 25000 and also there is no graduates in their family. A sum of Rs. 66.14 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

2) Post-matric scholarship:

Backward Class students studying from +2 course upto Ph.D. Research level in the Colleges, technical and other certificate courses, and for various Professional Degree Courses, Post-matric scholarships are sanctioned at the rates prescribed in the State scholarship notification. The amount covers tuition fees, special fees, examination fees, book money and also for the students studying in hostel attached to educational institutions, boarding and lodging charges at the prescribed rates also. For the Backward class students studying in English medium plus two courses, the restriction of parental income is Rs.25,000 per annum on the condition

that there shall be no graduates in their family. A sum of Rs. 32.28 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

3) Free education for degree courses

Under the free education scheme, Backward Class students from Non-Graduate families whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 25,000 are exempted from payment of tuition fees, special fees, examination fees and other compulsory fees and these fees are paid to the educational institutions directly. A sum of Rs. 351.70 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

4) Free education for Polytechnic Diploma Courses

From 1999-2000 onwards, all the eligible candidates will be sanctioned free education scholarship benefits without any restrictions. The entire components described under free education for degree courses will be sanctioned for the diploma course students also. Free education schemes for Backward Class students studying in three years polytechnic diploma course was introduced in 1997-98. Student's parental income does not exceed Rs. 25000 and also there is no graduate in their family. During 1997-98, as a trial measure only 1000 candidates were allowed. From 1999-2000 onwards, all the eligible candidates will be sanctioned for free education scholarship without any restrictions. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000.

5) Maintenance of Hostels

Totally, 537 hostels are run and maintained by this Department for providing free accommodation and food to the poor Backward Class students coming from far away places to the schools. Students with parental income does not exceed Rs.50,000 are eligible for admission in those hostels. Government have raised the food charges payable to boarders of college and Industrial Training Institute hostels from Rs.300 in 1997-98 to Rs.400 per month for 1999-2000. Apart from this food charges, Rs.10 per boarder per month is allowed as miscellaneous charges. An amount of Rs. 586.57 lakhs has been provided which includes the ongoing activities viz. salaries, food charges, rent for private buildings and the following new programmes to be implemented during 1999-2000 as follows:

Scheme	Outlay Rs. in lakhs
1. Career guidance programme for hostel boarders	3.50
2. Supply of additional vessels to 100 BC hostels	6.00
3. Provision of LPG connection to 15 BC hostels	5.00
4. Supply of play materials to 500 BC, MBC and DNC hostels	5.00
5. Provision of borewell and hostel buildings	3.00

6. Clothing:

Government have decided to supply two sets of free uniform to the inmates of the hostel at the time of reopening of the educational institution. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 11.28 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

7) Boarding grants:

Boarding grants are sanctioned for 10 months in a year to meet the food charges of the BC boarders staying in recognised private hostels. The boarders are allowed boarding grants at the rate of Rs. 150 p.m. A sum of Rs. 1.73 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

8) General Award:

Every year State level and District level prizes are awarded separately for boys and girls who secured 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranks in the annual examination at the following prescribed rates. No income ceiling is prescribed for this award. An amount of Rs. 1.78 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

Prize	BCs Rs.	MBCs/DNCs Rs.
State Level :		
+2 Public Exam (Two first prizes- one boy and one girl)	3000/-	5000/-
X std. Exam. (Two first prizes-one boy and one girl)	1500/-	3000/-
District level		
+2 Public Exam (Two first prizes-one boy and one girl)	1500/-	3000/-
X Public Exam (Two first prizes- one boy and one girl)	500/-	1000/-
Two second prizes (one boy and one girl)	250/-	500/-
Two third prizes (one boy and one girl)	150/-	300/-

9) Thanthai Periyar Memorial Award:

Thanthai Periyar Memorial Award is granted to two boys and two girls belonging to BCs/MBCs/DNCs at the rate of Rs.3000/- per annum per student for three years for those who have secured the highest and next highest marks in the X std. examination in each of the District among BCs/MBCs/DNCs and subsequently joining Diploma courses in Polytechnics. A sum of Rs.20.22 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000.

10) Perarignar Anna Memorial Award:

Two boys and two girls who secure the first and second ranks in the +2 examination in each of the district among BCs/MBCs/DNCs and subsequently joining professional degree courses are awarded Perarignar Anna Memorial Award at the rate of Rs.3000/- per annum per student for four years. A sum of Rs.11.57 lakhs has been made for 1999-2000.

11) Special Training Institute- IAS/IPS Regional coaching centre, Madurai and Special coaching for entrance test for professional courses.

i) At present, one Regional Centre for imparting special coaching to appear for IAS/IPS examination (i.e. Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai) is functioning with a sanctioned strength of 75 trainees. The parental annual income limit for admission of BCs/MBCs/DNCs is Rs.24,000/-. Special coaching classes are organised for BCs/ MBCs/ DNCs in all District in select Govt./Govt. Aided High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools who applied for entrance test for admission into professional course. An amount of Rs.31.96 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

12) Hostel for Job oriented training:

Two job oriented training hostels one for women and another for men with a sanctioned strength of 50 each are run by this Department to accommodate computer training students with free boarding and lodging facilities for 6 months in a year. An amount of Rs.16.40 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

13) Job Oriented Training scheme (Rs.114.32 lakhs)

i) Training on Refrigeration, Airconditioning Mechanic and Automobile Engineering

For the first time 50 candidates each belonging to BCs; MBCs and DNCs with minimum Xth passed or failed qualification are to be offered for training in these areas: Refrigeration, Airconditioning Mechanic and Automobile Engineering for a period of 6 months/1 year through the Government recognised Private Industrial Training school. A sum of Rs.7.63 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

ii) Training in plastic processing machine operator technology for 25 BCs and MBCs women candidates

25 Women candidates belonging to BCs and MBCs with a minimum of +2 qualification are to be offered plastic processing machine operator training for a period of 6 months in a year. A sum of Rs.5.04 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

iii) Leather footwear master technician training for 130 women candidates:

130 women candidates belonging to BCs, MBCs/DNCs are to be offered for leather footwear master technician training for a period of 6 months. An amount of Rs.9.23 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

Besides, the following new courses will be given to Backward class candidates during 1999-2000.-iv) Office Private Secretaryship course for 200 women belonging to BC, MBC, and DNC (Rs.14.60 lakhs), v) Leather product manufacturing (Rs. 18.32 lakhs) and vi). Intensive computer training (Rs.59.50 lakhs).

14) Training to Law graduates:

Training is imparted to 20 law graduates belonging to BCs, MBCs and DNCs under senior advocates in different fields for a period of 3 years. During the period of training each trainee is paid a monthly stipend of Rs.750/-. The annual income limit prescribed under this scheme is Rs.25,000/-. The Senior Advocate is also paid an honorarium of Rs.5001/- per month for three years. An amount of Rs.4.70 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for the year 1999-2000.

B. Housing**15) House sites to all communities of BCs who live in villages below the poverty line**

This scheme was introduced in 1997-98. Free house site pattas are issued to poor houseless families belonging to BCs and FCs to enable them to construct houses of their own. This scheme is already in existence for MBCs and DNCs people. Three cents of land is distributed per family. People with income not exceeding Rs.12000/- per annum are covered. An amount of Rs.500.40 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000.

16) Scheme for construction of houses for other Backward classes

This scheme is implemented by Housing Department. The outlay provided under Housing for Other Backward communities is separately earmarked and the amount is shown under this head.

III. Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities

The Government of Tamil Nadu recognising the need for the implementation of special schemes for the advancement of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in the State, created the "Department of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities Welfare" from out of the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare in 1989 and since then several new schemes have been introduced and effectively implemented for their welfare. Separate reservation (20%) for the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in admission into Educational Institutions and appointments in Public Services, is also under implementation.

The total allocation made for the welfare of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in the State for 1999-2000 is Rs.21.30 Crores.

The schemes intended for the Welfare of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities may be broadly classified into the following groups :-

1. Education
2. Economic Development
3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

The amount provided for 1999-2000 for the implementation of various welfare schemes is indicated below.

Group Head	Rs. in lakhs		
	- MBCs	- DNCs	TOTAL
1. Education	871.55	244.62	1116.17
2. Economic Development	14.17	-	14.17
3. Housing	1000.00	0.01	1000.01
Total	1885.72	244.63	2130.35

Brief descriptions about individual schemes covered under the above Major groups are as follows:

A. Education-Scholarships and Stipends (Rs.114.51 lakhs)

1) Pre-matric Scholarships:

Under the pre-matric scholarship schemes, the Denotified Communities students studying from VI to X standards and Most Backward Classes students studying in IX and X standards are supplied with free text books. Till 1998-99, the IX std students were supplied with select text books. From 1999-2000, these students will be supplied with all text books and the provision is included under this head. The special fees payable by them are also reimbursed to educational institutions. In the case of X Standard students, the examination fees payable by them are reimbursed to the Director of Government Examinations directly. The parental income ceiling limit is Rs. 25,000. For the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, candidates studying in English medium from VI to XII standards, the tuition fee payable by them are also reimbursed, without any restriction of parental income limit.

2) Post matric Scholarships :

For the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, students studying from +2 course upto Ph.D. research degree level in the colleges, technical and other certificate courses, and for various professional degree courses, Post matric scholarships are sanctioned at the rates prescribed in the State scholarship notification. The amount covers tuition fees, special fees, examination fees, book money and in the case of students staying in hostels attached to educational institutions, the boarding and lodging charges at the prescribed rates. During 1999-2000, totally 61,700 students under Pre matric and Post matric schemes are expected to be benefitted under this scheme.

3) Free Education for Degree Courses (Rs. 442.30 lakhs):

Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities students irrespective of their parental annual income studying in three year Degree courses like B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., etc., are covered under the free education scheme. Under this scheme, the entire tuition fees, special fees, non-refundable compulsorily payable miscellaneous fees and examination fees payable by the students to the educational institutions are fully borne by this department and reimbursed directly to the respective educational institutions. Totally, 58,300 students will be benefitted under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 442.30 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

4) Free education for poly-technic diploma courses (Rs.23.00 lakhs):

Free Education scheme for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Community students studying in three year Poly-technic Diploma Courses was introduced during 1997-98 subject to the condition of (i) the parental annual income not exceeding Rs. 25,000/- (ii) there should be no graduate in the family of the student. During 1997-98 as a trial measure only 1,000 candidates were allowed to benefit under this scheme. The restrictions in the number of beneficiaries selected have been removed from 1998-99 onwards, all the eligible candidates are covered under this scheme. Totally, 2,400 candidates will be benefitted during 1999-2000.

5) Hostels:

Totally, 430 hostels are maintained by this Department for providing free accommodation and food to the poor Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities students studying in far away places from the schools. Students with parental annual income upto Rs. 50,000 are eligible for admission into these hostels. Students staying in college/I.T.I hostels will be allowed food charges at the rate of Rs. 400/- per month from 1999-2000. Similarly, the candidates staying in school hostels will be allowed food charges at the rate of Rs. 225/- per month from 1999-2000. Totally, in all the 430 hostels, 25,145 students will be benefitted. An amount of Rs. 326.40 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

The following new schemes are also implemented for the improvement of hostels during 1999-2000.

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Supply of vessels to 100 MBCs and DNCs, hostels	6.00
2. Provision of LPG connection to 10 MBCs/DNCs hostels	5.00
3. Opening of 5 new college hostels for boys & girls	22.28
4. Provision of mini library books & shelves	1.64

6) Clothing:

Two sets of uniform are to be supplied at the time of commencement of the academic year i.e. during the reopening of the schools. During 1999-2000, the sum of Rs.78.50 lakhs has been provided to benefit about 52,100 students.

7) Schools (Denotified Communities):

Totally, 265 departmental schools are run by this Department for the educational advancement of Piramalai Kallar students concentrated in Madurai, Theni and Dindigul districts. Totally about 51,500 students are enrolled in these schools. Free midday meals, uniforms, books, note books and slates are all supplied to students in these schools. An amount of Rs.126.61 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 towards salaries to the teaching staff and non-teaching staff employed in these schools. The following provisions has also been made for the implementation of new schemes during 1999-2000.

Schemes	Outlay Rs. in lakhs
1. Provision of drinking water facilities to 15 Kallar Reclamation schools	9.00
2. Upgradation of 10 Kallar Reclamation Primary Schools into Middle schools	51.45
3. Electrification of 20 Kallar Reclamation Schools	5.00
4. Provision of toilet facilities to 20 Kallar Reclamation schools	10.65

8) Boarding Grants:

Boarding grants are sanctioned for 10 months in a year to meet the food charges of the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities boarders staying in recognised private hostels. The boarders are allowed boarding grants at the rate of Rs.150 p.m. An amount of Rs. 2.80 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 to benefit 285 students. This includes 50 additional boarding grants sanctioned for Periyar Kudil in Perambalur district under new scheme.

9) Special Orientation training to kallar school teachers:

200 teachers in Kallar Reclamation schools are being given special orientation training in their subjects for updating their knowledge and syllabus. This scheme is being implemented through SCERT organisation during vacation periods. An amount of Rs.1.90 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

10) Houses for DNC school teachers:

Houses/Quarters were constructed for the teachers employed in the Kallar Reclamation schools are very old and in poor shape due to inadequate maintenance. Hence an amount of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been provided to attend the maintenance work during 1999-2000.

B. Economic Development:**11) Supply of free tools to Other Backward Classes :**

Salavai Thozhilalars (Dhobies) and Mudithiruthuvors (Barbers) in Tamil Nadu are offered financial assistance on loan-cum-subsidy basis through this Department in collaboration with Nationalised Banks. Government have sanctioned for setting up of 200 Saloons, 150 laundries and 50 mobile laundries every year. The pattern of assistance given is as follows:

	Bank Loan	Govt. Subsidy	Total
a. Saloon	Rs. 3,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 5,000/-
b. Laundry	Rs. 3,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 5,000/-
c. Mobile Laundry	Rs. 1,400/-	Rs. 600/-	Rs. 2,000/-

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided to meet the subsidy component. The loan amount will be arranged through Nationalised Banks.

12) Job oriented training programme:**a). Nursing Assistance Training Course:**

25 women candidates belonging to BCs, MBCs and DNCs with minimum X standard qualification are to be offered Nursing Assistant Training through a reputed private hospital for a period of 12 months, in Chennai City. The candidates undergoing this course will be given training in all sorts of Medical and Health activities involved in the maintenance of the hospital, The certificates given to the successful trainees will enable them to get suitable placements in private hospitals and dispensaries run by General Medical Practitioners. An amount of Rs.3.16 lakhs has been provided under this scheme during 1999-2000 to benefit 25 women candidates.

b) Sewing machine operator training course:

90 BC/MBC/DNC women candidates will be given training in sewing machine operator at the National Institute of Fashion Technology, Chennai. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided during 1999-2000.

C. Housing:**12) Acquisition of House sites for 500 families particularly for Narikuravas, Ottars, Navidars, Vannars (9 Communities) (Rs.1000.01 lakhs)**

Under the Land Acquisition scheme, free house site pattas are issued to poor houseless families belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities to enable them to construct houses of their own. Maximum upto 3 cents of land is distributed per family and people with income not exceeding Rs.12,000 per annum are covered under this scheme. An amount of Rs.10.00 crores has been provided under this schemes to benefit about 23,000 beneficiaries during 1999-2000.

D. Others:**13) Lumpsum provision for other Backward Classes (Rs.2000.00 lakhs)**

The amount is intended for the schemes of (i) Intensive computer training to 5,000 BC/MBC candidates, (ii) Special incentive scheme for MBC girl students below poverty line in rural areas, (iii) Shopping complex in Town Panchayats and (iv) Increasing the strength of Nursing Assistants.

Outlay for 1999-2000:

The outlay for the 'Welfare of SCs, STs and other OBCs' Sector for 1999-2000 is Rs.212.32 crores. The Department-wise details are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Department	Outlay (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare	136.11
2.	Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare	30.11
3.	Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities	21.30
4.	Others	24.80
	Total	212.32

Chapter 42

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The skewed pattern of resource endowment in our system, with an abundant supply of labour, results in its under pricing and it is subjected to different kinds of exploitation. It is in this context, State intervention is necessitated with a view to effectively protecting the interests of labour. Industrial relations, working climate, safety measures, social security, fair wages, security of employment, motivation etc., are all important aspects, which, if properly enforced would result in labourer getting a fair deal.

In the case of employment services, the major objective of the Plan is to establish proper linkages between Organisations/Institutions which need manpower on the one hand and those who are seeking employment on the other. Further, the economic and social forces operating in the economy, are such that the gap between supply and demand for almost all kinds of skills continues to be wide. This necessitates the intervention of the agency in the form of Employment Exchanges to regulate the queuing system. The utility of the agency would depend upon the quickness and ease with the services are rendered to the employers and to the employment seekers as well.

With these goals and objectives, schemes were formulated and are being implemented by the respective departments. The following schemes, on going as well as new schemes, will be implemented during the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

I. Commissioner of Labour:

1. Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery (Rs.11.59 lakhs):

Keeping in view the rapid industrialisation and taking into consideration, the complex nature as well as difficult functioning being experienced in the sphere of industrial relations, Government have decided to strengthen the department both at the apex level and at the unit level to the extent possible.

With a view to take necessary timely action on strikes and lockouts, 3 Fax machines are proposed to be installed in three Regional Deputy Commissioner Offices at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore (Rs.1.29 lakhs). Under Part II, five Regional Deputy Commissioners Offices at Trichi, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli are proposed to be computerised at a cost of Rs.9.00 lakhs during 1999-2000.

2. Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery (Rs.0.38 lakhs)

With the objective of strengthening the Enforcement Machinery, the vehicles for the use of the Inspector of Plantations, Coonoor and Yercaud and Assistant Surgeon, Plantations, Udhagamandalam were purchased. Now Rs.0.38 lakhs has been provided for maintenance of these vehicles for the year 1999-2000.

II. Chief Inspector of Factories

1. Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate (Rs.2.01 lakhs)

In the case of Chief Inspector of Factories all the on-going schemes were taken to Non-Plan. However under Plan it is proposed to computerise the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories Offices at Madurai and Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs under Part II 1999-2000.

III. Directorate of Employment and Training

A. Employment Wing:

The Employment Wing deals with rendering employment assistance and vocational guidance to the employment seekers and the collection of employment market information which is useful for manpower planning. The details of various schemes implemented are discussed below:-

1. Headquarters staff - National Employment Organisation (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

With the objective of strengthening the computer net work at the Directorate a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided under Part II 1999-2000 for access through WAN and LAN so as to connect the District Employment Exchanges with the Directorate.

2. Strengthening of Employment Exchanges (Rs.7.18 lakhs)

To provide a more efficient, complaint free and quicker services to the registered job seekers and the employers and to avoid other shortcomings encountered in the manual system of selection of candidates, computerisation was introduced in the Employment Exchanges during 1986-87 in a phased manner.

Originally, this scheme was financed by Government of India for purchase of hardwares. This scheme has been transferred to State Plan with effect from 1993. Under this scheme 27 Employment Exchanges have been computerised in a phased manner upto 1998-99. Further, a sum of Rs.3.50 lakhs is also provided under Part II 1999-2000 for upgradation of computer facilities at the District Employment Office, Tirunelveli and another sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is also included for the training of staff in computer operation.

3. Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped (Rs.1.63 lakhs):

A Special Employment Office for physically Handicapped is functioning at Chennai to render employment assistance to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped candidates. The Officer incharge of this unit has to contact a number of establishments in private and public sector for the purpose of canvassing vacancies for the handicapped, especially the blind. Besides the above, he has to do liaison work with several voluntary agencies involved in the work of rehabilitation of Physically handicapped. The handicapped, especially, the blind candidates have to be taken to the various establishments whenever interviews are held for selection of such candidates. In order to increase the placement of handicapped and also to transport the blind to the place of interview, a diesel van (Std.20) was sanctioned during 1985-86. A sum of Rs.1.66 lakhs has been proposed during 1999-2000 for maintenance of this vehicles and staff salaries of driver, Office Assistant and Cleaner.

4. Tribal Area Sub Plan-Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Tribal Population in Kalrayan Hills Employment (Rs.21.23 lakhs)

With a view to provide proper guidance facilities to all job seeking scheduled tribe candidates and to the scheduled tribe population, a special Vocational Guidance Centre at Sankarapuram in Villupuram district, has been set up during 1986 - 87. During 1992-93, two special Vocational Guidance Centres, one each at Salem and Tiruvannamalai were set up for tribal population for providing similar service to the tribals in the Area. A sum of Rs.21.23 lakhs is provided for the year 1999-2000 for meeting the recurring expenditure of running the above three centres.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

5. Setting up of Special Cells for Physically Handicapped in Employment Exchanges (Rs.19.20 lakhs)

In order to promote the placement of handicapped, Special Cells were set up in normal Employment Exchanges at Coimbatore during 1984-85 and Salem during 1985-86. During 1987-88 a special Cell for physically handicapped at Kancheepuram was set up. During 1988-89, Special Cells were set up at District Employment Office, Tirunelveli and Cuddalore. During 1991-92, special cells for Physically Handicapped were set up one each at District Employment Office, Erode, Tuticorin, Vellore and Uthagamandalam. All these Cells are aided with 100% Central assistance. A sum of Rs.19.20 lakhs is proposed for the year 1999-2000.

B. Training Wing:

The Craftsmen Training scheme is implemented throughout Tamil Nadu to augment technical manpower and to meet growing demand for technically trained craftsmen by Industrial Sectors. For this purpose 53 Government Industrial Training Institutes have been set up with a capacity of 17200 seats to train craftsmen in 35 Engineering and 15 Non-Engineering trades throughout Tamil Nadu under Craftsmen Training Scheme during the Plan periods. These include 10 Industrial Training Institutes exclusively for Women, one for Scheduled Caste and another one for Tribals. For the effective implementation of various training programmes, the Government have accommodated funds to the tune of Rs.418.91 lakhs under Plan Schemes.

The following Sub Plan schemes are implemented under the Craftsmen Training Programme:

1. Deputation of Junior Training Officers to Central Training Institutes (Rs.1.00 lakhs)

Every year 25 Junior Training Officers are being deputed for training at various Central Training Institutes/Advanced Training Institutes to acquaint themselves with the latest skill and technology which will be very useful to them while imparting training to their trainees in Industrial Training Institutes. During 1999-2000 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for meeting stipend, travel and deputation allowances connected with the programme for 25 Officers of the department.

2. Evening Classes for Industrial Workers (Rs.7.62 lakhs):

This scheme has been introduced on regular and part time basis at Industrial Training Institutes. Ambattur, North Madras, Guindy, Coimbatore, Madurai, Metturdam, Hosur and Trichy where industries are concentrated in large numbers. The aim of this scheme is to provide theoretical knowledge to the Industrial Workers while they get sufficient shop floor knowledge in their place of work. This scheme has evoked satisfactory response from the Industrial Sector. A sum of Rs.7.62 lakhs towards recurring expenditure on payment of salary to staff and other office expenses etc., is provided in Budget Estimate 1999-2000 under this scheme.

3. Strengthening of Industrial Training Institute (Rs.109.79 lakhs):

This scheme covers the expenditure towards salaries to staff, office expenses, stipend to trainees, purchase of raw materials and consumables, tools, machineries and equipments etc., for training purposes in respect of the ITI at Needamangalam and salary to the Administrative Officers at the ITIs. This outlay includes a sum of Rs.16.00 lakhs sanctioned under Part II 1999-2000 for provision of toilet facilities for women in 39 Government ITIs. Apart from this a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is also provided for supply of tools and equipments for Govt.ITIs at Guindy and Hosur.

4. Modernisation of Existing Industrial Training Institutes (Rs.243.23 lakhs):

In view of the increased use of sophisticated machinery and equipments, and change in technology, the Advanced Vocational Training Scheme was introduced at Industrial Training Institute, Ambattur, Coimbatore and Hosur. This scheme provides training to the Industrial Workers for upgrading their skill to enable them to operate and maintain sophisticated machinery and equipment of technological advancement. So far 9729 Industrial Workers have been trained under this scheme. During 1997-98, the 21 ITIs. which were not covered under World Bank Aided Skill Development Schemes were upgraded and modernised equipment were provided to these ITIs., so as to maintain uniformity in running of ITIs throughout the state. New trade in 13 ITIs., were introduced under this scheme. A sum of Rs.243.23 lakhs has been provided for this scheme which includes a sum of Rs.49.46 lakhs for staff salary, office expenses, rent, scholarships and stipends purchase of consumables etc.; Rs.16.18 lakhs for construction of additional class rooms and provision of bore well for ITI, Tenkasi. A sum of Rs. 177.59 lakhs is included for purchase of equipments for High Tech training, uncovered trades etc.

5. Starting of New Industrial Training Institute for Women (Rs.0.20 lakhs)

The Government have introduced need based Job Oriented courses in cutting and tailoring and export garment tailoring at the ITI, Tiruppur during 1997-98. A sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs is provided for meeting expenditure connected with purchase of raw materials connected with the Trade.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

6. Mini Industrial Training Institute at Sankarapuram (Outlay Rs.11.05 lakhs)

The aim of this scheme is to assist the Tribals to improve the socio economic conditions by giving them employable vocational training in different trades. This scheme is implemented in Industrial Training Institute, Sankarapuram. The outlay of Rs.11.05 lakhs provided in the budget relates to 50% of State's share of the scheme for the year 1999-2000. (Full cost is shown separately.)

Apprenticeship Training Scheme

7. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (Rs.46.02 lakhs):

As per the provisions of Apprentices Act 1961, the Apprenticeship Training Scheme is implemented in this State. This scheme provides opportunities for the Ex-Industrial Training Institute trainees as well as freshers to undergo Apprenticeship Training in Industrial establishments for a period ranging from 1 year to 4 years in specific areas of skill in actual production. While the apprentices undergo practical training afforded in Industrial establishments, they are being concurrently provided with theoretical training in their trades by the 11 Related Instruction Centres established in this State. So far 1.31 lakhs Apprentices have been benefitted by this Apprenticeship Training Scheme. To ensure effective implementation of Apprenticeship Training Scheme Rs.46.02 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate 1999-2000 to meet the recurring expenditure like staff salary, Honorarium, Office expenses etc., under this scheme.

Annual Plan Outlay 1999-2000

An amount of Rs.464.93 lakhs is provided for this sector "Labour, Labour Welfare, Employment Services and Craftsmen Training". This includes a sum of Rs.37.79 lakhs provided under Part II for 1999-2000. The Departmentwise details are shown below:

Details	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Commissioner of Labour	11.97
2. Chief Inspector of Factories	2.01
2. Employment and Training	
(i) Employment Wing	32.04
(ii) Training Wing	418.91
Total: Labour & Labour Welfare	464.93

Chapter 43

SOCIAL WELFARE

A number of programmes have been specially designed and implemented for the welfare of women, children and physically handicapped persons in Tamil Nadu. The programmes carried out through the Directorates of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation of the Disabled relate to the rehabilitation services, monetary assistance, provision of education, training and employment opportunities. The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women undertakes projects for improving the status of women in the society through income-generating activities. The Directorate of Social defence implements schemes to provide care, custody, training and rehabilitation of the neglected children, delinquent children, stranded girls and women.

For Social Welfare sector, an outlay of Rs.2883.85 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000. The outlay for 1999-2000 consists of an amount of Rs.2757.72 lakhs for ongoing schemes and Rs.126.13 lakhs for new schemes. The details of outlay and programmes for each Directorate are given below:

I. REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

The Directorate for Rehabilitation of the disabled aims to provide comprehensive, rehabilitation services which include provision of special education, vocational training, placement in jobs, assistance for self employment and free supply of appliances to improve their mobility with the ultimate objective of making the handicapped self-reliant and economically independent. It is estimated that 10.61 lakh persons are disabled in Tamil Nadu. There are 23 special schools run by the Government, out of which 11 are for the blind, 10 for Deaf and Dumb, 1 for Mentally Retarded and 1 for severely orthopaedically handicapped.

01. Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Physically handicapped

Under this scheme, tri-cycles, wheel chairs, hearing aids, goggles, solar batteries and braille watches are distributed free of cost to the poor handicapped persons. A sum of Rs.82.69 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000. This includes an amount of Rs.11.40 lakhs sanctioned for the supply of bi-cycle with choport boot to 400 disabled persons with clubbed foot under new schemes.

02. Self employment of Physically handicapped persons

In order to encourage disabled persons to take up self employment ventures in petty trades, the Government recommends their cases to Nationalised banks for sanction of loan. Government subsidy is being released at one-third of the loan amount or Rs.1000 whichever is less. 800 persons are benefitted every year. A sum of Rs.10.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000. This includes an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs sanctioned under new schemes for giving a subsidy of Rs.5000/- to 50 disabled persons for the setting up of bunk stalls for telephone and other petty shops.

03. Strengthening of Directorate for Rehabilitation of the Disabled

The outlay for this scheme is Rs.3.28 lakhs. This includes an amount of Rs.2.36 lakhs sanctioned for the provision of Fax and EPABX to the Directorate under new schemes.

04. On Job Training given to Blind and Deaf trained in Government Industrial Training Institute, Guindy as apprentice in Government Industrial Establishments.

The visually handicapped, speech and hearing impaired persons trained in Government Industrial Training Centre for the Blind, Poonamallee and Government Industrial Training Centre at Guindy and Madurai are given

special apprenticeship training for the period of one year. During the training period, a stipend of Rs.400 p.m. is given. A sum of Rs.0.39 lakh has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

05. Maintenance allowance to the severely Disabled persons

An assistance of Rs.150 p.m. is given to the severely disabled children who cannot be rehabilitated by any of the programmes of the Department or any other Department of the Government. A sum of Rs.88.20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000. This will benefit 4900 persons.

06. Assistance to Government regional school for the Handicapped

This scheme relates to the expenditure on teaching grants to the non governmental organisations in the District of Chengalpattu, Vellore, Trichy, Erode, Sivagangai, Coimbatore, Tuticorin and also to the college for the deaf run by St. Louis Institute, Chennai with a provision of Rs.9.86 lakhs under ongoing scheme.

07. Assistance to Non-Governmental organisations for Mentally Handicapped children

The Non-Governmental organisations which are maintaining the mentally retarded children are assisted by Government. A sum of Rs.5.04 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

08. Assistance to Physically Handicapped Law Graduates towards Registration fees and to purchase Law Books

The visually handicapped and orthopaedically handicapped persons who have completed the law degree, will be given a lumpsum of Rs.3000 towards purchase of the important law books and fees for registration as lawyers. A sum of Rs.0.30 lakh has been provided for the year 1999-2000. This will benefit 10 persons.

09. Scribe assistance to blind students and expenses for the helper

Under this scheme, honorarium is given to helpers for the blind to write the Public Examination by taking dictation from the visually handicapped persons appearing for Public Examination. A sum of Rs.15 as honorarium for each scribe is provided. The total number of beneficiaries are 200 who are given educational facilities on a consolidated pay of Rs.1200 per month in Little Flower Convent, St. Louis Institute for the Blind and Government Higher School for the Blind, Poonamalee. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

10. Extension of Concession given to normal persons marrying Blind

Under this scheme, normal persons marrying visually handicapped persons are being given Rs.7000 by way of Savings Certificate and Rs.3000 as cash each totalling Rs.10000. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. This will benefit 100 persons.

11. Assistance to Voluntary Institutions for training in teaching the deaf

A Special section is functioning in the Little Flower Convent, Chennai to train the teachers who are working in the Government Special Schools. Stipends at the rate of Rs.300 per month for 10 months is given to 50 trainees besides educational tours. A sum of Rs.4.50 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

12. Assistance for recanning of Wooden furniture by blind persons

Under this scheme, employment opportunities are provided to the visually handicapped persons trained in recanning of furnitures. 28 persons at the rate of 1 per district on a consolidated pay of Rs.1200 per month are employed. A sum of Rs.6.67 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

13. Starting of the Rehabilitation home for the adult mentally retarded girls

Under this scheme, assistance is given to 6 Institutions for maintenance of adult mentally retarded girls of above 14 years numbering 30 girls in each institution. A sum of Rs.12.87 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

14. Concession to normal persons marrying orthopaedically disabled.

Under this scheme, assistance is given to normal persons who marry orthopaedically disabled persons. The assistance is in the form of cash for Rs.2000/- and savings certificate for Rs.3000/- totalling Rs.5000/-. A sum of Rs. 7.25 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. 145 persons will be benefitted through this scheme.

15. Setting up of District Rehabilitation centres.

Similar to the District Rehabilitation centre set up at Chengalpattu, District Rehabilitation Centres were formed in the remaining 28 districts during 1997-98. The District Rehabilitation centres will identify the disabled in the rural areas and extend necessary assistance by way of medical aid, providing assistive devices besides attending to the regular functions of the District set up. During 1998-99, seven jeeps were purchased to the District rehabilitation Centres. For 1999-2000, the outlay for this scheme is Rs. 287.92 lakhs consisting of Rs.282.02 lakhs for ongoing scheme and Rs.5.90 lakhs for new scheme of installation of ramps in 14 districts and payment of honorarium to doctors giving certificate and advice to physically handicapped persons.

16. Starting of New Schools and Higher standards for the Deaf.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to start higher standards upto X Std. in the existing Deaf schools in Ooty, Salem, Tambaram and Erode. The amount of Rs.17.76 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000. This includes an amount of Rs.0.33 lakh sanctioned for the conversion of pre-school for deaf at Tambaram into a residential type to accommodate 10 students under New schemes.

17. Starting of Vocational training courses in Govt. Schools/Higher Secondary Schools for the mentally retarded, blind and etc.,

This new scheme with a provision of Rs.2.70 lakhs contemplates to start vocational training course in simple crafts such as envelope making, chalk making and stitching and embroidery in the school for the mentally retarded children, Chitlapakkam, Kanchipuram District and also to introduce an additional course comprising commerce, economics, typewriting and shorthand to the students in the Govt. Higher Secondary School for the Blind at Poonamallee.

18. Provision of Braille Equipments.

Under this new scheme, it is proposed to purchase braille typewriters for the use of the Govt. Higher Secondary School for the Blind at Poonamallee and in other 10 schools for the blind in the Districts. The typewriter will be utilised for typing text books in the Blind School, Poonamallee as the existing machinery have become worn out and outdated. A sum of Rs.2.38 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

19. Assistance to normal persons marrying speech and hearing impaired.

Under this scheme, assistance is given to normal persons who marry speech and hearing impaired persons. The assistance is in the form of cash for Rs.2000/- and savings certificate for Rs.3000/- totalling Rs.5000/-. A sum of Rs. 7.25 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000. 145 persons will be benefitted through this.

20. Starting of new school and higher standards for the blind.

Under this new scheme, it is proposed to introduce Indian Music as a subject in Higher Secondary level in the school for the blind at Poonamallee. For this purpose an amount of Rs.0.42 lakh is provided for 1999-2000 for the appointment of a music teacher on a consolidated honorarium of Rs.4200/- p.m. on contract basis.

21. Other schemes:

	Outlay
	Rs. in lakhs
1. Training programme for impaired person	2.00
2. Establishment of Government Special school	4.00

II. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NMP DEPARTMENT

01. Direction and Administration

(i). District establishment

This scheme relates to provision of computers to District Social Welfare offices in a phased manner. During 1998-99, 10 district Social Welfare Offices were provided with computers. For 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been allocated for the provision of computers in 10 districts.

(ii). Strengthening of Directorate

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for this new scheme of 'upgrading the computers in the Directorate of Social Welfare'.

02. CHILD WELFARE

i) Creches for children of working and ailing mothers

In order to look after the children of working and ailing mothers of low income group, 217 creches were started in the State to benefit 4340 children. Each creche looks after 20 children and basic education is also being imparted in these creches. The creches are run by the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board through selected Mahalir Manrams. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.53.87 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

(ii) Adoption:

There is very little awareness among the people about the issue of laws and procedures involved in adopting a child. The endeavour of the Government, therefore, would be to spread the information among the people about the agencies involved in adoption laws and procedures formulated for Adoption. The department would also like to promote adoption among more and more Indian families.

At present, there are 10 licensed agencies to take up adoption in the cities of Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy and Madurai. However, there is no agency in other districts. It is, therefore, proposed to identify one such agency in every district of Tamil Nadu and train them thoroughly for 3 days about the adoption procedures. The proposed activities relate to advertisement and publicity through mass media, development of a resource centre in the directorate, data base, organising seminars, etc. During 1998-99, a sum of Rs.5.50 lakhs was provided to carry out these activities. For 1999-2000 also, a sum of Rs.5.01 lakhs has been provided under new schemes.

(iii) Karunai Illams

There are 43 homes functioning in the State to accommodate 1483 children. From 1998-99, the Government meets 50% of the maintenance expenditure at the rate of Rs.247/- per month per child towards the expenses of food charges and bedding charges. An amount of Rs.90.55 lakhs is provided for the year 1999-2000.

03. WOMEN'S WELFARE

(i) Institutions

A number of programmes have been chalked out for the rehabilitation of widows, destitutes, deserted women and women below poverty line. Women are helped to improve their income levels through training, skill imparting and income generating programmes. A number of institutions are run to assist women in distress and to help them acquire a better status in society.

(a) Service homes are run to rehabilitate women in Chennai, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Salem, Tirunelveli and Karaikudi. Women in the age group of 18 to 40 are admitted in the service homes with their children and they are provided with food, shelter, education, stipend, clothing allowance, vocational training in secretarial course and tailoring, a lumpsum grant for the purchase of raw material, etc. A sum of Rs. 45.95 lakhs is provided for the programmes of service homes for 1999-2000. This includes a sum of Rs. 22.96 lakhs sanctioned under new schemes of starting computer courses in service homes at Cuddalore and

Tirunelveli, provision of tailoring machines, and typewriters and conducting Yoga and meditation classes for the inmates of service homes. Besides, an amount of Rs.1.25 lakhs is also provided for the scheme of continuance of higher studies by inmates.

(b) Tamil Nadu Government is running 8 Working Women's Hostels at Chennai-(2), Cuddalore, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Hosur (one each). The maximum income limit prescribed for admission into these working women's hostels is Rs.7500/- p.m. 415 inmates can stay in those hostels.

(c) There are 11,520 Mahalir Mandrams, normally at the rate of 30 Mahalir Mandrams for each block, functioning all over Tamil Nadu with the objective of bringing the rural women together without considering their economic barriers.

(d) A Guidance Bureau is functioning in the Office of every District Social Welfare Officer. The Guidance Bureau Officer helps needy women especially widows, deserted wives and destitutes in obtaining bank loan, helps women to liaison with other Government departments and in settling Life Insurance Corporation dues, Provident fund and Pension benefits, etc., and also helps to get admissions for needy children in orphanages, creches etc. A sum of Rs.28.15 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

(ii) Economic Programmes

In order to provide gainful employment to women, the Government have organised 136 industrial co-operative societies. In addition to this, there are 49 training centres and 6 production centres which impart training every year in various skill to benefit around 775 women. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000 under new schemes for the purchase of cutting machines to 5 cloth cutting centres.

Training is also imparted in typewriting and every year 50 women are benefitted. A sum of Rs.0.13 lakh has been provided for 1999-2000 for this. This will benefit 1050 women.

(iii) Monetary assistance

a) Marriage Assistance for daughters of poor widows:

A sum of Rs.5,000/- is given for the marriage of daughters of poor widows whose annual income is less than Rs.12,000/- per annum. The girls should be in the age group of 20 to 30 years. Only one daughter is eligible for this assistance. A sum of Rs.52.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000 for this scheme. This will benefit 1050 women.

b) Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Thittam (Issue of saving certificate for encouraging widow remarriage):

This scheme envisages remarriage of widows by providing financial assistance to the couple. It provides a cash assistance of Rs.7000/- (Rs.2000/- as cheque and Rs.5000/- as NSC) to the remarried couple. This scheme is restricted to widows in the age group of 20 to 30 years. The income of the family of the beneficiary must be below Rs.12000/- per annum. A sum of Rs. 13.72 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000 to benefit about 196 couples.

c) Marriage Assistance to Orphan Girls:

A sum of Rs.5000/- per beneficiary is given for the marriage of orphan girls between 20 to 30 years of age with an annual family income of not more than Rs.12000/-. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000. This will benefit 100 girls.

d) Tamil Nadu Govt. Intercaste Marriage Assistance Scheme:

This scheme encourages inter-caste marriages. It provides an assistance of Rs.10,000/- (Rs.3,000/- for marriage expenses and Rs.7,000/- in the form of National Savings Certificate) to intercaste married couples. If anyone of the spouses is Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, the assistance will be Rs.20,000/- (Rs.10,000 for marriage expenses and Rs.10,000 in the form of National Savings Certificate). The annual income of both husband and wife should not exceed Rs.12,000/-. An amount of Rs.164.00 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 to benefit 1090 couples.

e) Assistance to the school children of poor widows:

The scheme of supply of free text books and note books is to benefit the children of widows whose family income is less than Rs.12000/- per annum. The value of books and note books supplied to the children ranges from Rs.50/- to Rs.600/- depending upon the standard in which the student is studying. In total, around 10,000 students are benefitted. A provision of Rs.16.69 lakhs has been made for this purpose under ongoing schemes for 1999-2000.

f). Conduct of Legal Literacy Awareness Programme for women:

Tamil Nadu has been one of the first States to give equal property rights to women by amending in the Hindu Succession Act. Acts have also been enacted for equal remuneration for equal work, maternity benefit and maintenance after divorce, termination of pregnancy and indecent representation of women etc. But, there is very little or nil awareness among the women about the legal protection available to them. In order to make the women safeguard their rights and privileges, knowledge of laws relating to women is necessary. With this objective in view, it is proposed to conduct Legal Literacy Programme in all the Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges where young girls are studying. One volunteer lecturer in each lady college either Government or private will be selected and given 8 days exhaustive training in legal issues and to act as facilitator. The idea is to create resource at the district level who will act as trainer for training the girls in that district. In the year 1999-2000, it is proposed to provide training to the trainers. After creating resources in the district, regular training will be taken up subsequently. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000 for this new scheme.

g). Setting up of Recreation Centres for women:

Women's recreation has so far not received official recognition as part of any development programme under the Government. In order to give explicit recognition to the need for a meeting place for recreation of women, 50 Women's Recreation Centres were established in 1997-98 in rural areas in 5 districts viz. Dharmapuri, Salem, Villupuram, Madurai and Ramanathapuram at the rate of 10 Women Recreation Centres per district. During 1998-1999, the functioning of the Women's Recreation Centres have been monitored and women encouraged to attend and utilise its facilities. Considering the success of this scheme, a sum of Rs.5.28 lakhs has been provided under new schemes for the year 1999-2000 for starting 100 new women recreation centres as well as maintenance support to existing 50 WRCs. The centres will also be used to disseminate information regarding all development issues relevant to women.

h). Gender Sensitisation Programme:

Gender Sensitisation programme would be taken up with an objective to train a team of dedicated trainers who would be acting as resource persons for future training programmes which would be organised at the district level. Initially it is proposed to train a group of people from Police, Social Welfare Dept. and also some Non Governmental Organisations. The training would be conducted to sensitize the Police Officials and others to bring out perceptible change in their attitude while dealing with the issues related to women. This programme would be launched with the help of non-governmental organisations who have experience of having organised such programmes before. A sum of Rs.3.45 lakhs has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

i) Setting up of Family Counselling Centres:

Family counselling centres have been formulated to strengthen the social fabric by preventing families from breaking up and promoting harmony in the family. The objectives of the Family Counselling Centres are 1) to provide an input of social intervention through professional counselling, 2) to conduct independent enquiries and submit reports to the women's cell on reported cases of indifferent or negligent attitudes of the police in cases relating to atrocities and violence against women and 3) to act as a catalyst between non-governmental organisations working in the same field and law enforcement machinery i.e. Police and other related Departments. A sum of Rs.0.79 lakh has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

j) Other schemes

Scheme	Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
i) Grants to Tamil Nadu commission for women	1.00
ii) Renovation of noon meal centres	0.01
iii) Managerial training for field and executive staff	2.68
iv) Setting up of reception centre for adopting new born female babies	0.01
v) Contribution of monitoring cell under the administrative control of Commissioner of labour	8.27

04. Welfare of poor, aged and destitutes**i) Orphanages run by the Government**

With a view to taking care of the orphans in the State, there are 25 orphanages covering all the districts out of which 4 have 100 children each and 21 have 250 children each. The orphan, deserted/destitute/abandoned children in the age group of 5-18 years are admitted in the orphanages. The children in the orphanages are provided free meals, shelter, clothing, books and note books, education and free medical facilities. A sum of Rs.11.95 lakhs is provided for new schemes which include supply of free chappals to the children of Government orphanages, supply of furniture to five Government orphanages, excursion for orphanage children and conducting yoga classes and martial arts for the inmates of Government orphanages.

ii) Home for the aged by voluntary agencies

The elders in families below the poverty line and destitute old could not find food, shelter, care and protection. It is, therefore, proposed to establish Homes through Voluntary Institutions for their shelter, feeding and health care in all the districts in a phased manner. At present, there are 7 old age homes to benefit 280 persons. Maintenance grant is sanctioned for the Homes for the Aged. For 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

iii). Buildings

A sum of Rs. 62.15 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000 for carrying out the spill over works of building programmes.

05. Tribal Area Sub-Plan - Opening of tailoring centres

The scheme is implemented from 1976 to give training in tailoring for tribal women belonging to Salem and Tiruvannamalai districts. Under this scheme, four tailoring centres are run to benefit 65 women every year and an amount of Rs.5.64 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

06. Housesites for forward classes who live in villages below the poverty line

Free housesite pattas are issued to poor houseless families belonging to forward communities to enable them to construct houses of their own. Upto three cents of land is distributed per family. Annual income should not exceed Rs.12000. A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1999-2000.

07. Other schemes

Scheme	Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
i) Insurance schemes to school children for continuing studies	0.01
ii) Assistance to small salt manufacturers	0.01
iii) Buildings	0.01
iv) Free supply of dhoties/sarees to the Sri Lanakan Refugees	35.00
v) Financial Assistance to eminent artists and men of letters who are now in indigent circumstances	0.01

III. SOCIAL DEFENCE

The Directorate of Social Defence is running residential institutions established under the provisions of Juvenile Act 1986 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956. These institutions provide care, treatment, custody, educational and vocational training, rehabilitation to the children and women who came under the provisions of the above said Acts. There are totally 51 institutions out of which 11 observation homes, 10 special juvenile homes, 6 protective/vigilance homes and 3 aftercare organisations are run by Government and 21 by private sector. An amount of Rs.131.31 lakhs is allocated for 1999-2000 which is for the maintenance of the homes, training to the inmates in various trades, special care centres, functioning of the juvenile guidance bureau etc.

(i) Government approved schools

Twenty three night shelters for street and working children are run by NGOs, out of which 7 are receiving grant-in-aid from Government of India and the remaining sixteen are receiving State Government grant to meet food charges, maintenance charges, provision of vocational training and non-formal education. The number of beneficiaries are 2900. The expenditure on staff salaries for the Directorate, telephone charges to 10 Juvenile/observation homes and sitting fees to the Chairman and Members of the Juvenile Welfare Boards is met under the scheme of Government Approved Schools. Grant-in-aid is provided to 4 private juvenile home at Dharmapuri, Salem, Madurai and Chennai. These Juvenile homes take the neglected juveniles in the age group of 3 to 8 years sent by the juvenile welfare boards of nearby districts and 600 persons benefit under this scheme. Under the support service programme to the juveniles as a method of rehabilitation, the family of the discharged juvenile will be paid Rs.100 p.m. for the maintenance of the child. The scheme benefits 100 inmates. Under the skill development training programme to the inmates of Government Juvenile homes at Cuddalore and Chennai, 70 inmates are given training in paper toy making, plumbing work, house-wiring and coil winding. A crisis intervention Centre for the prevention of child abuse and neglect is run by the NGO with a grant from Government to benefit 100 persons. Five special care centres for orphan children in juvenile homes have been started and run by NGOs with a grant from Government. The grant-in-aid is given to the NGO for running sheltered workshop to the adult mentally retarded girls and this benefits 30 inmates. Grant in aid is also provided to the N.G.Os for running 2 orphanages to the street children at Trichy. The number of beneficiaries are 200. Under the training programme in two wheeler servicing and repairs in Govt. Juvenile home, Thanjavur, Cuddalore and Royapuram, the inmates are given training in two wheeler servicing and repairing. For the above ongoing schemes, an outlay of Rs.28.57 lakhs is allocated for 1999-2000. Besides, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for new scheme of 'pre-adjudication intervention programme for the control of juvenile delinquency'. Under this new scheme, a survey will be undertaken in the city of Chennai as a pilot project by engaging a consultancy. This consultancy will assess the magnitude on causes and problems of juvenile delinquency and draft suitable schemes. Thus the total outlay of this scheme is Rs.29.57 lakhs for 1999-2000

(ii) Scheme of prevention and control of juvenile social maladjustment

The scheme relates to increased maintenance charges of Government juvenile/special/observation homes. Government of India is giving assistance at Rs.80 p.m. per inmate in respect of Government institutions

to benefit 2,500 inmates and Rs.72/- p.m. per inmate in respect of private institutions to benefit 800 inmates. The outlay approved for 1999-2000 is Rs. 60.83 lakhs as State's share.

(iii) Creation of facilities for the development of child institutions:

Under this scheme, two posts of case workers one each to Government juvenile homes at Ranipet and Chennai have been sanctioned and amount is shared between Centre and State. The State's share for the scheme for 1999-2000 is Rs.1.29 lakhs.

(iv) Strengthening of guidance bureau and counselling centres:

Six Juvenile Guidance Bureaux are functioning at Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Madurai, Vellore and Chennai. These Bureaux study the problem of juveniles, their behaviour and the socio-economic and psychological background of the cases referred to them. The Budget outlay for this scheme for 1999-2000 is Rs.0.60 lakh.

(v) State level programme development and monitoring cell with UNICEF Assistance (Child welfare)

State Level Programme Development and Monitoring Cell has been constituted with the objectives of monitoring the child welfare related programmes implemented by the department apart from ensuring minimum standards of services to the children in the institutions. This cell is also conducting workshops and seminars especially on children in difficult circumstances besides monitoring the programmes for street children implemented by the Non-Governmental Organisations. The amount of Rs.6.26 lakhs provided for 1999-2000 is towards salaries of staff of the cell.

(vi) Strengthening of Juvenile Justice system by establishing Juvenile welfare boards and Observation homes under NGOs:

This scheme relates to the establishment of 4 Juvenile Welfare Boards in Nagapattinam, Virudhunagar, Gandhigram (Dindigul) and Tuticorin and also starting of observation homes in these places under NGO. An amount of Rs.7.63 lakhs has been provided for 1999-2000.

(vii) Strengthening of vocational training in approved schools

The Directorate is providing both educational and vocational training programmes to the children in the Institutions. In order to provide better facilities in the vocational stream and to evolve a well-defined course under the NCVT pattern, a vocational training centre will be started during 1999-2000 under new schemes. This centre will impart training in refrigeration and air-conditioning, general mechanism, data processing, automobile mechanism, house wiring, coil winding and motor winding, and screen printing. 100 inmates will be benefitted under this scheme. A sum of Rs.12.08 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

(viii) Buildings

An outlay of Rs.8.51 lakhs is provided during 1999-2000 for the construction of buildings coming under Directorate of Social Welfare and NMP, Directorate for Rehabilitation of the disabled and Directorate for Social Defence. This includes a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs for new schemes of Social Defence.

(ix) Assistance to Half way homes to the girl children

Under this new scheme, Half way homes to the girl children in vulnerable condition under NGOs at Ulundurpet, Viralimalai and Namakkal will be started. These homes will accommodate 25 girl children in each home who are found to be facing hardship. Educational and vocational training will be offered to the girls. An amount of Rs.2.33 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000 towards food charges, contingencies, purchase of vessels, etc.

(ix) Other schemes:

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Welfare Fund for rehabilitation of victims of moral exploitation	0.01
2. Directorate of social defence	2.20

IV. TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN LTD

(a) Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project (Mahalir Thittam):

The extension of Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project with State funds was launched in 1996-97 to cover the entire State in a phased manner on the lines of the IFAD assisted project. This is a rural development project intended to improve living standards of rural households by promoting women's development and empowerment. A network of women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) with NGO participation will be the basic unit at the village level. Rural households are approached through members of well established Self Help Groups. Under this Project, around 10 lakh rural women below the poverty line will be covered over a period of 5 years at a total financial outlay (including credit) of Rs.1,440 Crores. A very important feature of the scheme is the attempt at convergence of a whole range of services provided through ongoing Government programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, PMRY, Entrepreneurial Development Programme for Women, Indira Mahila Yojana, Special Component Plan and others. Self Help Groups of women will be engaged in regular group savings from the individual resources of the participating women. This group's common fund will be used for small internal credit to members. Once this activity gets crystallised and the group shows stability over time plus financial discipline, it is exposed to external credit from commercial banks or other sources for a variety of economic activities. During 1998-99, 2,22,473 women (comprising 101513 under Mahalir Thittam and 1,20,960 under IFAD) were supported in 21 districts. A sum of Rs.1,200.00 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000. During this period, the project will be extended to 28 districts and 3 lakh women will be enrolled into groups.

(b) Vocational Training programmes:

A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1999-2000. This includes an amount of Rs.7.50 lakhs under new schemes. Vocational Training Programmes will be undertaken through reputed NGOs/training institutions. Implementation will be modified based on an external evaluation of post vocational training programmes. Funds from Government of India, NORAD/STEP will also be utilised for undertaking this training programmes.

(c) Grants to Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (Entrepreneurship Development Programme):

In the interest of economic empowerment of women on experimental basis, it is proposed to provide entrepreneurship development programme to potential women entrepreneurs from lower to middle income categories to establish their enterprises. During 1998-99, out of the proposed 50 first generation potential women entrepreneurs, 38 eligible women have been selected and the training is going on both at Chennai and Madurai. For 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided to train 100 women.

Outlay for 1999-2000:

The Budget provision for Social Welfare sector for 1999-2000 is Rs.28.84 crores. The Departmentwise details are as follows:

Department	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
I. Rehabilitation for the disabled	566.98
II. Social Welfare :	603.55
(i) Direction and Administration	15.50
(ii) Child Welfare	157.72
(iii) Women's Welfare	344.09
(iv) Welfare of poor, aged and Destitutes	80.60
(v) Tribal area sub-plan	5.64
III. Social Defence	131.31
IV. Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd.	1,219.00
V. Others :	363.01
Total: Social Welfare :	2,883.85

Chapter 44

NUTRITION

The Government of Tamil Nadu have formulated schemes to improve the health and nutritional status of children and develop their mental ability. To reduce infant mortality because of mal-nutrition and disease, integrated nutrition and health services are provided to young children in the State. Periodical growth monitoring, health check-up, immunisation and referral to nearby health centres and hospitals, supplementary nutrition and pre-school education are some of the components of the three major Child Development Programmes. It is intended to step up the drive for a coordinated effort to help especially the deprived children.

I. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NMP DEPARTMENT

01.Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme

Puratchi Thaliavar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal programme is being implemented in the rural areas from 1st July 1982 and in urban areas from 15th September, 1982. At present, 29723 Child Welfare Centres, 37748 school centres in rural areas and 2059 centres in urban areas are functioning in Tamil Nadu. Of these, 103 Child Welfare Centres are located in Tribal areas for the benefit of tribal children. This scheme has three main components such as Nutrition, Pre-school Education and Health Care. All the Child Welfare Centres under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme except 720 Child welfare centres were brought under the scheme of TINP and ICDS.

An abstract of number of centres and number of beneficiaries under these programmes during 1998 is given below:

Sl.No.	Scheme	No.of centres	No.of beneficiaries		
			Children & OAP	Mothers	Total
A. NOON MEALS:					
I.CHILD WELFARE NMP CENTRES (2+ to 4+):					
1.	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme(C.W.C.s)	10477	313122	135790 (PNC Mothers)	448912
2.	Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (C.W.C.s)	18526	581623	80455 (OAP)	662078
3.	PTMGR NMP Urban C.W.C.s	720	29868	3680	33548
Total		29723	924613	219925	1144538
II. SCHOOL NMP CENTRES					
4.	PTMGR NMP Centres (Rural)	37748	6002690	--	6002690
5.	PTMGR NMP School centres (Urban)	2059	461267	--	461267
Total		69530	7388570	219925	7608495

B. SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING:

1. ICDS (C.W.C.s)	10477 (6 mths. to 2 yrs.)	150000	130000 (mothers)	280000
2. TINP (C.N.C.s)	19500	324010 (0-36 mths.)	277932 (mothers)	601942

Nutritious Meal

To combat mal-nutrition, nutritious meal is cooked at the Centre and served hot to the children during lunch time. One nutritious meal consists of the following ingredients:

Ingredients (1)	Children 2 to 5 years (2)	School Students		
		Students of 5 to 9 years (3)	Students of 10 to 15 years (4)	Old Age pensioners (5)
Rice (In gms.) :	80	100	120	200
Dhall (In gms.) :	10	15	15	15
Oil (") :	2	1	1	1
Vegetables & Condiments : including IF salt (in paise)	18	18	18	18
Calorie intake : (kcal)	362.7	442	511	561
Protein Content(g):	9.5	12.2	13.5	17.6

Pre-School Education

Under these programmes, the organiser is given training on pre-school activities. Educational equipments, charts, books and play materials are supplied to each centre. Each child is treated as an individual and the seeds of learning are sown in the baby's mind. Extraordinary attention is given to this task.

Health Coverage

Periodical Health Check-up and immunisation are being done under this scheme to all the children enrolled in the Child Welfare Centres through the Primary Health Centres. In the rural areas and Municipalities, the Public Health Department ensures health care through their staff.

Nutritious Feeding Programme For School Children (RURAL)

The School Children who are above 5 years of age studying in Schools from Standard I to X are fed through 37748 Nutritious Meal Centres located in schools. Now, this is brought under the control of Rural development department.

Nutritious Feeding Programme For School Children (URBAN)

This programme was introduced in Urban areas from 15th September 1983. At present about 2059 School Nutritious Meal centres are functioning in Municipal and Municipal Corporation areas. This scheme is brought under the control of the Director of Municipal Administration Department. The school children above 5 years of age studying in schools from standard I to X are thus fed through 2059 Nutritious Meal Centres located in Municipal and Municipal Corporation Schools.

The outlay for NMP is Rs.48.73 lakhs for 1999-2000. This outlay includes Rs.0.01 lakh for midday meals to students in denotified tribal schools, Rs. 27.38 lakhs for new programme of feeding poor children

of 10 to 15 years in denotified tribal schools, Rs. 21.32 lakhs for opening of pre primary schools and Rs.0.02 lakh for opening of balwadies and pre schools in tribal areas.

02. Supply of Eggs to the Beneficiaries under NMP, Supply of protein enriched food to the beneficiaries not taking eggs under NMP

The noon meal beneficiaries are also supplied one boiled egg once in a week instead of fortnightly. The provision for the supply of eggs to the beneficiaries is shown under non plan schemes for 1999-2000. For those who do not take eggs, Protein enriched "Sathu food" is supplied to them and for 1999-2000, a token provision is made.

03. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. From 15-8-95 onwards, Government of India is supplying rice free of cost for providing mid-day meals to primary school children in select blocks of Tamil Nadu. So far, 11.87 lakh quintals of rice has received from Government of India.

04. Feeding of Pregnant Women

From 6th December 1995, the pregnant women who are given cash assistance (Rs.500/-) as support under Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Annaiyar Ninaivu Mahaperu Udavi Thittam are entitled to take free meal every day at the Nutritious Meal programme centre for the period of 4 months. About 2 lakh pregnant women are benefitted under this scheme.

05. Integrated child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS programme was launched by the Govt. of India initially in 3 blocks in 1975. At present, there are 113 ICDS projects functioning in the State covering about 1.14 crore population. This includes 67 rural projects, 44 urban projects and 2 tribal projects. The project aims at providing maternal and child care through six vital services such as supplementary feeding, health, immunisation, referral, nutrition and health education. The services are delivered through child welfare centre called anganwadi in an integrated manner to provide optimum child care. At present there are 10,477 anganwadis functioning in the State.

The following services are provided in each Anganwadi:

(i) Supplementary Feeding:

Under this component, children in the age-group of 6 months to 2 years, pregnant and lactating women are provided with energy food called 'Sathu' of 80 grams of ration for 300 days. Children in the age group of 2+ to 5+ are provided with indigenous food under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme prepared at the centre for all the 365 days in a year.

(ii) Non-Formal Pre-School Education

Children between the age of 2+ to 5 years are imparted non-formal pre-school education in each Anganwadi (Child Welfare Centre). Emphasis is laid on pre-school activities for the mental, social and emotional development of the children and for developing desirable attitudes, values and behaviour patterns.

(iii) Health Check-up

The Health Care of children under 6 years of age includes monitoring their growth by periodical weighing and by assessing their nutritional and health status by recording their weights in their growth chart. A general check-up by the Medical Officers is given every month. Deworming against worm infections, treatment for disease like diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., and distribution of drugs for minor ailments and anaemia are also provided to children and women. Biennial Vitamin A dose is provided to children below six years. 144 Clinical sub-centres have been set up at all urban projects with sophisticated equipments to provide treatments to the patients in the area.

(iv) Immunisation

Immunisation of all children below 6 years of age against Polio, Measles, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Pertussis are done in the project area. Immunisation against tetanus is done for all the expectant mothers.

(v) Nutrition and Health Education

Nutrition and health education are offered to all women in the age group of 15-45 years, priority being given to nursing and expectant mothers. A special follow up is given to mothers whose children suffer from malnutrition or from frequent illness. The messages of health and nutrition education are imparted through specially organised courses and campaigns in project areas like home visits by anganwadi workers, cooking demonstrations, use of mass media and other forms of information dissemination.

The outlay for ICDS is shown under non-plan schemes for 1999-2000.

06. SIDA-ICDS in Tamil Nadu

Out of the 113 ICDS projects, 47 ICDS projects in the districts of Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Pudukottai and Nilgiris are run with assistance from Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). Phase II of this programme launched in 1-7-93 is extended upto 30-6-99. The Financial assistance is to the tune of Rs.45.20 crores.

Additionalities in the Sida assisted ICDS programme:

Apart from the regular ICDS programme, the 47 ICDS projects receiving Sida assistance have the following additional services: 1. Additional training to functionaries, 2. Enhanced inputs in Pre school education, 3. Incentives to functionaries, 4. Assistance to repair and construction of buildings, 5. Materials to anganwadis including bi-cycles and mopeds, 6. Additional supply of medicines, 7. Integration of disability management, 8. Support to adolescent girls and WILL programme, 9. Maintenance assistance for kitchen garden, 10. Cooking demonstration activities and 11. Salary support to additional posts. Suitable modifications have been made in the programme as and when required based on field reports. Apart from the regular ICDS beneficiaries, about 1.11 lakh adolescent girls also receive benefit through additional services. A sum of Rs. 0.39 lakh has been provided for the year 1999-2000.

The number of beneficiaries under the ICDS and SIDA-ICDS schemes are 1.50 lakh children in the age group of 6 months to 2 years, 3.10 lakh children in the age group of 2 years to 5 years and 1.30 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100%)

Except supplementary feeding, all other activities relating to the components like immunisation, health check-up, referral, pre-school education and health education for mothers are covered under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which a provision of Rs. 2034.86 lakhs is made for 1999-2000 for ICDS and Rs.1496.47 lakhs for SIDA-ICDS. For imparting training to all categories of staff in ICDS, an amount of Rs.33.85 lakhs is provided for 1999-2000.

II. TAMIL NADU INTEGRATED NUTRITION PROJECT (TINP) AND ICDS III.

The second Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project which was implemented in Tamil Nadu with World Bank assistance in 318 blocks covering 24 Districts from 20-1-91 came to a close on 31-12-97. The main objectives of the Project were to reduce severe malnutrition among children of 6-36 months and to increase the proportion of normal children in the age group. It also aimed to contribute towards a reduction in IMR which was around 65 (rural) per 1000 live births in 1991 and also for a 50% reduction in the incidence of low birth weight. At present, there are 18,526 child welfare centres and 19,500 community nutrition centres in the State, to carry out the TINP programme. Consequent on the closure of TINP II, the project is taken over under Central sector - ICDS with effect from 1-1-98 and the project cost is met under State and Government of India funds.

A third Project for Women and Child Development (ICDS-III) is proposed to be sponsored by Government of India with World Bank assistance to consolidate the gains made by the Second Tamil Nadu

Integrated Nutrition Project and also to bring about further reduction in the malnutrition levels in Tamil Nadu and also contribute for further reduction in low birth weight, IMR and also MMR. A special emphasis will be on early childhood development and early childhood education. The Project is expected to come into existence shortly. The proposed outlay for the new Project is Rs.81.26 crores for a period of five years.

The Key Issues proposed in the New Project are :

- * to empower women, to undertake action to improve the health and nutrition status of their children themselves and their families and to promote the holistic development of their children.
- * to achieve convergence of various services and programmes that have an impact on Women and Child Development.
- * to focus the attention of people on issues concerning development, of women and children and mobilise support for community ownership and sustainability of child development projects.
- * while consolidating the gains, new issues like Total Quality Management, Health and Nutrition Services for adolescent girls, convergence of services, need based training for stakeholders, and women empowerment will be addressed. Another new step will be the introduction of village level monitoring system by monitoring committee consisting members of the public.

For 1999-2000, TINP is being continued with Central and State funds. The outlay of Rs.12363.28 lakhs provided under State funds includes Rs.9896.44 lakhs for TINP phase-II and Rs.2466.84 lakhs for ICDS-III. Besides, a sum of Rs.251.72 lakhs is provided for ICDS-III under Government of India funds for 1999-2000. During this period, 8.98 lakh children in the age group of 0-6 years and 2.78 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers will be benefited.

Outlay for 1999-2000

The outlay for Nutrition sector during 1999-2000 is Rs.124.17 Crores. The major programmewise details are as follows:

Schemes	Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme	48.73
2. Supply of protein enriched food to the beneficiaries not taking eggs under NMP	0.01
3. Supplementary Nutrition in SIDA-ICDS blocks	0.39
4. TINP-Phase II & ICDS-III	12363.28
5. Others	4.76
Total: Nutrition	12417.17

Chapter 45

OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

I. Inspector-General of Prisons

The prisons accorded low priority in allocation of funds in improving the living conditions in prisons, infrastructural facilities, amenities to prisoners and security aspects. Therefore, Finance Commissions and the Five-Year Plans provide allocation to improve the conditions in the prisons and to strengthen the security arrangements. The schemes relate to this Department for the year 1999-2000 are as follows:-

i) Modernisation of Prison Administration

This is a centrally sponsored scheme, for which Government of India provides financial assistance on matching grant basis. An amount of Rs.94.59 lakhs as State share is provided during the year 1999-2000 which includes provision of 15 numbers of looms to each of the 7 Central prisons to weave gauge and bandage cloth, construction of compound wall in Central prison at Chennai, construction of compound wall with live wire fencing in special prison for women at Vellore, modernisation of existing prisons at Palayamkottai, Coimbatore and Trichy and strengthening of prison department.

ii) Tenth Finance Commission

The Tenth Finance Commission recommended allocation for providing infrastructural facilities in Prisons. An amount of Rs.185.95 lakhs has been provided during 1999-2000 towards increasing accommodation, repairs and renovation of Central Prisons at Vellore, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Salem, Madurai and Pudukottai districts.

iii) Award of prizes to the children of wardens in prison

The Government ordered the educational institutions for the grant of award to the children of wardens in Prison Department who secure first, second and third places in the Tenth standard and Plus Two examinations. The awardees are paid Rs.6,000/-, Rs.4,000/- and Rs.2,000/- respectively. A sum of Rs.24,000/- is spent every year for this purpose. An amount of Rs.0.24 lakh has been provided during 1999-2000.

II. Welfare of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes

Repairs and Renovation of Wakf properties

The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has been constituted on 10-6-97. Twenty-three Wakf Tribunal, having jurisdiction over 29 districts have been constituted for determining any dispute relating to Wakf or Wakf property. Commissioner and Director of Survey and Settlement has been notified and appointed as Survey Commissioner in respect of Wakf properties with complementary staff. An amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs as administration grant has been provided during 1999-2000 towards renovation of mosques and for construction of compound wall or barbed wire fencing to the burial ground of muslims.

III. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department

Assistance to Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department undertakes repairs and maintenance of Government Department vehicles except Public Works, Highways, Agricultural Engineering and Health Departments in this State numbering about 8,500 at present. There are 17 automobile workshops in various district headquarters and one

service station at Chennai for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 3.38 lakhs is provided for the construction of automobile service station at Udthagamandalam during 1999-2000.

IV. Rehabilitation Department

In pursuance of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 and 1974 and of the revolutionary policies of the Government of Burma and Vietnam, people of Indian origin in Srilanka, Burma and Vietnam started returning to India as repatriates. Over the years, 1,44,445 persons from Burma, 4,61,573 (as on February, 1999) persons from Srilanka and 2,055 persons from Vietnam have so far arrived in India. There is no arrival of repatriates from Burma and Vietnam at present. On their arrival, the repatriates were temporarily accommodated in the transit camps, Mandapam (Ramanathapuram District) and Kottapattu (Tiruchirapalli District) and subsequently discharged from the camp after granting rehabilitation assistance for settlement in various schemes like plantation, agriculture, industrial and business loan, self-employment scheme, Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Scheme.

i. Business Loan to the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka (Centrally Sponsored Scheme -100%)

The grant of business loan is one of rehabilitation assistance extended to the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka to do petty trade/business and resettlement. The loan amount of Rs.7,500 is sanctioned in two instalments, Rs.5,000 in first instalment and Rs. 2,500 in second instalment. The second instalment loan amount is sanctioned only after verification of proper utilisation of the first instalment. A provision of Rs. 1.51 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000 for the sanction of business loan to the repatriates.

ii. Housing Loan to the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka (CSS-100%)

All eligible repatriate families are provided with housing facilities irrespective of the fact, whether they have been provided with business loan or agricultural loan or other employment, if the members of their family do not own a house in India. Housing Loan is normally sanctioned only to head of families. Single member repatriate families are not eligible for housing loan. For building houses, Government lands wherever available are assigned to the repatriates free of cost. Housing loan is sanctioned in two instalments at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per family in urban areas and at Rs. 6,000 per family in rural areas. The time limit fixed for applying for the housing loan is one year from the date of their arrival in India or one year from the date of sanction of the first instalment of business loan or date of joining the scheme whichever is later. A sum of Rs. 3.51 lakhs is provided for the scheme for the year 1999-2000.

The entire expenditure towards the sanction of business and housing loan is initially met from the State funds and later it is reimbursed from the Government of India.

Plan Outlay for 1999-2000

The outlay in respect of 'Other Social and Community Services' for the year 1999-2000 is Rs. 6.56 crores. The schemewise outlays are as follows:

Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Training to police personnel	258.74
2. Repairs and Renovation of jails	185.95
4. Medical facilities to prisoners	96.71
5. Fire Protection and Control	0.01
6. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation	3.38
7. Repairs and Renovation of wakf properties	16.00
8. Modernisation of prisons	94.59
9. Others	0.26
Total Social and other Community Services	655.64

Chapter 46

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

The Department of Stationery and Printing has under its control a Government Central Press at Chennai and seven Branch Presses in the State. The thrust of the Plan is on modernization of press and printing with the objective of increasing the efficiency of the Press.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 schemes costing Rs. 45.01 lakhs has been approved for strengthening the Government Central Press, Chennai and Branch Press, Salem by providing the following Machineries and Equipments under 1999-2000 Part II schemes.

Government Central Press, Chennai.

	(Rs.in lakhs)
Provision of Sheetfed offset printing machine	30.00
Provision of one laminating machine	1.50
Provision of DTP terminal	3.35
Provision of laser printer	1.00
Provision of UPS - 2 KVA	1.80
Provision of AC Window	2.25
Total	<u>39.90</u>

Government Branch Press, Salem:

Provision of DTP Terminal	2.15
Provision of laser printer	1.00
Provision of DOT Matrix printer	0.15
Provision of UPS 1 KVA	0.60
Provision of AC Window	1.15
Total	<u>5.05</u>
Grand Total	<u>44.95</u>

Apart from this, a token outlay of Rs. 0.06 lakhs is also provided for six schemes to meet the escalation of costs in the purchase of machines sanctioned previously.

Thus, a total sum of Rs. 45.01 lakhs is provided for Stationery and Printing in the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

Chapter 47

PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings organisation in PWD was reorganised as a separate wing and has started functioning separately from 1.4.96 with 16 circles and 51 Divisions. The Buildings branch of PWD is entrusted with planning, designing and execution of all buildings of various Govt. Departments, such as Revenue, Police, Medical, Education, Judicial, Agriculture, Commercial taxes, Law, Animal Husbandry, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme and prisons of State Government. Besides this, construction and erection of monuments, memorials and squares are also executed by the buildings organisation. It also undertakes construction of buildings and other works for the State and Central undertakings, Corporation etc such as ESI corporation, Universities, HADP schemes, Sheep Development, Danida schemes, EEC, World Bank Aided schemes, IUDP & IDMST works under remittance and deposit works. This wing is also carrying out works entrusted by the Districts Collectors under decentralised district funds and MPs and MLAs local area development works. Besides this, maintenance of Inspection Bungalows, Circuit Houses and Marina is also looked after by this organisation. The restoration of flood and cyclone affected buildings are also undertaken by this organisation.

Land Revenue

The total budgetary provision made for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.716.07 lakhs. Construction of building for Collectorate at Nagapattinam and Thiruvavur, Construction of RDO office at Tiruchengode, Maduranthagam, Tiruthani, Uthamapalayam, Thiruvavur and Kulithalai and Construction of Taluk office at Tambaram, Thiruvaiyaru and Pochampalli in Dharmapuri District are the major schemes under this head.

Registration:

Under this head the construction of Sub Registrar office buildings is proposed to be carried out. An amount of Rs.5.15 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000 for ongoing works which are nearing completion.

Treasuries and Accounts:

An amount of Rs.30.50 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000 for construction of Sub-Treasury at Valangaiman in Thanjavur District, Mettupalayam in Coimbatore District and at Radhapuram in Thirunelveli District.

Police:

A provision of Rs.1187.86 lakhs has been made for the construction building for Police Station at various places in Tamil Nadu. In 154 places, construction works are in progress during this year.

Administration of Justice:

An amount of Rs.23.16 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000 for the ongoing works which are in progress.

Public works:

The Budget Provision of Rs.454.51 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000. Out of which an amount of Rs.19.20 lakhs has been provided for the construction of two circuit house with four suits at Thirukkuvalai with AC facilities in Thiruvavur District.

Fire Protection and Control:

A provision of Rs.24.04 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000 for the ongoing works which are in progress. The notable work under this head is construction of Training Centre for Fire Service Department at Tambaram.

Construction of Record Room:

An amount of Rs.630.51 lakhs has been made under this head for construction of Record rooms.

Raj Bhavan:

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1999-2000 for ongoing works which are in progress.

Modernisation of Secretariat:

Various improvement works are carried out in Secretariat under this head. An amount of Rs.6.38 lakhs has been provided for this year for on going works and works are in progress.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:**Modernisation of Prison**

The schemes are carried out on matching basis of 50 percent by the centre and 50 percent by the State (50:50). An amount of Rs.10.20 lakhs (State share) has been provided for this year to carryout on going works. The works are in progress.

Administration of Justice:

This scheme is also operated on the basis of 50:50 pattern. The State share of Rs.606.01 lakhs has been made for this year to carryout the ongoing works which are now in progress.

The outlay for 'ongoing' and 'New schemes' for IPublic Works Department for the year 1999-2000 is as follows:

SI.No.	Name of the scheme	Annual Plan (1999-2000) Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Ongoing schemes (Part I)	4800.97
2.	New Schemes	19.20
	TOTAL	4820.17

Chapter 48

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

1. Hill Area Development Programme:

The Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented in the Nilgiris District. The main objective of HADP is to ensure a balanced development of the area, taking note of ecologically fragile nature of the hill area. Emphasis is laid on eco-restoration, eco-development, eco-preservation and integrated watershed development. The entire Nilgiris District is divided into 75 watersheds and treatments are proposed in an integrated approach. For getting better results, 17 watersheds have been identified, and the schemes of the three core sectors viz. Soil Conservation, Crop Husbandry and Forestry are integrated in these watersheds. An outlay of Rs.1659.44 lakhs has been provided under HADP for the year 1999-2000. Details about the activities to be taken up with their outlay are as follows:

Sl. No. (1)	Name of the Scheme (2)	Activity (3)	Outlay (Rs.in lakhs) (4)
1.	Crop Husbandry	Schemes for the development of Plantation Crops	183.65
2.	Soil Conservation	Assistance to small farmers of coffee/tea plantations, Soil Conservation measures to prevent landslides, Construction of check dams for water management.	506.21
3.	Animal Husbandry	Animal Husbandry activities	1.67
4.	Fisheries	Construction of check dam in Trout Fish Hatchery	10.00
5.	Forestry	Forestry-Programme including Communication	139.39
6.	Industries - Medium and Large	State Geological Technical Cell.	14.14
7.	Roads and Bridges	Improvement of Roads and Pro-rata establishment, Machinery and equipment.	337.62
8.	Tourism	Tourism promotion activities	40.00
9.	Public Health	Improvement to existing Public Health Centres.	40.00
10.	Water Supply & Sanitation	Sanitation facilities and assistance to local bodies to provide drinking water.	175.00
10.	Welfare of SC/ST and OBCs	Construction of Hostels and Tribal Residential Schools.	100.00
11.	Sect.-Economic Services	Technical Cell for Plan Formulation	60.24
12.	Public Works	Desilting of Ooty Lake and Special staff for Execution of Building works.	11.44
13.	Other Works		0.08
Total			1659.44

2. Western Ghat Development Programme:

The Western Ghats Development Programme was initiated in Tamil Nadu in 1975-76. The strategy under the Ninth Five Year Plan period focusses on maintenance of the ecological balance and to create awareness among the people on far reaching implications of the ecological degradation and to enlist their active participation in the eco-development schemes. In Tamil Nadu, Western Ghat region falls in seven districts covering 30 taluks.

The amount provided for 1999-2000 for taking up various developmental activities under this programme is Rs.650.29 lakhs. Three major sectoral activities covered under WGDP are Soil Conservation, Forestry and Crop Husbandry. Details of schemes and outlay are as follows.

Sl. No. (1)	Name of the Scheme (2)	Activity (3)	Outlay (Rs.in lakhs) (4)
1	Crop Husbandry	Provision of facilities at State Farm Orchards & Working expenses in Horticultural Nurseries at Dindigul.	68.59
2	Soil Conservation Scheme	Soil conservation works on Mini Watershed Basis	436.92
3	Animal Husbandry	Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries in Madurai Dist. & Lumpsum provision for new schemes	12.10
4	Forests	Cultivation of Agave and Conservation of Nature Reserve and Monitoring of Forest Scheme in Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore & Kanyakumari Dists.	104.61
5	Minor Irrigation	Construction of Ponds for Irrigation	20.00
6	Roads and Bridges	Formation of Roads	7.71
7	Medical	Improvement of Hospital and Dispensaries.	0.32
8	Other works		0.04
		Total	650.29

STATEMENT - I

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 - PROPOSED OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Development Sectors</i>	<i>Ninth Plan Outlay 1997-2002</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1997-98</i>	<i>Budgeted Outlay 1998-99</i>	<i>Anticip. Expre. 1998-99</i>	<i>Budgeted Outlay 1999-2000</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES :					
1. Crop Husbandry	100000	10006.60	12086.58	13525.66	8326.21
2. Agri.Research & Edun.	20500	3463.71	4009.84	3848.43	5100.56
3. Food Storage,Ware Hg." and Marketing Control	1600	245.14	219.79	261.89	227.65
4. Soil & Water Conservn.	21000	3331.41	4014.83	4218.4	4716.52
5. Animal Husbandry	11500	858.52	1453.53	1860.22	847.61
6. Dairy Development	1650	20.05	26.00	25.99	28.51
7. Fisheries	10000	2553.33	2107.23	2714.83	2604.2
8. Forestry	70000	7415.32	12528.56	13712.8	12117.61
9. Agri.Fincl.Institutions	7000	1065.73	875.00	1070.00	10.00
10. Co-operation	17000	1418.28	1890.16	1675.00	359.12
Total - I	260250	30378.09	39211.52	42913.22	34337.99
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT :					
11. Spl.Programme for R.D.	200000	42955.26	46888.67	48602.52	45819.48
12. Land Reforms	125	22.79	25.00	25.00	25.00
13. Community Development	20000	1995.65	3682.84	3322.09	3495.79
Total - II	220125	44973.70	50596.51	51949.61	49340.27
III.IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL :					
14. Major & Medium Irrign. incl.Flood Control	78500	8796.21	25009.58	26501.97	35520.57
15. Minor Irrigation	51500	4265.85	7242.32	7317.72	4121.14
16. Command Area Developmnt.	9000	1673.29	1810.89	2187.96	2187.53
Total - III	139000	14735.35	34062.79	36007.65	41829.24

STATEMENT - I—cont.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 - PROPOSED OUTLAY

(Rs.in Lakhs)

<i>Development Sectors</i>	<i>Ninth Plan Outlay 1997-2002</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1997-98</i>	<i>Budgeted Outlay 1998-99</i>	<i>Anticip. Expre. 1998-99</i>	<i>Budgeted Outlay 1999-2000</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV. ENERGY:					
17. Power	600000	79548.68	90341.01	78055.03	103397.81
18. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2000	2.00	50.56	50.01	115.79
Total - IV.	602000	79550.68	90391.57	78105.04	103513.60
V. INDUSTRIES AND MINING:					
19. Village & Small Industries	60000	11925.61	9280.23	9370.31	7627.11
20. Industries, Medium & Large" Large	70000	6927.04	1091.45	3122.96	3086.19
21. Mining	790	120.33	40.64	30.46	25.16
22. Weights & Measures	200	49.66	57.49	61.99	57.86
Total - V.	130990	19022.64	10469.81	12585.72	10796.32
VI. TRANSPORT:					
23. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	10000	24.96	0.02	..	30.00
24. Roads and Bridges	170000	23592.17	49255.38	35101.59	57113.68
25. Road & Inland Water Transport	70925	32799.18	20207.89	20200.55	10208.64
Total - VI	250925	56416.31	69463.29	55302.14	67352.32
VII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
26. Scientific Services and Research	2000	232.13	194.23	236.23	177.23
27. Ecology & Environment	5000	596.72	466.98	231.10	476.86
Total - VII	7000	828.85	661.21	467.33	654.09
VIII. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :					
28. Secretariat Economic Services	940	168.34	326.41	420.42	347.09
29. Tourism	3000	269.62	218.26	291.24	221.80
30. Surveys & Statistics	720	41.36	80.04	76.68	62.36
31. Civil Supplies	2350	220.27	164.57	175.77	64.34
Total - VIII.	7010	699.59	789.28	964.11	695.59

STATEMENT - I—cont.
ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 - PROPOSED OUTLAY

(Rs.in Lakhs)

<i>Development Sectors</i>	<i>Ninth Plan Outlay 1997-2002</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1997-98</i>	<i>Budgeted Outlay 1998-99</i>	<i>Anticip. Expre. 1998-99</i>	<i>Budgeted Outlay 1999-2000</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
IX. EDUCATION					
32. General Education	90300	14609.34	16950.57	19450.15	20335.90
33. Technical Education	13550	2324.29	2669.93	4879.34	2797.82
34. Sports & Youth Services	5000	1102.27	1008.41	1120.88	615.78
35. Art and Culture	3000	559.58	662.09	683.74	1106.32
Total - IX.	111850	18595.48	21291.00	26134.11	24855.82
X. HEALTH :					
36. Medical	40000	6917.14	7670.35	7798.87	8217.71
37. Public Health	38050	4088.30	3980.58	4282.13	4208.50
Total - X.	78050	11005.44	11650.93	12081.00	12426.21
XI. GENERAL SOCIAL SERVICES :					
38. Water Supply & Sanitation	320000	36268.53	55868.5	52969.78	64318.5
39. Housing	50000	14598.98	9076.34	18872.67	29850.21
40. Urban Development	125000	41383.83	20488.74	29820.62	42576.37
41. Informn.& Publicity	1900	132.83	139.20	126.10	46.65
42. Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	100000	15959.94	16034.59	17294.24	21232.06
43. Labour & Labour Welfare	3800	1110.37	940.60	871.02	464.93
44. Social Welfare	20000	2027.54	3335.24	2440.72	2883.85
45. Nutrition	50000	10578.55	10220.21	13130.32	12417.17
46. Other Soc.& Community Services	-	175.45	417.27	753.35	655.64
47. Stationery & Printing	500	11.99	15.06	37.40	45.01
48. Public Works	21600	2608.86	4884.99	4279.20	4820.17
Total - XI.	692800	124856.87	121420.74	140595.42	179310.56
GRAND TOTAL :	2500000	401063.00	450008.65	457105.35	525112.01

STATEMENT II

Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02'	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
			Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES :								
(1) Major Food & Commercial ('000 Crops: tonnes.)								
AREA								
a)	Rice	L.Ha.	21	24	22	22	22	
b)	Millets	L.Ha.	15	10	15	15	15	
c)	Pulses	L.Ha.	10	10	10	10	10	
Total Foodgrains			46	44	47	47	47	
d)	Cotton	L.Ha.	3	2	3	3	3	
e)	Sugarcane	L.Ha.	3	3	3	3	3	
f)	Oilseeds	L.Ha.	15	13	14	14	14	
PRODUCTION								
a)	Rice	Lakh Tonnes	79.00	70.52	72.00	72.00	74.00	
b)	Millets	Lakh Tonnes	20.00	11.65	19.25	19.25	19.25	
c)	Pulses	Lakh Tonnes	8.00	4.51	6.50	6.50	7.00	
Total-(1)Prdn.of Foodgrains			-do- 107.00	86.68	97.75	97.75	100.25	
(2) Commercial Crops :								
(d)	Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	25.00	18.95	21.00	21.00	22.00	
(e)	Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh Tonnes	34.50	35.68	30.80	33.00	37.00	
(f)	Cotton (Lint)	Lakh Bales	8.00	4.02	7.00	7.00	6.50	
(3) Major Horticulture :								
AREA								
a)	Fruits	Lakh Ha.	2.27	1.98	2.09	2.09	2.13	
b)	Vegetables	Lakh Ha.	1.83	1.72	1.78	1.78	1.80	
c)	Spices	Lakh Ha.	1.76	1.65	1.70	1.70	1.72	
d)	Flowers	Lakh Ha.	0.20	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.20	
e)	Plantations	Lakh Ha.	1.86	1.83	1.87	1.87	1.88	

STATEMENT II

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan.	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	9.
PRODUCTION								
	(a) Fruits	Lakh Tonnes	62.40	50.00	51.00	51.00	55.00	
	(b) Vegetables	Lakh Tonnes	58.52	48.00	54.00	54.00	56.00	
	(c) Spices and Condiments	Lakh Tonnes	4.41	2.67	3.72	3.72	3.95	
	(d) Flowers	Lakh Tonnes	1.54	1.42	1.11	1.11	1.26	
	(e) Plantations	Lakh Tonnes	8.34	6.45	7.44	7.44	7.75	
4. Improved Seeds:								
	(i) Procurement of Seeds	'000						
	(a) Cereals	tonnes.	18.40	21.55	19.60	19.60	19.60	
	(b) Pulses	-do-	2.60	1.96	2.60	2.60	2.60	
	(d) Cotton	-do-	0.40	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.40	
	(e) Oil Seeds	-do-	11.20	7.10	12.70	12.70	12.70	
Total-(i)Procurement of Seeds (Excluding cotton)			'000 Tonnes	32.60	30.86	35.30	35.30	35.30
(ii) Distrbn.of Seeds								
	(a) Cereals		18.40	18.42	19.60	19.60	21.00	
	(b) Pulses	-do-	2.60	2.06	2.60	2.60	2.60	
	(c) Oil Seeds	-do-	11.20	7.10	12.70	12.70	11.91	
	(d) Cotton	-do-	0.40	0.28	0.40	0.40	0.38	
Total-(ii)(Excl.Cotton) Tonnes			'000	32.60	27.86	35.30	35.30	35.89
5. Chemical Fertilizers:								
	(i) Nitrogenous (N)	'000	2420	507	505	562	520	
	Tonnes							
	(ii) Phospatic (P)	-do-	950	195	200	214	210	
	(iii) Potassic (K)	-do-	1250	240	195	255	200	
Total-Chemical Ferti.(NPK)			-do-	4620	942	900	1031	930
6. No.of fertilisers samples drawn								
		'000'	86.10	17.22	17	17	17	
		Nos.						
7. Production of BGA								
		'000'	1.95	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.37	
		MTs.						
8. Distribution of BGA								
		'000'	1.95	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	
		MTs.						
9 Prod. & Distribution of Green Manure Seeds								
		'000'	2.60	0.06	0.60	0.60	0.62	
		MTs.						

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.	Target.	9.
10.	Distribution of micro nutrients	000' MTs.	6.25	1.17	1.25	1.25	1.25	
11.	Distribution of bio fertilisers	Lakh Nos.	350	53	70	70	70	
12.	Plant Protection							
(a)	Food Crops Pests	Lakh Ha.	187.50	38.20	37.50	38.00	38.00	
(b)	Food Crop Diseases	Lakh Ha.	94.50	19.40	18.90	19.00	18.90	
(c)	Non-Food Crop Pests	Lakh Ha.	66.00	13.60	13.20	13.50	13.20	
(d)	Non-Food Diseases	Lakh Ha.	49.00	10.10	9.80	10.00	8.80	
(e)	Seed Treatment	Lakh Ha.	110.00	22.80	22.00	23.00	22.00	
13.	High Yielding Varieties Programme							
(a)	Rice	Lakh Ha.	20.50	22.32	21.00	21.00	21.00	
(b)	Jowar	Lakh Ha.	6.20	5.45	6.20	6.20	6.20	
(c)	Bajra	Lakh Ha.	3.20	1.97	3.20	3.20	3.20	
(d)	Maize	Lakh Ha.	0.40	0.85	0.40	0.40	0.40	
(e)	Ragi & Other cereals	Lakh Ha.	2.70	1.81	2.70	2.70	2.70	
Total			33.00	32.40	33.50	33.50	33.50	
14.	Seeds:							
(i)	Seed Certification- Area registered under seed certification	'000 Ha.	212.50	34.40	42.50	36.40	33.00	
(ii)	Seed Testing - No. of seed sample tested	'000 Nos.	230.00	52.90	44.00	50.00	46.00	
(iii)	Seed Inspection- No. of inspection to be made in Seed selling points	-do-	112.25	23.90	22.30	22.30	24.00	
(b)	No. of seed sample taken	-do-	83.00	17.30	16.00	16.00	18.00	

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	AnnI.Plan.	AnnI.Plan	1998-99	AnnI.Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02 Target.	1997-98 Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000 Target.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
15. Soil Conservation								
(a)	Soil Conservation Hills and Plains	'000 Ha.	400.00	85.34	83.43	83.43	80.00	
(b)	Soil Conservation in Tribal Area	-DO-	2.00	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.55	
(c)	Comprehensive watershed Development (DANIDA) assistance Tirunelveli	'000' Ha.						
	Phase.II		40.00	5.00	6.45	6.50	5.00	
(d)	Comprehensive Watershed Development of degraded areas with "DANIDA" assistance in Virudhunagar, Sivaganga & Ramanathapuram Districts	'000' Nos.	44	8.92	6.70	6.70	6.70	
(e)	Soil Conservation in catchment of Kundha & Lower Bhavani River Valley Projects	'000 Ha.	30	8.92	9.89	9.89	9.00	
(f)	Drip Irrigation system for fruits, flowers and coconuts	'000 Ha.	44	10.49	5.00	5.00	7.00	
II. Minor Irrigation Scheme								
16.	Sinking of Tube wells/ Filter Point Tube wells	Nos.		8851	8800			
	1. Drip Demonstration	Ha.		215	-			
17.	Training:							
	No.of persons trained in Seed Certification,	Nos.	103	23	20	21	21	
18.	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Products :							
(i)	Milk	'000 Tonnes	5200	4060.58	4240	4400	4600	
(ii)	Eggs	Million Nos.	4840	3216.83	3380	3500	3700	
(iii)	Meat *	Lakh Kgs	54	36.25	33	32	33	

* Based on Meat production from registered slaughter houses only.

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan 1997-02 Target.	Annl. Plan. 1997-98 Achmnt.	Annl. Plan Target.	1998-99 Achmnt.	Annl. Plan 1999- 2000 Target.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
9. Dairy Programme:								
(i)	Formation of Milk Producers' Co-ops.	Nos.			282.00	797.00	-	
(ii)	Milk Production by Dairy Development	Lakh } Lit/day}	18.25	13.97	20.00	19.16	-	
(iii)	Milk sales in Chennai	-do-	11.00	8.90		7.78	-	
(iv)	Milk Procurement (Unions)	-do-	7.96	6.55		15.10	-	
20. Fisheries :								
(i) Fish Production-								
(a)	Inland	'000 Tonnes	114.00	110.00	111.00	111.00	112.00	
(b)	Marine	- do -	371.00	357.00	359.00	359.00	363.00	
	Total	- do -	485.00	467.00	470.00	470.00	475.00	
(ii) Mechanised Boats								
(iii)	Deep Sea Fishing Vessels	Nos.(Cum)						
		- do -	3.00	--	--	--	1.00	
(iv) Fish Seed Produced-								
(a)	Fry	Million Nos.	680	561	560	560	640	
(b)	Fingerlings	- do -						
(v)	Nursery Area	Ha.						
(vi)	No. of Hatcheries	Nos.						
(vii)	Motorisation of Traditional Crafts	Nos.	2000	2054	--	2000	1000	
(viii)	Constructing houses for fishermen	Nos.	20000	5069	4000	5031	4000	
(ix)	Repairs to fishermen houses	Nos.	8000	1310	--	690	2000	
Forestry:								
(i)	Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Ha.	390.00	77.00	94.00	94.00	115.00	
(ii)	Economic & Commercial Plantations.	- do -	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
(iii)	Social Forestry	- do -	22.00	4.00	--	--	5.00	
(iv) Afforestation-								
(a)	Trees planted	'000 Nos.	581.000	117.60	36.575	36.575	46.585	
(b)	Trees survival	- do -	348.60	70.56				
(v) Communications-								
(a)	New Roads	In Kms.						
(b)	Improvement of existing roads	- do -	121.00	20.00	20.00			

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	6.	7.	8.	9.
22. Co-operation								
(i)	Short term loans	(Rs.in Crs.)	5325.00	697.99	925.00	925.00	1050.00	
(ii)	Medium term loans	-do-	485.00	100.74	80.00	80.00	95.00	
(iii)	Long term loans	-do-	1379.66	191.60	248.60	248.60	273.46	
(iv)	Issue of Jewel loans	-do-	19700.00	2779.97	3400.00	3400.00	3900.00	
(v)	Non-Farm sector loans especially to small scale and Cottage industries	-do-	763.00	93.94	130.00	130.00	150.00	
(vi)	Retail Sale of fertiliser	-do-	1625.00	234.48	280.00	280.00	320.00	
(vii)	Agril. produce marketed	-do-	5180.00	410.39	525.00	525.00	575.00	
(viii)	Retail sale of Consumer goods through Co-operatives	-do-	10730.00	1841.29	2040.00	2040.00	2140.00	
(ix)	Co-operative storage	Lakh Tonnes	6.00	5.56	5.25	5.25	5.50	
IRRIGATION								
23. Minor Irrigation :								
i)	Ground Water (Agri. Engg)							
(a)	Potential	'000 Ha.		9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	
(b)	Utilisation	-DO-		14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	
ii)	Surface-Minor schemes of Rs.50 lakh and above (or) Schemes having CCA less than 2000 Ha.							
(a)	Potential created	-DO-	6.09	-	-	-	0.66	
(b)	Utilisation	-DO-	6.09	-	-	-	0.66	
(1)	SMIP and DCR-							
(a)	Potential created	-DO-	3.00	0.87	0.55	0.55	0.55	
(b)	Utilisation	-DO-		0.87	0.75	0.75	0.75	
(2)	Tank Modernisation with EEC Phase I							
(a)	Potential created	'000 Ha.	2.53	0.93	0.90	0.90	0.90	
(b)	Utilisation	-DO-		0.93	0.90	0.90	0.90	
(3)	JRY-							
(a)	Potential created	-DO-		-	-	-		
(b)	Utilisation	-DO-		-	-	-		
(4)	ITDP-							
(a)	Potential created	-DO-		0.10	0.10			
(b)	Utilisation	-DO-		0.10	0.10			
*	Terminal year target							
*	Cumulative target							

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl.Plan.	Annl.Plan	1998-99	Annl.Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02 Target.	1997-98 Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000 Target.	
1..	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
(5) HADP-								
	(a) Potential created	-DO-		0.10	0.10			
	(b) Utilisation	-DO-		0.10	0.10			
(6) WGDP-								
	(a) Potential created	-DO-		0.10	0.10			
	(b) Utilisation	-DO-		0.10	0.10			
24. Major & Medium Irrigation :								
	(i) Potential created	-DO-	2.20	1.62	1.62	1.62		
	(ii) Utilisation	-DO-						
RURAL DEVELOPMENT :								
25. I.R.D.P. :								
	(i) Beneficiaries Identified	Lakh Nos.						
	(ii) Benefics. to be Assisted	-do--	10.00	1.81	Target	2.00	Targets	
	(iii) Sc/St Beneficiaries	-do--	5.00	0.87	not		are	
	(iv) Beneficrs. under ISB	-do--	..		fixed		fixed by	
	(v) Youths trained/being trained (TRYSEM)	-do--	1.10	0.16	by GOI.		DRDA on the	
	(vi) Youths self employment	Nos.		1367.00			basis of	
	(vii) Wage Employment-Strengthening Admn.	Nos.		1912.00			financial allocation	
	(viii) Devpt.women & Children in rural areas- No. of groups organised/ strngthened		9755.00	2041.00	3053.00	2100.00	3000.00	
26. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana :								
	(i) Employment generated	Lakh Man	2000.00	389.00	243.00	250.00	400.00	
		days IAY/Nos.						
		(In lakh)	3.50	0.56	0.41	0.41	0.60	
(ii) Drought Prone Area Programme :								
	(i) Blocks covered	Nos. :	80.00					

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	9.
ENERGY								
27. Power :								
	(i) Installed capacity	MW.	650.25	8.00	107.95	13.95	30.00	
	(ii) Electricity generated and purchased	MU.						
	(iii) Rural Electrification-							
	(a) Villages electrified	All villages electrified						
	(b) Pumpssets energised by electricity.	Nos.	200000	40000	40000	40000	40000	
	(c) Huts	Nos.	200000	40000	40000	40000	40000	
	2. Transmission & Distribution							
	(a) EHT Lines	Kms.	4725	540	875	900	750	
	(b) EHT & HT Substations	Nos.	200	60	60	60	50	
	Industry & Minerals :							
28. Village & Small Industries :								
	(i) Small Scale Industries-							
	(a) Units Functioning	No.	'00031584	30000	30000			
	(b) Production	Rs.in lakh	95000	Not fixed				
	(c) Persons employed	No. in '000	201	Not fixed				
	(ii) Industrial Estate/Areas							
	(a) No. of units	Nos.						
	(b) Production	Rs.in lakhs	-	5000	4085	5000	5000	
	(c) Employment	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	
	(iii) Sericulture-							
	(a) Production of raw silk	M.Tons.	1374	600	862	314.53	1032	
	(b) Employment	Nos.	131580	37238	26316	19780	26316	
	(iv) Khadi and Village Industries							
	(a) Within the purview of KVIC							
	(i) Production	Rs.in Crs.	2500	386	475	469	500	
	(ii) Employment	'000(Cum)		112998	79583	115623	Not fixed	
	(iii) Dist. Industries Centres							
	Units Registered							
	(a) Handicrafts	(In Nos.)	-	4038	5000	5000	5000	
	(b) Cottage Industries	(In Nos.)	-	5921	8000	8000	8000	
	(c) Employment	(In Nos.)	-	19606	Not fixed	55000	Not fixed	

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02 Target.	1997-98 Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000 Target.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
28. Village & Small Industries:—cont.								
Coir Industries:								
(a)	Production of Yarn	(M.Tons.)	-	4833	5000	5000	5000	
(b)	Prdn. of Other Items	(M.Tons.)	-	4092	4000	4000	4000	
(c)	Employment	(Nos.)	-	-	Not fixed	-	-	
Handloom Industries:								
(a)	Production	(M.Meters)	800	100.64	160.00	160.00	160.00	
(b)	Employment	(In Lakhs)	-	3.67	-	3.80	-	
Powerloom Industries:								
(a)	Production	(M.Meters)	-	8.75	25.00	25.00	25.00	
(b)	Employment	(In Lakhs) (Cum.)	-	0.13	0.20	0.25	-	
TRANSPORT :								
29. Buses:								
(a)	Replacement of Buses	Nos.	-	4091	3600	1870	3315	
(b)	Augmentation of Buses	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	
30. Roads :								
(a)	Surfaced	Kms.(Cum)	5019	1969	5049	5133	-	
(b)	unsurfaced	-DO-	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Major Dist.Roads								
(a)	Surfaced	Kms.(Cum)	17025	14025	10000	10331	-	
(b)	Unsurfaced	-DO-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total								
(a)	Bridges	Nos.	-	15	9	5	10	
(b)	Roads	Kms.	-	50.00	22.00	7.20	15.20	

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annul.Plan.	Annul.Plan	1998-99	Annul.Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	9.
(iii) Other District Roads—								
	(a) Surfaced	Kms.(Cum)	37118	40118	40820	40820	-	
	(b) Unsurfaced	-DO-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total							
	(a) Bridges	Nos.	-	5	9	5	10	
	(b) Roads	Kms.	500	14	22	7.2	45.2	
(iv) Total Roads								
	(a) Surfaced	Kms.(Cum)	59162	56112	55839	56284	-	
	(b) Unsurfaced	-DO-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	-DO-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Roads								
	(a) Bridges	Nos.		1	1	1		
	(b) Roads	Kms.	10.00	4.00	5.70	4.70		
National Highways (Urban)								
	(a) Bridges	Nos.	-	3	1	1	-	
	(b) Roads	Kms.	10.70	4.70	5.70	4.70	-	
Tribal Area Development								
	(a) Bridges	Nos.	30	18	12	12	-	
	(b) Roads	Kms.		13.81	15.00			
Rural Roads Scheme								
	Roads	Kms.	3525	535	704	704	433	
Bus Route Improvement Scheme								
	Roads	Kms.	2272	193	392	392	324	
TRAMP/TNDUP								
	(a) Bridges	Nos.	-	10	13	13	10	
	(b) Roads	Kms.	-	19.70	20.2	20.2	6.00	
31. Elementary Education :								
(i) Classes I-V (age 6-11)								
	(a) Total enrolment-	Pupils						
	Boys	in lakhs	46.21	44.75	45.13	45.10	45.48	
	Girls	-DO-	40.45	38.96	39.35	39.28	39.67	
	Total	-DO-	86.66	83.71	84.48	84.38	85.15	
Percentage to age-group—								
	Boys	Percentage	-	95.02	98.34	-	-	
	Girls	-DO-	-	93.35	95.47	-	-	
	Total	-DO-	-	94.20	96.92	-	-	

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	9.
(ii)	Classes VI-VIII (age 11-14)							
	Enrolment-	Pupils						
	Boys	In lakhs	24.14	22.19	22.70	22.70	23.21	
	Girls	-DO-	20.73	18.19	18.84	18.84	19.49	
	Total	-DO-	44.87	40.38	41.54	41.54	42.70	
32.	Secondary Education :							
(i)	Classes IX-X Enrolment-	Pupils						
	Boys	In lakhs	-	8.84	9.09	8.32	8.57	
	Girls	-DO-	-	6.18	6.43	7.16	7.44	
	Total	-DO-	-	15.02	15.52	15.48	15.98	
(ii)	Classes XI-XII (General Classes)							
	Enrolment-	Pupils						
	Boys	In lakhs	-	4.25	No target	4.43	4.61	
	Girls	-DO-	-	2.89	No target	2.97	3.05	
	Total	-DO-	-	7.14	No target	7.40	7.66	
SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES								
33.	Health & Family Welfare :							
(i)	Hospitals							
	(a) Urban	Nos.(Cum)	-	198	-	198	-	
	(b) Rural	Nos.(Cum)	-	71	-	71	-	
(ii)	Dispensaries-							
	(a) Urban	Nos.(Cum)						
	(b) Rural	Nos.(Cum)	-	196	-	196	-	
(iii)	Beds-							
	(a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries	Nos.	10000	1022	2078	374	1109	
	(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	Nos.						
	(c) Bed population ratio	Nos.1:1000	1:1200	1:1200	1:1200	-	-	
(iv)	Nurses & Dr.Ratio	Nos.	2:1	2:1	-	2:1	-	
(v)	Dr.& Population Ratio	Nos.	1:1500	1:1200	1:1200	-	-	
(vi)	Health Centres-							
	(a) Sub-Centre	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	
	(b) Primary Health Centre	Nos.	66	11	6	6	-	
	(c) Sub.Health Centre (New PHCs)	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	
	(d) Community Health Centres	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	AnnI.Plan.	AnnI.Plan	1998-99	AnnI.Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02 Target.	1997-98 Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000 Target.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
(v) Control of Diseases—								
	(a) T.B.Clinics	Cum.Nos.						
	(b) Leprosy control units	Cum.Nos.						
	(c) Filaria Units (Night Clinics)	Cum.Nos.	72	25	17	17	-	
	(d) Filaria Control Units	Cum.Nos.	8	-	2	2	-	
	(e) National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness- Mobile Units set up	Cum.Nos.	-	3	-	-	-	
	P.H.Cs. assisted	Cum.Nos.	-	384	-	-	-	
	Ophthalmic Depts.assisted	Cum.Nos.	-	3	-	-	-	
(ix) Training and Employment of multi-purpose workers								
	(a) Districts Covered	Cum.Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	
	(b) Trainees trained	Cum.Nos.	1500	240	300	-	300	
(x) Family Welfare								
	(a) Rural Family Welfare centres	Cum.Nos.	-	382	-	382	-	
	(b) District Family Welfare Bureau	Cum.Nos.	28	25	28	28	-	
	(c) City Family Welfare centres	Cum.Nos.	-	1	-	1	-	
	(d) Urban Family Welfare centres	Cum.Nos.	-	65	-	65	-	
	(e) Postpartum Centres	Cum.Nos.	-	105	-	105	-	
	(f) Regnl.Family Welfare Training Centres	Cum.Nos.	-	2	-	2	-	

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annul.Plan.	Annul.Plan	1998-99	Annul.Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	9.
34. Social Welfare :								
i) Child Welfare:								
	(a) ICDS-Units	Projects	122	113	122	113	122	
	Beneficiaries	W & C	1089000	644489	1089000	741033	1089000	
	(b) Balwadis-Units	Centres	All centres were merged with TINP					
	Beneficiaries.	Children						
	(c) Creches-Units	Centres	300	50	50	50	-	
	Beneficiaries	Children	7500	1000	1000	1000	-	
ii) Women Welfare :								
	(a) Trng.-Cum-Production	Centres	-	54	-	54	-	
	Centres-Units							
	Beneficiaries	Women	-	798	-	798	-	
	(b) Hostels for working	Hostels	-	8	-	8	8	
	Women Units							
	Beneficiaries	Women (Cum)	-	400	-	415	415	
iii) Welfare of Handicapped:								
	(a) Scholarships(Beneficrs.)	Children	-	18625	18625	14480	-	
	(b) Supply of prosthetic	P.H.Person	28620	5705	5738	-	-	
	aids Beneficiaries	(Cum)						
iv) Welfare of Destitutes & Poor:								
	(a) Fincl. Assistance to	Nos.	12000	1346	1346	1346	-	
	Women Beneficiaries							
	(b) Children-Beneficiaries.	Nos.	27500	5500	-	5500	-	
	(c) Old-age Pension	(Lakhs)	-	6.82	-	7.74	-	
	Beneficiaries							
35. Sewerage & Water Supply :								
A. Uran Water Supply :								
(i) Corporation Town:-								
(a) Augment. of Water SupplyMld								
(b) Population covered lakhs								
(ii) Other Towns (other than World Bank assisted)								
(a) Original Schemes-								
Towns covered Nos.								
Population covered lakhs								
(b) Augmentation schemes-								
Towns covered Nos.								
Population covered lakhs								

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	9.
	B. Uran Sanitation :							
	(1) Sewerage Schemes							
	METRO BOARD							
	(i) Corporation Towns (Town wise)							
	(a) Augmentation capacity	Mld.						
	(b) Population covered	lakhs						
	TWAD BOARD							
	(i) Corporation Towns (Town wise)							
	A.WB.assisted:Urban Water Supply :							
	(i) Corporation Town							
	(a) Augmen.of Water Supply	Nos.						
	(b) Population Covered	Lakhs						
	(ii) Other Towns							
	(a) Original Schemes Towns covered	Nos.						
	Population covered	Lakhs						
	(iii) Urban Low Cost Sanitn.							
	(a) Latrines constructed	Nos.						
	(b) Towns covered	lakhs						
	(c) Population covered							
	(iv) Rural Habitations							
	No.of Rural Habitations	Nos.						
	Population covered	lakhs						

STATEMENT II—contd.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
			Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	
C. Rural Water Supply :								
(i) Minimum Needs Programme (other than RTP Schemes)								
	(a) Habitations covered (State Sector)	Nos.	15000	2759	3000	5133	3150	
	Population benefited	Lakhs	75.00	17.59	15.00	25.66	15.75	
(b) Power-pump Tube Wells-								
	Habitations covered	Nos.						
	Population covered	Lakhs						
(c) Hand Pump Tube Wells-								
	Habitations covered	Nos.						
	Population covered	Lakhs						
(d) Open Dug Well and Pipeline Extension								
	Habitations covered	Nos.						
	Population covered	Lakhs						
(ii) Central Sector :								
(a) (A.R.W.S.P.)								
	Habitations covered	Nos.	15000	1772	3000	2841	3150	
	Population covered	Lakhs	75.00	12.10	15.00	16.05	15.75	
(b) Power Pump Tube Wells-								
	Habitations covered	Nos.						
	Population covered	Lakhs						
(c) Hand Pump Tube Wells-								
	Habitations covered	Nos.						
	Population covered	Lakhs						
(d) Opening Dug Wells-								
	Habitations covered	Nos.						
	Population covered	Lakhs						
C. Rural Water Supply :								
(Rural Town Panchayat -Water Supply Scheme)								
(i) Minimum Needs Prog.-								
	Habitations covered (State Sector)	Nos.	97	10	17	17	20	
	Population benefited	Lakhs	12.00	0.967	2.051	2.051	3.22	
(a) Piped Water Supply-								
	Habitations covered	Nos.						
	Population covered	Lakhs						

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	Target.	9.

36. Housing :

(i) Rural Housing-

Provsn. of House-sites-cum-
Constn. Scheme for rural
landless workers

- (a) Allotment of sites Nos.(Cum)
(b) Construction Assistance Nos.(Cum)
(c) Village Hg. Project.

(ii) Urban Housing-

EWS Housing 17390 2677 2466
Ancillary - 29 7

(Shops & Office Complex)

- (a) L.I.G. Housing Nos.(Cum)22360 3847 3021
(b) M.I.G.Hg. Scheme Nos.(Cum)39720 4884 3649
(c) H.I.G.Hg. Scheme Nos.(Cum)33630 2964 4800
(d) Rental Hg. Scheme Nos.(Cum) 4181 654 1057
(e) Acquisition and area devpt(Area developed) Acre 3420
(f) Slum Clearance Tenements15000 2000 3000
(g) Sites and Services Nos.

37. Urban Development :

Improvement of Slums (MNP) 17983 30000
Persons benefited families families

(iii) Others (specify)

- (a) S.I.P. Families - - -
(b) Pavement Dwellers Hg. Families - - -

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	AnnL.Plan.	AnnL.Plan	1998-99	AnnL.Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02	1997-98	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000	
1.	2.	3.	Target.	Achmnt.	6.	7.	8.	9.

8. Labour & Labour Welfare :

I. Craftsmen Training-

(1) No. of I.T.Is	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Intake Capacity	'000 Students	17412	11231	17080	17200	-	-
(3) No. of persons Under-going training		17412	11231	17080	17200	-	-
(4) Out-turn		34000	24876	42244	42244	-	-

II. Apprenticeship Training-

(5) Training places located			21567	21700	21395	21700	
(6) Training places utilised			16425	17217	17325	17300	
(7) Apprentices trained			8720	14220	16205	14300	
(8) Starting of R.I. Centres	Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
(9) Deputn. of Jr. Trg. Officers at Central Trg. Institute	Nos.		19	25	21	25	

III. No. of Employment Exchanges (computerised)	Nos.		27	3	3	3	
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9. Tourism :

(i) International Tourists arrivals	In lakhs		6.37	-	6.37	6.40	
(ii) Domestic tourist arrivals	In lakhs		189.28	-	204.13	212.00	
(iii) Accommdn. available	No. of beds		51322	-	51322	NA	

10. Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes :

I. Education

i) Pre-Matric Education Incentives

(a) Scholarships and stipends	in Lakhs	34.30	1.31	7.61	10.53	1.50	
(b) Other Incentives like boarding grants, books and uniforms	in Lakhs	97.00	6.84	19.39	19.58	19.50	
(c) Ashram Schools							
a) I.T..D.P. areas	Nos	25	2	-	-	-	
b) Non-I.T.D.P. Areas	Nos	27	5	4	3	-	

STATEMENT II—cont.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 - Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	9th Plan	Annl. Plan.	Annl. Plan	1998-99	Annl. Plan	Remarks.
			1997-02 Target.	1997-98 Achmnt.	Target.	Achmnt.	1999-2000 Target.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ii) Economic Aid:								
(a) For Agriculture-								
Plough Bulls-								
	S.C.	No.Families	5000	904	1104	-	1000	
	S.C.(C)	No.Families	-	59	-	-	-	
	S.T.	No.Families	1000	83	74	-	200	
iii) Others :								
(a)	House Sites	Lakh Nos	5.00	0.81	1.00	0.68	1.00	
(b)	Drinking Water Wells	Nos	-	-	-	-	-	
	S.C.	Nos	410	280	300	325	300	
	S.T.	Nos	300	89	80	92	80	
iv) Hostels :								
(a) Hostels Started-								
	S.C.	Nos	200	40	40	30	40	
	S.T.	Nos	20	-	-	-	-	
(b) Hostel Buildings (Constructed)								
	S.C. Boys	Nos	-	-	-	9	40	
		Nos	200	26	28	17	3	
	S.C.Girls							
	S.T.Boys	Nos	-	1	-	-	3	

STATEMENT III
EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Donor Agency	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
			Expdre.	Budgeted Outlay	Anticip. Expdre.	Budgeted Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AGRI & ALLIED SERVICES :						
1	TN.Agriculture Devpt. Project.	WB(IDA)	5819.92	8204.45	8767.75	0.18
2	Training of farm Women in Agriculture Project I & II	DANIDA	412.35	520.04	507.75	622.60
3	Comprehensive Watershed Development Project	DANIDA	619.71	710.41	784.6	797.86
4	Agri. Human Resources Dev.Projt.	WB	627.53	985.01	896.36	2123.53
5	Distribution of Agri. inputs	EEC	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS :						
6	SIDA-Socl.Forest Ph.II	SIDA	15.33	-	-	-
7	Project Tiger Scheme Forestry Rersearch & Education	WB	148.18	21.24	400.00	283.00
8	TN Afforestation Project	OEFC	4379.41	9408.51	9910.57	9672.80
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :						
9	Sheep Dev. Project	EEC	57.09	3.74	0.00	0.00
10	Pudukkottai Live Stock Development Project	DANIDA	41.18	136.54	199.86	124.78
TOTAL-AGRL& ALLIED SERVICES			12124.39	19989.94	21466.89	13624.75

STATEMENT III—cont.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS—cont.

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Donor Agency	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
			Expdre.	Budgeted Outlay	Anticip. Expdre.	Budgeted Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IRRIGATION :						
11	Periyar Vaigai Project	WB	80.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Tank Modernisation Proj. Ph.II.	EEC	1063.22	1289.14	1233.25	652.15
13	Dam Safety Assurance & Rehabilitation Project	WB	907.39	573.63	446.00	0.00
14	Tank Irrigation Project	OECF /JAPAN	-	0.01		
15	Rehabilitation of Existing Projects WRCP	WB	5206.08	18584.33	18147.66	22070.65
16	Hydrology Project	WB	627.69	1212.42	1202.03	810.03
17	National Water Management Project	WB	-5.22	-	-	-
Total - IRRIGATION			7879.41	21659.53	21028.94	23532.83
ROADS						
18	TN.Road Sector Project	WB	687.47	7000.00	1800.00	2500.00
19	East Coast Road Works Project	WB	1619.27	161.31	123.90	0.00
Total - ROADS			2306.74	7161.31	1923.90	2500.00
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT :						
20	TN.Urban Development Project	WB(IDA)	4528.42	0.05	0.04	0.00

STATEMENT III—cont.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS—cont.

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Donor Agency	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
			Expdre.	Budgeted Outlay	Anticip. Expdre.	Budgeted Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECTS:						
21	Chennai Water Supply and Sanitation Project II	WB(IDA)	7454.46	15000.00	10570.00	10500.00
22	TN Water Supply & Sanitn. Projt.	WB(IDA)	22.06	-	-	-
23	Sewerage Renovation & functional improv. to CMWSSB.	OECF JAPAN	814.25	15000.00	7400.00	7500.00
TOTAL-WATER SUPPLY			8290.77	30000.00	17970.00	18000.00
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :						
24	Integrated Rural Water Supply in Cuddalore & Marakkanam	DANIDA	154.40	1409.94	402.17	1177.38
SOCIAL WELFARE & NUTRITION						
25	Integrated Nutrition Project	WB	7607.62	-	-	-
26	Women's Development Project	IFAD	1200.00	694.00	0.00	0.00
27	Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS-SIDA Blocks	SIDA	40.17	83.02	52.85	0.00
28	SIDA Assisted ICDS Blocks	SIDA	607.36	402.00	860.01	0.39
TOTAL- Social Welfare & Nutrition			9455.15	1179.02	912.86	0.39
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES :						
29	National Sericulture Project	WB	47.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
TECHNICAL EDUCATION						
30	Technician Education Project	WB	1469.33	2145.03	4367.15	1971.63
POWER						
31	North Chennai Thermal Power Project	ADB	4761.69	6024.00	2959.00	5971.00
32	Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Power Project (ID-P62)	OECF JAPAN	249.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL-Power			5011.04	6024.00	2959.00	5971.00
TOTAL-EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS			51266.75	89568.82	71030.95	66777.98

STATEMENT-IV

Schemes Implemented under Basic Minimum Services Programme 1999-2000 in Tamil Nadu

(Rs. in Lakh)

<i>Scheme Details</i>	<i>Annual Pla 1999-2000</i>
1) CONNECTIVITY:	
Improvements to Rural Roads	6458.52
2) CIVIL SUPPLIES:	
Construction of PDS Shops	1000.00
3) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:	
Salaries to Teachers	690.87
Supply of Text Books to Students	878.13
Supply of Uniforms to Students	2325.39
District Primary Education Programme	700.00
Construction of primary School Buildings	320.00
Total	4914.39
4) PRIMARY HEALTH:	
Salary to Primary Health Centre Staff	747.82
Buildings to Primary Health Centres	1405.17
School Health Programme	290.00
Total	2442.99
5) WATER SUPPLY:	
Water Supply under Minimum Needs Programme	7333.33
6) HOUSING:	
Tamil Nadu Rural Housing Scheme	900.00
Formation of Samathuvapurams	1750.00
Construction of Houses under LAY	1919.17
Total	4569.17
7) NUTRITION:	
TINP-Phase II	9896.41
GRAND TOTAL	36615.33

STATEMENT -V

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000-BASIC MINIMUM SERVICES - PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

SL. No.	Basic Minimum Services Component	Unit	Ninth Plan 1997-2002 Proposed Target	Annual Plan 1997-98 Achmnt.	Annual Plans 1998-99 Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	Annual Plan 1999-2000 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:						
(a)	Classes I to V (6 to 11 Years)	In Lakh No.s	3.85	0.77	0.77	0.67	0.77
i)	Boys	-Do-	1.9	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.38
ii)	Girls Additional Enrolment	-Do-	1.95	0.39	0.39	0.32	0.39
(b)	Classes VI to VIII (1 to 14 Years)	-Do-	5.8	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
i)	Boys	-Do-	2.55	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51
ii)	Girls	-Do-	3.25	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
2	RURAL HEALTH:						
i)	Sub-Centres	No.s	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	PHCs	No.s	-		6	6	-
iii)	CHCs	No.s					
	* Some of these have been upgraded into taluk hospitals						
3	RURAL WATER SUPPLY:						
	(Villages Covered)	No.s	-	-	20		
	Problem Rural Habitation-(MNP)	No.s		2751	3000	1000	
	(RTP)	No.s.		10	20	20	
4	RURAL HOUSING:						
i)	Allotment of House Sites	'000 No.s					
ii)	Construction Assistance	In Lakhs		45000	45000	45000	45000
5	ENVIRON.IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS:						
i)	Cities Covered	Nos	300	70	100	100	100
ii)	Slum Dwellers Covered	In lakhs	150000	17903	30000	30000	30000
iii)	Construction of Basic Shelter Units at Chennai	No.s.	6500	-	1500	1500	1500

STATEMENT -V—cont.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000-BASIC MINIMUM SERVICES - PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

SL. No.	Basic Minimum Services Component	Unit	Ninth Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plans		Annual Plan
			1997-2002	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
			Proposed Target	Achmnt.	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	RURAL ROADS:						
i)	With a Population of 1000-1500	No.s	377	76	301	301	Nil
ii)	With a Population of 1500-and above	No.s	140	52	88	88	Nil
iii)	Below 1000(SCP)	No.s	750	32	75	75	213
7	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:						
i)	Villages Electrified		All villages have been provided with electricity				
ii)	Pumpsets Energised	In Lakhs	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
iii)	Huts	In Lakhs	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
8	NUTRITION:						
i)	Beneficis. Spl. Nutrition Programme	ICDS					
a)	Children 0-6 years	In Lakhs					
b)	Women	In Lakhs					
ii)	Beneficis.Mid Day Meals Children 6-11 Years	In Lakhs	-	63.26	-	63.26	
9	PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:						
	Fair Price Shops (Opened)						
i)	Rural	No.of Shops (Cum)	-	16408	-	16546	
ii)	Urban	No.of Shops (Cum)	-	4411	-	4699	
iii)	Total	Nos. (Cum)	-	20819	-	21245	
	Kerosene Retail Points		500	20	4	4	5

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