



STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
TAMIL NADU

DRAFT
ANNUAL
PLAN
1987-88

VOLUME II
NARRATIVE NOTES
ON PROGRAMMES

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88
TAMIL NADU
VOLUME II
NARRATIVE NOTES ON PROGRAMMES



Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-P, St. Andrews Road, New Delhi-110016

Encl. ... D-7469 ...

On ... 21-4-93 ...

11
11

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGES
STATE OF ECONOMY—TAMIL NADU, 1985-86—	iii-xii
1 Agriculture—Crop Husbandry	1-29
2 Research and Education	30-40
3 Land Reforms	41
4 Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	42-45
5 Special Area Programme for Rural Development	46-47
6 Soil and Water Conservation	48-56
7 Animal Husbandry	57-69
8 Dairy Development.. .. .	70-75
9 Fisheries	76-79
10 Forests	80-95
11 Community Development	96-107
12 Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	108-109
13 Food	110-114
14 Co-operation	115-136
15 Minor Irrigation	137-146
16 Water Development —Irrigation and Flood Control	147-158
17 Power Development	159-167
18 Industries—Medium and Large	168-186
19 Village and Small Industries	187-215
20 Mining and Metallurgical Industries	216-219
21 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	220-222
22 Roads and Bridges	223-229
23 Road and Inland Water Transport	230-232
24 Tourism	233-234
25 General Education	235-257
25 Art and Culture	258-262
27 Technical Education	263-271
28 Scientific Services and Research	272-280
29 Medical	281-296
30 Public Health and Sanitation	297-310
31 Sewerage and Water Supply	311-338

TABLE OF CONTENTS—cont.

	PAGES
32 Housing	339-344
33 Urban Development	345-359
34 Information and Publicity	360-363
35 Labour and Labour Welfare	364-378
36 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	379-414
37 Social Welfare	415-427
38 Nutrition	428-432
39 Other Social and Community Services	433-434
40 Secretariat—Economic Services	435-436
41 Economic Advice and Statistics	437-439
42 Public Works	440-441
43 Stationery and Printing	442
44 Special and Backward Areas	443-450

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

(i) Physical Targets and Achievements (GN3)	451-471
(ii) Minimum Needs Programme—Outlay (GN4)	472
(iii) Minimum Needs Programme—Physical Targets (GN5)	473-475
(iv) Tribal Sub-Plan—Outlay (TSP1)	476-478
(v) Tribal Sub-Plan—Physical Targets (TSP2)	479-481
(vi) Water Supply and Sanitation—Urban (WS I)	482-501
(vii) Water Supply and Sanitation—Rural (WS II)	502-503
(viii) Special Component Plan—Outlay (SCP1)	504-505
(ix) Special Component Plan—Physical Targets (SCP2)	506

STATE OF THE ECONOMY, 1985-86.

I. GROWTH OF STATE INCOME.

Position in 1984-85:

The latest Estimates reveal that the economy continued in its recovery trail during 1984-85 after the dumps reached in 1982-83. With the performance in the agricultural sector, which contributes to nearly quarter of the State's Net State Domestic Product, registering a modest increase over the previous year, the overall income registered a growth rate of 18.1 per cent at current prices and 15.0 per cent at constant (1970-71) prices. The picture that emerges is indicated in Table I.

TABLE-I.

Net State Domestic Product 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Sector.	Net State Domestic Product			
	1983-84		1984-85	
	At current Prices.	At constant Prices.	At current Prices.	At constant Prices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPBES IN CRORES)				
1. Primary	1995.17	827.41	2677.50	1042.26
1.1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	1869.08	789.60	2529.02	1001.79
1.2. Forestry, Fishing and Mining	126.09	37.81	148.48	40.47
2. Secondary	2636.32	895.79	3119.03	1016.33
2.1 Manufacturing (Registered)	1315.98	443.25	1601.47	517.66
2.2 Manufacturing (Unregistered)	679.49	234.10	781.18	256.11
2.3. Construction and Electricity	640.85	218.44	736.38	242.56
3. Tertiary	4370.02	1518.63	4838.41	1668.31
3.1. Transport, Communication and Trade	2757.31	851.89	3060.16	937.50
3.2. Finance and Real Estate	792.22	243.76	854.06	252.79
3.3. Community and Personal Services	820.49	422.98	924.19	478.02
Total—Net State Domestic Product	9001.51	3241.83	10634.94	3726.90
Percapita income (Rs.)	1783	642	2070	726

The percapita income at current prices increased at a rate of 16.1 per cent and at constant prices at 13.1 per cent. The increase in the growth of State income was due to the increase in the income from Agriculture and Allied activities which showed a growth of 35.3 per cent at current and 26.9 per cent at constant prices. The increase in agricultural income was due to the increase in foodgrains production which was 68.88 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 as against 62.61 lakh tonnes in 1983-84.

While the organised manufacturing sector recorded an increase of 16.8 per cent at constant and 21.7 per cent at current prices, the manufacturing sector as a whole (both organised and unorganised) showed an increase of 14.2 per cent at 1970-71 prices and 19.4 per cent at current prices. The growth rates recorded by the tertiary sector were 9.9 per cent at constant and 10.7 per cent at current prices. Considering the relative shares of the three sectors in 1984-85 over 1983-84, it is seen that while the contribution of primary sector had marginally increased from 22.2 per cent to 25.2 per cent, that of secondary sector remained at 29.3 per cent and that of tertiary sector decreased from 48.5 per cent to 45.5 per cent.

Position in 1985-86.

II. MAJOR CONSTITUENTS OF INCOME.

(a) Agriculture.

Rainfall:

During the South-West monsoon period, Tamil Nadu had a rainfall of 24.9 per cent more than the normal. The districts that recorded excess rainfall were Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Periyar, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam. The rainfall was normal in Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kamarajar and deficient in Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris.

During the North-east monsoon period, the State as a whole had deficient rainfall i.e., 15.9 per cent less than the normal. However, the rainfall was excess in Madras and Chingleput, normal in South Arcot, North Arcot, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Tirunelveli and deficient in all the other districts.

During 1985-86, the districts declared as flood affected were Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Thanjavur. On account of the failure of north-east monsoon, the following 11 districts were treated as drought affected: Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri, Anna, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Perivar, Tiruchirappalli.

Agricultural Production:

The area under paddy was 22.33 lakh hectares representing a fall of 11.0 per cent over 1984-85. The production of rice was estimated at 56.00 lakh tonnes with an increase of 4.4 per cent compared to the previous year. The productivity of rice was 2,597 kg/ha. in 1985-86 whereas it was 2138 kg/ha. in 1984-85 representing an increase of 17.3 per cent.

During 1985-86, a total area of 13.21 lakh hectares was covered under all oil seed crops and an estimated production of 12.26 lakh tonnes was achieved as against the production target of 15.75 lakh tonnes fixed for 1985-86.

The following were the production estimates of certain important crops and oil seeds for 1985-86 in comparison with those of 1984-85:

TABLE-II.

Agricultural Production.

Crop.	1985—86		1984—85	Productivity (Rg/ha)	
	Target	Achievement. (estimated)	Achievement	1985—86	1984—85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	(IN LAKH OF TONNES)				
Paddy	63.00	56.00	53.65	2507	2138
Millets	24.00	16.09	12.74	989	848
Pulses	3.50	4.20	2.49	460	403
Sugarcane	22.00	20.46	16.14	9970	9524
Cotton (lakh bales)	5.00	5.49	5.85	358	393
Groundnut	14.11	11.51	9.86	1010	1027
Gingelly	0.68	0.44	0.36	344	358

(b) Industry.

Industrial production as measured by the annual general index (base 1970 = 100) recorded a growth of 9.1 per cent, the index advancing from 233.1 in 1984 to 254.3 (provisional) in 1985.

Looking at the indices of various groups, the production in mining and quarrying increased by 1.3 per cent (173.6 to 175.9) and the manufacturing sector accounting for as high as 81.03 per cent of the total weight registered a 11.5 per cent (229.9 to 256.3) increase in production. On the other hand, in the electricity group, there was a negative growth of 0.6 per cent (263.7 to 262.0) during 1985 in absolute contrast to the impressive pace of growth recorded in 1984 (38.1 per cent).

An industry group-wise analysis of production in manufacturing shows that almost all but two sub-groups, namely, chemical and chemical products and beverages, registered a positive growth. The sub-group, chemical and chemical products, had lost by 3.3 per cent in contrast to the high growth of almost 39 per cent it had achieved in the previous year. On the other hand, the indices for 1985 over those of 1984 show that food products registered a growth of 15.0 per cent, cotton textiles 14.3 per cent, paper and paper products 20.8 per cent, rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products 23.8 per cent, and transport equipment and parts 19.2 per cent.

Almost all important products in the manufacturing sector registered an increase in production in 1985 ranging from 2.0 per cent in the case of railway coaches to 64.7 per cent in the case of transformers when compared to the production in 1984. Impressive increases had been witnessed in the manufacture of cement, sugar, motorcycles, diesel engines, power transformers, railway wagons, cotton yarn and paper. However, production of tea (processed), non-ferrous metals, mixed fertilisers and textile frames suffered a setback during 1985.

TABLE-III.

Industrial Production.

Name of the Product.	Unit.	Production during		% Variation.	
		1984	1985	1985 over 1984.	1984 over 1983.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Sugar refined ..	000 tonnes	428,977	682,909	+59.2	-32.5
2. Tea (processed)..	000 tonnes	86,127	84,853	- 1.5	+27.7
3. Cotton yarn ..	000 tonnes	275,052	314,010	+14.2	+20.5
4. Mixed fertilisers ..	Tonnes.	1,198,621	1,084,754	- 9.5	+50.1
5. Cement ..	000 tonnes	2,452	3,530	+44.0	- 8.9
6. Non-ferrous metals ..	Tonne	17,594	13,837	-21.4	+121.4
7. Diesel engines ..	Numbers	61,702	69,952	+13.4	+12.0
8. Textile frames ..	Numbers	2,037	1,521	-25.3	+24.2
9. Transformers ..	KVA	157,130	258,850	+64.7	-71.2
10. Railway coaches ..	Numbers	814	830	+ 2.0	+ 2.5

III. ECONOMIC OVERHEADS.

(a) Power.

The power availability and demand during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are furnished below :

TABLE-IV.

Power Generation and Demand.

Description.	1984-85	1985-86
(1)	(2)	(3)
(IN MILLION UNITS)		
(i) Power generated		
(a) Hydro ..	4,450	2,943
(b) Thermal ..	4,935	5,696
(c) Power purchase from Neyveli, Kalpakkam, NTPC, Kerala, etc.	4,311	4,634
Total ..	13,696	13,273
(ii) Demand ..	14,600	16,509

The power availability in 1985-86 was 13,273 million units which was about 3.09 per cent less than that in the previous year. This is mainly due to failure of monsoons. The inflows in hydel stations during 1985-86 was only 2,940 million units compared to 3,348 million units during 1984-85 which was also a monsoon failure year. The hydro generation was 2,943 million units during 1985-86 as against 4,450 million units during 1984-85. However the performance of Ennore and Tuticorin thermal stations was better during 1985-86. The power purchased was also more. The overall shortfall between demand and availability at the end of 1985-86 had been 3.236 million units.

The relief from Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant was 1,491 million units in 1985-86 against 935 million units in 1984-85. The relief from Neyveli Lignite Corporation was 2,888 million units during 1985-86 compared to 3,084 million units in 1984-85 showing a slight decrease. National Thermal Power Corporation supplied 334 million units in 1985-86 as against 112 million units during 1984-85 from Ramagundam Super Thermal Station. The relief from Kerala was merely 15 million units during 1985-86 due to the failure of monsoon there also.

In the beginning of the year, 1985-86, a power cut of 50 per cent on both demand and energy on High Tension power intensive industries and 40 per cent on both demand and energy on other industries was imposed. Utilising the free flows into the reservoirs due to the onset of South West monsoon, the power cut was reduced to 30 per cent on both demand and energy on all High Tension industries with effect from 2nd July 1985. In view of the unsatisfactory storage condition in the reservoirs, the powercut was again enhanced to 40 per cent on both demand and energy for all High Tension industries with effect from 1st January, 1986.

Under Rural Electrification, up to 31st March, 1986, against a target of 15,709 villages, 15,715 villages were electrified. The total number of towns, villages and hamlets electrified up to 31st March, 1986 was 63,669, the number of huts electrified was 7.10 lakhs and the number of adi-dravidar colonies was 26,211. The total number of agricultural pumpsets energised up to March, 1986 was 10.74 lakhs.

(b) Irrigation.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), it was proposed to create an additional Irrigation potential of 66,000 hectares through the execution of major and medium irrigation projects. During 1984-85, an irrigation potential of 23,620 hectares was created by the completion of Sulagiri-Chinnar Reservoir Scheme and modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation System I phase and partial completion of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension Scheme. With this the additional irrigation potential created during the Sixth Five Year Plan period was 73,000 hectares as against the target of 66,000 hectares. This was mainly due to the completion of World Bank Aided Project, viz., Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation System Phase-I.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) it has been proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 40,000 hectares through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. During 1985-86, an additional irrigation potential of 20,100 hectares was created through the completion of Noyyal Reservoir Scheme, Siddhamalli Reservoir Scheme and partial completion of Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension Scheme and Thoppaiyar Reservoir Scheme.

Under special minor irrigation programme, against the physical target of 3,222 hectares for the year 1985-86, the achievement was 3,231 hectares.

IV. THE SERVICES SECTOR.

(a) Education.

The number of schools at all levels increased from 38,488 in 1984-85 to 38,932 in 1985-86. Similarly, the number of students increased from 105.46 lakhs in 1984-85 to 109.25 lakhs in 1985-86 and the number of teachers from 2.84 lakhs to 2.88 lakhs during the same period.

The Government of India are envisaging an achievement of 99.89 per cent enrolment under age-group 6-11 and 79.46 per cent under age group 11-14 by the end of Seventh Plan (1989-90). It will be gratifying to note that Tamil Nadu had already (in 1985-86) reached the levels of 100.00 per cent enrolment under age-group 6-11 and 76.21 per cent under age-group 11-14. The number of pupils additionally enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu during 1985-86 were 1.49 lakhs in the age-group 6-11 and 1.48 lakhs in 11-14 totalling to 2.97 lakhs together.

Due to various incentive schemes like the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme, free uniforms, free supply of textbooks, book banks, etc., the rate of drop-outs at the primary level (for the age-group 6-11) had come down from 40 per cent in 1977-78 to 23 per cent in 1984-85.

The Chief Minister's Scheme of Life-oriented education envisages the vocationalisation of school education at all stages and narrowing down the gap between Education and Life. Nearly in 660 High and Higher Secondary Schools in 1984-85, a wide variety of 130 courses were introduced covering about 75,000 students mostly in Standard VIII, utilising the services of about 2,200 existing teachers and 990 part-time instructors drawn from local artisans, craftsmen and technical personnel with a view to developing basic skills in students. During 1985-86, the number of beneficiaries under the scheme had doubled and 750 part-time instructors were additionally drawn.

The department of Technical Education has under its control 37 Engineering Colleges, 129 Polytechnics and Special institutions and 14 Higher Secondary Schools (vocational) with a student strength of 20,435, 51,995 and 1,320 respectively during 1985-86. The intake of polytechnics has been increased in recent years by opening up as many as 86 new polytechnics (including 12 for women) during the past six years. Further, the shift system was introduced covering seven polytechnics since 1983-84.

(b) Science and Technology.

Recognising that Science and Technology have to be an integral part of the daily life of the masses, a new Department of Electronics, Science and Technology has been constituted, which has the following centres under its administrative control, namely Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology, The Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development and Institute of Remote Sensing. The State Council had conducted four seminars during 1985-86 to bring together the research scientists on the one hand and the field workers on the other to facilitate transfer of technology from "Lab to Land" effectively.

(c) Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare.

The aim of the Government is to ensure that the vast multitudes of the rural population are provided with better medical aid and health care facilities as the improvement of health status of the rural population is vital for improving their socio-economic conditions and physical well-being. The rural health facilities are provided by establishing Primary Health Centres, sub-centres and organising Mobile Health Teams and Mini Health Centres.

The Government have also undertaken several welfare measures which include provision of community health care (including maternity and child health), improvement of the nutritional status of the people, prevention and control of communicable diseases, prevention of food adulteration, prevention of sale of spurious drugs and disseminating information on healthy living.

With the aim of providing health for all by 2,000 AD, comprehensive health care services are being rendered to the rural public through (a) one sub-centre for every 5,000 population in the plains; (b) one subsidiary health centre or new primary health centre for every six sub-centres or for every 30,000 population; and (c) one community health centre or upgraded primary health centre for every four primary health centres or for 1 lakh population.

The number of district, taluk, non-taluk hospitals and dispensaries increased from 458 in 1984-85 to 465 in 1985-86 and the bed strength increased from 15,483 to 15,886 during the same period. The number of primary health centres increased from 436 in 1984-85 to 456 in 1985-86 and the bed strength increased from 3,340 to 3,460 during the same period.

During 1985-86, the Government with a view to accept the policy of the Government of India to create more number of Primary Health Centres has proposed to convert the existing Government Rural dispensaries into that of primary health centres so that the trend of rendering only the curative services in the dispensaries could be developed to deliver health care services also. Thus the Government of Tamil Nadu have ordered for the conversion of 196 Government rural dispensaries as the I Phase.

To provide health care facilities even in the remotest part of the villages, mobile health services have been extended to 274 primary health centres, and also a total number of 260 mini health centres are functioning in the State at present.

The health sub-centre is the peripheral unit established to provide health care to the rural population. Health sub-centres are established and maintained at the rate of one health sub-centre for every 3,000 population in hilly, tribal, and difficult terrain areas and one for every 5,000 population in other areas. These sub-centres provide out-reach services under health care to the population allotted. As on 31st December 1985, 6,095 health sub-centres were functioning in the State.

The expanded programme of immunisation is being implemented in order to reduce morbidity and mortality from diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, T.B., polio, typhoid and measles. Anti-typhoid vaccine is administered to the primary school entrants (5-6 years) to protect them against typhoid. The immunisation beneficiaries under this programme were 5.12 lakhs in 1985-86 upto February, 1986. School children in the age of 10 and 16 are immunised with tetanus toxoid. During 1985-86 (upto February, 1986) 3.38 lakhs of children of 10 years of age and 1.39 lakhs of children of 16 years of age were given T.T. vaccine. Under school health programme, every student is provided with a cumulative school health card which helps to assess the health status of the child on a continuous basis. The number of children examined during 1985-86 totalled to 4.55 lakhs.

In rural areas, maternal and child health services are provided through 456 primary health centres and 6,095 health sub-centres. In urban areas there are 128 municipal maternity homes and 373 municipal maternity centres in the State.

In August, 1982, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the distribution of tooth powder to rural children through the centres under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. Under the scheme, 0.30 grams of tooth powder is given free of cost to each of the 60 lakh children benefiting under the programme.

While the National objective is to reduce the existing birth and death rates to 21 and 9 respectively per 1,000 population by the year 2,000 AD, the State has proposed to achieve this objective by the year 1990. For achieving this, vigorous steps have been taken up to educate and motivate the eligible couples to adopt small family norms either by resorting to permanent or temporary methods of contraception. Under sterilisation programme, Tubectomy operations are being conducted for adopting permanent method of Family Welfare. Apart from this, the new technique viz., Laparoscopic technique was introduced in the State towards the fag end of 1982-83. During 1985-86, against a target of 4,75,000 sterilisations, 3,85,160 tubectomies and 34,231 vasectomies were done upto February, 1986 and through Laparoscopic technique, 1,74,894 female sterilisations were also done. The acceptance of contraception had gone up from 4.38 per cent (acceptors as a percentage of eligible couples) in 1982-83 to 7.82 per cent in 1983-84 and to 8.91 per cent in 1984-85. The couple protection rate had increased from 30.8 per cent in 1982-83 to 34.2 per cent in 1983-84 to 39.0 per cent in 1984-85 and to 43.5 per cent in 1985-86. The state had secured National award in Family Planning in 1984-85 and again in 1985-86.

V. EMPLOYMENT.

Under the National Employment Service Scheme, there are 42 Employment Offices in the State including 6 special Employment Offices for technically and professionally qualified and physically handicapped, persons. There are vocational guidance units in the District Employment Offices at Pudukkottai and Krishnagiri. In addition, 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau one each at Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Nagar are functioning. The total number of applicants on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges by the end of March 1984 was 17.08 lakhs and by the end of March, 1985 was 20.81 lakhs. The number of educated job-seekers was 8.12 lakhs in 1984 (50.94 per cent of the total) and 9.33 lakhs in 1985 (53.07 per cent of the total).

To mitigate the problem of unemployment among both educated and uneducated, special programmes like the I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., T.R.Y.S.E.M. and R.L.E.G.P., one job for one family scheme etc. are in operation. The main aim of all these schemes is to promote employment in rural areas and particularly in the off-season.

The N.R.E.P. mainly provides employment for the unskilled category by promoting wage employment. During 1985-86, 252.59 lakh mandays were generated under N.R.E.P. Under I.R.D.P., as against the target of 1.96 lakh families to be assisted during 1985-86, 1.98 lakh families were actually assisted. T.R.Y.S.E.M. upto 31st March, 1986. Under R.L.E.G.P. as against the target of 13,670 persons to be trained in 1985-86, 8,200 persons were trained under T.R.Y.S.E.M. upto 31st March, 1986. Under R.I.E.G.P., as against the target of 262.61 lakh mandays, employment for 263 lakh mandays were generated upto 31st March, 1986. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme had provided employment to 1.06 lakh women in the rural areas.

The number of persons employed in the public and private sectors was 20.87 lakhs as in March, 1984 and 21.25 lakhs as in March, 1985 (or by 1.82 per cent). The women employment in both sectors for the corresponding periods was 4.09 lakhs and 4.17 lakhs respectively (or by 1.95 per cent). The women employment was more in public sector than in private sector, i.e., 2.46 lakhs as against 1.71 lakhs. Three fourths of women employed in the public sector were engaged in "Community, Social and Personal Services" and jobs in State Government accounted for the largest number of women employees compared with aided schools, panchayat unions, municipalities and others.

The Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited was formed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in November, 1978 and as on 31st December, 1984, the number of job seekers registered with the Corporation was 19,500. As against the deployment of 1,422 workers till 1984-85, the Corporation deployed about 1,300 persons during 1985-86.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to the policy of one job for one family as part of its efforts to tackle the general problem of unemployment. The Government have also issued orders that while Government and Public sector undertakings recruit persons from among those nominated by the Employment Exchanges, preference should be given to those from jobless families.

VI. PRICE TRENDS.

In Tamilnadu, the Price Index for "All commodities" increased from 338.15 in 1984-85 to 352.15 in 1985-86 registering an increase of 4.14 per cent and the increase during the year 1984-85 over 1983-84 was 8.68 per cent.

Of the three major components of the composite index, the major group index 'Primary Articles' had recorded a fall of 0.06 per cent during 1985-86 as against a sharp rise of 11.50 per cent registered in 1984-85. Under this head, the sub group indices for food articles and minerals had shown an upward trend by 2.54 per cent and 24.25 per cent respectively, while that of non-food articles had declined by 5.48 per cent. The prices of certain oilseeds like coconut, castor seed, gingelly seed, cotton seed and raw cotton which were ruling high during 1984-85 declined during 1985-86. However, the prices of rice, pulses, sugarcane, certain spices and condiments had increased during 1985-86.

The index for 'Fuel, power and light' increased by 9.77 per cent during 1985-86 as against a rise of 7.95 per cent in 1984-85. In the case of index for 'Manufactured products' the increase was of the order of 9.54 per cent during 1985-86 as against 4.97 per cent during 1984-85.

Wholesale price indices.

Year	Tamil Nadu	All India
1980-81	233.7	257.3
1981-82	269.0	281.3
1982-83	282.6	288.7
1983-84	311.2	316.0
1984-85	338.2	338.4
1985-86	352.2	357.8

Base 1970-71 = 100

Among the urban centres in Tamilnadu, Nagercoil had the highest consumer price index with 755 (1985) followed by Coonoor and Coimbatore with 658, Tiruchirappalli with 637, Madurai with 634, Madras City with 615 and Cuddalore with 614. The percentage variation in 1985 over 1984 was 8.3 per cent for Madras city, 4.1 per cent for Cuddalore, 2.9 per cent for Tiruchirappalli, 2.3 per cent for Madurai, 7.2 per cent for Coimbatore 4.1 per cent for Nagercoil and 3.0 per cent for Coonoor.

Special Component Plan.

The aim of the Special Component Plan was to help 50 per cent of the Adi-draavidar families living below the poverty line to cross it and to provide basic amenities like, drinking water, electricity, health, schooling, etc, in the Adi-draavidar habitations. The Seventh Plan proposed to cover 10.00 lakh families through Economic advancement programmes. Against the target of 2.00 lakh families for 1985-86, 1.31 families were covered upto December 1985.

Twenty-Point Programme.

The twenty-point programme benefitting the weaker sections of the Society is being successfully implemented in Tamilnadu. During 1985-86, Tamilnadu had achieved more than cent percent of the target in respect of NREP (122), RLEGP (144) Surplus land allotted (103), Bonded Labour Rehabilitated (101), Scheduled Caste families, economically assisted (104), Scheduled Tribe families economically assisted (108), Drinking water-supply (100), House sites allotted (107), Construction assistance (106), Slum population covered (137), Houses provided to EWS (111), Villages electrified (167), Pumpsets energised (102), Trees Planted (110), Bio-gas plants set up (136), Family Planning sterilisations done (108), etc.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme was started in 1982 to cover about 66 lakh children in the age group of 2 + to 9+ years through 58,000 centres and upto the end of 1985-86 was benefitting 86.88 lakh children, through 66,504 centres. Benefits of this scheme were extended to old age pensioners with effect from 15th January 1983 and to Ex-servicemen/their widows with effect from 1st January 1984. The scheme was extended to cover children in the age-group of 10 to 15 years with effect from 15th September 1984. About 2 lakh persons have got employment through this scheme, most of them being poor and destitute women.

The development strategy of the Seventh Plan has been aimed at direct attack on the problems of poverty, unemployment and regional imbalances. Through a system of family oriented programme, it is proposed to raise a substantial number of people above the poverty line. Top priority will be given to labour intensive industries especially in the rural areas so as to absorb a large number of unemployed and underemployed. The production processes will be geared up to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Besides, higher capacity utilisation in industry, optimum utilisation of resources and fuller exploitation of infrastructure will be aimed at. Greater emphasis will be placed on women's advancement, both socially and economically. Community protection through effective preventive health-care, provision of higher nutritional standards for women and children and protected drinking water supply will receive greater attention. Major effort would be made to ensure that Science and Technology become an essential and integral part of development planning in key sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, power, industries, transportation, etc. It is envisaged that the State income would grow at a rate of 5.3 per cent, the income from Agriculture and Allied activities at 4.0 per cent and from manufacturing at 8.3 per cent per annum during the Seventh Plan.

1. AGRICULTURE — CROP HUSBANDRY.

A. AGRICULTURE.

1. State Seed Farms.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.64
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	27.83
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	59.31

The main objectives of the establishment of State Seed Farms are:—

(a) to serve as a model farm to the neighbouring farming community in demonstrating the latest technologies and new innovations;

(b) to produce quality foundation|certified seeds of paddy, millets, pulses and oil-seeds, cotton and vegetables and make available to farming community in time.

At present, there are 43 State Seed Farms involved in the production of foundation seeds and also to some extent certified seeds. The foundation seeds thus multiplied are distributed to Seed Centres for further multiplication as certified seeds. Through phased programmes, additional facilities like irrigation, reclamation, fencing, construction of seed godowns, office building, staff quarters, etc., are provided to improve the working efficiency of the farm. An outlay of Rs. 59.31 lakhs has been provided under Budget Estimate for 1987-88, to meet the working expenses and improve the infrastructural facilities.

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

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	600.85
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	580.63
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	602.81

The main object of the scheme is to supply certified quality seeds to the farmers. The policy of the Department is to cover 14 per cent of the paddy area, 18 per cent of the ragi area and 50 per cent of hybrid millets area with improved quality seeds during 1987-88. It is proposed to procure and distribute 18,900 tons of paddy seeds, and 1,350 tons of varietal and hybrid millet seeds during 1987-88. The amount provided in the Budget Estimate is meant for the procurement of paddy and millet seeds and also to cover the transport charges, cost of gunny bags and other incidental charges, etc.

3. Multiplication and distribution of Pulses Seeds.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	146.57
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	147.05
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	152.65

To increase pulses production in the State, it is programmed during 1987-88, to procure 2,750 tons of pulses seeds and distribute 2,700 tons of pulses seeds. The Budget provision made for 1987-88 is meant for procurement of pulses seeds and to give subsidy at the rate of Rs. 200 per quintal for 2,500 quintals of certified pulses seeds. Apart from this, the provision is to meet working expenses of the Vamban Farm where foundation seed multiplication is undertaken.

4. Multiplication and distribution of paddy and other seeds.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.27
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.27
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

Temperature-cum-Humidity Control Godowns have been sanctioned by the Government to preserve breeder and foundation seeds for a longer period without losing viability. The two units are located at Coimbatore and Kudumianmalai. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 is to meet the expenditure on electrification of the above godowns. The Budget Estimate for 1987-88 is only Rs. 0.01 lakh.

5. Seed Processing Units.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	38.31
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	38.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	16.97

There are 15 giant Seed Processing Units and 56 mini Seed Processing machines available with this Department. Total Seed Processing Capacity of this Department is 15,000 metric tonnes. Some of the mini Seed Processing machines have served their lifetime and they require replacement. Besides, some additional facilities have to be provided for the existing Seed Processing Units. Funds provided under this scheme are for replacement of seed-cleaner-cum-grader, building for the Seed Processing Units, purchase of machinery and equipment, etc., like bradma tagging machine, and bag closers. During 1987-88, it is proposed to take up construction of seed godown for the Sakkottai Seed Processing Unit and pre cleaners for Seed Processing Units, Kolandalur and Tiruvannamalai at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs in Part II scheme.

6. Production of Cotton Breeder Seeds.

	(Rs. in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.94
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The amount provided under this scheme is only for spill over works of irrigation facilities, pipelining, etc., which were taken up in Sixth Plan period.

7. Establishment of Seed Centre for Procurement of Seeds.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	6.50

There are 51 Seed Centres functioning in Tamil Nadu involved in the production and distribution of quality certified seeds to the farming community. Foundation Seeds produced in State Seed Farm are further multiplied in the farmers holdings and the certified seeds thus produced are stored in 772 Agricultural Depots spread over the State for distribution to farmers. Besides, pesticides and agricultural implements, etc., are also stocked and distributed to farmers. The budget provision is for the purchase of moisture meters, tarpaulins and other sundry expenses.

8. Procurement and distribution of Vegetable Seeds.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.83
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.00

Vegetable Seed distribution is done by the Horticulture Department to meet the requirements of the farmer. The budget provision is only for the purchase and stocking of Vegetable Seeds in the agricultural depots, run by this Department.

9. Improvement of Infrastructure facilities in Vaigai Dam.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	16.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	8.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	6.01

Breeder Seed Production of Cotton Hybrids is taken up in Vaigai Dam Agricultural Farm. Certain minimum infrastructure facilities like wire fencing, staff quarters, etc., are extremely necessary to have smooth running of the farm. The amount provided is for capital works, like wire fencing, layout of pipes and electrification.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to take up construction of staff quarters at a total cost of Rs. 16.5 lakhs (13 quarters). Since the process of starting construction would take sometime, the provision made is only Rs. 6 lakhs for 1987-88.

10. Preparation and Distribution of Micronutrient Mixture.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate 1986-87	25.81
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	50.80
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	51.00

Under this scheme, Micronutrient Mixtures, are prepared and supplied to the farmers for application to Groundnut, Cotton, Citrus and Coconuts. The amount provided in the Budget is towards preparation of 500 metric tonnes of Micronutrient Mixtures every year. From 1987-88 onwards, the production is proposed to be increased to 1,000 metric tonnes per year.

11. Production and Distribution of Blue Green Algae.

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.07
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	4.56
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	4.53

Under this scheme, bio-fertilizers like Blue Green Algae, and Azolla will be multiplied and supplied to the farmers. Every year, 200 metric tonnes of basic inoculum material is produced in 3 centres namely Thirurkuppam, Aduthurai and Ambasamudram. This basic inoculum is further multiplied to 1,200 metric tonnes in the State Seed Farms and distributed through Agricultural Depots to cover 1.20 lakh hectares. The amount provided in the Budget is towards staff and production expenses.

12. Production Incentive to Cauvery Delta Farmers.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	300.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	300.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	300.00

Government of Tamil Nadu is giving Production Incentive to the Farmers of Cauvery Delta who supply paddy for procurement to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. A subsidy of Rs. 35 in kind as fertilizer per quintal of paddy supplied to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation for procurement is made available under this scheme. The provision is towards subsidy.

13. Crop and Plant Protection.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	7,90.47
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	7,24.36
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	7,45.77

This Department has the responsibility of supplying of Plant Protection Chemicals to the tune of 20 per cent of the total demand. This is being done with the view to make available right chemicals at the right time to the farming community through the Agricultural Depots. Besides, the quality and price of the chemical supplied to the farmers by the private trade are to be kept under check. The programme of Plant Protection Chemicals to be distributed during 1987-88 is as follows :

<i>Serial Number.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Proposed target 1987-88</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals through Depots—	
	(a) Dust (Mts)	9,450
	(b) Liquid (lakh litres)	5.25

The Budget Provision is towards cost of Plant Protection Chemicals to be purchased and sold through 772 Agricultural Depots and working expenses on the samples drawn for analysis under Quality Control of pesticides and fungicides.

14. Mass ground spraying Diammonium phosphate (foliar) spraying.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	1.00

The objective of the scheme is to increase the productivity of pulses by applying diammonium phosphate through foliar spraying wherever the basal dressing of fertilizer is not done. The provision under the scheme is towards the subsidy of Rs. 10 per ha for operational charges to cover 1,000 ha per year.

15. Pesticide Testing Laboratory.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.16
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	47.11
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	15.11

There are 9 Pesticide Testing Laboratories in the State functioning at Kancheepuram, Aduthurai, Salem, Thiruchirappalli, Madurai, Kovilpatti, Coimbatore, Erode and Cuddalore to analyse 16,200 samples per annum. Funds provided are meant to meet the costs of staff, and of Pesticide Testing Laboratory at Erode and the cost of chemicals and apparatus of all the laboratories.

16. Weed Control by Weedicides.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.75

The objective of the scheme is to lay out demonstrations for popularising methods of weed control by weedicides. Under this scheme, the farmers will be supplied with weedicides at 50 costs. These provision under this scheme is towards subsidy for 5,000 hectares.

17. Sugarcane Development.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.78
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.80
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.90

Sugarcane crop is subject to incidence of early shootborer and internode borer. For effective controlling of these two pests, parasites are multiplied and released from 21 Parasite Breeding Centres functioning in the sugar factory areas. The capacity of these centres is to produce parasites for covering 10500 ha per annum. The Budget provision is towards meeting the recurring expenses in the production of parasites.

18. Sugarcane seed Multiplication.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.78
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.27
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.78

Under this section, a premium of Rs. 1,500 per ha is paid to the seed farm growers of primary and secondary nursery for the production of genetically pure, vigorous and disease free quality seed material of sugarcane arranged to be produced in 3 tier system nursery. The provision is towards the cost of premium.

19. Biological control centre.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.30
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

This scheme was sanctioned as Part II 1986-87 to upgrade 6 existing Parasite Breeding Centres into Biological Control Centres. The provision is only for purchase of air-coolers.

20. Cotton Development.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	28.97
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	26.13
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	26.82

Increasing the area and productivity of cotton through integrated approaches like hybrid and improved seeds supply, advocating improved crop production techniques, etc., is the objective of this scheme. The following are the targets for 1987-88.

Area coverage (in lakh ha.)	2.80
Certified Seed Procurement (Quintals)	4000
Certified Seed Distribution (Quintals)	4000

Breeders seed production is taken up in Vaigai Dam Agricultural Farm. For Vaigai Dam Agricultural Farm 2 lakhs has been earmarked from this scheme towards working expenses of the farm. The provision under this scheme is towards the cost of seeds to be procured, cost of gunny, transport charges etc. apart from the working expenses of the Vaigai Dam Agricultural Farm.

21. Production of NPH virus.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.15
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.17
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.18

This scheme aims to produce and distribute polyhedrosis virus to control the prodenia pest. The virus is produced at the centres located at Gobichettipalayam, Melur, Villupuram to cater to the need of the farming community in Periyar, Madurai and South Arcot districts respectively. The provision under this scheme is towards wages and other expenses. Physical area to be covered in 1987-88 will be 2000 ha.

22. Tobacco Development.

	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.15
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.15
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.15

Under this scheme, quality seeds of tobacco are supplied to the farmers. The provision is towards the cost of seeds and other charges.

23. Popularisation of Improved Practices and Rice Fallows.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	11.80
Revised Estimate, 1986-87			..	..	..	11.80
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	,	..	..	..	..	11.80

This scheme has been sanctioned as Part II scheme in 1986-87. The scheme aims to encourage farmers to adopt foliar spraying of diammonium phosphate to the fallow pulse crop which is not basally fertilised besides encouraging the farmers to take adequate plant protection measures. Under this scheme, required diammonium phosphate will be supplied free of cost and the plant protection chemicals will be supplied at 25 per cent cost to 20,000 ha. each. The provision is towards the cost of diammonium phosphate and subsidy on plant protection chemicals.

24. IDAP-Dry Farming Scheme at Sivakasi.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.11
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.11
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	13.33

The objective of this scheme is to improve economic condition of the dryland farmers by increasing productivity through adoption of improved crop production techniques. This scheme is implemented in 1,000 ha. in Sivakasi. The following are the targetted activities under this scheme for 1986-87.—

Layout of Demonstration	1000 ha.
Pereolation ponds	15 nos.
Check dams	20 nos
Silt catching ponds	30 nos

The provision under this scheme is towards the cost of staff, subsidy and other charges.

25. Improved Agricultural Implements.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	12.00

In order to enable the farmers especially in dryland areas to adopt modern methods of agriculture, labour saving implements and seed-cum-fertilizer drills are supplied at subsidised cost. It has been proposed to supply 2,000 seed-cum-fertilizer drills and 10,000 other implements during 1986-87. This programme will be continued in 1987-88 also on the same lines. The provision is towards purchase and supply of agricultural implements.

26. Crop Yield Competition.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	1.43
Revised Estimate, 1986-87		..	..	..	..	1.46
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	2.83

The crop yield competitions are conducted at district and State level for notified crops and cash prizes are awarded with a view to inculcate healthy competitive spirit among the farmers to increase agricultural production by adopting advanced and scientific techniques. The provision is towards prize money.

27. Farmers Training Centres.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	7.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	7.79
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	7.80

There are 12 Farmers Training Centres functioning under this Department at one per each district. Besides, there are two KVKs in Coimbatore and Madurai attached to University. These centres provide training to the convenors of the farmers discussion group and farm women. 240 institutional training for farm men and women, 120 demonstration courses for farm women, 60 institutional training for convenors of farmers' discussion group and 1,200 peripatetic training-cum-secondary demonstrations are conducted by these Farmers Training Centres every year. The provision under this scheme is towards training and demonstration expenses.

28. Documentary Films on Agriculture.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.00

Documentary film on Agriculture Subjects is an effective mass media through which modern agricultural techniques could be popularised among farmers rapidly. These films are used in the spread of latest know how to the farmers in adopting crop production techniques. Provision made is towards cost of production of 3 documentary films and to take copies of these films in 35 mm., 16 mm. and 8 mm. prints. These films will also be useful in telecasts through Doordharshan so as to have wider coverage.

29. Agricultural Information Service.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.75

This scheme aims to print and release publicity materials like posters, pamphlets, booklets, folders, etc., through the printing press available at the Directorate with a view to spread the messages on Food Production Technologies to the farming community. The provision is made for purchase of press materials and repairs to the press equipments.

30. Reorganisation of Agricultural Extension Service under New Training and visit System.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1,274.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1,379.34
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1,347.41

Training and Visit system is in existence from 1st September 1981 with World Bank Assistance. Total project cost is Rs. 36.48 crores for a period of 5 years. This system takes care of all the extension activities of the Department. In this system, a single line of command has been established from Village Level Worker to higher supervisor officials. The present jurisdiction of each village-level worker is to cover 800 to 1,200 farm families. All technologies recommended by the Department are routed through him to the farming community. With a view to keep him abreast on the latest developments in agriculture, fortnightly trainings are conducted through which he is suitably trained. The trainers of fortnightly trainings are being trained in the Monthly Zonal Workshops conducted at district-level where scientists from Agricultural University and district-level Subject Matter Specialists participate. Problems brought by the Village Level Workers are sorted out and passed on to the Scientists to work upon wherever necessary, besides recommending suitable solutions for immediate adoption. This system envisages further improvement of professional skills of the extension personnel by deputing them to B.Sc.(Ag.) and M.Sc. (Ag.) courses accordingly. This system also provides adequate mobility to the extension personnel by advancing loan for the purchase of vehicles. Staff quarters are also constructed for 1,450 Village Level Extension Workers and 300 Agricultural Officers. Besides, 80 Information-cum-communication centres in sub-division level are also being constructed.

The provision under this scheme is towards staff, training charges, publicity and propaganda, extension aids, etc.

31. Loan Assistance to Agricultural Extension Workers.

						(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	1.06
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	0.01

This provision is towards providing loan to the extension staff and officers for the purchase of motor vehicles so as to enable them for quick and easy movement in discharging their duties, to the fullest advantage of the farmers.

32. Home Agriculture.

						(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.85
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.85
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	0.90

The objective of this scheme is to raise and supply Murungai and Papaya seedlings to the Schedule Caste families for planting in their backyards. The amount provided is towards cost of production of 3.40 lakh seedlings in all.

33. Drip Irrigation.

						(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	4.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	4.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	7.50

Drip Irrigation is a useful and effective modern method of irrigation which economises the irrigation water to the fullest advantage. In these days of monsoon failure and water stress, this system is to be necessarily popularised among farmers to combat problems encountered. Provision under this scheme is towards subsidy of Rs. 1,500 per acre to the maximum of 5 acres per individual. Totally about 1,000 acres are proposed to be covered in the Drip system. These Drip Irrigation units will serve as demonstration for other farmers to take up.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

1. Minikits of Rice/Jowar/Bajra.

						<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	6.85
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	14.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	14.20

Under this scheme, minikits of paddy and millets are supplied to farmers on nominal cost so as to enthuse them to try new proven varieties in their holdings in a small scale. The provision is towards cost of seeds and preparation of minikits.

2. Intensive to Agricultural extension workers.

						<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	0.01

The provision under this scheme is to award cash prizes to the best extension workers with a view to enthuse them in their performance. Only token provision is made for this scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN CENTRE AND STATE.

1. Intensive Cotton Development Programme.

						<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	15.19
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	9.31
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	10.02

This is a supporting scheme to the State Plan Scheme in increasing the area and production of cotton. The provision is towards the subsidy for the following items.

	<i>(1987-88)</i>
Seed subsidy of Rs. 150 per quintal	4000 quintals.
Demonstration	150 Nos.
Distribution of pheromon traps at 50 per cent cost	6000 Nos.
Breeder and foundation seed production	32 hectares.

2. Pulses Demonstration.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	23.28
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	5.71
Budget Estimate, 1987-88

Under this scheme, subsidies are made available for demonstration, irrigation and seed production. The programme for 1986-87 is as follows.

Demonstration	360 hectares.
Irrigation subsidy	1,200 hectares.
Certified Seed Subsidy	1,680 quintals

This scheme has been merged with National Pulses Development Programme from 1987-88.

3. Eradication of Brown Plant Hopper.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	21.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	31.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	31.50

The objective of the scheme is to eradicate Brown Plant Hopper in endemic areas in 0.30 lakh hectare every year. Chemicals will be supplied to the farmers with 50 per cent subsidy and an operational subsidy of Rs. 15 per hectare will also be extended.

	Proposed target for 1987-88
Hopper (in L.Ha.)	0.30

4. Free distribution of Minikit, Seeds and Fertilisers.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	82.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

Under this scheme, pulses minikits are supplied at a token cost of Rs. 5 per minikit and coarse grain minikits at Rs. 1 per minikit. The provision is towards the preparation of cost of minikits.

5. Eradication of Neck Blast.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	35.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	46.34
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	46.34

Under this scheme, mass ground spraying will be taken up for eradication of Neck Blast Disease on paddy in endemic areas in an extent of 0.40 L.Hec. The fungicides will be supplied to the farmers at 50 per cent cost and the operational subsidy of Rs. 15 per hec. will also be extended.

1. Control of Neck Blast diseases (in L.Hec.)	Proposed target for 1987-88
	0.40

6. Eradication of Leaf Roller.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	10.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.00

The object of the Scheme is to eradicate Leaf Roller on paddy in endemic areas.

Mass Ground Spraying will be taken up to eradicate the pest in 0.20 ha. and the chemicals will be supplied to the farmers at 50 per cent cost. The operational subsidy of Rs. 15 per hec. will also be extended.

1. Eradication of Leaf Roller in L.Ha.	Proposed target for 1987-88 0.20
---	--

7. Rodent Control.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	13.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.36
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.36

Under this scheme the Rodenticides will be supplied to the farmers at 50 per cent cost for taking up Rodent Control in 1.68 lakh hec.

1. Rodent Control in Lakh Ha.	Proposed target 1987-88 1.68
-------------------------------	------------------------------------

8. Eradication of Green Jassids.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	25.76
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	42.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	42.20

The objective of this scheme is to Eradicate Green Jassids on paddy in 0.20 lakh hec. in endemic areas. Mass Ground Spraying will be taken up and the chemicals will be supplied to the farmers on 50 per cent subsidy for nursery treatment and 2 rounds of spraying in the planted field.

1. Eradication of Green Jassids (L. Ha.)	Proposed target for 1987-88 0.20
---	--

B. OIL SEEDS.

Multiplication and distribution of seeds.

1. Establishment of Foundation Seeds Production Centres for Groundnut.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	10.12
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	9.98
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	9.97

The scheme will produce 200 tonnes of Foundation seeds from Breeder seeds for further multiplication in Farmers' holdings as certified seeds.

These two Foundation Seed Production Centres one at Musaravakkam in Chengalpattu District and another at Vellalaviduthi in Pudukkottai District are functioning for the production of Breeder and Foundation seeds of oilseeds.

Under the Part II scheme for 1987-88, it is proposed to provide one open well and one borewell at the Foundation Seed Production Centre, Musaravakkam at a cost of Rs. 0.85 lakhs.

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

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	0.01

This provides for a separate 11 KV Electricity feeder line to Vellalaviduthi farm in Pudukkottai District to ensure uninterrupted supply of water for irrigation purposes.

Action is being taken up for execution by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

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

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	2.21
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	0.02

The objective of the scheme is to establish one Breeder Seed Farm at Neyveli for the production of 40 MT of breeder seeds of groundnut for further multiplication, at the ryots' holdings. During 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 3.20 lakhs was sanctioned for the establishment of the farm under Part II scheme. The farm has been established during 1985-86 and functioning.

4. Scheme for the provision of Mechanical Driers for Oilseed farms.

(Rupees in lakhs.).

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	0.50

Mechanical driers are needed at the oilseed farms at Musaravakkam, Vellalaviduthi and Neyveli to bring the moisture content of the harvested produce to the optimum level within a short period so as to make it fit for storing and to maintain the quality of seeds. This has been sanctioned as part II scheme for 1986-87.

5. Parasite Breeding Centre.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.10
Revised Estimate, 1986-87 .. .. .	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88 .. .. .	..

This has been brought under 'Non-plan' account.

6. Crash Programme for Eradication of Thanjavur wilt and Kerala wilt in coconut.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.61
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.61
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.61

Coconut trees affected by Thanjavur wilt in Thanjavur District and Kerala wilt in Kanyakumari District will be identified and necessary steps to arrest the spread of the disease will be taken. This scheme is being operated from 1982-83.

7. Scheme for biological control of Coconut Rhinoceros beetle with the fungus *Metarhizium anisoplae*.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.85
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.07
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.97

The scheme seeks to control Rhinoceros Beetle, a major pest on coconut, using endopathogenic fungus *Metarhizium anisoplae*. Two centres one at Vridhachalam and another at Thirupathisaram are functioning from 1984-85 for production of the fungus.

8. Scheme for the control of Tikka and Rust diseases on Groundnut in Tamil Nadu.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87 .. .. .	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88 .. .. .	..

This scheme has been dispensed with from 1986-87 since the objective of the scheme namely, to popularise effective and economical plant protection measures advocated to control Tikka and Rust diseases on Groundnut can be achieved through the other activities of the Department.

9. Scheme for Biological control of Red hairy Caterpillar and Spodoptera Caterpillar pests on Groundnut with nuclear polyhydrosis Virus.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.95
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.98
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.19

The objective of the scheme is to utilise the Nuclear Polyhydrosis virus for the control of Red hairy Caterpillar and Spodoptera Caterpillar pests which cause extensive damage to Groundnut Crop. Four centres were established for the production and release of this virus during 1984-85 and functioning.

COMMERCIAL CROPS—COCONUT.

10. Integrated Coconut Development Scheme.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	49.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	59.81
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	62.00

Quality Coconut Seednuts from selected mother palms will be procured and raised into seedlings in the Government Coconut nurseries and distributed to coconut growers at reasonable price to bring more area under coconut plantations. This scheme aims at increasing overall production of coconut as well as raising its productivity considerably by advocating improved production techniques through trained personal and arranging for credit facilities through the co-operatives. There are at present 24 coconut nurseries for production of Tall variety seedlings in the State. Each nursery has a production target of 75,000 good seedlings per annum.

11. Production and Distribution of TXD Hybrid Coconut Seedlings (Pattukottai).

	(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	5.40
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	9.12
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	9.13

This scheme aims to produce and distribute 1.3 lakh TXD hybrid coconut seedlings per annum from the nursery located at Pattukottai in Thanjavur district.

12. Crash programme for Development of Coconut in Tamil Nadu.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	62.17
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	69.94
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	93.54

This scheme which is being implemented from 1980-81 is for the production of three lakhs TXD hybrid coconut seedlings and 15 lakhs tall coconut seedlings annually.

Five giant coconut nurseries of 15 ha. each for the production of tall variety seedlings and three nurseries of 5 ha. each for production of TXD hybrid seedlings established for the purpose are functioning. One DxT coconut nursery is also established at Vellalaviduthi for the production of hybrid DxT seedlings from 1984-85.

13. Construction of staff quarters at Coconut Nursery at Danishpet in Salem district.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The construction of staff quarters to the Danishpet nursery is nearing completion.

14. DXT Hybrid Coconut Seedlings (Centrally—Sponsored Scheme).

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	5.40
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	9.12
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	9.13

The objective of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme is to produce and distribute 1,75,000 Nos. of TxD hybrid coconut seedlings annually and for producing 4 lakhs DXT hybrid seedlings and another 4 lakhs tall seedlings from the nursery located at Navlock in North Arcot district in a phased manner from 1985-86 onwards and to achieve the goal by 1990.

This also includes the scheme for establishment of DXT hybrid seed garden at Manur in Tirunelveli district in an area of 100 acres with Coconut Development Board assistance.

15. Package programme for Development of coconut in Thanjavur district. (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).

(50 per cent share only)—

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.06
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.22

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme will increase the production of coconuts in 10,000 hectares in Thanjavur district by adopting improved production techniques and conducting of 400 demonstration plots.

16. Intensive Coconut Development Scheme.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	10.64
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	10.18
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	26.10

The scheme will increase the present production of coconuts from 45 nuts to 50 nuts per tree.

This scheme also includes the establishment of one mother palm garden at Neyveli in 375 acres with a programme to raise 26,250 mother palms at 70 palms per acre.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to provide the Deputy Director of Agriculture (OS) Manamadurai a jeep with trailer at a cost of Rs. 1.24 lakhs.

COMMERCIAL CROPS -- OILSEEDS.

17. Scheme for increasing the production of Oilseed.

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	688.63
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	642.34
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	643.05

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

During 1985-86, an area of 14.22 lakh ha. was covered under all oilseeds with an estimated production of 15.51 lakh tonnes. During 1986-87 an area of 15.12 lakh ha. are being covered with an anticipated production of 17.00 lakh tonnes. During 1987-88 it is programmed to cover an area of 15.37 lakh ha. with an anticipated production of 17.18 lakh tonnes.

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

<i>Name of the crop.</i>		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
		<i>Actuals.</i>	<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Target.</i>
1. Groundnut	Area	11.87	11.99	12.16
	Production	14.51	15.18	15.49
2. Gingelly	Area	1.42	1.60	1.60
	Production	0.58	0.79	0.75
3. Castor	Area	0.65	0.21	0.23
	Production	0.12	0.11	0.13
4. Sunflower	Area	0.68	1.32	1.38
	Production	0.30	0.92	0.81
Total	Area	14.22	15.12	15.37
	Production	15.51	17.00	17.18

Area in lakh ha.

Production in lakh tonnes.

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

A scheme for increasing the productivity of gingelly in compact blocks is being implemented during 1985-86. Gingelly development has also been included as a sub-project under N.O.D.P. for 1986-87. Hence this state scheme has been discontinued for 1986-87.

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

Under Part II scheme for 1987-88 it is proposed to lay P.V.C. pipes for smoother and efficient irrigation at the Zonal nucleus seed farms, Vadagarai at a cost of Rs. 0.73 lakh.

Oilseeds centre—

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	20.62

During 1985-86 a scheme for the establishment of one more Foundation Seed Production centre at Neyveli at a cost of Rs. 5.43 lakhs was sanctioned. This farm has been established in 1985-86 and functioning.

During 1987-88, it is also proposed to construct five oilseeds godowns in the Government farms for stocking seeds of oilseeds at a total cost of Rs. 20.60 lakhs as a Part II scheme for 1987-88. These godown will be constructed in the following farms :—

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
1. Oilseed farm, Agasipalli, Dharmapuri district	3.85	
2. State Seed Farm, Bhavanisagar, Periyar district	3.30	
3. State Seed Farm, Danishpet, Salem district	3.15	
4. Multi-crop experimental station, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram district	6.30	
5. State Seed Farm, Kannampalayam, Coimbatore district	4.00	
Total	20.60	

18. National Oilseeds Development Programme.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
Budget Estimate, 1986-87 .. .. .	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	288.10	
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	288.10	

The Central Sector Scheme (100 per cent cost of which is borne by the Government of India) has been introduced in this State during 1984-85. This programme has been recast as a project, expenditure of which is to be shared equally between the State and Centre during 1986-87.

This programme consists of three sub-projects, viz. (1) Intensive cultivation of groundnut, (2) Extension of sunflower development in Tamil Nadu and (3) Development of gingelly in Tamil Nadu.

During 1986-87 the State share of the expenditure will be Rs. 135.103 lakhs and the Centre share will be Rs. 153.003 lakhs.

(1) Sub-project for Intensive cultivation of Groundnut.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
Budget Estimate, 1986-87 .. .. .	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	288.10	
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	288.10	

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

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

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

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

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

(a) procurement and distribution of certified/truthfully labelled seeds;

(b) distribution of N.P.K., Gypsum and Rhizobium culture;

(c) distribution of plant protection equipments;

(d) distribution of improved implements;

(e) laying of compact block demonstration plots of 50 ha. in problem areas.

Under this project it is also proposed to provide infrastructures such as godowns, thrashing floors, irrigation facilities to the Foundation Seed Centres at Musaravakkam and Velialaviduthi during 1986-87.

(2) Sub-project for Extension of Sunflower Development in Tamil Nadu.

The objective of the scheme is to increase the overall production of oilseeds by increasing the area under sunflower. Under the scheme it is programmed to cover 1.32 lakh hectares under sunflower.

The following extension activities are undertaken extending subsidy to the farmers :—

- (a) Procurement and distribution of quality seeds;
- (b) Distribution of equipments;
- (c) Distribution of Farm implements;
- (d) Laying of compact block demonstration plots of 25 ha.

(3) Sub-project for Gingelly Development.

This scheme which was being implemented as a State Sector Scheme till 1985-86 has now been included under the Centrally Sponsored N.O.D.P. with a view to increase the overall production of Gingelly by increasing the area under gingelly. It is programmed to cover 1.60 lakh ha. under this scheme. The following extension activities are undertaken under this scheme by extending subsidies to the farmers on the following :—

- (a) Procurement and distribution of quality seeds;
- (b) Laying of compact block Demonstration plots of 25 ha.

19. Scheme for the popularisation of Soyabean cultivation in Tamil Nadu.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.92
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	0.87

The scheme will popularise soyabean cultivation among the farmers and help increase the overall production of oilseeds. During 1985-86, 300 demonstration plots were laid out in farmers' holdings. This is being continued in 1986-87 also.

21. Provision of Residential quarters for the Government owned Oil Seeds Farms.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.25

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

Under Part II scheme proposals for 1987-88 residential quarters are proposed for the staff of the foundation seed farm at Vellalaviduthi at a cost of Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

C. HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS.

1. Horticultural Farms.

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	18.39
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	27.60
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	22.61

Establishment of Horticultural Farms with nurseries for production of elite planting materials to meet the increasing local demand and maintenance of the orchards for serving as demonstration to the public is one of the important activities of the Department. The Horticultural Farms included under the Plan Scheme are Mahatma Gandhi Rural Orchard, Vallathirakottai, Large Scale Orchards at Navlock and Srivilliputhur and State Horticulture Farm at Madhavaram and Kandiyankuppam. These farms produce annually 3.00 lakhs of planting materials for distribution to the various developmental schemes and to the public. The proposed Budget Estimate for 1987-88 is Rs. 22.61 lakhs which includes an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for Office-cum-Store Room at Thimmapuram and Marungulam Farms proposed as a new scheme.

2. Elite Banana Gardens.

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	4.52
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	4.12
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	4.45

The three Elite Banana Gardens functioning under the Plan Scheme of this Department are engaged in the multiplication of disease-free elite suckers for distribution to the farmers. The gardens at Navlock and Mudalaipatty produce banana suckers suited to that tract, while the Elite Banana Garden, Chinnakalrayan Hills is mainly concentrating on the production of hill Banana suckers free from the Bunchy Top disease for distribution in Lower Palanis. Annually a total of 2.60 lakhs of suckers are being produced and distributed. An amount of Rs. 4.45 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

3. Production and expansion of area under 'KEW' Variety of Pineapple.

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.95
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.07
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.32

Pineapple Nursery one at Pechiparai in Kanyakumari district and the other at Kolli Hills of Salem district for production of planting materials of 'KEW' Variety of Pineapple has been established. These two nurseries produce annually a total of about 2.10 lakhs of suckers both for public distribution and for planting in the Nurseries. These nurseries are able to meet only 4th the State's requirement. There is need for increasing the nurseries for production of Pineapple suckers on large scale to meet the full requirement of the State. The Budget Estimate for 1987-88 for this scheme is Rs. 2.32 lakhs.

4. City Vegetable Development Scheme.

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	7.43
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	9.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.10

This is an important scheme functioning for the benefit of city dwellers. This scheme aims at utilisation of available land in the home stead for production of fresh vegetables needed for the residents. Besides rendering technical

guidance and supplying various inputs needed for the establishment and maintenance of ornamental and kitchen gardens, the distribution of hybrid vegetable seedlings for raising in the kitchen gardens and encouraging home-scale production of mushroom are other important activities of the scheme. This scheme is in operation in Madras, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai with definite programmes. Annually, a total quantity of 7.00 M.T. vegetable seeds and 3.00 lakhs of fruit plants, 25.00 M.T. of Plant Protection Chemicals Dust and 900 Litres of Liquid Chemicals and 100.00 M.T. of fertilizers and 425 numbers of demonstration on mushroom culture are involved. The annual proposed outlay is Rs. 10.10 lakhs for the year 1987-88.

5. Cultivation of Commercial Flowers and Co-ordinate Floricultural activities.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.04
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.18
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.00

This activity is one among the important activities carried out by this department. Expansion of area under commercial flowers, establishment of ornamental gardens in schools and public institutions, conduct of horticultural shows, laying out Demonstration plots in various places, distribution and multiplication of improved ornamental plant kinds and flower seeds has been programmed to be carried out during 1987-88 with an annual outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

6. Development of Potato Cultivation.

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.05
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.58
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.87

Potato is an important crop in the hills of Kodaikanal and Nilgiris. With a view to produce and supply disease free seeds to the cultivators, breeder's seeds are obtained from CPCRI, Simla and utilised for multiplication in Seed Farms on private lands. The proposed annual outlay is Rs. 4.87 lakhs.

7. Intensification of Horticulture Development in the districts.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.74
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.99
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	9.46

In Tamil Nadu, there is a great scope for the development of various Horticulture Crops in the districts, viz. North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Anna, Madurai and Ramanathapuram.

The main object of the scheme is to supply quality planting materials suited to the hill tract as well as to plains and arid zones. The arid zone Horticulture Crops like Ber, Pomegranate, Carissa, Annonas, etc., will be distributed at subsidised cost. The annual proposed outlay is Rs. 9.46 lakhs for 1987-88. In addition to it an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for Integrated Horticultural Development in Dharmapuri District as a new scheme.

8. Horticultural extension set-up under the New Training and Visit System.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	24.23
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	58.87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	35.92

Considering the extension area devoted to Horticulture Crops, the Training and Visit System of Extension is implemented in the district of Nilgiris, and in the taluk of Kodaikanal in Anna district by the department. This system of extension activities will be reoriented and will be implemented during 1987-88 as National Agricultural Extension Project (NAEP). The proposed outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 35.92 lakhs.

9. Development of Spices and other Economic Crops.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.60
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.72
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.65

The development of tree spices, Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric and other Economic Crops such as Betelvine and Coffee is taken up under the scheme in potential pockets of the State. The planting materials required are produced in the Nurseries established for the purpose in different centres. A sum of Rs. 1.85 lakhs for the development of spices and Rs. 1.38 lakhs for the development of Coffee and Rs. 4.65 lakhs for the development of Betelvine have been proposed as outlay during 1987-88.

10. Investigation Cell for Identification and Formulation of suitable Horticultural Development Schemes.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.46
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.42
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.43

The Department of Horticulture is in its infant stage. With a view to strengthen and develop the department, it is essential to have an Investigation Cell for survey of the potential areas for formulation of new schemes and to evaluate the progress of the schemes which are functioning in the department and to estimate the economic of the cost of cultivation and to study the cost benefit ratio of different Horticultural Crops. The Investigation Cell with adequate field functionaries will be continued during 1987-88 with a Budget Estimate of Rs. 0.43 lakhs.

11. Directorate of Horticulture.

(Rs. in lakhs.),

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.74
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.76
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	6.35

This provides for a compact building complex at Dharmapuri for housing the Directorate of Horticulture and Plantation Crops consisting of over 90 members of staff of all categories for efficient conduct of day to day office work, supervision and management and to ensure adequate residential accommodation facilities to the officers and staff of the Directorate of Horticulture and Plantation Crops in a phased manner. For this an amount of Rs. 6.35 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88 including Rs. 5.50 lakhs for office buildings.

12. Scheme for Large Scale Production of Mushroom Spawa for distribution to Growers.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.50

In order to meet the increasing demand for mushroom spawa from the public who have been encouraged to take up mushroom culture as a cottage industry, Mushroom Spawa Production Centre (MSPC) at Navlock will produce spawa for edible mushroom. 350 spawa bottles will be multiplied every year from this centre.

D. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

1. District Engineering Establishment.

(Rs. 17.13 lakhs.)

(i) *Creation of one mechanical sub-division at Namakkal in Salem district.*
(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	13.66

The object of this scheme is to improve the custom hiring service, Agricultural machinery and technical support to farmers of Salem district by bifurcating the sub-division. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 13.66 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 for the creation of one mechanical sub-division at Namakkal in Salem district.

(ii) *Reconciliation of work in Districts in Agricultural Engineering Department.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.97

In order to verify and reconcile all items of receipt, loans and advances and soil conservation loans in the Agricultural Engineering Department in the districts an amount of Rs. 1.97 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88.

(iii) *Strengthening of Administration in the Office of the Executive Engineers (AE) Superintending Engineers (AE) in three districts.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

The object of this scheme is to relieve the Executive Engineers Superintending Engineers in South Arcot, Madurai and Thanjavur districts from the administrative functions, so as to enable them to concentrate on the technical functions in the implementation of the various schemes. For this scheme Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88 for the creation of one post of Administrative Officer each in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur and Madurai.

In all the Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88 under this main scheme is Rs. 17.13 including Rs. 0.50 lakhs provided for the ongoing schemes.

2. Tractor Hiring Scheme.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.71
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.02

Under this scheme the Agricultural Engineering Department takes up reclamation of lands by land levelling, land shaping, bund, etc. The department has a fleet of 135 Bulldozers and 175 tractors. They have been located in district headquarters. These bulldozers are hired out to farmers. These bulldozers are pressed into service to reclaim lands affected by floods and cyclones.

An amount of Rs. 2.02 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88 including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the creation of the posts of Assistant Engineer Junior Engineer, and Office Assistant in 2 centres.

E. THE TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Establishment of Floral Concrete Project for the extraction of essential oils from flowers like jasmine, roses, etc., along with other essences and oleoresins—Share Capital Assistance to TAI Limited.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	0.01

This is a 100 per cent export oriented project to meet the ever growing demand of Floral essences oleoresins in the world market.

The project is to be located on the outskirts Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district. Initially the project is expected to handle jasmine concrete alone. It is also expected to produce flower concretes of tuberose, rose, champaka and tagette along with oleoresins of ginger, pepper and cardamom and essential oils of citronella, vetiver, davanam, etc. Among the various varieties of jasmine, Jasmine Grandiflorum, named "CO-I" developed by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is preferred since it contains the highest concentration of Jasmine essence. The plantings are being distributed to the farmers in and around villages of Tenkasi area and input facilities are going to be arranged. The financing has also been arranged, through the commercial banks and agreement has also been entered into with the farmers for purchasing the entire produce by the proposed industry. The total investment will be around Rs. 125 lakhs.

For the implementation of the project a separate limited company is proposed to be promoted by TAI under the name 'TAI AROMATICS LIMITED'. The authorised capital of the company is proposed to be Rs. 50 lakhs. The equity participation of the project will be shared by as follows:—

(1) Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation	..	39 per cent
(2) M/s. Robertett thro 'M/s. Cavallierfreres, France	..	2.5 per cent
(3) M/s. Kato Aromatics, Egypt	.. .. .	25.5 per cent
(4) M/s. V. V. Deepa Aromatics Private Limited Bombay	.. .. .	10 per cent

The project proposed to produce 1.744 M.T. of jasmine concrete by processing 750 MT Jasmine flowers with an operating capacity to process 5 MT of Jasmine Flower per day, at its peak capacity level, in a year.

The foreign collaborators have agreed to under write the entire production for the first five years purchasing at a minimum price of cost of production plus 30 per cent.

The project envisages the creation of direct employment for about 50 persons and indirect employment of about 500 persons besides earning valuable foreign exchange by export of the project.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for the above scheme.

F. AGRO ENGINEERING SERVICES.

1. Pay and Allowance met by Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	0.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	0.24
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	0.30

This provision is to meet the pay and allowances of the Managing Director of the Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation who is also functioning as the Director of Agro Engineering Services. As per the Government sanction, the expenditure is to be shared equally on 50:50 basis by the Government and Federation. The federation should get reimbursement of 50 per cent of the expenditure towards the pay and allowance of the officer from the Government. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for the above scheme.

2. Agro Engineering Service Department.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.50

The scheme envisages employment of supporting staff in the cadre of Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Sub-Registrar, etc., to work under the control of the Director of Agro Engineering Services to attend to the administrative and statutory work relating to the Department of Agro Engineering Services. The scheme will be continued during the year 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for the above scheme.

3. Financial assistance for purchase of workshop machineries to the block level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative centres:---

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	6.00	

The objective of this scheme is to strengthen the Block Level Agro-Engineering Co-operative centres by providing workshop facilities to undertake repairing and servicing of agricultural machineries in rural areas and fabrication of improved agricultural implements and hand tools. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for assisting 30 block level Centres.

G. SEED INSPECTION.

Independent Seed Inspectorate.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.25
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.35

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

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

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

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

The targets and anticipated achievement during the year 1986-87 and the target for the year 1987-88 are as follows:—

	Target.	1986-87. Anticipated Achievement.	1987-88. Target.
(i) Number of selling points to be inspected	6,931	6,931	6,200
(ii) Number of samples to be taken	5,800	5,800	6,200
(iii) Seed Samples Testing in Seed Testing Laboratories (Number)	30,000	30,000	30,000

To carry out the above works an amount of Rs. 0.35 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88.

H. SUGAR.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	150.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	150.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	150.00

Sugarcane Road Development in Sugar Factory area is an important item of development work which facilitates quick transport of cane and full capacity utilisation by the Sugar Mills and also increases in overall recovery due to the reduction in time lag between the time of cutting of the cane in the fields and the time of crushing in the mills. This scheme is in operation from 1957 onwards. Quick transport of cane helps to avoid drilage of cane in the fields and thereby avoids loss of weight of cane supplied by the cane growers. This also results in improvement in recovery as a result of crushing fresh cane not only brings in additional profits to the sugar factories but also benefits the cane growers by way of increased cane prices for the season as the price fixation is linked to the recovery. To fulfil the above object, formation of new roads and improvements of existing roads are undertaken under Sugarcane Road Development Scheme in the Districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharamapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai and portions of Ramanathapuram District. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

I. CROP STATISTICS.

1. Improvement of Agricultural Statistics.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.73
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.95

The Agricultural Division of the Department of Statistics collects and compiles the Agricultural Statistics pertaining to Irrigation, Timely reporting scheme, Minor Crops (fruits and vegetables) Crop

Estimation survey on food and non-food crops, Improvement of Crop Statistics, Pilot Scheme and forecast, etc. In this connection the Department has to attend the meeting like SLCS|HLCS, weather and forecast. Therefore it is absolutely necessary for Agricultural Division to be headed by Joint Director of Statistics.

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

The cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 0.87 lakh during 1986-87 and Rs. 0.95 lakh during 1987-88.

2. Scheme for Improvement of crop statistics (Central sponsored scheme).

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.39	} State's share .
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. ..	2.88
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. ..	3.17

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

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

A sample of 260 villages for the supervision by Central National Sample Survey Organisation Staff and matching sample of 260 villages by the State Statistical staff have been selected under sample check on area enumeration to be carried out in each of the following phases during the year 1986-87:—

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

As a part of the improvement of crop Statistics Scheme, a sample of 780 experiments for supervision by the Central staff and an equal number of experiments for supervision by the State staff have been selected for sample check of crop cutting experiments under seven principal food and non-food crops, viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Groundnut, Cotton and Sugarcane during 1986-87. This work is in progress.

The scheme for improvement of Crop Statistics is likely to be continued during the year 1987-88 also with the physical targets as fixed during 1986-87.

The cost of the scheme will work out to Rs. 5.75 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 6.33 lakhs during 1987-88 (Full cost).

J. CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.

The Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies have been implementing the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme up to 31st March 1985 for paddy and groundnut crops in the selected blocks to protect the farmers from all risks except (a) war and allied risks and (b) nuclear risks. The maximum amount that can be insured by a farmer is 150 per cent of the Crop loan, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per annum in the case of unirrigated crop and Rs. 10,000 in the case of irrigated crop. Small and marginal farmers were eligible for subsidy to the extent of 66 2/3 per cent of the premium paid by them. Under the

Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme, insurance was made for a total sum of Rs. 747.57 lakhs during 14 seasons enrolling 47,459 farmers covering an area of 89,785 acres with collection of a total premium of Rs. 22.28 lakhs. Out of 14 seasons only in 13 seasons the average yield fell below the guaranteed yield and indemnity to the tune of Rs. 25.62 lakhs was paid to 11,321 farmers, covering an extent of 20,814 acres.

2. Government of India have introduced Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme on compulsory basis with effect from 1st April 1985. Under this scheme, 150 per cent of the crop loan disbursed for paddy, wheat, millets, oil seeds and pulses crops in the defined areas through Co-operatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks would be insured. The insurance charge shall be 2 per cent of sum insured for Rice, Wheat and Millet crops and 1 per cent of sum insured for oilseeds and pulses crops. The small and marginal farmers are eligible for subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the premium payable to them. The details of implementation of the scheme during Kharif, 1985 and Rabi 1985-86 are furnished below :—

Serial number and Details.	Kharif, 1985.		Rabi 1985-86.	
	Paddy I.	Unirrigated Groundnut.	Paddy II.	Irrigated Groundnut.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Number of Blocks selected.	148	92	234	137
(2) Number of Blocks covered.	147	91	Yet to be finalised.	
(3) Farmers enrolled	51,635	3,194	38,527	12,837
(4) Acreage covered (Hectares)	73,192	5,117	54,464	18,484
(5) Sum insured (Rs. in lakhs)	18,36.00	79.00	13,83.00	3,91.00
(6) Premium collected (Rs. in lakhs)	36.71	0.79	27.67	3.91
(7) Indemnity paid (Rs. in lakhs)	55.01	1.39	Yet to be assessed by the G.I.C.	

The details of progress made by the Central Co-operative Banks during Kharif, 1986 is furnished below :—

Serial number and Details.	Paddy.	Unirrigated.				
		Ground- nut.	Ginge- lly.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Number of blocks selected.	250	144	77	100	79	58
(2) Farmers enrolled	22,969	2,382	327	78	321	118
(3) Acreage covered (Hectares)	33,038	4,331	847	256	326	248
(4) Sum insured (Rs. in lakhs)	8,32.17	68.21	14.21	0.78	2.59	2.2
(5) Premium collected (Rs. in lakhs)	12.336	0.535	0.127	0.011	0.030	0.035

The following are the Crops and the Number of Blocks selected for the implementation of the scheme during Rabi, 1986-87.

<i>Serial number and Crop.</i>	<i>Number of blocks.</i>
(1) Paddy II	249
(2) Irrigated Groundnut	138
(3) Irrigated cholam	69
(4) Irrigated Cumbu	80
(5) Irrigated Ragi	90
(6) Irrigated Gingelly	63

The State and Central Governments have contributed Rs. 2 crores at the rate of Rs. 1 crore each to strengthen the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund during the year, 1985-86.

3. The Crop Insurance Programme is brought under Plan since, 1983-84. The schemes under this programme are implemented as Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Shared equally between State and Central as detailed below:—

(1) Premium subsidy to small and marginal farmers enrolled under Crop Insurance Scheme (Scheme shared equally between the State and Central).

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.00	} Full cost
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	7.68
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	5.00

The premium paid by the small and marginal farmers under the scheme is subsidised upto 50 per cent by the State Government and Government of India on 50:50 basis.

As the New Comprehensive Scheme is being implemented on compulsory basis service 1st April 1985 an ad hoc provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 towards subsidy to meet 50 per cent of the premium to be paid by the small and marginal farmers enrolled under the scheme.

2. Contribution of Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund (Scheme shared equally between State and Central).

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01	} Full cost
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	0.01

Government of India have introduced Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme with effect from 1st April 1985. In order to strengthen the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund constituted under the scheme, the State Government and Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 2 crores at the rate of Rs. 1 crore each to the Fund during, 1985-86. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been suggested in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

A token provision has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 towards contribution to the Fund.

2. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

1. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University--

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	215.49
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.	..	..	215.49
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	265.54

The provision is towards Assistance to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for executing plan schemes on Education, Research and Training under Agriculture. An outlay of Rs. 265.54 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88 under this scheme which includes ongoing schemes to be implemented during the year 1987-88 and the following new educational and research schemes and the capital and civil works in the Research Stations.

NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER 'AGRICULTURE' FOR IMPLEMENTATION DURING 1987-88

1. Fortification of inbred lines of sorghum with genes for high combining ability and downy mildew resistance for evolution of varieties/hybrids, Coimbatore.

Hybrids with high combining ability and built in resistance to downy mildew will enhance the yield potential of the existing hybrids. The parental lines of the present day hybrids, viz. CAH 9, SPH 196 and SPH 221 are susceptible to downy mildew and the incorporation of resistant genes along with genes for combining ability will serve to evolve superior parental lines for future hybrids. Resistant lines cannot be directly utilised as parents without improving these lines by fortifying with genes for combining ability.

2. Studies on behavioural control of Polyphagous Lepidopterous Pests, Coimbatore.

Several species like *Heliothis*, *Amsecta*, *spodoptera* are polyphagous and others like *Earias*. In the case of polyphagous pests different crops could be damaged to different degrees. Achievement of effective control would be difficult because the less remunerative host crops would not be protected with insecticides. Therefore, in these cases a behavioural approach would be more effective, less costly and safer.

Therefore in respect of polyphagous pests, light traps, attractants and crops extracts as well as feeding inhibitors will be tried. With the available information from studies on light traps during the past few years in the University, it is clear that by modifying the exposure times of the light trap, pest monitoring could be best achieved without destroying the natural enemies through trapping them. Pheromonone traps have been found useful in the case of cotton bollworms.

Hence under the proposed project, work will be intensified on the utility of light traps, pheromonene traps, sex attractants, antifeidants, etc., in most important crops like cotton, paddy, sorghum, groundnut, etc. It has also been proposed to study the influence of crop geometry, spacing, mixed crop, row crop on major pest occurrence.

3. Micropropagation of Horticultural Plants, Coimbatore.

Production of virus free planting materials has wide utility in the commercial cultivation of tapioca to step up the yield of the crop as a considerable loss of 40 per cent is seen due to diseases like mosaic. The utilisation of "Virus free" propagation material have become an urgent need after the outbreak of tristeya in the case of citrus and CMV virus in the case of tapioca. Navaure and Juarez (1977) reported the elimination of citrus pathogans in propagative bud wood through invitro propagation. Similarly Gabrials *et al* (1981) reported eradication of cassava mosaic disease from Nigerian cassava clones by meristem tip culture. Bock (1982) also clearly indicated the suitability of the tissue culture technique to eradicate the mosaic disease which implies the importance of these micropropagation techniques for wide adoption.

4. Research on Integrated Farming System Management, Vellore, Tirunelveli and Pattukkottai.

Agricultural activities are now treated as separate entities and the influence of one on the other activity is not generally given serious consideration. As such the inter-relationships among the activities within a farm are not brought out and remedies to eliminate the deficiency were not attempted. This leads to wastage of resources, time, etc.

By including a livestock enterprise within the system there will be better utilisation of farm products as well as by products. Low value farm roughages can be converted into high value animal products like milk, mutton and egg by efficient recycling. The farm and animal wastes can be used as manures to improve soil fertility and ultimately increasing crop production.

With the consideration of all activities within the system, by proper manipulation of available resources, more economic returns could be achieved. The cost-benefit ratio will also be more. The general economic status of the farmers could be improved, besides there will be regular and reliable income.

5. Development of suitable strains of Azospirillum for Commercial crops, Coimbatore.

Bio-fertilizers have come in a large way as low cost technology to help farmers. In general, bio-fertilizers when properly used supplement the nutrient requirements of crops and they are intended to replace chemical fertilizers. The input cost on fertilizers can be considerably reduced by the use of bio-fertilizers. The legume inoculant, Rhizobium has already become an accepted technology in the hands of the farmers and for non-leguminous crops an ideal microbial inoculant has not been evolved in the past. However, the results of research done with the newer organism, Azospirillum have been convincing and promising. For most of the non-leguminous crops Azospirillum has proved to be an useful bio-fertilizer.

The present research endeavour would help developing suitable strains of Azospirillum as a nitrogen fixing microorganism for variety of crops like cereals, millets, cotton, banana, oil-seeds and for vegetables. Development of improved strains for efficiency in nitrogen fixation and strains resistant to commonly used fungicides, insecticides and herbicides and strains that can perform well equally in acid, alkaline and saline soils would certainly improve the crop productivity. Use of cheaper raw materials for producing the inoculants on a large scale is an appropriate production technology. Any exploratory research work on Azospirillum has a direct relevance to its usefulness in crop production and hence this project has been envisaged.

6. Development of model for growth of crop plants, Coimbatore.

The crop modelling can stimulate new ideas and experimental approaches. It also leads to a reduction in the amount of adhoc experimentation ending the design of experiments which answer particular questions and discrimination between alternative hypotheses. The crop modelling often makes better use of data obtained during experimentation. The crop modelling can often be brought together, the different aspects of plant growth giving a unified picture and sometimes provides a valuable stimulus to collaboration and team work. The crop modelling also provides a data summary and also method for interpolation, extrapolation and prediction. The model will produce a quantitative description of the behaviour of a particular crop in the variable environment in which it is grown.

7. Scheme on Research and testing of plant protection equipments, Coimbatore.

Low cost and energy saving plant protection equipment will be highly useful to farmers in reducing the cost of cultivation. Development of suitable accessories, for the existing plant protection equipments will improve their utility under varied situations. Testing and certifying the various plant protection equipments manufactured by various firms will ensure better quality and efficiency. With this end in view, the scheme is proposed.

8. Operational Research for Planning Development of Agricultural market in Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore.

This project will identify the organisational structure and describe the system of markets for farm products and inputs in Tamil Nadu. Thus, it provides the basis for identifying spatial imbalances and deficiencies in market development and to plan for the future. The study will show relationship between markets of different hierarchical order and the extent of vertical and horizontal integration among them. It would also show the relative importance of formal institutional agencies such as regulated markets, co-operatives civil supply corporation and public distribution system in the total market transactions in farm products/inputs. Therefore, the results of this study will present a comprehensive perspective plan for development of the markets, which may serve as a feasibility report for obtaining financial assistance.

9. Creation of new Department of Bio-technology, Coimbatore.

The bio-technology is now emerging as a "frontier" science in the field of basic sciences. In the past five years rapid development has been made in the application of bio-technology in plant and animal improvement and productivity. The application of bio-technology is gaining importance. Further biotechnological research, both basic and applied accelerate the efficiency of Agricultural production system. In this context, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University would like to make investments in this high priority technology area. With this view, a proposal has been developed for establishing a Department for Agricultural Bio-technology Research, with main emphasis on plant productivity and improvement at Coimbatore campus.

The broad areas of proposal includes—

- (a) Protoplast culture and genetic transformation ;
- (b) Molecular biology of cytoplasmic genetic male sterility ;
- (c) Restriction endonucleus analysis and gene mapping of Mitochondrial NDA;

- (d) Gene Mapping of chloroplast genome in crops like rice, sorghum and tomato ;
- (e) Genetics of azospirillum ;
- (f) Industrial isolation of papain from papaya Latex by immobilisation technique;
- (g) Developing course curriculum at advance level in bio-technology and offering courses for M.Sc. & Ph.D. studies.

The long term objectives will lead to research in plant Genetic Engineering and application of Recombinant DNA Technology for improving the microbes and crop plants. This needs to be considered on priority basis.

10. Scheme for establishing a separate division of publication at Coimbatore.

The workload of the present printing press of the University is increasing day-by-day due to the demand from newly established colleges and various departments. Hence printing of technical books, booklets, folders etc. have also increased manifold. By establishing a publication Division at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Main Campus quality in printing, layout, designs, style and content of the materials published by the University could be improved substantially.

To have a sway among the utilisers of technology, presentation of the same with headlines and captions become necessary. The body of the information of any write-up must be mostly in inverted-pyramid style. The success stories and individual scientists and stations' accomplishment have to be written in a feature style. The question and answer for a presentation is catching up among the readers. Photo journalism mirrors the modern and trend of dissemination.

Rewriting of articles improves the credibility of the source of information. Additional news gathering helps to fill the void that arises out of the doubts raised by the farmers. Translation works oils the wheels of the Communication Centre, especially before the eyes of VIPs and foreign dignitaries. Editing process, by its nature, implies and takes care of about sentence, construction, technical jorgans and colloquial terms. To achieve the above said objectives creation of publication division is essential.

11. Establishment of an Institute of Distance Education, Coimbatore.

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

The farmer participants attending the training programmes conducted in the Six Krishi Vigyan Kendras of the University and the Farmers Training Centre in the State express their desire to pursue systematic education in agriculture and rightly believe that only with a continuous commitment for further learning, they would be able to engage in agriculture as a form of modern agricultural business and contribute to sustaining the food cover for the growing population.

A programme of distance education would not only serve these farmers well but would pave way for a greater and more positive interaction between the 'Clients' of the University and the research and education staff of the University.

12. Studies on the improvement of sago industries in Tamil Nadu for utilisation of dry cassava chips for manufacture of sago, Madurai.

Presently sago is manufactured from fresh cassava tubers. However freshly harvested cassava has a very poor shelf life of only 24-48 hours. Hence there is a great stress on the farmers when they have to deliver the harvested tuber in the factory. As the factory owners considerably reduce the price of the tubers arbitrarily, the harvesting has to be done at the wims of the factory owners and transportation has to be arranged without much delay. The scheme proposes to develop suitable process for the utilisation of the dried tapioca chips for the manufacture of sago. This will also help in the continuous supply of cassava tubers throughout the year and the factories can be run beyond the seasons.

13. Development of Tamarind tree, Paiyur.

The pod yield of tamarind ranges from 50 to 300 kg per tree and pulp yield from 1 to 30 kilo gram per tree offering a wide scope for selection of desirable types. The timber is another economic commodity when mature trees are felled. In the drylands in Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Coimbatore districts tamarind trees have been planted with types traditionally known for their drought tolerance. Improvement of tamarind trees would generate additional income and employment from drylands.

14. Exploitation of hybrid vigour and Development of superior hybrids in redgram, Coimbatore.

Although the commercial exploitation of hybrid vigour in cross pollinated crops like maize, cumbu and sorghum has been more successful, in crops like redgram it is yet to be realised in commercial way. However, the recent development of genetic male sterile lines like MS 4A, MS 3A, QLS 10 offer scope for commercial exploitation of heterosis in this crop too. In general, the yield level of redgram is very low, when compared to the other grain crops. Hence, exploitation of heterosis and production of superior hybrid will increase the pulse production.

15. Biological control of soil bore plant pathogens, Coimbatore.

Effective control of Soil-borne pathogens, like *Macrobhominia* is very important in view of their long dormancy and wide range of host crops. Since chemical control will be expensive especially for rainfed crops suitable biological methods to control the pathogens have to be evolved on a priority basis.

16. Research on utilisation of sugar factory and tannery effluents for crop production, Vellore.

Tanneries constitute a very important industry in Tamil Nadu. Most of the tanneries are located in North Arcot, Madurai, Salem and Chingleput districts. In North Arcot district, the tanneries are centred around Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Valathur, Vellore, Visharam, Pathuthakku, Arcot, Ranipet, Timiri, Walajah, etc., While the contribution of the tannery industry for the economic development of the district is substantial, the industry has also been responsible for creating certain adverse effects on the productivity of the land. Further, pollution due to indiscriminate letting out the tannery effluents to streams and rivers and consequent deleterious effects on soils, waters and crops have been reported from several places.

In the Agricultural lands where tannery effluent seep through or used for irrigation, the lands become steadily infertile due to accumulation of sodium chloride as a result of which sodium clay is formed. Thus, alkalinity develops in soils resulting in undesirable physical and chemical properties which affect plant growth. Presence of toxic salts of arsenic and chromium adversely affect plant growth. The present investigation is formulated mainly to prevent the spread of soil alkalinity by tannery effluent as the problem assumes greater significance in recent years owing to the increase in the number of tannery industries and the land being adversely affected by the letting out of the tannery effluents.

In Tamil Nadu more than 20 sugar factories are functioning both in co-operative and private sector. These factories crush several lakhs of tonnes of sugarcane every season. The number of factories are also to be increased during seventh plan period. Molasses, an important by product from these sugar factories are used as raw material for the distillation of alcohol in distilleries. These effluents from these factories are causing pollution to the environment and affect soil-plant-human and cattle health in several ways. Formulation of methods for the treatment of sugar factory and tannery effluents will go a long way in the abatement of environmental pollution caused by the effluents and their utilisation for crop production.

17. Studies on the role of VA-mycorrhizal fungi in the establishment and P nutrition of agricultural and plantation crops, Coimbatore.

Inoculation with selected VA-mycorrhizal fungi (in soils with low fertility status) on crops that have coarse root system and a high demand for phosphate might result in enhanced crop yield. Mycorrhizal fungi might be useful in helping the plant to meet the phosphorus requirement particularly from nutrient-stressed marginal lands to moderately fertile arable soils. Increased vigour of plant inoculated with mycorrhizal fungi resulting in better establishment and survival in the nursery of plantation crops. The leguminous/cereal crop might get benefitted with dual symbiosis viz., association of nitrogen fixing organisms like Rhizobium, etc., and VA mycorrhizae for maximum growth and yield. While Rhizobium or Azospirillum or Azotobacter could fix atmospheric nitrogen, the VA-mycorrhizal fungi might mobilize the 'p' from the soil. More efficient use of applied, cheaper source of fertilizer, especially rock phosphate and sub-optimal levels of superphosphate might be achieved due to Mycorrhizal inoculation.

18. Centres for watershed development in Dharmapuri and Pudukkottai districts.

Management of water resources on a watershed basis offers many advantages. Augmentation of water resources can be effectively done in a mini water shed through suitable soil and moisture conservation techniques. Based on the climatic and soil condition of the watershed as a whole cultural techniques for the most efficient and economic use of stored water in the mini watershed can be evolved through this study. Project will serve as a demonstration unit and results can be transferred to similar watersheds.

19. Creation of new department of Environmental sciences, Coimbatore.

In developed countries environmental awareness among the public started a long time ago. With the progress of industrialisation and resulting rapid urbanization, peoples attention has turned towards problems of air, water and ocean pollution, urban congestion, etc. Real and potential environmental quality problems have accompanied the changes in agricultural productivity. The variability of waste discharges complicate the assessment of environmental impact of agricultural production. Potential environmental quality problems are on the increase due to agriculture, agro-based industries and other activities

D-7469
21-4-98

Therefore it is essential that more scientific informations have to be obtained for development and preservation of environment. To pursue research in this direction and to train scientific personnel to handle environmental education at different levels of curricula it is proposed to create a separate department of Environmental sciences in the University at the main campus.

20. Impact of Development Programmes on rural economy, Programmewise approach covering Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore.

Several programmes have been launched in Tamil Nadu for the development of Agriculture and allied activities and rural economy. The programmes will be evaluated for their tangible and intangible benefits to the rural sector.

21. Studies on the decline in the yield of grapes, banana, tomato and brinjal due to nematodes and fungus complex, Periakulam.

The role and the extent of association of plant parasitic nematodes and fungus complex with various horticultural crops will be known. The present investigation will provide the breeder with sources of resistance in citrus to *Tylenchulus Semipetrans* in banana to *Meloidagyne* spp. and in potato to *Globodera* Spp. for utilisation in crop improvement programme. Nematode resistant cultivars if any found in these crops will be directly utilized under crop rotation scheme to bring down the nematode population. The study will be able to suggest economic methods of nematode control in the horticultural crops for adoption by farmers.

22. Research on afforestation of saline soil in Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli.

About 4 lakh hectares of land along the East Coast have salinity problem. Despite reclamation efforts, large areas still remain unused. Planting saline tolerant or resistant species of trees would ameliorate the soil besides yielding biomass.

23. Improvement of nutritive value of foods utilising specific microbial strains in traditional fermented foods, Madurai.

From time immemorial fermented foods have formed part of the human diet. Not only these improve the taste of our foods, but also increase the digestability and nutritive value with special reference to vitamins and amino acids. Foods like iddli, dosai, dahi, butter milk, bread etc., are very popular and traditionally consumed fermented foods. These foods are a result of the activities of several micro organisms which bring about the desirable quality attributes. It has been well recognised that there are specific strains of bacterial and yeast flora which abundantly increase nutritive value of food. The scheme proposes to identify, isolate and utilise cultures of such strains in the production of these traditional dishes. There will be no additional cost for such preparation or increased technical know how at the housewives level, at the same time resulting in improved nutritive value.

24. Setting up a Remote Sensing User Cell at Coimbatore.

Preparation of land use maps through remote sensing technique will enable the scientists to work out a suitable land use pattern for each region. Long term soil and land management can be suggested in dryland tracts of southern districts. Suitable conservation measures can be advocated for restoration of ecological balance in Western Ghats. Delineation of the problem soils and waste lands will enable to utilise this type of lands for agriculture or forestry or fuel wood purposes.

As experimental operational projects, Crop production forecasting, monitoring of pest and disease attack in paddy growing areas of Periyar—Vaigai project, Cauvery-Mettur project and Lower Bhavani project can be done effectively. Delineation of areas having good quality ground water is possible in coastal and alluvial soil tracts.

Crop stress detection and crop yield modelling could be taken for important crops of the state. The crops may include paddy, groundnut, maize, sugarcane, etc. The results will help to monitor the crop growth for better yields.

25. Strengthening the Department of Seed Technology into Seed Science and Technology Division, Coimbatore.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is one of the foremost institutions to establish a full-fledged Seed Technology Department to impart education both at undergraduate and post-graduate level. Since 1973, the Department of Seed Technology is offering M.Sc., (Agriculture) programme in Seed Technology. So far, 64 students have attained M.Sc., (Agriculture) qualification. From 1978 onwards, Doctoral programme is also being run and four candidates have gained doctoral qualifications. The University has implemented research programmes and taken steps to carry out breeder seed increase at Coimbatore, Madurai, Bhavanisagar, Aduthurai, Periyakulam and Palur. The results of research so far carried out in these places have clearly indicated the immense need for intensifying research on various agricultural, horticultural and sylvicultural crops so that, the University will be in a position to provide all the information necessary for the person engaged in seed industry. This would obviously mean, identification of field oriented research problems in seeds of all cultivated crops including sylvicultural species recommended under Social forestry for growing in farms and finding solution for them. To hasten up the process of generating research based information for dissemination to those concerned with the production and use of high quality seed establishing an institute of seed science and technology, for a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach by all disciplines of seed technology is the utmost necessity. For achieving objectives of imparting education and training in various aspects of seed technology namely production, processing and storage, testing and quality control, marketing and physiology, the present department has to be strengthened by creating separate divisions.

To hasten up the process of identification of fundamental and field oriented research problems and implementing them on priority basis for finding immediate solution to them, a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach by all the divisions of the proposed Seed Science and Technology Centre is a necessity. New divisions of seed production, seed processing and storage, seed physiology, a seed testing and quality control will be created in the existing Seed Technology Department at Coimbatore.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES.

Grants to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for implementing new schemes in Veterinary Education and Research.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	25.46
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	25.46
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	21.00

The provision is towards the grants to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for implementing new schemes under Veterinary Education and Research. An amount of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88 to implement the following new schemes during the year 1987-88.

1. Investigation of infertility in breeding bulls, Madras. (Rupees 5.80 lakhs).

By regular examination of young bulls before puberty it will be possible to find out ways and means to achieve early maturity in breeding bulls. It will also help in culling genetically defective bull calves. Examination of young male calves for genetic disorder can help in culling of genetically defective males. Andrological problems prevalent in Tamil Nadu can be surveyed and suitable remedial or preventive measures can be taken up in time. Investigation in freezing of semen will have practical use for better long term invitro preservation of semen.

2. Central Tissue Culture Laboratory for production and maintenance of cell and organ culture, Madras. (Rupees 1.94 lakhs).

Establishment of Central cell culture laboratory would be a pace setter for the putative bio-technology specialities as many of the techniques used in biotechnology has cell culture as their base. Diagnosis of diseases would become easier with readily available cell culture system. The pace of vaccine research could be augmented with the availability of cell culture as frequent passage and adaptation of viruses could become a reality.

3. Establishment of a quality control laboratory for meat and meat product, Madras (Rupees 2.91 lakhs).

Nearly 50 tonnes of meat and meat products are produced for consumption in the City of Madras and its vicinity per day and cases of substitution of undesired meat for quality meat are being brought up for investigation. A system which takes care of identifying species meat and delineating wholesome from unwholesome meat has become a practical urgent necessity. The export of meat and meat products which showed signs of a spurt in growth, suddenly stagnated for want of proper testing and certifying facility.

Several establishments such as bacon factories and corned beef plants have started producing bulk quantities of canned produce and the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India have expressed their desire to have a proper laboratory to handle the inspection of canned produce in accordance with the Meat Food Control Order, 1973.

The recent spurt in export of valuable fresh meat and slaughterhouse by-products such as gall-stones, fats, blood in different forms and casings could not be sustained for want of proper test and quality control facilities. The above establishments, Government agencies and Public will be given the benefit of the services of the laboratory through the implementation of this scheme.

4. Oncogenesis and Etio-Pathology of Sinus Tumour in Bovines, Madras. (Rupees 2.66 lakhs).

Etiopathology of sinus tumour and the early diagnosis of the cancer condition would help the farmer to segregate and condemn the animals early in life thus preventing the heavy loss incurred by feeding them unnecessarily. Further the spread of the disease eradication methods could be evolved if the etiology of the disease is established.

Exfoliative cytological technique like Acridine orange staining papanicolaous staining and Fluorescent antibody tests have been standardised and employed favourably to diagnose early cases of sinus tumour (Annual report of JCAR Scheme on Neoplasms of Upper Respiratory Tract in Bovines 1981). These diagnostic tests will be employed to pick out early cases of sinus tumours in apparently healthy herds of livestock farms.

Such animals will be subjected to a detailed clinical study of the progress of the diseases by estimation of haematological changes of Isoenzyme (LDH) levels. Use of ultrasonic waves in the diagnosis and progress of lesions in the

sinus cavities would be attempted in these animals. Biopsy or fresh autopsy samples of sinus tumour tissues would be subjected to ultrastructural studies under electron microscopy. Histochemical and cytological studies would be performed on them. Cell culture of tumour tissue using Co2 incubation would be undertaken with a view to detect the presence of oncogenic (C & B) particles under electron Microscope.

5. **Maladies and Remedies in Milk production in milk shed and Non-Milk shed areas of Tamil Nadu, Madras. (Rupees 2.43 lakhs).**

Sizeable adjustments have occurred in dairying in Tamil Nadu over the last several years. Milk production per farm and cows per farm have increased. Many of the new technologies result in larger units requiring less labour per unit of output. There have been changes in price levels for milk. Further changes in the economic environment in which dairy farms operate are to be expected. Research is needed to provide an economic evaluation of expected and potential adjustments to the changes in the economic environment. Large number of dairy units in the State represent a substantial private investment in this industry. Its health and viability are of economic and social importance to the entire state.

6. **Investigation of the prevalence and epizootiology of helminthic diseases affecting livestock, Madras. (Rupees 1.55 lakhs).**

Diseases caused by helminth parasites are of chronic and insidious nature, resulting in the loss of milk, meat and egg yields and also death in acute conditions. Hence continuous research on important helminth diseases like Amphistomiasis, schistosomiasis, Cestodiasis and gastrointestinal nematodiasis is necessary. The scheme envisages the studies on various methods of control of helminthic infections of livestock and measures of control to be adopted under different agroclimatic conditions.

7. **Non-Surgical embryo transfer in Bovines Madras (Rupees 3.71 lakhs).**

Genetically superior females can be utilised to produce increased number of off-springs per year. Economically poor producing cows can be profitably utilised as brooder cows. By using semen from genetically superior male in breeding genetically superior female it will be possible to produce off-spring with greater genetic potential of desirable economic traits. By in-vitro preservation of embryos the E.T. work can be extended to organised farms as well as field conditions.

FISHERIES.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University to establishment of Fishing Technology.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	35.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	35.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	35.00

The provision is towards Assistance to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University to establish Institute of Fishing Technology. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate for 1987-88 which includes an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the following new schemes to be implemented during the year 1987-88 :

1. Fish seed production through induced breeding, Ambasamudram, Aduthurai, Bhavanisagar and Pondicherry. (Rupees 2.15 lakhs).

Nowadays, availability of sufficient number of quality seeds of Indian and Chinese carps for culture practices is a problem owing to lack of co-ordination in the seasons of fish spawning and culture practices. Hence, production of quality fish seeds through hypophysation technique is inevitable. The Scheme when implemented for a long term would not only meet the demand of fish seeds but would also be a lucrative venture

2. Development of improved techniques for preservation and packing of commercially important fishes, Tuticorin. (Rupees 0.70 lakhs).

Application of improved technology on preservation and storage of fish and containerisation would help to develop an economic method of transportation and distribution of fresh fish and frozen in good condition both inland region of the country and also to foreign.

3. Acquacultural Development in Tamil Nadu Tuticorin (Rupees 0.35 lakhs).

The participants of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDA) of the State will form the Universe for the study. Ten per cent of the fish farmers served by all the Fish Farmers Development Agencies of the state will be selected at random for the study. The number of respondents from each Fish Farmers Development Agencies will be proportionate to the total number of fish farmers served by the Fish Farmers Development Agencies. Thus, probability proportional sampling technique will be followed to select respondents for the study. Data on costs and returns and on adoption, productivity and constraints will be collected from the selected respondents by survey method involving the use of pre-tested questionnaire. Information on marketing channels, price spread, and marketing efficiency will be collected from a sample of market intermediaries. Secondary sources of information will be consulted to study resource potential, present level of resource use etc. The study will help evolve strategies for the development of aquaculture in Tamil Nadu from the point of view of its employment and income potential.

4. Poultry-cum-Fish culture, Tuticorin. (Rupees 0.80 lakhs).

Integrated farming system like poultry-cum-Fish culture is comparatively less expensive and more conveniently taken up by farmers who are actively engaged in agriculture even at small scale level. The advantage of this system is the utilisation of nitrogenous rich poultry droppings as feed and fertilizer for fishes. Integrated farming will increase the supply of dietary animal protein which would help to alleviate widespread protein-energy malnutrition.

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

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	0.43
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	0.45
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	0.45

The objectives of the scheme are—

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

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

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

An amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh is provided as Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88 for the above scheme.

3. LAND REFORMS.

Development and Cultivation of surplus Lands and implementation of Land Ceiling.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	10.00	} State's share
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	10.00

The revised pattern of assistance under Central Sector Scheme to the assignees of surplus lands under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (FCL) Act 1961 is being implemented from the year 1980-81 onwards. As per the revised pattern of assistance, the entire assistance given by the Government is treated as grant. A sum of Rs. 2,500 per hectare is being given as grant to the allottees of surplus lands for Development and Cultivation of the surplus lands.

The assignees are mostly landless, poor agriculture labourers, the majority belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the assignees who have got assignment of surplus lands after 1st January 1975 are eligible for assistance provided the assistance availed by them under other schemes like SFDA, MFDA, CADP, etc., and the assistance now given under Central Sector Scheme should not exceed Rs. 2,500 per hectare. The expenditure on account of this scheme is being shared equally between the State and Central Governments.

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs allotted for this scheme during the year 1985-86 has been spent without any shortfall and the number of beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 is as furnished below :—

	<i>Number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Scheduled Castes	763
Scheduled Tribes	6
Others	857

Total	1,626

Area benefitted in 1985-86 (in acres)	3,077

During the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate and the entire amount will be utilised before 31st March 1987. The State share for the Budget year is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs (State's share).

4. MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

I. STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation for Construction of Additional Godowns—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	40.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	30.00

Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation was set up in the year 1957 and started its activities during 1958. It is running Warehouses in the state for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements and other notified commodities. One of the objects of establishing the State Warehousing Corporation is to acquire and build godowns and Warehouses at various places within the state to create additional storage capacity to cater the needs of the agriculturists, farmers, Co-operative Societies, Public Sector Undertakings of State and Central Government and other institutions for depositing their produce. To meet out the expenditure on construction of godowns, Government of Tamil Nadu and Central Warehousing Corporation are contributing towards share capital of Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation every year. Upto the year 1985-86 both the shareholders contributed a sum of Rs. 541 lakhs towards the share capital contribution and the entire money was utilised for construction of godowns to create additional storage capacity in Tamil Nadu.

During the Sixth Plan period, the target of 1.22 lakhs MTs. was fixed for Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation to create additional storage capacity at various places in Tamil Nadu. Against this target during the Sixth plan period, additional storage capacity for 1.75 lakhs M.T. was created. During the Seventh plan period, it was proposed to create 2.00 lakhs M.Ts. of additional storage capacity in all districts of Tamil Nadu for which a sum of Rs. 12.86 crores would be required. This amount will be met as shown below :

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

Taking into consideration the increased need for storage capacity resulting in the steep rise in the production of various commodities, it is proposed by the Government of Tamil Nadu to contribute towards the share capital of the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation for a sum of Rs. 1.50 crores for entire period of Seventh plan at the rate of Rs. 30 lakhs for each year.

Accordingly a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was received as under :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
1985-86	..	..	..	20.00
1986-87	..	..	..	40.00

A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is now made for the Revised Estimate for 1986-87, and a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

II. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL.

DEPARTMENT OF SEED CERTIFICATION.

1. Seed Certification Programme.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.95
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	11.83
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	10.55

The Department of Seed Certification started functioning from 24th October 1979. All efforts have been taken since then to improve the quality and quantity of its statutory work. The Department of Seed Certification registers the area of seed production of notified varieties offered for certification and render all technical assistance to the producers and seed growers by taking up periodical inspections of the crops compulsorily according to the programme of inspection chalked out under the Seed Act, 1966. The seeds produced are subjected to test in the State Seed Testing Laboratories to ensure the minimum standard prescribed by the Seed Act. If the seeds sent to Seed Testing Laboratories pass all the seed standards they are then allowed for tagging and certified. All the stages of crop growth and other operations like harvest, processing and tagging are scrupulously supervised by the seed certification staff. As the response from the seed growers and producers is encouraging during the past years and as the Tamil Nadu certified seeds have gained a reputation in other states there is every likelihood of further increase in the volume of Seed Certification Work.

The target and the anticipated achievement for the year 1986-87 and the target for the year 1987-88 are as follows :—

REGISTRATION OF AREA FOR CERTIFICATION (HECTARES).

Serial number and crop.	1986-87.		1987-88. target.
	Target.	Anticipated achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Paddy	10,000	10,000	11,600
2 Variety Millets	1,200	1,200	850
3 Hybrid Millets	800	800	3,600
4 Variety Cotton	4,000	4,000	2,500
5 Hybrid Cotton	500	500	376
6 Pulses	4,800	4,800	4,400
7 Oilseeds	1,000	1,000	750
8 Vegetables	500	500	524
9 Others (Jute)	95	95	..
Total	22,895	22,895	24,600

An amount of Rs. 10.55 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for carrying out the Seed Certification Programme.

2. Construction of Office buildings for the Department of Seed Certification.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	8.00

The Department of Seed Certification was formed in the year 1979. The following offices of the Department are functioning at Coimbatore :—

- (1) Directorate of Seed Certification ;
- (2) Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Seed Certification);
- (3) Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Seed Certification);
- (4) Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Seed Inspection).

All the above officers are accommodated in rental buildings which are most unsuitable to accommodate the staff of the above offices. No alternative buildings which are suitable for these offices could be secured.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for constructing the Office buildings under this scheme.

3. Staff for Glass House.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.80

In Seed Certification Process field inspection have to be carried out and morphological characters of all notified varieties have to be studied in detail. In addition to that key characters and distinct points exhibited in Foundation-I Generations have to be analysed in disputed seeds. Seed samples have to be received promptly and sowings have to be made technically under proper conditions. A study of characters of growing plant will be made at every phase of plant growth. The results of the observation made have to be analysed, tabulated and communicated to the concerned persons. For carrying out all these works a sum of Rs. 0.80 lakh is provided under the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for this scheme.

4. Construction of new buildings for Seed Testing Laboratory at Madurai.—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	8.00

There are three notified Seed Testing Laboratories under the Department of Seed Certification functioning at Coimbatore, Madurai and Kudumianmalai. The laboratories at Coimbatore and Kudumianmalai are located in Government buildings. The laboratory at Madurai is accommodated in a private rented building. The facilities for taking up of tests as per the International Seeds Standards are inadequate in the present buildings. Therefore an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for construction of buildings for the Seed Testing Laboratory at Madurai, in the one acre land allotted by the Collector of Madurai at Vellacheri Village.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Establishment of Fertiliser Control laboratory.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.60
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.55
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	4.53

There are about 15,000 numbers of fertilizer sales points in the State. The existing six fertilizer control laboratories functioning at Kancheepuram, Madurai, Coimbatore, Paramakudi, Kovilpatti and Trichy are capable of analysing 10,600 samples per annum. The Budget Estimate of Rs. 4.53 lakhs provided for 1987-88 under this scheme is ment to meet out the cost of chemicals and working expenses of the above laboratories.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING.

Scheme for the construction of Rural godowns for warehousing of agricultural produce (Centrally-sponsored shared schemes)—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	15.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	15.00

} State's
} Share.

The objective of the above scheme is to provide scientific storage facilities within easy reach of the farmers in rural areas along with facilities for providing advances on the pledge of their produce to avoid distress sale. The expenditure under this centrally sponsored scheme is met by the Centre and State on 50 : 50 basis. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88 for this scheme as States' share.

5. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME.

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

It is being implemented in 7 blocks in Ramanathapuram District, 6 blocks in Pudukkottai District, 5 blocks in Kamarajar District, 12 blocks in Dharmapuri District, 4 blocks in Pudukkottai District and 9 blocks in Tirunelveli District.

The Outlay approved for Drought Prone Areas Programme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, is Rs. 1,275.00 lakhs. According to the pattern of assistance, the allocation is to be shared by the Government of India and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis. A provision of Rs. 322.50 lakhs is retained for the Revised estimates 1986-87, and a similar amount is proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1987-88.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

For command area development programmes, a sum of Rs. 395.65 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1987-88. The important programmes are given below :—

(i) Cauvery Command is one of the age old system of irrigation. The water use efficiency is low. While the lands in the head reaches get more water than needed, the lands in the tail end area suffer for want of water. Both the situations lead to lesser yields. Also field to field system of irrigation is practised. Execution of On Farm Development Works helps to resolve these problems. The On Farm Development Works consist of—

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

These works enable the farmers to utilise the available water optimally and thus increase the water use efficiency. A sum of Rs. 161.30 lakhs is proposed as the State's Share for this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) The Command Area Development Programme in Lower Bhavani Command is under implementation since 1982-83. Under this programme, on Farm Development Works are executed. A sum of Rs. 66.25 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 as the State's Share.

(iii) For the on farm development works in the Prambikulam-Aliyar Project Command a sum of Rs. 122.00 lakhs has been proposed as the State's Share.

(iv) For the on-farm development works in Sathanur Command, a sum of Rs. 38.45 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(v) Warabandhi is a turn system of irrigation. This ensures equitable distribution of available water per unit area among the beneficiaries. Irrigation schedules are prepared and the water requirement for irrigation per field is determined. The farmer is intimated well in advance of the issue of water to his field. The system

of rotational irrigation is being introduced in Cauvery, Periyar, Vaigai and Lower Bhavani Commands. A provision of Rs. 5.65 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for this programme.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

Integrated Rural Development Programme has its main focus in raising all the identified families above the poverty line. For the year 1986-87 the target of old beneficiaries is 1,41,030 and the new beneficiaries is 80,000. It is expected to provide an average subsidy of not less than Rs. 1,000 per old beneficiary and not less than Rs. 2,000 per new beneficiary. Government of India release their share to the District Rural Development Agencies directly and Tamil Nadu Government release their matching share. Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate have been provided for the due 50 per cent share only.

10 per cent of the total allocation is utilised for infrastructure and another 10 per cent for administrative cost. The balance provision is utilised for sanctioning subsidy to the identified families under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture Sectors. TRYSEM training also is given to 35 trainees per block, totally 13,230.

Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 have been provided as per the present total allocation made by Government of India and if the Government of India provide additional allocation the State Share also will vary.

MASSIVE PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The Massive Programme of assistance to the Small and Marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84. Assistance is provided for improving minor irrigation facilities by sinking irrigation wells or repairing the existing wells or installation of pumpsets. Assistance is also given for land development and for the planting of fuel, fodder and fruit bearing trees. The small and marginal farmers are also supplied mini-kits of seeds and fertilisers. The criteria adopted for assistance under the Integrated Rural Development Programme are followed under this programme. The Minor Irrigation and Land Development Programmes are implemented by Rural Development Department through the District Rural Development Agencies (D. R. D. As.). The other components of the scheme i.e., free distribution of fertilizers, seeds and plantation of fuel and fruit trees are implemented by the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Horticulture and the Director of Oil Seeds.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to implement the schemes involving all the departments concerned, with a provision of Rs. 650.50 lakhs. The expenditure under this scheme is shared equally between the State and Centre. The States share alone is shown under this item in respect of the schemes dealt with by the Rural Development Department.

6. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION.

SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEMES.

I. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Execution of Soil Conservation Schemes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	457.18
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	457.18
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	510.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following measures are contemplated to be adopted in each watershed according to the specific local needs :—

(A) Protective measures—

- (a) Contour bunding and appurtenant works in plains.
- (b) Gully Control measures.
- (c) Construction of diversion drains.
- (d) Training of streams and gullies.
- (e) Bench Terracing.
- (f) Contour Stonewall, etc.

(B) Productive measures—

- (a) Tractor ploughing.
- (b) Silt application.
- (c) Land Levelling and pipe laying.
- (d) Construction of farm ponds.
- (e) Water management works.

(C) Community works—

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

The work schedule in the year is as follows :—

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

Financial implication.—

The average size of the watershed is taken as 400 ha. each, and the expenditure on works is restricted every year to about Rs. 1.50 lakhs to Rs. 2.0 lakhs and the area is covered in a phased manner due to paucity of funds. The cost is met initially from the Government and recovered later after a moratorium of two years from the beneficiaries. Community oriented schemes, like percolation ponds, etc., are granted 100 per cent subsidy and treated free of cost. The other works are allowed a subsidy of 25 per cent, after adding 25 per cent of the cost of works as "overhead charges". The subsidy for Hill areas is 40 per cent. The recoveries are made in ten equal instalments, along with interest, starting from the 3rd year onwards. The interests vary from year to year as indicated by the Government and the recoveries are made under the Revenue Recovery Act by the Revenue Department.

Wind Erosion Control Scheme.

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

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

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

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

Year.	<i>Soil Conservation in hills and plains including wind erosion and wind control (in hectares).</i>			
(1)				(2)
1980-81 (Achievement)	43,311
1981-82 (Achievement)	44,170
1982-83 (Achievement)	48,849
1983-84 (Achievement)	52,720
1984-85 (Achievement)	60,506
1985-86 (Achievement)	67,870
1986-87 (Anticipated)	52,100
1987-88 (Programme)	52,100

An outlay of Rs. 510.00 lakhs has been proposed as Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88 for implementing the works under Execution of Soil Conservation scheme.

Ravine Reclamation Scheme

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	17.45
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	20.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	20.00

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

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

The following is the achievement :—

	<i>Area covered in hectares.</i>			
1980-81 (Achievement)	1,269
1981-82 (Achievement)	1,147
1982-83 (Achievement)	1,043
1983-84 (Achievement)	1,115
1984-85 (Achievement)	1,105
1985-86 (Achievement)	1,070
1986-87 (Anticipated)	1,000
1987-88 (programme)	1,000

The Budget Estimate proposed for the year 1987-88 for the above scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

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

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	138.91
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	132.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	145.53

A number of multi-purpose hydro-electric projects to harness water resources and power have been executed in this State right from the First Five-Year Plan. Subsequently it has been observed that the functioning of these high cost projects are threatened and their expected life reduced due to silting up of the reservoirs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Programme and Achievement—

	<i>Area covered in Hectares.</i>
1980-81 (Achievement)	834
1981-82 (Achievement)	1,352
1982-83 (Achievement)	1,352
1983-84 (Achievement)	2,075
1984-85 (Achievement)	3,117
1985-86 (Achievement)	3,295
1986-87 (Anticipated)	3,370
1987-88 (Programme)	3,500

An amount of Rs. 145.53 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 for this Centrally Sponsored scheme.

Soil and water conservation—physical achievements.

(Area in ha.)

Serial number and name of the scheme.	(Agricultural Engineering Department)						Total up to the end of Seventh plan period.	First year 1985-86.	Seventh plan period.	
	From inception upto the end of 1979-80.	Sixth Plan Period.							Anticipated achievement. 1986-87.	Target for 1987-88.
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Soil Conservation in Hills and plains	7,31,610	40,580	41,276	46,165	50,150	58,303	9,68,084	65,746	50,000	50,000
2. Wind erosion control in Bodi and Tiruchendur	30,353	2,731	2,894	2,684	2,570	2,203	43,435	2,124	2,100	2,100
3. Ravine Reclamation Scheme	1,605	1,269	1,147	1,043	1,115	1,105	7,284	1,070	1,000	1,000
4. Kundah and Lower Bhavani River Valley project	3,023	834	1,352	1,925	2,075	3,117	12,326	3,295	3,370	3,500
5. Soil Conservation in Tribal areas	902	214	39	64	138	289	1,656	380	250	300
6. Pilot project propagation of water Harvesting Technology for dry farming.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	410	410
7. Soil Conservation works under Manjalar watershed Development project.	..	..	..	..	..	241	241	662	575	575
8. S.C. Works in Vaigai Catchment under Western Ghat Development Programme.	..	..	..	546	930	726	2,202	5,018	600	600
9. S.C. Works in Amaravathi Catchment under Western Ghat Development Programme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	600
10. S.C. Works in Chittar Catchment under Western Ghat Development Programme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
11. S.C. Works in Arjuna Catchment under Western Ghat Development Programme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
12. S.C. Works in Periyar and Coimbatore Districts under Western Ghat Development Programme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	470

II. FOREST DEPARTMENT

These schemes relate to Forestry Projects for watersheds protection and afforestation in the 14 priority watersheds lying within the Reserve Forests. Intensive soil conservation in Forest has been included in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 for implementation at a total cost of Rs. 700.00 lakhs.

(1) Vaigai Soil Conservation Schemes.

				(Rupees in lakhs)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.86
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	...	..	..	15.86
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	17.45

The Scheme for Soil Conservation in the Catchment of the Vaigai Reservoir under the head of development of forests is one of the schemes included in the Seventh-Five Year Plan.

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

The total achievement during the Sixth Five-Year Plan under this scheme is Rs. 77.68 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 8073 ha.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 17.72 lakhs for raising plantations over 250 ha.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 15.86 lakhs for raising plantation over an area of 250 ha. and carrying out the soil conservation works such as Gully control works, construction of check dam, percolation ponds, etc.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 17.45 lakhs for raising plantation over 225 ha. and other soil conservation works.

(2) Mettur soil conservation scheme.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	65.66
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	65.66
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	72.23

The Scheme of soil conservation in the catchment areas of Mettur Stanley Reservoir under the head of development "Forests" is one of the schemes included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan within the overall allocation of Rs. 1528.00 lakhs proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 for watershed protection and afforestation.

The object of the scheme is to carry out Soil Conservation measures in the catchment areas of Mettur Stanley Reservoir in order to check soil erosion and to minimise soil erosion and the sedimentation in the reservoir. There are large extents of barren tracts requiring afforestation.

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 217.79 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 15,660 ha.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 65.31 lakhs for raising plantation over 2,060 ha.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the schemes at a cost of Rs. 65.66 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 1800 ha. and carrying out other soil conservation measures such as construction of check dams, percolation ponds, Gully plugging and formation of contour trenches.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 72.23 lakhs for plantations over 1,600 ha. and other works.

(3) Soil conservation in Ponnaiyar Basin.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87
Revised Estimate, 1986-87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	30.00

The object of the scheme is to afforest the degraded forest area of about 700 hectares of Ponnaiyar basin and also to carry out soil conservation measures such as construction of check dams, contour bunding, construction of percolation ponds and contour trenching to arrest the speed of the run off water and to conserve moisture and provide seepage water to the surroundings. The available degraded forest area in the Ponnaiyar basin has to be afforested within a period of 5 years. This is an important scheme suggested on the basis of the project proposal on 'Integrated Resources Survey in Ponnaiyar Basin' prepared jointly by the Public Works Department of Tamil Nadu and Indian Space Research Organisation, Government of India.

Hence an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for creation of one division in the same pattern as Salem/Dharmapuri division.

III. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Soil Survey and Testing.

Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	8.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	10.68
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.20

There are 4 soil survey wings in the State located in Coimbatore, Palayamkottai, Vellore and Thanjavur. The survey of soils is taken up to determine the important characteristics of the soil, to classify them into different groups, to correlate and predict suitability and adaptability of land for various farming practices, to assess the nutrient status, and to prepare soil maps. The funds provided are meant for meeting the staff and working expenses of these units.

Soil Testing Laboratory.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	30.84
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	48.45
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	32.96

There are 14 Soil Testing Laboratories in the State with an analysing capacity for 7.80 lakh soil samples per annum. The provision is for cost of chemicals and apparatus.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	28.14
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	34.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	33.85

There are 15 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in the State out of which 7 laboratories sanctioned under IRDP in Mellaathur, Cuddalore, Salem, Kudumiamalai, Madurai, Nagercoil and Ootacamund have been transferred to State Plan Budget. The installed capacity of these Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories is 2.70 lakh samples per annum. The provision made is towards staff, fuel charges, cost of chemical and apparatus.

Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline Lands.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	..	2.36
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.36
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.58

The objective of this scheme is to identify soils affected by salinity and alkalinity and to reclaim them. The gypsum required for reclamation is supplied at 50 per cent subsidy. Only one unit is functioning under this scheme in Kancheepuram. The provision is towards staff, cost of gypsum, etc.

Preparation of Bacterial Culture Packets.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	--	6.09
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	18.48

The objective of this scheme is to produce bacterial fertilizers like rhizobium, azotobacter and azospirillum for seed treatment of pulses, paddy, millets and cotton. There are 2 units functioning in the State at Cuddalore and Ramanathapuram with an installed capacity of 10.5 lakh packets per annum. The provision is for staff and working expenses.

Central Control Laboratory.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	--	7.61
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	..	6.97
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	9.20

The Quality Control Cell is functioning at Trichy to supervise and guide the functioning of 14 Soil Testing Laboratories, 15 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories, 9 Pesticide Testing Laboratory and 6 Fertilizer Testing Laboratories. This laboratory will analyse check samples drawn from these laboratories so as to corroborate their results furnished to the farmers and to ensure the correctness of the procedures adopted. The funds provided are for staff and working expenses of this cell.

Reclamation of Salted Soils

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	--	5.00

The aim of this scheme is to reclaim salt affected soils and to make them available for cultivation. Under this scheme during 1986-87, it has been proposed to reclaim 5,500 hectares. The chemicals required for reclamation are supplied at 50 per cent cost. The reclaimed area will also serve as a demonstration farm for neighbouring farmers to adopt. The provision is towards cost of chemicals and subsidy.

7. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

INTRODUCTION.

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

LIVESTOCK ECONOMY.

Livestock economy is a soil-building economy. Mixed farming has been recognised by all good agriculturists as the safest way to preserve soil structure and soil fertility. Soil fertility is the foundation of healthy plants, healthy animals and ultimately healthy human beings. Farmers maintain a variety of livestock and poultry for bullock power and livestock products such as milk, meat eggs, wool, hides, skins and manure. As such, livestock plays an important role in sustaining and supplementing the farmers' economy. The contribution from livestock production is more or less directly proportional to input. Animal Husbandry is labour intensive and hence built in potential, for absorbing rural under employment and un-employment.

The ultimate aim of the Animal Husbandry department is to improve the economic condition of the farmers by increasing the production from livestock and poultry through an all round improvement of livestock and poultry.

This all round improvement in livestock and poultry is brought about by training farmers and making them available trained technical manpower, providing Animal health cover (both preventive and curative) to all the livestock and poultry improvement in genetic make-up of the local cattle and buffaloes, poultry, sheep and goat and pigs; improvement in feed and fodder resources and encouraging the farmers for rearing and better type of management of productive livestock and poultry. Farmers are also motivated and educated by organising cattle shows and rallies and arranging farmers' training programme.

POPULATION.

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

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

There are at present two departments and three corporations operating in the field of Animal Husbandry and milk production. These are the department of Animal Husbandry, the Department of Dairy development and TCMPF Limited, Poultry development and Meat Corporation. All these had their genesis in a common parent department, viz., the Animal Husbandry Department.

ACTIVITIES.

The department of Animal Husbandry is actively engaged in various activities, which aim at improving the livestock and increasing their production in the State. The main emphasis is on increase in production of milk, meat, eggs, etc., by providing preventive and curative health cover to existing livestock, improvement in their genetic make-up by providing breeding facilities and educating their livestock owners improper management and feeding practices.

POLICY.

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

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

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

With these objectives in view, the activities under the Animal Husbandry sector could be classified in the following major groups.

- (i) Direction and Administration.
- (ii) Veterinary Education and Training.
- (iii) Veterinary Services and Animal Health.
- (iv) Cattle Development.
- (v) Poultry development.
- (vi) Sheep and Wool development.
- (vii) Piggery development.
- (viii) Fodder and Feed development and
- (ix) Investigation and Statistics.

PROGRAMMES FOR 1987-88.

With rapid increase in population, urbanisation, industrialisation, and per capita income, the demand for livestock products has been increasing day by day. The grip which the livestock holds over the present day economy and socio-economic order, need hardly any stress. Under the present day package of scientific practices and Veterinary health cover, this enterprise of animal keeping has transformed itself into a systematic industry. Today it is a commercial viable agro-based industry promising regular dividends to the individual breeder and multi-benefits to the society at a large. Therefore to raise the standard of living of our people, to meet their nutritional needs, and to fulfil the aforesaid objectives, this department has proposed to take up the following schemes during the year 1987-88.

- (1) Extension of Frozen semen technique in 125 centres.
- (2) Establishment of Anaerobic vaccine division at Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.
- (3) Strengthening of freeze drying section at I.V.P.M., Ranipet.
- (4) Strengthening of Poultry vaccine section at I.V.P.M., Ranipet.
- (5) Training of personnel in Frozen semen technique.
- (6) Establishment of one Regional Medical depot at Madurai.
- (7) Establishment of one Intensive Cattle Development Project at Periyar District.
- (8) Establishment of 500 demonstration plots.
- (9) Distribution of 50 chaff cutters.
- (10) Fodder inter-cultivation in coconut plantation in 250 hectares.
- (11) Distribution of fodder slips, seeds and seedlings.
- (12) Establishment of 2000 backyard poultry units.

(13) Distribution of 2000 spring chicken units.

(14) Strengthening of administration in 10 Asst. Directors of Animal Husbandry offices by provision of additional staff.

(15) Bifurcation of Salem region.

The details of the individual scheme included in the proposals for 1987-88 are furnished below :

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The object of the programme under 'Direction and Administration' is to guide, direct, control and administrative and technical co-ordination of several programmes, which function through various activities, implemented at State, Regional and District level. The Directorate of Animal Husbandry function at State level, Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry at regional level and Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry function at taluk/division level.

For effective administrative supervision, the programmes included under this are as follows :

1. Establishment of Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Offices.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	5.45
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	6.90
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	8.73

Under this one Assistant and one Record clerk will be provided in each of the 10 offices of the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry. The recurring cost for the 30 Assistants and 30 Record clerks sanctioned earlier years of the 7th Plan will also be incurred under this head. Provision for the Revised Estimate 1986-87 is Rs. 6.90 lakhs and for 1987-88 Rs. 8.73 lakhs.

2. Establishment of Office of Joint Director of Animal Husbandry.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	8.85
Revised estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	17.02
Budget estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	20.74

The programme is to have one Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry for each revenue district. During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to bifurcate the Salem region comprising of Salem and Dharmapuri district and create one new region with headquarters at Dharmapuri. Provision for the Revised Estimates 1986-87 is Rs. 17.02 lakhs and for 1987-88 Rs. 20.74 lakhs.

The recurring cost of the newly created regions, viz., Sivaganga, Virudhunagar, Dindugal and Office of the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Paramakudi are also incurred under this Scheme

3. Strengthening of State Level Administration.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	1.01
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	1.43

The provision represents the continuance of the newly created 3 regions of Sivaganga, Virudhunagar, Dindugal, the newly created Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry office Paramakudi, the additional staff sanctioned for the 30 Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry office and the additional staff sanctioned for State level administration.

II. VETERINARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

Departmental officers are deputed for specialised training in various institutions in the country viz. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Indian Institute of Grass land and Fodder, Jansi, Indian Institute of Mass communication centre, New Delhi, Kerala Livestock Development and Milk Marketing Board Limited, Mattupatty, Natesan Co-operative Institute, Madras, etc., Central Sheep and Wool Research Centre, Avikanagar, Rajasthan and National Institute of Communicable Disease, New Delhi etc. Officers are also deputed for Post-Graduation for two years at Madras Veterinary College, Madras.

1. Frozen Semen Technique.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	1.48
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	2.29
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	3.99

Facilities are available at the District Livestock Farm, Abishegapatti, and Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai for imparting training in Frozen semen technique. It is proposed to train 100 Veterinary Asst. Surgeons and 250 Livestock Inspectors during the year 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 3.99 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88.

2. Infertility Training.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	...	...	0.03
Revised Estimate 1986-87	...	..	...	0.05
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	0.03

This programme is to train Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in infertility problems of livestock. If the problem of infertility are identified early and treated properly; loss in feeding the animals, the inter-calving period can be avoided. This can be tackled by suitably trained professional men. During this year it is proposed to give training to 100 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. The budget estimate for this programme is Rs. 0.03 lakhs as token.

3. Deputation of Offices for the Training in Co-operation.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	0.02

The Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of Animal Husbandry department are looked after by the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Assistant Surgeon working in the respective areas. To run these societies efficiently, it was considered necessary to train Animal Husbandry personnel in the principles and procedures under the Co-operative Societies Act and the rules made there under. During the year it is proposed to give training to 35 Veterinary personnel in Co-operation at the Natesan Co-operative training Institute, Madras. The Budget Estimate for this scheme is Rs. 0.02 lakhs as token.

4. Training of Veterinary Personnel in Animal Husbandry Practices.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate	1986-87	..	..	0.87
Revised Estimate	1986-87	..	..	0.88
Budget Estimate	1987-88	..	..	0.02

The Department of Animal Husbandry has undertaken various kinds of schemes for the upliftment of the rural poor, through the development of livestock, prevention of their diseases, production of more fodder. For better services to the farmers and for implementing the various developmental schemes, the Veterinary Personnel of this department need training in various subjects so as to enable them to equip themselves with latest knowledge and technique.

1. Audio visual publicity—10 persons at Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi.

2. Zoonosis—30 persons at National Institute of Communicable Disease, New Delhi.

3. Sheep Husbandry—5 persons at Central Sheep and Wool Research Station, Avika Nagar, Rajasthan.

4. Goat Husbandry—5 persons at National Institute of Goat Husbandry, Mathura.

III. VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH.

Prompt and proper diagnosis of outbreaks of diseases followed by preventive and curative measures reduced enormous loss in animals and increased their utility and production. The prime object of Veterinary Dispensaries, Hospitals, Clinician Centres, Mobile Units, Rinderpest Checkposts and Vigilance Units and District Squads is to control diseases through preventive and curative measures. The I.V.P.M., Ranipet, produces vaccines and ensures their continuous supply.

Some of the disease show symptoms while some yet unknown diseases crop up suddenly and are not diagnosed easily by the field staff. The Department has established Animal Disease Intelligence Unit at regional level.

1. Veterinary Dispensaries.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate	1986-87	..	..	45.27
Revised Estimate	1986-87	..	..	40.72
Budget Estimate	1987-88	..	..	40.29

According to the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture, it is necessary to have one Veterinary Dispensary for every 10,000 cattle unit by 1990, so that an effective health cover may be made available to sustain the improvement effected in the genetic make-up and productive capacity of the animals. The running cost of the Veterinary Dispensaries sanctioned during the year 1985-86 and the cost of medicines and materials of the 80 Veterinary Dispensaries sanctioned are shown under Plan. The Budget Estimate for this programme is Rs. 40.29 lakhs.

2. Strengthening of I.V.P.M.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate	1986-87	..	..	8.03
Revised Estimate	1986-87	..	..	9.03
Budget Estimate	1987-88	..	..	0.13

A provision of Rs. 0.13 lakhs has been provided under the Budget Estimate towards the cost of materials, machinery and equipment.

3. Veterinary Hospital.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate	1986-87	..	..	2.09
Revised Estimate	1986-87	..	..	2.01
Budget Estimate	1987-88	..	..	1.72

The object of the scheme is to upgrade the Veterinary Dispensary into Veterinary Hospital by providing facilities such as in-patient shed, staff quarters, etc. The hospitals sanctioned during the year 1985-86 (i.e.), Edamalaiyurk, Dindigul, Arithuvaramangalam are continued under Plan Budget. The Budget Estimate for this programme is Rs. 1.72 lakhs.

4. Clinician Centres.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate	1986-87	..	..	5.99
Revised Estimate	1986-87	..	..	7.29
Budget Estimate	1987-88	..	..	8.79

The main object of the scheme is to afford better breeding and veterinary facilities in Veterinary hospitals for the benefit of livestock owners and to provide modern amenities for undertaking surgical operation particularly in the field of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The Budget Estimate for this programme is Rs. 8.79 lakhs which includes the running cost of Clinician Centre, Tiruvannamalai, Gobi and Myladuthurai.

5. Animal Disease Intelligence Unit.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate	1986-87	..	..	1.47
Revised Estimate	1986-87	..	..	1.38
Budget Estimate	1987-88	..	..	1.49

Animal Disease Intelligence Units are the means to advice and assist the field veterinarians in controlling the various animal diseases. As in the case of human beings health cover arrangements are necessary for quick diagnosis, study of diseases and application of timely and latest medicines, vaccinations, etc., in the case of livestock also. The Animal Disease Intelligence Unit caters to these needs.

The Budget Estimate for this programme is Rs. 1.49 lakhs.

6. Rinderpest Squad.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	2.38
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	3.06
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	2.70

A provision of Rs. 2.80 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate. This provision represents the staff cost and maintenance charges of the units sanctioned during earlier years.

7. Medical Depots.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	1.99
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	1.14
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	3.16

Under the centralised purchase system the Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry are directly placing their indents on the approved companies. The supply is received by the headquarters Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of the Animal Husbandry division.

The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon has to distribute the medicines and equipments to all the institutions of the division. He has to make arrangements for the collection of goods, accounting for in the registers, inspection of the quality and specifications of the medicines supplied, taking them to stock and re-issuing and re-distributing the same to all the institutions in his division. The bills received are also being settled by the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry. This system is an additional burden to the existing staff. As the Centralised purchase system is the very important task of work and it is found that it is not possible to implement with the existing staff, a separate arrangement for storage and distribution of medicines and equipment is highly essential. Hence it is proposed to establish one Medical depot at Madurai during the year, 1987-88. The Budget Estimate for the scheme is Rs. 3.16 lakhs.

8. Establishment of Anaerobic Vaccine Division at I.V.P.M., Ranipet.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	9.50

The demand for blackquarter, enterotoxa vaccine, especially the latter is likely to increase further as and when the concentration of sheep increases due to the introduction of various development programmes of the Government during the Plan period. Hence there is an urgent necessity to establish a separate unit for large scale production of E.T.V. for sheep and B.Q.V. for cattle.

During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to establish the anaerobic vaccine division at I.V.P.M., Ranipet. The Budget Estimate for the scheme is Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

9. Strengthening of Freeze Drying Section at I.V.P.M.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate 1986-87
Revised Estimate 1986-87
Budget Estimate 1987-88	10.00

In the present freeze drying section, there are 5 imported Edwards model primary driers procured during 1953, 1957, 1969 and 1973 and three secondary freeze driers purchased during 1957 and 1969. The units have been working continuously during the past 30 years and on account of normal wear and tear, due to constant use, the production from these units is not sufficient to meet the demand. Further these old equipments frequently go out of order.

In order to meet the ever increasing demand for greater production of vaccine it is proposed to import one lyophilizer. The Budget Estimate for the programme for 1987-88 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

10. Scheme for strengthening of Poultry Vaccine Production Section at I.V.P.M.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate 1986-87
Revised Estimate 1986-87
Budget Estimate 1987-88	2.75

During the year 1985-86, the total production of poultry vaccine is 2.53 crore doses. It is expected the quantity required for use during the coming years will be doubled. It is anticipated that the demand of poultry vaccines will exceed 3.5 crore doses during 1986-87. To manufacture the increased doses of vaccine, the equipment, the poultry sheds to house the test birds and also the man power available at present are inadequate.

During the year 1987-88, additional equipments, sheds for housing the chicks will be provided for the increased vaccine production. The Budget Estimate for the scheme is Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

11. Foot and Mouth Control Programme.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate 1986-87	12.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	12.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	11.83

This is a project sanctioned in September 1984 for implementing the Foot and Mouth disease control project in this State by National Dairy Development Board. The provision of Rs. 11.83 lakhs represent salaries of the vaccinators re-imbursed by the N.D.D.B.

12. Mobile Veterinary Units.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	3.29
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	5.57
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	6.34

The provision of Rs. 6.34 lakhs made under the Budget Estimate 1987-88 represents the continuance charges for the Mobile Veterinary Units sanctioned under I.R.D.P.

13. Frozen Semen Facilities.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	16.47
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	20.38
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	18.90

The provision of Rs. 18.90 lakhs made under the Budget Estimate 1987-88 represent the cost of materials and supplies required for the Frozen semen centres under I.R.D.P.

IV. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT.

1. Frozen Semen Bank.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	4.50
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	5.31
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	3.98

The Frozen semen bank at Eachenkottai is set up with facility for A.I. work in 50 Sub-centres around the area. An outlay of Rs. 3.98 lakhs has been provided in the Budget 1987-88. The provision represents the continuance of the bank.

2. Intensive Cattle Development Project.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	8.70
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	24.02
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	49.95

The Intensive Cattle Development Project aims at affording scientific breeding facilities, rational management practices, etc., covering a breedable population of about 50,000 in a compact area so as to achieve increased milk production. The project aims at stepping up of milk yield in the project area by about 33 1/3 per cent within a period of 5 years. An outlay of Rs. 49.95 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for the continuance of the projects sanctioned during 1985-86 at Udumalpet and for the new project proposed during 1987-88 at Pe riyar District.

3. Key Village Blocks.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	4.34
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	5.39
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	5.39

The object of the scheme is to improve the quality of cattle and buffaloe for milk and draught purpose by cross breeding in the respective tracts. An outlay of Rs. 5.39 lakhs has been provided in the budget. This provision represents the maintenance cost of animal, vehicles, etc., for the blocks sanctioned earlier years.

4. Liquid Nitrogen Plant.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	—	6.85
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	1.38
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	—	..	1.15

One Liquid Nitrogen Plant has been established at District Livestock Farm, Abishegapatti. This is continued under the plan programme. An outlay of Rs. 1.15 lakhs has been provided in the budget to meet the running cost of plant.

5. Strengthening the District Livestock Farm.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	4.77
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	6.85
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	4.48

The main object of the scheme is to make the farm self sufficient in fodder production and augmentation of water resources. During the year, energisation of existing 9 bore-wells at the District Livestock Farm, Chettinad will be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 4.48 lakhs has been provided in the budget. The provision also includes the salary of the Deputy Directors incharge of the District Livestock Farms of Hosur, Udhagamandalam, Sheep Farm, Sathur, Chinnasalem, Livestock Farm, Chettinad, Abishegapatti, Korukkai and Pudukottai.

6. Progeny Testing Scheme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	16.80
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	23.96
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	21.43

The object of the scheme is to study the systematic production of progeny tested bulls. The progeny testing scheme for Red Sindhi breed was introduced in the District Livestock Farm, Hosur. Another scheme for murrh buffaloe has been sanctioned at Livestock Farm, Hosur and Orathanad. The Budget Estimate for this scheme is Rs. 21.43 lakhs. This provision represents the continuance charges of these two units.

7. Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachankottai.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	16.09
Revised Estimate 1986-87	—	..	..	19.89
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	22.27

With a view to produce and supply pure exotic jersey bulls for cross-breeding work, one Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm has been established at Eachankottai in Thanjavur District. The Budget Estimate for this scheme is Rs. 22.27 lakhs. This provision represents expenditure for the continuance of the farm.

8. Artificial Insemination in Animal Husbandry Sub-Centres.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	30.44
Revised Estimate 1986-87	31.33
Budget Estimate 1987-88	23.16

The Main object of the scheme is to provide Frozen semen technique in the Animal Husbandry Sub centres by replacing the liquid semen method. During the year this technique will be extended to 250 centres. An outlay of Rs. 23.16 lakhs has been provided in the budget. This provision represents for the continuance of 475 centres sanctioned during the earlier years and also for the extension of 125 centres during this year.

9. Salvage of dry Cows and Buffaloes.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	1.01
Revised Estimate 1986-87	1.58
Budget Estimate 1987-88	1.02

During the year 1985-86 one unit for salvage of dry cows and buffaloes at Government Dairy Farm, Madhavaram was established. A sum of Rs. 1.02 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1987-88 towards the running cost of this unit.

V. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

1. Spring Chicken Units

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate 1987-88	1.11

To produce more nutritious poultry meat and to train the farmers in establishment of commercial broiler units and to earn an income in the villages, it is proposed to distribute 2,000 spring chicken units in and around the 10 Poultry Extension Centres. The provision for this programme is Rs. 1.11 lakhs.

2. Backyard Poultry Units.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate 1987-88	2.61

To provide nutritious food to the people and to ensure participation of maximum number of farmers in poultry production and easy flow of eggs, it is proposed to establish 2,000 backyard poultry units in and around the Poultry Extension Centres and Veterinary Institutions throughout the State during the year. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 2.61 lakhs.

3. Feed Analytical Laboratory.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate 1986-87	1.96
Revised Estimate 1986-87	1.96
Budget Estimate 1987-88	0.42

With the object to provide facilities to the farmers for testing the quality of feed ingredients and feed so as to protect the farmers from the malpractices resorted to by private traders who sell substandard ingredients at unreasonable prices and thus exploit the innocent farmers, one feed Analytical Laboratory was established at Erode. The provision for the continuance of the scheme is Rs. 0.42 lakh.

4. Schemes by Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation.

The TAPCO has prepared the following new scheme for implementation during 1987-88 :—

1. Establishment of Mobile Poultry Health cover-cum-extension units and
2. Scheme for expansion of hatchery for Japanese quails at Madras.

The total cost required for the above two schemes are Rs. 5.50 lakhs for 1987-88.

Establishment of Mobile Poultry Health Cover-cum-Extension Units.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate 1986-87
Revised Estimate 1986-87
Budget Estimate 1987-88	4.00

The outbreak of poultry diseases in Namakkal area in Salem district in the earlier part of the last year caused death of lakhs of birds, which put the farmers to great financial losses. This would be an eye opener for evolving sound health cover programme for poultry. The outbreak of disease among poultry in this area was due to poor management of the farms and inadequate health services provided for the birds. Further the farmers did not adopt timely preventive measures such as deworming vaccination, etc., to protect the birds from diseases. Hence, it is an essential to create mobile Poultry health unit which can provide health services exclusively for poultry in the Intensive poultry pockets.

During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to create Mobile Poultry Health units at Namakkal and Tiruppur at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The Budget Estimate for the scheme is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Scheme for Expansion of Hatchery for Japanese Quails at Madras

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate 1986-87
Revised Estimate 1986-77
Budget Estimate 1987-88	1.50

The poultry population has increased so much in Tamil Nadu that it may be difficult to expand poultry further with the existing infrastructure for marketing. The position is aggravated sometimes due to inflow of meat and eggs from neighbouring States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. It is high time that the farmers are encouraged to diversify from Poultry farming activities and start rearing quails for table purposes. The programme besides providing alternative source of income to the farmers, will also provide quality meat to the public. Hence, during the year 1987-88, it is proposed to establish one quail breeding farm at Madras. The Budget Estimate for the scheme is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

VI. FODDER AND FEEDS DEVELOPMENT.

1. Fodder Slips and Seeds.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.11
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.24
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.03

With the object to increase the green fodder production and to provide nutritious fodder to animals and thereby to increase the milk production, the following programmes are proposed for implementation during 1987-88:—

- i. Demonstration plot—500.
- ii. Distribution of chaff cutters—50.
- iii. Coconut inter-cultivation—50 hectares.
- iv. Distribution of 30 lakhs slips, 5 tonnes of seeds and 50,000 seedlings.

The provision required for these scheme for the year is Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 0.53 lakh is provided as the continuing expenditure for the staff sanctioned to the Fodder seed production unit at Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai and also the tuition fees for the training of 100 farmers sanctioned during 1986-87.

VII. PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.54
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.05
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.59

One propaganda and publicity wing in the State headquarters has been established during the year 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 1.59 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1987-88. The provision represents continuance of the programme.

8. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

The Dairy Development Department is concerned with the organisation, registration, supervision and administration of Milk Co-operatives at the village level and district level throughout the State and also attending to statutory items of work as provided under the Co-operative Societies Act. The Dairy Development Department is also directly incharge of Dairy Development activities in the 5 districts of Non Operation Flood area namely Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamaraj and Ramanathapuram districts. The Department is carrying on developmental activities on the same pattern as the Federation and Plan Funds are provided under the various five-year plans. Besides, the Department is carrying out various developmental programmes, under Integrated Rural Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Milch Animals Scheme under Adi-Dravidar Welfare/Special Central Assistance etc.

By way of implementing Operation Flood II Programme by the Federation and Plan Schemes and other developmental Programmes by the Dairy Development Department, the over all achievement made under 'Dairy Sector' are as follows:—

<i>Items.</i>	<i>At the beginning of VI Five-year Plan 1980-81.</i>	<i>At the end of VI Five-year Plan 1984-85.</i>	<i>At the end of 1985-86.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Societies (Number)	3,827	5,301	5,536
2 Milk Production (in lakh litres/day) ..	5.70	8.83	10.75
3 Milk Marketing in Madras City (in lakh litres/day).	1.60	4.13	5.05
4 Number of District Unions	6	15	16
5 (i) Milk Fluid Plant (Number) ..	12	14	15
(ii) Capacity (in lakh litres/day) ..	7.28	10.28	11.98
6 Number of Chilling Centres	28	32	36

The overall achievements made during 1985-86 were that the number of Primary Societies were increased from 5,301 societies to 5,536 societies. This has been achieved by the formation of additional 400 new Societies and revival and conversion of 200 numbers of Traditional Societies into Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies. Milk Procurement from the Primary societies were increased from 8.83 lakh litres to 10.75 lakh litres. The milk marketing in Madras City has been increased from 4.13 lakh litres/day to 5.50 lakh litres/day. The processing capacity and Chilling capacity throughout the State has been increased from 10.28 lakh litres/day to 11.98 lakh litres/day and 5.80 lakh litres/day to 6.74 lakh litres/day respectively.

During 1985-86, the following pasteurisation plant and chilling centres were commissioned:—

PASTEURISATION PLANT.

	<i>(Lakh litres/day.)</i>
1 Tirunelveli	0.50
2 Ootacamund	0.50

CHILLING CENTRES.

3 Pudukottai	..	..	..	0.10
4 Anakavur	..	..	..	0.30
5 Kakkalur	..	..	..	0.50
6 Marthandam	..	..	..	0.04

Both under operation Flood II Programme, and by departmental developmental activities, the following targets are fixed under Dairy Sector for the year 1986-87:—

1 Milk Production under Primary Co-operatives (Lakh litres/day).		10.75 to 11.50
2 Milk Procurement by District Union (Lakh litres/day).		6.91 to 9.06
3 Milk Marketing in Madras City (Lakh litres/day)	--	5.05 to 5.50
4 Formation of additional new Societies	--	400 numbers
5 (a) Increasing the processing capacity (Lakh litres/day).		2.70 (additional)
(b) Increasing the chilling capacity (Lakh litres/day)	..	0.94 (additional).

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROGRAMMES
FOR THE YEARS 1986-87 AND 1987-88.**

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. Strengthening of Administrative set up of the Department.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	---	..	---	12.72
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	..	..	16.57
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	...	..	..	14.93

Four Deputy Registrar (Dairying) Offices have been sanctioned during 1985-86 for Nilgiris, Kanyakumari, Pudukottai Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Ramanathapuram districts, with headquarters at Ootacamund, Nagercoil, Pudukottai and Manamadurai respectively. One more Deputy Registrar (Dairying) office at Dindigul, exclusively for Anna District was also sanctioned by the Government during 1986-87. Government have also sanctioned one Jeep each for the Deputy Registrar (Dairying) Offices at Tirunelveli, Thanjavur (1985-86) and Salem, Dharmapuri (1986-87). Government have also sanctioned staff for the Special Investigation Squad at the Headquarters office and supervisory staff for implementing Dairy Schemes in Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar districts. To incur the recurring expenditure towards the implementation of above schemes, such as staff salary, cost of fuel and maintenance charges for the jeeps and non-recurring expenditure such as purchase of jeeps for Deputy Registrars (Dairying), Dindigul, Salem and Dharmapuri, furniture for Dindigul Office etc., a provision of Rs. 16.57 lakhs has been made under Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

A sum of Rs. 14.93 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for continuing the expenditure on the schemes sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87 such as recurring expenditure for Deputy Registrars (Dairying) Office at Ootacamund, Pudukottai, Nagercoil, Manamadurai and Dindigul, Driver salary, cost of fuel, maintenance charges for the newly sanctioned Jeeps for the Deputy Registrar (Dairying), Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Salem and Dharmapuri and staff salary for Special Investigation Squad and supervisory staff for composite Ramanathapuram district.

II. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

1. Technical inputs programme in Non-operation Flood Areas.

(i) Establishment of Milk Procurement Teams in Non-Operation Flood districts—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.27
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.32
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	6.57

For 1986-87, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the provision of infrastructure facilities to Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar districts, a sum of Rs. 0.58 lakh was sanctioned for the supply of veterinary kits to the milk co-operatives, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was sanctioned towards the purchase of testing equipments, chemicals, registers, etc., for the conversion of 100 traditional societies into Milk Producers' Societies and a sum of Rs. one lakh sanctioned as subsidy towards the provision of 3 jeeps for the Pattukottai, Manamadurai and Musiri Milk Procurement Teams. During 1985-86, Government have sanctioned seven posts of Senior Inspectors for the conversion of 200 traditional societies (both active and dormant) into Milk Producers, Co-operative Societies. As per the target, the traditional societies were converted into Milk Producers, Co-operative Societies. To watch these societies and also to convert other traditional societies these posts are essential to be continued during 1986-87. To implement all the above schemes during 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 9.32 lakhs has been provided under Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

Towards the salary of seven Senior Inspectors for the conversion of the societies and also to watch and guide the converted societies for the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 1.57 lakhs has been provided and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided towards extending the provision of infrastructure facilities to Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar districts as contemplated in the VII Five-Year Plan.

(2) Repairs to Buildings.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	..	..	4.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	4.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	..	..	..

The Buildings in Madhavaram Milk Colony sustained heavy damages due to unprecedented rain in December 1983. To repair the damages Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 1986-87. The repairs will be carried out and finished during 1986-87 itself. Hence a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided under Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

(3) Redesigning and relaying the roads in Madhavaram Milk Colony.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.38
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..

Government have approved to incur the spillover amount of Rs. 0.38 lakh towards the redesigning and relaying the roads in Madhavaram Milk Colony during 1986-87. Hence a sum of Rs. 0.38 lakh have been provided under Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

III. DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES.

(1) Integrated Dairy Development Project in Tirunelveli district.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

The Dairy Development Schemes are being implemented in 14 out of 19 Districts in Tamil Nadu with the assistance from Indian Dairy Corporation under Operation Flood Programme. The remaining 5 districts namely .

1. Kamarajar,
2. Pasumponmuthuramalingam,
3. Ramanathapuram,
4. Tirunelveli and
5. Kanyakumari.

are not covered under Operation Flood Programme so far.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has agreed to finance Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non-Operation Flood areas. The pattern of assistance will be 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent subsidy. The National Co-operative Dairy Corporation will meet the loan portion and the State Government will have to meet grant component of the outlay.

A detailed survey as to the availability of Milk, potential for growth, scope for marketing, etc., was conducted in Tirunelveli district by the officials from the Dairy Development Department and the Federation. The study revealed that there is vast scope for augmenting milk procurement and marketing on similar pattern obtaining in Operation Flood Districts. The team submitted a project at an estimated cost of Rs. 553.840 lakhs to be implemented over a period of 5 years. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 553.840 lakhs, the loan portion is Rs. 387.688 lakhs and the subsidy portion is Rs. 166.152 lakhs.

The salient features of the scheme are given below :—

- (a) Formation of 651 Anand pattern Milk Producers Co-operative Societies.
- (b) Coverage of additional 73,000 milch animals and 53,000 farmers.
- (c) Enhancement of milk procurement from 28,000 L.P.D. to 74,000 L.P.D.
- (d) Expansion of incremental processing capacity of 50,000 L.P.D. at Tirunelveli to 1,00,000 litres per day and construction of new chilling centre at Sankarancoil 30,000 L.P.D. and Koilpatti 10,000 L.P.D.
- (e) Coverage of all animals under animal health and coverage of 50 per cent of animals under Artificial Insemination.
- (f) Training of spear-head team (procurement team) District Co-operative Societies and Union Staff, etc.
- (g) Marketing of 73,000 L.P.D. with the overall market share 47 per cent in the important towns, industrial and pilgrimage centres.

The programme is scheduled to be taken up for 1987-88 with an outlay of about Rs. 167 lakhs of which State Government share will be Rs. 50 lakhs.

- (2) Loan Assistance to Milk Co-operatives for purchase of milk cans, testing equipments, coolers, transport Vehicles, construction of lab-cum-godown, etc.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.38
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.37
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..

During 1986-87 Government have provided one jeep for each of the Milk Procurement Teams functioning at Musiri, Mannargudi and Pattukottai with an outlay of Rs. 3.37 lakhs. This expenditure is provided on Operation Flood pattern (i.e.) 70 per cent loan (Rs. 2.37 lakhs) and 30 per cent subsidy (Rs. 1 lakh). The loan portion is shown under this item. To incur this item of expenditure during 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 2.37 lakhs has been provided under Revised Estimate 1986-87. Under Rural Dairy Extension Service, the Milk Co-operative which need milk cans, can coolers to retain the unsold milk for longer period, vehicles for milk collection for the villages to the societies/unions and construction of Lab-cum-godown are sanctioned loan assistance, varying from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 for each society/union repayable in 5 to 20 years. Under this item of expenditure a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided under Revised Estimate 1986-87. (5.00+2.37=7.37).

- (3) Loan assistance to Coimbatore district Co-operative Milk Producers' Union.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..

The Coimbatore District Co-operative Milk Producers Union had borrowed a sum of Rs. 17.5 lakhs from the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation towards purchase of land for the new Dairy Complex and submitted proposals for sanction of loan from out of State funds to an extent of Rs. 17.5 lakhs towards the reimbursement of land cost to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Limited. This proposal was recommended to Government. Subsequently the proposal was dropped, since the said union had reported that they are not requiring the amount as loan. Hence no provision made under Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88.

4. Provision of share capital assistance to District Unions.—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	....
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	....
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	5.00

The surplus milk procured by the District union during flush season will have to be converted into bi-products such as butter, milk powder, ghee, ice cream, gova, etc. The products manufactured can be marketed only during subsequent months and consequently the owned funds of the union get locked up without any returns in the form of butter, ghee, etc. But the producer members cannot wait until these products are sold, they have to be paid for their supply of milk, whereas the District Unions are not financially sound enough to pay the milk bills to their producers then and there. In order to help the unions to tide over the financial difficulty, it is suggested to provide share capital assistance for meeting their working capital requirements to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

The following new schemes have been proposed for the year 1987-88:—

<i>Serial number and name of the new scheme</i>	<i>Cost in 1987-88.</i>
(1)	(2)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1. Provision of infrastructure facilities to village milk co-operatives in Kamaraj, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kanyakumari District	5.00
2. Provision of share capital assistance to District Unions ..	5.00
3. Integrated Dairy Development Project for Tirunelveli District	50.00
Total ..	<u>60.00</u>

9. FISHERIES.

Various schemes are implemented by the State Fisheries Department under Plan schemes with the object of increasing the Marine, Inland and Brackish-water fish production and to promote the socio-economic conditions of the downtrodden fishermen community. Towards achieving this objective, in the earlier plans, emphasis was laid on the introduction of more and more mechanised fishing boats. However considering the fact that the small scale fishermen who operate the country crafts like Catamarans, Vallam, etc., and contribute around 70 per cent of the marine fish landings, from the V Plan onwards, the Government modified the mechanisation scheme so as to ensure larger flow of assistance to these small scale fishermen.

For maximising the marine and inland fish production, the department is providing all essential infrastructure facilities both in the Marine fishing centres and Inland fish production centres. As a result, it is expected that, the State's annual marine and inland fish production would reach a level of 4.80 lakh tonnes by the end of 1987-88 from the base level of 4.30 lakh tonnes for 1984-85.

The outlay for Annual Plan for 1987-88 under Fisheries will be Rs. 591.57 lakhs. The programmes included in the Annual Plan 1987-88 are briefly narrated hereunder.

Research.

Among the infrastructural facilities being developed by the Department for the development of the extensive area of Brackish water spreads, the construction of a prawn farm has been completed at Killai in South Arcot District, and the other farms taken up for construction at Karangadu, Vanianchavadi and Portonovo are likely to be completed in 1986-87. The construction of a 50 Ha. Brackish-water Fish Farm sanctioned for Tondiakkadu at a cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs is likely to commence in 1986-87 by Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation.

Under the survey programme in the inshore waters, in addition to locating new and profitable fishing grounds for exploitation by small mechanised boats and Country Crafts, 5 Inshore Survey Stations are being equipped with new boats (8 wooden and 4 FRP and 2 Ferro Cement Catamarans and Beach landing crafts) with a view to demonstrate the newly introduced crafts and diversified fishing methods. A total provision of Rs. 16.17 lakhs is required in the Annual Plan for 1987-88 for the execution of this programme.

Education and Training.

Six Fisheries Training Centres train the fishermen in modern methods of fishing and operation of mechanised fishing boats. From 1986-87, the Junior Mechanic Course which is being conducted at the Tuticorin Fisheries Training Centre has been extended to two more training centres at Nagapattinam and Colachel. A provision of Rs. 2.81 lakhs will be required for the year 1987-88 for the purpose.

The training programme is being revamped to give special emphasis on operation of new types of small mechanised crafts, motorised country craft and diversified fishing gear.

Inland Fisheries.

Two 10 Ha. National Fish Seed Farms were sanctioned by the State with Central assistance, at a total outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs to boost the fish seed production. The 10 Ha. Farm at Bhavanisagar is nearing completion and the other 10 Ha. Farm, the location of which has been shifted from Amaravathi to Manimuthar, will be taken up for execution, after the lands are transferred from Agriculture Department. In addition, expansion work on the existing farms at Palar Porandhalar, Mettur Dam, Manjalar etc., are under way. To overcome the shortage of nursery space, floating cages have been provided, and for increased survival in hatching operation new type of Chinese Hatcheries (Eco hatcheries) have been introduced. As a result of these measures, the seed production in the State is likely to reach a level of 100 millions by the close of the Seventh Plan.

To meet the immediate requirements of additional seeds to supplement the departmental production, it is proposed to import 75 lakh seeds from West Bengal at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh and to purchase another 25 lakh seeds from the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation at a cost of Rs. 0.25 lakhs.

To encourage the private farmers to take up fish seed production, it is proposed to give incentive to private fish farmers for construction of hatcheries and floating nurseries to the extent of 20 per cent cost, and for this purpose Rs. 0.91 lakhs will be required.

Further, for increasing inland fish production an additional 2,000 Ha. of inland water spreads owned by the Revenue and Public Works Departments in South Arcot District are proposed to be taken over by the Department in 1987-88 for intensive stocking culture and exploitation and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 0.58 lakhs will be required.

The on-going programme of intensive stocking and exploitation of reservoirs will be continued. To increase the fertility of the ponds and to maintain natural productivity cycles of the Poongar Fish Farm in Bhavanisagar for optimum growth levels, application of puddle clay, and for safeguarding the farm from poachers etc., barbed wire fencing are proposed at a cost of Rs. 1.85 lakhs.

Already 12 Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been set up in the State to the end of 1986-87, inclusive of newly formed one at Virudhunagar Fish Farmers Development Agency in Kamarajar District. One more unit is proposed to be established in Anna District at Dindigul.

For all the above on going and new schemes a total provision of Rs. 163.07 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Annual Plan for 1987-88.

Fishing Harbour and Landing Facilities.

To achieve higher production of marine fish and for safe berthing of crafts, landing the catches, handling and processing centres hygienically and safe navigation of crafts during night hours the department is providing landing, berthing and other infrastructural facilities, consisting of Fishing Harbour, landing jetties, guide lights, auction and packing hall, Ice Plants, Service Centres, net mending shed etc., in selected important fish landing centres in the State. Such facilities have already been created at 8 Centres in the State. One more Fishing Harbour at Pazhayar in Thanjavur District has recently been completed. A Major Fishing Harbour at Chinnamuttom in Kanniyakumari District, another at Valinokkam and a jetty at Tondi in Ramanathapuram District are now under execution. In addition, the Government of India have approved the estimates for providing infrastructural facilities at Erwadi and Muttom at a cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Rs. 12.60 lakhs respectively. The execution of these two works will be taken up in 1986-87 and are likely to be spilled over to 1987-88.

In addition to the creation of new Fishing Harbour and landing jetties, as part of the maintenance of the existing Fishing Harbours, the Buckingham Canal adjoining the Pazhayar Fishing Harbour is proposed to be deepened to facilitate navigation of mechanised boats into the river course. Further for better illumination of the Tuticorin Fishing Harbour at a lesser cost of current consumption, replacement of existing mercury lamps by sodium vapour lamps is also proposed. In order to complete the spill over works on 25 guide lights sanctioned in earlier years, out of a total of 55 centres, adequate provision is being included in the Annual Plan 1987-88. For execution of these programmes narrated above, a total provision of Rs. 240.66 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Deep Sea Fishing.

The Government will provide adequate financial assistance to the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation, Madras enabling it to expand its trawler fleet and to step up its deep sea fishing operations. The quantum of Governmental assistance will be decided after the Corporation finalise its programme for acquiring additional vessels.

Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts

For traditional fishermen who are not able to invest more money on the increased cost of medium type mechanised fishing boats the following programmes were introduced :

- (1) Subsidy for the purchase of Outboard/Inboard motors for mechanisation of the traditional crafts ;
- (2) Distribution of Nylon webbings on loan-cum-subsidy basis at a total cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per annum ; and
- (3) Distribution of Beach landing crafts on loan-cum-subsidy basis.

Considering the poor progress achieved in the distribution of Beach Landing Crafts in the first two years viz., 15 beach landing crafts under National Co-operative Development Corporation and 5 more crafts under State Schemes, a major programme for distribution of 100 beach landing crafts on loan-cum-subsidy basis (50 : 50) at a cost of Rs. 127.50 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan 1987-88. By boosting the distribution from 1987-88 onwards, the target of 500 boats proposed for the Seventh Plan is expected to be achieved.

Beach landing Crafts being a recent innovation, the fishermen are not generally aware of the advantages of these crafts. To demonstrate the working of these crafts and to train fishermen to popularise this new scheme, it is proposed to operate 4 beach landing crafts by two Departmental Fisheries Training Centres for which a sum of Rs. 5.20 lakhs has been proposed. With a view to increase the operational efficiency of the crafts and to convince the fishermen to accept the new type of boat duly mechanised to enable to achieve the plan target for introduction of 500 Beach landing crafts, another scheme has been formulated, whereby Institutional assistance is proposed to be availed of for large scale introduction of Beach Landing Crafts. The scheme envisages a Governmental subsidy of 20 per cent beneficiary fishermen's contribution of 20 per cent and to avail Bank loan to meet the balance 60 per cent cost of the boats. A total number of 40 Beach Landing Crafts are proposed to be introduced under this scheme during 1987-88 at a total cost of Rs. 44.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 8.80 lakhs will be required to meet the 20 per cent subsidy for the introduction of these crafts.

As a majority of the small scale fishermen do not own crafts or gear, and the middlemen are exploiting them, and considering the fact that all these country crafts cannot be replaced by mechanised crafts, it is proposed to assist these small scale fishermen to purchase a total of 170 wooden and Ferro Cement catamarans, with sails and other accessories. The Governmental assistance in implementing this programme will be limited to the amount of subsidy calculated at 20 per cent cost of the catamarans with accessories. The beneficiary fishermen will contribute another 20 per cent cost and get a Bank loan to meet the balance 60 per cent cost. In order to meet the subsidy cost, a provision of Rs. 5.10 lakhs will be required in the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

The distribution of mechanised fishing boats (wooden boats) was given up after 1978. Even the boats given earlier have lost their efficiency due to wear and tear and majority of them are beached. As the fishermen are accustomed to the use of wooden crafts particularly for trawling and demersal fishing, they prefer the revival of the earlier mechanisation scheme under which 30' and 32' wooden mechanised crafts were distributed. However, they are unable to invest huge amount for acquiring these boats from their own resources, to meet the increased cost of such crafts. Therefore, the Department has formulated a scheme for revival of this mechanisation scheme with the objective of an initial distribution of 50 mechanised boats. Under this scheme, the selected beneficiary fishermen will invest 20 per cent of the cost and secure another 60 per cent as loan through financial institutions, the remaining 20 per cent to be given as Government subsidy. For the distribution of 20 per cent subsidy for 50 mechanised crafts a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be required in 1987-88.

In recent years, Ferro Cement and F.R.P. proved to be effective alternative materials for wood and iron in the construction of fishing boats. Boat made of Ferro Cement and F.R.P. are now becoming popular. However for economical operation of these crafts saving the huge cost on fuel they have to be designed suitably for using sails. Considering the high cost and also non-availability of Ferro Cement and F.R.P. are now becoming popular. However for economical

operation of these crafts saving the huge cost on fuel they have to be designed suitably for using sails. Considering the cost and also non-availability of quality wood, it is necessary to popularise fishing boats manufactured using Ferro cement or F.R.P. Therefore a scheme has been formulated for implementation in 1987-88 to popularise the operational advantages of F.R.P. and Ferro cement boats. The fishermen selected by the Department for acquiring these crafts will be required to meet 20 percent cost. Another 20 percent will be contributed by the Department in the form of subsidy. The beneficiary fishermen will be required to secure a loan from commercial Bank to meet balance 60 percent cost. In 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 5.08 lakhs is required to meet the subsidy on 4 F.R.P. Boats and 3 Ferro cement boats. An additional sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh will be required for the development of designs for those crafts.

Fishery Co-operatives.

The Fishermen Co-operative Societies play an important role in the development of fishing industry and for the uplift of the fishermen. Considering this, these societies are extended assistance through various means. For their proper functioning and for elimination of middlemen from the membership of the societies, assistance is extended to them, to enable the societies to take up viable projects involving fishing and marketing, share capital assistance is given to them. Some of the societies are given large scale assistance to take up ambitious programmes availing financial assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation. In addition, the Fisher-women Co-operative Societies, which were organised at the instance of Bay of Bengal Programme, are enable to get financial assistance to help the fisher women to supplement their family income. A provision of Rs. 7.69 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for extending assistance to fishermen co-operatives.

Other Schemes.

For averting clashes between mechanised and non-mechanised boat operators, the Government had sanctioned the purchase of a speed boat at a cost of Rs. 8.91 lakhs in 1985-86 for partolling the fishing area and it is to be acquired during the current year.

Recently the Government have taken a policy decision to entrust the execution of coastal roads, anti-sea erosion works and cyclone shelters to the construction wing of the Fisheries Department. To facilitate the continuation of these programme, which were earlier attended to by the highways and Public Works Department, a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

10. FORESTS.

I. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Forests in Tamil Nadu are being managed to serve the economic, social and cultural needs of the people by utilising its most important renewable resources. Tamil Nadu has the distinction of having kept the forests under scientific management for more than 125 years. The Madras Forest Act has been formulated in the year 1882. Tamil Nadu is also enforcing Acts for regulation for the cutting of trees in hill areas and for regulation of management of private forests. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is in force in Tamil Nadu from 1974. The Tamil Nadu has a geographical area of 1,30,057 sq.km. The present land use pattern has left only 22,234 sq.km. of areas under forest which accounts for 17.1 per cent.

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

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

Forest Development Programmes.

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

	(Rupees in lakhs)
I Five-Year Plan	30.43
II Five-Year Plan	147.00
III Five-Year Plan	372.14
Post III Five-Year Plan	279.99
IV Five-Year Plan	574.71
V Five-Year Plan	1,198.33
VI Five-Year Plan	6,052.63

Upto 1984-85 the Department has raised about 7.20 lakhs of hectares of forest plantation, out of which about 3.25 lakh hectares lie outside Reserved Forest areas viz., Social Forestry Plantations.

During Sixth Five-Year Plan, the financial achievement was Rs. 60.50 crores against the target of 57.00 crores under State Forestry Schemes. An area of 2,12,672 hectares were covered under afforestation. In addition to State Forestry Schemes, Soil Conservation Scheme, Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme schemes and Centrally Sponsored Rural Fuelwood Schemes are also implemented. The total investments during Sixth Plan period under other State Schemes is Rs. 4.35 crores and Centrally Sponsored Schemes is Rs. 11.27 crores. The physical achievement under these schemes is 33,226 ha.

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

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

The Seventh Five-Year Plan outlay for the Forest Department is Rs. 68.00 Crores (excluding Rs. 2.00 crores provided for the Cinchona Department).

During 1986-87, it is proposed to implement forestry schemes at a cost of Rs. 22.28 crores (including State and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes) towards raising plantations over an area of 40,591 ha. including 17,000 ha. under Social Forestry and for other developmental works. It is also proposed to implement new scheme of upgradation of degraded forests under Waste land development programme by establishing three new divisions in Anna, Chengalpattu and Dharmapuri Districts, sanctioned under Part II 1986-87.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement forestry schemes at Rs. 23.99 crores including 54.00 lakhs for new schemes under State Plan. An area of 30,000 ha. will be covered under afforestation including 17,000 ha. under Social Forestry.

Brief narrative notes on each scheme proposed to be implemented during 1987-88 are furnished hereunder.

1. Working Plan.

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

The achievement during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 2.22 lakhs.

The Seventh Plan outlay for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 8.07 lakhs, towards formation of one more circle and Working Plan Division to reorganise the existing Circle and revision of Working Plans.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 8.50 lakhs towards continuing the staff sanctioned under this scheme. During 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 9.35 lakhs has been proposed for continuance of the staff under this scheme.

2. TREE (Training, Research, Education and Extension).

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

The achievement during Sixth Plan towards implementation of the on going Research Schemes is Rs. 46.36 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan towards implementation of this scheme. The increased provision is due to proposed integration of research, education and extension under unified command by establishing an organisation under the programme "TREE".

During 1985-86 three Research Centres one each at Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore, have been formed with specific programme of works. The achievement towards establishing these three Research Centres at Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and carrying out other research programmes is Rs. 16.13 lakhs. (Rs. 1.11+15.02 lakhs).

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 25.13 lakhs. In addition one new centre viz., "Tribal Life system Centre" with headquarters at Vellore has been sanctioned to undertake survey and studies to evaluate the symbolic relationship of the tribal population with forest eco.-system and identify measures for the development of tribals in consonance with the eco.-system. The existing forest utilisation division at Madras has also been ordered to be re-deployed to form one centre known as "Utilisation and Marketing Centre" at Coimbatore to undertake study of range of utilisation of various forest products and the behaviour of their market in general.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to undertake the ongoing research programmes besides continuing the staff sanctioned under this scheme at a cost of Rs. 28.65 lakhs (Rs. 18.60+10.05)..

3. Establishment of Project formulation evaluation, monitoring and statistics (FEMAS) wing.

Forest development is mainly resource building, its maintenance and utilisation. The level of Forest Development will be reflected on the capability of identifying areas of development, formulation of projects to fit into the demands of the area identified. The field executives amidst their mosaic functions could not divert their fullest concentration into this special job. Therefore, a special wing with full complement of staff is proposed to be constituted with the committed purpose. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

The Financial achievement made during 1985-86 is Rs. 0.36 lakh. During the year 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 7.34 lakhs.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 8.10 lakhs towards continuance of the staff sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

4. Cashew Plantations.

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

During the Sixth Plan period, the achievement is Rs. 36.71 lakhs towards raising plantation over an area of 1,129 hectares and carrying out intensive cultural operation in older plantations.

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 8.99 lakhs towards carrying out Intensive Cultural Operation over 930 hectares.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 9.15 lakhs for raising plantation over 50 ha. and carrying out Intensive Cultural Operations over 925 ha.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 10.00 lakhs towards raising plantation over 50 ha. by adopting improved method of air layers in Tirunelveli Circle and carrying out Intensive Cultural Operations over 925 ha.

5. Pulpwood.

The object of the scheme is to raise plantations of quick growing species to provide raw materials for the woodpulp based industries like paper rayon, etc. The demand for raw materials by woodpulp based industries is ever increasing. The present average demand for raw pulpwood is 4,00,000 tonnes whereas the yield on an average is 2,00,000 tonnes. There are three major industries in Tamil Nadu, largely depending upon the raw pulpwood supply from forests. An average revenue of Rs. 400 lakhs is derived from the sale of raw pulpwood to Industries. The Pulpwood scheme implemented under western Ghat Development Programmes during Sixth Five-Year Plan has been brought under State Plan. Hence, the outlay has to be considerably increased during Seventh Five-Year Plan i.e., from 1985-86.

During the Sixth Plan period the total achievement is Rs. 282.41 lakhs towards raising 10,912 hectares of plantations. In the Seventh Plan for 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 72.20 lakhs for raising plantations over 1,739 ha. and carrying out Intensive Cultural Operation over 2,116 hectares.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the schemes at Rs. 76.45 lakhs towards raising plantation over 2,325 ha.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 108.60 lakhs. An area of 1,990 hectares is proposed to be covered under afforestation besides carrying out Intensive Cultural Operation over 300 hectares.

6. SIDA aided Social Forestry.

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

- | | | |
|---|--------|--|
| (1) Tree cultivation "Intensive gramme". | Pro- | Distribution of 12.6 milion seedling to 10,000 families. |
| | | 20,000 families / year. |
| (2) Plantations on tank foreshore .. | | 1,32,000 hectares of tank foreshore plantations. |
| (3) Plantations on poramboke and hills. | plains | 14,700 hectares of plain plantations and 24,500 hectares of hill plantation. |
| (4) Strip Plantations (Roadside, sides, etc.) | canal | 6,075 kms. of strip plantations. |
| (5) Tree cultivation "Extension" gramme. | Pro- | Distribution at cost price of 37.5 million seedlings to private farmers. |
| (6) Fodder Plantations | | 5,250 hectares of fodder plantations. |

The period of Phase I of the project has been expanded for one more year up to 1986-87 by the Government of India. The estimated cost has also been increased by Rs. 365.67 lakhs. During the Sixth Plan period the achievement is Rs. 2,973.00 lakhs towards raising 1,40,380 ha. of block plantations, 8,129 km. strip and avenue plantations besides supply of 668.70 lakhs seedlings to public.

In the Seventh Plan 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 46,00.00 lakhs has been provided.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 8,35.08 lakhs towards raising block plantations over 15,224 hectares, strip and avenue plantations over 997 km. and raising and supply of 3.01 lakhs seedlings to the public.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 10,14.32 lakhs. The physical target are as follows :—

(i) Community Planting	17,000 hectares.
(ii) Strip Planting	610 km.
(iii) Supply of seedlings—	
Tree cultivation Incentive Programme	77.5 lakhs.
Tree cultivation Extension Programme	209.5 lakhs.
Total	2,87.00 lakhs

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 13,20.92 lakhs towards carrying out the following works :—

(i) Community planting	17,000 hectares.
(ii) Strip planting	610 km.
(iii) <i>Supply of seedlings</i> —	
Tree cultivation Incentive Programme	77.5 lakhs.
Tree cultivation Extension Programme	209.5 lakhs.
Total ..	2,87.00 lakhs.

7. Project Timber—Teak and Red Sanders.

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

During the Sixth Plan period a total area of 2,348 hectares have been covered at a total cost of Rs. 39.55 lakhs.

In the Seventh Plan (1985—90) an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided towards implementation of this scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 8.53 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 265 hectares.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at a cost of Rs. 8.22 lakhs towards raising plantation over 407 hectares and supply of 50,000 seedlings to the public.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 9.05 lakhs towards raising plantation over 276 hectares and carrying out Intensive Cultural Operation over 20 hectares and soil conservation works in 155 hectares.

8. Softwood.

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

The achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 7.96 lakhs for raising plantations over 583 hectares.

In the Seventh Plan (1985—90) an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 3.13 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 150 hectares. During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 2.58 lakhs for raising plantations over 105 hectares and supply of 25,000 seedlings.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 2.85 lakhs towards raising plantations over 80 hectares.

9. Wattle.

The object of the scheme is to raise wattle plantations in the Nilgiris and Upper Palanis to supply raw materials to Industries. Wattle Bark is used for the extraction of tanning and wattlewood for the manufacture of rayon pulp. By the end of Sixth Plan period, the achievement is Rs. 25.32 lakhs to raise plantations over an area of 4,501 hectares and thinning over 865 hectares.

The Seventh Plan allocation for this scheme is Rs. 15.00 lakhs. An area of 1,600 hectares was covered by thinning operation besides raising plantation over 6 hectares.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 17.07 lakhs. An area of 200 hectares are proposed to be covered under Natural regeneration besides thinning over 1,700 hectares.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 18.75 lakhs for carrying out natural regeneration over 1,450 hectares and thinning over 1,600 hectares.

10. Fuel/wood Plantations.

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

The Sixth Plan achievement is Rs. 347.74 lakhs to raise plantations over an area of 23,744 hectares. In the Seventh Plan for 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 74.11 lakhs. An area of 3,817 hectares were covered under afforestation. During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 78.55 lakhs towards raising plantations over 3,600 hectares and raising and supply of 1.00 lakh seedlings to the public.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 86.50 lakhs. An area of 3,370 hectares is proposed to be covered under afforestation.

11. Sandal Plantations.

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

During the Sixth Plan period, the achievement is Rs. 135.84 lakhs for raising plantations over an area of 850 hectares besides carrying out tending operations in natural regeneration areas over 1,618 hectares and bush sowing of over 1,185 hectares.

In the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for implementing this scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 23.39 lakhs for raising plantations over 60 hectares and bush sowing over 245 hectares.

During 1986-87 the scheme would be implemented at Rs. 29.55 lakhs for raising plantations over 30 hectares tending over 420 hectares besides providing chain link fencing and engaging protection Watches for Eco-restoration and Eco-protection of the sandal areas.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 32.50 lakhs. An area of 290 hectares are proposed to be covered under thinning operation besides providing chain link fencing and engaging protection Watches for Eco-restoration and Eco-protection.

12. Raising shelter belts.

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

During Sixth Plan period, the total achievement is Rs. 21.60 lakhs for raising 1,125 hectares of plantations.

In the Seventh Plan (1985—90) an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 1.60 lakhs for planting over 32 hectares.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to raise shelter belts over an area of 40 hectares besides maintenance of older plantations, and raising and supply of 40,000 seedlings to public at a total cost of Rs. 2.08 lakhs.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 2.30 lakhs for raising shelter belts over 30 hectares besides follow up cultural operations to the existing plantations.

13. Reforestation of Degraded Forests.

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

The achievement during Sixth Plan is Rs. 257.86 lakhs, to cover an area of 15,532 hectares.

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

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 59.43 lakhs for raising plantations over 2,949 hectares.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 61.58 lakhs raising plantations over 2790 hectares and follow up cultural operations of plantation.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the Scheme at Rs. 67.75 lakhs for raising plantations over 2,700 hectares besides follow up of cultural operation in older plantations.

14. Waste Land Development—Upgradation of Degraded Forests by Intensive Afforestation.

The object of this scheme is to take up intensive afforestation work in all the degraded forest areas in Tamil Nadu in order to upgrade them and develop the waste lands to increase productivity of small timber and fuelwood. This is a new scheme sanctioned under Part-II for 1986-87 to be implemented at Rs. 57.00 lakhs. Hence new divisions one each for Anna, Chengalpattu and Dharmapuri districts have been sanctioned under this Scheme. Each division will tackle an area of 100 hectares and in all 3,000 hectares are proposed to be covered under afforestation during the year.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 77.82 lakhs, towards raising plantations over 3,000 hectares of degraded forest areas.

15. Rural Fuelwood Plantation and afforestation of Eco-sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas.

(Centrally Sponsored Scheme).—According to the Government of India Ministry of Environment and Forest, National Wasteland Development Board's instructions this new scheme is proposed to be implemented from 1986-87 to cover more area under afforestation.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the Scheme at Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

16. Timber operation and forest utilisation.

The object of the scheme is to provide improved facilities for transfer of timber and other forest produce introduce improved techniques in logging operations and provide amenities to the staff and labour engaged in forestry operations in the interior forests. The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 39.10 lakhs.

In the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 2.50 lakhs towards completing the spill over building works sanctioned under this scheme.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

17. Minor Forest Produce.

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

The total achievement during Sixth Plan period is Rs. 95.03 lakhs towards raising 5441 hectares of plantations.

For the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme towards raising 3750 hectares of plantations in Farm basis for effective regulation of yield and increasing productivity by adopting silvicultural practices.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 39.04 lakhs for raising plantations over 600 ha. carrying out cultural operations and establishing 5 Tamarind Farms, 5 Oil Seed farms each farm containing 25 ha. in Salem and Vellore Circles respectively.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 54.99 lakhs towards raising plantations over 1230 ha. follow up cultural operations, Intensive Cultural Operation and other works.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 49.99 lakhs. An area of 837 ha. is proposed to be covered under afforestation besides raising boundary line planting over 135 km. and Intensive Cultural Operations over 662 ha. In addition 6 Farms consisting 25 ha. each i.e., 2 Tamarind farms, 2 Oil seeds farm and 2 Fruit farms are also proposed to be established in Salem, Vellore and Coimbatore Circles respectively under Part-II 1986-87.

18. Communication (Roads.)

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

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 1,62.11 lakhs. In the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided. The provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs required for the formation of Kadamalai Kundu road in Madurai District by the Highways Department is being met from the provision made under this scheme in Forest Budget.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 74.23 lakhs for carrying out spill over road works and improvement works over 4 km. besides carrying out works towards formation of Kadamalaikundu Road by Highways Department.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 107.99 lakhs towards carrying out improvement, spill over and maintenance works.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 119.69 lakhs towards carrying out improvement works spill over works of formation of Kadamalai Kundu road by Highways Department.

19. Building.

The scheme of construction of buildings is one of the schemes included in the Seventh Five-year Plan.

The object of the scheme is to construct quarters for staff and labourers employed in the Department. Rents for private buildings are exorbitantly high and cause great deal of financial strain to the staff. Moreover, in most of the outstations where forest Department staff will have to necessarily work, even private accommodation is not available for rent.

The achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 125.68 lakhs.

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

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 12.32 lakhs towards carrying out spill over building works.

During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 14.63 lakhs has been provided for completing the spill over building works.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 31.10 lakhs, including fresh building works to the tune of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

20. Nature Conservation.

The object of the scheme is to carry out improvement to the various wildlife Sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu and to undertake necessary measures for habitat improvement. The scheme is implemented in almost all the districts of the State.

For Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 28.90 lakhs towards carrying out improvement works in the Sanctuaries for promoting tourism and habitat improvement. During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 40.26 lakhs.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement this scheme at a cost of Rs. 45.09 lakhs.

21. Establishment of a Marine National Park.

With a view to protect the endangered marine species and to preserve their breeding and browsing grounds a Marine National Park in the Gulf of Mannar is proposed to be established. The coastal areas will be protected by employment of staff equipped with sophisticated equipments. A study of the eco-system in this area will be undertaken and in due course captive breeding works will be undertaken.

The scheme of Marine National Park is one of the schemes included in the Seventh Plan 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 to ensure maintenance of viable Marine population for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values and to preserve and protect the 21 islands and surroundings of Gulf of Mannar of biological importances as a national heritage from environmental and human pressures.

During 1986-87, a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made towards implementation of this scheme. During 1987-88, also a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made towards implementation of this scheme.

22. Arignar Annam Zoological Park.—

In view of the request of the Indian Railway to hand over the lands occupied by the Zoo under the control of the Corporation of Madras, for the expansion of the Madras Central Station, it was decided by the Government to establish a modern Zoological Park at Vandalur Reserved Forests, 30 km. from Madras-City. The total cost of the Project is Rs. 7.00 crores.

Originally, it was proposed to establish the Zoological Park over an extent of 140 ha. Considering the need for more areas for future expansion and also, to arrange Lion Safari etc., the extent of the proposed park has been expanded and fixed at 510 ha. Some of the patta lands adjacent to the forest areas have also been acquired for this purpose. The extent of the Vandalur Zoological Park is likely to be extended further. This scheme has been included in the Draft Seventh Plan 1985-90. The outlay provided is Rs. 300.00 lakhs for implementing the scheme. The Zoological Park was named Arignar Anna Zoological Park and opened for public from 24th July 1985.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 211.41 lakhs.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs 163.64 lakhs towards development of the Zoological Park on Modern lines.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 180.00 lakhs towards carrying out development works to the Zoological Park.

23. Tribal Development.—Afforestation, Communication and Buildings.

The object of the scheme is to improve the economic conditions of the Hill Tribes in the forest areas by implementing plantations programme, providing employment, educational and housing facilities and better communications. The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 209.70 lakhs and the area covered under afforestation is 6127 ha.

The afforestation, communication and building programmes will be carried out continuously, as was done in Sixth Plan. For Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 60.07 lakhs. An area of 1185 ha. was covered under afforestation besides construction of school buildings and formation of roads.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 56.51 lakhs towards raising plantations over 677 ha. Avenue planting over 47 km. In addition it is also proposed to form Sandal Forest Estate covering an area of 12000 ha. in 5 centres at a total cost of Rs. 53.23 lakhs.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs. 62.17 lakhs towards raising plantation over about 1500 hectares and avenue plantation over about 20 km. Apart from this it is also proposed to continue Tribal Village Forestry scheme in 5 centres at a cost of about Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

24. Forest Publicity.

The scheme of Forest Publicity under the head of development of Forest is one of the scheme included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The object the scheme is to inculcate in the minds of the public through organised propaganda and publicity the role of forests in the welfare of the public and the need to conserve and develop the forests and wildlife.

During the Sixth Plan period the achievement under this scheme is Rs. 6.38 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period a tentative outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided towards publicity and propaganda and also establishing Vanavalayams in six important places of tourist flow to create forest and wildlife awareness.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 1.11 lakhs towards purchase of publicity materials, production of films, erection of hoardings, printing of posters etc.,

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 1.11 lakhs.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement this scheme at Rs. 3.00 lakhs towards purchase of publicity materials, photographic materials, six cameras with accessories, over head projector films, printing folders, pamphlets, erection of hoardings etc. In addition it is proposed to establish a Vanavalayam at Maruthamalai during 1987-88. The first phase of the scheme is proposed to be implemented at Rs. 1.70 lakhs towards establishing an arboratum over 8 hectares, construction of mini zoo, preparation of site, fencing enclosures for spotted deer, black buck and sambar.

25. Consolidation of Forests.

The object of the scheme is to undertake survey of ex-zamin forests and constitute these areas as Reserved Forest under Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882. The achievement during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 23.79 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan Period an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 8.08 lakhs.

During 1986-87 the scheme would be implemented at Rs. 11.95 lakhs.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 13.16 lakhs towards undertaking survey and demarcation of ex-zamin forests.

26. Forest protection.

The main policy of the forest management in Tamil Nadu is "expanding forest areas wherever possible and increasing the productivity" and accordingly forest developments are directed primarily in achieving extensiveness in areas. It has now become very essential to strengthen our protection system so as to manage to protect the increasing forest wealth from the increasing hazards like illicit felling ravages, of fire, etc. The object of the scheme is to reconstitute the protection system to protect forest wealth from fire, theft, poaching, illicit fellings etc. The scheme envisages fire protection works, strengthening the protection staff and intensifying protection measures to conserve forest wealth and provide the protection staff with basic amenities, like housing, equipments, vehicles, communication facilities, etc.

The achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 90.51 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 10.77 lakhs.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 11.85 lakhs.

27. Labour and Staff Amenities..

The object of the scheme is to provide amenities to the labour and staff engaged in forestry operations, particularly in the interior forests where even basic amenities are lacking.

The achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 24.09 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 2.26 lakhs towards provision of amenities, such as quarters, supply of cumbles, medical and educational facilities.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 3.00 lakhs towards providing amenities to staff and labourers.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 3.30 lakhs.

28. Scheme for Creation of Sanctuary for Lion-Tailed Macaque (Centrally-Sponsored Scheme.)

The scheme is implemented in Tirunelveli district, under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. Under this scheme, development works such as forming nature trails, construction of check-dams, growing of fodder species, construction of quarters for staff, laying of roads, etc., are done. During the Sixth Plan period, the total achievement is Rs. 27.85 lakhs under this scheme.

For the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

During 1985-86, the scheme was implemented at Rs. 13.21 lakhs towards carrying out developmental works to the Kalakadu Sanctuary areas. During 1986-87 the scheme will be implemented at Rs. 13.00 lakhs towards carrying out developmental works in this Sanctuary.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 15.00 lakhs towards carrying out developmental works to the Sanctuary.

29. Scheme for development of Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).

This is one of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented from Sixth Five-Year Plan. This scheme has been included in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

The scheme is implemented in Thanjavur district. The object is to undertake various development works such as forming of roads, provision of water facilities, habitat improvement, raising of fodder, construction of quarters for staff etc., in sanctuary areas.

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 10.14 lakhs.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 1.94 lakhs towards carrying out developmental works in the sanctuary areas.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 9.00 lakhs for carrying out developmental works in the sanctuary areas.

30. Scheme for Development of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary (Centrally-sponsored Scheme).

This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented from Sixth Five-Year Plan. This scheme has been included in the Seventh Plan.

The scheme is implemented in the Nilgiris district. The object of the scheme is to undertake development works such as habitat improvement, laying of roads, provision of water facilities, construction of check dams, construction of quarters for staff in the sanctuary areas.

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 40.45 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided. An amount of Rs. 9.28 lakhs was spent towards carrying out development works in the Sanctuary area during 1985-86.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 18.00 lakhs towards carrying out development works.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 20.00 lakhs towards carrying out development works in the sanctuary areas.

31. Scheme for captive breeding of Crocodiles at Sathanur Dam (Centrally-Sponsored scheme).

This centrally sponsored scheme is implemented from Sixth Five-Year Plan and this has been included in the Seventh Plan (1985-90).

The Scheme is implemented in North Arcot District. Under this scheme, the Crocodiles Breeding Centre at Sathanur is maintained. The crocodiles born in captivity are maintained besides regular and systematic breeding of crocodiles in this centre. Construction of quarters for staff and various other improvement works for the crocodile complex are done.

During the Sixth Plan period, the total achievement under this scheme is Rs. 8.89 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period a provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 1.29 lakhs.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 1.86 lakhs. During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 2.12 lakhs towards carrying out improvement works to the Crocodile Complex.

32. Establishment of Nilgiris Tahr Sanctuary (Mukurthi Wildlife Sanctuary.—
(Centrally sponsored Scheme.)

For the preservation and conservation of the Nilgiris Tahr known as Mukurthi wildlife, Sanctuary has been established in the Nilgiris. Acquisition of lands, construction of quarters for staff and employment of staff for protection of the Nilgiris Tahr are done. The scheme is implemented as a centrally-sponsored scheme during Sixth Plan. This scheme has also been included in the Seventh Plan 1985-90.

The total achievement during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 5.87 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for Seventh Plan.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 5.81 lakhs towards carrying out development works in the Sanctuary areas.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 5.80 lakhs towards carrying out development works in the Sanctuary areas.

33. Wildlife Exhibition : (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).

This scheme is also being implemented from the Sixth Plan period as a Centrally sponsored scheme.

During the Sixth Plan period a total expenditure of Rs. 4.85 lakhs was incurred under this scheme.

During 1985-86 there was no expenditure under this scheme.

During 1986-87 the scheme will be implemented at Rs. 0.01 lakh.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 0.12 lakhs.

34. Development of Guindy National Park.

The object of the scheme is to carry out various Development works for preservation and conservation of the Wildlife in Guindy National Park. The total achievement during the Sixth Plan Period is Rs. 12.44 lakhs.

For the Seventh Plan period, provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made.

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 6.57 lakhs towards carrying out development works.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to implement the scheme at Rs. 13.20 lakhs.

35. Rural Fuelwood Plantation: (Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive non Himalayan Areas).

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented from Sixth Five-Year Plan. The object of the scheme is to raise fuelwood plantations in the community waste lands, degraded forest areas, coastal waste lands and in the lands along the roads, banks, ponds and railway tracts, near the villages to make fuelwood available to the villagers and to meet the shortage of fuelwood in the rural areas which is posing a serious problem to the protection of productive forests in the State.

During Sixth Plan period the financial achievement is Rs. 488.03 lakhs. An area of 23,171 hectares of block plantations and 677 km., of avenue plantations and supply of 290 lakhs of seedlings have been completed.

For the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. It is proposed to implement this scheme in 6 Districts (including for two additional districts viz., South Arcot and North Arcot).

During 1985-86 the scheme was implemented at Rs. 119.74 lakhs towards raising plantations over 3,247 hectares, Avenue plantations over 172 km. besides raising and supply of 132.88 lakhs seedlings.

During 1986-87 the scheme will be implemented at Rs. 133.83 lakhs towards covering an area of 3,500 hectares with block plantations, 157.5 km. strip plantations and raising and supply of 130 lakhs seedlings to the public.

During 1987-88, this Scheme will continue to be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and known as Rural Fuelwood Plantations and Afforestation of eco-sensitive non-Himalayan areas. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

II. CINCHONA DEPARTMENT.

(1) Scheme for intensive cultivation of Cinchona and Vegetative Propagation.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, an extent of 478.50 ha. of Cinchona was brought under new planting besides, carrying out vegetative propagation works, in an extent of 84.49 ha. Intensive regeneration and cultural operations were carried out in the Cinchona areas besides harvesting of bark from the older areas. The new planting will be taken up when the demand for Quinine products improves in International market. In order to carry out the essential regeneration works in the Cinchona areas the continuance of this scheme is considered necessary. The scheme will afford employment opportunities to 190 workers under Plan scheme. A sum of Rs. 6.51 lakhs is sought for under Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(2) Scheme for expansion of Commercial cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

The demand for Medicinal and Essential oils in the country is increasing and at present, certain important Aromatic oils are imported. The expansion of cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic oil yielding plants such as Geranium, Eucalyptus Citriodora, Java Citronalla, Eucalyptus globulus, Ocimum camphora etc. was taken up under this scheme. This scheme is continued from IV Plan period in this department. Through this scheme, this department will be generating an additional employment potential for 350 local labourers during the VI Plan period.

This scheme will have to be continued during VII Plan period also to expand cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants at 80 ha. per year besides providing continued employment opportunities to local labourers. During 1987-88, an extent of 80 ha of additional areas will be brought under Medicinal and Aromatic Plants. For the implementation of the scheme during 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 13.80 lakhs is sought for under Budget Estimate 1987-88.

(3) Scheme for intensive research and Development of Medicinal and Aromatic plants.

This scheme has been implemented in this Department to conduct research for finding out economic and profitable cultivation methods and processing techniques for the Medicinal and Aromatic plants. The advanced aspects of Research like tackling pests and diseases problems on Cinchona and other Medicinal and Aromatic crops are undertaken.

This scheme is also being continued from IV Plan period. As the research work will have to be continued to evolve new techniques for allround improvement in profitable cultivation of these Medicinal and Aromatic plants along with expansion of cultivation of Cinchona and Medicinal and Aromatic plant during VII Plan period, this scheme may be continued during VII Plan period as a spill over scheme. For the implementation of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is sought for under Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(4) Scheme for Gradual Modernisation of Plant and equipments for the Quinine Factory, Cinchona and Medicinal and Essential oils Factory, Naduvattam.

Most of the equipments in the Quinine Factory, Cinchona were acquired at the time of commissioning the factory in 1955. Some of the equipments in the Quinine Factory and Medicinal and Essential oils Factory, Naduvattam have been old and obsolete. With the rapid advance in science and technology, the need to modernise the factories with the latest equipments was keenly felt. The quality of the manufactured product have to be maintained at the highest international standards for export to foreign countries. The purchase of equipments required for the modernisation of the factories will be undertaken in a phased programme under this scheme. Hence, this may be continued during VII plan period as a spill over scheme.

For the implementation of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is sought for under Budget Estimate 1987-88.

5. Scheme for cultivation of Dioscorea and setting up of a Factory for the Manufacture of Diosgenin.

Dioscorea has a high potential as a valuable raw material for the manufacture of 'DIOSGENIN' an intermediate product for the manufacture of Cortisone and sex hormones which are active ingredients in the Oral contraceptive pills.

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the cultivation of Dioscorea and for starting factory for the extraction of 3 tonnes of Diosgenin annually at a total cost of Rs. 80.27 lakhs. The construction of Factory buildings and staff quarters taken up by the Public Works Department has been completed. The fabrication of factory equipments entrusted to Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu on Turn-key basis has been completed.

The factory has been set up for the commercial production of Diosgenin. To feed the factory with raw material (Dioscorea tubers) the cultivation of Dioscorea every year will have to be continued by the Department. With a view to continue this scheme commenced under Western Ghats Development Programme an amount of Rs. 10.53 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

6. Provision of Buildings, Roads and other amenities.

The object of this scheme is to provide —

(i) Standard housing accommodation to the workers employed in Government Cinchona Plantations of the Department in accordance with the Plantation Labour Act and Rules.

(ii) Electricity to the standard labour houses in the plantations of the department in accordance with the Plantation Labour Act and Rules.

(iii) Improvements to the road leading to Hooker division of Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris.

The above amenities are required to be provided under Plantation Labour Act and Rules. Therefore an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 for construction of labour houses and provision of amenities to labour, staff and officers as furnished below:

Serial number and Work.

	1987-88 (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Construction of 20 labour houses at Rs. 35,000 per house at Government Cinchona Plantations	7.00
2. Providing electrical installation to 25 labour quarters in Government Cinchona Plantations	0.75
3. Improvements to the road leading to Hooker Division of Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris	2.25
	<hr/>
Total ..	10.00
	<hr/>

II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTOR OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Improvement to Panchayat Roads.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	—	—	0.01

The provision of Rs. 0.01 lakhs for 1987-88 will be used to provide improvement of the roads formed under various programmes. This provision will also be used to build cross drainage works to rural roads. Pending finalisation of the funding pattern necessary provision under 'Improvement to Panchayat Roads' will be made by the Government.

2. Grants to Local Bodies for School Buildings.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

It has been decided by Government to construct the school buildings from out of the N.R.E.P. funds from the year 1986-87 onwards. Hence a token provision is proposed for the year 1987-88.

3. Social Education Grants to Local Bodies.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	15.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	15.00

The programme envisages financial assistance to Social Education and Information Centres at the rate of Rs. 94/- per centre for 12,895 Social Education and Rs. 500/- per centre for information centres. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88.

4. Fisheries Schemes Implemented through Panchayat Unions.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	6.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	6.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	6.00

"Intensive Fish Culture Scheme" is being implemented in the Districts of Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Thanjavur and Chengalpattu. In 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed to meet the expenditure on special staff for the scheme.

5. Animal Husbandry Scheme implemented through Panchayat Unions.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	--	..	..	12.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	12.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	12.00

Construction of Veterinary Dispensary buildings and for providing quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are contemplated under this scheme in the year 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed as Government grant for about 24 Dispensary buildings.

6. Heifer Calf Rearing Project.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	6.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	--	--	6.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	--	..	..	17.00

This scheme envisages the following :—

(1) To distribute atleast 30 cross bred dairy animals to the beneficiaries in each block to enable that these assets would yield enough income to raise them above poverty line.

(2) To augment Milk production in each block through these economically viable dairy stock.

(3) To provide adequate training to ensure that the beneficiaries could operate their new assets profitably.

For this scheme a provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proppsed for the year 1987-88.

7. Sammelans.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The provision is intended to impart training to the elected Presidents of the panchayats.

A token provision is proposed in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

8. Construction of Office Buildings for the Newly formed Blocks.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	9.00

During the year 1985-86 five big blocks were bifurcated and five new blocks were formed. They are Kadamalaigundur, Mathur, Jolarpet, Kariamangalam and Thongaimalai. The above Block Offices are located in rental Buildings. It is proposed to take up construction of office buildings during 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for construction of Three Office Buildings under Part II.

9. Provision of Community Radio sets under Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

The provision is for providing Radio Sets in the Village inhabited by the Tribal population.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1987-88.

10. New Divisional Development Officers.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.25
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	13.65

The provision represents the cost on staff working in the Divisional Development Offices. A provision of Rs. 13.65 lakhs is made for the year 1987-88.

11. Supply of T.V. sets.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	211.46
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

In view of the extensive coverage under T.V. through new stations, Black and White T.V. sets were being supplied in village panchayats till the end of the Seventh plan. Now the Government have ordered to supply 3,430 Colour Televisions to Village Panchayats having an annual income below Rs. 5,000 instead of Black and White T. V. sets during 1986-87. It is proposed to supply remaining 930 sets to Village Panchayats with Annual income of more than Rs. 5,000 for whom T.V. set were not supplied yet during the year 1987-88 and a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakhs has been proposed for the 1987-88.

12. New Management Information Systems.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.00

To have current data on MIS details of existing services the computer facility installed in the Directorate of Statistics is being utilised. To meet the service charges a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

13. Creation of Community Development Blocks and Panchayat Unions.

(1)				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)				(2)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.91
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.91
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	23.75

The Government have bifurcated five unwieldy block during the year 1985-86. The provision represents the cost on staff working in these Panchayat Unions. A provision of Rs. 23.75 lakhs is made for the year 1987-88.

14. Maintenance of Community Receivers.

(1)				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)				(2)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.50

At present there are 44,000 Community Radio sets and 5,200 Community T.V. sets maintained by the Rural Development Department. Another 3,430 colour T.V. sets will be installed in the Village Panchayats during 1987-88. Thus the workload has considerably increased. Hence it is proposed to create one post of Regional Radio Officer at Vellore with supporting staff (without Junior Assistant) and two Radio Supervisors post at Uthmapalayam and Kaveripattinam for effective and better maintenance of Community Receivers. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs under Part II 1987-88 has been provided for this scheme.

15. Provision of Jeeps to Divisional Development Officers.

(1)				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)				(2)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.58

[The] Divisional Development Officers are entrusted with the responsibility of supervising the implementation of anti-poverty programmes in village panchayats and Panchayat Unions. They are expected to tour in their jurisdiction and discharge their functions effectively. Hence they have to be provided with a Government vehicles. Now there are 15 Divisional Development Officers without jeeps. Therefore, it is now proposed to provide four jeeps to four Divisional Development Officers at a cost of Rs. 4.58 lakhs under Part II 1987-88.

16. Water-supply Scheme Implemented Through Panchayat Unions.

(1)				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)				(2)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	100.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	100.00

The provision is utilised for providing protected water supply to the people in rural areas construction of Drinking Water Wells, overhead tanks, Automatic Pressure Tanks and Ground Level Reservoirs are being taken up in the habitations which do not have water supply facilities of their own. This item is included in the Village Works Programme. This is independent of the comprehensive water supply schemes taken up by the T.W.A.D. Board, also the provision being made for maintenance of handpumps and power pumps.

The provision proposed under this scheme is Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the year 1987—88.

17. Formation of a New Tribal Block for Kalrayan Hills and construction of Office Building and Staff Quarters.

			(Rupees in Lakhs).
(1)			(2)
Budget Estimate, 1986—87	..	..	4.75
Revised Estimate, 1986—87	..	..	8.50
Budget Estimate, 1987—88	..	..	15.50

A new tribal block in Kalrayan Hills has been approved and formed with a view to intensify the developmental activities in the tribal areas of Kalrayan Hills from 1985—86. The cost of providing building and staff quarters in this block which is really in remote place, has also been taken up. The provision is to meet the balance of cost of building quarters and staff expenditure to be incurred during 1987—88.

18. Formation of New Tribal Block for Jawadhu Hills and Construction of Office Building and Staff Quarters.

			(Rupees in Lakhs).
Budget Estimate, 1986—87	..	..	4.25
Revised Estimate, 1986—87	..	..	8.00
Budget Estimate, 1987—88	..	..	15.00

A new tribal block is approved in Jawadhu hills area and formed with a view to intensify the developmental activities in the tribal areas of Jawadhu hills from 1985—86. The cost of providing buildings and staff quarters in this block which is really in remote places has also been taken up. The provision is to meet the balance of the cost of building quarters and staff expenditure to be incurred during 1987—88.

19. Improvements to Minor Irrigation.

			(Rupees in Lakhs).
(1)			(2)
Budget Estimate, 1986—87	..	..	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986—87	..	..	25.00
Budget Estimate, 1987—88	..	..	50.00

At present, a Five Year Cycle system is adopted to maintain the existing Minor Irrigation Sources. Even under the cycle system of maintenance, these sources could not be maintained properly, since desilting work alone could be carried out from the funds allotted. The condition of these sources during the course of time have deteriorated with the result that they need attention in the following items:—

- (1) The bunds have to be strengthened in order to prevent seepage and erosion.
- (2) The surplus weirs have to be repaired and put into condition.
- (3) Feeder channels to the fields have to be remodelled and strengthened to prevent seepage of water curd to extend irrigation upto the 4 Hec. block.
- (4) The commend over of the tanks has to be developed.
- (5) The tanks have to be standardised by undertaking necessary works.

In view of the above, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987—88. This provision will be utilised to meet the extra material component under the schemes taken up under N.R.E.P., etc.

20. Bio-Gas Plants and Improved chulahs:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	309.48
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	393.60
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1,042.00

The National Project on Bio-Gas Development Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme. The above programme is intensively implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. The cattle population in Tamil Nadu is 13.58 millions and animal dung, farm wastages render themselves as raw materials for bio-gas generation. A layout of 25,000 Bio-gas (Plants) and 2,00,000 number of chulahs have been fixed for 1987-88.

A provision of Rs. 1,042.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 taking into account the escalation in cost.

21. Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Schemes for Rural Landless Labour—

	(1)	(2)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3,434.62	
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	4,052.95	
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3,902.00	

The scheme is implemented from the year 1984-85, with cent percent assistance from the Government of India. The programme has two basic objectives as under (i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless labourer with a view to provide Guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every landless labour house-hold upto 100 days in a year and (ii) to create durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy.

In the seventh plan document relating to this Department a provision of Rs. 23,500.00 lakhs has been indicated. But the Government of India have not yet indicated the actual provision for the plan period for the scheme. However based on the provision indicated by Government of India for the year 1986-87 it is proposed to provide Rs. 3,902.00 lakhs for 1987-88 excluding food grains portion.

22. Training of Rural Youth in Self Employment (Centrally sponsored) :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
(1)	(2)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	0.01

This scheme envisages imparting training for rural artisans under TRYSEM. A token provision is made for the year 1987-88.

23. Training of Rural Youths in self employment—

(Centrally sponsored) :—

	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87:	--	--	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	30.95
Budget Estimate, 1987-88:	--	..	37.00

This schemes envisages the cost on staff relating to strengthening of existing Rural Extension Training Centres and for providing Block-cum Production centres.

A Provision of Rs. 43.90 lakhs has been provided for the cost of staff relating to strengthening of existing R.E.T.Cs.

It has been proposed to concentrate on establishment of flexible block level training institution to train rural artisans in improved skills and practices for manufacturing new products particularly consumer goods which are in demand in rural areas and also to establish marketing infrastructure to market the products manufactured. It is also proposed to convert the existing Panchayat Union Industrial units which are not viable. Infrastructure required, viz., buildings, will be provided under R.L.E.G.P. scheme and equipments from TRYSEM Scheme. The provision under State Plan is for providing staff cost, for esablishment of new Training centres and for providing some equipments under existing centres. The Government have also ordered to debit the expenditure on production-cum-training centres under 'TRYSEM' and hence a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs being the state share is provided for this purpose during 1987-88. Hence the provision of Rs. 37.00 lakhs, being the state share is made for both for strengthening RETCs. and for Rural Training Centres-cum-production centres. This scheme is shared equally between State and Centre.

24. State Institute for Rural Development at Bhavanisagar :—

	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	0.11
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	0.14
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	0.14

The provision is to meet the cost of supporting staff sanctioned to State Institute or Rural Development which impart specialised training in Rural Development work. The provision made under this item represents state share only.

5. National Rural Employment Programme—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2,044.19
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1,811.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1,811.00

This programme envisages provision of employment to Rural Landless Agricultural Labour and Small Marginal Farmers. This has also enabled to create durable assets. In the annual Plan allocation, the Government of India have revised the outlay for the year 1986-87 as Rs. 4,100 lakhs comprising of 50 per cent materials component and 50 per cent of labour component. In the draft Seventh Plan document and also in the working group of U.P.C. a sum of Rs. 2,050 lakhs has been indicated as States' share for this scheme. However, the provision of Rs. 1,811.00 lakhs indicated for the year 1986-87 by Government of India has been proposed as State share for the year 1987-88 pending finalisation of Government of India's share for 1987-88.

26. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	16.32
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	16.32

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is meant to help women make greater use of the services offered by I.R.D.P. and improve the status of women :—

- (1) As productive and confident members of society.
- (2) As earning members of the family.
- (3) As equal partners with men in bettering the living conditions of their families and
- (4) As mothers and home-makers.

The scheme will assist women of the target groups in the following manner :—

(a) Assistance to individual women to take advantage of the facilities already available under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) Where individual women are found to be incapable of taking advantage of these facilities organising women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis.

(c) Organising child care facilities to provide for security, health care and nursing of the children at National Rural Employment Programme work sites.

It is also envisaged to impart suitable training to officials and non-officials to be involved in the scheme.

Women are divided into group of 15 to 20 beneficiaries. These groups would themselves decide on the type of economic activity to be undertaken. Of the beneficiaries who act as the group organiser, the group organiser will be paid honorarium. Further a sum of Rs. 10,000 per group is given to build up the needed Infrastructural and marketing support. Dharmapuri and Periyar Districts are implementing this Scheme in Tamil Nadu. Government have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs. 16.32 lakhs as State share to implement this scheme by forming 165 Groups in Periyar District and 155 Groups in Dharmapuri District. So the provision of Rs. 16.32 lakhs is made for Revised Estimate and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

This scheme is shared equally between State and Centre.

27. Block-cum-Production Centre—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The Government have since ordered to debit this expenditure under "TRYSEM" and this has been taken to the head "TRYSEM".

28 Strengthening of Block Administration for Implementing Anti-Poverty Programmes—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	30.70
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	30.70
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	40.62

Many Plan schemes have been initiated for combating poverty in rural areas and the Block Administration has been entrusted with these schemes. In this connection, the State Government have approved the creation of one post of Extension Officer (A.D.W.) exclusively in every block to handle work relating to scheduled caste. Likewise, the State Government have created one post of Extension Officer (Industries) now redesignated as Deputy Block Development Officer (Industries) in every block to handle Rural Industries. It has also been proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan to implement the programme under schemes shared equally between State and Centre with effect from Revised Estimate, 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 40.62 lakhs being the State share has therefore been provided for the year 1987-88.

Government of India have also indicated certain changes in Block Administration for strengthening and have indicated a provision of Rs. 1 lakh as token amount.

29. Supply of Video Cassette Player and Production of films on Development Programmes.

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	7.22 lakhs.

Several anti-poverty programmes such as I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., Massive schemes and many social welfare programmes are being implemented by the Government. To educate the rural people, a determined effort has to be taken to carry the messages on Anti-Poverty programmes. Family Welfare, Health, Sanitation, Water Supply, etc., through effective Mass Communication system. At present, what is being done through Mass Communication media such as Radio, Television and Film shows is very inadequate and has its own limitation. Film shows can be shown only in the nights and one show in a village at a time. To carry the Projector, also, a trailer has to be taken to each Village. The extension services available at block level also could not effectively educate the people in the field in view of the larger coverage. In order to have desired changes in public opinion effective mass media communication about the development programme has to be undertaken to cover larger areas. This is proposed to be achieved by supply of Video Cassette Players and Video Cassettes to be exhibited in all parts of Tamil Nadu. Hence it is proposed to supply one Video Cassette Player to each of the 58 Development Divisions.

In addition with this, it is also proposed to permit the Panchayat Unions to purchase one or two colour Television sets depending upon the area covered by T.V. coverage to play the programmes recorded in the cassettes. The cost for the purchase of V.C.P. will be Rs. 5.22 lakhs. The cost of colour T.V. will be met out of the Panchayat Union General Funds.

Films produced by the various departments and agencies such as I. & P.R. Family Welfare, Health, Education, T.I.N.P., U.N.I.C.E.F. etc., will be played through V.C.P. Apart from this, it is also proposed to produce films on specific programmes implemented by this Department. This will be done through reputed Video Companies by paying the cost of production of the film. Copies of films can be taken and distributed to the Development Divisions. The cost of the recorded Cassettes required for the districts will be met by the D.R.D.As. The cost of production of a film roughly works out to Rs. 40,000 which could be played for a period of 30 to 40 minutes. Separate films for each subject viz., Bio-gas, I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., Massive Programmes etc., will be produced and the total cost of production for five programmes, will be approximately Rs. 2.00 lakhs per year which will be met from State funds. The Video Cassette Player can be played in the block by utilising the services of Extension Officer (S.E. & P.R.) working in the blocks.

During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to supply V.C.P. and also to produce films on each of the Development Programmes of this Department. The cost of supply of 58 V.C.P. at the rate of Rs. 9,000 is Rs. 5.22 lakhs and for production of Film (Rs. 2.00 lakhs). Hence a provision of Rs. 7.22 lakhs has been made under Part II for 1987-88.

DIRECTOR OF TOWN PANCHAYATS.

(30) Drainage.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.45
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	6.00

Out of 4592 K.M. of streets in Town Panchayats areas, 492 KMs. of streets have masonry drains. Masonry drains are necessary not only for the discharge of storm water but also sullage and waste water. Hence masonry drains are necessary. A scheme for providing grant for constructing masonry drains in the Town Panchayats is being implemented every year with 2/3 Government grant and 1/3 contribution from Town Panchayats. A plan provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was made available during the VI Plan period. It is proposed to provide masonry drains in about 7 K.M. of streets at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the year 1986-87 and Rs. 6 lakhs during the year 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and Rs. 6 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 is made for this scheme.

(31) Low Cost Sanitation.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.00

Sanitation has been one of the major Social reforms advocated by the Father of the Nation, Mahathma Gandhi. One of the major deficiencies of environmental Sanitation in Rural areas is the almost total absence of latrines. People resort to defecation in open fields and sheltered places in the vicinity of water courses. The plight of rural Women who have to go to open fields before sunrise or after sun set is more miserable. Any programme of rural sanitation has to look at this human aspect.

India is committed to the goal of health for all by 2,000 A.D. and adequate sanitation coverage is a pre-requisite.

Conversion of dry latrines into Sanitary latrines is an important segment of Sanitation Programme. The inhuman practice of carrying nightsoil on head loads by scavengers has to be put an end to. With a view to enable people to convert dry latrines into sanitary latrines and construction of new latrines where there is none at present, a form of incentive in the shape of subsidy is quite essential. Town Panchayats are not financially sound to provide subsidy from their funds. Hence the need for Government Grant.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 and is retained in the Revised Estimate. Similarly a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 for this scheme.

32. Integrated Development of Backward Urban Areas :—

	(Rupees in lakhs)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	20.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	20.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	20.00

There are 645 Town Panchayats in Tamil Nadu as per 1981 census, there are 433 Urban Towns which includes 212 Town Panchayats and the rest are Municipalities and major cities. The remaining 433 Town Panchayats are non-urban or rural areas.

Government have extended National Rural Employment Programme to Rural Town Panchayats. Urban Town Panchayats numbering 212 will not have the benefit of National Rural Employment Programme. Eventhough these 212 Town Panchayats are classified as Urban areas based on the density of population, they are in no way better than the Rural Town Panchayats as their financial resources are as bad as the Rural Town Panchayats and they have to contend with larger population and the persistent demand from the public for the provision of basic amenities. The income of the Town Panchayats is inelastic. These Town Panchayats have to spend major portion of their funds on salaries which have risen sharply due to periodical increase in Dearness Allowance the incidence of which falls squarely on these Town Panchayats.

The Rural Town Panchayats are now being assisted under National Rural Employment Programme for the provision of basic amenities. There is need for simultaneous development of urban areas also which are backward as otherwise a large segment of population will be without the basic amenities. In view of this it is necessary to have a schemes for the provision of basic amenities in backward urban areas also. Some of the basic amenities required in these areas are improvement of roads, storm water drainage, water supply, etc. For the provision of these basic amenities each Town Panchayat may be requiring about Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 5.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs on half grant half loan basis has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 which is retained in the Revised Estimate. A similar provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs on half grant half loan basis is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 under Part II.

33. Provision of Pay and Use Toilets—

	(Rupees in lakhs).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.00

There are 200 Bus Stands maintained by Town Panchayats. Of these about 100 Bus Stands have amenities like Passenger sheds, Restaurants, Toilets, etc., for the use of travelling public. The Town Panchayats do get assistance for improving the bus stands under Integrated Urban Development Programme. However the quantum of assistance under this is limited and only a few Town Panchayats

could avail the assistance. The Town and Country Planning Board has taken a Policy decision to give priority to projects like Bus Stand/Market, etc., to Town Panchayats situated in Taluk Headquarters. Thus it is apparent that Town Panchayats not situated in Taluk Headquarters will not be able to avail loan assistance under Integrated Urban Development Programme. Further the loan assistance proposed for 32 Town Panchayats under the VIIth Plan is for composite schemes like Bus Stand, Pay and Use Toilets, Shopping Complex, etc. Thus there is no possibility for small schemes like Pay and Use Toilets to get assistance under Integrated Urban Development Programme. The proposal is to provide Pay and Use Toilet and bath room to the travelling public in the bus stands where this facility is not available at present. The proposal is to provide six seater latrines each for men and women, Urinals, for men and women and bathrooms. It will also have a box room for depositing passengers luggage on the "Sulabh Sauchalaya" model with provision for children. 157 Town Panchayats will be requiring Pay and Use Toilets. This may be attempted in a phased programme covering 10 Town Panchayats every year. The cost of each such toilet with all modern amenities will roughly be Rs. 1.00 lakhs. The pattern of assistance will be 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan repayable over a period of about 20 years. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs as grant and Rs. 1.00 lakh as loan is made under Part II Schemes for 1987-88.

34. Supply of Power Tillers with Tanker and Trai/or—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	...	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	...	..	..	5.00

Sanitation is one of the mandatory functions of the Town Panchayats. Town Panchayats employ about 5,000 Sanitary Workers for street cleaning and clearing the nightsoil. For street cleaning and removal of sullage water from cess pools, Town Panchayats maintain bulls and bullock carts. Some Town Panchayats engage bulls on hire basis. Sanitary workers account for 50 per cent of staff expenditure in Town Panchayats. Even the present strength of Sanitary Workers is found to be inadequate and many Town Panchayats seek sanction for creation of additional posts of Sanitary Workers. Sanitation service in Town Panchayats is woefully inadequate, due to paucity of Sanitary staff, funds, etc. Town Panchayats have to be assisted in rendering this service efficiently.

For clearing the rubbish, Town Panchayats maintain on an average 4 to 5 bulls or hire them from private parties. On an average, Town Panchayats spend about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 on bulls for Sanitation Work in a year. Even with this expenditure, this service could not be maintained up to the expected level of excellence due to factors like limited bulls/carts/large area, dearth of funds, etc. The cost of maintaining bulls is also prohibitive.

To improve the level of service and to provide better sanitation facility, it is necessary to go in for power tiller fitted with water tanker for clearing the sullage water and trailer for removing rubbish. Supply of power tiller will be economical to the Town Panchayats, as they need not maintain bulls and bullock carts and avoid the expenditure on their maintenance. It would also serve to improve the sanitation work in Town Panchayats.

The cost of a power tiller with water tanker and Rubbish Trailer will roughly be Rs. 70,000. The pattern of assistance will be 80 per cent grant and 20 per cent loan. The scheme has to cover about 550 Town Panchayats in a phased programme. Every year 7 Town Panchayats may be supplied Power Tillers with accessories. During 1987-88, 7 Power Tillers with accessories will be supplied under Part II Schemes at a cost of Rs. 5,00 lakhs. The grant component will be Rs. 4.00 lakhs and loan component Rs. 1.00 lakh.

12. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank raises the funds required for the issue of long term agricultural loans, by floatation of debentures. An outlay of Rs. 5.10 crores has been approved by the Union Planning Commission for the Seventh Plan towards contribution to the debentures by the State Government. The details of the Seventh Plan outlay and the performance during 1985-86 are given below :—

<i>Serial Number.</i>	<i>Name of scheme.</i>	<i>Seventh Plan outlay.</i>	<i>Expenditure in 1985—86.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN CRORES.)			
1	Contribution towards normal debentures	1.25	0.25
2	Contribution towards special debentures	3.85	0.56
Total		5.10	0.81

It is proposed to issue long term loans for development programmes to the tune of Rs. 120 crores during the Seventh Five-year plan.

2. Long term agricultural loans to the tune of Rs. 24.19 crores were issued during 1985—86. It is proposed to issue Rs. 20 crores during 1986-87 and Rs. 23 crores during the year 1987-88.

The schemes for Government Contribution towards floatation of debentures are discussed below :—

(1) Contribution Towards Land Development Bank Debentures for Normal Transactions.

			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	25.00
Revised Estimate, 1986—87	..	..	25.00
Budget Estimate, 1987—88	..	..	25.00

The ordinary debenture programme for the State Land Development Bank is fixed by the N.A.B.A.R.D. Estimates for the State Government's contribution towards the debentures are however fixed at 5 per cent of the value of debentures. The amount of Rs. 25 lakhs sanctioned by Government towards floatation of normal debentures will be drawn and paid to the State Land Development Bank on receipt of clearance by the NABARD.

It has been programmed to issue long term loans to the extent of Rs. 5 crores under normal programme every year during Seventh plan period. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs being 5 percent of the total debentures programme has been tentatively suggested for 1987-88, as State Government's contribution under ordinary debenture programme.

(2) Contribution Towards Land Development Bank Debentures for Special Schemes.—

		(Rupees in Lakhs).
Budget Estimate, 1986—87	..	25.00
Revised Estimate, 1986—87	..	65.00
Budget Estimate, 1987—88	..	85.00

The State Government contribute to the special debentures of the State Land Development Bank at 2.5 per cent of the value of debentures for minor irrigation schemes and for special schemes for diversified purposes for identified small farmers, 5 per cent for diversified purposes other than under special schemes, referred to above for small farmers and 7.5 per cent for diversified purposes for other farmers.

During the current year, Government have been addressed for sanction of an additional allotment of Rs. 40 lakhs over and above the Budget Estimate of Rs. 25 lakhs, for investment in the special debentures, in view of the increased lending programme of Rs. 15 crores fixed for the year.

During the year 1987—88, it has been programmed to issue long term loans to the extent of Rs. 18.00 crores towards special schemes. The issue of loans is however dependant on the eligibility of primary land development banks to be determined in terms of recovery performance. A sum of Rs. 85 lakhs is required towards State Government's contribution for 1987—88 as per the details indicated below:

<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Projection for lending.</i>	<i>State Government contribution.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(Rupees in Lakhs.)		
(1) Minor Irrigation	250	6.25 (2.5%)
(2) (a) Non-Minor Irrigation Scheme, Small farmers (Not identified under special subsidy schemes).	150	7.50 (5%)
(b) Non-Minor Irrigation Medium Farmers and Big Farmers.:	250	18.75 (7.5%)
3. I.R.D.P.	400	10.00 (2.5%)
4. M.A.P.	500	12.50 (2.5%)
5. Farm Mechanisation	250	31.25 (2.5%)
	1,800	86.25
		<i>or</i> 85.00

Thus a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs has been suggested for 1987—88 as provided in the Seventh Plan.

13. FOOD.

1. Opening of Fair—Price Shops in Rural Areas:—

Under the “One Village—One fair price Shop” scheme, the co-operatives in the State through 12596 village Co-operative shops ensure free availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices in rural areas. The sales by these shops during 1985—86 amounted to Rs. 192.72 crores as against Rs. 126.20 crores during 1984—85.

2. Full time shops 6,882, part time shops (1273) and converted shops (4441) (12596 in all) are given Government subsidy at Rs. 3,600 Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 804 respectively per year towards the cost of salesman employed by them, rent and other contingent charges. Departmental staff have also been employed for the effective implementation of the scheme.

3. The Union Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 20 crores under the Development Head ‘Food’ for the Seventh Plan. Of this, an outlay of Rs. 16 crores has been allocated for the schemes implemented by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the Seventh Plan. A sum of Rs. 365.72 lakhs has been spent during 1985—86 under these scheme. The estimates of expenditure for the year 1986—87 and 1987—88 under the schemes are as follows:—

(i) *Opening of Fair Price Shops in Rural Areas under ‘One Village, One Fair Price Shop’ Scheme and assistance to co-operatives for opening of additional fair price shops :—*

(1)	Budget Estimate, 1986—87	Revised Estimate, 1986—87	Budget Estimate, 1987—88
(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
(Rupees in Lakhs.)			
(i) Subsidy to societies	255.00	255.00	255.00
(ii) Supervisory Staff both for existing and additional shops.	117.14	133.72	141.14
Total ..	372.14	388.72	396.14

The Estimates for 1987—88 towards subsidy is on the following basis:—

	(Rupees in Lakhs.)
(i) For 6882 full time shops at Rs. 3600 each ..	247.75
(ii) For 1273 part time shops at Rs. 2400 each	30.55
(iii) For 4441 converted shops at Rs. 804 each	35.71
	314.01

The subsidy is not admissible in the case of shops which, would work on profit. Allowing a margin of 10 percent for such shops during each of the years 1985—86 and 1986—87, the estimate of Rs. 255 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimate of 1986—87. This is one of the Welfare schemes included in the “New Twenty Point Programme 1986”.

An adhoc provision of Rs. 255 lakhs has been proposed towards subsidy to the Village shops during 1987-88.

Provision towards cost of staff has been suggested with reference to actual requirements both in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88.

2. Construction of 5 number of Direct Purchase Centres in Thanjavur district

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

During the two main harvesting seasons Kuruvai and Samba, large scale procurement of Paddy is done by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation in Thanjavur District which is a predominantly paddy growing district. T.N.C.S.C. is purchasing paddy offered by the farmers for sale at the Government procurement prices as a price support operation to prevent distress sale of paddy by farmers. Particularly during kuruvai season, when there will be high moisture in the paddy, the private dealers will either not purchase such stocks or offer very low prices. T.N.C.S.C. as the sole agency of the Government of Tamil Nadu goes to the rescue of the farmers in such situation. Large quantities of paddy is purchased directly from the farmers. Daily purchases are in the range of 5,000 to 10,000 tonnes per day during peak harvest. For this purpose T.N.C.S.C. runs direct purchase centres. About 500 to 600 direct purchase centres are set up every year by the T.N.C.S.C. These are located in rented private buildings. Suitable buildings, with adequate storage space are not available in the village.

In order to ensure smooth functioning of the procurement and movement operations, it is necessary to have facilities for paddy purchase, drying, storage and vehicle movement in the procurement centres. It has been found in practice that considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable private buildings with the minimum facilities for the Direct Purchase Centres. Also, as this has become a regular annual feature, it is felt it will be advantageous and economically viable in the long run to construct adequate number of properly designed permanent buildings with all facilities for the Direct Purchase Centres in Thanjavur District in a phased manner.

The estimated cost of construction of a permanent building for D.P.C. with a Godown, Drying Platform, a purchase platform, office room, gunny shed, roads for vehicular traffic and fencing will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

The scheme is included in the VIIth Five Year Plan proposals and a plan allocation of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been made for the Construction of D.P.Cs. in Thanjavur District during the VII Five-Year Plan period 1985-90. During 1985-86, first year of the VII Five-Year Plan period, a plan allocation of 5.00 lakhs was sanctioned to T.N.C.S.C. During 1986-87 Second year of the VIIth Five-Year Plan, a plan allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was sanctioned to T.N.C.S.C. The works were taken up.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to take up construction of 5 number of D.P.C. buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs each. Provision of plan allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh for each centre and balance amount being left to be met by T.N.C.S.C. during the year 1987-88.

3. Construction of 2 number of Scientific Storage Godowns of 1800 MT Capacity each for storage of procured paddy in Thanjavur district.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	-	..	..	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87				10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88				10.00

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited is the sole agency for the Government of Tamil Nadu for procurement of paddy from the farmers and for purchase of paddy and rice from the traders towards levy and for supply of food grains and other essential commodities to the Public Distribution System and various welfare schemes of the Government. The T.N.C.S.C. handles about 7 to 8 lakh tonnes of paddy in Thanjavur District alone during the procurement season. This huge quantity of paddy will have to be kept in Scientific Storage before being processed into rice moved for distribution to the Public.

The available Scientific storage accommodation in Tamil Nadu with the T.N.C.S.C. and other Government agencies is very limited and consequently T.N.C.S.C. is forced to occupy large number of non-Scientific private buildings on rent for its storage requirements resulting in huge expenditure on rent besides loss of valuable food grains due to non-Scientific nature of these buildings. It is essential for the T.N.C.S.C. to increase its owned storage accommodation from the present level of 3.0 lakh tonnes to the ultimate requirement of 12.0 lakh-tonnes in the next 5 years in a phased manner. The proposal has been finalised at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.58 crores and submitted to Government for Financial assistance. The Government have also been addressed to consider allocation of the additional plan funds of Rs. 8.00 crores under VII Five Year Plan scheme for the Scientific storage godowns as part of the above project.

Provision of plan allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the construction of 2 Scientific Storage Godowns of 1,800 MT capacity each for storage of procured paddy in Thanjavur District at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is shown under 1987-88.

4. Assistance to the Regional Centre for Extension Service, Annamalai University.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	-	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	0.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	..	..	0.01

The Regional Centre for extension service, Annamalai University is a research-cum-extension organisation established to popularise modern rice milling techniques and to extend technical consultancy to the rice millers to modernise their equipment. The Government of India established the centre and it has been providing the funds necessary for its day to day establishment as well as the research project of this centre. However, the Government of India have now stated that they would be able to provide funds only for certain projects and not for the establishment and day to day functions of this institution.

The centre has done useful work evolving cost effective modernisation scheme, by products utilisation, etc. It is also conducting training programmes in modernisation of rice mills for Civil Supplies staff. The centre has done useful work and there is a need for modernisation of rice mills. It is proposed to provide additional improvements to the centre to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs during the Seventh five year plan. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs had been paid to the

University during the year 1985-86. The Government have constituted expert committee to prepare a detailed report on the taking over of the Centre. Pending receipt of a detailed report of the Expert Committee, the Government have sanctioned a token grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Regional Centre for Extension Service, Annamalai University in May 1986.

5. Huller Subsidy Scheme.

	(Rupees in lakhs)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	5.63
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--

Considering the immense benefits of modernisation such as increase of output of rice, good quality of bran, production of valuable edible oil, high nutritional value of rice, the Government of India have sanctioned the Huller subsidy scheme in this State. Under this scheme 450 units will get subsidy at the rate of Rs. 10,000 each 50 per cent cost of modernisation will be borne by the miller through bank loan or any other source and the remaining 50 per cent would be in the form of subsidy which will be paid equally by the State and Central Government.

The Government of India, during the year 1985-86 have released a sum of Rs. 11,25,000 as its share for 450 units at Rs. 2,500 each and as loan to State Government for meeting its share of subsidy at Rs. 2,500 for 225 units.

A sum of Rs. 11.25 lakhs had been provided for in Budget Estimate, 1985-86. The scheme could not be implemented during the year 1985-86 due to non-selection of beneficiaries by the collectors and the approval of supplies has not been finalised. However the scheme is to be implemented during the current financial year 1986-87 and hence a provision of Rs. 11.25 lakhs has been suggested in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

6. Assistance to Co-operatives for Construction of fair price shops in Urban Areas.

	(Rupees in lakhs)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.92
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	4.00

The Public Distribution system play a major role in providing all essential commodities to all people especially the weaker section at the price fixed by Government. A policy decision has been taken by Government that in future, fair price shops will be opened only by Co-operative Department. As it is very difficult for the co-operatives which have limited resources to hire shops, to pay huge amount of advance to landlords especially in urban areas, Government have decided to take up a scheme for construction of urban fair price shops on experimental basis from the current year. Provision for the purpose has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 under "2 Modern Retail Units" "under consumer co-operatives" under the Development head "Co-operation" It is proposed to assist one society with an interest free loan of Rs. 0.92 lakh for construction of an urban fair price shop at Madras during the current year.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to assist 4 societies at Rs. 1 lakh each for this purpose.

(7) Consumer Education and Protection in Rural / Backward and Tribal areas.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.60

It is nearly two years since the Food Department has been renamed as Food and Consumer Protection Department. However we have done very little to promote consumer awareness. Concern for the consumer is of great importance and it is listed at Serial Number 18 of the new 20 point programme 1986 which, is an objective and settled policy of the State.

For promoting and nurturing of consumer protection forums and imparting consumer education to the masses, it is proposed to provide Publicity and Advertisement through Video Cassettes. A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is provided under 1987-88.

(8) Strengthening of Weights and Measures Machinery.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	18.85
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.43
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	18.01

Under the 20 Point Programme, protection of Consumers' interest has been given importance. Therefore, as a policy, the Government have accepted the appointment of 100 Stamping Inspectors in a phased manner for effective implementation of the Weights and Measures Act. 50 Inspectors have been appointed between 1979 and 1986. 13 posts are suggested for the year 1987-88 so as to take the total to 63 and the balance will be proposed during the remaining period of the 7th Plan. This is necessitated in view of the decision of the Government to change the system of re-verification and stamping once in a year instead of once in two years. This will result in considerable increase in revenue to the Government by way of stamping fees. Two posts of Deputy Inspectors of Labour (Squad) are also to be created during 1987-88 to supervise the work of Stamping Inspectors.

The Packaged Commodities Rules are to be enforced with a view to afford protection to the consumers, as the Rules require the manufacturers to indicate certain declaration on the Packaged Commodities with regard to date of manufacture, net weight, retail price, etc. As the existing Inspectors are over-burdened with the items of work including enforcement of various non-technical Acts, it has become necessary to entrust the enforcement of Packaged Commodities Rules to a separate set of Officers in the cadre of Deputy Inspectors of Labour. This Department requires 26 Deputy Inspectors for the enforcement of the above Rules. The Government have so far sanctioned seven posts of Deputy Inspectors during 1985-86 and 1986-87. Of the remaining 19 posts, 6 posts are suggested for the year 1987-88. To enable the Deputy Inspectors to function effectively, 6 Junior Assistants are also provided.

For strengthening of the Weights and measures Machinery a sum of Rs. 18.01 lakhs has been provided. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 18.01 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 7.02 lakhs intended to cover the expenditure on nine posts of Deputy Inspectors of Labour, two at Madras and one each at Madurai, Thirupur, Salem, Karur, Kovilpatti, Erode and Ramanathapuram and 13 posts of Stamping Inspectors, two at Erode, one each at Virudhunagar, Sivakasi, Sivaganga, Paramagudi, Karaikudi, Srivilliputhur, Ramanathapuram, Cuddalore, Bhavani, Dharapuram and Gopichettipalayam and 14 Ministerial Staff.

The weights and measures machinery will be strengthened with 13 Stamping Inspectors for South Arcot and Thanjavur District and 8 Deputy Inspectors of Labour with 27 ministerial staff at a cost of Rs. 10.99 lakhs.

14. CO-OPERATION.

There are 4,655 Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies at the village level, providing short term and medium term credit facilities to the agriculturists. These societies have covered 75 per cent of the agricultural families in the state and 67 per cent of the agricultural families of weaker sections in terms of operational holdings with reference to 1979-80 Agricultural Census.

2. The Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies have provided short term and medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 130.88 crores and Rs. 20.14 crores respectively during 1985-86. The programme for the current year, is Rs. 160 crores towards short term loans and Rs. 20 crores towards medium term loans. The overdues of the societies as on 30th June 1986 were 36.8 per cent of the demand. Anticipating further improvement in the recovery position, it is programmed to issue short term and medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 185 crores and Rs. 20 crores respectively during 1987-88. 54 percent of the short term loans and 90 percent of the medium term loans issued during 1985-86 went to the weaker sections. It is programmed to increase the quantum in respect of short term loans to 69 per cent and medium term loan to 91 percent at the end of 1987-88.

3. The long term credit needs of the agriculturists are met by 183 Primary Land Development Banks. Long term loans to the tune of Rs. 24.19 crores were issued during 1985-86. It was Programmed to issue long term loans to the tune of Rs. 20 crores during the current year. The percentage of overdues of the Primary Land Development Banks was 75.5 on 30th June 1986. The programme for issue of long term loans during 1987-88 is Rs. 23 crores. 49 per cent of the long term loans issued during 1985-86 went to the weaker sections. It is programmed to issue 51 percent of the long term agricultural loans to the weaker sections during 1987-88.

4. The credit co-operatives play a significant role in filling up the credit gap in the context of debt relief legislation and consequent shrinkage of credit from non-institutional sources, by providing loans on the pledge of jewels. The jewel loans provided by these co-operatives during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 289.82 crores.

5. Co-operative Marketing societies assist their members by undertaking marketing of their agricultural produce and thereby help them in securing a fair and reasonable return. The value of agricultural produce marketed by Co-operatives during 1985-86 was Rs. 149.29 crores. It is proposed to increase the value to Rs. 155 crores during 1987-88.

6. The Co-operatives are distributing chemical fertilisers through about 5,238 retail depots to members of Agricultural Services Co-operatives Societies as well as to non-members. The value of chemical fertilisers distributed during 1985-86 was Rs. 73.38 crores. The programme for the current year is Rs. 82 crores. It is proposed to further increase the sales to Rs. 98 crores during 1987-88.

7. The consumers Co-operatives through their net work in the State, distribute consumer goods of good quality at reasonable prices to the public, both in urban and rural areas. The value of retail sales effected during 1985-86 was Rs. 605 crores. The retail sales are expected to be around Rs. 600 crores during the current year. The programme for 1987-88 will be Rs. 520 crores. As many as 12,596 Village co-operative shops ensure free availability of essential consumer goods to the rural masses. The sales effected by the village co-operative shops during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 192.72 crores.

8. The Union Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 35 crores under the Development Head 'Co-operation' for the Seventh Plan. The Schemes under 'Co-operation' are explained below:—

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Scheme for Computerisation of Data pertaining to Co-operatives—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.00
--------------------------	----	----	----	------

It is proposed to instal a computer in the head office of the Co-operative Department in order to maintain better information system in the office. This is a new scheme and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 towards the cost of Computer and other accessories.

(2) Scheme for revival/liquidation of various types of dormant Societies—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 0.64

There are 912 dormant societies. At present there is no specific agency to study and examine the reasons for the dormancy and steps to be taken for its revival. As funds of the Government are involved in the dormant societies, there is need for creation of one post of Deputy Registrar and one post of Co-operative Sub-Registrar to look into the affairs of the dormant societies. This is a new scheme and provision towards the cost of these staff is suggested in Budget Estimate 1987-88.

II. CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES.

(1) Assistance to Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Marketing Societies for construction of godowns:

(Rupees in lakhs.)

			<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	16.54	36.23	52.77
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	47.40	69.65	117.05
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	74.40	47.95	122.35

Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies and Co-operatives marketing Societies are at present given assistance under the scheme as indicated below:—

			<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1) Rural godowns of 107 tonnes capacity					
(i) in plains	..	..	51,200 (40%)	76,800 (60%)	1,28,000
(ii) in hill areas	..	..	73,500 (50%)	73,500 (50%)	1,47,000
(2) Marketing godown :					
(a) 1,000 tonnes capacity	..	..	2,10,000 (40%)	3,15,000 (60%)	5,25,000
(b) 500 tonnes capacity—					
(i) in plains	..	..	1,30,000 (40%)	1,95,000 (60%)	3,25,000
(ii) in hill areas	..	..	(50%)	(50%)	

The subsidy and loan are given in two annual equal instalments. The total project cost of the godowns during 1987-88 is expected to be as follows:—

- (i) Rural godowns of 107 tonnes capacity in plain—Rs. 1.45 lakhs.
- (ii) Rural godowns of 107 tonnes capacity in Hill area—Rs. 1.75 lakhs.
- (iii) Marketing godowns of 500 tonnes capacity—Rs. 4.65 lakhs.
- (iv) Marketing godowns of 1,000 tonnes capacity—Rs. 6.65 lakhs.

The Revised Estimates for 1986-87 are based on the following details :

				<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan</i>
				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>First Instalment—</i>					
(1) 96 Rural godowns of 1986-87 (plains)					
	Loan	..	RS. 43,500		
	Subsidy	..	29,000	27.84	41.75
(2) 5 Rural godowns of 1986-87 (Hill Area)					
	Loan	..	RS. 43,750	2.19	2.19
	Subsidy	..	43,750		
(3) 2 Marketing godown of 1986-87 (500 tonnes)					
	Loan	..	RS. 1,99,500	2.66	3.99
	Subsidy	..	1,33,000		
<i>Second Instalment—</i>					
(4) 47 Rural godowns of 1985-86—					
	Loan	..	RS. 38,400	12.03	18.05
	Subsidy	..	25,600		
(5) 2 Rural godowns of 1985-86—					
	Loan	..	RS. 36,750	0.73	0.74
	Subsidy	..	36,750		
(6) 1 Rural godown of 1985-86					
	Loan	..	RS. 97,500	0.65	0.97
	Subsidy	..	65,000		
(8) 2 Marketing godowns of 1985-86					
	Loan	..	RS. 97,500	1.30	1.95
	Subsidy	..	65,000		
	Total	..		47.40	69.65

The Budget Estimates for 1987-88 are based on the following details:

				<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>
				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Second Instalment—</i>					
(1)	96 Rural godowns (plains) 1985-86	}	.. ..	30.03	43.95
(2)	5 Rural godowns (hill areas)				
(3)	2 Marketing godowns 1985-86	..	.. ..	2.66	3.99
<i>First Instalment—</i>					
(4)	125 Rural godowns and one marketing godown	..		41.71	0.01 (Token)
	Total	..		74.40	47.95

As on 30th September 1986, there were 4,523 godowns (4,233 rural ; 244 Marketing godowns and 46 consumer godowns) with a total storage capacity of 6.36 lakh tonnes. 49 godowns (45 rural ; 2 marketing and 2 consumer godowns) with a storage capacity of 0.07 lakh tonnes were under various stages of construction. It is programmed to increase the storage capacity to 6.52 lakh tonnes at the end of 1987-88.

(2) Assistance for rehabilitation of weak urban co-operative banks:—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.95
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.58
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.74

It is proposed to rehabilitate weak urban co-operative Banks in the State by providing share capital assistance of Rs. 50,000 and free services of Co-operative Sub-Registrars to each Bank. Six out of eleven weak urban co-operative banks have been assisted during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. Provision for share capital assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to three banks and cost of six Co-operative Sub-Registrars has been suggested in Revised Estimate 1986-87.

It is proposed to assist three weak urban banks with share capital assistance of Rs. 0.50 lakh and free services of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar for each Bank during 1987-88. Provision for share capital assistance of Rs. 0.50 lakh to three Urban Banks and cost of 9 Co-operative Sub-Registrars has been suggested in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

(3) Assistance to primary Land Development Banks for Strengthening share capital structure:—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..

Only six primary land development banks are eligible for share capital assistance. As per the revised guidelines prescribed by the NABARD, the Primary Land Development Banks are eligible for unrestricted lending without additional share capital. The token provision made in Budget Estimate 1986-87 is, therefore, not required.

(4) Assistance to Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank, Central Co-operative Banks and villages credit societies for strengthening share capital structure—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01 (Token)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01 „
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01 „

The amounts sanctioned by the NABARD from its National Rural Credit (Long Term Operation) Fund as loans to the State Government are invested by the Government in the Share Capital of the Credit Co-operatives under this scheme. In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance available from the NABARD, token provisions are suggested.

(5) Contribution to the Failed Wells Compensation Fund:—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The scheme prepared by the NABARD is under the consideration of the State Government. Pending receipt of orders from Government token provisions are suggested both in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(6) Contribution towards share capital of urban banks:—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The amount sanctioned by the NABARD from its National Rural Credit (LTO) Fund as loans to the State Government are invested by the Government in the share capital of credit co-operatives in the State. Proposals for investment in the Share Capital of two Co-operative urban Banks, to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the current year have been sent to Government.

In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance available from the NABARD, token provision has been proposed for 1987-88.

(7) Scheme for financing dry land farming by Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies at differential rate of interest viz. 4 per cent.—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01 (Token)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.32
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

To support dry land farming short term loans are provided from 1st April 1985 to small and marginal farmers for undertaking dry land farming at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent Government subsidising the difference of 7.5 percent in the interest rate. The payment of Government subsidy is linked to the repayment of loans by members. Government have sanctioned Rs. 32,082. towards subsidy claims in respect of loans repaid during 1985-86. The claims for Government subsidy towards the loans to be issued during 1986-87 will be settled during 1987-88 with reference to the actual repayments made. As the exact quantum of subsidy claims cannot be assessed, an adhoc provision of Rs. 1 lakh is suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(8) Assistance to Co-operative Credit Societies for Women belonging to weaker sections including widows for provision of credit at 4 per cent.—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.20

During 1985-86 Government have sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh towards share capital, managerial subsidy, and free services of one Senior Inspector. Share capital assistance was drawn and disbursed during 1985-86 to the women credit society at Coimbatore. Provision in respect of managerial subsidy and cost of Senior Inspector is provided both in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(9) Contribution to the State Agricultural Credit Relief Fund:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	—	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The Fund is intended to facilitate write off of loans due from members affected by successive natural calamities. On date, there is only a sum of Rs. 21.53 lakhs standing to the credit of the Fund. In order to strengthen the Fund, Government contribution to it is necessary. The working Group on Agricultural Credit and Co-operation in the Seventh Five Year Plan constituted by the Government of India has recommended central assistance to the Fund. Pending a decision on the recommendation, proposals have been sent to Government for contribution. A token provision is suggested under Revised Estimates, 1986-87.

The short term lending programme for 1987-88 is Rs. 185 crores. 1 per cent of this pending programme comes to Rs. 185 lakhs. However, a only token provision is suggested for State Government's Contribution to the Agricultural Credit Relief Fund during 1987-88.

(10) Contribution in the State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the State Land Development Fund:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	25.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	25.00

The Fund has been constituted to extend relief by way of rescheduling of the instalments to the borrowers of long term credit in times of drought, floods, etc. In order to strengthen the Fund, the Government have been contributing to it subsidy and loan on 3 : 1 basis. The amount to the credit of the Fund as 31st on March 1986 is Rs. 7.56 crores. The fund has to be built upto the level of Rs. 15 crores by the end of Seventh Plan. Proposals for contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs to this fund during the current year is suggested.

A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is suggested in Budget Estimate, 1987-88 as provided in the Seventh Plan to build up this Fund.

(1) Assistance to Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies towards State Government's share of the financial burden in converting loans on account of natural calamities:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	52.77
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The State Government will have to meet 15 per cent of the financial burden in converting short term agricultural loans of members of Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies into medium term loans, when the crops are affected due to natural calamities. Proposals have been sent to Government for sanction of Rs. 52.77 lakhs as loan to the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank for the purpose.

As the exact quantum of short term loans that may have to be converted during 1987-88 cannot be assessed at this stage and as the conversion is contingent on the occurrence of natural calamities, a token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

(12) Assistance to credit Co-operative Societies for purchase of iron safes with tray for issue of jewel loans :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	-	-	3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	-	-	-	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	8.00

Loans of Rs. 15,000 each is given to Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies providing jewel loans for purchase of iron safes. It is proposed to assist 20 societies during the current year, with Rs. 15,000 each. In view of escalation in the cost of iron safe, it is proposed to provide a loan of Rs. 20,000 to each society for purchase of iron safe. Assistance will be provided to 40 societies during 1987-88.

(13) Interest rebate to small farmers for prompt repayment of short-term and medium-term loans :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.12
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	10.00

In order to encourage prompt repayment of loans, rebate of 2 per cent in the interest is given to small farmers who repay their short-term loans and instalments of medium-term loans on or before the due dates. The subsidy payable during the current year in respect of repayments made upto December 1985 comes to Rs. 10.12 lakhs. The subsidy payable during 1987-88 with reference to the repayments expected to be made is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(14) Assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions for adoption of differential rate of interest for industrial finance to weaker sections :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

Interest subsidy at 7 per cent is given to the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank for financing Central Co-operative Banks, Urban Banks and Farmers Service Co-operative Societies to enable them to advance loans at 4 per cent to persons engaged in small scale and cottage industries, approved by Reserve Bank of India. The subsidy is linked with the recovery of loans issued, from the year 1982-83 onwards under this scheme. Proposals for sanction of subsidy of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the current year are under the consideration of the Government. The subsidy payable during 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(15) Assistant to Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies for opening of Agricultural Service Depots for supply of all inputs required by the farmers under one roof :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	10.00

It is proposed to provide incentive subsidy of Rs. 10,000 each towards the expenses connected with rent, weighing scales and establishment charges to Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies for opening service depots for distribution of all agricultural inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, etc., under one roof. Societies which open additional depots at places other than their headquarters and societies which have no godown facilities will be assisted. It is proposed to assist 50 such societies during the current year.

It is also proposed to assist 100 societies during 1987-88.

III. MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES.

(1) Managerial Subsidy and Share Capital Assistance to Co-operative Marketing societies for Installation of Processing Plants :

Item.	Towards Block cost.			
	Share Capital from State Government.	From National Co-operative Development Corporation.		
		Subsidy.	Share capital.	Loan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	27.37	1.98	54.49	19.48
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01	..	..	0.01

For setting up of processing plants, share capital (from State Government) and loan (from National Co-operative Development Corporation) are given up to 26 per cent and 65 per cent respectively of the project cost. In the cost of Co-operatives in tribal and difficult areas, 20 per cent subsidy (from National Co-operative Development Corporation), 20 per cent share capital (5 per cent from National Co-operative Development Corporation and 15 per cent from State Government) and 55 per cent loan (from National Co-operative Development Corporation) are given.

The Revised Estimates for 1986-87 are based on the following details :—

Item.	Towards block cost.			
	Share Capital from State Government.	From National Co-operative Development Corporation.		
		Subsidy.	Share Capital.	Loan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
(i) Coimbatore Co-operative Wholesale Store for Oil Complex.	..	..	54.00	..
(ii) Assistance proposed to the Harur Co-operative Marketing Society for establishment of a cotton ginning unit (Subsidy share capital and 25 per cent of loan).	1,470	1.96	0.49	1,348

Item. (1)	Share Capital from State Govern- ment (2)	Towards block cost.		
		from National Co-operative Development Corporation.		
		Subsidy. (3)	Share capital. (4)	Loan (5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
(iii) Villupuram Co-operative Market- ing Society.	4.810	..	..	3.006
(iv) Manapparai Co-operative Marketing Society.	9.217	..	..	5.761
(v) Virudhunagar Co-operative Marketing Society.	9.450	..	..	5.905
(v) Rasipuram Co-operative Market- ing Society.	1.378	..	..	0.861
(vi) Sankarankoil Marketing Co-operative Society (additional assistance cleared by NCDC.).	1.040	..	..	2.600
Total ..	27.365	1.96	54.49	19.481

It is proposed to assist two Co-operative Marketing Societies for establishment of two cotton ginning units during 1987-88. Token provisions have therefore been suggested for the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

- (2) Assistance to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation for construction of modern onion godown:

Item. (1)	Subsidy from State Govern- ment. (2)	Loan from NCDC. (3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	7.40
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	7.40

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has cleared the proposal for construction of one modern onion godown at the cost of Rs. 37 lakhs. Sixty per cent of the project cost will be provided by NCDC as loan and forty per cent by the State Government as subsidy. 50 per cent of the loan and subsidy will be provided during 1986-87.

The balance 50 per cent of loan and subsidy will be provided during 1987-88.

(3) Assistance to Marketing Societies for establishing Market yards :

	<i>Subsidy from State Govern- ment.</i>	<i>Loan from National Development Corporation.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Revised Estimate, 1986-87 ..	2.10	3.15
Budget Estimate, 1987-88 ..	2.10	3.15

National Co-operative Development Corporation has cleared the proposal of the Nilgiris Vegetable Co-operative Marketing Society towards establishing market yard at the cost of Rs. 10.50 lakhs. 60 per cent of the cost will be provided by NCDC as loan and 40 per cent by the State Government as subsidy. 50 per cent of the assistance will be provided during 1986-87 and balance during 1987-88.

(4) Assistance to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation for investment in the shares of Krishak Bharathi Co-operative Limited :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87				0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87				10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88				0.01

It is expected that the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation may be permitted to invest to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the share capital of Krishak Bharath Co-operative Limited during the current year.

A token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

(5) Assistance to Co-operative Marketing Societies for Improving the marketing activities :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87				5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87				7.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88				7.40

Co-operative Marketing Societies which are having an annual turnover of less than Rs. 1 crore in marketing of Agricultural produce will be given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.70 lakhs each as per details given below for achieving a turn over of Rs. 1 crore and above :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
(a) For construction of market Yard, with auction shed, drying floor, growers' rest shed, cart shed, lorry parking place etc., (40 per cent subsidy and 60 per cent loan).				3.00
(b) Margin money subsidy to raise bank loan for purchase of transport vehicle.				0.60
(c) Subsidy for purchase of grading equipments				0.10
				3.70

Two societies will be assisted during the current year.

It is proposed to assist 2 Co-operative Marketing Societies during 1987-88.

- (6) Assistance to Vegetable growers Co-operative Marketing Societies to implement the scheme of Marketing of Vegetables under the Twenty Point Programme:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	7.50

Government have sanctioned 43 post of Senior Inspectors and one post Co-operative Sub-Registrar to work as Managing Directors in the 44 Vegetable growers Co-operative Marketing Societies. Necessary provision towards staff cost has been proposed both in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

IV. CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES.

- (1) Assistance towards share capital for starting Consumers Industries:

				<i>Share capital from State Govern- ment.</i> (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	—	0.01

The State Government's share of the assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is shown here. The scheme is explained under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

- (2) Assistance towards setting up modern retail units:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.92
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	—	4.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	—	—	10.00

For setting up of modern retail units, consumer co-operatives are being provided with financial assistance of Rs. 80,000 each consisting of share capital and loan. Five units will be assisted during the current year. A sum of Rs.0.92 lakhs is intended for construction of urban fair price shops is included under this head and the provision required for this item has been shown under the Sector 'Food'.

In view of escalation in the cost of setting up of modern retail units, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh consisting of share capital of Rs. 70,000 and loan of Rs. 30,000 for setting up of each unit during 1987-88. Ten such units are proposed to be assisted during next year.

(3) Assistance to consumers' Co-operatives for setting up of quality testing Laboratories:

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87			3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87			3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88			3.00

Subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh each is given to consumer Cooperatives towards capital cost of setting up of quality testing laboratories. Three societies will be benefited during 1986-87.

It is also proposed to assist three societies during 1987-88.

(4) Assistance for construction of godowns by consumer societies selected under the scheme for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas:

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Subsidy from State Government.</i>	<i>Loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87 ..	4.15	3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87 ..	3.56	5.34
Budget Estimate, 1987-88 ..	3.28	3.40

Consumer Co-operatives implementing the rural Consumer schemes are given assistance in the form of subsidy from Government and loan from National Co-operative Development corporation in the ratio of 40:60 for construction of Godowns. Assistance upto Rs. 5.25 lakhs in the case of Godown of 1,000 tonnes capacity and Rs. 3.25 lakhs in the case of godown of 500 tonnes capacity is given. The cost of godown of 1,000 M.T. capacity and 500 M.T. capacity during 1987-88 is expected to go upto Rs. 6.65 lakhs and Rs. 4.65 lakhs respectively.

The Revised Estimates are based on the following details :

	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
2. First Instalment for—		
(i) One godown of 1,000 tonnes capacity.	1.33	1,995
(ii) One godown of 500 tonnes capacity.	0.93	1,395
(iii) Second Instalment for two godown of 500 tonnes capacity.	1.30	1.95
Total ..	3.56	5.34

The provisions suggested for 1987-88 are with reference to the following details:—

	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1. Second Instalment for—		
(i) One godown of 1,000 tonnes Capacity.	1.33	1,995
(ii) One godown of 500 tonnes capacity.	0.93	1,395
2. First instalment for one godown of 500 tonnes capacity.	1.02	0.01
Total	3.28	3.40

(5) Assistance to Primary Co-operative Stores for rehabilitation:

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.50

Assistance of Rs. 0.25 lakh each, (Share capital of Rs. 6.250 and loan of Rs. 18,750) is given to weak primary co-operative stores for rehabilitation. It is proposed to assist 10 Primary stores during 1987-88.

(6) Assistance to Primary Co-operatives for construction of business premises:

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	-	-	10.00

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to assist consumer co-operatives for construction of business premises with financial assistance consisting of Rs. 12,500 as subsidy and Rs. 37,500 as loan. Due to escalation in the cost it is proposed to increase the assistance during 1987-88 at Rs. 1 lakh each in the form of subsidy and loan on 25:75 basis respectively. Ten stores will be assisted during 1987-88.

(7) Assistance to Women Consumer Co-operative Societies for distribution of consumer Articles:

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	-	-	-	-
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	-	-	-	0.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	-	-	-	0.24

During 1985-86 Government have sanctioned financial assistance Rs. 1.00 lakh, consisting of Rs. 0.50 lakh by way of share capital contribution Rs. 0.36 lakh by way of subsidy towards furniture and fixture and Rs. 0.14 lakh representing the cost of a Senior Inspector of Cooperative Societies free of cost. The post has been filled only during May 1986. Provision has been suggested towards the cost of Senior Inspector provided to the women Consumer Co-operative Society at Coimbatore both in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88.

(8) Assistance for rehabilitation of weak Consumer Co-operative wholesale Stores:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01 (Token)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01 (Token)

The State Government share of the financial assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme for rehabilitation of weak consumer cooperative wholesale stores in shown here. The scheme is explained under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(9) Assistance to fair price shops run by Co-operatives for face lift:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01 (Token)

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to 1,000 urban fair prices shops run by cooperatives at the rate of Rs. 1,000 each so as to provide face lift. Hence, Rs. 10 lakhs is suggested in the Revised Estimate 1986-87.

A token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

(10) Assistance to Co-operative wholesale Stores for working Capital:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	65.00

Proposals have been sent to Government for sanction of Rs. 65 lakhs as working capital loan to four consumer cooperative wholesale stores as detailed below :—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
T.U.C.S.	..	..	..	20.00
Park Town Cooperative Wholesale Stores	..	..	..	20.00
North Madras Cooperative-Wholesale Stores	..	..	..	10.00
Chengalpattu District Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Stores	..	..	..	15.00
				<hr/>
			Total	65.00
				<hr/>

V. EDUCATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

(1) Scheme for conducting short-term courses for Departmental Staff.—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	0.32
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	--	0.01

During 1985-86, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 0.46 lakh towards conduct of a course in Civil and Criminal law for the Co-operative Sub-Registrar (Prosecution) working in the Department. A sum of Rs. 14,500 was drawn and disbursed during 1985-86. The balance amount of Rs. 31,500 representing T.A. and D.A. to the participants of the course will be incurred during the current year.

A token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(2) Assistance to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union for running of Co-operative Training College, Madurai.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.37
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.00

Government of India in September 1982 accorded its approval for Establishment of Co-operative Training College, at Madurai. Co-operative Training College, Madurai commenced functioning from February 1983. State Government in September 1984 have taken decision to share 50 per cent of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure in respect of Co-operative Training College, Madurai. Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 2.37 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, Madras towards running of Co-operative Training College, Madurai for the period from February 1983 to March 1984.

An adhoc provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is suggested for 1987-88 for the above purpose.

(3) Assistance to Co-operative Training College towards Training of Chief Executives.—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.60
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

It is proposed to assist the Co-operative Training College, Madras and Co-operative Training College, Madurai in conducting Special Courses of training on various management subject to the Chief Executives of Co-operatives by borrowing the services of suitable staff from the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. The provision is towards the cost of staff to be borrowed during the current year.

A token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

VI. TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN.

Assistance to Co-operative Institutions in Tribal Areas.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	41.07
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	1,31.32
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	1,13.32

Share Capital investment, share capital subsidy to tribals, loan and subsidy for construction of godowns, share capital and subsidy for construction of village shop buildings, subsidy for construction of staff quarters and Managing Directors' quarters, managerial subsidy, risk fund subsidy, vehicle subsidy interest subsidy and free services of Departmental Staff are the various types of assistance extended to the LAMP Societies for tribals. The State Government's Share of the financial assistance to LAMP Co-operative Societies for establishment of fruit processing units under the National Co-operative Development Corporation Scheme is also exhibited under this scheme. There are at present 12 LAMP Societies in Tribal Sub-Plan areas. Government have sanctioned financial assistance for organising society at Pachamalai in Salem District. Proposals sent to Government to organise a society at Nimmiyampattu in North Arcot District are under the consideration of the Government.

VII. OTHER CO-OPERATIVES.

(1) Assistance to Motorised Cycle Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	0.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The figures of estimates given above include the cost of Senior Inspector sanctioned for the North Madras and South Madras Cycle Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies free of cost respectively.

A token provision has been suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(2) Assistance to Physically Handicapped Welfare Co-operative Societies.—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.20
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.69

It is proposed to assist two physically handicapped welfare Co-operative Societies during 1986-87 with Government share capital of Rs. 0.50 lakh each, besides providing free services of one Junior Inspector each.

It is also proposed to assist 2 such societies during 1987-88 with free services of Junior Inspector for each society.

(3) Assistance to Labour Contract Co-operative Societies.—

			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..		2.28
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..		2.28

Government sanctioned the free services of Six Senior Inspectors and five Public Works Department Junior Engineers to Six L.C.C.S. during 1985-86. The provision for the cost of these staff is provided both in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(4) Assistance to Co-operative Printing Presses.—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	1.00

It is proposed to provide during 1986-87, Rs. 1 lakh consisting of share capital and loan on 50:50 basis to a Co-operative Printing Society at Dharmapuri for strengthening its working capital.

It is also proposed to assist one printing Co-operative Society at Tirunelveli during 1987-88.

(5) Assistance to Salt Workers Co-operative Societies.—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	1.00
Revised Estimates, 1986-87	..	2.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	1.00

Government have sanctioned Rs. 1 lakh to two societies during the current year with Rs. 50,000 each consisting of subsidy and share capital on 50:50 basis, for strengthening their working capital. Government have also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 lakh to Arumuganeri Salt workers Co-operative Society during the current year.

It is proposed to assist another 2 societies with assistance of Rs. 50,000 each during 1987-88.

(6) Assistance to construction Co-operative Society of unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	0.21
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	0.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	0.50

A Co-operative Sub-Registrar each is employed in the Construction Co-operative Society at Madras and Madurai. Estimates for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are intended to meet the cost of two co-operative sub-Registrars to be continued in the Madras and Madurai Societies.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

(1) Contribution to the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank.—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	0.02
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	0.02

The Fund is to be utilised for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans in respect of members of Co-operatives in areas affected by drought, floods, etc., Government of India make annual contributions to the Fund through the State Government in the form of subsidy and loan in the ratio of 75:25. In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance available from the Government of India token provisions have been suggested.

(2) Assistance for rehabilitation of weak Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores.—

(1)	Share Capital.		Loan from Government of India.
	State Government share.	Government of India share.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01	0.01	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	8.75	8.75	17.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01	0.01	0.01

Seventy five per cent of the additional resources required for rehabilitation of Co-operative Wholesale Stores is provided by Government of India through the State Government and the State Government provide the remaining 25 per cent. The assistance to the Stores is in the form of share capital and loan on 50:50 basis.

The Revised Estimate, 1986-87 is with reference to the following proposals under the consideration of the Government of India and expected to be sanctioned.—

(1)	Share capital.		Loan from Government of India.
	State Government Share.	Government of India share.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1 Thiruvarur Co-operative Wholesale Stores.	3.75	3.75	7.50
2 Dindigul Co-operative Wholesale Stores.	5.00	5.00	10.00
Total ..	8.75	8.75	17.50

As the amount available from the Government of India during 1987-88 cannot be foreseen, token provisions have been suggested.

(3) Assistance to Co-operative Wholesale Stores for Establishment of Consumer Industries.—

(1)	Share capital.		Loan from Government of India.
	State Government Share.	Government of India Share.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01	0.01	0.01

Government of India and the State Government provide 80 per cent and 15 per cent respectively of the Capital cost. The society gets 30 per cent as share capital and 65 per cent as loan.

Proposals have been sent to Government for setting up poly propylene industry with assistance of Rs. 2.66 lakhs and Note Book Manufacturing Unit with assistance of Rs. 9.50 lakhs. The quantum of assistance from the Government of India is not known. Hence token is provided in 1987-88.

(4) Assistance to Central Co-operative Banks to maintain non-overdue cover.—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	0.01 (Token).
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	0.01 „
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	0.01 „

The Central Co-operative Banks financing tribal societies, Drought Prone Area Programme areas and areas having concentration of Scheduled Castes population are provided with loan assistance by Government of India to clear the deficit in non-overdue cover. In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance that will be required and will be made available by Government of India, token provisions have been suggested.

(5) Assistance to Consumer Co-operative for setting up of Department Stores, Large-Sized Retail Outlets and Small Sized Retail Outlets.—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	0.03
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	27.32
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	0.03

Government of India provide assistance upto Rs. 13.25 lakhs for setting up of a Department stores, Rs. 0.90 lakhs for a large sized retail outlet and Rs. 0.36 lakhs for a small sized retail outlet.

Proposals have been sent to Government for a sanction of subsidy, loan and share capital to the tune of Rs. 27.32 lakhs during the current year. Token provision have been suggested in the Budget Estimate 1987-88, as quantum of assistance to be sanctioned by Government of India cannot be foreseen now.

(6) Assistance to consumers Co-operative Wholesale Stores for setting up of mobile shops.—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	4.48
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	0.02

Proposals have been sent to Government to assist Salem Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores for setting up of Mobile shop at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakh and for additional assistance to Madurai Coats Employees Co-operative Stores during the current year. Hence the provision in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87.

As the assistance available from Government of India cannot be foreseen, token provisions have been suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(7) Assistance to Consumer Co-operative Federation for construction of godown-cum-branches.—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	25.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	0.02

Proposals have been sent to Government for sanction of Rs. 25 lakhs for construction of godown-cum-branch at Salem by Tamil Nadu Consumer Co-operative Federation during the current year. Assistance is in the form of loan and subsidy on 75:25 basis. Hence a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is suggested in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

Token provisions are suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

SCHEMES FINANCED BY AUTONOMOUS BODIES.

(1) Assistance towards the share capital of Rural Electric Co-operative Societies.—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	25.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi has agreed to sanction loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Government for investment in the share capital of Wandivash Rural Electric Co-operative Society. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs will be invested during the current year.

The token provision in Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is for investment of such amount as may be sanctioned by Rural Electricity Corporation in the share capital of Wandiwash Rural Electricity Co-operative Society.

(2) Assistance to Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Stores and District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies for distribution of consumer articles in Rural areas.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)¶
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.03 (Token)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1,87.02
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.03 (Token)

Under this scheme, the National Co-operative Development Corporation provides 100 per cent financial assistance including additional margin money of Rs. 5,000 each to link societies and Rs. 50,000 each to lead societies.

Proposals have been sent to Government for sanction of subsidy, loan and Share capital to the tune of Rs. 1,87.02 lakhs under this scheme during the current year.

In the absence of information about the quantum of assistance forthcoming from the National Co-operative Development Corporation during 1987-88, token provisions have been suggested.

(3) Assistance to College Co-operative Stores for setting up semi-modern shops:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87 --	0.03 (Token)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	4.66
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.03 (Token)

The National Co-operative Development Corporation provides Rs. 15,000 (Share Capital of Rs. 10,000 and loan-cum- subsidy of Rs. 5,000 on 70 : 30 basis) to College Students Co-operative Stores for expansion of consumer business by setting up of semi-modern shops.

Proposals have been sent to Government to assist 31 Student Co-operative Stores for sanction of Rs. 4.65 lakhs during the current year.

Token provisions have been suggested for 1987-88 as the assistance that will be provided by National Co-operative Development Corporation during that year is not known.

(4) Assistance to the Hills Co-operative Marketing Society in other than Tribal sub-Plan areas.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.20

Proposals have been sent to Government for share capital assistance of Rs. 0.20 lakh to the Thunnakkudavu Hill Tribes Co-operative Marketing Society during the current year.

(5) Subsidy to Co-operative Marketing Federation for undertaking Oil Seeds Development Schemes.—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.60
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The National Co-operative Development Corporation provides assistance to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, Madras, to meet the salary of the staff engaged in groundnut development, cost of spraying equipment and towards subsidy on seed and insecticides. The amount is not required during the current year. A token provision is suggested in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(6) Assistance towards margin money to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation for marketing and distribution activities.—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01 (Token)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	47.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01 (Token)

With loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation, Government provide share capital assistance towards margin money to the marketing federation, to enable it to raise adequate bank finance for undertaking marketing and distribution activities. Proposals have been sent to Government for sanction of a sum of Rs. 47 lakhs during the current year.

Token provision has been made for 1987-88.

(7) Assistance to LAMP Co-operative Societies in Tribal areas.—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.03
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.31
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.03

Such part of the financial assistance of LAMP Co-operative Societies in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, which comes from the National Co-operative Development Corporation is exhibited under this heading.

The Revised Estimate for 1986-87 is with reference to the following details :—

	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(i) Additional assistance sanctioned to Kolli Hills Lamp Co-operatives by National Co-operative Development Corporation for Fruit Processing Unit.	..	5.36	..
(ii) Assistance to Kalrayan, Kolli Hills and Jawadhi Lamps Co-operative Societies for purchase of lorries.	1.65	..	3.30
Total ..	1.65	5.36	3.30

Token provisions have been suggested in Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(8) Assistance to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union for imparting training under scheme of distribution of consumer articles in rural areas:—	
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	8.25

Proposals have been sent to Government to provide training to the staff connected with the implementation of the above scheme, with subsidy from N.C.D.C. Pending receipt of orders, provision has been suggested in Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(9) Assistance for strengthening the share capital base of Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies for rehabilitation and development of business activities.	
Budget Estimate, 1986-87 .. .. .	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	24.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has introduced a revised scheme, under which investment in the shares of Co-operative Marketing Societies is made upto Rs. 2 lakhs per society for their revitalisation or for the development of their business activities.

The Revised Estimate for 1986-87 is based on the following details :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(i) Assistance sanctioned by NCDC to 7 Co-operative Marketing Societies and 4 Co-operative Marketing Societies. (Rs. 13.00 Lakhs & Rs. 8.00 Lakhs)	21.00
(ii) Proposals sent to Government in respect of 12 Co-operative Marketing Societies.	2.00
(iii) Proposals to be sanctioned by Government ..	1.00
	24.00

A token provision for 1987-88 is made in the absence of information about the quantum of assistance available from the Corporation.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(10) Assistance to Sathyamangalam Hill Tribes Co-operative Marketing Society for purchase of lorry.—	
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.91

Proposals have been sent to Government for purchase of lorry to the Sathyamangalam Hill Tribes Co-operative Marketing Society during the current year.

15. MINOR IRRIGATION.

CHIEF ENGINEER (GROUND WATER).

1. GROUND WATER SURVEY.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	94.65
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	140.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	141.00

(i) *Investigation works :*

In order to assess the Groundwater potential the first basin wise survey was started with aid of UNDP in the following selected four areas. (1) Madras city and Environs, (2) Palar alluvial basin, (3) Neyveli; and (4) Cauvery Delta, during March 1966.

Subsequently a separate wing of Groundwater Branch was formed during 1970. Since then the wing is carrying out all studies connected to the Groundwater assessment and development.

The main works proposed to be carried out during the 1987-88 are given below briefly. All the works mentioned below are with a view to assess the Groundwater potential, locate such of those favourable zones for Groundwater development and recommend institutional finance for development of groundwater. Besides poor quality areas in the State will be demarcated and feasibility of suitable alternative sites for Groundwater development will be examined.

Water Shed Study :

In order to know the interrelationship between rainfall, runoff and infiltration, small water shed areas are under observation by setting up meteorological stations in all districts. There are 13 water sheds under study and this study would be continued in the year 1987-88. Data like Rainfall, Temperature, Wind velocity, SMA, etc., will be collected. With the help of this data the quantum of rainfall that charge the Groundwater will be estimated.

Water level study—

Monitoring of Groundwater extraction and recharge form an important component of this survey. In order to know the increment and decrement of Groundwater, the water levels of the region is necessary, since the water level reflects the charge in storage. For purpose of this study, about 2,000 wells are under observation, since, the beginning of the study. The hydrographs of these control wells are important and they will indicate and probable drought conditions. The water level observation of these 2,000 wells will be continued in the year 1987-88 also. Hydrographs will be drawn and the change in Groundwater storage will be assessed with the help of rainfall and hydrograph propable scarcity areas could be identified and communicated to Government.

Photogeological study :

Aerialphoto study and satellite imageries use, for locating favourable groundwater potential areas form another important aspect of this department works. Land use map, structural maps are prepared from Aerialphotos and communicated to field staff for their field work.

This work would continue in 1987-88 and are nearly about 24,000 square km. area will be studied and necessary maps prepared. Besides, rapid field check to confirm the units will continue over an area of 2,400 square km. during the year 1987-88.

These photo study will also be utilised to solve drinking water problems, by locating alternative sites in areas of scarcity.

Geological survey :

In the beginning of the survey, blockwise Ground water potential was worked as first approximation. Subsequently, microlevel study on village-wise level was taken up in order to pinpoint favourable areas. In this context the Geological survey, on village-wise basis is being done and this will be continued. During the year 1987-88, about 1,200 villages would be covered by such survey.

Geophysical survey :

In order to know the depth of weathering and jointed zone, in hard rock areas these survey is also done on village-wise basis. In sedimentary rocks region, i.e., along the coastal districts, the survey will be conducted to locate the aquifer position. Besides they also help to demarcate fresh/salt water interface. In the year 1987-88 this survey will be carried out in about 1,200 villages.

Collection of the village-wise extraction—

In order to know the available Groundwater potential to be developed, besides the total potential, the Groundwater extraction must be found out. In this context during the year 1987-88, 4,000 villages will be covered under this survey. This survey would identify the number of wells in villages and energy consumed to arrive the extraction.

Drilling of bore wells and Pump Testing of wells—

This Department will after identifying the favourable location for Groundwater development, to drill boreholes and test the aquifer characteristics pump tests will also be done in such wells to know the yield. About 20 such bore wells, will be drilled during 1987-88 and pump tests will be conducted in all such experimental wells.

Water quality study—

The important aspect of this study is to find out whether the groundwater is suitable for domestic, Agricultural and industrial purposes. Further chemical analysis of Groundwater is being done in all control wells. This chemical analysis work for about 5,000 samples will continue during the year 1987-88. Besides, in order to know pollution of groundwater due to industrial effluent, Ponnaiar basin and Tamaraparani will be taken up for study.

Salt Water interface study—

All along the coast of Tamil Nadu salt water occurs. The exact boundary has to be demarcated between fresh/salt water interface. In this context geophysical survey and chemical analysis of Groundwater along this line will be done. During the year 1987-88 about 1,000 square km. will be covered in a detailed way and about 500 square km. under experimental study.

Consultancy Services—

The Groundwater Branch of PWD is now rendering consultancy services throughout Tamil Nadu. This service would be continued during 1987-88 also. This scheme will continue in the year 1987-88 and about 1,000 such consultancies are expected to be done in the year.

(i) Pond Study—

Percolation ponds help to raise the water table especially in excess when the water table is deep. In order to know the area of influence of such pond, ponds study is being done by this department and this will be continued in 30 locations, all over Tamil Nadu. Periodical water level and chemical analysis of the wells located in downstream side will be continued in the year 1987-88.

(ii) *Institute for Water Studies—*

This Institute was formed with a view to assess the water below of all 17 river basins of Tamil Nadu. It has so far completed Vaigai, urgently they are engaged in assessing groundwater potential of Tamaraparani. During the year 1987-88 they will work out water balance for Gundar and Ponnaiyar. This is also UNDP assisted project which will continue in the year 1987-88.

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE STUDY.

About 73 per cent of the Tamil Nadu State, is underlain by the hard rock formations. The storage of Groundwater is very limited in hard rock areas. The occurrence of Groundwater in hard rock area is erratic and localised, which are controlled by the thickness of weathered mantle and fissured and jointed zones. The requirement of water for agricultural operations are increasing multifold and there is over-draft in certain areas.

In order to avoid such rapid decline of water bed, the artificial recharge programme have been formulated. The artificial recharge schemes have been contemplated by taking the trench, whose bed level is proposed to be 1.00 metre below on any F.T.L. on one side of the bank, where cluster of wells are identified for raising the water level. The length of the trench will be around 500 m. Where as the bottom is three metres for effective vertical lateral seepage, the artificial recharge studies require very detailed survey of multi-disciplinary nature. A sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is provided for 1987-88.

3. CONSULTANCY SERVICES.

The ultimate aim of carrying out the systematic Groundwater Investigation, assessing the potential and demarcation of favourable areas of development is that the fruits of investigation should reach the farmer in the field. So that he should derive the benefits of such investigation. Now consultancy services is being rendered throughout the Tamil Nadu State, for selecting favourable well sites, and also rendering technical advice to farmers regarding selection of suitable size of the well, depth and suitable pumpsets. After the completion of groundwater survey of the dark area blocks on a priority basis, more attention is being given for consultancy services.

For such consultancy services for location of favourable well sites, geological and geophysical studies have to be undertaken and for this additional equipments and tools are required. The consultancy services so far done to the public have been very encouraging. Now there is a great demand from the public and also from other agencies.

4. *Strengthening of surface and groundwater schemes with equipments by obtaining 50 per cent matching grant from Government of India.*

This is a centrally sponsored schemes equally shared between state and centre.

In order to carry out the groundwater investigation followed by production of groundwater for irrigation purpose, procurement of machineries like drilling rigs, compressors, welding sets, geophysical instruments is included in the seventh Five Year Plan. The drilling machines will be mainly utilised for construction of production wells for the Tube Wells Corporation and for TWAD Board during drought relief works. The existing rigs in the Groundwater Branch are very old obsolete and new rigs are to be purchased for replacements of old rigs. A token provision is suggested for the year 1987-88.

CHIEF ENGINEER (AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING)

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENTS—PURCHASE OF 3 INWELL DRILLS (INCLUDING COMPRESSORS AND ACCESSORIES).

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87
Revised Estimate, 1986-87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	14.37

The objective of the scheme is to increase the area under irrigation and to stabilise the area under irrigation by the purchase of 3 Inwell Drills (including Compressors and Accessories).

Tamil Nadu is classified on the basis of Geological formation as hardrock areas and alluvial areas. Hard rock areas alone constitutes 75 per cent of the total area. In these areas "Wells" are the chief source of irrigation. The water level in these wells are highly fluctuating due to erratic rainfall and consequently the crop production suffers to a greater extent.

The ground water recharge in rocky areas is comparatively less and drought prevails almost every year. Thus, the water table in wells gets depleted or the wells get dried. In order to revitalise the dried wells, vertical or side holes inside the wells are being drilled. For putting vertical Bores of 4.5 inches Inwell Drills are used.

Due to failure of monsoon and the repeated occurrence of the drought conditions in the recent years, the water available for irrigation in well commands gets reduced, and the area irrigated by the wells are also reduced. In order to stabilise the existing irrigated area by augmenting the water supply from the wells, sinking Borewells inside the wells is the only alternative method other than Deepening of wells. As such the demand from the Farmers for Inwell Drills to sink Borewells inside the wells is on the increase. As on August 1986 there are 797 application pending for allotment. The demand for the Inwell Drills by the Farmers could not be satisfied with the existing 28 Inwell Drills available with the Department.

Considering this aspect, an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided in the VII Five Year Plan towards the purchase additional machinery including Inwell Drills. Due to paucity of funds, Inwell Drills were not purchased in 1985-86. It is proposed, therefore to purchase of 3 Inwell drills during the year 1987-88.

This Department is implementing boring in wells scheme under Minor Irrigation programme. In hard rock areas, inwell drills are used for vertical boring in wells. The Inwell Drills now proposed will be used for boring in wells along with the existing Wagon Inwell Drills. One Inwell Drill may be used for Boring in 30 Wells per year. Since this scheme is to purchase 3 Inwell Drills, by implementing this scheme "Boring in wells" could be completed in 90 wells, per year. Since this is a continuous scheme, year by year the same number of wells may be taken thus resulting in more irrigable area.

SCHEME FOR IMPROVING THE WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN WELL IRRIGATED AREAS.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	—
Revised Estimate, 1986-87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.00

The scheme aims to improve the water use efficiency in well irrigated areas by improving the pumping efficiency, conveyance efficiency and application efficiency by laying underground pipe lines, lining of canals in open channels, land shaping and improving the existing section and delivery system.

PRESENT SITUATION :

In Tamil Nadu, the ground water is exploited for irrigation purposes since all the sources of surface water has been fully utilised. The "wells" serve as the main source of irrigation and 30 per cent of the irrigated area is served by wells. Year after year, the water level in the wells is depleted due to continuous use of ground water. The irrigation potential created at a huge cost gets normally depleted during summer and also varies according to the rainfall which is always erratic and ill-distributed. As such the ground water becomes very precious and requires economic and efficient use.

The present practice of the conveying water for irrigation is through open channels only resulting in heavy loss in conveyance. Proper Land Shaping or Land Smoothing is not undertaken before irrigating the lands. The loss on account of evapotranspiration is high during non-rainy days and it is further aggravated due to heavy transmission loss. There is also some deficiency in application.

The Department of Agricultural Engineering is implementing Deepening of Wells Scheme and 3,000 wells are being deepened every year using the Rock Blasting Units. The department is hiring the Rock Blasting Units for drilling holes in the wells and supplying explosives at nominal cost to carryout the blastings. The ground water thus exploited incurring heavy expenditures has to be used judiciously, economically, and efficiently by limiting the losses through evapotranspiration and transmission water should be properly managed to get the maximum output per unit input both under irrigated and dry farming conditions.

There are many ways to achieve this goal like (i) Lining of canals, channels, (ii) Piped distribution system, (iii) adopting Advanced methods of irrigation.

Methodology.

To start with, this schme for improving the water use efficiency in well irrigated areas will be implemented in five districts as a pilot project, viz., North Arcot, Salem, Periyar, Trichy and Madurai where there are more number of open wells available. In the first instance it is proposed to cover 400 hectares in all the above five districts and thus in each district an area of about 80 hectares would be covered. The measures are :

- (1) Improving the system efficiency by reducing the conveyance and distribution losses.
- (2) Taking up proper land development measures.
- (3) Demonstrating and training the farmer on water management practices.
- (4) Changing the cropping pattern to the extent possible for optimising the income from the farm.

In many cases the "Wells" are located in the valley points of the field and gravitational irrigation may not be possible. For this, the irrigation should be through pipe lines. These pipes would be buried underground for conveying water for irrigating lands. By laying underground pipe lines and conveying water through them for irrigation, there will be no seepage losses and evaporation losses. Further the pipes will not be fouled by men and animals and area above the pipes can still used for cultivation.

Further in certain cases the open channels can also be lined with bricks or Random Rubble masonry in order to improve the transmission efficiency and reduce conveyance loss.

In some areas, the fields are having undulations. For improving the irrigation efficiency land development activity such as Land Levelling/Land Shaping/Land Smoothing is to be undertaken.

Further, improvement to the existing suction and delivery systems of the pumpsets is proposed to be taken under this scheme.

Implementation.

In each of the five districts mentioned above, the willing progressive farmers will be enlisted for this scheme. The farmers can get technical advice from this.

department and take up the measures. The farmers will meet the expenditure on the works from their own funds or funds borrowed from financial institutions. On the total investment made, a subsidy of 25 per cent is proposed to be given to the farmers in order to reduce the burden of the farmer.

The cost per hectare for implementing the scheme will be Rs. 10,000. Out of which 25 per cent would be given as subsidy by this department.

Modus Operandi.

Applications from the farmers will be collected in the 5 districts selected for implementing the project. The holdings will be inspected and detailed estimate will be prepared after investigation and field survey. Details of works proposed and cost there of will be explained to the farmer.

The farmer will arrange to execute the work from out of his own funds or avail the credit facilities available from financial institution. The subsidy of 25 per cent will be released by this department to the farmer on satisfactory completion of the work.

Benefits.

- (1) By implementing the scheme the water use efficiency in the well command areas will be improved.
- (2) Increases the productivity/over all production and thereby the income.
- (3) Stabilises the irrigation potential.
- (4) Cropping intensity is increased.

CHIEF ENGINEER (MINOR IRRIGATION).

1. SPECIAL MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME :—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2,18.73
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	—	..		2,50.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2,50.00

Special Minor Irrigation Programme contemplates, formation of tanks, construction of anicuts, excavation of link channels, restoration of abandoned tanks, formation of percolation ponds, river pumping schemes, etc. During 1985-86 the outlay proposed was Rs, 2,18.73 lakhs. The Revised Estimate recommended for 1986-87 is Rs. 250 lakhs. For 1987-88, the outlay recommended is Rs. 250 lakhs. It is proposed to complete 13 works benefiting 1,550 hectares during 1987-88.

2. STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENTS OF IRRIGATION TANKS HAVING AYACUT LESS THAN 100 ACRES VESTED WITH PANCHAYAT UNIONS :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	—	—	—	20.00

Minor Irrigation sources less than 100 acres of ayacut are maintained by Panchayat Unions. They will be brought to standards by Public Works Department.

The provision made during 1986-87 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs and the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is recommended. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is recommended.

3. RECLAMATION OF EX-ZAMIN TANKS :

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8,5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1,00.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1,00.00

Ex-zamin sources are brought to standards by Public Works Department. The provision made during 1986-87 was Rs. 85.00 lakhs and the Revised Estimate for an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is recommended for 1986-87. For 1987-88, the outlay recommended is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

4. MODERNISATION OF TANKS WITH EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AID :

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5,04.70
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5,04.70
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	7,23.70

It is proposed to modernise about 150 non-system tanks having ayacut of less than 200 ha. each with the European Economic Community aid in the five districts of Tamil Nadu, viz., 30 tanks in Chengalpattu, 25 tanks in North Arcot, 25 tanks in South Arcot, 20 tanks in Pudukkottai and 50 tanks in Ramanathapuram (undivided). The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 27.60 crores to be borne by the European Economic Community and Rs. 17.99 crores to be borne by the Government of Tamil Nadu so that higher production per unit of water supplied can be achieved.

It is proposed to improve the conditions of tank bund sluices surplus works and irrigation system by lining all the main channel and distributories upto 10 ha. block to have better and improved water management and control and expect to give about 20 percentage of water which will be utilised to stabilise the existing ayacut and to bridge the gap and also bring additional area of cultivation under each tank. 116 schemes costing Rs. 23,75.41 lakhs have so far been sanctioned. 34 schemes costing Rs. 6,18.48 lakhs have been cleared by the Appraisal Committee. The Government sanction for these 34 schemes is awaited.

During 1986-87 the outlay proposed is Rs. 5,04.70 lakhs. In the Revised Estimate for 1986-87, the provision made is Rs. 5,04.70 lakhs including on Farm Development works by Agricultural Department. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 723.70 lakhs including on Farm Development works by Agricultural Department.

CHIEF ENGINEER (IRRIGATION).

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES HAVING C.C.A. LESS THAN
2,000 HECTARES :

1. Nagavathi Reservoir Scheme.

This scheme consists of the formation of a reservoir across Nagavathi river with a capacity of 164 mcft. in Errapatti village, Dharmapuri taluk and district and excavation of Left Main Canal for a length of 17.17 km. and of Right Main Canal for a length of 18.98 km. This scheme benefits 807 hectares of dry double crop. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 359 lakhs.

The execution of this scheme was commenced in 1980-81. All works completed except black topping canal works completed except 2 cross masonry works 3 D.S. sluices and a small portion of field bothies.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88.

2. Kesarigulihalla Scheme.

The scheme envisages for the formation of a reservoir of capacity 134.09 mcft. across Kesarigulihalla river near Bellahalli in Tirumalavadi village in Palacode taluk of Dharmapuri district. The left main canal and right main canal for length of 9.35 km. and 5.20 km. respectively are also proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit to 1,620 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 399 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1981-82. All works have been completed in head work portion except the road works and parapet wall in left main canal all works have been completed except a stretch of 400 m. in main canal and 1,400 m. in branch canal. All works in right main canal have been completed.

3. Extension of right bank canal of Thirupparappu anicut and its modernisation.

The scheme envisaged extension of the right bank canal of Thirupparappu anicut across Kuzhithuraiyur (Kodayar and also modernisation of the existing stretch in Vilavancode taluk of Kanniyakumari district). The scheme will benefit 96 hectares of double wet crops, besides stabilising existing wet ayacut of 310 hectares double crop. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 85.75 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and completed. A provision of Rs. 0.18 lakh has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 for the residual works.

4. Golwarpatti Reservoir Scheme.

This scheme contemplated formation of a reservoir of capacity 178 mcft. across Arjunadhi river near Golwarpatti village in Sattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district. A main canal for a length of 8.80 km. is proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit a new extent of 2,630 hectares (809 hectares in first crop and 1,821 ha. in second crop) for the irrigated dry crops besides bridging a gap of 35 hectares and stabilising 99 hectares of wet crops. Earth dam completed. Main canal excavation completed for 7.8 km. lining completed for 7.50 km. out of 37 Nos. of cross masonry works 15 have been completed. Branch canal excavation completed for 1.80 km. and lining completed for 1.00 km. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 9,40.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 2,00.00 lakhs is proposed in the Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88.

5. Anaikuttam Reservoir Scheme.

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Arjunanadhi with a capacity of 127 mcft. near Anaikuttam village of Virudhunagar taluk of Ramanathapuram district. 90 per cent of work completed in Earth dam, canal excavation and lining completed. Out of 9, eight cross masonry works have been completed. The scheme will benefit an extent of 1,821 hectares irrigated dry crop (607 hectares of I crop and 1,214 hectares of II crop).

The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,45.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 20.17 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88.

6. Karlakoil Reservoir Scheme.

The scheme comprises of formation of a reservoir of capacity 190 mcft. across Kariakoil river near Pappianaickenpatti village in Attur taluk of Salem district and excavation of left main canal and right main canal for lengths of 10.10 km. and 10.84 km. The scheme will benefit to an extent of 2,671 hectares (1,214 ha. of I crop, 1,457 ha. II crop) irrigated dry crops. 60 per cent of work completed in Earth dam. In masonry dam foundation work 80 per cent and masonry 40 per cent completed. Right main canal excavation completed for 6.15 km. Lining completed for 5.10 km. cross masonry works 37 Nos. (out of 158) have been completed. Left main canal excavation completed for 8.42 km. Lining completed for 6.25 km. Cross masonry works 40 (out of 135) have been completed.

The latest of the scheme is Rs. 8,66.00 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targeted to be completed in 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1987-88.

7. Sothuparai Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplated formation of a reservoir of 100 mcft. capacity across the Varahanadhi River, Tributary of Vaigai river near Thangarai village in Periyakulma taluk of Madurai District. A main canal for a length of 7.02 Kms. is proposed to be excavated.

The scheme will benefit to an extent of 405 hectares of new dry land besides bridging a gap of 27 hectares and stabilising 739 hectares of wet ayacut. The estimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 870.10 lakhs. Preliminary works such as construction of staff quarters, stores sheds office Buildings, formation of approach roads to reservoir site and quarring are in progress.

Concurrence from the State and Central Organisation has since been received for alienation of forest lands. The main work has just commenced. A provision of Rs. 146.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1987—88.

8. Perumpallam Reservoir :

The Government in September 1983 accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 381 lakhs for the formation of a reservoir across Perumpallam stream near Kembanayakanpalayam village in Satyamangalam taluk of Periyar District. This scheme envisages (1) Formation of a reservoir with a capacity of 115.8 Mcft. with an annual storage of 231.60 Mcft. in two fillings (2) Formation of earthen bund of 1,860 Metre length including a surplus weir of 172 metre long.

(3) Construction of two tower head sluices at L.S. 225 Metres and 1,400 Metres.

(4) Excavation of a surplus course a length of 665 Metres with 5 drops.

(5) Excavation of left side canal for a length of 7.55 km.

(6) Excavation of right side canal for a length of 6.05 km. The total ayacut to be benefitted by this scheme will be 2,595.30 acres.

The work was taken up for execution during 1983 with one division and two subdivisions and it is proposed to be completed by March 1988. A provision of Rs. 1,50.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1987—88.

9. Maduranthagam Right Side Channel Scheme :

The Government in March 1986 have accorded administrative sanction for the excavation of a channel from the right side of Maduranthagam tank to feed a chain of 30 tanks in Chengalpattu District at an estimated cost of Rs. 430 lakhs without escalation at 1984—85 schedule of rates.

The scheme is intended to irrigate an extent of 522 acres of new ayacut for second crop besides stabilising an extent of 1,180 acres of ayacut. The additional food production anticipated is 1,045 tonnes.

The scheme envisages (1) construction of a head regulator on the right flank. (2) providing 2 feet falling shutters. (3) Excavation of new canal carry a discharge of 7.039 cumecs (248.61 cusecs) to feed 30 tanks in a period of 20 days.

The Preliminary works are in progress. A provision of Rs. 84.40 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987—88.

10. Kodumudiyar Reservoir :

The Government in April 1986 have accorded administrative approval for forming a reservoir of capacity 3.58 M3 across the jungle streams Kodumudiyar and Kombaiyar at their confluence point in Thirukkurungudi village of Manguneri Taluk in Tirunelveli District at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,560 lakhs at 1985—86 schedule of rates.

By executing this scheme, it is proposed to stabilise 791 ha. and bridge the gap of 779 ha. under the Thambaraiyar anicut system and Vadamalayankal, by storing the flood flows during the monsoon period. The anticipated food production is 2,500 tonnes.

The scheme comprises of the following works:—

- (1). Construction of earth dam of 270 metres length.
- (2) Construction of masonry dam of 135 metres length.
- (3) Construction of River sluice from L.S. 270-279 m.
- (4) Construction of uncontrolled surplus weir from L.S. 279 to 328 m.
- (5) Construction of canal sluice for Valliyoorankal.
- (6) Excavation of surplus course for a length of 175 metres.
- (7) Improving and remodelling the existing canals Padalayarkal, Valliyoorankal, Vadamalayankal and the tanks fed by the canals.

Preliminary works are in progress. A provision of Rs. 90.24 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987—88.

11. Chinnav. dampatti Tank Scheme :

The Government in April 1986 have accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 370 lakhs for the formation of a new tank near Chinnavedampatti village in Coimbatore taluk of Coimbatore District. The scheme consists of—

(1) Construction of an anicut of 100 metre length across Sanganurpallam stream near Kuppanaickenpalayam village. A head sluice with 3 vents of 1.80M x 0.90 M scour vents of size 1.80 M x 0.90 M at right angle to the head sluices are proposed to be constructed.

(2) Excavation of feeder canal of 7.81 km. to carry flood water to the new tank.

(3) Formation of a new tank of capacity 27.88 mcft. with a dead storage of 2.82 mcft. About 560 acres of lands will be benefitted.

(4) Two channels taking off from the tower head sluices to irrigate an extent of 560 acres of dry lands.

(5) Land acquisition to an extent of 152 acres for feeder canal new tank and excavation, etc.

Preliminary works such as preparation of working estimates are in progress.

A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for this work during 1987—88.

12. Shanmuganadhi Reservoir :

The Government in May 1986 have accorded administrative sanction for the formation of a reservoir across the river Shanmuganadhi near Royappanpatti village, Uthamapalayam taluk of Madurai District at an estimated cost of Rs. 695 lakhs at 1984-85 schedule of rates.

The scheme aims to irrigate 664 hectares of new dry ayacut. The anticipated additional food production is 1,586 tonnes. The scheme envisages.—

(1) Formation of a reservoir with a capacity of 2.253 Mcum. with an annual storage of 4.506 Mcum. in two fillings.

(2) Formation of earth dam of 490 metres length and masonry dam of length 27 metres.

(3) Construction of one canal sluice.

(4) Construction of uncontrolled spillway of length 44 metres.

(5) Excavation of canal for a length of 17.96 km.

The work is to be started.

16. WATER DEVELOPMENT—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

1. MULTI PURPOSE RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS.

1.1. Parambikulam-Aliyar Project :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.82
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	24.71
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	-0.24

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a major multi-purpose and multi-valley project which provides water for irrigation and power development by the Inter-State Rivers in the Anamalai Range of the western Ghats of India. This scheme benefits States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The project envisages providing irrigation to about 97,200 ha. in the dry and arid region of Coimbatore and Periyar Districts of Tamil Nadu in addition to stabilising the augmenting the requirements of existing irrigation for about 12,140 ha. in Kerala and Tamil Nadu and also production of 185 M.W. of power. The ayacut under the project is mainly irrigated dry, wet cultivation being confined to the low lying and seepage affected pockets to a maximum of 20 per cent of the total ayacut. The project comprises of integration of eight rivers, six on the Annamalai Hills and two in the plains, by dams and diversion works and inter-connecting them through tunnels. These rivers lie at various elevations ranging between 3,800' and 1,050' which incidentally enable, the utilisation of the drops between the rivers to develop hydro power. The estimated cost of the project as assessed in 1984 is Rs. 8,370 lakhs. The project is a fine example of inter-state Co-operation for the development of common water resources for mutual benefit. The Inter-State agreement with Kerala was concluded in May 1970.

The entire system under I phase has been completed. Lower Nirar Dam and tunnel has also been completed in all respects in 1981-82 except some minor residual works.

The outlay sought for in the Revised Estimate 1985-86 and the Budget Estimate 1986-87 is for attending to the residual works like for payment to the Forest Department towards the cost of the land acquired for the Lower Nirar Dam and Tunnel and towards settlement of claims by Hindustan Construction Company pending in High Court. The outlay proposed for the year 1987-88 is (—) 0.24 lakhs.

2. Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation System—Phase II :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	...	...	—	1,566.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1,612.07
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	...	1,444.41

The Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai System benefitting parts of Madurai District and Ramanathapuram District (Now under Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District) sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.50 crores in July 1981 has been completed by August 1984. The World Bank aid for this Project viz., U. S. \$ 23.00 Million equivalent to about Rs. 21.00 crores has been fully utilised.

The World Bank had broadly expressed its willingness to assist the Phase-II of the Project. A proposal for Rs. 38.68 crores (without escalation) for the Phase II of the project was therefore drawn up and was approved by Government of Tamil Nadu in March 1983. During September, 1983 the World Bank Mission appraised the Phase II of the Project. The staff appraisal report No. 49/3-IN of the World

Bank covers the spill over of Phase I works, extension of X and XII Branch channels of Periyar Main Canal and extension of Thirumangalam Main Canal. It also provides for certain works to be carried out by other departments like Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Engineering Departments. The appraisal cost of Phase II works is Rs. 58.45 crores including escalation and the Government have accorded revised administrative approval for Rs. 56.86 crores in November 1984.

The Phase II of the project is programmed to be completed by April 1988. The department wise financial programme for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are detailed below :—

	<i>Revised estimate 1986-87.</i>	<i>Budget estimate 1987-88.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
(1) Public Works Department (including Maintenance Divisions)	1,225.68	1,039.43
(2) Agricultural Engineering Department	369.75	384.81
(3) Agriculture Department	11.81	10.47
(4) Monitoring and Evaluation	4.83	9.70
	1,612.07	1,444.41

3. Modernising Thanjavur Channels:

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)†
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	295.71
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	335.83
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	557.61

The Thanjavur Delta comprising of 9.34 lakhs acres enjoying age old Irrigation from the Cauvery is served by the various natural river systems of the Delta and the man made channel system. Modernisation of this system for better regulation of the Irrigation and drainage flows and for better water management is in the programme of the State Government, Improvement in the efficiency of the system and consequent increase in productivity are the assumed benefits from the scheme.

The main features of the scheme are —

(i) Strengthening the Grand Anicut to improve the stability and to deal effectively with floods.

(ii) Constructing a barrage across Cauvery at Upper anicut to direct flood flows into coleroon.

(iii) Improvements to main river and branches such as—

(a) Strengthening the banks wherever necessary.

(b) Lining the rivers and branches in selected reaches.

(c) Construction of regulators across main and branch rivers and conversion of bed dams into regulators.

(iv) Improvements to "A" Class channels and their branch channels upto 10 hectares limit, such as :—

(a) Bringing the channels to standards and constructing control structures at the open off-take points, dividing dams, notches, grade walls, etc., wherever necessary.

(b) Constructing masonry or pipe sluices at all the open off-takes, straight cutting and regrading the channels and silt clearance wherever necessary.

(c) Lining the Irrigation and Irrigation-cum-drainage channels upto 162 hectares.

(v) Improvements to Lower Coleroon Anicut by renewing the shutters and providing electrical hoist arrangements.

A few estimates for Modernisation have been made one in 1969 and the other in 1976. The Government constituted a Committee consisting of officials of the concerned departments to formulate a comprehensive project report taking into account the Agricultural practice, cropping pattern, marketing facilities, Institutional credit facilities, ground water supplementation, cost benefit aspects, etc. The Committee has submitted its report to Government. The total cost of the project has been put at Rs. 447 crores without cost escalation at 1984-85 schedule of rates and phase I, of the project is to cost Rs. 88.50 crores without cost escalation.

From 1967 onwards, a few of the works contemplated in the modernisation project have been taken up as pilot schemes. Upto 1975-76 improvements in 48 channels have been completed. Lining of Manniar for 10.4 Km. has also been completed. From 1976-77 onwards additional grant was made available enabling to take up more number of works. The works so far taken up have been included in the comprehensive project report now formulated.

The number of works completed upto 1985-86 and that in progress during 1986-87 of the VIIIth plan are as under :—

<i>Serial number and Category of Work.</i>	<i>Number of works completed upto 1985-86.</i>	<i>Works in progress in 1986-87.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Improvements to channel ..	486	—
2. Lining of channels	7	58
3. Regulators	46	5
4. Improvements to rivers (in miles)	161	16
5. Improvements to Lower Anicut	Works Completed.	

During the current plan these categories of works are being continued and the progress is being accelerated.

4. Kodaganar Reservoir Reconstruction Scheme.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1,08.37
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1,11.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1,76.17

The original scheme consists of formation of a reservoir of 434 Mcft. capacity across Kodaganar in Alagapuri village of Vedasandur taluk of Madurai District and excavation of two canals, viz., Left side canal (9.39 Km.) and right canal (48 Km) to benefit a new extent of 1,482 hectares in Madurai district and 2,160 hectares of new ayacut besides bridging gap of 144 hectares and stabilising 331 hectares in Karur Taluk of Tiruchirappalli district.

The earth dam and regulator works were almost completed. But, due to the cyclonic storm in November 1977 and consequent cloud burst in the catchment area there was a heavy breach in the earth-dam.

Government have now decided to reconstruct the dam and ordered this Department to prepare a detailed project report in June 1982. Accordingly the reconstruction project report or estimate for Rs. 920 lakhs have been sent to Government in March 1983. The Government accorded approval to the estimate in

December 1984 and the works are in progress. So far 90 per cent of the restoration works in earth dam have been completed. For the breached portion, agencies have been settled and works since commenced. The rest of the additional surplus works, etc. are in progress. The outlay proposed for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 176-17 lakhs.

5. Kelavarapalli Reservoir Scheme.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.75

The scheme envisages formation of a Reservoir of capacity 481 M. cft. across Ponnar near Kelavarapalli village in Hosur Taluk of Dharmapuri District. L.M.C. and R.M.C. for lengths of 30.50 km and 22.58 km respectively are proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit a new area of 3,238 hectares of irrigated dry crops, besides stabilising an extent of 438 hectares and also will provide 3 mgd. of water supply to SIPCOT complex at Hosur. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 606.65 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in August 1977. The work is held up since November 1979 due to High Court's stay order in connection with land acquisition dispute. Till the end of 1983-84, 26 per cent masonry dam work, 60 per cent of L.M.C. and 80 per cent of RMC. have been completed.

Work will be resumed only after the High Court's stay order is vacated. The outlay proposed for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

6. Drainage Schemes in Cauvery Delta.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	79.85
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	65.61
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	98.45

Under the scheme it is proposed to improve the existing drainage rivers by providing straight cut wherever possible and by remodelling the existing course with a view to dispose off the drainage quickly and providing submersion relief to the affected lands. This is covered by the scheme estimate for Modernisation of the Cauvery Delta system.

696 Major and Minor drainages have been identified and were proposed to be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.00 crores.

Upto 1985-86, 367 drainage schemes were taken up of which 296 schemes have been completed upto 1985-86.

During 1986-87, besides 71 spill over schemes, 53 new schemes have been taken up bringing the total number of drainage schemes in progress during 1986-87 to 124.

II. SCHEMES OF VI PLAN.

1. Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension Scheme.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3,16.55
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3,07.81
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3,08.14

There had been lot of representations for extension of Irrigation facilities under the newly created Parambikulam–Aliyar system to the adjacent dry areas in all the four taluks, viz, Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharapuram served by the scheme. This is also being stressed by the ryots in several Irrigation seminars convened in the area by the Government. It was therefore decided to extend irrigation facilities to the dry areas adjoining the existing ayacut to the extent possible so that these areas will be relieved of chronic drought conditions.

The proposal for the extension of ayacut by 46,540 hectares (1,15,000 acres) was approved by the Government in April 1978. The estimate for this work was approved for Rs. 1.430 lakhs in August 1984. The revised estimated cost for the scheme is about Rs. 1,885 lakhs. The first stage works have been completed. Based on further representations, the Government have approved in January 1982 inclusion of an additional 10,120 hectares (25,000 acres). The scheme estimate for this work was approved by the Government for Rs. 394 lakhs in March 1984. These works are in advanced stage of completion.

Subsequently, the Government have now approved in September 1984 for inclusion of an additional extent of 14,165 hectares (35,000 acres) at an approximate cost of Rs. 600 lakhs.

After detailed investigation a scheme estimate for Rs. 743.50 lakhs has been prepared and sent to Government for approval.

This work has been permitted to be taken up for execution pending approval of Government for this detailed estimate.

The main aim of the project is to give the benefit of Irrigation to as large an extent as possible in the chronically drought affected areas in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts. Considering the above inclusions the ayacut under Parambikulam–Aliyar Project will be 1,58,100 hectares as against 1,01,440 hectares localised based on the original proposal. The entire ayacut (including extension) will be given Irrigation supply on rotational basis depending on the available storage. The details of extent of the existing ayacut and the proposed extension are given below talukwise :—

Taluk.	District.	Existing.	Extension proposed (in hectares).	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Pollachi	Coimbatore.	35,057	10,442	45,499
2. Udumalpet		28,442	14,448	42,890
3. Palladam	Periyar.	20,602	11,615	32,217
4. Dharapuram		17,339	34,320	51,659
Total		1,01,440	70,825	1,72,265

The project contemplates excavation of branch channels. Sub-Branches, distributaries, water course, etc. The additional potential created upto the end of 1985–86 and the anticipated achievement during 1986–87 are 43,200 ha. and 10,100 ha. respectively.

It is targetted to complete the scheme by the end of 1987–88. The outlay proposed for the year 1987–88 is Rs. 308.14 lakhs.

2. Vambakottai Reservoir Scheme.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimates, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimates, 1986-87	..	..	..	28.86
Budget Estimates, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

The scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir of capacity 398 Mcft. across Vaippar near Vambakkottai village, Sathur taluk, Ramanathapuram District and excavation of left Main Canal and right main canal for a length of 15.9 km. and 16.4 km. respectively. The scheme benefits an extent of 3,278 hectares of dry lands. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 167.00 lakhs.

The work was taken up for execution during June 1979 and completed. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1987-88 to complete the residual works.

3. Strengthening of Periyar Dam.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimates, 1986-87	..	..	..	2,10.00
Revised Estimates, 1986-87	..	..	..	2,10.00
Budget Estimates, 1987-88	..	..	..	2,31.00

The Periyar Dam across the west flowing Periyar river in Mudumalai Sanctuary, Kerala state, was constructed in the year 1896 to divert the flows towards east through a tunnel. This is considered to be the first attempt of a transbasin diversion and was done to benefit the dry areas in Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts.

This dam is a masonry structure built in Surki and lime mortar.

During the joint meeting of the officials of Tamil Nadu State and Kerala State held at Trivandrum on 25th November 1979 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Thomas, Chairman, Central Water Commission, it was decided to strengthen the dam to conform to the present standards and norms of the dam designs.

As an emergency measure, the work was taken up in March 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 131 lakhs and the works were physically completed in March 1982. The work of cable anchoring was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 48 lakhs in March 1981 and this work was also completed in February 1982. The work of strengthening of Periyar Dam by providing concrete backing as a permanent strengthening measure has since been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 720.50 lakhs. Providing concrete backing to Periyar dam from (+)0 ft. to (+)75 ft. level has been completed on 30th June 1986. For the work of providing concrete backing to Periyar dam above (+) 75 ft. level action is being taken to settle the agency and the works will be taken up after the agency is settled.

The Government in June 1983 has accorded approval for the provision of three additional vents adjacent to the existing regulator to increase the flood discharge capacity as a measure of additional safety to the Dam at a cost of Rs. 320 lakhs. This work has been taken up for execution. The jungle clearance, earth work excavation and hard rock removal for foundation excavation are nearing completion. The working estimate for the construction of additional three vents has already been technically sanctioned. Tenders have been called for the construction of additional three vents. Construction will be commenced on finalisation of tender. This work is targetted to be completed by March 1988. The outlay proposed for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 231.00 lakhs.

4. Thoppaiar Reservoir Scheme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimates, 1986-87	..	..	..	37.25
Revised Estimates, 1986-87	..	..	..	37.25
Budget Estimates, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.50

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir in Thoppaiar village, Dharmapuram taluk and district with a capacity of 298 M. cft. and also excavation of L.M.C. and R.M.C. for lengths of 24.20 km. and 16.47 km. respectively. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 592.00 lakhs. The scheme will benefit new extent of 2,157 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The work was commenced in 1980-81 and tar-

getted to be completed by 1986-87. Earth dam and Masonry dam works are completed. In the left main canal and branches, earth work excavation has been completed for 30 km. lining work completed for 24 km. and 119 cross masonry works completed out of the total of 150 Nos. Similarly in the Right Main canal and branches excavation work has been completed for 20.7 km. and lining work completed for 19.78 km. Out of the 192 Nos. of cross masonry works, so far 166 works have since been completed.

A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88.

5. *Siddhamalli Reservoir Scheme—*

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	87.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	87.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	61.84

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Siddhamalli odoi near kargudi village, Udayarpalayam Taluk, Tiruchi district with capacity of 227 m. cft. and a canal length 9.80 km.

The scheme benefits to an extent of 1566 hectares of dry ayacut, 135 hectares wet ayacut in addition to stabilising the existing 342 hectares of wet ayacut. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 478.90 lakhs. The work was commenced in March 1981. 88 per cent of earth dam work and masonry work in surplus regulator are completed. In main canal, earth work excavation for a total length of 9.80 km. completed. Lining for 9.20 km. completed. 43 out of 45 cross masonry works are completed. The other works are in progress.

A provision of Rs. 61.84 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

6. *Remodelling of Anandanar channel and its branches in Kodayar System.—*

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	100.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	100.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	41.31

Anandanar channel in the Kodayar system, Kanniyakumari District is a pre-British channel. This channel requires to be remocdelled to reduce seepage losses and to improve its efficiency. This scheme therefore contemplates to bring the existing channel to standard section and lining the main canal, branch canals and field bothies upto 10 hectares limit, improvements to head works and other cross-masonry works etc.

By implementing this scheme, the existing ayacut of 1,457 hectares with double wet crops can be stabilised besides bridging gap of 931 hectares of bouble wet crop in Agasteeswaram taluk. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 441.56 lakhs.

The works was commenced in August 1981 and it is targetted to be completed in 1986-87. At present total lining for 24 kms. in main canal have been completed. 86 numbers cross masonry works have been completed out of 116 numbers in main canal. For Branch canals lining for 42.93 km. completed out of 54.38 kms. 84 numbers of cross masonry works have been completed out of 219 numbers.

An outlay of Rs. 41.31 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

7. *Noyyal Reservoir Scheme—*

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	199.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	185.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88

The scheme contemplates construction of barrage across Noyyal river in Dhara-puram taluk of Periyar district to divert the monsoon flash flows in Noyyal as well as return flows from Lower Bhavani project, through a feeder canal of 10.50 km. long to a proposed Reservoir near Athupalayam in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. The capacity of this reservoir will be 235 mcft.. A lined main canal for a length of 30.78 km. is proposed from this reservoir. This scheme will benefit an extent of 3,895 hectares of irrigated dry crops in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,295 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1981-86 and it is targetted to be completed in March 1987. The progress of Work is given below :—

The barrage works including the erection of shutters and deck bridge in the head works,

Excavation for 8.65 km. out of a total length of 10 km. lining works for 4.25 km.

23 cross masonry works out of 27 works in Feeder canal.

Embankment works and surplus weir of Athupalayam reservoir.

Excavation for 31.07 km. in main canal, 101 cross masonry works are completed. The rest of the works are in progress.

A provision of Rs. 185.00 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87.

8. *Anaimaduvu Reservoir Scheme* :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	175.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	176.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	175.00

The scheme contemplated formation of a reservoir of capacity 262 mcft. across Anaimaduvu river near Kurichi village in Salem taluk of Salem district. The left main canal and right main canal for lengths of 5.50 km and 15.05 km.. are proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit to 2,820 hectares (2,118 hectares in I crop and 702 hectares in II Crop) of Irrigated dry crops.

The latest cost of this scheme is Rs. 829.00 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is programmed to be completed in 1987-88. 50 per cent of earth dam works and 50 per cent of masonry works have been completed. In the right main canal excavation has been completed for 5 km. and lining for 1.2 km. whereas in the left main canal, the same has been completed by 13 km. and 6.2 km. respectively. Besides, 77 cross masonry works are also completed. The remaining works are in progress.

A provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

9. *Kudirayar Reservoir Scheme*—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	200.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	200.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	192.94

The scheme envisages formation of reservoir of capacity 252 mcft. across Kudhiraiyar river, a tributary of Amaravathi river in Pappanpatti village in Palani taluk of Madurai district. A main canal for a length of 6.87 km. is proposed to be excavated to benefit an extent of 3,250 hectares (Irrigated dry crops) besides bridging a gap of 82 hectares of wet ayacut and stabilising the wet ayacut of 891 hectares under the five anicuts situated lower down. The latest estimated cost of this scheme is 900.23 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targetted to be completed in 1988-89. 60 per cent of earth dam 65 per cent of spill way works have been completed. Main canal excavation for 6.87 km. have been completed. Lining for a length of 6.12 km. has been done so far.

A provision of Rs. 192.94 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimate, 1987-88.

10. *Orathupalayam Reservoir and Extension of Athupalayam Main Canal from 32.75 km. to 60 km.—*

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	280.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	297.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	320.00

In June 1984 the Government have accorded sanction for the above scheme for Rs. 877.00 lakhs (as per 1981-82 schedule of rates).

The present proposal is to impound water in the Reservoir near Orathupalayam village with a capacity 616 M.cft. The water thus impounded in this reservoir is proposed to be allowed in the river through a river sluice, to be picked up and diverted in to feeder canal head sluice through the Noyyal barrage sanctioned already in May 1981. The water will reach Athupalayam Reservoir through the feeder canal sanctioned already.

From the subsidiary reservoir a main canal has already been sanctioned for a length of 32.75 km. to cater. an extent of 9,625 acres of dry lands. In this extension proposal the same canal is proposed to be extended beyond the already sanctioned tail end of 32.75 km. to 60.00 km. to Irrigate the balance ayacut of 9,875 acres located in Athupalayam canal in the reach 32.75 km. to 60.00 km. (from out of the 19,500 acres contemplated in the Athupalayam scheme). In addition to this an extent of 500 acres is proposed to be provided with Irrigation facilities by means of two canals by (1) Left main canal for a length of 1.60 km (2) Right main canal for a length of 2.48 km. just below the proposed Orathupalayam Reservoir below Orathupalayam village Periyar District itself.

The work was commenced in 1984-85 and is targetted to be completed in 1989-90. Agencies have been settled for various reaches in earth dam. Similarly agencies have been settled for all the 12 blocks masonry works and works are in progress in 9 blocks. In main canals earthwork excavation has been completed for 23 km. Lining completed for 8.7 km, etc.,

The other works are in progress. A provision of Rs. 320.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1978-88.

FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES.

I. SCHEMES OF VI PLAN.

1. *Diversion of flood flows from Vaigai Basin to Gridhamal and Gundar basin in Ramanathapuram District.*

The scheme contemplates excavation of two link canals. One above Virahanur Regulator and the other above Parthibanur Regulator linking Vaigai to Gridhamal and Paralayar basins respectively for diverting flood flows of Vaigai River to Gridhamal and Gundar Basin. The link canal to Gridhamal will have a carrying capacity of 1,000 c/s. to supplement one filling of 55 tanks benefitting an ayacut of 4220 hec. under Gridhamal basin. The link canal to Paralayar will have a carrying capacity of 1500 c/s. to supplement one filling of 64 tanks benefitting an ayacut of 6030 hectares in Gundar basin.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 205.00 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1979-80 and it is targetted to be completed by the end of 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 8.33 lakhs has been provided towards residual works for the year 1987-88.

2. *Improvements to the Right Bank of Cooum River from 3.37 km. to 4.22 km between Arumbakkam and Aminjikarai near Madras City.*

The scheme envisages raising and strengthening the Right side flood bank of Cooum river between km 3.37 and km. 4.22. The work also includes provision of rough stone revetment and construction of drainage inlets. The cost of the work is Rs. 8.54 lakhs.

This scheme will afford inundation relief to the residents in the colonies like periyar Nagar, Mahatma Gandhi Nagar, Muthumariamman Colony, Vada Agaram and Ponnuvel Pillai Thottam. About 70 per cent of the work has been completed and further work is in progress.

The work is targetted to be completed in 1986-87 A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

3. *Providing Protection to right bank of Coleroon River in Alakkudi Village from mile 97/1 to 97/6 in Thanjavur District.*

The proposal consists of providing protection to the right bank of coleroon river between mile 97/1 and 97/6 at Alakkudi village Sirkali Taluk, Thanjavur District against floods by way of providing brick block revetment over RCC pipes driven at the toe of the bank to a depth of 9.40 m. below summer water level. Deflecting groynes and dumping jeddy stones are also proposed as an added protection.

By implementing this scheme, the villages, Alakkudi, Mahendrapalli, Kothandapuram, Nallur, Kattur and other hamlets will be protected from the recurring monsonic floods in Coleroon. The ayacut area of about 4050 hectares of South Rajan Channel also will be protected from inundation. The estimated cost of the sanctioned scheme is Rs. 66.00 lakhs. Major portion of the work is completed. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been made in the revised estimate, 1986-87 towards residual works.

4. *Improvements to Adyar from Jafferkhanpet causeway to Adyar Bridge.*

The Government in November 1982 approved the proposal of improvements to the Adyar river from Jafferkhanpet causeway to Maraimalai Adigal bridge and dredging of the river between Veeranam pipe crossing and Thiru Vi-Ka bridge at a cost of Rs. 84.00 lakhs. The work could not be taken up early due to encroachment.

Subsequently it was proposed to provide retaining wall in the left side between Jafferkhanpet causeway and Maraimalai Adigal bridge at a cost of Rs. 70.40 lakhs. Tenders were called for and the work was about to be started. The flood in November 1985 was found to be the maximum flood recorded so far. In February 1986 the Government constituted an Expert Committee to study the flood problems and finalise the flood protection measures to be undertaken for Adyar.

Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, a proposal at a cost of Rs. 200 lakhs (first phase) under flood grant for providing flood protective wall for a length of 800 metres below Jafferkhanpet causeway and channelisation of the river from Nandambakkam bridge to Kathipara causeway was sent to government and got approved in August 1986. The channelisation work is in progress and construction of the retaining wall will be taken up and proposed to be completed during September 1987.

A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this work during the year, 1987-88.

5. *Forming Flood Bank on the left margin of Gadilam in Marudur and Sivapattinam village limits in Panruti tauk.*

The proposal contemplated formation of flood bank on the left margin of Gadilam in Marudur and Sivapattinam village limits to prevent heavy flood discharge at times of North East Monsoon.

By implementing this scheme, 62 acres in Marudur village and 18 acres in Sivapattinam village will be relieved of submersion. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Government and work is in progress. A provision is of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

6. Food protective works for the puckle Odai in Tuticorin Town Tirunelveli District.—

The proposal contemplates standardisation of the odai (8.915 k.m.) course and banks by earthwork excavation, providing retaining walls, bed lining in the portion of the Odai in Urban Area, etc. On completion of the scheme it will benefit about 2 lakhs of the population of the town and adjacent areas who are economically weak, by way of flood relief almost every year.

The scheme has been sanctioned in December 1983 for Rs. 82 lakhs. The work is held up due to Land Acquisition problem and eviction of encroachments.

7. Flood Bank on the left bank of Malattar river in Pillur village limits.—

Malattar river which is a flood carrier branches of ponnar river near Vellambakkam village limits. This river divides itself into two arms about pillur village the left arm which is running north of the village is called Nariar while the right arm which is running south of the village is known as Malattar itself whenever there is flood, Malattar carries enormous quantity of flood water thereby affecting the marginal lands located on the left bank of Malattar. The flood waters submerge the lands thereby affecting food production. On the representation made by the villages and the local M.L.A. necessary proposal for the formation of flood bank to Malattar river in Pillur village limits, Villupuram taluk of South Arcot district has been forwarded to the Government. The Collector of South Arcot District has also given his concurrence. The Government have accorded approval to the estimate for Rs. 20 lakhs in May 1984.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Budget estimate for 1987-88.

8. Providing flood banks to Vaigai river and restoration of Vaigai channel Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts Flood control works only.—

The proposals contemplates formation of flood banks to Vaigai to standards, to carry the design flood of 1,08,000 c/s below Virahanur Regulator upto Ramnad big tank to safeguard the banks from flood damages, River training walls with foundation taken below scourdepth are proposed wherever necessary. This is provided for jointly in the scheme for reconstruction of the Vaigai channels estimated to cost of Rs. 9.89 crores of which Rs. 7.73 crores will be towards flood control part of the work.

By implementing this proposal flood damages, to the adjoining 12 villages with a population of about 22,500 can be prevented. Submersion relief to the adjoining ayacut during flood times can be given. As the Collector of Ramnad has not concurred with this proposal a revised proposal for forming flood banks to restore the canals below Parthibanur Regulator for Rs. 6.85 crores has been sent to Government. The Government have since accorded sanction in September 1984 for Rs. 6.85 crores. Work has been taken up and is under progress. An outlay of Rs. 153.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

9. New Flood control scheme for the year 1987-88 :—

Investigation are in progress to identify the areas requiring flood protection and to formulate scheme for consideration of the Government. The following schemes have already been formulated and are under the consideration of the Government.

(i) Reconstruction of flood damage and extension of Sucha-Mudayar Anicut in Ramanadhi river in Tirunelveli District—

Sucha-Mudayar anicut is the first anicut across Ramanadhi river at L.S.11330 below the Ramanadhi Reservoir in Tirunelveli district. The discharge expected at this anicut is 11308 c/s. As the length of existing anicut is not sufficient to discharge the maximum of 11,308 c/s. the extension of anicut for 45 metres and improvements to the existing anicut pertains for a length of 51.00 metres are proposed at a cost of Rs. 7.74 lakhs (based on 1985-86 schedule of rates). The cost of the work as per the current schedule of rates works out to Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(ii) Improvements to surplus arrangements for Korattur/Madhavaram—

The surplus course from the Korattur tank has been encroached and housing colonies developed in that area. Also there is no defined course beyond certain length and the flood has to flow over lands. Because of this flood, the Korattur township has been experiencing inundation every year. It is not possible to widen the existing course and straighten it. It would be much better and cheaper to abandon the right flank weir and construct a weir on the left flank and allow the flood water through the existing surplus course and beyond it will flow through the lands to the Madhavaram tank.

It is also proposed to extent the natural escape on the left flank of the Madhavaram tank by constructing a byewash to take care of the additional flows from the Korattur tank.

The cost of the scheme comes to Rs. 9.00 lakhs based on the schedule of rates for 1987-88.

(iii) Providing flood protection for M. S. Puram village by constructing a retaining wall for 550 metre length on Right Bank of Ayyanar Odai in Usilampatti taluk of Madurai district :—

The flood bank of Ayyanar odai (Parappattu Odai located in the vicinity of M.S. Puram village of Usilampatti taluk of Madurai district were completely washed off by the fury of floods occurred in the year 1977-78. As a restoration measure flood bank for a length of 700 metre under Drought Relief Programme in the year 1981 and a retaining wall for about 300 metre in 1983 under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme were constructed. The above flood protective works are not sufficient to protect the villages, viz., M. S. Puram, M. Kallupatti and Mallapuram situated on the right side of the odai are likely to be affected by the occurrence of floods.

To resort to protective measures, an estimate was prepared at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs contemplating a retaining wall for a length of about 350 metres length.

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs (1987-88 schedule of rates) is provided.

17. POWER DEVELOPMENT.

1. SURVEY INVESTIGATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

				(RS. IN CRORES.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.40
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.00

I. Survey and Investigation.—The Detailed Project Reports submitted in respect of the following Hydro Electric Schemes are under scrutiny of C.E.A.

Serial number and name of Scheme.	Location (District).	Benefits.		Project Report sent during.
		MW.	m.u.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Pykara Ultimate Stage H.E.P.	Nilgiris ..	150 (3 x 50)	Peaking energy.	8/82
2 Siruvani H.E.P.	Coimbatore	3 (1 x 3)	26	4/85
3 Bhavani-Kattalai Stg. I H.E.P.	Periyar/ Salem.	90 (3 x 2 x 15)	341	3/84
4 Paralayar H.E.P.	Kanyakumari	25 (1 x 25)	74	3/84
5 Sathanur Dam H.E.P. ..	North Arcot	20 (2 x 10)	33	10/84
6 Lower Bhavani right bank canal small H.E.P.	Periyar/ ..	10 (2 x 5).	35	6/85
7 Perunchani Dam H.E.P. ..	Kanyakumari	3 (3 x 1).	7	7/85

Besides the above, Board is investigating 6 major Hydro Electric Schemes, 8 Small/Mini Hydro Schemes and 2 Thermal Schemes.

2. Research—

The following research studies are being carried out in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

(i) Study on the failure of underground H.T. and L.T. Cables and cable joints and locating cable faults.

(ii) Investigation on boiler tube failures in Thermal Power Stations.

(iii) Investigation in water chemistry, material compatibility and related problems in steam cycles on thermal power stations.

(iv) Premature deterioration of R.C.C. poles and grills in coastal areas.

(v) Study on the effective protection of distribution transformers including usage of proper type of moulded case circuit breakers and protection against lightning surges.

3. Training.—Engineers, officers and Technicians totalling 638 numbers have been given training during 1985-86 in General Management and in Operation and Maintenance of Transmission Lines and Sub-Station Equipment, hydro generating stations and thermal generating stations at various institutes of the Board. In addition to the above, 556 Engineers and others were deputed to about 125 Seminars, Symposisums, Workshops, Conference, etc. organised by external Agencies within India on both Technical and Management matters.

In the four Technical Training Centres at Korattur, Madurai, Mettur and Coimbatore, in the two Lineman Training Centres at Thanjavur and Tirunelveli and in the cable joint Training Centre at Madras, technicians have also been trained to undergo training in the constructions, Operations and Maintenance of Distributions.

Besides, the O and M staff are also proposed to be sent to various Seminars// Workshop/Training programmes conducted by the leading training organisations/manufacturers throughout India.

II. GENERATION SCHEMES.

Servalal H.E.S. (20 MW/75 m.u. Tirunelveli district.

				(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	...	0.57
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.98

The project envisages the construction of a Dam across Servalar river, a tributary to river Thambaraparani utilising the flows from the catchments of existing Thambaraparani and Servalar Inter-connected by a tunnel. The Power House was located at the foot of the Servalar Dam. The project was sanctioned in July 1974. The approved cost of this scheme was Rupees 8.35 crores (including P.W.D. share) and the latest cost is Rupees 42.80 crores (including about Rupees 10.33 crores as P.W.D. share). The expenditure upto March 1986 is Rupees 39.73 crores.

The power House has been commissioned on 26th February 1986 and synchronised with the grid on 20th March 1986. The revised estimate for 1986-87 and Budget Estimate for 1987-88 is for balance Civil works and payments, like land, roads and Bridges, Dam masonry work, Power pipe intake gates, rear protection arrangement and stilling basin, River trimming in Tail race tunnel.

2. Kadamparai Pumped Storage Scheme H.E.P. (400 MW/79 m.u.), Coimbatore District—

				(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.91
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.91
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.50

The project is for the absorption of surplus off peak energy from thermal stations and supply of peak power. For this purpose, the project envisaged the construction of a Dam across Kadamparai River and an underground P.H with an installed capacity of 4 x 100 MW. Kadamparai reservoir will act as Upper reservoir and the existing Upper Aliyar reservoir will act as tail race pool.

The project was sanctioned in February 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.12 crores. The latest revised estimated cost of this project is Rs. 163.50 crores. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 144.27 crores has been incurred upto 31st March 1986.

Most of the civil works have now been completed. Kadamparai Dam, Vandal Diversion and interconnecting tunnel works have been completed. Underground Power House, Head Race Tunnel and Tail race tunnel works are in advanced stage of completion. Steel lining of pressure shaft and erection of machinery are in progress.

The provision of Rs. 15.91 crores towards Revised Estimate for 1986-87 is for balance payment for BHEL, Power House Civil works, steel lining for pressure shafts, Diversion Works, etc. The provision of Rs. 5.50 crores towards Budget Estimate for 1987-88 is for balance works in Civil and electrical, such as Air conditioning, erection of further units, diversion works, etc.

The first unit is scheduled to be commissioned in January 1987 and the other units at an intervals of six months thereafter.

(3) Lower Mettur H.E.P. (120 MW/379 m.u.), Salem/Periyar district .

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	15.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	15.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	15.00

This is a low head project to utilise the irrigation discharge from Mettur Reservoir for power generation on the down stream of the existing Power House by building four barrages at suitable locations across the river Cauvery between Mettur Dam and Bhavani Town. Each Barrage Power House will have 2 units of 15 MW. each. The total installed capacity for all four barrage power house will be 120 MW. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 163.85 crores. The expenditure upto March 1986 is Rs. 126.44 crores.

Civil works in all the four barrages have been completed. Sub structure concreting of all the four power houses are in advanced stage of completion. 49 per cent superstructure work completed in all the 4 power houses put together. Excavation of intake and tail race have also been completed.

Erection of Generating units under the supervision of Japanese erectors commenced in September 1984, and the work in Power House III is in advanced state. Erection of units in Power Houses I and II have also commenced.

Barrage-gate erection by Messrs Jessop & Co., in Barrage III has been commenced and is likely to be completed by November 1986.

Erection of Barrage gates in Barrage—I and II have been awarded to State Public Works Department and the supply of steel materials is nearing completion.

The provision of Rs. 15 crores for Revised estimate 1986-87 is for payment to Sumitomo & Co., Japan for supply of balance materials, for erection, supervision charges, for civil works connected with Power House sub-structure, superstructure and for the balance works connected with barrage gates.

The provision of Rs. 15 crores in Budget Estimate 1987-88 is for land and building, civil works connected with Power House Sub-structure, super-structure and for balance works connected with barrage gates, protection walls, etc., and also towards balance payments for erection of equipments. The first unit in barrage—III is targeted for commissioning in December 1986 and other units before end of May 1988.

(4) Kundah—V Additional Uni. (20MW/36.5 m.u.), Nilgiris district.

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	5.32
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	5.32
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	3.07

At present the water of Upper Bhavani Dam drawn through existing Power House V are let into Avalanche Emerald reservoirs after power generation utilising the difference in elevation between the above reservoirs. During the execution of Kundah—III Stage, extension works, suitable space provision was made in the Power House for another unit. Hence it is proposed to install one more additional unit of 20 MW.

The project was sanctioned in May 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.03 crores. The latest cost is estimated at Rs. 11.12 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 3.66 crores has been incurred upto end of March 1986.

Supply of machinery has been ordered on Messrs. BHEL advance payment has been made. Steel for penstock has been ordered and the fabrication and erection work has been awarded to Messrs. Indian Hume Pipe Company. 4 consignments of generating materials have arrived at site.

A provision of Rs. 5.32 crores towards revised estimate for 1986-87 is for payment for BHEL and SAIL and Civil works, etc. The provision of Rs. 3.07 crores towards Budget Estimates for 1987-88 is for balance payment including Civil works, etc.

This unit is scheduled to be commissioned in November 1987.

<i>Micro Hydel schemes.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate 1987-88.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)		
5 Pykara Dam (2 MW/10 mu.)	17.20	0.19	3.58
6 Lower Bhavani (8 MW/39 mu.) ..	4.09	0.43	12.08
7 Vaigai (6 MW/25 mu.)	3.75	0.37	8.31

Pykara Micro Hydel Scheme envisages erection of 2 MW unit at the toe of the existing Pykara Dam Utilising the existing power pipes.

Lower Bhavani Micro Hydel scheme envisages erection of four units of 2 MW unit utilising the pipes already laid in the Dam.

Vaigai Dam Micro Hydel scheme envisages erection of two units of 3 MW at the foot of the Vaigai Dam utilising the pipes already laid.

Excavation for these units are in progress. Machinery has been ordered on Messrs Toya Menka Kaisha Ltd., Japan against OCEF—IDP—23 for two billion yens. A letter of authority has been issued by Ministry of Finance, Government of India on 4th June 1986 for opening a letter of credit. The consignment of embedded parts is expected to be received by the end of this year/beginning of 1987 by which time the foundation works are expected to be completed.

8. Sandynallah Melkodumund Diversion Scheme—

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	0.29
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	0.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	0.70

The Pykara Reservoir into which the Sandynallah Water is to be diverted for utilisation at Pykara and Moyar Power Houses is located on the west of the Sandynallah Reservoir with a slightly lower F.R.L. However due to site conditions the diversion of water was hitherto arranged by pumping the water from Sandynallah Reservoir to a higher elevation and then conveying from there to Pykara Reservoir by open channel, for power generation at Pykara Power House.

Subsequently, the interception of other tributaries like Melkodumund and lone valley have been completed. Hence there is scope for diversion of Sandynallah waters to Glenmorgan forebay via Lone Valley Melkodumund diversion scheme by simple gravity arrangement thereby eliminating the present diversion by pumping method. The diversion of water is feasible by one weir-cum-tunnel below the Sandynallah Dam.

The scheme was sanctioned by the State Government in November 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakhs. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 81 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 1.31 lakhs incurred upto 31st March 1986.

The provision made in Revised Estimate 1986-87 is mainly for diversion tunnel and that of 1987-88 is for tunnel diversion weir, etc. The scheme is scheduled to be completed in March 1988.

9. Pykara Ultimate Stage H.E.P. (150 MW/Peaking energy)—Nilgiris District—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	1.00
--------------------------	----	------

This proposal envisages power generation utilising the flows from Pykara, Naduvattam, Melkodumund lone Valley and Sandynallah Rivers in Nilgiris district. These waters are now used in the Pykara Power House with an installed capacity of 70 MW. The present plant load factor of the P.H. is about 60 per cent consequently this Power House has to be continuously run during summer month for depleting the reservoirs.

It is proposed to construct a power house with three units of 50 MW. each for peaking purposes. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 70.16 crores.

A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1987-88 for taking up preliminary works for this scheme. It is programmed to Commission the unit during VIII Plan period.

10. Mettur Thermal Power Project Stage—I (2×210 MW./2247 mu.), Salem district—

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	—	76.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	—	76.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	10.36

The project envisages installation of two units of 210 MW at Mettur using coal from Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh transported by rail. The project was cleared in September 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 189.70 crores. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 384.28 crores. The expenditure upto 3/86 is Rs. 296.86 crores.

The land acquisition and site grading have been completed. Most of Power House Civil Works have been completed. The major milestones achieved so far and programmed are as below :—

- (i) Boiler dam lifted on 18th November 1984.
- (ii) Hydraulic test on 12th February 1986.
- (iii) 6.6 KV supply established on 20th July 1986.
- (iv) Lighting up of boiler on 10th August 1986.
- (v) Alkali Boil out 20th August 1986.
- (vi) Acid cleaning on 15th September 1986.
- (vii) Steam blowing on 15th October 1986.
- (viii) Synchronising on 31st December 1986.

The provision of Rs. 76.00 crores for Revised Estimate, 1986-87 is mainly for structural steel, miscellaneous structure, civil works in coal handling system, ash handling system, cooling water system, boiler and T.G. parts and for their erection charges and electrical equipments.

The provision of Rs. 10.36 crores for 1987-88 is mainly for boiler, T.G. Parts and spares and their erection charges and 6.6 KV switchgear and instrumentation and control.

The first unit is targetted for 12/86 and the second unit in 9/87.

11. Mettur Thermal Power Project Stage — II (2×210 MW./2247 mu.),
Salem district—

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-88	..	70.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	65.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	115.00

Mettur Thermal Stage II is an extension to the Mettur Thermal Scheme Stage I. The scheme envisages installation of additional 2 units of 210 MW. capacity. This has been cleared in May 1983 at an estimated cost of Rs. 238.28 crores. The latest cost is Rs. 351.76 crores.

The provision of Rs. 65 crores for 1986-87 and Rs. 115 crores for 1987-88 are mainly for roads, bridges and railway siding, structural steel, boiler foundations, etc., civil works of cooling water system and ash handling system, equipment cost of boiler, T.G. and coal handling plant and their erection charges, power and control cables and 6.6. KV. switchgear and other electrical equipment.

The third unit is targetted for 12/88 and the fourth unit in 12/89.

12. Tuticorin Thermal Power Project Stage III (2×210 MW/2247 mu.),
Tirunelveli district—

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	35.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	35.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	36.00

In December 1981, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has sent a proposal to CEA for the establishment of additional two units (1×210 MW and 1 of 500 MW.) at the existing Tuticorin Thermal Station. The CEA suggested that Tamil Nadu Electricity Board may instal 2 units of 210 MW. Accepting the suggestion Tamil Nadu Electricity Board revised the estimate. CEA has cleared the proposal from Techno-economical angle and the Planning Commission finally sanctioned the scheme in June 1985. The project is estimated to cost of Rs. 356.38 crores.

Messrs Tata Consulting Engineers have been appointed as the Consultant. Detailed engineering for the project is being carried out. Advance payment for procurement to turbine and steam generator has been made to Messrs BHEL. Civil works at site have commenced.

The provision of Rs. 35 crores for 1986-87 and Rs. 36 crores for 1987-88 are mainly for roads, bridges and railway siding, power house civil works including cost of steel and cement and towards cost of boiler and pressure parts and T.G. generator and other electrical equipment including advance payments.

It is programmed to commission the first unit in 1989-90 and second unit in 1990-91.

13. North Madras Thermal Power Project Stage I (3 × 210 MW/3300 mu.),
Chengalpattu district.

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	---	15.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	35.00

The scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 547.79 crores has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in April 1986. The latest cost of the project is Rs. 682.39 crores. The Government of India is posing this scheme for financial assistance by Asian Development Bank. At present the scheme is in the appraisal stage. Government has taken action to acquire the lands that are required for the project. Necessary notification has been issued and the land acquisition staff are in position. It is programmed to commission the first unit by 1990-91. Messrs Tata Consulting Engineers have been appointed as consultant for this project.

14. Gas Turbines (4 × 30 MW.), Madras.

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	---	5.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	---	0.10

In December 1981, Board has sent a proposal for establishment of 6 units of 50 MW, each of Gas Turbines. The proposal has not received favourable consideration by the Government of India mainly on account of the foreign exchange out flow involved in importing the fuel and machinery. In the meantime a decision had to be taken on the future of the 90 MW. station at Basin Bridge to the City of Madras which had largely become obsolescent and also causing heavy pollution in the City. Board had decided to instal 2 units of 50 MW as a replacement and a project report was sent to CEA in July 1984. In October 1985 the CEA cleared the proposal from technical angle and subject to fuel linkage to be given by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The proposal is for 4 units of 30 MW as against 2 units of 50 suggested by Board. This change in unit size was effected by CEA since 30 MW is the common size of Gas Turbine that will be installed in other parts of the country. The fuel linkage is yet to be given by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the scheme is awaiting clearance on account of this. A sum of Rs. 0.10 crores has been provided for as token provision in 1987-88 towards preliminary works.

15. Improvements at Ennore Thermal Station Stage I.

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	5.45
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	6.36
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	0.53

From the inception in 1970 Ennore Thermal Station (450 MW) (2×60+3×110) has been facing a number of design and technical problems and the plant load factor (PLF) was averaging only about 33 per cent to 35 per cent. To improve the working condition, efficiency and plant load factor of Ennore Thermal Power Station the Board has undertaken a renovation programme in two stages. With the result there has been considerable improvements in the output. The latest cost of improvements proposed under Stage I is Rs. 48.94 crores. The cost of improvements under State Plan is Rs. 13.46 crores and cost of improvements coming under centrally sponsored scheme is Rs. 35.48 crores.

Under State plan—

Improvement in HP/LP system for Units III, IV and V, provision of bridge across Buckingham canal, Loco repair shed, Turbine Rotor storage shed, provision of additional dredger in sand bar have been contemplated.

The provision of Rs. 6.36 crores for Revised Estimate, 1986-87 is mainly for improvements in HP/LP bypass system, loco repair shed and Turbine rotor repair shed.

The provision of Rs. 0.53 crore for 1987-88 is for balance works in improvements to HP/LP bypass system and extension of cooling water pump house.

Under Centrally sponsored scheme -Improvements in Boilers (I to V) like replacement of Air heater blocks, economiser blocks, oil burners, modified slag hoppers, in turbines like replacement of condenser tubes, provision of on load condenser cleaning system and improvements in milling system, cooling water system, ash handling system, water treatment plants, coal handling plant, electrical system have been contemplated.

The provision of Rs. 3.36 crores for Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 1.75 crores for 1987-88 have been made for the above works. The works have been targetted for completion by 1988-89.

16.Improvements at Ennore Thermal Station Stage II.

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	8.80
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	7.60
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	15.00

Under State Plan—Under this, provision of new electrostatic precipitators and augmentation of coal handling plant have been proposed, at a latest estimate cost of Rs. 57.64 crores.

The provision of Rs. 7.60 crores for Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 15.00 crores for 1987-88 are for the above works.

Under Centrally sponsored scheme—Under this, replacement of water wall tubes, platen super heater tubes and cooling water pumps, provision of new PRDS system, Horse Power heaters of latest design, fuel injection system, water treatment plant, controls and instrumentation for Units III and IV at a latest cost of Rs. 19.34 crores are proposed.

The provision of Rs 5.25 crores for Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Rupees 7.52 crores for 1987-88 are made for the above works.

The works are scheduled to be completed by 1988-89.

17. Improvement to Tuticorin Thermal Power Station.

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	1.72
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	...	1.08
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	...	1.22

Under State Plan.—In the above renovation programme, installation of mechanical mill rejects handling system, provision of rotary disc loaders for coal handling plant, provision of additional magnetic separators and provision of additional field in existing dummy zone of ESP for Units I and II at a cost of Rs. 2.60 crores have been proposed, in order to improve the efficiency of operation of this station further.

The provision of Rs. 1.08 crores in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs 1.22 crores in Budget Estimate, 1987-88 are for the above works.

The works are programmed to be completed by 1987-88.

Under Centrally sponsored Scheme.—Installation of additional clinker grinder for Unit-I and II, replacement of drum level indicator with hydrastep for Units I and II, improvements in ash handling system for Units I and II. Provision of independent DC battery system for CHP and AHP and installation of heat exchanger for bearing cooling water system have been proposed at a cost of Rs 5.68 crores.

Provision of Rs 1.86 crores in Revised estimate, 1986-87 and Rs 0.70 crore for Budget Estimate, 1987-88 are made for the above works.

The works are scheduled to be completed by 1987-88.

III. Transmission and Distribution.

(RUPEES IN CRORES.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	105.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	107.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	120.00

The approved outlay of Rs. 107.00 crores is to be kept up for the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 for transmission and distribution schemes.

An outlay of Rs. 120.00 crores is proposed for in 1987-88 for Transmission and Distribution works.

IV. Rural Electrification.

(RUPEES IN CRORES)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	17.78
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	17.45
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	—	17.75

Out of 64,012 towns, villages and hamlets in Tamil Nadu State, 63,669 towns, villages and hamlets were electrified at the end of March 1986. Total number of agricultural pumpsets energised up to the end of March 1986 is 10.74 lakhs.

A provision of Rupees 17.45 crores under State Plan and Rs. 27.00 crores outside Plan by using REC funds have been made for Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

As against the target of 8 villages and 40,000 pumpsets to be electrified during 1986-87, 10 villages have already been electrified using Photo Voltaic cells and 5,808 agricultural pumpsets have been energised upto end of August 1986.

A provision of Rs. 17.75 crores under State Plan and Rupees 32.40 crores outside Plan have been proposed for Budget Estimate, 1987-88. It is targetted to electrify 40,000 agricultural pumpsets, 40,000 huts, 40 Adi-draavidar Colonies and 70 hamlet during the year 1987-88.

18. INDUSTRIES MEDIUM AND LARGE

I. SUGAR

1. Tamil Nadu Sugar Institute.

A Project Committee has been constituted for finalising the activities of the Institute namely financial requirements, sharing of expenditure by the Government and the Sugar Industry, and location of the Institute. The report of the Committee is awaited. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and token provision of Rs. 1,000 has been provided for Budget Estimate 1987-88 to meet the recurring expenditure of the Institute and also a token provision of Rs. 1,000 has been made in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 for Capital Expenditure.

2. Establishment of new Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu Government have taken up a policy decision to set up 30 new sugar mills in the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Based on the Policy decision, this Directorate had already submitted 31 applications for setting up new sugar mills at 21 locations.

Out of 31 applications seven applications received from the Private entrepreneurs have already been forwarded to Government of India by Tamil Nadu Government. But no application of Co-operative Sugar mills has been forwarded to Government of India so far. Hence a sum of Rs. 3,000 is provided in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and a sum of Rs. 3,000 is provided under Budget Estimate 1987-88.

3. Assistance toward payment of production incentive.

Government have sanctioned subsidy for Rs. 20 to the growers for 1983-84 season in addition to this it is ordered by Government that a sum of Rs. 10 per M.T. as Government subsidy should be paid to the cane growers for 1984-85 and the amount sanctioned has already been exhausted. Now some mills requested to pay subsidy for the diversion of cane. Government have also requested to permit to incur expenditure of Rs. 7.00 lakhs. Hence the amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been made in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and a token provision for 1987-88.

II. TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	20.04
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	20.03
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	50.03

1. Establishment of Industrial Estate at Thirumazhisai.

It is proposed to start an Industrial Estate at Thirumazhisai on the model of Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam to develop small industries for manufacture of heavy clay products. 10 acres of land available for the Brick Plant will be utilised for the Estate. The small scale industries will manufacture hollow blocks, hurdies, ceiling blocks, flooring tiles, facing tiles, weather course tiles, etc. The Industrial Estate will consist of Service Centre, Kilns and other machineries for processing of heavy clay. The raw materials, technical guidance and firing facilities will be provided by TACEL. The scheme will cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. This scheme will create employment to about 500 people.

2. Establishment of Industrial Estate, Omalur.

On the experience gained in running the Industrial Estate, Vridhachalam, it is proposed to start another Industrial Estate in Omalur in Salem District.

Quartz and Feldspar are available in plenty in Rasipuram and Namakkal Taluks in Salem District. The required clay can be obtained from Neyveli. Omalur is the most backward area. Starting Industrial Estate will create employment opportunities to the people who live below poverty line in the area. The estate will have 10 industrial sheds. The existing Ceramic Centre will be converted as Service Centre for rendering Service to the small scale industries. The small scale industries will manufacture cheap crockery, light refractories and specialised jars which are in great demand. Products can be fired in the open type tunnel kiln and D.D. Kilns. The cost of the scheme is about 75 lakhs. Employment to about 250 people will be created by this scheme.

3. Manufacture of machines required for Ceramic Industry.

There is no unit in India manufacturing machineries for Ceramic Industry on par with international standards. Hence most of the machineries have to be imported from Germany, Japan and Italy. One of the major reasons for under-development in India is, the lack of proper and updated machineries. Existing Ceramic Industry in India require modernisation. By setting up this project standard Machinery can be manufactured and supplied to the Ceramic industry to flourish in India. There is all the Engineering infrastructural facilities in India for the manufacture of these machines. As these machineries are different in nature and that the investment required is also on the high side no private unit can embark on this venture. It is therefore proposed to locate the proper foreign technology, enter into an agreement, locate the local Engineering Company for joint partnership and entrust the scheme. To start with, the project will start manufacture of machineries required for the Stoneware Pipes. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is sought for towards the cost of preparation of project report in 1986-87. Then a partner for the joint sector will be located and the project handed over for implementation.

4. Ceramic Electronic Industries.

The demand for electronic components such as Ceramic coils resistors, capacitors, etc., is more in India due to vigorous development of electronic industries. Further, the other products like Ceramic Wafers, ceramic rods, special sizes of ceramic pipes, special ceramic tools are also required for electronic Industries. At present these are imported from Germany, Korea, Japan and China. These could be considered for manufacture in India.

The multilayer ceramic capacitors project would cost about Rs. 5 crores. As such this may be started in Joint Sector by TACEL. This project has got employment potential for 500 persons. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is sought in 1986-87 for preparation of Project Report. When the project is finalised capable joint partner will be located and entrusted for implementation.

5. Modernisation of crockery unit in Tacel.

The excess workers in Art Pottery, Vridhachalam have been diverted to a new tableware unit and wherein they were asked to manufacture crockery. But some additional equipment are required for production of high quality crockery, decoration, etc. Installation to the value of Rs. 10 lakhs are proposed to be installed in the unit during the VII Plan to increase the production of the unit by 2 M.Ts. per month. The annual sales realisation is estimated at Rs. 24 lakhs with 25 per cent profit on investment. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in 1986-87 for purchase of machineries.

6. Manufacture of Ceramic Fibres.

The recent innovation of using ceramic fibres in the various types of kilns shows a saving in fuel by about 30 per cent which is the need of the hour in Indian Industrial Field. Every Industry in future would be using ceramic fibres wherever the refractory bricks are being used now. At present the major requirement of ceramic fibres are being imported from U.K., West Germany, etc. Annual demand for this product is in the order of 1000 M.Ts. for whole India. One private unit with annual capacity of 500 M.Ts. has already been set up at Ranipet.

When the project report is finalised the possibility of expanding the capacity of the above private unit or putting up a new unit in Joint Sector will be decided. The scheme is estimated to create employment to about 100 persons. Now a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for preparation of project report, etc.

7. Conversion of Brick Plant into Glazed Wall Tile Unit in Joint Sector at
Thirumazhisai.

Scheme is proposed to be completed in 1985-86 and not continued in 1986-87.

8. *Manufacture of vitrified floor and wall tile unit in Joint Sector in Periyar District :*

Messrs Sakthi Sugars Limited are desirous of setting up a vitrified floor and wall tile unit near Bhavani. The cost of the project is estimated around Rs. 700 lakhs. They propose to enter into technical collaboration both for supply of plant and technical know-how with an Italian firm. As TACEL is already dealing in ceramics, they feel that it would be of profitable if the vitrified floor and wall tile unit is started in joint sector. The proposed unit will manufacture 16,000 tonnes of tiles per annum. The land will be provided by Sakthi Sugars Limited. They are prepared to provide Biogas from the Sugar Plant for fuel economy. They are also willing to provide all facilities like water, workshop, transport and manpower as required from time to time.

Initially, TACEL had to invest a sum of Rs. 46 lakhs for preparing project report and starting of the joint sector unit. The rest of the amount will be met from Messrs Sakthi Sugars Public Shares and loans from financial institutions. However, till public subscription is forthcoming the implementation of the project should not get delayed. Hence an amount of Rs 20 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

III. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	670.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	660.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	670.01

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) was set up in 1965 to start a Cement Plant at Alangulam, Kamaraj District and a mini-steel Plant at Arakkonam, North Arcot District. Its scope of activities was subsequently enlarged to cover setting up of major industries both in public and joint sectors. During the short period from 1969 to 1971 TIDCO has also extended assistance to limited number of sick units by way of participation in share capital and extension of loan. From 1973 onwards TIDCO diversified its activities by helping entrepreneurs to establish industrial units in the joint sector in the State especially in the backward areas where private entrepreneurs do not normally come forward to set up industries. TIDCO's direct investment in public sector, joint sector and assisted industries as on 31st March 1986 is Rs. 7,000 lakhs.

As on 31st March 1986, 8 projects in Public sector and 26 projects in Joint sector with a total project cost of Rs. 354 crores and actual employment of about 12,800 persons have already commenced commercial production. 2 projects in public sector and 10 projects in joint sector with a project cost of Rs. 295 crores and employment potential of about 3,400 persons are under implementation as on 31st March 1986.

The Revised Estimate 1985-86 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 are Rs. 660.01 lakhs and 670.01 lakhs respectively for this corporation.

The details of the Project Report are as follows :—

A. PUBLIC SECTOR.

?

1. (i) TANCEM—Alangulam Works (Conversion) .. Alangulam conversion work is to be taken up during 1986-87 and completed during 1987-88.
- (ii) TANCEM—Ariyalur Cement Works — Modernisation and expansion Scheme .. Ariyalur works modernisation and expansion is to be taken up during the year, 1986-87 and completed during, 1987-88.
- (iii) TANCEM—Palayam Cement Plant .. It is proposed to set up a Cement Plant with an installed capacity of 4 lakhs tonnes per annum at Palayam in Madurai District. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 5,000 lakhs and employment potential of the project is in the order of 1,000 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1990-91.
- (iv) TANCEM—TAMIL NADU Sheeting Factory, (Mayanur) .. This programme is to be taken up during 1987-88.
2. (i) Tamil Nadu Steels Limited—Expansion .. It is proposed to put up an additional furnace of 30 tonne capacity and a bloom casting unit. It is also proposed to provide additional facilities in the re-rolling mill for rolling of higher size blooms to cater to the needs of the consuming industries. The project cost of the expansion is expected to be Rs 2,280 lakhs and employment potential is expected to be 140 persons. The project will increase the capacity of the steel casting plant by 50,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion is expected to be completed during 1989-90.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu Steels Limited, Modernisation .. This programme is to be taken up during the year, 1986-87 and completed during, 1987-88.
3. Magnesium Metal Project .. This project is for the manufacture of 600 tonnes per annum of Magnesium Metal which finds its application in Air structural aluminium, Space research and Metallurgical fields. This project is being set up with indigenous know-how developed by Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi based on salt bitterns, a by-product of salt industry. The project cost is Rs. 585 lakhs and it is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88. This project is expected to provide employment to about 110 persons.

The project is being located in Valinokkam, Ramanathapuram District.

4. Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives Limited—Detonators and Detonating fuses Project .. This project is for the manufacture of accessories to be used along with the explosives in mining and other industrial activities. Initial manufacturing capacity of the project will be 45 million numbers of Detonators and 10 million metres of detonating fuses per annum. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,055 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 500 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88. The project is being located in Katpadi, North Arcot District.
5. Sponge Iron Project .. It is proposed to set up a project for the manufacture of 1 lakh tonnes per annum of Sponge Iron to cater to the needs of Tamil Nadu Steels at Arakkonam and also to the neighbouring mini steel plants in the southern region. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 5,000 lakhs and employment potential of the project is in the order of 360 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1989-90. The project is expected to be located in Neyveli, South Arcot District.
6. Registered Office—Addition to fixed assets .. The provision made is for making some additions to the fixed assets only.
- 7 B. JOINT SECTOR PRODUCTS.** .. This project is being set up at Manali, Chingleput district for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of Linear Alkyl Benzene, which is a raw material for the manufacture of synthetic detergents. The main raw material is normal paraffin and this has to be recovered from kerosene manufactured by the Madras Refineries Limited. The project is being set up with USA technology at an estimated outlay of Rs. 14,200 lakhs and the necessary clearances have been obtained from Government of India and the implementation of the project is on full swing and it is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88. The project is expected to provide employment to about 425 persons.
1. Tamil Nadu Petro Products Limited

2. Titan Watches Limited .. This project is for the manufacture of 2 million pieces of mechanical quartz Analog Watches per annum. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 5,000 lakhs and the employment potential of the project is 1,200 persons. The project is being located near Hosur and it is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.
3. Pentasia Chemicals Limited .. This project is for the manufacture of 3,000 tonnes per annum of Pentaerythritol and 1,800 tonnes per annum of Sodium formate (by-product). The estimated project cost is Rs. 1,900 lakhs and the project is expected to provide employment to about 200 persons. The project is being located at Cuddalore, South Arcot district. The technology for this project is from a USA company through a Swedish firm. The project is expected to commence commercial production during last quarter of 1986-87.
4. Uni-Organics Industries Limited .. The project is for processing non-edible oil into fatty acids and edible grade rice bran oil used for vanaspathy industry. The location of the project is in Madurantagam taluk, Chingleput district. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 195 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 100 persons. This project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.
5. Fabline Limited .. The provision made is for repayment of bridge loan only.
6. North Arcot Leathers Limited .. This project is for the manufacture of 6 lakh pieces per annum of glazed kids and lining from semi finished skins with indigenous technology. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 153 lakhs and employment potential is expected to be 142 persons. The project is being located at Kalanipakkam village, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1986-87.
7. Automotive Castings Limited .. This project is for the manufacture of structures for heavy commercial vehicles, integrated bus bodies and tipper bodies, etc.

- The project is being located at SIPCOT Industrial Complex Gummudipoondi. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 450 lakhs and the employment potential of the project is 300 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1986-87.
8. Tamil Nadu Flourine and Allied Chemicals Limited. The project has already commenced commercial production. The provision made is for the N.F. Liquification project.
9. Madras Magnetic Media Limited .. The project envisages the manufacture of 1 lakh Nos. per annum of flexible disc-kettes and it is proposed to be located in Maramalai Nagar, Chingleput district. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 135 lakhs and employment potential of the project is about 75 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987.
10. Connectors Project .. This project envisages the manufacture of 6 million Nos. electro mechanical connectors per annum and it is proposed to be located in Tandarai village, Chingleput district. The estimated project cost is Rs. 500 lakhs and the employment potential of the project is 200 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.
11. Enriched Fructose Syrup Project. .. This project envisages manufacture of 12,000 tonnes per annum of enriched fructose syrup which is used in the manufacture of sweet drinks and confectionaries. The project is expected to be located at Dharmapuri district. In the sweetness enriched fructose syrup is equivalent to Sucrose|natural sugar and can suppliment and replace natural sugar in the fields of soft drinks, confectionary sweets, etc. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 525 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 200 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.
12. 210 MW Thermal Power Project .. This project envisages 210 MW of electricity and it is expected to be located in Manali, Chingleput district. The estimated project cost is Rs 25.000 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 500 persons.

13. Lamp and Lamp Components Project. This project is for the manufacture of 15 million Nos. of G.L.S. lamps 5 million Nos. of fluorescent lamps, 25 million Nos. of glass shells for G.L.S. lamps, 6 million Nos. of glass.

Tubes for fluorescent lamps and 1,800 metric tonnes of lead glass tubing per annum. The project is expected to be located to Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 1,000 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 450 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

14. Ammonium Nitrate and Nitric Acid Project

It is proposed to set up a project for the manufacture of 24,000 tonnes per annum, of ammonium nitrate and 24,000 tonnes per annum of concentrated Nitric acid. Ammonium nitrate of explosives grade will be produced to be used as a raw material for our Industrial explosives project and other explosives manufacturers and also to be used for producing "ANFO" mixture. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,300 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 200 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

15. Heater Micanites Project

This project is for the manufacture of 1,150 tonnes per annum of heater. The estimated project cost is in the order of 900 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 190 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1988-89.

16. Optical Glass Project

It is proposed to set up a unit for the manufacture of 100 tonnes per annum of optical and 200 tonnes per annum of Ophthalmic glasses. TIDCO is getting proposal for the technology transfer from Corning glass works, USA. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 600 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 300 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.

17. Telephone Cables Project .. This project envisages the manufacture of jelly filled paired telephone cables for supply to P and T Department, Railways etc. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 1,800 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 350 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88. Capacity is 5 lakhs conductors K.M.
18. Industrial Diamond Project .. The project is for the manufacture of 1.6 million carots per annum of Industrial abrasives which finds its application in engineering industries. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 585 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to 150 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.
19. Carbon Block Project .. This project is for the manufacture of 12,000 tonnes per annum of carbon blocks. It is proposed to be located in Ranipet, North Arcot district. The estimated project cost is Rs. 1,800 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 450 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88.
20. Titanium di-oxide Project .. The project is for the manufacture of 25,000 tonnes per annum of Titanium di-oxide and it is expected to be located in Tirunelveli district. The estimated project cost is Rs. 6,000 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 1,200 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1989-90.
21. Buracholor Project .. The project is for the manufacture of 500 tonnes per annum of Buracholor Weedicide for rice, with facility for manufacturing other pesticides. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 500 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 150 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1987-88. The project is expected to be located in Chingleput district.
22. Rifampicin Project .. TIDCO has formulated a project for manufacturing Rifampicin an imported substitute and anti-

- biotic not produced in the country. The estimated capacity of the plant is 50 tonnes per annum. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,000 lakhs and it is expected to provide employment to about 250 persons. The project is expected to commence commercial production during 1988-89.
23. Kamar Petro Chemicals and Plastics Limited (Polyols Project) .. Polyols is the important feed stock for the manufacture of synthetic form. The project is proposed to be set up near Manali, Madras Refineries Limited. The capacity envisaged is 6,000 tonnes per annum at an estimated project cost of 1,300 lakhs. This project is expected to provide employment to about 100 persons.
24. Anti Oxidant Project This project is for the manufacture of Anti Oxidant used in tyre manufacturing, Plastics and petro chemical industry. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 1,500 lakhs with a capacity of 2,000 tonnes per annum. A formal application to Government of India will be made for obtaining letter of Indent shortly. This Industry is proposed to be set up in collaboration with a West German Company. Employment potential will be 200 persons.
25. Single Super Phosphate Project (Kamar Chemicals and Industries Limited) This project is for the manufacture of Single Super Phosphate. The capacity is expected to be 200 tonnes per day. The project cost is Rs. 200 lakhs. This is to be located adjacent to the Sulphuric Acid Factory at Ranipet.
26. Modern Processing House Project .. This project is to manufacture of Bleaching, Dying and printing of cotton and Synthetic fibres at a capacity of Bleaching 50,000 MT/day, Dying and Printing cotton fabric 25,000 MT/day. Synthetic fabric 25,000 MT/day at a project cost of Rs. 405 lakhs and employment potential is for 200 persons. The project is to start commercial production during 1988-89.
27. Uniglazed Ceramic Semi-Vetrified Project. .. This project is to manufacture Uniglazed Semi Vetrified Clay blocks with an installed capacity of 89,500 tonnes per annum with a project cost of Rs. 900 lakhs of employment potential

- of 225 persons. The expected period of commercial production is 1988-89.
- 27 (a) Magnetic Iron Oxide .. The project cost will be Rs. 1,500 lakhs with employment potential of 300 persons. The capacity of the plant would be 3000 tonnes per annum.
28. Float Glass Project .. This project is to manufacture float glass with a project cost of Rs. 12,500 lakhs and employment potential of 500 persons. The capacity of the plant would be 400 tonnes per day. It is expected to take up implementation of this project next year.
29. P.V.C. Resins Project .. The project is to manufacture of P.V.C. Resins with installed capacity of 1 lakh tonnes per annum. The project cost is 325 tonnes and employment potential is 750 persons. The implementation is expected to be taken up next year.
30. Ceramic Tiles .. The project is to manufacture of Ceramic tiles with a project cost of Rs. 700 lakhs and employment potential of 400 persons. The project is to commence commercial products during 1988-89.
31. Poly Ethylene Terephthalate Project .. Poly Ethylene Terephthalate project cost is Rs. 300 lakhs of employment potential is 100 persons. It is expected to take up implementation of this project by late this year.
32. Rock Roller Bits Project .. The project cost is Rs. 375 lakhs and employment potential would be ninety (90) persons. Capacity of the plant is 3,000 Nos.
33. Other New Projects .. TIDCO also considering the possibility of taking up of some more project in the joint sector for implementation and lumpsum provision is made for the same.

IV. STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	1000.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	1000.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	1000.00

SIPCOT's primary object is to develop Medium and Large Scale Industries in Tamil Nadu in general and in Backward Areas in particular. In order to

achieve this ambitious goal, SIPCOT offers financial and other assistance in the form of Term Loan, developed plots with all infrastructural facilities, packages of incentives consisting of Interest Free Sales Tax Loan, 15 per cent Central State Subsidy, Underwriting of shares, Seed Capital Assistance, Subsidised Feasibility Study Reports, etc. The details of the Schemes are as follows:

Term Loan.

The Corporation offers Financial Assistance for setting up of Medium and Major Industries at attractive and moderate rate of interest with long period of repayment under the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Refinance Scheme. About 90 per cent of the Term Loans sanctioned is for Industries in the Backward Areas. As the IDBI has reduced the refinance limits from 80 per cent to 65 per cent on Term Loan disbursed, increased financial assistance from the Government in the form of equity has become quite essential to meet the increased tempo in the disbursement of Term Loan every year. The physical targets and employment content for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows:

	1986-87	1987-88
Physical Target	100 units	100 units
Employment Content	5,000 persons	5,000 persons.

Development of Industrial Complexes .

In order to give a powerful thrusts to the dispersal of Industries in backward areas of Tamil Nadu, SIPCOT has become a pioneer in selecting viable growth centres which have potential for development and provide all infrastructural facilities in these Centres to facilitate promotion of Industries in general and to provide employment opportunity to rural masses in particular. SIPCOT has already successfully developed Industrial Complexes at Ranipet and Hosur and is also fast developing Complexes at Manamadurai, Pudukottai, Cuddalore and Gummidipoondi with an employment opportunity for 5,000 persons every year. With an ultimate goal of developing atleast one Complex in each District of Tamil Nadu, SIPCOT has now taken up development of 3 more Complexes at Tuticorin, Madurai and The Nilgiris.

The Government provided Rs. 100.00 lakhs each as interest bearing loan in Budget Estimate 1985-86 and 1986-87. Subject to the sufficient financial assistance from the Government for this purpose SIPCOT has aimed to continue the development of Industrial complexes for 1987-88 as envisaged below.

	1986-87.	1987-88.
Physical Target	Acquisition of lands and construction of Civil works	Acquisition of lands and construction of civil works.
Employment Content	5,000 persons	5,000 persons

Interest free Sales Tax Loan.

This scheme is one of the major incentives offered by this Corporation, acting as an Agent of Government of Tamil Nadu. The Interest Free Sales Tax Loans are sanctioned to industries in the notified backward areas of the State for expansion of existing industries or for starting new industries. There are two parts under the Scheme, viz., Part I which is applicable to new industries. Part I loan is repayable in 3 equal annual instalments after the expiry of 6 years from the date of first disbursement. Part II loans are repayable in 3 equal annual instalments after the expiry of 9 years from the date of first disbursement. Recently, the Government have notified ten more taluks to become eligible for this loan and have also enhanced the maximum of ceiling limit from Rs. 15.00 lakhs to Rs. 50.00 lakhs under Part I and from Rs. 48.00 lakhs to Rs. 100.00 lakhs under Part II Schemes. Details of physical targets and employment opportunities are as follows.

	1986-87.	1987-88.
Physical Target	60 Units	60 Units
Employment Content	2,000 persons	3,000 persons

State Capital Supply and Special Subsidy Schemes.

This special scheme introduced 1981 was taken up for implementation by SIPCOT from 1982-83 as an Agent of Government of Tamil Nadu. Under this Scheme, Industries in the notified backward areas (24 taluks) not covered by Central Subsidy Scheme (33 taluks) are entitled to 15 per cent of the fixed assets created subject to a maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The special subsidy scheme is meant for units set up in certain categories of industries like Electronics, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and Automobile Ancillaries set up in areas other than those covered by Central Subsidy and State Subsidy Schemes. Such units are entitled to Special Subsidy to the extent of 10 per cent of the fixed assets or Rs. 20,000 per employee subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Since most of the existing complexes are covered by Central Subsidy Scheme, only units set up in Gummidipoondi and other places notified by the Government will be covered under the State Subsidy Scheme.

The physical and employment content for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows:

	1986—87	1987—88
Physical Target	50 Units	100 Units
Employment Content	4,000 persons	6,800 persons

V. TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	20.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	20.02
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	20.02

In the Budget Estimate of 1986-87, the Government provided a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs as equity and Rs. 0.02 lakhs under loan (Token provision) towards share capital assistance for implementation of the existing two projects namely Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex, Vallinokkam and Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project, Thambikottai.

The Corporation is at present implementing two major salt works one at Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex in Ramanathapuram District and another at Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project in Thanjavur District.

Mariyur Valmokkam Salt Complex .

The Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex was established with the main object of providing employment to the local people where no other industry could be set up. The total area of the salt complex is 5617.66 acres of land of which 4,400 acres is the effective area. The area so far developed is 2,256 acres only. The development of the area into Salt Complex was programmed in two stages. In the first phase up to Mundal Bund and thereafter to extend it further gradually. During the year 1986 the production achieved so far is 43,000 M.T. and the target of 60,000 M.T. is expected to be achieved before the end of current season.

With a view to determine the causative as well the remedial measures to improve the area in the complex to achieve its optimum production of atleast 70,000 to 75,000 MT it is felt necessary to develop the unutilised area of 235 acres for its use as condensers.

1. Construction of Southern Bund (Rs. 30.00 lakhs estimate with 50 per cent assistance from Salt Department Government of India) Development in II Stages (First year requirement)	..	..	7.50
2. Bittern processing plant—			
(a) Bittern Storage Pond 29 degree	..	..
(b) Lay out	..	..	15.00
(c) Bittern Storage Pond 36 degree	..	..

3. Development of Terrace 6 to 10	6.00
4. Metaling the Road including development works ..	5.00

By achieving the production, the salt complex can Easily Supply Required quantity of bitters to Magnesium Metal Project.

Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project.

The Government of Tamil Nadu during November 1978 ordered the development of 5,400 acres in Maravakkadu Vadakadu villages of Pattukottai taluk in Thanjavur as Salt Works. After deleting 1,400 acres of land allotted to landless poor, Burmah repatriates and other lands reserved by the Forest department, an area of 2,875.68 acres has been taken up for development of Salt Works. The project commenced its initial production during the year 1982.

Out of the banded area of 600 acres, about 250 acres are under operation. For developing the balance area the salt complex has to incur additional expenditure. For developing the entire project, the work has to be undertaken in stages.

As aware, Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited is continuously incurring losses year after year in view of the locational disadvantages of the salt complex, non-availability of infrastructural and other facilities and there is no internal accrual to invest for various facilities which are very essential for the proper functioning of the projects. The production and sales in respect of both the projects for the year from 1982 onwards are indicated below:

	<i>Production.</i>		<i>Sales.</i>	
	MVSC	SVSP	MVSC	SVSP
1982	36000	1318	12580	50
1983	10050	5226	14647	1320
1984	31500	3111	42617	1665
1985	33600	6403	25565	1037
1986	41000	4000	14100	1100

The production at Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex is quite encouraging. The production in Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project, Thambikottai was affected due to the fact that the project had experienced intermittant rains in almost all the months from the beginning of the year. Efforts are being taken to maximise the production by overcoming the disruptions caused by the intermittant rains. However, the project achieved a production of 3,300 M.T. up to 31st August 1986.

A budgetary support of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided to sustain and improve the working of the Salt projects.

VI. TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget estimate 1986-87	200.01
Revised estimate 1986-87	200.00
Budget estimate 1987-88	450.00

The Corporation extends term loans for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments with priority to small and tiny

sector industrial units, in order to generate large employment opportunities in the State. The financial assistance is available not only for starting new units but also for expansion, diversification and modernisation, rehabilitation, etc., of existing units.

In view of the fact that generation of more employment opportunities by the Small and Tiny Sector Industries at relatively lower investments, the Corporation's main thrust was on the rapid development of Small Scale Industries by providing assistance on concessional terms with simplified procedures.

The financial outlay allotted from Government of Tamil Nadu for 1986-87 is Rs. 200 lakhs, towards loan in lieu of capital Rs. 280 lakhs is for Industrial Development under World Bank Programme (MUDP) and Rs. 50 lakhs is towards share capital subsidy to Industrial units.

Though there is no separate scheme/plan for SSI Sector the Corporation considers all the applications for setting up of viable project for financial assistance.

The Corporation's business plan and resources forecast (BPRF) for the year 1986-87 has been fixed as under:

1. Sanctions	.. ..	Rs. 100 Crores.
2. Disbursements	.. ..	Rs. 75 Crores.
3. Collections	.. ..	Rs. 53 Crores.

The Government has already made a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs towards Corporation's capital contribution for the year 1986-87.

The Corporation extends financial assistance in the form of term loans to industrial units mostly in small scale sector with longer repayment holiday under the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Refinance Scheme. More than 93 per cent of the assistance is extended to small scale sector.

VII. ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. ..	175.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. ..	175.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. ..	300.00

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT) incorporated as a wholly owned enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1977 for fostering the growth of Electronics Industry in the State commenced its activities only in 1980-81. Authorised capital is Rs. 5.00 crores. A sum of Rs. 388.22 lakhs has been subscribed upto 31st August 1986.

The Principal areas of development are .

- Telecommunications.
- Professional electronics.
- Computers.
- Consumer electronics.
- Component manufacture.

1. OWN PROJECTS.

Aluminium Electrolytic capacitors.

This project went into production in March 1983 and has achieved the following results during the last three years.

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Production (Nos. in lakhs)	27.52	58.50	144.03
Value (Rs. in lakhs)	24.74	65.26	153.73
Turnover (Nos. in lakhs)	3.37	53.90	146.88
Value (Rs. in lakhs)	3.30	64.26	142.39

The targetted turnover of Rs. 150 lakhs in 1985-86 has almost been achieved. For 1986-87 the targets is double that of 1985-86.

Digital Electronic watches.

Despite competition from unfair market a turnover of Rs. 11.82 lakhs has been achieved in 1985-86 as against Rs. 4.02 lakhs in 1984-85. Marketing of watches is being continued against orders and available stock. Trial product diversification by introduction of a simpler watches for the student market, is being done.

Contracts division.

The turnover of Rs. 24.58 lakhs in 1984-85 has doubled in 1985-86 the turnover being Rs. 51.10 lakhs. In that process the projected target of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has also been achieved.

Communication division.

(a) *Present activities.*—The communication division commenced in commercial production in April 1985 and has achieved a turnover of Rs. 56.33 lakhs in 1985-86. A turnover of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is envisaged for 1986-87.

II. OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Marketing assistance.—Quartz Analog Clocks manufactured in the small scale section and marked under Marketing Assistance Scheme. A turnover of Rs. 7.91 lakhs during 1985-86 as against Rs. 6.55 lakhs in 1984-85 shows that the tempo of the activity is maintained. The activity is being continued to provide the facility of marketing to small scale units which may not be able to stand on their own.

III. JOINT VENTURES.

To encourage development of electronics industries in the State, the Corporation has taken up the establishment of a number of projects in joint venture in Association with private entrepreneurs to gain utilisation of human, technical and financial resources available in private sector in the State. In view of the participation by the private promoters and possible public issue, the company has been able to achieve 3 to 4 times the results compared to what would have been had the projects been established as own ventures.

ELCOT encourages private parties, especially technocrats, to take to entrepreneurship through its joint ventures. ELCOT contribute 26 per cent to the equity of such joint ventures while the private entrepreneur and his associates contribute 25 per cent. The balance is open for a public subscription, smaller projects as well as other project till they go for public subscription are financed on 50:50 ratio by ELCOT and the promoter as on interim measure.

Since more projects can be promoted in this process the Corporation has concentrated on implementation of a number of projects as joint ventures in association with private entrepreneurs. Recourse to the public sector will be had only in areas reserved for State enterprise under Central Government Policy or where the public sector is expected to have advantages in dealing with Police/Army requirements, etc.

This arrangement helps ELCOT to optimally marshal managerial, technical and financial resources in the State maximising the development thrust.

Besides setting up its own ventures, ELCOT thus serves to act as catalyst agent in promotion of electronics industries in the State.

For implementing various joint venture projects an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs in provided in Budget Estimates 1987-88.

VIII. TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	20.00

The details of the schemes are as follows:—

Material Bank for foot wear and leather goods and leather finishing.

At present the small tanners and artisans engaged in leather goods and footwear industry procure the raw materials from open market at higher cost and particularly the chemicals and tanning materials are also not readily available in the market at all times. With an aim to help the tanners and artisans, Material Banks are to be located to supply materials in time and at reasonable price.

Already three material banks for leather finishing at Dindigul, Erode and Pernambut are functioning.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to start two material banks at Perambur and Pallavaram for Footwear and Leather Goods at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. A sales turnover of Rs. 15 lakhs in each is expected to be transacted.

Training Centre for Hindu Adi-Dravida Men and Women.

To impart skills to Hindu-Adi-Dravida Men and Women as also to make it a profession, Training Centre Programme are started by TALCO. One Training Centre was started on 8th August 1986 at Pallavaram and about 22 candidates both men and women are undergoing training in various facts of manufacture of leather goods. The period of training is 9 months. The first batch is expected to complete the training in the first week of May 1987. It is a continuous training programme and the next batch will follow soon after the completion of first batch and so on. The total cost of scheme is about Rs. 9 lakhs. This training scheme is a continuous process.

Common Effluent Treatment Plants.

The serious ecological and environmental hazards posed by the untreated tanneries effluent have been in existence from 1842 and despite several High Power Committees studying the problems and making weighty recommendations as early as from 1939 no proper solution has been given for the treatment of effluents. In Tamil Nadu alone, hardly two or three tanneries out of total 525 tanneries in Tamil Nadu have put up effluent treatment plants. The problem is compounded by the fact that as many as 500 tanneries are in SSI and only 23 in the organised sector.

Market Development.

Talco has established one Common Effluent Treatment Company by name and style 'Talco Vaniyambadi Tanners Enviro Control Systems Limited', with effect from 1st July 1986 for the benefit of about 79 tanneries at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 lakhs. Department of Environment (DOEn.), Government of

India has extended an assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Government of Tamil Nadu provides Rs. 15 lakhs and the balance is brought forward by tanners themselves.

A similar project is required to be installed by the tanners at Erode at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs with the same pattern of funding.

Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation Limited has established Brand Name 'supra' for its Footwear and Leather Goods. It has gained popularity and has come to stay. To make further penetration and to participate in various exhibitions being held in District Headquarters, advertisement and preparation of pamphlet, handouts, hoardings, etc., is proposed to be taken up.

Functional Industrial Estate.

An extent of about 39.5 acres is proposed to be alienated for establishing one Functional Industrial Estate in Pallapatty village, Dindigul. The revenue authorities have been addressed on this matter. It is proposed to construct about 6 sheds on the lands to be alienated for which a sum of Rs 8 lakhs is required. This is proposed to be obtained as equity from Government.

Take over and revamping of Leather Units.

The following four leather units taken over from TANSI are functioning under the control of TALCO with effect from 14th April 1986 :—

1. Talco Leather Works, Perambur.
2. Talco Leather Works, Pallavaram.
3. Talco Tannery, Madhavaram.
4. Talco Tannery, Vinnamangalam.

For more than two decades, these units were under the control of Tansi and hence all the capital items including machinery, electrical installation and equipment have become obsolete and their full capacity utilisation has been reduced. It is therefore proposed to revamp these units in a progressive manner by purchasing new machineries and installing them.

Modernisation of TANSI Unit (Continuing Scheme).

Talco Tannery, Vinnamangalam is functioning under the control of TALCO with effect from 14th April 1986. The scheme of modernisation of this unit was approved by the Board for an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. The requirement of machineries has been identified and tenders have been called for purchase of machineries and it is expected that the tenders would be finalised and orders would be placed for machineries in a couple of months.

Central Office Assets.

Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation Limited has expanded its activities due to take over of four leather units from TANSI. The administration in the Central Office including control, maintenance, directions, business correspondence, etc., has increased and as such capital equipments relating to furniture and fittings, office equipments such as typewriter, xerox copier, etc., have to be purchased and installed. Further, it is proposed to instal one telex, since export and import activities are being undertaken.

Joint Sector Company.

The projected increase of leather goods, footwear and components is over 500 per cent during the Seventh Plan period 1985-90. The increase in Shoe Upper export alone is expected to go from 15 million pairs to 25 million pairs. There is thus great potentiality for shoe upper in the country.

In addition to the promotional and developmental activities, Talco has got proposals to promote Joint Sector Companies for Footwear and Leather Goods. In the year 1986-87 Joint Sector Project for Shoe Upper with Messrs. Kamsons was envisaged. Similarly, for the year 1987-88, it is proposed to float one more Joint Sector company for Footwear and Leather Goods, etc.

Effluent treatment Plant for Talco Tannery, Vinnamangalam.

The Tannery at Vinnamangalam taken over from TANSI is functioning under the control of TALCO with effect from 14th April 1986. Proper Effluent Treatment Plant was not provided by TANSI when it was under its control. Talco has evolved a scheme for the installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

IX. EXPANSION OF FUNCTIONAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATES FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS IN COIMBATORE AND HOSUR.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	5.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	5.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	5.00

Coimbatore and Hosur have great potentialities for development of electronics. To encourage electronic industry in these areas basic infrastructure to encourage their growth have to be provided. It is therefore proposed to acquire and develop land in these regions at a total cost of Rs. 60.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 5.01 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimate 1987-88.

X. SETTING UP OF FREE TRADE ZONE.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	100.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	100.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	100.00

The Government has sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 2.00 crores towards cost of land acquisition for this Export Processing Zone near Tambaram. The provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is towards the cost of land acquisition.

19. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

I. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

I. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES.

1. Developed Plots Estates for Electrical and Electronics Instruments in Madras.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.51
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.11

Considering the need for encouraging more and more electrical and electronic Industries in Tamil Nadu, Government have sanctioned establishment of a Developed Plots Estate near Lattice Bridge on the Mahabalipuram Road at a cost of Rs. 39.00 lakhs. About 105.94 acres of land was acquired and divided into 174 plots and were allotted to entrepreneurs. Since the demand for the plots has increased, Government have issued orders for acquiring further land adjacent to the Estate. The land acquisition in Neelangerai and Palavakkam Village is in progress.

Further development works at Perungudi are in progress, for which provisions are made.

2. Functional Industrial Estates for Electrical and Electronic Instruments at Coimbatore and Madurai.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.38
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.22
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.02

Government have established Industrial Estates at Coimbatore and Madurai. 13.46 acres in Coimbatore, and 35.37 acres of land in Madurai were acquired. In Coimbatore, the land acquired has been developed and sliced into 24 plots and have been allotted. In Madurai, land is being developed. Provision is made in Revised Estimate 1986-87 for Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards development works.

3. Land and Building for Administrative Offices for the Industrial Estates.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.09
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.02

The Electrical and Electronic Industrial Estates have been established at Hosur and Kakkalur. Provisions in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimates 1987-88 are towards certain minor works.

4. Establishment of Electronic Industrial Estates for Entrepreneurs at Nandambakkam, Madras.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.14
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.00

The Bharat Electronics Limited will be starting an Industry on the land to be resumed from IDPL at Nandambakkam and they are going to procure more than 60 per cent of their Sub-assemblies from Small Scale Industrial Units. Therefore it has been proposed to establish an Industrial Estate very near to the BEL Project so that an assured market will be provided for entrepreneurs by supplying to BEL besides designing their own products for other consumers. Initially it is proposed to construct 12 sheds. The Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.97 lakhs for developmental works.

5. Construction of Additional Sheds in TACEL at Vridhachalam.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.49
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.02

Government sanctioned construction of additional sheds in the TACEL Industrial estate, Vridhachalam to cater to the needs of Ceramic Industries in the area. The construction of the sheds is nearing completion. Provisions in Revised Estimate 1986-87 for Rs. 2.49 lakhs and Budget Estimate 1987-88 of Rs. 0.02 lakh are towards construction.

Establishment of Electronic Estate at Salem.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.03
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	14.03

Salem has been identified for the growth Centre for Electronics in view of the fact that this area is having an Engineering College and a Women Polytechnic, from where a large number of Graduates and Diploma holders are coming out every year and seek employment. Therefore, to provide a basic infrastructure on Industrial estate, exclusively for electronic industries, Government have sanctioned the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Salem.

An extent of 29 acres of land has since been identified and taken possession by this Department and the proposals for the development of the land and construction of sheds have been submitted to Government. Orders of Government are awaited.

Vellore has been identified as a growth centre for Electronic in view of the fact that large and medium scale industries are already established in SIPCOT Complex at Ranipet. Hence it is proposed to organise an Industrial Estate for development of electronics in the backward area of Vellore in 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 14.03 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

II. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

1. Regional Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Madurai.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.15
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.15
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

This laboratory was established in 1972 for offering testing facilities to the entrepreneurs in Madurai, Ramnad, Kamaraj, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts. During 1985-86, 2,181 samples were tested, Testing fees of Rs. 1.59 lakhs were realised and during 1986-87 (up to 30th June 1986) 207 samples were tested and testing fees of Rs. 0.21 lakh realised. The provision made in Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate is towards purchase of equipments.

2. T. I. Sections in Industrial Estates.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.19
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.19
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.14

The T.I. Sections with Library disseminate information to the industrialists and prospective entrepreneurs. These Sections have libraries containing technical books on science, technology, management, technical journals, industrial information digests and journals highlighting policies of the Central Government, also project profiles on SSI and details of ISI specifications for various products. These sections are functioning at Guindy, Ambattur, Madurai, Pettai, Katpadi, Trichy, Coimbatore and Salem. Provision made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 (0.19 lakhs) and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 (Rs. 0.14 lakhs) are for maintenance of equipments.

3. Laboratory for Testing Certification and Product Development facilities for Electronic Industry in Madras.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.42
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.02

This laboratory was established with equipments and sophisticated machines for testing the products of SSI. The State Government have provided land and building to this Laboratory at a cost of about Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Government of India have provided various testing equipments to a value of about Rs. 27.00 lakhs. This is a servicing unit for the benefit of Small Scale Industrial Units in the State. The testing is conducted conforming to the ISI and other standards of specifications and certificates are given to the manufacturers.

The provision in the Budget is towards purchase of certain equipments.

4. Central Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	4.77
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	11.36

The Laboratory was established during 1972. It is offering complete testing facilities for more than 80 electrical items. To cope up with the existing modernisation and sophistication in testing equipments, it is proposed to purchase advanced equipments with more pronounced accuracy.

A total extent of 44.07 acres of land was procured for the Electrical Estate at Kakkalur. A portion of this land has been developed and 14 sheds have been constructed and allotted to entrepreneurs. There is a balance of land of about 20 acres and there is good demand for the developed plots in this area.

This place is well connected by road and rail to Madras and other places. Hence it is proposed to develop the balance of land at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in two years.

The ISI and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board have been requesting this laboratory to equip itself for testing energy meters as this facility is not available in any of the recognised laboratories in this region. It is therefore proposed to purchase necessary Plant and machineries for testing the energy meters and to employ one Tester and one Junior Tester. An amount of Rs. 11.36 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

5. Data Bank and Consultancy Service for Chemical Industries, Guindy.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.26
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

To meet the increasing demand from Industries in Ceramic, rubber, organic chemicals, etc., and for quicker and more accurate analysis of samples, Government sanctioned purchase of additional equipments. Certain equipments have been purchased already and the provision in the current year is for purchase of certain balance equipments.

6. Data Bank and Information Centre for Electrical and Electronics Industries.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.55
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.45
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.28

The Data Bank and Information Centre has been functioning from the year 1974 in the Electronics Wing of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce offering basic information, library and entrepreneurial guidance services to the entrepreneurs. At present, all the activities are being carried on manually. With increasing volume of data and diverse information the present infrastructure of the Data Bank needs to be strengthened, with additional input of manpower. Hence it was proposed to have upgradation of the Data Bank at a cost of Rs. 6.4 lakhs and the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.20 lakhs for this scheme.

The Data Bank has been provided with a computer system to provide more effective and efficient guidance to Electronic Industry. It is also proposed to extend the facilities to the Industrial Co-operative Branch of this Directorate. For this purpose software development at a cost of Rs. 0.42 lakh has been provided in 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 1.28 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

7. Establishment of a Raw Material Depot :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	5.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	7.32

Electronic Industries depend on import of raw materials. It is proposed to establish a Raw Material Depot in the Instronics Estate, Madras to offer credit facilities to the maximum of one month and supply raw materials to entrepreneurs. The Depot will enroll members among SSI Units by prescribing a subscription and security deposit and ascertain the needs of the SSI Unit based on their approved production programme. The Depot will be made self supporting by recovery of overheads on the sale of components by fixing a percentage service charge. The depot will also attend to guiding the electronic industry in the export of the goods and import of raw materials. The Schemes has been sanctioned by Government. The provision of Rs. 5.75 lakh and Rs. 7.32 lakh made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 are towards purchase of equipment and staff salaries.

8. Establishment of a Common Facility Centre :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.51
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	7.21
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.88

Development of electronics largely depend on the facilities available in the matter of testing and calibration including environmental testing facilities during the initial set up of industries. These facilities at nominal rates will be made available to the SSI Units. This will encourage more units to make use of such facilities and avoid unnecessary investment by them in procurement of their own testing facilities. Identification of defects in the products at a nominal cost will also help the industry in perfecting their products and help for maintaining the quality. The Government has sanctioned the scheme at a total cost of Rs.14.75 lakhs. The provisions of Rs. 7.21 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 is towards construction of building and staff salaries.

9. Establishment of Electronic Product Development and Training Centre, Tiruchirappalli :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.51
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.74
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.38

Tamil Nadu has large resources of talented technical manpower. To harness and utilise it in the field of production, it is necessary to train these technically qualified persons in the latest techniques involved in the manufacture of electronic products, so that they could take up self employment even in the absence of any large scale electronics industries in the State. Therefore it is proposed to start a centre for development of electronics at Tiruchirappalli to impart necessary training. The

centre when it comes up will be able to attract more entrepreneurs and offer them the process know-how for products having good market and at the same time offer the technical knowledge. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs for this scheme in 1985.

A provision of Rs. 3.74 lakhs is made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 towards construction of building, purchase of furniture and staff salaries.

A similar centre at Tirunelveli is also proposed in 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 1.38 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

10. Advance under Special Laws (State Aid to Industries) to aid SSI. in Private Sector :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.00

The Department has been sanctioning loans upto April 1972 to Small Scale and Cottage Industries under State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923) and rules framed thereunder to set up new industries, and to develop existing industries towards purchase of land, construction of building, etc.

From April 1972 SIDCO is granting loans to Registered Small Scale Industries. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 (i.e), Rs. 10.00 lakhs each, is for disbursement of share capital loan to the members of the Industrial Co-operative Societies under the control of this Department. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was disbursed.

11. Quality Control Centre, Coimbatore :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	5.35
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	5.32

The Government of India have issued Quality Control Order in 1981 for Household Electrical Appliances for implementation by the State Governments. In the Centre at Coimbatore the details of manufacturers of electrical appliance are collected for registering them. Action is taken to strengthen the centre at Coimbatore and to establish centres at Madras and Madurai.

The provision made is for purchase of equipments and salaries.

12. Assistance to SIDCO : Margin Money for revival of Sick Units :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	25.00

This scheme of margin money assistance for the revival of sick units is in existence from 1979-80. From small beginning this scheme has been making steady progress. As a number of Small Scale Units are on the increase in the State and hence there is likely to be increase in the number of small scale units falling sick. Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Hence under Revised Estimate, 1986-87 the sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided. Based on the number of fresh cases received, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

13. District Industries Centres.—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	106.42
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	134.48
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	141.56

District Industries Centres have been set up and are functioning in 14 Districts all over Tamil Nadu. They are to perform departmental functions for the promotion of small and village industries and they provide assistance and support for existing and new industries in the State. The centrally sponsored self employment programme for the educated unemployed youth which is in existence is being continued with the concurrence of the Government of India. The statement given below shows the progress made by these centres throughout the State (up to 31st March 1986).

The provision of Rs. 134.48 lakhs made in the Revised Estimate is towards staff salaries, subsidy purchase of vehicles, loan and construction of office building for DIC. at Sivaganga, Dindigul, Ooty and Virudhunagar.

Prime Minister's Scheme for providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployment Youth implementation of the programme during the Year 1985-86.

Progress of Sanctions and Disbursements upto 31st March 1986.

District Industries Centre.	Target number of Units.	Number of applications received.	Number of cases recommended to Banks by the DIC.		Number of cases sanctioned by Banks.		Number of cases disbursed by Banks.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
				RS.		RS. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Coimbatore (including Nilgiris)	2,100	16,161	3,205	722.83	2,140	471.02	841	161.95
2 Periyar	600	3,678	1,049	169.34	602	105.02	118	21.05
3 Salem	1,500	8,248	1,958	424.07	1,530	321.72	671	130.21
4 Dharmapuri	500	2,895	722	131.70	476	85.68	317	42.67
5 Chengalpattu	2,100	8,820	2,660	532.13	1,976	374.08	928	161.70
6 North Arcot	2,100	8,829	3,744	888.40	2,522	618.93	852	173.15
7 South Arcot	1,200	6,765	1,456	294.87	1,202	236.58	459	88.62
8 Tiruchirappalli	1,500	8,879	2,491	484.00	1,518	291.00	584	105.00
9 Pudukkottai	500	2,226	642	124.40	427	78.66	343	46.01

14. Coir Development and Training Centre.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	--	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	...	...	4.15
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	...	0.01

The provision of Rs. 4.15 lakhs made in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 is towards construction of Hostel for Students and construction of workshed for Nucleus Research Centre and Regional Coir Training and Development Centre, Thanjavur.

15. Assistance to Small Salt Manufacturers in Tamil Nadu.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	1.55
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	...	...	1.05
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	--	1.00

At present the State Salt Board and the Salt and Marine Chemical Research Station at Tuticorin are providing necessary assistance to Salt Manufacturers in Small Salt Sector.

Unscientific methods of manufacture, low quality of salt and lack of marketing facilities are constraints in the promotion of Salt Industry in the Small Salt Sector.

With a view to help the small salt manufacturerers Government have sanctioned a scheme for providing testing facilities, purchase of equipments, portable demonstration units for demonstrating model salt layouts, improved varieties of salt-base products, establishment of a museum of salt industry and requisite training for small salt manufacturers, etc.

Provisions made in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 Rs. 1.05 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively include the stipends meant for the trainees.

16. Modernisation Cell in the Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	--	0.47
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	0.95
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	..	..	0.85

Based on the recommendations of the Study Committee on modernisation, and quality control set up by the Government of India, the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce should play a vital role in the modernisation of S.S.Is. Therefore, modernisation cell has been established in the office of the Industries

Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce to bestow special attention, careful planning and close follow up action with Small Industries Service Institute, and to look after ancillary development and research and development work.

The provision in the Budget is towards salaries of staff sanctioned for this cell.

17. Special Instruments and Analytical Research Station for Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	22.50

The Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory of the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, is catering to the test needs of Central and State Government Departments, Undertakings, Research and Educational Institutions and reputed firms.

During 1986-87 one Universal Testing Machine and one Impact Testing Machine for the Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory will be purchased. The provision in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is for purchase of these machines at a total cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs.

Advances in analytical instrumentation have brought about equipments of latest, design that cut short testing time from days to minutes and ensure precision unheard of before. Due to the growth of steel and allied industries, large number of samples are received in this laboratory for determination of carbon and surplus contents in them. The laboratory is having an old equipment for Carbon determination and sulphur determination has to be done by an independent method taking nearly three days for completion. It is therefore proposed to acquire a simultaneous carbons and sulphur analyser at a total cost of Rs. 11.00 lakhs. This will help determination of contents on the spot.

Similarly large number of paints, petroleum products, aviation fuels are received for flash point determination of petroleum products. The existing equipment in the laboratory is outmoded and testing is cumbersome and time consuming. It is therefore proposed to purchase a Rapid Flash point determination apparatus for use in Laboratory at a cost of Rs. 0.70 lakhs.

During 1985-86 an atomic absorption Spectrophotometer was purchased for testing non-ferrous metals. It has been installed and is used for analysis. Purchase of certain accessories to make the equipment capable of wider application is now proposed at a total cost of Rs. 0.80 lakh. An amount of Rs. 22.50 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

.. .. .
.. .. .

18. Training of Officers and Technical Staff.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.75

Technology in the Electrical and Electronic field is fast developing in this country and therefore the necessity has arisen for advanced training of the officers and technical staff in the Electrical and Electronics Wing in upto date technology, methodology and topics.

In order to get upto date knowledge of techniques and procedures. It is proposed to send the officers and technical staff of the Electrical and Electronic Branch to the various training courses offered by noted institutions like the C.I.L. E.T.D., Bangalore, National Test House, Calcutta, I.S.I., New Delhi, E.T.D.C., Bombay, E.C.I.L., Hyderabad, etc.

The total cost of the scheme will be about Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

There has been vast development in promotion of electrical and electronic industries in the State. Hence the volume of work both administrative and technical has increased considerably in the Central Office. Therefore with a view to cope with the work load, it is proposed to sanction one post of Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce during 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

19. Auto Ancillary Development Centre, Madras.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	0.01

The development objectives of this project is to assist the Government of India in achieving national objectives of accelerating industrial growth by providing improved infrastructural facilities to the Auto Parts Industry.

This project aims at establishing an Auto Parts Development Centre in or around Madras City which will design and develop automobile parts, improve quality of the existing products especially manufactured by S.S.I. Sector, provide testing and evaluation facilities to automobile ancillary manufacturers. Initially it is meant for S.S.I. Sector but eventually this will be made available to medium and large scales sectors also.

The total estimated cost is Rs. 181.60 lakhs. The cost of land and building, will be borne by State Government, furniture and recurring expenses by Government of India, and the rest by Foreign Government.

20. Modern Tool Room and Training Centre, Coimbatore.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	0.01

The aim of this Project is to contribute to the national objective of accelerating growth of S.S.I. in the State by way of imparting modern Technology, modern techniques to the S.S.I.s.

Total cost of the project is Rs. 624.18 lakhs out of which State Government's contribution will be towards land and building, Government of India will bear recurring expenditure, tools and fixtures, etc. and foreign Government will bear the balance amount.

21. Research and Development Centre for Pumps and Motors at Coimbatore.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The object of the scheme is to accelerate industrial growth through providing upto date testing facilities for the development of electric motors, pumps and diesel engines in and around Coimbatore. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 150.00 lakhs. Government of Tamil Nadu will have to provide land and buildings to a tune of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The recurring expenditure will be provided by Government of India. The Federal Republic of Germany will assist the project with Non-recurring expenditure, etc., as per their patterns of assistance. The project has been sent to Government of India for approval. The Centre will be managed by a registered society with governing council manned by the representatives of Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Federal Republic of Germany, etc. Hence the provisions of Rs. 5.00 lakhs made in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is repeated in Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

22. Upgradation of Common Facility Centre at Hosur.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	12.52
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.86
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

It is proposed to offer greater facilities in the matter of testing during and after manufacture of product to know and certify the quality of the end products. These facilities involve substantial investment which are not within the reach of SSIs. Therefore it will be difficult for them to have these facilities individually. It is also necessary to ensure periodical calibration of all test equipments by the entrepreneurs to maintain quality. These facilities are proposed to be made available at the Common Facility Centre, Hosur, where there is a demand for this. This scheme involving a total cost of Rs. 36.11 lakhs is under the consideration of Government. The provision made in the Budget is towards implementation of the scheme.

23. Interest Free Sales Tax Loans to 'DICs'.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	75.00

Under this scheme, new SSI Units set up in the State, except in the Towns of more than three lakhs population and Madras City agglomerations within 15 Km. belt area, Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem agglomerations with 8 Km. belt area will be eligible for the assistance. From 1st April 1985, the scheme is

being implemented by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce. A sum of Rs. 80.08 lakhs was disbursed to SSI Units as Interest Free Sales Tax Loan during 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs was disbursed during 1986-87 (upto 23rd September 1986).

Hence the provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 75.00 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1987-88 based on the requirements.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.

1. Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies.—				
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.33
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	6.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.42

Government sanction from time to time staff assistance to deserving new Industrial Co-operative Societies. The cost of staff in such cases is borne by Government initially. This amount is booked under this head.

Further Government sanctioned additional staff in the Industrial Co-operative Wing in the Districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Periyar, Pudukkottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamaraj. Hence increased provision is made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 for Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to have one Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce with supporting staff each for the newly formed Anna and Chidambaranar Districts to look after the development and productivity of the Industrial Co-operative Societies at a cost of Rs. 3.28 lakhs. It is also proposed to appoint one Assistant Director (Industrial Co-operatives) and one Industrial Co-operative Officer to look after the affairs of the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory at Bikkatty.

An amount of Rs. 10.42 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

2. Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Coir Societies.				
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	7.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	7.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	14.02

As a measure of developing Coir Industry in Tamil Nadu it is proposed to organise a rubberised coir industrial co-operative society to produce value added rubberised coir.

With a view to establishing effective marketing infrastructure for coir products an Apex Marketing Society has been organised. The Society has set up three sales outlets in Madras. To have well furnished show rooms and adequate stocking of products, it is necessary to have more finance in the Apex Society. The various Coir Societies which are small units cannot contribute sizeable amount for this purpose. Hence Government have sanctioned share participation of Rs.2.00 lakhs to the Apex Society during 1986-87. The amount has been disbursed to the society.

The District Collector, Thanjavur has identified 20 acres of land in Kalagam Village in Peravurani taluk, Thanjavur District for location of a Coir Complex Industrial Estate. The Estate will develop the land and lease out to members, who will be putting up their own tiny sheds with a bank loan of Rs. 35,000 each sanctioned under Self Employment Scheme. The Estate will also lease out land to entrepreneurs for starting of desicated coconut, activated carbon, shell powder, defibring units and oil extraction mills and mat and matting units. The aim is to develop a coir complex utilising the coconut husks and other raw materials available in the area. The cost of development of land will be Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Rs. 5.00 lakhs (Rupees Five lakhs only) will be contributed by members. It is proposed to sanction Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards Government share participation in the proposed estate.

Share participation to 12 Coir Societies.—

In the working group discussion last year in the Planning Commission, New Delhi the Chairman remarked that Tamil Nadu has got a good potential for development of Coir Industry and it was necessary to draw up viable scheme in the field of Coir. Hence it is proposed to organise 3 more Defibring Societies in Thanjavur District in addition to existing 13 Defibring Societies in the Co-operative Sector and 7 more Spinning Units in the following places :

1. Kottur in Madurai District.
2. Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District.
3. Piranmalai in Ramanathapuram District.
4. Ezhudesam in Kanyakumari District.
5. Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli District.
6. Sadras in Chengalpattu District.
7. Vennangupattu in Chengalpattu District.

Further there are 2 societies namely :

1. Kappalakkara Coir Workers Industrial Co-operative Society in Coimbatore District.
2. Tamil Nadu Central Coir Marketing Society, Thanjavur which need share capital assistance for reorganisation of their societies. The expenditure in 1987-88 will be Rs. 9.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 14.02 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.
3. State Participation in the Share Capital Structure of the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in Gudalur area of Nilgiris District :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	7.13
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The National Co-operative Development Corporation have accorded its approval to Modernise the Ithalar Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory, Kaikatty Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory and Kundha Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory. As per the pattern of assistance, Rs. 1.875 lakhs, Rs. 3.08 lakhs and Rs. 2.175 lakhs being 12½ per cent of the scheme cost have to be released by the State Government as its equity.

Therefore a provision of Rs. 7.13 lakhs is made for the modernisation of above 3 Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

4. Share Participation in the Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited.

	(RUPEES. IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	25.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	25.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	25.01

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited was started in 1961 to provide the required industrial finance to the Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of the Industries Directorate. The Bank has been raising resources from the Public, its members, and the Government in view of reluctances on the part of the Central Co-operative Banks to provide Industrial credit. The Government participation in the share capital is Rs. 168.30 lakhs. The Bank has paid dividends to Government totalling Rs. 40.94 lakhs upto 1984-85.

The Bank has recently decided to finance the Industrial Co-operative Societies formed with the assistance of the Backward Class Corporation. Besides the above, the Bank has already introduced a scheme of financing weaker section of societies started for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Class people at the rate of 8 per cent interest per annum. The Bank has applied for recognition to NABARD through the Government as it has become a Central Society. Once recognition is granted the Bank would be able to be financed at reduced rates of interest which will invite greater demand from the Industrial Co-operative Societies. The Bank has already opened five regional offices at Kovilpatti, Sattur, Coonoor, Madurai and Tiruchi.

To meet the day to-day credit needs of Industrial Co-operative Societies, the Bank has to maintain heavy amounts of the order of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the regional offices. These amounts are diverted from the borrowing of the Bank paying sizeable interest. If Government assistance in the form of share participation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is extended to the Bank, the balance retained in the Branches need not be subjected to interest and the savings can be diverted to weaker sections of societies.

The share capital of Rs. 25.00 lakhs provided in 1986-87 has been drawn and disbursed to the Bank. Provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made for 1987-88.

5. State Participation in the Share Capital Structure of certain select Industrial Co-operative Societies.—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	5.37
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	5.37
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.01

During 1986-87 Government share participation is proposed for the following Industrial Co-operative Societies to enable them to expand their equity base and improve their activities.—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Organisation of an Industrial Co-operative Society for co-extruded LDPE film bags, tubes, etc.	2.00
2. State Participation in the Share Capital Structure of Tirunelveli Anna Magalir Polythene Industrial Co-operative Society.	1.00
3. State Participation in the Share Capital Structure of Coimbatore Gunny Bags Workers Industrial Co-operative Society, Pollachi.	0.10
4. State Participation in the Share Capital Structure of Kamaraj Polythene Socks Workers Industrial Co-operative Society, Athangudi.	1.00

5. Anna Tamarind Kernel Powder Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society, Dharmapuri.		0.25
6. Madras Printers Service Industrial Co-operative Society ..		1.00
7. Kundrakudi Bharathi Co-operative Chlorate Factory.. ..		0.01
		5.36

Government orders have been received in respect of items 2, 3, 5 and 6. For the other schemes, Government orders are awaited.

There is at present no facility in Tamil Nadu for dyeing of yarn into various colours for the knit-wear industry. The dyed acrylic yarn is being imported from other States. Because of this situation, the knit-wear industry using acrylic fibre as the base could not develop in Tamil Nadu. It is stated that vast quantities of knit-wear using dyed acrylic fibre are marketed in Tamil Nadu from Ludhiana and other places. Therefore provision of dyeing facility for acrylic yarn in Tamil Nadu will promote the knit-wear industry and more employment in the long run. It is therefore proposed to organise an Industrial Co-operative Society for dyeing of acrylic fibre in 1987-88 with a Government share capital of Rs. 2.01 lakhs.

5. Financial Assistance to the existing Coal and Coke Supply Industrial Co-operative Societies:—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87.. ..	..	..	..	4.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87 .. ..	..	..	..	4.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88 .. ..	..	..	..	4.01

The Tamil Nadu Brick and Tile Manufacturers Service Industrial Co-operative Society and six other small scale service industrial co-operatives in the Districts are engaged in the procurement and distribution of coal and coke to their members. They procure Coal and Coke from the collieries based on the sponsorship issued by the Director of Industries and Commerce. On account of transport difficulties due to paucity of wagons and the priority system adopted the receipt of Coal in Tamil Nadu is not proportionate to the demands. To obviate the above difficulties, Government have already provided for establishing coal dumps in the Districts of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchy, North Arcot and Chengalpattu. The provision relates to share participation in the Chengalpattu District Coal and dump yard at Maduravoyal.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to establish a similar Coal dump at Cuddalore in South Arcot District through the existing South Arcot District Small Scale Industries Service Industrial Co-operative Society.

6. Assistance to Coir Industrial Co-operative Society:—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87 .. ..	..	--	--	3.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87 .. ..	..	..	--	2.59
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	2.43

The provision of Rs. 3.25 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 is towards the cost of supervisory staff of the Coir Societies, sanctioned during 1984-85 and 1985-86. Reduced provision made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 is due to non-filling up of 4 posts of Supervisor of Industrial Co-operatives out of 11 posts sanctioned.

It is proposed for appointment of one Administrative Officer to look after the Administrative function of the Coir Industrial Co-operative Estate proposed to be organised during 1987-88. The cost of the salary is estimated to be Rs. 0.23 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2.43 lakhs is provided in the year 1987-88.

7. Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory for re-organisation of Eight Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories :—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	...	—	—	7.92
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	...	...	...	0.01

The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7.92 lakhs towards Share Capital Participation to kaikatty and Ithalar Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories. The amount will be utilised during 1986-87.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

1. Nucleus Cell.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	—	—	..	7.51
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	...	...	..	8.63
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	—	—	—	8.74

As a follow up to the census of Small Scale Industries Units, conducted in the year 1974 on All India basis the "Nucleus Cell" has been formed in the Directorate.

2. The Nucleus Cell is part of the scheme known as "Census-cum-Sample Survey" of registered Small Scale Industrial Unit drawn up by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), New Delhi and got approved by the Central Planning Commission for uniform Industrial implementation in all the States. The object of the survey is to bring statistical data relating to Small Scale Industrial Units covered in the last census and to collect upto date statistics from Units registered after the census from 1st January 1974 onwards through a systematic collection of annual production returns and some supplementary information.

3. Of the three phases of the Census-cum-Sample Survey [(viz.) 1. Updating the frame, 2. Preparation of the list for the frame, 3. The actual collection of data on sample survey], the third phase of the survey of 7,152 Units have been completed and the filled in Schedules forwarded to the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Guindy, for further operation of prepunching, etc. The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), New Delhi, desires that supplementary frame lists for the subsequent years (i.e.) 1982-83 and 1983-84 should also be prepared and kept ready for further survey. Necessary action is now being taken in this regard. Further the follow up action to be taken on the findings of the survey now conducted will have to be attended to by the Nucleus Cell staff during the 7th Plan period. Provision in the Budget is towards salaries.

2. Engineer Entrepreneurs Training Scheme:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.12
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

This is a Government of India's Scheme with 100 per cent Central aid implemented by the State Government from 1975-76 onwards. The Scheme envisages financial assistance to the Engineer Entrepreneurs in the form of subsidy on the interest payable on loans if any taken by them from Banks, State Financial Corporations and other Financial Institutions. The subsidy is the amount of differences between interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum and the normal rate of interest charged by Financial Institutions. The provision in the budget is towards subsidy. As orders of Government of India extending the scheme for the years 1985-86 are not yet received, only token provisions are made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88.

II. HANDLOOM AND TEXTILES.

1. Scheme for Relief to Handloom Weavers :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	28.10
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	30.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	32.00

The establishment and contingent charges incurred in connection with the implementation of the various Handloom development scheme are debitable to this head.

2. Expansion of Organisation and Propaganda:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.90
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.50

A scheme for award of prizes for best Handloom Exporters has been extended continuously by Government. Prizes have been distributed from the year upto 1985. In view of the escalation of cost of prize awards, enhanced provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88. The pay and allowance of the posts sanctioned for the new circles at Vellore and Chidambaram are also debited to the above head of account.

3. Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10,00.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10,00.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	10,00.00

One of the measures undertaken by the Government to boost up the marketing of handloom cloth is grant of "rebate" on the sale of Handloom cloth to the consumers. As on 30th June 1986 there were about 1,606 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and they produce about 175 million metres of handloom cloth annually. About 50 per cent of the production of the primaries is being procured and marketed by the Co-optex which is the apex Society to which all the primaries are affiliated.

As on 26th May 1986 claims to the extent of Rs. 3,171.92 lakhs (Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies Rs. 2,735 Co-optex Rs. 436.92 lakhs State Share) were pending settlement. Apart from this a sum of Rs. 585.02 lakhs being Government of India's share claims for the years 1977-78, 1981-82 and 1984-85 were also pending settlement in respect of Co-optex. Out of the budget provision of Rs. 10 crores claim of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 7 crores and the Government of India's share of rebate claim to the extent of Rs. 3 crores were settled.

After the budget provision of Rs. 10 crores were fully exhausted there were claims to the extent of Rs. 2,756.34 lakhs (Primary Weavers Co-operative Society 2,035.00 lakhs, Co-optex 436.92 lakhs, 285.02 lakhs) left to be unsettled. Further claims to the extent of Rs. 900.90 lakhs in respect of Co-optex and Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies have been received. However a provision of Rs 1,000.00 lakhs is made both in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

4. Subsidy towards Interest on working Capital Loan:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	125.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	125.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	150.00

'NABARD' provides working capital finance through the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank and District Co-operative Banks for production and marketing activities of Weavers Co-operative Societies. The rate of interest is 2 per cent below the bank rate. The Co-operative Banks lend from their own resources also at the same concessional rate. The Co-operative Banks are therefore given a subsidy of 3 per cent towards their margin to enable them to lend to Weavers Co-operative Societies at the concessional rate of interest. A subsidy of 1 per cent is given to Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank towards its margin for routing the Reserve Bank of India finance at the same concessional rate to the Tamil Nadu Handlooms Weavers Co-operative Society (Co-optex). A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for settling the claim.

5. Assistance to Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies.

(Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared equally between State and Centre) (full cost shown).

	(1)	Subsidy.	Loan.	Total.
		(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	1.00	42.84	43.84
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	1.00	42.84	43.84
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	1.00	42.84	43.84

Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies are formed for loomless weavers. In view of the advantages of giving continuous employment and assured income to the weavers, this scheme has been very popular, since a long time.

Provision is made for the estimated cost of the staff in the Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies started during 1983-84, 1984-85 as per the new approved pattern.

A tentative provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in Budget Estimate 1987-88, and also for the formation of 12 non-Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies at the rate of Rs. 3.57 lakhs for each society as loan shared both by the Government of India and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

6. Assistant to Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	15.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

With a view to provide financial assistance and to promote the Development of Handloom Industry outside the Co-operative fold, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation was formed in 1964 as a public limited company. It is providing financial assistance for private weavers for production, processing and marketing of handloom goods. The loan operations of the Corporation are increasing year after year. With a view to enable the Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation to increase the loan operations in the years to come, and to levy reasonable rate of interest on its lending, the equity base of the Corporation should be strengthened considerably for which provision has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87.

7. Weavers Housing Scheme:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	9.34
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	37.50

A new scheme to construct houses for the Weavers in the Co-operative sector has been taken up as per the new Textile Policy with the active assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation. According to the pattern of assistance prescribed by Housing and Urban Development Corporation the Weavers Housing Scheme come under "Economically Weaker Section" scheme. A sum of Rs. 9.34 lakhs is provided in Revised Estimate 1986-87 for constructing houses.

8. Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	80.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	87.80
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	100.00

A welfare scheme called the "The Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme" is being implemented in our state with effect from 15th October 1975 or the benefit of the Handloom Weavers within the co-operative fold. This scheme is just like a Group Insurance Scheme in which the weavers are covered by a master group life insurance policy. About 1,16,277 handloom weavers have so far been brought under the scheme. Each weaver who has joined the scheme is contributing 6 paise for every rupee for wages and the Government are contributing 3 paise and the total accumulations are brought into a separate fund account with the Government and it bears interest at 7 per cent. Under the scheme, if a weaver died prior to 1st March 1980 his nominee would get an amount equivalent to the total accumulations in his fund account at a sum of Rs. 500 whichever is lower from the Life Insurance Corporation. The Life Insurance Corporation has however increased the quantum of Insurance covers to Rs. 3,000 with effect from 1st March 1980 onwards. Besides the above the Co-optex is also giving Rs.2,000 from out of their own funds.

Financial assistance from Government is available towards Government contributions, interest, and the insurance premium (Rs. 15 per member) Besides the cost of staff appointed under the scheme is also being borne by Government. The Government of India have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 27,45,200 towards central thrift fund scheme for 1985-86 (Rs. 8,26,200) and for 1986-87 (Rs. 19,19,000). A sum of Rs. 1.46 lakh has to be sanctioned for 1986-87 by the Government of India and orders are awaited. Government of India contributes 3 paise of wages earned subject to a maximum of Rs. 90 per weaver per annum.

9. Modernisation of Handlooms ; (Centrally sponsored scheme shared equally by State and Centre full cost shown) :

(1)	<i>Subsidy.</i>		<i>Loan.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).				
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	7.00	14.00	21.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	14.08	34.92	49.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	7.00	14.00	21.00

As there is a growing demand for jacquard towels and polyester fabrics in foreign markets, the weavers co-operative societies are encouraged to set up jacquard for the frame looms of their members and to take production of polyester fabrics and for this purpose the Co-optex is also giving financial assistance to a limited extent. With a view to enable the weavers co-operative societies to implement the scheme of modernisation of looms in a substantial way like installation of pedal looms, semi automatic looms, take up motion attachments etc., the Government have sanctioned a scheme for providing loans and grants to these societies for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 49.00 lakhs is made in Revised Estimate 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

11. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

In order to strengthen the share capital base of the Co-optex and to increase its borrowing power to enable it to provide increased marketing support to primaries, Government of India have ordered to release 50 per cent of the cost of Rs.164 lakhs under this scheme for 1986-87. The State Government / Centre have been investing in the share capital of the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. The total share capital, investment in the TamilNadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is to Rs. 17.60 crores as on 31st March 1986. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakhs is provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87.

12. State participation in the share capital of primary weavers co-operative societies :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	15.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	...	--	--	100.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	...	..	..	25.00

All potentially viable societies irrespective of fact whether they are working on profit or loss are eligible for contribution of Government share capital upto a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh each. This is being shared on 50 : 50 basis by the Government of India and the State Government.

State participation in the share capital of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies is sanctioned in order to strengthen the equity base of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies to enable them to borrow additional funds for working capital to activate the idle looms and to increase production thereby.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.

13. Assistance to Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies (Industrial Co-operatives) :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	...	--	1.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.00

Financial assistance towards provision of share capital, purchase of improved appliances, furniture, etc., is provided for new Silk Weavers Co-operative Society at the time of formation. A sum of Rs. 225 is given as share capital loan to each Silk Weaver—Member. The pattern of assistance for other approved items is as follows :—

1. Appliances 75 per cent cost of subsidy.
2. Furniture : Subsidy of Rs. 3,000.
3. Rent : Sliding scale at 100 per cent, 75 per cent, 50 per cent, 25 per cent.
4. Managerial cost : Sliding scale at 100 per cent, 66 2/3 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent.

As the demand for Silk Goods is increasing new Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies will be organised during the year 1987-88.

OTHER CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES.

(1) Assistance to Weavers Co-operative Societies :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	15.00

A Handloom Weaver admitted as a member of the Society is eligible for loan towards payment of initial share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 per member for cotton looms, Rs. 250 for Silk and Woollen Weavers and Rs. 500 for Polyester blended weavers. Out of this amount 90 per cent will be shared equally between the Central and State Governments. As per funding pattern under the scheme, the weavers will subscribe 10 per cent of the face value of the share. An existing member is eligible for loan for strengthening his share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 150. The loan shall be repaid in four annual instalments.

As on 30th June 1986, 1,614 weavers co-operative societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu with a effective loom coverage of 3.75 lakhs as against the total Handloom of 5.56 lakhs. It is proposed to enlist 20,000 weavers in the existing and new weavers co-operative societies during 1986-87. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is required for the above purpose. For 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made.

III. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

1. Rebate on sale of Khadi : Rebate and subsidy—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	175.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	175.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	175.00

Prior to 1983-84 the Government were sanctioning the special rebate on the sale of Khadi cloth at 10 per cent of the sale price for 30 days to commemorate the birth anniversaries of Thiru K. Kamaraj, Perarignar Anna and Thanthai Periyar every year and at 5 per cent for 60 days for the Festival and important occasions. From 1983-84 onwards the Government have enhanced the rate of special rebate for festival occasions from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. Thus the Government are now sanctioning special rebate on sale of Khadi cloth at 10 per cent for 90 days in a year. An amount of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for the same.

New Schemes for Khadi Board—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	11.19
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	11.19
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	—	—	13.04

Infrastructural assistance for the development of Khadi and Village Industries Schemes are being obtained as grant from Government. Many viable Khadi and Village Industries Units/Societies have been organised to generate gainful employment opportunities to the rural artisans. A provision of Rs. 13.04 lakhs is made for the year 1987-88. Out of this Rs. 1.85 lakhs is meant for the manufacture of Textile Bobbins at Andipatti Madurai District.

IV. TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION SIDCO.

(a) Share Capital Assistance :

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	--	0.03
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

For the year 1987-88 in the 7th Plan document, only 100 sheds were originally contemplated. But it is now proposed to increase it to 200 sheds at a total cost of Rs. 400 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(b) Assistance for Setting up of Industries in Backward Area

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

A number of Industries have now applied for the State subsidy. However an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 for the same and for the sanction and disbursement an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

V. SERICULTURE.

A provision of Rs. 196.02 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for the ongoing schemes and Rs. 49.88 lakhs for the following six new schemes.

1. Mulberry Expansion

(a) *Plantation subsidy*.—It is proposed to bring an additional area of 2,500 acres (1,000 hectare) under mulberry during the year. Sericulture continues to be a new vocation practised in almost all the districts of the State. Some sort of incentive will be necessary to the new farmers to make them switch over to Sericulture from other commercial crops. Further the new farmers have to arrange for the purchase and transport of mulberry seed cuttings from the Government farms or from the other Sericulturists. It is therefore proposed to provide a plantation subsidy of Rs. 100 for 1,500 farmers during the year in the non-traditional districts preferably to Small and Marginal farmers.

(b) *Farmers Training*.—The new farmers who plant mulberry will have to be trained in the art of rearing of silkworms successfully. It is therefore proposed to train 1,500 farmers either in the existing farmers rearing houses or in Government farms for a period of one month. It is proposed to provide Rs. 100 as stipend per farmer for 1,500 (Small Farmers and Marginal farmers) farmers to set the expenditure when the farmer is away from his own farm attending to silkworm rearing in another place. The affluent farmers (1,000) will be trained in Government Farms without any financial assistance.

(c) *Supply of Scientific Tools*.—It will be necessary to provide with Scientific Tools like Paraffin Paper, formalin, trays, mountage, etc., for a value of Rs. 400 per farmer for 1,500 (Small and Marginal Farmers) farmers. The total outlay under the mulberry expansion will be Rs. 9.00 lakhs for an expansion of 1,500 acres.

2. Strengthening of Reeling Activity in the State

Reeling Industry in Tamil Nadu is undertaken by Government Co-operative and Private entrepreneurs. The Department of Sericulture as a regulatory measure based upon the availability of reeling cocoon in that area, issues licence for the installation of reeling basins. The department also recommends to the financial institutions for the sanction of financial assistance for the establishment of reeling units under private sector and also provides assistance by way of share capital loan, and for the installation of fixed assets like building, machinery, etc. The Department has so far licenced more than 2,500 basins. In view of the non-traditional nature of the industry and stiff competition from traditional reelers of Karnataka 50 per cent of the reeling machineries in the state feel sick. This has resulted in poor marketability of the precious reeling cocoons which are at present flowing to Karnataka markets regularly.

The aim of the scheme is to provide interest free working capital through banks. An amount of Rs. 4.38 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for the same.

3. Incentives For Bivoltine Reeling Cocoons

It is proposed to rear 15 lakhs Bivoltine layings in 1987-88 each 100 layings will harvest 30 Kgs. an average. The Bivoltine rearer is to be encouraged to take up bivoltine crops by paying incentive subsidy. In Karnataka the Bivoltine rearer gets Rs. 5 per Kg. of Bivoltine cocoons. The Central Silk Board has agreed to pay 50 per cent of the expenditure involved and Government of India's sanction is awaited in this regard. Hence subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5 per Kg. has to be provided for 4.5 Kgs. The details are as follows :—

(i) Incentive subsidy at Rs. 2.5 per Kg. for 4.5 lakhs Kg. to be shared by Central Silk Board and State Government equally (By 50 per cent cost of incentive) —Rs. 11.25 lakhs.

4. Incentive for Bivoltine Silk

In order to encourage reeling of Bivoltine Silk and arrest the flow of Bivoltine cocoons to Karnataka for seed purposes the reeler is to be encouraged by providing an incentive for Bivoltine raw silk at Rs. 50 per Kg. The anticipated production of Bivoltine Silk in 1987-88 will be 45,000 Kgs. The Central Silk Board has agreed to reimburse 50 per cent of the expenditure towards incentive and as much the commitment will be only Rs. 25 per kilo or Bivoltine Silk. The financial implication will be as follows:

Incentive to reeler for production of Bivoltine Silk at } Rs. 11.25 lakhs.
Rs. 25 per Kg. being 50 per cent for 45,000 Kgs. }

5 Crop Insurance

Besides providing incentive, subsidy, etc., to promote Bivoltine silk production to cover the element for risk in rearing of Bivoltine crops it is proposed to bear the cost of insurance premium to an extent as prevalent in rearing of milch animals, etc. The Insurance Company has indicated the premium for 100 layings as Rs. 20. The Central Silk Board has agreed to share 50 per cent of 75 per cent premium among State and Central Silk Board. The balance 25 per cent cost of premium will be borne by the Farmer. Hence at Rs. 7.50 for 100 layings as states contribution the cost for 15 lakhs bivoltine layings will be Rs. 1.12 lakhs as furnished below :—

Insurance premium at Rs. 7.50 per 100 layings for 15 lakhs } Rs. 1.12 lakhs.

6. Matching grant for Swiss Development Co-operation Funded Schemes :—

Discussions were held through Central Silk Board with Swiss Development Co-operation for funding Sericulture Schemes in Tamil Nadu with a thrust on rainfed mulberry cultivation in plateau regions and involvement of women in large scale. Totally nine schemes with an outlay of Rs. 212.30 lakhs were proposed for implementation in three years. Out of this, component for the first year will be Rs. 51.55 lakhs under Phase-I. During the discussions with the Swiss Development Co-operation it was suggested that matching contribution for these schemes has to come out of the State Plan allocations.

2. As per the discussions held 50 per cent of the total cost of this scheme will be provided by Swiss Development Co-operation and balance of 50 per cent will be equally shared at 25 per cent each by the State Government and the Central Silk Board (Government of India). The 25 per cent contribution by the State Government for the first year will be Rs. 12.88 lakhs and the same is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

VI. TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (TANSI) :

	(Rupees in lakhs)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	80.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	80.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	100.00

The expenditure under plan is by way of providing share capital assistance to TANSI to implement the schemes for expansion/modernisation of the ongoing units with a view to diversify its production lines and to improve the working of the units by technological improvements. Brief narration of the schemes is given below.

1. Modernisation and Expansion of Tansi Tool Room, Guindy :

It is proposed to purchase Spark Erosion Machine, Short bed lathe, Jig Boring machine, Material Handling equipment, Inspection, testing and quality control equipment and instruments and incur expenditure on electrical installations erection, etc.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 as Share Capital assistance from Government.

2. Setting up of Machine Tools Reconditioning and Repairing Units :—

Reconditioning of machines is a specialised field. With a view to undertake jobs of reconditioning and also repairing the old machines available with TANSI (to help TANSI to maintain its machines properly) and to provide essential service facilities in this field to other in due course and also to build up expertise in TANSI to develop the Machine Tools themselves through applied Research and Development, the scheme has been proposed.

The Scheme involves a capital outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs to be met out of share capital assistance from Government. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

3. Scheme for manufacture of pressure vessels, Heat Exchangers etc. at TANSI Structural Works Tiruchirappalli :—

This scheme has been proposed with a view to entering into more sophisticated lines of production involving manufacture of Pressure Vessels and Heat Exchangers, etc. Manufacture of Pressure Vessels involves the use of TIG, MIG and submerged arc welding techniques and radiographically tested welds. As there will

be diversification from the existing lines of production, the scheme proposes to create facilities in TANSI for taking up such sophisticated lines of production. This will ensure sustained market in the future for fabrication. This Scheme will be taken up at Tansi Structural Works, Tiruchirappalli where basic skill and expertise needed for such fabrication are existing and only required upgrading of existing skills by further training. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

A marketing consultant is proposed to be appointed for business development.

Additional employment potential is estimated at 300.

The outlay for 1987-88 is proposed at Rs. 100.00 lakhs and the schemewise break-up is as follows :

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Amount require for 1987-88.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1	Modernisation and expansion of Tansi Tool Room, Guindy.	15	These schemes are proposed to be taken up from the year 1986-87 and continued in 1987-88 also.
2	Setting up of Machine Tool Reconditioning and Repairing Unit.	10	
3	Scheme for manufacture of Pressure Vessels, Heat Exchangers etc. at Tansi structural Works, Tiruchirappalli.	60	
4	Scheme for the manufacture of Dairy Equipment systems in Tansi Sheet Pressing Works, Guindy.	5	These two schemes will be taken up during 1987-88.
5	Scheme for the manufacture of Natural Rubber Latex Gloves at Kanyakumari District.	10	
		100	

4. Scheme for the manufacture of Dairy Equipments/System on TANSI Sheet Pressing Works, Guindy :

Dairy farming is undergoing tremendous development in the country. This necessitates the installation of dairy equipments and systems for the supply of good quality milk and dairy products all over the country. TANSI has proposed to manufacture dairy equipment such as automatic milk booth, chilling centre equipment (both complete systems) and Road tanker with the technical knowhow to be obtained from outside consultant.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for the same.

5. Scheme for the manufacture of Natural Rubber Latex Gloves at Kanyakumari District :

Preliminary survey indicates that adequate quantity of "Natural Rubber Latex" is available in Kanyakumari District. Using this raw material a scheme is proposed for the manufacture of surgical Gloves.

The present demand for surgical gloves from Government and Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes is estimated as 40 to 50 million pairs per annum, out of which demand in Tamil Nadu is to 4 to 5 million pairs. At present, there is no large scale manufacture of gloves in Tamil Nadu and the demand is met from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala.

The scheme is to manufacture surgical gloves postmortem gloves and pharmaceutical gloves etc., to the extent of 2.5 to 3 million pairs per year to meet the existing demand from Tamil Nadu. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

On the whole an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

VII. HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRIES.

The Tamil Nadu Handicraft Development Corporation has been provided with an amount of Rs. 8.03 lakhs in the Budget Estimate 1987-88, for the schemes of provision of building to the Kancheepuram Metal Unit and for construction of Office Building at Madras.

20. MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES.

GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Schemes for detailed exploration for precious and Semi-precious Stones in Tamil Nadu.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.90

The investigations carried out so far for gemstones/semi precious stones by the Department of Geology and Mining and the G.S.I., have identified certain tracts in parts of Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Anna, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. The occurrences are scattered. Since no geological control could be established in view of the nature of the occurrences; the quantum of extent of constituting extensive gem bearing tracts are not identifiable. On the other hand, detailed prospecting for gemstones/semi-precious stones in selective horizons/zones within the known tracts of distribution can be attempted. This can be followed by processing, cutting and polishing of recovered stones in the selective fields with evaluation leading to demarcation of prospective horizons of gem/semi-precious stones of potential market value. This will pave the way for developing the collection and recovery of gemstones and semi-precious stones on scientific lines. Training of technical personnel in laboratory studies of gemstones and semi-precious stones and lapidary work will enhance the proficiency in identification, evaluation and assessment, of these stones.

Schemes for setting up a Gem Collection Centre.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	3.50

Considering the need for streamlining the gem trade and for arresting illicit winning and disposal of gem collections, Government have sanctioned for setting up of only one Collection Centre with the requisite technical and supporting staff. The total outlay for 3 years 1987-90 for the scheme is Rs. 18.50 which includes a capital expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and revenue expenditure of Rs. 16.50 lakhs.

Schemes for Purchase of new Vehicle for the Department of Geology and Mining.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	6.26

Mineral Exploration is done on hilly and remote areas, prospecting by drilling, geotechnical investigations at damestis, tunnel schemes and hydro-electrical projects integrated surveys involving deployment of geo-physical, geochemical and remotesensing equipment need the services of vehicles. Similarly effective Mineral administration by way of increasing the Mineral revenue by about 30 to 35 percent through frequent inspection of mines and quarries, check on illicit Mining and unauthorised transport of Minerals can be achieved by providing vehicles to Key district offices. For this replacement of 4 condemned vehicles are allowed.

Schemes for providing Telephones for all district Offices of the Department of Geology and Mining.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	0.50

The Department of Geology and Mining has grown in structure and its organisation set up covers the entire State for monitoring its developmental activities. Communication links for the district offices are vital for (i) Collectors to discuss on important issues with the Assistant Directors (ii) for communication decisions taken at apex level for implementation at Taluk level, in respect of lease of minor mineral quarries, levy of penalties, disposal of appeals, writs and writ appeals by the appellate authorities, (iii) vital statistics on mineral revenue mineral concessions etc., to be conveyed for express review meetings at Government level, (iv) to communicate with the District Offices on tours of higher Government officials, Ministers and other V.I.Ps. and (v) to communicate with field parties through the district offices in case of break down of machinery and equipment, accidents and serious indisposition of field staff. For this, 6 telephones on OYT are allowed.

II. TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	25.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

TAMIN was set up in April 1978 by the Government of Tamil Nadu for commercial exploitation of some of the important minerals used for industries besides taking up the exploitation and export of black and grey granite. The authorised and paid up capital as on date is Rs. 300 lakhs and Rs. 207.50 lakhs respectively.

With a modest turnover of Rs. 24 lakhs in 1979-80, the turnover increased to Rs. 586 lakhs in 1985-86 and is expected to increase to Rs. 750 lakhs in 1986-87. The bulk of the turnover is from export and the total export earnings up to 1985-86 is Rs. 1,310 lakhs.

During March 1986 the TAMIN Granites, Manali, a 100 per cent export oriented unit of TAMIN, set up at a cost of Rs. 640 lakhs commenced its production and its products are being exported earning valuable foreign exchange. At present TAMIN is providing employment opportunities to about 3,000 persons and the employment is mostly in rural areas.

Sivaganga Graphite Scheme.

Graphite ore occurs in large quantity in the Sivaganga area, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District and the ore is comparable in quality to the world's best deposits of Madagaskar. The reserves available in the area is estimated at 2,50,000 tonnes.

The scheme envisages three stages viz., mining, beneficiation and crucible making. Initially, TAMIN proposed to implement a scheme for mining and beneficiation at an estimated cost of Rs. 340 lakhs. As per the scheme, the beneficiated graphite will have a purity of 85 per cent fixed Carbon. The Government also approved the scheme with a share capital assistance of Rs. 55 lakhs.

The total land required for the scheme is 901 acres of which 477 acres of patta and 424 acres of Government land. TAMIN has taken over 392 acres of patta and 21 acres of Government lands and developed the mine and mined about 6,000 M.T. of graphite ore.

TAMIN Sivaganga Graphite Scheme will also support many crucible factories in Small Scale Industries which are now starving for want of good quality graphite thereby helping thousands of families. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district is industrially backward and eligible for backward area concession. The scheme will provide employment to 600 persons, i.e. 500 persons in mining and 100 persons in beneficiation plant.

The project is estimated to cost around Rs. 2,000 lakhs. The scheme is likely to be financed to the extent of 70 per cent i.e. Rs. 1,400 lakhs by foreign loan and the financial pattern is as follows :

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Share Capital from Government	500
Term loan from Financial Institutions	1,400
Central Investment Subsidy	15
Internal generation	85
	2,000

The debt-equity ratio as on date is 1.25:1 and when the scheme is implemented, the debt-equity ratio will be 2.25:1.

The Government have already released Rs. 55 lakhs. The scheme will be implemented in 1986-87 and 1987-88.

III. TAMIL NADU MAGNESITE LIMITED.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	465.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	465.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	40.00

Chemical Beneficiation Plant.

Government have approved the revised cost of Rs. 5,799.22 lakhs for this project on the basis of interim report by Messrs. M. N. Dastur and Company (Private) Limited, Calcutta, our technical consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report and for tendering engineering services. TANMAG has also entered into an agreement with Messrs. Sulzer Brothers Limited, Winterthur, Switzerland, for supply of technical know-how. TANMAG has already incurred Rs. 317.04 lakhs towards this project for the supply of technical, know-how and provision of D.P.R. and Engineering services.

Though it was earlier envisaged for a total equity contribution of Rs. 1,642 lakhs and term loan from financial institution to the tune of Rs. 4,157.22 (Debt equity ratio of 2.3:1 lakhs.)

On the basis of the requirement and on the basis of actual expenditure incurred, the funds requirement for the year 1986-87 is projected as follows :

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Amount to be spent till 1986-87	2,796.42
Expected fund flow from financial institution for the year 1986-87 ..	476.73
	2,319.69
Less : Amount received from Government till 31st March 1986	235.00
Funds requirement for 1986-87	2,084.69

Brick Plant.

Government of India (Foreign Investment Board) has already approved the proposal for technical know-how supply for this project by Refractories Consultants and Engineering Austria. TANMAG has also appointed Messrs. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India), Limited (A Government of India Undertaking), Ranchi, as Consultants for this project. As per preliminary indication available the estimated cost of the project will be around Rs. 5,200 lakhs. It is expected that TANMAG will be commissioning this project at the end of 1989.

21. PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING.

I. Rameswaram Port.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	17.83
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	11.07

Rameswaram serves as an important disembarkation and embarkation port which was handling nearly 1,000 passengers daily when there was ferry service. The ferry service has been suspended since January 1985 due to ethnic problems in Sri Lanka. The ships which normally carry passenger to and from Thalaimannar in Sri Lanka obtain its anchorage about a Kilo metre from the shore and the passengers are brought to shore through boats towed by launches. In order that the ships may be berthed along side, it is proposed to construct an RCC Jetty at a cost of Rs. 107.00 lakhs. Some more works in the island Port are also undertaken and expected to be completed during 1986-87 such as special repairs to Kurusadai beacon, special repairs to Light house, special repairs to single island beacon, construction of pulley reef island, providing buoy in Pamban and Kilakkarai Channel.

II. Nagapattinam Port.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	25.05
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	41.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	25.14

For Development of this Port, the following works are taken up and are in the various stages of processing. All the works are likely to be completed during the year :—

- (i) extension of Foreshore boundary wall (Rs. 2.00 lakhs).
- (ii) Providing fendering system in the RCC pier (Rs. 3.00 lakhs).
- (iii) Construction of open Transit shed (Rs. 3.00 lakhs)
- (iv) Hard standing and concreting between cargo sheds and Passenger Terminal Station (Rs. 2.50 lakhs).

Other than the above, the below mentioned works have also been cleared and estimates for these works are in preparation and the work is expected to be completed during this year.

- (i) Construction of New Port Office building—Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
- (ii) Renewal of M. S. Rails. etc., in the R. C. C. pier—Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

III. Cuddalore Port.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	46.55
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	65.85
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	8.61

Cuddalore is an important Intermediate port which handles both import and export cargo.

For developing this Port, two schemes (1) Construction of wharf on the western bank of Uppanar, (2) Repairing and renewing the spoil Island Jetty were undertaken during 1985-86 itself and are nearing completion.

During this year, the following works are to be taken up soon.

(i) Construction of a new light house.

(ii) Providing revetment to approach road to new Port Office building.

In addition, a non-propelled oil-cum-water barge and a shallow drafting tug are also to be constructed. In addition, some new spares for the Dredger will be procured during 1986-87.

IV. Pamban Port :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	--	--	--	2.02
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	3.28
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

For Pamban, construction of an wooden jetty has been completed. In the previous year, works such as construction of foreshore boundary wall and construction of one store shed were completed.

V. Colachel Port :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.80
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	..	2.25
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	..	13.65

Colachel is the only minor Port on the west coast of Tamil Nadu. The Port has potential for Development as a deep water harbour as the 12 metre contour is within 500 metres from the shore. Messrs. Indian Rare Earths Limited are the only exporters who are at present using this Port. Messrs. Indian Rare Earths Limited have also come forward to share cost of development works. The technical survey, soil investigation, sparker survey and the designing of jetty are completed. A sum of Rs. 13.65 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

VI. Valinckkam Port :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

Government have since issued orders sanctioning the Development of Valinokkam at a revised cost of Rs. 46.00 lakhs which includes the construction of Wooden Jetty, purchase of a steel tug etc. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs have already been spent on this scheme. Construction of Wooden Jetty would be completed in 1986-87.

Shipping :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	160.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	160.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

Apart from commercial requirements of coastal shipping, the need to carry about 30 lakhs tonnes of coal to feed the Thermal Power Stations of Tamil Nadu has been established. In fact the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station entirely depends on the coal moved from Bengal Bighar Coal fields. Ennore Thermal Power Station normally linked to Singareni Coal fields is more often in need of coal from Central coal fields. Movement of this massive quantity of coal to feed the vital power sector by road or rail is not feasible.

The only alternate is to resort to ocean movement. It is also to be noted that with the passage of time only lower grade of coal is supplied by coal fields with greater ash content and this factor increased the quantity to be moved considerably.

The initial requirement of coal for TTPS was estimated at 18 lakhs tonnes whereas this stands increased to nearly 30 lakhs tonnes of coal.

The State would need five of specially designed ships to ensure carrying the optimum quantity of coal in each voyage at economic cost. One ship named mv Tamil Anna was acquired on 2nd August 1985 and two more ships mv. Tamil Periyar and mv. Tamil Kamaraj are due for delivery before the end of 1986. The question of acquiring two more ships is under consideration of Government.

85 percent of the cost of the two ships under order is met out of a special foreign currency loan secured from Japanese Banking Institution and 15 per cent cost is met by Poompuhar Shipping Corporation. A sum of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and a token amount in Budget Estimate 1987-88.

22. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

1. National Highways (Urban) :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	24.16
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	27.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	48.07

The stretches of National Highways lying in the Municipal limits with a population of 20,000 and above are improved and maintained by the State Government. In order to maintain these stretches to the National Highways standards, so as to cater to the needs of the urban traffic and also to keep the riding surface dustless, the urban links are improved in a phased programme. The spill over cost of National Highways (urban) on hand as on 1st April 1987 is expected to be about Rs. 1.14 crores. An amount of Rs. 48.07 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

2. State Highways :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	129.63
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	121.28
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	188.32

The State Highways category of Government roads in Tamil Nadu is 1864 km. Out of this, about 353 km. are still having only single lane width. All of them have been black topped. These are the main arterial roads of state (Other than National Highways) connecting with National Highways or Highways of adjacent states, District Head Quarters and important cities within the state and serving as main arteries of traffic to and from District Roads. To achieve the objective, all the single lane State Highways will be widened to atleast two lane width, since the present width is found to be inadequate to meet the heavy traffic on these roads.

Construction of missing bridges and culverts, construction of weak and narrow bridges and culverts, construction of bypass in congested town, widening to two lane and improvement to geometrice are taken up under Plan Schemes. An amount of Rs. 188.32 lakhs is provided in the budget Estimate 1987-88 for 16 spillover works with likely spillover value of Rs. 245 lakhs as on 1st April 1987 and for 13 new works at an ultimate cost of Rs. 104.50 lakhs.

3. Major District Roads :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	461.17
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	476.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	487.69

The anticipated goal in respect of roads in this category is to see that these roads serve and connect all towns which are not connected directly by N.H. or S.H. and that they provide connection between towns wherever necessary. The deficiencies will be tackled in a phased programme depending on the availability of funds. Out of total 14004 km. of roads under this category (10210 single lane + 3794 double lane) about 153 km. are still without B.T. surface thereby posing inconvenience to traffic. They will be black topped on priority basis in the coming year.

Construction of missing bridges and culverts, reconstruction of weak and narrow bridges and culverts, construction of bypass in congested town, widening to two lane and improvements are taken up under plan scheme. An amount of Rs. 487.69 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for 69 spillover works with likely spillover value of Rs. 676 lakhs as on 1st April 1987 and for 32 new works with an ultimate cost of Rs. 318 lakhs.

4. Other District Roads :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	360.83
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	..	280.69
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	278.71

Other District roads generally known by the common terminology, "Rural Roads", serve the purpose of providing accessibility to large number of habitations in the State. During each year there is an increase in road length under this category as roads formed and improved under various schemes like Rural roads Scheme, Bus Route Take Over Scheme etc., are taken over to Government side under this category. At present out of total length of 21,927 kms, a length of 19,140 km. is having black topped surface. The remaining length will be black topped in a phased programme. Improvement works such as construction of bridge, causeways and culverts, reconstruction of weak bridges and providing black topping surface are taken up under plan schemes. An amount of Rs. 278.71 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88, for 49 spillover works with spillover value of Rs. 492 lakhs as on 1st April 1987 and for 15 new works with an ultimate cost of Rs. 100.50 lakhs.

5. Other Roads Programme :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	441.89
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	471.13
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	411.77

The length of Panchayat Union Roads is 51,783 Km. and the length of Panchayat roads is 43,186 Km. totalling to 94,969 Kms. Out of this, 36,125 Kms. are surfaced 58,844 Km. are unsurfaced. In these roads, works of original nature like provisions of Major/Minor bridges, Causeway and Culverts and Improvements to the road which cost more than Rs. 50,000 are taken up for execution under this scheme. In order to give relief to panchayats and Panchayat Unions in the maintenance of roads and bridges the Government as a gesture of good will to local bodies have ordered that the roads and bridges costing of Rs. 50,000 and above shall after execution and improvements be maintained by Highways and Rural Works Department with Government funds. A provision of Rs. 411.77 lakhs is made under the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for 68 spillover works with likely spillover value of Rs. 674 lakhs as on 1st April 1987 and 6 new works with an ultimate cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

6. Rural Roads Scheme (Minimum Needs Programme) :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate 1986-87	--	--	--	684.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	713.12
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	939.08

Under this scheme, all weather roads connecting habitations with a population of 1500 and above to the nearest motorable roads are laid. The population criteria is relaxed in the case of backward and under developed areas so as to cover

even habitations with a population of 1000 also. Cluster of habitations with a collective population of 1500 and above are also considered in the case of tribal, hilly, coastal and backward areas. Panchayat and Panchayat union roads are taken up for improvements and after completion, the roads are taken over by the Government for future maintenance. New formation are also taken up under this scheme. It is expected to connect all the habitations with population 1500 and above and 50 per cent of the habitations with population group of 1,000 to 1,500 by end of 1990, to the nearest all weather roads.

As per 1971 census.

<i>Population Group.</i>	<i>Habitations existing.</i>	<i>Habitations connected with all weather road as on 1st April 1980.</i>	<i>Habitations connected with all weather road as 31st March 1985 (cumulative).</i>	<i>National target upto 1st April 1990 (Habitations)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1500 and above	3,762	1,234	2,740	3,762
1,000 to 1,500	2,568	539	986	1,284
Less than 1,000	16,717	9,365	9,901	..
Total	23,047	11,138	13,635	5,048

So far, works under six phases have been sanctioned under this scheme involving a length of 6,563.66 Kms. and a outlay of Rs. 75.67 crores. Upto 31st March 1986 a total length of 6,266 Kms. of roads has been completed at a cost of Rs. 65.13 crores benefitting 3,734 habitations and serving 9,901 incidental habitations. The First six phases are nearing completion. Seventh Phase proposals covering a length of 3,827.88 Kms. are under the active consideration of Government. A provision of Rs. 938.08 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for this scheme.

7. Tools and Plants :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	73.07
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	123.15
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	44.05

The road construction activities of Highways and Rural Works Department have increased considerably consequent on the implementation of schemes like "Bus Route Roads Take Over Scheme", "Rural Roads Scheme", "Sugar Cane Road Development Scheme", "Tribal Development Scheme", "Hill Area Development Scheme", "Western Ghat Roads Scheme", "Central Road Fund Schemes" and "Forest Roads".

Most of the available machineries have outlived their age and replacement of them is a must. Hence, it is imperative that, for the successful implementation of the programmes, the sick plants should be replaced and the strength of the fleet increased through a planned programme. What is wanted is much more but the gap cannot be bridged over during a limited period. It is proposed to purchase various items during 1987-88 and an amount of Rs. 44.05 lakhs is provided for the same in budget Estimate 1987-88.

8. Research and Development :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.51
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.14
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	27.65

In order to examine the cost of construction of road and road structure and also utilise the raw materials available locally for road construction, various research schemes have been undertaken by the Highways Research Station, Madras. These schemes will result in significant decrease in the cost of construction of roads and structures. For carrying out, the research schemes, sophisticated equipments are necessary. So it has been proposed to purchase equipment for the Highways Research Station and minor equipments for regional laboratory at Thanjavur.

An amount of Rs. 27.65 lakhs is provided for the same in Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

9. Avenues :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	30.00

Plantation of trees on road margins on a large scale has been taken up for maintaining ecological balance and affording a resting place for the road users and incidentally to beautify the long stretches of roads. It also provides a source of income to the Government from its sufructs. It generates potential for rural employment and growth of rural industries. Presently action is being taken for planting several lakhs of palmyrah trees and other trees of timber, fuel, oil, fruit and floral values. The amount provided for the same is Rs. 30.00 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1987-88.

10. Central Road Fund Scheme :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.13
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	30.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	30.00

Central Road Fund is a non-lapsing fund and it derives its revenue at the rate of 3.5 paise per litre of motor spirit and excise duty collected by Government of India. Out of the total collections, 80 per cent is allotted to States for works and the remaining 20 per cent is retained by Government of India.

As per guide lines, the Central Road Fund will be utilised for Research and Development Porgrammes. Traffic studies, Economic services, Training Programmes for young Engineers, providing road side amenities like motels etc., besides selected road/bridges works are also taken up from this fund. The spill over cost of this scheme on hand as on 1st April 1987 is expected to be Rs. 1.64 crores. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

11. Construction of over/under Bridges in Lieu of Existing Level Crossings :—

.. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	81.77
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	81.78
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	136.54

The cost of construction of over/under bridges in lieu of the level crossings is borne jointly by State Government and Railways on 50:50 basis. The Government of India. Ministry of Railways have constituted a fund known as 'Railway Safety Works Fund' to reimburse the expenditure incurred in advance by the State Government. The subway near Tiruttani at Km. 85/6 of Madras Thiruttani road has been completed during 1985-86.

The over bridges at Km. 41/8 of Mayuram-Muthupet road at a cost of Rs. 44.00 and at Km. 22/6 of Nagapattinam Cuddalore road at a cost of Rs. 55.00 lakhs in Thiruvavur Municipal limits are in progress. The work of construction of over bridge at Km. 1/6 of Madurai—Aruppukottai road at a cost of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has just commenced. The following works have to be taken up for execution in the current year 1986-87.

1. Construction of Road Under Bridge at Km. 0/6 of Nanganallur road near Palavanthangal Railway Station. Cost Rs. 182.00 lakhs.

2. Construction of Road Under Bridge near St. Thomas Mount Railway Station. Cost Rs. 135.00 lakhs.

3. Construction of Road Over Bridge at Km. 0/10 of Manali Oil Refinery road. Cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

The following two works have been proposed for inclusion in Railway's Works Programme for 1986-87.

1. Construction of Road Over Bridge at Km.0/2 cross cut road in Coimbatore.

2. Construction of Road Over Bridge at Km. 0/8 of Salem—Omalur road in Salem town.

The railways have proposed to include the following four works in the Railway's Works Programme for 1987-88.

1. Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge at KM. 355/6 of Nagapattinam—Gudalure—Mysore Road (SH.) near Singanallur.

2. Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge at KM 81/10 of Nagapattinam—Gudalure—Mysore road (SH) near Thanjavur.

3. Road Over Bridge /Road Under Bridge at KM 7/8 of Coimbatore—Dindigul road (SH) Ganesapuram near Pothanur.

4. Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge at KM 2/2 of Thanjavur—Pattukottai road near Thanjavur.

A provision of Rs. 136.54 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

12. Madras Urban Development Programme under World Bank Aid :—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	...	71.27
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	172.63
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	190.43

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken up works relating to urban development in Madras Metropolitan Area with the financial assistance of the World Bank. This scheme includes construction of inner ring roads, construction of minor and major bridges construction of sub-ways improvements/widening of road, etc. The spill over cost of this scheme as on 1st April 1987 is expected to be Rs. 6.05 crores. An amount of Rs. 1,90.43 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88. All works are expected to be completed by March 1988.

13. Integrated Urban Development Programme :—

				(Rupees in lakhs).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.26
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	61.33
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	49.29

This scheme provides for the development of selected roads which are vested with the Highways department and the Corporation of Madras in the Madras Metropolitan area. Of the schemes taken up it is worth to mention that a major bridge across Adayar near Kotturpuram at a cost of Rs. 152.00 lakhs is in progress. The spill over cost of this scheme on hand as on 1st April 1987 is expected to be Rs. 2.19 crores. An amount of Rs. 49.29 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88. All works are expected to be completed by March 1988 :

14. Tribal Sub-Plan :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	186.31
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	222.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	211.61

The scheme is intended to facilitate the tribal people in remote hilly areas to have a link with the plains. It will help movement of agricultural produce from these tribal areas. This scheme has been in operation since 1976-77 in Tamil Nadu in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot and Dharmapuri in Kolli Hills, Chitteri Hills, etc. The Road Development activities in the Tribal areas consists of improvements and new constructions of roads cross drainage works, and bridge for facilitating smooth and uninterrupted flow of traffic from village in Tribal areas to nearby market centres, towns, taluk and district places. The roads are expected to provide basic infrastructural facilities for development potential in the mostly in undeveloped tribal areas. 26 works costings Rs. 1,497-685 lakhs have been sanctioned to end of 1985-86. Out of this 12 works at a cost of Rs. 349.51 lakhs have been completed. 14 works at a cost of Rs. 1,148.175 lakhs are in progress. So far Rs. 793.90 lakhs has been spent on works in progress. The value of work on hand yet to be completed is Rs. 354.265 lakhs. Six works are expected to be completed during 1986-87 for 1987-88 is Rs. 211.61 lakhs.

15. Assistance to Municipalities for construction of roads and Bridges :—

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	55.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	55.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	55.00

98 Municipalities and 8 Township Committee in the State of Tamil Nadu now maintaining 5,885.952 Kms. Roads as detailed below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Classification of roads.</i>	<i>Length in Kms.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Cement concrete roads	706.625
2	B. T. Surface roads	3,125.882
3	Metal roads	1,179.006
4	Non-metal roads	874.439
		5,885.952

Due to financial constraints Municipalities are not able to provide funds from the own resources for the capital improvement as well also for B. T. surfacing of the roads. The municipal roads are not maintained properly, resulting in adverse criticism by public and press.

An amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is provided for the same.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.

Roads of Economic and Interstate Importance Scheme.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	108.22
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	70.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	74.38

This is a financially assisted scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the construction and development of roads and Bridges of Economic or interstate importance. It is a loan assistance scheme of the Government of India ever since IV Plan period. The pattern of assistance in the IV and V Five-Year Plans (i.e.) from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1979 was 100 per cent loan assistance. As per the revised pattern of assistance with effect from 1st April 1979 Government of India offers 100 per cent loan assistance for the interstate Road/Bridge works and 50 per cent loan assistance for the Road/Bridge works of Economic importance.

All the works sanctioned under this scheme during IV and V Five-Year Plan periods have been completed in full and the loan assistance for the works have also been got released in full.

In the Sixth Five-Year Plan Government of India have accorded approval for taking up improvement works in certain stretches of East Coast Road at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs under Economic Importance Scheme with a Central Loan Assistance of Rs. 150 lakhs being 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme. The remaining Rs. 150 lakhs including excess, if any, will have to be met by the State Government. Based on the sanction of the Government of India, the State Government in G.O. Ms. No. 221, Transport Department, dated 24th February 1983 have accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 300.82 lakhs ; for taking up five road improvement works covering a length of 69 Kms. and construction of 17 bridges in the East Coast Road stretch from Nagapattinam to Kanniyakumari. Out of these two road works and 8 bridges have been completed. For one bridge works revised administrative sanction is awaited from Government, 2 bridge works are to be entrusted to Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation and the remaining works are now under various stages of progress.

It is proposed to complete all the works in 1987-88.

23. ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT.

I. ROAD TRANSPORT.

1. Replacement of buses by the Transport Corporations.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Buuget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	2,200.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2,200.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2,400.00

In pursuance of Government's policy of Nationalisation of passenger bus transport, fourteen Transport Corporations have been set up under "The companies Act" covering and operating in different regions of the State and they are committed to the social objective of providing cheap and efficient Transport services to the Public. Of the 14 Transport Corporations, one is exclusively operating Express Services throughout the state and another one city services in Madras. As on 31st March 1986 there were 15,534 buses in the State of which 10,284 buses were owned by State Transport Undertakings. This works out to 66.2 per cent of the total number of buses.

2. During the year 1985-86, the State transport Corporations purchased 2,447 new buses at a cost of Rs. 73 crores. 1,617 were for replacement of old buses and 830 were additions to the fleet. The latter were utilised to ply mostly on new routes connecting 809 villages with a population of about 8.49 lakhs. Even though the State Transport Corporations would lose on these new routes, they continue the operations with the social objective of serving rural areas. As on date, out of 9,609 services operated by the State Transport Corporations, 4,107 services are run chiefly on account of social obligation, despite their being unremunerative at the present level of costs and fare structure.

As on 30th June 1986, 10,580 buses in the public Sector were operated covering about 34 lakh Kms. per day and carrying about 104 lakh passengers. The labour force employed for operating these services is about 78,000 strong. Due to price hike in petroleum products and escalation in the costs of automobiles spares, revision of bus fares was effected from April 1985 for Madras City and from July 1985 for other places, to meet the operational cost to a certain extent. The State Transport Corporation are assisted by Engineering Corporations for ensuring standards of maintenances. They are assisted by the Institute of Road Transport for Research Development and Training.

With the objective of ensuring safe and trouble free travel to the public and also to economise fuel and the cost of operation, a policy of steady replacement of old buses is being followed. Out of the total fleet of 10,284 buses as on 31st March 1986, 225 buses are more than 10 years old. As the optimum life of the vehicle is found to be about 5 to 6 years, it is proposed to replace these old vehicles in a phased manner during the plan period. Express buses running long distance will be replaced after two years. In respect of buses running in the Madras Metropolitan Area, since the distance covered per day is less compared to all other Corporations, it is proposed to replace them after about 10 years.

The gross outlay in the Seventh Five-Year Plan approved for Capital Investment Programme of the Tamil Nadu State Road Transport Corporations, is Rs. 280.34 crores of which the State Plan outlay is Rs. 132.00 crores and the rest outside the plan. The actual expenditure incurring during 1985-86,

anticipated expenditure for the current year and outlay proposed for 1987-88 are indicated resource-wise in the following table.

	1985-90 <i>Seventh Plan outlay.</i>	1985-86 <i>actuals.</i>	1986-87 <i>anticipated.</i>	1987-88 <i>outlay,</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)			
<i>Resource—</i>				
(i) Internal resources for S.T.C.'s.	114.36	20.00	22.00	24.00
(ii) LIC Loan through TDFC.	10.64	2.90	3.19	3.25
(iii) State Government	7.00	2.26	9.92	0.67
Total—A. State Plan	132.00	25.16	35.11	27.92
B. Outside State Plan—				
Net borrowing from financial institution like TDFC and others.	148.34	54.70	61.26	60.08
Grand Total	280.34	79.86	96.37	88.00

In the year 1987-88 provisions for purchase of 2,070 buses has been made to take care of 3.5 per cent growth as well as replacement. The number of buses proposed to be scrapped during 1987-88 is 1,547. The actual load factor in 1985-86 was 75.0 per cent. The average loan factor for 1986-87 is expected in 1985-86 was 75.0 per cent. The average load factor for 1986-87 is expected load factor may be around 76.3 per cent.

For land and buildings a provision of Rs. 2.00 crores is provided in 1987-88 taking into consideration the expectations of the people for better passenger amenities like bus-stands, motels, etc. and for increase in provision for infrastructural facilities like depots, workshops, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 1.24 crores is provided for purchase of plant and machinery both for expansion and replacement.

The important indicators of the working of Tamil Nadu State Road Transport Corporations is given Annexure.

Annexure.

<i>Items.</i>	<i>Information for</i>	
	1984-85.	1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Fleet position at the end of the year ..	9251	10284
2. Number of depots	188	188
3. Number of central workshops	14	16
4. Number of bus shelters constructed ..	101	50
5. Number of routes at the end of the year ..	4690	5418
6. Number of passengers carried (in lakhs) ...	31481	34245
7. Per cent of load factor	75.9	75.0
8. Total Revenue (Rupees in crores)	339.70	441.25
9. Total Expenditure (Rupees in crores) ..	342.43	439.74
10. Total Revenue per kilometre (in paise) ...	350.8	398
11. Cost per kilometre (in paise)	353.8	396
12. Daily vehicle Utilisation	333	343
13. Fleet utilisation	92.4	92.6
14. Number of villages newly connected ..	1132	809
15. Population benefitted (in lakhs)	11.24	8.49

Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	250.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	319.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	375.00

In respect of financing capital programmes, the Transport Corporations are assisted by the Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation which was started in 1975 with a Government equity of Rs. 1 crore. It has now a resource base of about Rs. 70.00 crores and has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 242 crores from its inception. This has enabled the State Transport Undertakings to purchase more than 7,800 buses of the total fleet. Transport Development Finance Corporation is also arranging loan from Life Insurance Corporation to State Transport Corporations for purchase of buses. The present equity base is Rs. 490.00 lakhs. Since the borrowings have exceeded Rs. 70 crores it is essential to strengthen the equity base of Transport Development Finance Corporation as per directions of Reserve Bank of India. Hence provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made for Government assistance as equity during 1987-88.

Motor vehicle maintenance department.

A sum of Rs. 18.90 lakhs will be utilised for the workshops under the auspices of the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT.

Improvement to North Buckingham Canal from Chinthamani Lock to Ennore Lock.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	12.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	10.00

In the Annual Plan 1986-87 there is a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs in Central Budget to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure (share) against the scheme of improvement to North Buckingham Canal from Egmore to Andhra Pradesh Border. The Government of Tamil Nadu was also asked to formulate detailed proposals for the development of potential stretch of the water way in the above canal based on this a detailed estimate for Rs. 200 lakhs for improvement to North Buckingham Canal from Chinthamani lock to Ennore lock was sent to Government.

Pending sanction, amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs as Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs as Budget Estimate for 1987-88 are provided.

24. TOURISM.

1. Setting up of an Open-Air Museum at Mamallapuram.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	40.91

Formation of Open-Air Museum at Mamallapuram depicting the cultural heritage of the State has been planned by the Government with a view of exposing to the foreign tourists the rich cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu. The Museum will also provide recreational facilities to the tourists. The ultimate cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 68.00 lakhs. The work has been entrusted with the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for execution. A sum of Rs. 27.09 lakhs has already been sanctioned. The work is in progress. Hence an amount of Rs. 40.91 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate 1987-88 in order to complete the said scheme.

2. District Excursion Centres.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	8.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	8.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	5.00

It is the policy of the Government to develop places of local importance and provided minimum infrastructural facilities for middle and low income groups as also students to visit nearby places of interest. Accordingly the Government have taken a decision to develop two centres in each district as District Excursion Centre.

In every district there is a District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Collector for identifying and selecting the centres for development into District Excursion Centres. A State Level Committee has been constituted to guide, co-ordinate and monitor implementation of the schemes.

Initially 30 District Excursion Centres were identified for development. The District Excursion Centre is developed with the financial contribution of the State owned Transport Corporation operating in the area together with the local resources mobilised by the District Collector. Government contribution to select District Centres depends upon their importance and need for financial assistance.

During 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made under Budget Estimate for development of District Excursion Centres.

3. Implementation of tourism projects—State Government contribution for centrally assisted schemes.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	15.00

The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 154.00 lakhs for implementation of 16 tourism promotion schemes. However this is against the total estimate of Rs. 169.65 lakhs. The Government of India have sanctioned the schemes on the condition that the State Government will bear the difference in the original estimates and the amount sanctioned. This amount is Rs. 15.65 lakhs. The final technical estimate are yet to be received from the Public Works Department. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for the same.

4. Display of painting in Kattabomman Memorial Fort at Panchalankurichi.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	.. 1.00

It is proposed that the heroic life history of Veera Pandia Kattabomman may be highlighted through varnish paintings at the Kattabomman Memorial Fort at Panchalankurichi. For this an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

25. GENERAL EDUCATION.

The approved Seventh Plan outlay for various programmes under General Education Sector and the actual expenditure incurred during 1985-86, the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and proposed outlay for 1987-88 are shown in the following table:—

<i>Sl. No. and Programme.</i>	<i>Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90</i>	<i>Actuals 1985-86</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1986-87</i>	<i>Proposed outlay 1987-88</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs)				
1. Elementary Education	14,800.00	2,923.23	3,758.06	3,847.15
2. Secondary Education	5,557.00	263.55	541.19	730.10
3. Higher Secondary Education	1,520.00	156.53	283.23	321.31
4. Government Examinations	54.00	10.34	3.97	5.42
5. Non formal and Adult Education	1,427.00	173.51	209.89	209.16
6. Collegiate Education (including Legal studies)	1,000.00	92.52	133.25	179.13
7. Grants to Universities for non technical education	2,500.00	511.88	594.25	373.71
8. Sports and Youth Services	1,007.00	123.09	183.28	173.74
9. Other Educational Programme	135.00	57.27	111.51	103.51
Total:	28,000.00	43,11.92	5,818.63	5,943.23

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in many educational activities and its achievement in the field of Education over the years has not only been considerable but has also captured the attention of the other Indian States. However, there is great and urgent need for strengthening still further Primary Education at the Higher levels and to enable the Government of Tamil Nadu to achieve universalisation of Primary Education, which is the constitutional directive.

Elementary Education serves as the level of development because the basic skills in reading, writing and computation imparted at the Elementary stage are indispensable for the formation and development of specific skills. The end result of "Elementary Education" should be effective permanent literacy which will lead to mobility, productivity and innovation.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Age Group 6—11 and 11—14.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	81.97
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	68.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	147.94

As per the reports received from Inspecting Officers in 1985, 23,456 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers were required. The total figure of the additional enrolment of pupils during 1985-86 under the age group 6—11 comes to 1.49 lakhs. Number of students enrolled upto 1985-86 comes to 71.93 lakhs which alone required about 2,05,514 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers at the ratio of 1:35. Against this, Government have sanctioned 8,850 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers during the past ten years.

To retain all the enrolled children in schools at least upto Standard VIII as per the above constitutional directive and to reduce the rate of dropouts, the per-teacher strength of pupils, has to be reduced considerably for which we require a large number of teachers. Considering the financial constraints, 500 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers are provided during 1987-88.

The Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 (Part-I) under these two age groups in various managements represent the salary of secondary grade teachers sanctioned by Government during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and appointed in Primary Middle and Secondary Schools under various managements.

Building grants to Elementary Schools.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	21.26
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	22.73
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	21.06

Grants are given to local bodies and managements of aided schools towards the construction of school buildings from 1974-75. The maximum grant payable to a primary/Middle School for building is Rs. 10,000/Rs. 17,000 respectively subject to a minimum contribution of Rs. 5,000/Rs. 8,000 respectively by the management.

From 1980-81, the entire expenditure on building for Panchayat Union Schools is being borne by the Directorate of Rural Development, while the expenditure on building grants to Municipal Schools is being incurred by the Directorate of Municipal Administration as per the norms prescribed by the Government. The construction work in respect of Government Primary Schools is being executed by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. A sum of Rs. 22.73 lakhs has been provided in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and an amount of Rs. 21.06 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 towards the expenditure on building works in respect of Government and Local Body Schools.

English Language Teaching Campaign.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	25.97
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	25.49
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	27.06

There are at present 10 English Language Teaching Centres for Elementary and High School Teachers. A sum of Rs. 27.06 lakhs has been provided under Budget Estimate 1987-88 for the maintenance of existing centres and for conducting In-service Training Programme and Refresher Courses for Primary and High School Teachers.

Appointment of Tamil Pandits in Middle Schools.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.35
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	17.39

Out of 5,691 Middle Schools, only 1,000 schools are having Tamil Pandits. To improve the quality of Education and standard of teaching in Tamil, it is essential to provide each middle school, a Tamil Pandit post. Government have sanctioned 75 posts each during 1985-86 and 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 7.26 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 which relates to the salary of Tamil Pandits appointed during 1985-86 and during 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 10.13 lakhs has been provided for the appointment of 75 posts of Tamil Pandits in Middle and High Schools during 1987-88.

Appointment of Physical Education Teachers in Middle Schools.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.45
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.63
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	7.07

Out of 5,691 Middle Schools, 1,000 Middle Schools are having posts of Physical Education Teachers. During 1985-86 Government have sanctioned 50 posts. Out of these 50 posts, 25 posts have been utilised for Middle Schools and 25 posts have been allotted to High Schools. The amount provided in Revised Estimate 1986-87 relates to the salary of Physical Education Teachers appointed in Middle Schools in 1985-86 and 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 5.32 lakhs has been provided under Budget Estimate 1987-88 for meeting the salary of Physical Education Teachers appointed in Middle Schools in 1985-86 and 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been made under Part II for 1987-88 for the expenditure towards the salary of 25 posts of Physical Education Teachers proposed to be created in Middle Schools and High Schools.

Appointment of craft instructors in Middle Schools.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.12
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.37
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	9.82

The amount provided in Revised Estimate 1986-87 (i.e.) Rs. 5.37 lakhs and Budget Estimate 1987-88 (i.e.) Rs. 8.32 lakhs relates to the salary of Pre-vocational Instructors appointed in 1985-86 and 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs provided under Part II, 1987-88, relates to the salary of 50 Craft Teachers proposed to be appointed by upgrading the existing qualified part-time Craft Instructors in Middle Schools.

Out of 5,691 Middle Schools, 3,450 Middle Schools are having full-time Craft Instructors. As on date, more than 300 part-time Pre-vocational Instructors are qualified to hold the full-time posts.

Supply of Uniform to children.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1585.43
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1585.43
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1585.43

The scheme of free supply of Uniforms to Children in Standards I to VIII has been introduced from 15th September 1985. The amount provided under Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 is for meeting the expenditure towards the supply of uniforms.

Supply of text books to children.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1154.05
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1154.05
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1154.05

From 1985-86 the scheme of free supply of text-books has been extended to all deserving poor children in Standards I to VIII. The amount provided in Revised Estimate 1986-87, and Budget Estimate 1987-88 is for meeting the expenditure for supply of books to poor pupils under the scheme.

Audio—Visual Education

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.38
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.55
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.54

Educational Technology Cell has been helping in the effective use of Radio and T.V. for educational purpose by conducting various training courses for teachers. A sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 for salary of staff and for other spill over expenditure. In the Budget Estimate 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 2.54 lakhs has been provided for continuing the scheme.

New Scheme for vocational Education in Schools.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	100.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	100.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	100.00

The Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education envisages the vocationalisation of school education at all levels. The Government of India have also been stressing the need for vocationalisation of education. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs each has been provided under Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 for meeting the expenditure towards the implementation of schemes.

Feeding of Children in Government and Aided Schools under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children is a potent incentive for improving enrolment and reducing the drop-outs. Under the scheme, children in Standards I to V are fed on all the 365 days in a year and the children in Standards VI to X are fed on working days.

In the Budget Estimate, 1987-88, the following provision has been made under the head noted against them.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
1. Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme				
(Government and Aided Schools)	620.86
2. Additional enrolment under 5—9 age group	149.47

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Strengthening of State Council of Educational Research and Training.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	25.31
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	25.43
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	26.98

The amount provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 i.e., Rs. 25.43 lakhs and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 i.e. Rs. 21.98 lakhs relates to the implementation of (i) Correspondence-cum-contact programme for Higher Grade Teachers so as to enable them to become qualified as Secondary Grade Teachers, (ii) Certificate course for inducted teachers of Higher Secondary Classes and, (iii) open School at Secondary School level and in-service training programme for primary School Teachers, qualitative improvement projects and short-term Research projects. Under Part II of 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for similar in-service training programme and Research projects.

Strengthening of inspectorate.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	17.80
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	27.87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	30.53

A sum of Rs. 27.87 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 for meeting the salary of staff in the newly formed ten offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, One Chief Educational Officer, two District Educational Officers, and one Inspectress of Girls Schools in the newly formed Anna District and one Office of the Inspector of Matriculation Schools at Coimbatore and non-teaching staff in 15 Government High Schools. A sum of Rs. 28.53 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for meeting the salary of the above staff in the new offices. Under Part II of 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for formation of office of the Inspector of Matriculation Schools at Madurai and purchase of one Ambassador Car for the use of the Director of School Education.

Additional Enrolment of Pupils under Age group 14-16.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	36.23
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	193.35
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	270.29

Out of 18.09 lakhs of children in the age group 14-16 in Tamil Nadu, 50.64 per cent nearly 9.16 lakhs pupils were enrolled in Standards 9 and 10 in 1985-86. Target for 1986-87 is 0.49 lakh of pupils. A sum of Rs. 193.35 lakhs has been provided under Revised Estimate 1986-87 for meeting the expenditure towards the salary of 250 B.T. Teachers additionally appointed in 1985-86 and 1986-87 under various managements and the staff sanctioned for the new Government High Schools opened in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and in the Budget Estimate 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 261.66 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the expenditure in connection with the salary of these B.T. Teachers and other teaching and non-teaching staff as stated above. Besides, a sum of Rs. 8.63 lakhs has been provided under Part II of 1987-88 for creation of 100 B.T. Teacher posts.

Improvement of facilities for teaching science.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	14.17
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	14.43
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	45.76

Under this scheme 1,123 High Schools, have so far been covered upto 1985-86. The quantum of grant payable to Government High Schools is Rs. 1.80 lakhs and Rs. 1.20 lakhs for non-Government High Schools for laboratory building and equipments. The amount of Rs. 14.43 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 is for incurring expenditure for provision of laboratory in 12 High Schools and also for meeting the spill over expenditure. A sum of Rs. 14.57 lakhs has been provided under Part I in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for meeting the spill over expenditure and a sum of Rs. 21.60 lakhs has been provided under Part II for providing laboratory in 12 Government High Schools during 1987-88. Besides, a provision of Rs. 9.59 lakhs has been made under Part II of Budget Estimate 1987-88 for providing Mobile Science laboratory vans for 5 districts which have not been provided with such vans so far.

High School Buildings.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	324.91
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	240.11
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	303.57

An amount of Rs. 240.11 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 is for construction of new school buildings and for meeting the spill over expenditure. The Budget Estimate 1987-88 provision of Rs. 228.57 lakhs is for construction of new school buildings and renovation of old school buildings, and a sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided under Part II of 1987-88 for construction of new school buildings.

Appointment of additional Tamil Pandits in High Schools.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	10.52
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	11.59
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	15.34

The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 i.e., Rs. 11.59 lakhs relates to the salary of additional Tamil Pandits appointed in High Schools during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the amount provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 i.e., Rs. 15.34 lakhs is for meeting the expenditure towards the salary of Tamil Pandits appointed during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Appointment of physical education Teachers in High Schools.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	4.46
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	4.68
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	6.18

The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 i.e., Rs. 4.68 lakhs is for meeting the expenditure towards the salary of additional P.E.Ts., appointed in High Schools during 1985-86 and 1986-87. The amount provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 i.e., Rs. 6.18 lakhs relates to the salary of P.E.Ts., appointed in high schools during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Direction and Administration.

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.15
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.15
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	0.15

The amount provided in Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 are only token.

Government Higher Secondary Schools.

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	58.86
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	74.88
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	133.84

The amount of Rs. 74.88 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 relates to the salary of teachers appointed in Government Higher Secondary Schools in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the amount provided in Budget Estimate, 1987-88, i.e., Rs. 125.36 lakhs relates to the salary of teachers appointed in Government Higher Secondary Schools during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and to be continued in 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 8.48 lakhs has been provided under Part II of 1987-88, towards the creations of 50 additional posts of post graduate teachers.

Assistance to aided Higher Secondary Institutions.

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	85.78
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	92.85
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	126.41

The amount provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 i.e., Rs. 92.85 lakhs relates to the salary of teachers appointed in aided Higher Secondary Schools in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and assistance towards the spill over expenditure for supply of Library books, Science equipments, and construction of laboratory building, etc. A sum of Rs. 126.41 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for meeting the expenditure towards the salary of teachers appointed in aided Higher Secondary Schools in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and proposed to be continued during 1987-88 and spill over expenditure on equipment and building grants.

Assistance to local body Higher Secondary Schools.

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	14.67
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	56.92
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	25.92

The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 i.e., Rs. 56.92 lakhs and in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 i.e. Rs. 25.92 lakhs relates to the salary of teachers appointed in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and assistance for supply of library books, science equipments, grants towards the constructions of school buildings.

Science equipments to Higher Secondary Schools.

					<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.04
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	29.03
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	0.04

The amount provided under Revised Estimate, 1986-87 i.e., Rs. 29.03 lakhs is for sanctioning science equipment grants to Government Higher Secondary Schools upgraded in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and to meet spill over expenditure.

Scholarships to the Higher Secondary Students.

					<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	18.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	18.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	18.00

The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 relates to the sanction of scholarships to rural talented children studying in Higher Secondary Standards.

National Service Scheme.

					<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	13.62
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	11.40
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	16.95

The National Service Scheme was introduced in 200 Higher Secondary Schools from 1980-81 and the scheme was extended to 300 more Higher Secondary Schools making the total strength of volunteers to 25,000 at the rate of 50 students per school. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 is for continuing the scheme in 500 schools. The expenditure is shared between centre and state on 7:5 basis.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

					<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	14.58
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	3.97
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	5.42

The main functions of the department are to arrange for the conduct of as many as 41 Examinations on State wide dimension. Of these the S.S.L.C. Public Examination and Higher Secondary Examination are the major ones and they are conducted twice in a year. The work of the department is of special and peculiar nature and it is quite different from that of other Government Departments. There are several items of work which are of voluminous and time consuming nature, and are to be executed by engaging a number of persons put together as a team work. The work-load of the Department cannot, therefore, be gauged by mere number of currents for any such thing like in the other Government Departments.

On account of the implementation of various schemes on 'Expansion of Education' more and more High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools are opened every year. When additional schools are opened and the candidate are presented by those schools, the number of candidates coming up for the various examinations also increases, which ultimately result in increasing the work-load, demanding additional manpower, and other amenities to carry on the work in an efficient manner.

An outlay of Rs. 3.97 lakhs is provided under Revised Estimate 1986-87, and a sum of Rs. 4.27 lakhs is made under Budget Estimate 1987-88. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1.15 lakhs has been provided under Part-II for 1987-88, in order to open one Regional Office at Tirunelveli.

NON-FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION.

Non-formal and adult education.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	161.17
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	198.91
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	203.34

The State Adult Education Programme has been introduced in the State from 1980-81 for the benefit of illiterates in the age group 15-35 in 61 blocks. The scheme was extended to 54 more blocks in the year 1983-84. This scheme is being implemented with state funds. Six phases of the programme of ten months duration have been implemented in 61 blocks and Seventh phase is in progress, and the Eighth phase is to be started from November '86. In 54 blocks three phases of the programme have been completed. Further, Government have sanctioned six more projects in the year 1985-86 and the projects started functioning from November '85. During the year 1986-87, Government have sanctioned six new projects. These six new projects have been inaugurated. On the whole, 12,700 centres will be functioning during the year 1986-87 for the benefit of 3.81 lakhs adult giving priority to women and scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.

The total beneficiaries so far under the State Adult Education Programme in the State from 1980-81 to 1985-86 are 17,17,903 (Men 5,03,369; Women 12,14,534) and the Coverage under all the programmes is 30.61 lakhs (Men 8.45 lakhs; Women 22.10 lakhs). During the year 1986-87, 6.88 lakhs adults out of which 0.88 lakh men, and 5.99 lakhs women, have been enrolled upto 30-9-86.

Under Part II 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 14.60 lakhs has been provided for the following new schemes (i) Starting of ten State Adult Education programme projects and (ii) Intensive Adult Education Programme.

Non-formal education scheme for drop-outs.

Under this scheme, Non-formal Education for the drop-out children in the age group 6-14 were conducted. Now, there are no Non-formal Education Centres under this scheme functioning in the State.

However, a special scheme for the drop-out children working in Match and Fire works factories in Sivakasi area was introduced in the year 1980-81 by the State Government and 30 centres were opened with a view to coach them to appear for VIII Standard Public Examination within a period of three years. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme is 969, of which, 236 were boys and 733 were girls. Government have ordered the continuance of the 30 Centres in Sivakasi area for a further period of three years besides extending the scheme to Gudiyaham area in North Arcot District from 1984-85, in 10 Centres. Further, with the assistance of UNICEF, the scheme has been extended to Sathur and Vembakkottai areas in 70 centres. In all, there are 110 centres functioning in the state at present. Total number of drop-outs covered under this scheme is 3048 (636 boys, 2,412 girls)

Pest literacy Scheme.

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	5.17
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	4.46
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.55

As a follow up programme to retain the literacy skills acquired by the adults enrolled in the literacy Programme in State Adult Education Programme Centres, Post Literacy Centres were opened in the State during 1981-82. So far, 3,296 centres have been conducted and the beneficiaries through these centres are 1,02,780 (Men 3,878, Women 62,902).

The Department is also publishing a monthly periodical entitled "Thoranavoyil" for the benefit of State Adult Education Programmes and Functional Literacy Project Centres functioning in the State.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Rural functional literacy project.

				(Rs. in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	223.26
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	275.27
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	277.11

This is a centrally sponsored scheme fully financed by Government of India. The Programme was started during the year 1979-80 for the benefit of the illiterates in the age group 15-35 in 12 Districts, and extended to Periyar District during 1982-83. Subsequently, this scheme was further extended to Madras, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari Districts in 1983-84. Government of India further sanctioned 11 more projects to Tamil Nadu in the year 1984-85. In all, there are 27 projects functioning in the State. The coverage under this programme as on 31st March 1986 is 2.52 lakhs (Men 25 000; women 2,27,000).

National Adult Education Programme.

				(Rs. in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	17.84
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.23
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	21.86

Under this programme, Government of India have sanctioned staff of the administrative structure both at state and district levels. Government of India have been addressed for sanction of suitable posts for the establishment of separate 'District Adult Education Officers' Office for Anna District during 1985-86 as per this pattern and orders are awaited. Similar proposals have also been submitted for the sanction of the posts for V.O. Chidambaranar District.

Establishment of Sharamik Vidyapeeth.

				(Rs. in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.04
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.04
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	7.09

The Sharamik Vidyapeeth, Madras was started as a unit of the Director of Non-formal and Adult Education with effect from 17th July 1982, and another Sharamik Vidyapeeth has been established at Madurai from 9th September 1985. This scheme is fully financed by Government of India. A Sharamik Vidyapeeth has been sanctioned by the Government of India for Tiruchirappalli and the orders of the State Government are awaited. It has been requested to sanction seven more Sharamik Vidyapeeth in Salem, North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Kamaraj, The Nilgiris, South Arcot, and Pudukkottai Districts. Orders of Government of India are awaited.

The objectives of the Sharamik Vidyapeeth are to help the workers to improve their vocational competency and to help them in their vertical mobility in their jobs, to help the members of the weaker sections of the society and less privileged workers and their families to supplement their family income by self employment, and to enable them to become more useful members of their families and society at large.

Post Literacy Centres.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	7.91
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	44.74
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	44.47

With a view to prevent non-literates lapsing back to illiteracy, Government of India have sanctioned the Post Literacy Centres in Rural Functional Literacy Project areas as a follow up programme. 1,200 Centres were opened during 1982-83 and 1,300 Centres in 1983-84. During the year 1986-87, 5,400 Centres have been opened under this scheme.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT

Establishment of World Tamil Sangam.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	10.90
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

World Tamil Sangam was formally inaugurated at a function held from 12th April 1986 to 14th April 1986 at Madurai by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government, towards the expenditure in connection with the inaugural function. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh only was made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

As sanctioned by the Government a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been incurred in connection with the inaugural function. But the actual expenditure comes to about Rs. 10.00 lakhs. In anticipation of Government sanction arrangements for the above function have been made by the Collector of Madurai and the Director of Tamil Development. Sanction is under the consideration of the Government. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

A separate office for World Tamil Sangam is to be formed by the Government shortly. The Government has already allotted 14-15 acres of land in the North Madurai Village of the Madurai South Taluk for Sangam. Orders are awaited for the construction of buildings for the Sangam. Hence a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

Strengthening of the office of the Director of Tamil Development.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.50

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided under Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1987-88 to meet the recurring expenditure towards the pay and allowances of the staff.

Scheme for publishing a hand book of model drafts in Tamil for official use

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	3.00

During the course of inspection on the implementation of Tamil Official Language scheme, it has been found that the forms, proceedings, etc., in the various departmental offices are being used greater extent in English; only a small percentage of them are in Tamil. Moreover, the Tamil forms, proceedings, etc., are also not up to the mark so far as their language is concerned.

In order to speed up the implementation of Tamil Official Language Scheme it is necessary to have uniformity in drafting and standardisation of Tamil equivalents.

Important orders are translated into Tamil and compiled by the Department of Tamil Development. The drafts have to be printed and published like that of the hand book issued by the Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department. The uniformity in drafting that could be achieved by the above will pave the way for the desired results in the implementation of official Language Scheme.

In order to print 10,000 copies of the above hand book, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided under Part-II for 1987-88.

TRADITIONAL TAMIL ARTS

Compilation of cultural profile.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

A comprehensive documentation of the cultural history and evolution of traditional art forms of Tamilnadu with their performance variation and cultural variety was planned under this scheme.

This has been an ongoing scheme since 1981-82 and a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was made in the Budget Estimate 1982-83. So far the work of compilation of cultural profile of five districts viz. Chengalpattu (four taluks), Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Thirunelveli and North Arcot has been completed and the compilation reports submitted by the scholars are under review by an expert committee. As soon as the approval of the expert committee is received the publication of the material will be taken up.

The compilers of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Thirunelveli and North Arcot have been paid an advance amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh each out of the consolidated remuneration of Rs. 0.50 lakh each. The reports submitted by the scholars are being examined to assess the quantum of reasonable remuneration due to them. The balance amount has to be paid to each of them after the assessment is made by the expert committee, in consultation with the Law Department. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme.

In view of the balance amount to be paid to each of the compilers as per the assessment of the Expert Committee, and to proceed further on the work of compilation of cultural profile of three more districts in a phased manner and also to take up the publication of the materials gathered on each district, as and when approved by the expert committee, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made under Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

Since this Directorate has proposed to take up the work of compilation of 4 more districts under this ongoing scheme, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Establishment of Tamil Culture Museum.

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	1.00

The aim and object of the scheme is to reconstruct the past glory of Tamil culture and its colourful arts, by establishing a cultural complex in the heart of the city of Madras. Since no suitable place was available during the preceding years, this scheme could not be taken up for implementation. Now arrangements are being made to set up a gallery with the Art and Cultural materials already procured and available with this Directorate, in the second floor of the Contemporary Art Gallery building situated in the Government Museum compound. Only a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh have been provided for this scheme in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87. In order to meet the expenses arising in connection with the establishment of Tamil Culture Museum to display the art and cultural materials in possession of this Directorate, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87.

As it is proposed to acquire some more worthy art materials that reflect the glory of Tamil culture and also for the expansion of the Gallery in the course of time a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Production of films on the munificence of early Tamil kings.

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	1.00

With a view to highlight, the particular incidents recorded in history, exposing the management and munificence of early Tamil kings, to the General Public as well as to the foreigners, it was planned under this scheme, to produce three short colour documentaries of 1,000 ft. length each of ten minutes duration, with the help of the films division of Tamil Nadu.

This scheme could not be implemented during the preceding years, due in the inability expressed by the films division of Tamil Nadu and also because of the order of the Government to keep this scheme in abeyance. Now in as much as this Directorate has been revived, this scheme deserves to be pursued further by obtaining special sanction from the Government. It is proposed to produce atleast one colour film during this current financial year of 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the implementation of this scheme. The same amount is retained for Revised Estimate, 1986-87. Since it is proposed to produce one more colour documentary film during the next financial year, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Tamil scholars voice preservation scheme.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	Nil
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	1.00

With a view to utilise the rich experiences and wide knowledge of illustrious scholars, adept artistes and versatile men of various cultural fields, it was planned, under this scheme to record the speeches of such stalwarts in cassettes and preserve them for the present generation and posterity.

Under this scheme, particulars of about 50 selected savants have been gathered and submitted to Government for approval. Orders of the Government are awaited. No provision of funds have been made in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for this scheme. However, it is proposed to continue the scheme, by obtaining special sanction of the Government.

Since it is proposed to record the speeches of the aforesaid 50 scholars if and when approved by the Government, during the year, 1986-87, provision for Rs. 0.50 lakh is made in the Revised Estimate. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Festival of Traditional Tamil Arts and Seminars on the Folk Arts of Tamil Nadu.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	2.50

The Tamils have a distinct cultural heritage and multi-farious traditional art forms which reveal their intellectual refinement and aesthetic excellence. In order to preserve, patronise and popularise the various traditional Tamil art forms of Tamil Nadu, it was planned, under this scheme, to organise festivals of Traditional Tamil Arts and Seminars in the Folk Arts of Tamil Nadu in a phased manner in all the districts of Tamil Nadu.

Under this scheme, this Directorate had successfully conducted a Festival of Traditional Tamil Arts-Culture 'பழங்கலை பண்பாட்டு விழா' in the year, 1984 and a Seminar on Art and Culture in 1983. Although this scheme has been ordered to be kept in abeyance for the time being, in as much as this Directorate has been revived and in view of the importance of this scheme, it is proposed to conduct the following programmes in 1986-87:—

- (1) Special seminars on cultural heritage of Sangam Age ;
- (2) Research seminars on the classical Art of Bharatha Natya ; and
- (3) Seminar on Folk Arts.

For similar programmes in the district headquarters, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87. Since this Directorate proposes to conduct more such seminars and festivals of Traditional Arts under this scheme, in the next year also, a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Grant of financial assistance to indigent Tamil writers.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.45
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	1.70

With a view to help the aged Tamil writers, who are now living in indigent circumstances, and who have contributed substantially to the growth and enrichment of Tamil language and literature by their masterly works, it was planned, under this scheme, to grant financial assistance of Rs. 150 per month for each writer.

This Directorate has forwarded to the Government 50 applications for the grant of financial assistance during the year, 1983-84. A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been provided for this scheme in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

In order to give financial assistance to the 10 selected writers and also to provide monthly financial assistance to the remaining applicants whose requests are already under the scrutiny of the Government, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87. The monthly financial assistance shall be given with effect from the financial year of 1984-85 for a period of three years. Since it is proposed to extend this benefit to some more deserving writers during the next financial year, in addition to the financial assistance to be given to the already selected writers, a sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Establishment of folk arts training centre at Madurai

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.50

Tamil Nadu is considered as the nursery of artistes which has produced many a good number of great artistes who have attained worldwide reputation in view of their histrionics talents. Of the multifarious traditional folk are forms of Tamil Nadu, most of the valuable arts forms have faded away for want of proper care and patronage. With a view to preserve, promote and popularise atleast the remaining purposeful and colourful folk arts, this Directorate has evolved this scheme to establish a Training Centre for folk arts at Madurai, the cradle of Tamil culture and civilization. The proposed Training Centre shall be housed in the Government Music College Complex, Madurai.

In the initial stages a batch of about 10 students shall be admitted to the training centre, for the Three-year Diploma course in Folk Arts. The syllabi shall be prescribed by the Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts, in consultation with the experts in Folk arts. The students shall be imparted training at free of cost and a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem shall be given to every student. The minimum educational qualification for admission can be fixed as a pass in the Standard VIII and the age is 14 years. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for the scheme during 1987-88.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Course in Salesmanship at the State Institute of Commerce Education.

Madras.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.40
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.83
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The provision is meant for providing additional facilities for the course in Salesmanship being offered at the State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Department of Collegiate Education is administering the affairs of 239 institutions of Higher Education in the State. Besides the Directorate, five Regional offices are functioning at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore, each headed by Deputy Director, with an Assistant Director, Assistant Accounts Officer and other auxiliary staff. Among the above 239 colleges, 195 are Arts Colleges, 23 are colleges of Education and the remaining 21 are other type of colleges. During the year 1986-87 two un-aided private colleges were permitted to function. About 1.99 lakhs of students were studying in the Arts Colleges during 1985-86.

New Courses in Government Colleges.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	46.47
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	52.40
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	68.59

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 65 Degree courses were additionally started in many Government Colleges in the State. Yet there is considerable rush for admission to Degree courses in Colleges and it is found that the students with 60 per cent of marks could not get admission due to limited number of seats available in the College. To cope up with the rush the intake capacity of Degree courses in Government Colleges is being stepped up gradually. It is proposed to start 30 to 35 more degree courses in various Government Colleges in the Seventh Five Year Plan period. During the year 1986-87 five degree courses were started in five Government Colleges. A sum of Rs. 4.58 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for the opening of five or six degree courses in Government Colleges, and Rs. 32.06 lakhs are provided for the spill over expenditure of the old courses.

It is proposed to start six to eight degree courses in Government Colleges during the year 1987-88. For the purpose, a sum of Rs. 4.58 lakhs has been made for 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 3.35 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 to appoint 85 additional teaching posts in Government Colleges where the new courses were already started.

There is considerable increase in the number of students seeking admission in Post-Graduate courses every year. In the Sixth Five Year Plan 30 Post-Graduate courses were started in many Government Colleges and it is proposed to start about 15 to 20 additional Post-Graduate courses in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Two courses were opened in 1986-87 and a sum of Rs. 4.07 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for this purpose. Besides Rs. 15.04 lakhs is provided for the spill over expenditure in 1987-88. Further, a provision of Rs. 4.07 lakhs has been made to start atleast three to five additional Post-Graduate courses during 1987-88.

About 14,000 students are studying in Evening Courses in various colleges in the State. After taking into consideration of the demand for B.Com. degree courses, 15 evening College degree courses were started in various Government Colleges during the Sixth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 6.49 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88, and for the spill over expenditure on these courses.

In order to meet the needs of furniture for the newly constructed class rooms laboratories separate provision is being made for the provision of furnitures to the needy Government Colleges. Every year New Degree and Post-Graduate Courses are opened in Government Colleges. Due to rush in admission the number of seats in various faculties will also be increased by 20 per cent. It is essential to provide additional furniture to the Colleges wherever necessary. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided in the Part II Scheme for 1987-88, for the provision of furniture to the needy Colleges.

Buildings.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	92.93
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	43.35
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	63.53

As many as 117 degree courses and 37 Post-Graduate courses were started in various Government Colleges during the last eight years. Provision of adequate class-rooms and laboratories for the above courses is being done in a phased manner. The construction of additional class rooms in 14 Government Colleges, Laboratories in three Government Colleges, Hostel buildings in five Government Colleges and the permanent building for the newly started Government Arts College, Chidambaram were sanctioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Still there is need for additional class rooms|Laboratories in 17 Government Colleges. Hostel buildings in two Women colleges and Compound wall facilities in seven Government Colleges. The above building requirements have to be met atleast in a phased manner. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate, 1987-88, for the new building works and Rs. 53.53 lakhs are provided for the spill over expenditure of the old building scheme.

Qualitative Improvement.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	6.00

Special grants are released to the needy Government Colleges to equip the Laboratories adequately. Further, the provision of adquate furniture, equipments and books for the newly started courses as well as for the newly constructed class rooms|Laboratories has become inevitable. Hence a separate plan scheme has been included in the seventh plan for this purpose. The Universities in Tamil Nadu have taken up restructuration and modernisation of curricular for Under-graduate courses giving importance for practical and Job-Oriented Education. Because of this change in the syllabus the laboratories have to be provided with requisite equipments and additional volumes of books are to be added to the library and additional teachers are to be appointed with reference to the revised syllabus and work load wherever necessary. For these purpose, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Similarly, improvement of the sports facilities to the students in Government Colleges are quite essential. Hence a special provision for the development of play-fields in Government Colleges is sought for in the plan. Under the scheme, funds are released to the needy Government Colleges for the upkeep and development of play fields and for the purchase of sports goods. Hence, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

Teachers Development Programme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.55
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.19

With a view to improve the quality of teaching staff, and thereby improve the standard of teaching in Government Colleges, the scheme of deputing Professors and Assistant Professors for Ph.D. Course is implemented in Government Colleges from thse Fifth Five Year Plan. Normally the perons selected under this scheme would be paid salary and other allowances from the State funds for a stipulated period of three years. During the sixth five year plan 12 Professors were deputed for Ph.D. courses. A provision of Rs. 4.55 lakhs towards the spill over expenditure is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Similarly a new scheme by name E.L.T.P., i.e., English Language Teaching Programme is introduced from the year 1987-88 by the Directorate in order to improve the teaching of English so that the students and teachers become proficient in English. A large proportion of College students in Tamil Nadu fails after years of work. Among the main reasons for this poor attainment are—

(1) Unsatisfactory teaching materials.

(2) Lack of knowledge and awareness on the part of teachers of recent development in English language teaching methodology.

The Department of English in Tamil Nadu Colleges are manned by teachers without any pre-service training and that will fit them to join the teaching profession. There are many teachers who do not possess a command in English and the ability to communicate effectively in English in classes. Teachers in school level are required to undergo pre-service training in Colleges of Education and also inservice, training in Regional Institute of English but not the teachers in English at the College and University levels. Hence the need for setting up of a Teaching programme in English language. Hence a sum of Rs. 0.64 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for setting up of a English teaching programme in Colleges during 1987-88 with one Senior Professor in the cadre of Principal and one Assistant for looking after the correspondence work.

Direction and Administration.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.03
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.85
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	15.51

In order to achieve further improvement in the administration of the Department, additional staff is being provided to the Directorate. During the year 1986-87 one post of Bursar is created in the newly taken over Alagappa Government Arts College, Karaikudi and one post of Superintendent in each of the Government Arts College at Chidambaram and Karaikudi. With this, all the Government Colleges in the State except five Colleges of Education will have bursars for looking after the accounts of the colleges. Similarly, all Government Colleges will have Superintendents for effective administration of the College office. Twelve posts of Assistants were also created in the Regional offices in the State to look after the new item of work allotted to them, viz., sanction of advances to the staff of aided colleges from the State funds and also to implement the scheme of special provident fund-cum-gratuity to the staff of aided college. During the year 1986-87, the Madras and Madurai Regional Offices were provided with jeep car to carry out the administration of the Regions more effectively. Similarly, it is proposed to provide three more vehicles to the remaining Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore Regions during 1987-88. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 3.70 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 with a spill over provision of Rs. 2.16 lakhs in the Budget Estimates.

From the year 1984-85, a College Development cell is functioning in the Directorate, in order to plan for the academic progress as well as improvement in various colleges in the State. At present, the cell consists of one section. In order to monitor the cell more effectively, a separate officer in the cadre of Deputy Director would be provided from the year 1987-88, besides one Stenotypist and one office assistant already provided. For the above purpose, a provision of Rs. 0.44 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Assistance to Non-Government Colleges.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

Grants are paid to aided colleges towards the construction of buildings. An amount of Rs. 75,000 or 50 per cent of the cost of the construction or estimated cost of buildings, whichever is less, is payable to each aided colleges selected under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for sanction of building grants to aided colleges.

Grants to Madras Institute of Development Studies,

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	7.61
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.25

Madras Institute of Development Studies, Madras is getting an annual recurring grant from State Government. The grant will be of 50 per cent of the net deficit subject to the ceiling of Rs. 3.25 lakhs and an equal amount forthcoming from the ICSSR, New Delhi. Hence an amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.

National Loan Scholarship Scheme.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	25.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	30.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	30.00

As per the rules governing the National Loan Scholarship scheme, loan scholarships are awarded to the eligible students who are prosecuting their studies in Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges. Normally, the scholarship to the extent of Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 30.00 lakhs are sanctioned every year. Hence a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

Loans to Rajapalayam Raju's College for construction of Hostel.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The final instalment of loan has not yet been released to the college as it has not completed the construction. However this final instalment is payable to the college as and when it becomes due. Hence a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Assistance to Universities for Non-Technical Education.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	594.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	594.25
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	373.71

The provisions relate to assistance to universities for non-technical education. The Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 provisions cover both current programmes and new schemes. The new schemes for which a provision of Rs. 39.46 lakhs has been made include construction of students (men) hostel and women's hostel for Madras University at an outlay of Rs. 19.46 lakhs and matching share of Rs. 10.00 lakhs each to the Annamalai University and the Bharathidasan University.

Opening of New Law Colleges.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	16.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.26
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	16.05

The expenditure under the scheme is mainly on the salaries of the teaching and non-teaching staff and the maintenance of the college. The provision under Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 relate to both on-going and new schemes. The new schemes for which a total provision of Rs. 1.44 lakhs has been provided under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is for the creation of three posts of Junior Professors at Madras Law College and creation of one Junior Professor post, each at Coimbatore Law College and Tiruchirappalli Law College.

SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE.

The Directorate of Sports and Youth Services was formed in 1979 with a view to promote Sports and Games and Youth activities in the State of Tamil Nadu. The ongoing schemes drawn up from 1979 to 1985 under execution, are for strengthening of Sports activities, promotion of Youth Welfare, encouraging the participation of college students in National Service Scheme, starting of Sports Schools and Sports Hostels, conduct of Sports Meets, Catch them very young to identify the Sports talents, awarding of Sports scholarships, constructions of Open Air Stadia and Swimming Pools, giving financial assistance to private Sports Clubs and establishment of Second District Sports Councils in big districts. An outlay of Rs. 173.74 lakhs in total is made for the year 1987-88 for Sports and Youth Welfare and Strengthening of the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services.

I. YOUTH WELFARE SCHEMES.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	73.86
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	122.36
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	119.73

Establishment of Directorate of Sports and Youth Services and strengthening of Sports activities.

The posts of 21 District Sports Officers, three Sports Hostel Wardens fourteen University Coaches, two Deputy Directors, six Assistant Directors along with skeleton Staff were sanctioned for the Directorate. Sixteen posts of Assistants for District Sports Councils were also sanctioned. Provision was made to publish a Sports Journal and a Standard Van for the use of Directorate was also purchased. A Film Library was functioning in the Directorate.

Promotion of Youth Welfare.

Youth Clubs were started in various districts during 1981-82 and grants were given and the scheme is continued for the new clubs to be started. For the scheme for training youth in basic and advance mountaineering, a sum of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been provided under Part II for 1987-88.

Buildings.

During 1980-81 in Nehru Park, Madras-600 084, a construction has been started for Sports Complex and the work has been completed in 1984-85. In the year 1983-84, the work of flood-lighting at Nehru Stadium, Madras has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs and the work completed.

National Service Scheme.

The National Service Scheme so far as College students are concerned is dealt with by the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services. Tamil Nadu was allotted 200 students in 1969-70. Over the years, the growth is phenomenal and now the strength is 6,000 in Universities and Colleges (during 1986-87). Tamil Nadu is the major State in the country implementing N.S.S. on a massive scale. Before the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, one lakh volunteers will be enrolled and it has been decided to enroll more number of girl students.

II. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	42.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	42.58
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	40.37

Sports Schools and Sports Hostels.

Sports Schools and Sports Hostels at the following places were established with a view to nurture the talented young people and groom them in to National and International Sportsmen by providing systematic coaching.

Sports Schools:—

1. Y.M.C.A. College Sports School, Madras.
2. S.R.K. Maruthi College Sports School, Coimbatore.
3. Annamalai Seethai Sports School, Annamalainagar.

Sports Hostel:—

1. Sports Hostel, Tiruchirappalli.
2. Sports Hostel, Tirunelveli.
3. Sports Hostel, Madurai.

During 1982, a Sports School exclusively for Girls was started in the P.S.G.R. Krishnammal Higher Secondary School for Girls, Coimbatore.

The student strength for 1986-87 in Sports Schools and Sports Hostels is 645 students. The students were participated in the State level under 19 and under 16 Sports Meets and secured places also. In order to provide amenities to the Sports Hostels, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for 1986-87.

Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools.

Government have sanctioned for the conduct of ten School Sports Meets every year at the rate of Rs. 500 per meet. Rs. 1,53,000 has been provided under this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Government have also sanctioned for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 51,000 per annum for the organisation and conduct of Middle School Sports, and, so far, 306 Sports Meets have been conducted every year.

Under the scheme—Elementary School Sports Meets, a specified number of teachers in elementary schools in each Revenue district totalling to 200 elementary schools covering the entire State are being given training for five days by the District Sports Officers at the District Headquarters.

The Government have sanctioned for the organisation of Jumping, Running and Throwing Clubs in all the High Higher Secondary Schools in the State. To provide such Jumping, Running and Throwing Clubs the minimum, like Stop Watch, Measuring Tape, Shot put, Javelin, etc., financial assistance of Rs. 500 per club is sanctioned.

Promotion of Sports and Games in Colleges and Universities.

The object of this scheme is to develop the play-fields in Universities. In the year 1981-82, three play grounds were taken up in Madras, Madurai-Kamaraj and Annamalai Universities. Work at Madurai-Kamaraj University has already been completed.

Identification of Sports Talent among Pre-School Children.

With a view to identify young talents in Sports and games to groom and develop such talents by systematic coaching, Catch Them Very Young Meet for Pre-Primary School Children and Catch Them Young tournaments at Primary, Middle and High School level were started. Three hundred and six Catch Them Young meets and Catch Them Young tournaments in 10 games in 10 district headquarters are being conducted every year.

Awards of Sports Scholarships to Talented Sportsmen.

The parents who are middle and lower middle class are not able to provide nutritious sports diet necessary for every sports boy or girl who is really good in sports and games. With this view, Government have sanctioned in 1982-83 the scheme of sports scholarships for the winners and runnership of Republic Day Sports and Pongal Sports. Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 600 for winners and Rs. 400 for runners-up are being awarded. A provision of Rs. 0.84 lakh recurring has also been made under Part II for 1985-86 for the Institution of Sports Scholarship to Winners|Runners-up of Bharathiar Sports Meet (Higher Secondary level).

III. SPORTS AND GAMES.

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	14.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	18.34
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	13.64

Promotion of Sports and Games among Non-Student Youth.

This Department is conducting a scheme for encouraging sports among non-student youth and 378 Rural Sports Centres are functioning under this scheme. This scheme is extended to 385 Blocks. As approved in Part II Scheme of 1985-86, Multi-Trainers, Weight Lifting sets and Gymnasium Materials have been provided in 13 District Sports Councils and Tamil Nadu State Sports Council at the cost of Rs. 4.26 lakhs.

Financial assistance to private Sports Clubs.

With a view to recognise and encourage the valuable contribution made by the voluntary sports agencies this scheme has been introduced in the year 1982-83 and in the same year assistance to 205 Sports Clubs were provided. In the year 1985-86, grants to 200 private Sports Clubs at the rate of Rs. 500 to each Private Sports Clubs for the purchase of Sports Materials have been given and this scheme is to be continued every year.

Establishment of Second District Sports Council in big Districts.

In 1983-84, three District Sports Councils were opened in Dindigul, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin. Rs. 5 lakhs for the establishment of the three District Sports Councils has been sanctioned by Government as a recurring expenditure.

Establishment of State Institute of Sports.

The Government have approved in principle, the establishment of State Institute of Sports and establishment of a full-fledged Sports High School attached to the State Institute of Sports and Institute of Adventure Programme.

Revival and strengthening of other Curricular activities in Colleges.

A grant of Rs. 12,500 each was given to eight Colleges in 1984-85 as an experimental measure to enable them to run Hobby Clubs, Sports Clubs and Fine Arts Clubs under the guidance of a professor (who will be designated as "Youth Officer"). These clubs are expected to provide healthy extra-curricular activities to college students and further expansion of the programme will be considered in the light of experience.

Conduct of orientation course to the Physical Director|Physical Education Teacher.

With a view to provide refresher training to the Physical Education Teachers and Physical Directors working in the High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools so as to enable them to know the latest techniques and rules of the various games and athletics, this scheme was introduced by Government in 1984-85. For the year 1985-86, Rs. 0.81 lakh has been sanctioned by the Government to conduct orientation courses to Physical Education Teachers and Physical Directors working in the High School and Higher Secondary Schools in each of the 21 District Sports Councils.

26. ART AND CULTURE.

A total outlay of Rs. 197.93 lakhs has been proposed for the Art and Culture Sector for the year 1987-88 as shown below:—

<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90.</i>	<i>Actuals 1985-86.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1986-87.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate 1987-88.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
1. Fine Arts and Education	30.00	8.26	12.90	24.71
2. Promotion of Art and Culture ..	242.00	50.38	72.21	86.82
3. Archaeology	100.00	13.46	21.83	24.74
4. Archives and Museums	105.00	12.64	29.33	29.78
5. Public Libraries	163.00	14.64	23.30	26.88
6. Gazetteer and Statistical Memories ..	..	3.02	3.44	3.90
7. Other Expenditure .. ..	..	..	1.50	1.10
Total ..	640.00	102.40	164.51	197.93

I. FINE ARTS AND EDUCATION.

1. Development of the Government Colleges of Arts and Crafts.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.54
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.81
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.90

The scheme is meant for providing facilities for the expansion and development of the Government Colleges of Arts and Crafts at Madras and Kumbakonam.

2. Reorganisation of the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	9.56
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	5.62
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	8.90

The provision is meant for providing additional facilities to the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram.

3. Development schemes in Music Colleges.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	5.47
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	5.47
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	12.91

Orders were issued to open a Government Music College at Coimbatore during the year 1985-86. Due to administrative reasons, the opening of the Government Music College at Coimbatore is postponed. It is proposed to open the College during the academic year 1987-88.

Additional posts of one Librarian, one Record Clerk and Electrician and visiting professors were sanctioned and are to be filled up shortly at Madras Music College. The existing vacant posts of Lecturer in Tamil, Telegu and Nugasangam are to be filled during the year 1987-88. It has also been ordered to establish a library and Installation of Public address system at Tamil Nadu Government Music College, Madras. In order to start evening College Centre at Anna Nagar and start Mirudhangam and Bharatha Natiyam classes, a sum of Rs. 0.56 lakh has been provided under Part-II Scheme for 1987-88. For the sanction of supporting staff (One Junior Assistant and one Office Assistant) to the Deputy Secretary to Government, Tamil Development—Culture Department who is working as Head of Department in respect of other Government Music Colleges except at Madras, a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided under Part-II for 1987-88.

At present, the Madurai College is functioning in a rented building, since its inception in 1979. Inadequate building facility is found to be a major impediment for the development of the College. Therefore provision has been made for a permanent building to the Government Music College, Madurai. During the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the programme.

II. PROMOTION OF ART AND CULTURE.

I. Cultural Activities.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.00

This is a lumpsum provision. Under this head financial assistance and grants are being extended to various cultural organisations, individual artists both inside and outside the state towards promoting Art and Culture. It is proposed to retain the same amount under this head for Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 as it has been decided to transfer certain requests received from individual artists to the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram for consideration under different schemes.

2. Grants to Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram and Tamil Nadu Oviyam Nunkalai Kuzhu.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	25.62
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	25.62
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	34.63

Under this head there is a provision of Rs. 25.62 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87. It is proposed to retain the same level for the Revised Estimate, 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 31.12 has been provided in Budget Estimate 1987-88 under Part I. In addition a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been provided to the Tamil Nadu Oviyam Nunkalai Kuzhu for the compilation of a volume entitled contemporary Art History of Tamil Nadu and monographs of Tamil Nadu Artists. For the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram, a sum of Rs. 2.31 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 for implementation of the following new schemes viz., (i) strengthening of the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram (one Assistant and one Junior Assistant), (ii) Documentation of various forms of performing Arts and (iii) Grant-in-aid to new play production.

3. Inter-State Exchange of cultural troupes, Delegations, etc.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	5.00

Under this head there is a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87. The same amount is retained in the Revised Estimate 1986-87. It is anticipated that cultural delegations from foreign countries under Government of India's exchange programme will be visiting during 1987-88. A policy decision has already been taken to receive these visiting delegations and arrange for their programmes in collaboration with the I.C.C.R., Madras. Hence a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

4. Financial Assistance to Eminent Artistes and Men of letters who are now in Indigent circumstances.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	39.09
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	39.09
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	42.69

The same amount of Budget provision is retained in Revised Estimate 1986-87. It has been decided to sanction financial assistance to 200 additional artistes from the next financial year, which would cost an additional expenditure of Rs. 3.60 lakhs to the Government. Therefore a sum of Rs. 42.69 lakhs has been provided for the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

5. Scouting for new talents in traditional arts and encouragement to the artistes,

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.50

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is included in Budget Estimate 1986-87 for the scheme. The same amount is retained for the Revised Estimate 1986-87. Action is being taken by the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram to select talented artistes in the field of traditional arts and financial support within the provision. Hence the same provision is made for the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 also.

III. ARCHAEOLOGY.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	20.40
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	21.83
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	24.74

The Department of Archaeology is preserving ancient monuments which are in existence for more than 100 years in the state. All the conservation works are carried out departmentally by adopting archaeological principles. The historical sites are excavated and discoveries are displayed at the site museums functioning under this department. There are 15 site museums in the state.

Nine Archaeological Officers are appointed in the district headquarters for collection of Palm leaves, Tamil manuscripts, etc. The Archaeological officers are collecting loose sculptures with the permission of concerned Collectors. The Loose sculptures and Antiquities are brought to the Site Museums.

A separate printing unit is functioning under this department in which Guide books, monographs on monuments, inscriptions are printed. So far, the department have brought out nearly 98 publications in the press for the benefit of Research Scholars, College Lecturers and School Teachers.

The Archaeological Laboratories, one at Madras and another one at Madurai are running under this department. The antiquities and excavated materials are cleaned in the Laboratories.

A pre-historic Archaeological section is attached to this department. A pre-historical site at Poondi has been discovered by this department and many other pre-historic paintings have been discovered by this department in Thanjavur and Coimbatore districts.

The scheme of "Registration of Antiquities" is attached to this department. The scheme is centrally sponsored scheme and all the expenditure incurred in the scheme is met by the Government of India. In order to prevent theft of idols in the state, seven Registering Officers have been set up in the district headquarters. The Registering Officers are registering antiquities in their district and reports have been sent to Government of India periodically.

A provision of Rs. 21.83 lakhs has been made for the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and a sum of Rs. 22.51 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for meeting the on-going scheme.

For the acquisition of land and developing charges for the construction of museum building at Poondi, Chingleput district a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been earmarked under Part-II, 1987-88. Towards the purchase of, (i) Gas plant (mini-1), (ii) Distilled Water Plant-1 and (iii) Electrolysis process equipment-1 for the Archaeological Laboratory a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 0.71 lakh has been earmarked for providing Archaeological officers at Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore with one type-writer and one typist for each. In order to improve photography section of the department, an amount of Rs. 0.77 lakh has been provided under Part-II for 1987-88.

IV. ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS.

1. Museums.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	18.14
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	18.65
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	18.47

Under this scheme, three district museums are functioning at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore. The three district museums sanctioned for the Periyar, South Arcot and Coimbatore districts would be set up shortly. For the scheme, an amount of Rs. 14.57 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88 under part-I.

During 1987-88, the following new schemes will be implemented (i) the Pre historic Gallery of Government Museum, Madras is to be reorganised at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh; (ii) purchase of two electrolytic cells at a cost of Rs. 0.20 lakh; (iii) a refrigerator at a cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh for the Chemical Conservation Laboratory in the Government Museum, Madras. Provision has also been made for the purchase of research equipments at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh for the Geology section of the Government Museum, Madras. The educational activities of the District Museum at Cuddalore are to be improved by providing projectors and other equipments at a cost of Rs. 0.30 lakh.

To strengthen the security of the front building in the Government Museum, Madras, provision is made to provide iron grills to the windows of that building at a cost of Rs. 0.60 lakh during 1987-88. For the construction of a residential quarters for the Assistant Director of Museums a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made during 1987-88. For the reorganisation of wood carvings gallery, an outlay of Rs. 0.45 lakh is made for 1987-88.

2. Archives.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	13.58
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	14.12
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	15.21

For the continuance of on-going schemes (i) organisation of Regional Record Centre for Archives at Coimbatore, Chidambaram and Madurai and (ii) Gazetteer unit, a sum of Rs. 14.12 lakhs for Revised Estimate 1986-87, and Rs. 15.21 lakhs for Budget Estimate 1987-88 have been provided.

V. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	23.91
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	23.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	26.88

An outlay of Rs. 23.30 lakhs for Revised Estimate 1986-87, and Rs. 23.55 lakhs for Part-I 1987-88 have been provided to maintain the libraries and to achieve qualitative improvement of the library services. Under Part-II for 1987-88 the following schemes viz., (i) Grants to Local Library Authorities for opening of 10 new branch libraries (ii) Grants for purchase of foreign books, periodicals, text books to Connemara Public Library and, (iii) Strengthening of Directorate of Public Libraries, a sum of Rs. 3.33 lakh has been provided.

OTHER EXPENDITURE.

1. Buildings—Valluvarkottam works.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.10
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.10

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs (Rs. 1.30 lakhs for civil work and Rs. 0.20 lakh for electrical) has been provided for the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and a provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs is made for 1987-88.

27. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I. Directorate of Technical Education.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.70
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.56
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	8.73

The Provision is meant for providing facilities in terms of equipment, furniture, staff, etc. to the curriculum Development centre and the Evaluation cell in the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

The curriculum Development Centre has been created for preparing as well as updating the curricula and syllabi for the new courses to be introduced and for the existing courses offered in the Technical Institutions. Besides, the Centre is in charge of preparation and publication of Text books and Lab Manual and in designing and fabrication of such aids as may be necessary to improve teaching methods.

The Evaluation Cell has been set up for evaluating the working of the Technical institutions in the State and suggesting ways and means for improving the quality of Technical Education.

The Directorate of Technical Education will also be strengthened with additional staff to cope with the increase in workload.

II. Polytechnics.

(1) Direct grants to aided Polytechnics.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	52.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	40.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	64.60

Grants to Government aided technical institutions are given towards the conduct of courses already introduced and for the Starting of new job-oriented diversified courses and modernisation of various Labs/Departments. So far, 96 Polytechnics have been sanctioned by the Government from the academic year 1979-80. Of these 96 Polytechnics, 4 Polytechnics are Government Polytechnics, 16 Polytechnics are aided Polytechnics and 76 Polytechnics are self-financing Polytechnics run by Private managements without involving any financial commitment to the Government for ever.

During 1986-87, the Government have sanctioned the conversion of the ADJ Dharmambal Women's Wing, Nagapattinam attached to the valivalam Desikar Polytechnic, Nagapattinam into a full-fledged Women's Polytechnic.

During 1987-88, the following schemes are proposed to be implemented.

(1) Introduction of diploma course in computer Science and Engineering at the Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.

(2) Introduction of diploma course in Computer Science and Engineering at the Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.

(3) Sanction of building facilities for diploma course in Textile Technology at the Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.

(4) Provision of buildings for the post diploma course in computer applications at the Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.

(2) *Diversification of diploma course in the existing institutions.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	22.99
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	41.71
Budget Estimate, 1987-88		..	..	25.48

The amount is provided towards facilities for the conduct of courses already introduced and for the introduction of new courses in the Government Polytechnics.

(3) *Replacement of obsolete equipment in Government and Non-Government Institutions.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	28.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	31.24
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	30.70

The provision is meant for purchase of new equipment in replacement of obsolete and unserviceable equipment in the Government and Government aided Polytechnics.

(4) *Government Polytechnics for Women.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	28.32
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	28.33
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	30.75

The provision is towards creating additional facilities in the Government Polytechnics for Women at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Ettayapuram for the conduct of courses already introduced and for providing infrastructural facilities required for the newly started Bharathiar Centenary Memorial Girls Polytechnic, Ettayapuram.

(5) *Institute of Printing Technology, Madras.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.56
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	14.00

The provision is towards purchase of photo type setting machine and cutting machine at the Institute of Printing Technology, Madras.

(6) *Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	0.10
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	4.00

The provision is towards purchase of staking machine at the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.

7. *Establishment of Government Polytechnics for men.*

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	37.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	43.88
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	40.90

New Government Polytechnics have been established during 1979-80 at Krishnagiri, during 1981-82 at Arantangi and during 1982-83 at Ooty. The provision is towards creation of infrastructural facilities in terms of Equipment, Furniture, Library, Staff, etc. in these Polytechnics.

III. Engineering Colleges and Institutes(1) *Expansion and Development of Engineering Colleges.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	63.62
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	68.50
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	48.76

The provision is meant for providing additional facilities for the expansion and development of the existing Government Engineering Colleges.

(2) *Assistance to Professional Colleges.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	3.40
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	3.30

The amount provided is for providing facilities for the expansion and development of Government aided Engineering Colleges.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to introduce the B.E. degree course in Computer Science and Applications at the Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai

(3) Replacement of obsolete equipment at Government Engineering Colleges.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.40
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.51
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	17.60

The provision is meant for replacement of obsolete equipment in Government Engineering Colleges with modern equipments.

(4) Provision of teaching aids in the Technical Institutions.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.13
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.15
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	9.92

The provision is meant for providing teaching aids, such as wall charts, filmstrips, reprographic facilities, overhead projector to the Technical Institutions.

(5) Diversified Courses at Undergraduate level.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	18.32
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	16.66
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	23.19

The amount provided is towards sanction of facilities in terms of equipments, Staff, Furniture Library, etc. for the undergraduate courses already introduced in the Government Engineering Colleges.

(6) Modernisation of Lab. in Engineering Colleges.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.20
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.54
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	21.15

The provision is meant for modernising the various Labs/Departments in the Government Engineering Colleges with latest equipment and for improvement of labs in Government Engineering Colleges.

(7) *Buildings.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	233.22
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	124.47
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	126.34

The provision is towards construction of Buildings for the newly started Government Polytechnics and the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli. Besides, the provision includes the construction of additional buildings in the existing Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

During 1985-86, the Government have sanctioned the—

(1) Extension of Electronics and Communication Engineering Department at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

(2) Construction of First floor in the production Engineering Lab. at the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

(3) Construction of class room and rearing at the Government Polytechnic Krishnagiri and

(4) Additional buildings for the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram.

It is proposed to implement the following schemes during 1987-88 :—

(1) Construction of girls hostel at the Government College of Engineering, Salem.

(2) Construction of girls hostel at the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli.

(3) Construction of additional floor for drawing hall at the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

(8) *Starting a Government College of Engineering in Tirunelveli district.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	68.27
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	60.56
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	63.15

The Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli was started in the year 1981-82 with an initial intake of 120 students. The College is offering B.E. degree courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Electronics, Electronics and Communication Engineering branches for an intake of 180 students. The provision is meant for creation of infrastructural facilities in terms of equipment, furniture, library, staff, maintenance etc. at the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli.

(9) *Post-Graduate Courses in Engineering Colleges.*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

The provision is meant for the post-graduate courses in Engineering Colleges.

IV. Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutions.

(1) Assistance to aided Technical Educational Institutions.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

A token provision has been provided for the year 1987-88 for providing Financial Assistance to Aided Technical Educational Schools.

V. Research and Training.

(1) Faculty Development.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	...	..	..	7.71
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.42
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	...	..	..	5.86

The amount provided is towards payment of remuneration to the staff deputed to undergo higher studies under the quality improvement programme.

VI. Other Expenditure.

(1) Expansion of library facilities in the Technical Institutions.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	5.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.06
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	...	..	...	3.46

The provision is towards providing better and effective library facilities to the Technical Institutions, and the establishment of Book Banks in the Polytechnics.

(2) Provision of amenities to the staff and Students in the Technical Institutions.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.59
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.10

The provision is meant for providing amenities to the students and staff in the Technical Institutions.

(3) Assistance to Anna University.

					(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	15.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	19.73
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	—	...	..	..	12.73

(i) Local cost for an expert from the UK to assist in setting up of a Centre for Human Settlements.

The State Government have approved the scheme of setting up of a Centre for Human Settlements and has sanctioned the following during the year 1983-84:—

					(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Salary for foreign expert	...	—	..	..	0.24
Furniture	...	—	..	..	0.26
Library	—	..	..	..	0.20
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>0.70</u>

Under the auspices of the British Council, the services of Mr. M. A. Slingsby, an expert from the UK in Human Settlements was made available to set up and develop the Centre for Human Settlements. He has joined in the Centre in October 1982 and has been assisting the Centre in its development. His services will continue for the year 1987-88. An outlay of 0.24 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88.

(ii) B.E. degree course in Printing Technology.

The B.E. degree course in Printing Technology was introduced during the year 1983-84, with an intake of 20.

This being the first and the only degree course in Printing Technology in the entire nation the demand is keen and the course proves to be highly viable.

To strengthen the same programme, the Government have also sanctioned the following items in 1985-86:—

Item :					(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Recurring :						
Staff salary	—	..	1.10
Books	—	..	0.15
Contingencies	0.25
Total	<u>1.50</u>

This scheme will be continued during 1987-88 and a sum of Rs. 3.44 lakhs has been provided.

(iii) Strengthening of existing P.G. Laboratory in Material Science.

The Government approved the scheme of strengthening of the existing P.G. Lab. in Material Science during the year 1983-84 at a total cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

						(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Research Fellowship	..	--	..	--		0.15
Equipment	--	..	--	--	..	2.85
						<hr/>
				Total	--	3.00
						<hr/>

The Government has accorded sanction for the recurring expenditure for fellowship to the tune of Rs. 0.15 lakh for the year 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87. This scheme will be continued during 1987-88 also and an outlay of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been provided.

(iv) Construction of M.Arch Class Room.

The school of Architecture and Planning of this University has been offering a programme in Architecture B.Arch. from 1957. This is well recognised all over the Country. There is a great demand for P.G. Programme in Architecture. This University has just started a M. Arch. programme from the year 1986-87.

The class room facilities available in the school of Architecture and Planning is not adequate to the demand from M. Arch. programme. Hence it is proposed to construct a building for M. Arch. class rooms. The UGC has already accepted in principle the construction of the above building at a cost of Rs. 6.55 lakhs.

The matching share of the State Government in the 7th Plan period will be Rs. 3.28 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.23 lakhs has already been provided during the current year. The balance of Rs. 2.05 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

(v) Construction of a post-graduate hostel for 100 students.

Anna University, in addition to 19 UG courses, offers 31 Post-graduate courses, 3 P.G. Diploma courses and 4 M.Phil. courses. The annual intake in these P.G. programmes at the College of Engineering is approximately 400 and the overall P.G. student strength is approximately 500 at any given time. The demand for hostel accommodation has been so keen among the above students. But the hostel accommodation available for these students in the College of Engineering is only for 120. This deficiency is partially overcome by accommodating two in a room, apart from resorting to other make shift arrangements.

Hence it is proposed to construct a P.G. hostel to accommodate 100 students at the main campus of this University at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.42 lakhs. The UGC has already accepted in principle for construction of the above building.

The matching share of the State Government in the 7th plan period will be Rs. 20.71 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1987-88.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.

1. *Development of Post-graduate courses and Research work in the College of Engineering.*

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	--	9.52
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	..	10.81
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	13.29

The provision is meant for providing facilities for the conduct of post-graduate courses offered in the Government Engineering Colleges.

28. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

1. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(1) Grants to Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology :

Formation of State Council for Science and Technology.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87		..	--	2.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.00

The council has set up its office in rented premises at Adyar, Madras. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1987-88 to meet the recurring expenditure such as salary of staff, contingencies, etc.

Research and Development Programmes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.70
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	12.65

(a) *Ongoing Projects.*—The Government has approved the following projects during 1986-87 and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4.70 lakhs for this purposes. These projects are to be continued during 1987-88 and a sum of Rs. 2.65 lakhs has been provided to meet the cost during 1987-88.

<i>Name of the Project.</i>	1986-87.	1987-88.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Educational Research and Training—</i>		
(i) Strategies to arrest the Phenomenon of drop out in Primary Schools.	1.00	1.00
(ii) Information on the effects of nutritious noon meal programme.	0.80	0.80
(iii) Evaluation of Technical Education : Quality of Technical personnel and acceptability to employees.	1.20	0.60
<i>Social Science—</i>		
(i) Communication of Technology to rural women through screen printing.	1.43	--
(ii) Training on computer oriented data analysis for the social sciences.	0.25	0.25
Total	4.68	2.65

(b) *New Projects for 1987-88.*—A high level institution called the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology has been established in 1984-85, with the responsibility of identifying and formulating programmes for the application of Science and Technology for the Socio-economic development of the State.

For the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is placed at the disposal of the council for initiating research programmes in areas relevant to the development of the State. This amount will not be utilised for strengthening the council.

2. Assistance to Anna University.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	11.72
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	7.67
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	7.67

(i) *New and Renewable Sources of Energy*—

The Government in 1984 have sanctioned the creation of the following posts and recurring expenditure on books for Rs. 0.20 lakhs and contingency for Rs. 0.25 lakhs.

Senior Scientific Officer	1
Project Engineer	1
Research Associate	1
Office Assistant and Stenographer	1

The expenditure on staff salary, books and contingency are to be met for which a sum of Rs. 1.56 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

(ii) *Setting up of Laboratory for Textile Chemistry*—

The Government have approved the setting up of a Laboratory for Textile Chemistry in 1985-86 and sanctioned recurring expenditure on contingencies for Rs. 0.25 lakh.

A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been Provided for the Scheme in 1987-88 to meet the recurring cost.

(iii) *Establishment of Research -cum-Documentation*—

The Government have approved the establishment of a Research-cum-Documents Centre and sanctioned the creation of the following posts and recurring expenditure on contingencies for Rs. 0.20 lakhs in 1985-86.

Programme Co-ordinator	1
Assistant Professor	1
Lecturer	1
Systems Assistant	1
Assistant	1
Attender	1

A sum of Rs. 1.96 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 to meet the recurring expenditure on staff and contingencies.

(iv) *Data Centre for Institute of Ocean Management.*

The Government have approved the establishment of a Data Centre for the Institute of Ocean Management in the year 1983-84 and sanctioned creation of the following posts and purchase of furniture and Library books at a cost of Rs. 0.35 lakh each.

Scientist-in-charge..	..	..	..	..	1
Research Associate	..	..	..	..	4
Systems Programmer	..	..	..	..	1
Technical Assistant	..	..	..	..	2
Draughtsman	..	..	..	..	1
Library Assistant	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant	..	..	..	..	1
Stenographer	..	..	..	..	1
Peon	..	..	..	..	2

A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88, to meet the recurring expenditure on staff salaries.

3. Grants to Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres.*Periyar Science and Technology Centre.*

				(RUPEES IN LAKSH.)
Budget estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Revised estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Budget estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

The Government in the year 1984 accorded administrative approval for the establishment of a modern Science Centre at Kottur, Madras, in the name and style of "Periyar Science and Technology Centre" at an estimated cost of Rs. 385.00 lakhs and adjacent to this Centre, a Planetarium at a cost of Rs. 159.00 lakhs. The entire cost of the planetarium is donated by Thiru C. K. Birla, a leading industrialist in India. An area of 21.15 acres of land has been allotted for the setting up of the Science Centre and the Planetarium.

The purpose of establishing the Centre is to develop scientific attitude and thinking in the younger generation by encouraging curiosity and questioning processes, scientific and the natural environment to inculcate an ability to identify the problems and work towards an appropriate solution and to collect disseminate on demand information relating to Science and Technology.

The Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 134.09 lakhs for meeting out both the non-recurring and recurring expenditure of the Centre. A Budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87. The following achievements have been made, from out of the funds provided for the year 1986-87.

(i) *Main Museum Buildings.*—The work was taken up in March, 1986. The pile foundation work was completed in October 1986. Then the superstructure work was taken up. The raising of 102 columns was completed upto roof level in Ground Floor. Laying of roof slab is completed in two Galleries and in the Vrandah portion. Further works are under progress.

(ii) Workshop building Phase-I with a plinth area of 480M² has been completed and occupied by the Centre.

(iii) The extension in the building with a plinth area of 880M² has been completed upto roof level. The work of putting steel trusses with AC sheet roofing is in progress.

(iv) The store for Exhibits with a plinth area of 150M² has been completed.

Fabrication of exhibits for the following galleries are under preparation :—

- (1) Periyar.
- (2) Transportation.
- (3) Physical Science.
- (4) Metallurgy.
- (5) Electronics and Communication.
- (6) Energy and
- (7) Children's Science Park.

Besides, efforts are underway to fabricate the exhibits required for other galleries. Action is also being taken to get sophisticated and modern exhibits from the developed countries like Japan, America, West Germany, etc.

As regards the progress of works in the construction of Planetarium, the pile Foundation for 202 piles has been completed. The roofing over basement floor has been completed. The columns and brick work are raised upto basement level. further works are in progress.

During 1987-88, the main Museum building of the Ground Floor of the Centre will be completed in all respects. The first floor of the Museum building will be completed upto roof level. The exhibits required for the above mentioned seven galleries will be fabricated and installed.

A total provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimate for 1987-88 to meet the expenditure on the above works.

4. Other Schemes

(i) *Setting up of Poly Technology Transfer Centre at Madras*

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget estimate 1986-87
Revised estimate 1986-87
Budget estimate 1987-88	1.00

To act as contact point and liaison centre for State Government Departments, industries and their associations, entrepreneurs and promotional agencies for Science and Technology assistance from CSIR Laboratories and other sources of expertise, the Government has decided to set up a Polytechnology Transfer Centres (PTC) in the State

2. The main functions and objectives of PTC's are,—

(i) to visit industries to identify scientific, technological or engineering problems, being faced by them. These problems may relate to process/product development, quality improvement, productivity, application of new technologies or any other such aspects.

(ii) to follow up the identified problems till a solution is found. The Centre will consult, correspond with and communicate with CSIR laboratories and other institutions for advice and assistance for solution of problems within a specified time—frame for spelling out the commitments to the industry. The Commitments once made should be honoured. In case of difficulties in getting a response or the solution not coming forth within the committed time-frame, the PTC will take CSIR Head quarters into confidence for necessary action.

(iii) to maintain professional ethics while discharging its functions by keeping the information confidential. PTC will make Code Numbers for the name of the firm or the person, in communicating information for a solution to CSIR Laboratories and organisations.

(iv) to arrange consultancy meetings between the representatives of the industry and experts in the relevant field for on the spot discussions on problems and finding their solutions.

(v) to maintain information on CSIR processes and other technologies, to provide basic data to state agencies and interested entrepreneurs to help them in decision making for setting up new industrial units.

(vi) to maintain information and data regarding the scientific, technological and engineering capabilities of local institutions helpful for identification of expertise needed for solution of industrial problems.

(vii) to procure and maintain such scientific, technological trade and industrial literature as may be relevant to the working of PTC, and

(viii) to maintain links with State Research and Development Committee, State Research Institutions, Indian Institute of Technology, University departments engineering and Technical Institutions, SISI, NRDC, DIC, KVIC, KVK, etc., and,

(ix) to act as a vehicle for technology delivery for rural development.

The scientific and supporting staff is recruited by CSIR and they are on the rolls of CSIR.

The normal strength of a PTC is as follows :—

- (a) Scientist-in-Charge in the grade of Rs. 1,500—2,000 or Rs. 2,000—2,500.
- (b) Scientists in the grade of Rs. 700—1,300 or 1,100—1,600.
- (c) Stenographer.
- (d) Driver for the PTC car.
- (e) One Attendant/Helper.

The financial implication to the State Government would be to provide 50 percent of expenditure (capital and recurring) and the provision of rent free accommodation.

The average expenditure has been worked out to be about Rs. 2 lakh a year, 50 per cent of which is met by CSIR and another 50 per cent (Rs. 1.00 lakh) will be met by the Government.

(ii) *Establishment of Science and Technology entrepreneurs Park (Step) in Tiruchirappalli.*

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986—87
Revised Estimate, 1986—87
Budget Estimate, 1987—88	2.00

The Government of India has initiated several schemes for promotion of Entrepreneurship among young graduates. The Department of Science and Technology in particular has set in operation several innovative schemes in this regard.

The promotion of Entrepreneurship among technical students is however not an easy task. The fresh graduate comes out with very many inhibitions, and apprehensions, even though he may have ideas for conceiving and developing useful and marketable products.

It is in this context that the scheme of STEP (Science and Technology Entrepreneurs' Park), introduced by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India offers a significant and meaningful help to potential entrepreneurs from the Science and Technology Stream. It offers a carefully nurtured growth-environment for experimentation and prototype development by the budding Entrepreneurs with the guidance and support of the academic community and practising engineers and technologists of the Sponsoring Industries. With the successful prototype the young entrepreneur moves out to set up his own small-scale industry for which all assistance in the matter of procuring licences, materials, finances, etc., will also be provided by STEP.

The major aim of STEP is to promote Entrepreneurship in Science and Technology by acting as an interface among Academic and Research Institutions, Financial Institutions and Industrial Enterprises.

In addition to enabling fresh Science and Technology graduates to become entrepreneurs, STEP would also encourage existing entrepreneurs to adopt latest Scientific and Technological know-how in their production processes. Thus STEP will promote greater interaction between the University/Research Institutions and Industry.

The broad objectives of STEP would be—

1. Entrepreneurship Development.
2. Research and Technological Development.
3. Training and Management
4. Testing and Quality control.

With this in view, the RECC has submitted a proposal for establishing a 'STEP' in their Campus. The Government of Tamil Nadu have also accorded approval to the proposal in principle without financial commitment to the State.

The management of STEP is expected to involve an expenditure of approximately Rs. 5-6 crores as an initial investment and approximately Rs. 5-10 lakhs towards recurring expenses per annum. This amount of Rs. 5-6 crores would be obtained from the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) mainly as a grant and in the alternative as a very low interest bearing loan. The recurring expenditure upto Rs. 5 lakhs would be provided by the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) of the Government of India for a maximum period of 5 years from the inception of the concerned STEP. The STEP philosophy aims at generating income by the management of STEP so that STEP itself could become self-supporting at the end of 5 years from the start.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided by the State Government for the plan period 1987-88 for construction of Building.

II. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency.

The Working group set up by the State Planning Commission proposed a plan of Rs. 276 crores for New and Renewable Sources of Energy activities in Tamil Nadu during the VII Plan period. With certain changes in the light of discussions held with Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources, a total plan of Rs. 200 crores, envisaging a State outlay of Rs. 65 crores was recommended. However, based on the discussions held with the working group of the union Planning Commission on 13th February 1985 a revised plan with the State Government outlay of Rs. 15 crores is proposed in the VII plan. The outlay proposed in the 1987-88 Annual Plan is Rs. 289 lakhs, of which the State's share is 112.52 lakhs.

(a) Solar Thermal and Wind energy Project :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	105.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	35.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	65.00

(i) *Solar Thermal*.—In the current financial year solar thermal installation of approximately Rs. 15.00 lakhs would be installed in various private sector industries. It is proposed to install solar Hot Water Systems in 1987–88 in Educational Institutions, Charitable Institutions and Hotels under private sector. Other areas in solar thermal will be Solar Hot Air System, Solar Timber Kilns, Solar Domestic Water Heating Systems, Solar Cookers, etc. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for this Solar Thermal projects. This provision will entail a grant-in-aid assistance of around Rs. 90 lakhs from DNES making the total project cost of Rs. 120 lakhs.

(ii) *Wind Energy*.—Tamil Nadu is among the five best windy states in India, next only to Gujarat. Hence, Government of India have been forward with substantial financial assistance to encourage harnessing of Wind energy. During the current year one wind farm has already been set up in Tuticorin which is capable of producing power of 0.5 MW. The existing wind farm is proposed to be expanded in the second phase which consists of another 10 wind mills with the assistance from DNES in respect of machinery and hardwares at the same site. The total power generation is expected to go up to 1 MW as soon as the second phase programme is completed by 31st October 1986.

For water pumping wind mills also, the DNES is likely to supply hardware free of cost.

During 1987–88, the Government of India is likely to extend assistance for setting up of one wind farm and one wind mill at Kayathar area. The provision of Rs. 35 lakhs proposed is to meet the State share of commitment under the scheme.

(b) *Research and Development Project :*

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986–87	10.50
Revised Estimate, 1986–87	6.50
Budget Estimate, 1987–88	10.00

(1) *Photovoltaic*.—The main thrust in this area would be installing of photovoltaic pumps. The Government of India are subsidising heavily in this area. Photovoltaic pumps costing Rs. 50,000 are supplied by Government of India for distribution to progressive farmers at a nominal price of Rs. 5,000 each. Photovoltaic Lighting/Community centre modules are being supplied by Government of India at 50 percent subsidy, for tribal village electrifications. In order to encourage large scale implementation a modest provision of Rs. 800 lakhs is being made initially to tap Government of India subsidy.

(2) *Bio-Mass*.—Shown separately under para II (F)

(3) *Urban Waste*.—It is proposed to set up pilot plant for generation of gas by treating sewage and municipal Solid Waste. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for meeting the initial expenses like preparation of the feasibility survey report and for initiating action on setting up of pilot plant.

(c) Scheme for energy conservation and development of alternative source of energy :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986–87	17.00
Revised Estimate, 1986–87	17.00
Budget Estimate, 1987–88	1.00

(i) *Energy conservation in Industries*.—There is considerable scope for reducing Energy Consumption in all types of energy consuming industries by resorting to good housekeeping techniques and other short terms and long term measures. It is proposed to encourage energy conservation measures to Industries by providing

subsidies for energy audits and also by way of capital interest subsidy. The annual energy consumption in Tamil Nadu is of the order of 20 million tonnes coal equivalent of which a major portion is for Industrial Sector. Even a five per cent savings on this will be colossal. A provision of Rs. 17 lakhs has been made for this activity in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(ii) *Incentive for energy conservation in the Transport sector.*—Approximately 9,000 buses being operated by the 12 Transport Corporation consume around 2,500 lakhs litres. (2.12 lakhs tonnes) of Diesel costing nearly Rs. 87 crores. This is almost 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the total diesel consumption of our state. Even a small saving made in this area will be valuable both for the Corporation and for the State.

The fuel efficiency in the Transport Sector is monitored by norm in terms of Kilo metre per litre of diesel (KMPL) and the present over all average is 3.9 KMPL. An improvement of 5 per cent over this average KMPL i.e., 40 to 4.095 KMPL. will lead to conserve 1.16 lakh litres of diesel resulting substantial financial savings of around Rs. 4 crores.

It is proposed to reward all the transport corporation which achieve a 5 per cent improvement over the previous year performance in respect of KMPL. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed towards this in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and token provision in Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

(d) *Pilot scheme for energy Planning in Rural Areas :*

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	59.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	28.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	30.50

(i) *Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP).*—The Integrated Rural Energy Programme aim at meeting the rising demand for Energy in rural areas through an optional mix of both conventional and non-conventional energy sources. The IREP, initiated by the Union Planning Commission, is being implemented currently in 5 select blocks in Tamil Nadu. Based on discussions with the UPC, a tentative IREP has been drawn up. This envisages continuing the IREP effort in each block for 3 years. Under the programme subsidies available from DNES would be tapped to the maximum extent. The UPC have also indicated a sharing of the project costs.

During the year 1986-87, it is proposed to introduce IREP in Palani Block in Anna District for which a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been included in the Revised Estimate 1986-87. During 1987-88, it is proposed to take up Wallajah Block in North Arcot district for the introduction of IREP Scheme. Provision of Rs. 30.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 towards the following items:

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Introduction of IREP in Wallajah Block in North Arcot District.	5.00
(ii) Second phase for Palani Block in Dindigul district.	2.50
	7.50

(ii) *Rural Energy Centres.* —It is proposed to set up a Village based Rural Energy Centre with substantial financial assistance from DNES on pattern similar to Block level Integrated Rural Energy Programme. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is envisaged towards this activity being the state's share.

(iii) *Training, seminars and establishments.*—It is proposed to conduct training programmes for Block and Village level staff on repairing windmills. The provision is also for conducting seminars, production of films, publicity leaflets and for the establishment expenses of Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency. Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

(e) *Scheme on Generation of Power and co-generation :*

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

A token provision is proposed under this item. If substantial financial assistance is received from Government of India, necessary additional provision required will be got sanctioned from State Government to execute the work.

(f) *Establishment of Bio-Mas project at Madras:*

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	6.00

The areas of interest in this component would be the setting up of energy plantations for power/Gassifiers, some agro industrial based demonstration units are proposed to be taken up. It is also proposed to take up the setting up of biogas plants in certain Government cattle farms of the State. A portion of this provision may be required to meet the subsidy portion of the State Government component for undertaking the work. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been proposed in Budget Estimate 1987-88 towards this item.

(g) *Scheme on other areas of technology:*

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The Seventh Five-Year Plan of the DNES envisages the setting up of the pilot project in certain select areas of new technology. These are Battery powered vehicles Ocean energy, geothermal energy, Hydrogen energy and other chemical sources of energy. In order to attract DNES to set up projects in these new areas in Tamil Nadu, a token provision is proposed.

29. MEDICAL.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.*A. Allopathy.*

There are 9 Medical Colleges and one Dental College in Tamil Nadu. Out of the 9 Medical Colleges, 8 are run by the State Government and one by private sector—Christian Medical College, Vellore. Besides, the Medical Colleges and the Dental College, there are 32 Medical Institutions and 8 Dispensaries under this Directorate.

1. Teaching Hospitals	..	..	..	19
2. Institutes	..	..	..	4
3. Peripheral Hospital	..	—	..	3
4. Other Minor Medical Institutions			..	6
5. Dispensaries	..	..	..	8

The Directorate of Medical Education looks after all matters pertaining to Medical and Dental Education, Teaching Hospitals, Nursing Services and Research in Teaching Medical Institutions. The Government have been striving to improve :—(1) The quality of Medical Education; (2) The quality of Medical Services; (3) Facilities for specialised medical services in teaching hospitals, especially those in the Districts and set up—Post Graduate Institutions of excellence in the City of Madras; and University of Health Sciences.

The schemes enunciated for Annual Plan 1987-88 reflect Continuation of this endeavour.

Direction and Administration.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.16
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	10.83

With a view to strengthen the administration of the office of the Medical Education Directorate, a provision of Rs. 10.83 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is provided.

Improvement to Teaching Hospitals.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	121.14
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	—	..	..	177.65
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	227.85

During 1986-87 the Government approved several schemes for starting new specialities—Plastic Surgery Department at Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Intensive Respiratory Care Unit at T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, Sick New Born Unit at R.S.R.M. Hospital Madras and also certain specialities were strengthened in the Department of Plastic Surgery at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai, Surgical Gastro Enterology and Proctology Department at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Head Injury department at Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras, Radiology Department at Government Royapettah Hospital, and Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital.

In 1987-88 pronounced emphasis is laid on expansion of specialities/higher specialities in the District Teaching Hospitals and implementation of the recommendations of the Hospital Improvement Committee.

The details of the schemes to be implemented are listed below :—

(1) *Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore :*

1. Provision of Cobalt Therapy Unit.
2. Starting of Urology Department.
3. Starting of Nephrology Department.

(2) *Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli :*

1. Starting of another Unit of 35 beds for Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
2. Starting of Nephrology department with Haemodializer.
3. Starting of Paediatric Surgery Department
4. Improvements to Blood Bank.

(3) *Chengleput Medical College Hospital, Chengleput :—*

1. Construction of new buildings for Accident Ward.
2. Starting of Urology Department.
3. Starting of Plastic Surgery Department.
4. Resting shed for patients.

(4) *Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.*

1. Provision of Air Conditioner for 2 major Operation Theatres.
2. Improvements to Casualty ward.
3. Starting of Nephrology Department.
4. Angiography Laboratory for Cardiology Department.

(5) *Government Hospital, Balarangapuram, Madurai.*

1. Improvement to Government Hospital, Balarangapuram—Creation of :
 - (1) Reader in Surgery.
 - (2) Reader in Dental Surgery
 - (3) Assistant Professor in Dental Surgery
2. Unifying the administration of Thoppur complex.

(6) *Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur :*

1. Construction of quarters for Nursing Staff.:
2. Provision of Staff, equipment, furniture for New- O.P. Block.

(7) Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur:

1. Starting of Medical Gastro Enterology Department
2. Starting of Urology Department
3. Starting of Pediatric Surgery Department
4. Provision of Steam Laundry.

Hospital Improvement Committee

Fifteen schemes with the total outlay of Rs. 24.93 Lakhs have been formulated for implementing the recommendations of the Hospital Improvement Committee.

Facilities for treatment of Cancer :

During 1986-87, the Government approved a scheme for provision of Cobalt Unit at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.

In the Annual Plan for 1987-88, it is proposed to construct a Cancer Block at Institute of obstetrics and Gynaecology and Hospital for Women and Children, Madras in a phased manner. It is also proposed to provide Cobalt Unit for Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore for the benefit of the people in the Districts.

Psychiatric Services :

During 1986-87 the Government approved the construction of an additional floor in the Institute of Mental Health for 20 Women (Special Ward) Mental patients and also upgrade the Psychiatric wing at Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.

In the Annual Plan for 1987-88, it is proposed to demolish the old and dilapidated buildings in the institute of Mental Health in a phased manner and replace them with a new building gradually.

Sophisticated Equipment :

† Sophisticated equipment is indispensable for Teaching Medical Institution from the point of view of treatment, teaching and research. During 1986-87, the Government have approved the purchase of sophisticated equipment costing Rs. 65.05 lakhs for teaching medical Institutions.

In the Annual Plan for 1987-88, it is proposed to provide an Angiograph Unit at a cost of Rs. 63.00 lakhs, for the Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

Improvements to Medical Colleges.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	22.28
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	37.70
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	25.86

During 1986-87, the Government approved several schemes to improve the quality of Medical Education—Starting of Immunology Department at Stanely Medical College, Madras, Strengthening the Anaesthesia Department at R.S.R.M. Hospital and Stanely Medical College, Madras and Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras; strengthening the staff of clinical Mycology Department at Madras Medical College, Madras; creation of one post of Lecturer in Nephrology at Thanjavur Medical College hospital, Thanjavur and Madurai Medical College, Madurai; strengthening of Microbiology Department at Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore; upgrading the Social and Preventive Medicine Department and Pharmacology Department at Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

In the annual Plan 1987-88, it is proposed to create additional post for the Microbiology Department at Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras; strengthen the Medical Genetics Department at Madras Medical College with staff and equipment and start Neurology services at Kilpauk Medical College Hospital by creating a post of Assistant Professor of Neurology at Kilpauk Medical College.

Buildings.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	336.99
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	307.70
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	432.57

During 1986-87 the Government have approved three major building schemes namely—Construction of additional floor in the Diabetology Block at Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras at a cost of Rs. 22.00 lakhs; construction of first floor at Artificial Limb Centre, K.K. Nagar for operation Theatre, Post Operative Ward, etc., at a cost of Rs. 26.70 lakhs, and post graduate Block at a cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs at Madras Dental College, Madras.

The following building schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1987-88.

1. It is proposed to construct an E.N.T. Hospital at Madras with a bed strength of 200 (ultimately) in a phased manner to improve referral facilities for treatment of E.N.T. patients and introduce para medical courses related to speech and hearing for B.Sc. and M.Sc. in speech Therapy and diploma in Audiometry; and

2. Construction of New O.P. Block at the Institute of T.B. and Chest Diseases Madras.

Government Institute for the Rehabilitation of physically handicapped at K. K. Nagar.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	25.80
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	25.80
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	25.80

A sum of Rs. 25.80 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1987-88 is provided for the Government Institute for the Rehabilitation of physically handicapped at K.K. Nagar, to meet the recurring expenditure,

Stanley Hospital.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	...
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	42.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

The provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1987-88 represents the expenditure on the maintenance of new wings in Stanley Hospital, Madras.

Upgrading of Madras Medical College as an Institute of Medicine and Community Health.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.82
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.82
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.71

A provision of Rs. 1.71 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 has been made to meet the expenditure on the strengthening and upgradation of Madras Medical College into that of Institute of Medicine and Community Health.

Madras Dental College.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.95
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	11.02
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	10.61

The provision represents the expenditure towards the maintenance and continuance of the scheme. For the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 10.61 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate.

Re-orientation of Medical Education Department and involvement of Colleges in Community Health Programme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.76
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.73

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the expenditure on this scheme is shared equally between State and Centre. A provision of Rs. 3.73 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88, is for re-orientation of Medical Education Department and involvement of colleges in Community Health Programme.

Training of Nurses

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.56
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.73
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	6.87

The objective of this scheme is to increase the availability of trained Nurses and also to improve the nurse—patient ratio. A provision of Rs. 6.87 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is to meet the expenditure on training of nurses.

*Research.**Establishment of Medical Record Department in Teaching Hospitals.*

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.15
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	0.15
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.92

The objective of this scheme is to maintain in-patients and out-patients statistic in all Government Teaching Medical Institutions. The provision made in the budget is to meet the expenditure on strengthening the existing Medical Record Departments in Tamil Nadu State. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 0.92 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88, is provided.

Bacteriological Laboratory—King Institute, Guindy.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	17.41
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	17.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	20.40

During 1986-87, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the formation of a centralised section for filling lyophilisation and despatch of sera and vaccine at King Institute and Preventive Medicine, Guindy. The provision of Rs. 15.70 lakhs made in the Budget is to step up production of Cholera Vaccine and T.B. Vaccine at the Institute. During 1987-88, it is proposed to provide 30 almiraahs for the Library at King Institute, Guindy at a cost of Rs. 0.70 lakhs.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND FAMILY WELFARE.*I. Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals.*

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.40
Revised Estimate, 1986 87	..	..	..	79.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	96.24

The provision of Rs. 53.70 lakhs made is for the completion of buildings and provision of equipments and for meeting the recurring expenses on staff salaries sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87, in respect of the following schemes :—

(1) Provision of H.T. supply in Government Headquarters Hospital, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli District.

(2) Provision of Air-conditioning to Operation Theatre in Tiruppur, Coimbatore District.

(3) Construction of 48 bedded wards in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Periyakulam, Madurai District.

(4) Construction of Districtal Medical Officers' Quarters at Kancheepuram, Dindigul and Nagapattinam.

(5) Construction of Administrative Block in Government District Headquarters Hospital, Virudhunagar and Sivaganga.

(6) Construction of 10 bedded Ophthalmic Wards in Government Headquarters Hospitals, Cuddalore and Vellore.

(7) Construction of Nurses Quarters for 8 nurses in Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri.

(8) Provision of 75 KVA Generator to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Virudhunagar and Sivaganga and

(9) Provision of Ambassador Diesel Cars to six District Medical Officers.

During 1987-88 the following new schemes are proposed at a cost of Rs. 42.54 lakhs.

A. Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) Provision of H.T. supply in the District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruppur	3.00
(2) Provision of Air-conditioning facilities to Operation Theatre in the District Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil	3.00
(3) Provision of Cold Storage facilities to Mortuary in the District Headquarters Hospital, Pudukkottai	3.00
(4) Construction of Administrative Block in the District Headquarters Hospital, Periyakulam (Newly formed District Headquarters) ..	3.00
(5) Construction of Residential quarters to District Medical Officers, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar and Periyakulam	4.50
(6) Provision of Ambassador Diesel Car to 6 District Medical Officers	8.04
(7) Construction of Modern Kitchen in the District Headquarters Hospital, Uthagamandalam and Tuticorin	2.00
(8) Provision of 3 garages in each District Headquarters Hospitals at Tuticorin and Dindigul	2.00
(9) Extension of Accident and Emergency Services Unit to District Headquarters Hospital, Pudukkottai	14.00
	42.54

(ii) Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	4.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	58.99
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	54.44

The provision of Rs. 42.94 lakhs is for the completion of building and provision of equipments and staff and for meeting recurring expenditure on staff salaries sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87, on the following :—

- (1) Provision of Portable Generators in 10 Taluks Headquarters Hospitals;
- (2) Construction of Modern Kitchen in Government Hospital, Gobichetti-palayam, Periyar District;
- (3) Construction of 20 bedded ward, Out-patient Block, Operation Theatre and Kitchen in Government Hospital, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri District; and
- (4) Construction of an Operation Theatre in Government Hospital, Orathanad, Thanjavur District.

During 1987-88 the following new Schemes are proposed to be implemented at a cost of Rs. 8.50 lakhs.

Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) Construction of X-ray Block in Government Hospital, Thittakudi, South Arcot District ..	1.50
(2) Construction of Post-mortem room in Government Hospital, Gingee, South Arcot District	1.00
(3) Construction of new Out-patient block and compound wall in Government Hospital, Gudalur, the Nilgiris District	4.00
(4) Construction of Mortuary Block in Government Hospital, Vaniyambadi	1.00
(5) Construction of 10 bedded Maternity Ward in Government Dispensary, Thiruppuvanam, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District ...	1.00
	8.50

(iii) Improvements to Non-Taluk Medical Institutions.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.63
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	47.70
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.76

The provision made is for spill over works sanctioned prior to 1986-87 and on the following Schemes sanctioned during 1986-87.

(1) Construction of 25 bedded General Ward, 8 bedded Maternity Ward with Operation Theatre, X-ray Block and Medical Officers Quarters in Government Hospital, Andipatti, Madurai District, and

(2) Construction of Mortuary Block in Government Hospital, Ilayangudi, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District.

During 1987-88, the following two schemes are proposed to be completed at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Improvements to Non-Taluk Hospitals

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) Construction of 12 bedded ward and operation Theatre in Government Hospital, Portonovo, South Arcot District	2.00
(2) Construction of Post-mortem shed in Government Hospital, Jalakandapuram, Salem District	1.00
	3.00

(iv) Opening of Special Departments in the District and Taluk Headquarters Hospital and implementation of Accident and Emergency Services :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	65.55
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	76.76
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	92.64

The provision of Rs. 71.93 lakhs relates to the ongoing construction work on the 10 bedded Accident and Emergency Wards sanctioned prior to 1986-87 and for the proposed extension of the Accident and Emergency Services to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam and Government Hospital, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur district for which orders of the Government are awaited.

During 1987-88, the following new schemes are proposed to be implemented. A sum of Rs. 20.71 lakhs is made in the budget for opening of Special Departments in the District, and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and for implementation of Accident and Emergency Services.

Special Departments and Strengthening of Hospital Administration:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Improvement of Specialist Service /Opening of Paediatric Clinics in 3 Government Medical Institutions.	1.41
(1) Government Hospital, Attur, Salem district.	
(2) Government Hospital, Mannargudi, Thanjavur district.	
(3) Government Hospital, Tambaram, Chengalpattu district.	
2. Creation of Diabetic Clinics in Four District Headquarters Hospitals:—	2.88
(1) Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur district.	
(2) Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri.	
(3) Government Headquarters Hospital, Tuticorin,	
(4) Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruppur, Coimbatore district.	
3. Establishment of Medical Record Department in 2 District Headquarters Hospitals—	1.04
(1) South Arcot District at Cuddalore.	
(2) Pudukkottai.	
4. Establishment of Dental Clinic in Government Hospital, Panrutti, South Arcot district.	0.65

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
5. Establishment of S.T.D. Clinics in one Government Institution Government Hospital, Tiruttani, Chengalpattu district.	0.64
6. Creation of 20 posts of Assistant Surgeons to cover the additional work load in Headquarters Hospital and Taluk Hospitals.	4.43
7. Establishment of Special Department in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, Opening of Ophthalmic Clinics in 6 Government Medical Institutions—	4.40
(1) Government Hospital Palani, Anna district. ⁷	
(2) Government Hospital, Pollachi, Coimbatore district.	
(3) Government Hospital, Gobichettipalayam, Periyar district.	
(4) Government Hospital, Kovilpatti, Tirunelveli district.	
(5) Government Hospital, Aranthangi, Pudukkottai district.	
(6) Government Hospital, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur district.	
8. Establishment of Blood Banks in two Government Medical Institutions—	1.04
(1) Government Hospital, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur district.	
(2) Government Hospital, Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli district.	
9. Strengthening of Dental Clinics in District Headquarters Hospitals, Provision of the Service of Dental Hygienists creation of 5 Posts.	0.60
10. Establishment of Ortho clinics in 2 Government Medical Institutions—	2.02
(1) Government Hospital, Aranthangi, Pudukkottai district.	
(2) Government Hospital, Tambaram, Chengalpattu district.	
11. Creation of two posts of Assistants in the District Office one each to form statistical cell to the newly created Districts i.e., Madurai at Periyakulam and Tirunelveli at Tenkasi on par with other Districts where such cells are sanctioned during 1986–87.	0.22
12. Strengthening of Dental Clinics in District Headquarters Hospitals—Provision of the Service of Dental Hygienists—Creation of 5 posts.	0.55
13. Establishment of Ortho Clinics in 2 Government Medical Institutions—	1.69
(1) Government Hospital, Arantangi, Pudukkottai district.	
(2) Government Hospital, Tambaram, Chengalpattu district.	
14. Establishment of E.N.T. Clinics in one Government Medical Institution—	0.70
Government Hospital, Mettur Dam, Salem district.	
15. Creation of Electrician Grade I posts to maintain the Generators. 10 posts creation of and upgradation of existing 2 posts of Electrician Grade II. as Grade I.	1.06
	20.71

Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Establishment of Homoeopathy Hospitals and dispensaries:

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986–87	1.87
Revised Estimate, 1986–87	3.87
Budget Estimate, 1987–88	3.90

The provision represents the expenditure on Maintenance and establishment charges towards the staff, vehicles, etc., of Homoeopathy Medical College at Tirumangalam, Madurai district,.

2. *Establishment of Homoeopathy Hospitals and Dispensaries in Mofussil and in Madras City.*

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.87
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.80

The expenditure towards the maintenance of existing wings in Mofussil and city are met under Non-Plan schemes. The opening of Homoeopathy dispensaries in 5 places was proposed during 1986-87 and has been sanctioned, and are functioning in the following 5 places—

- (1) Arignar Anna Government Hospital, of Indian Medicine.
- (2) Secretariat Campus.
- (3) Adayar V.H.S.
- (4) Government Hospital, Tambaram ; and
- (5) Government Hospital, Tenkasi.

The provision of Rs. 1.90 lakhs made in the budget is for the maintenance of the five dispensaries. During 1987-88, it is proposed to open 5 dispensaries in five taluk hospitals at Tindivanam, Kumbakonam, Palani, Virudhunagar and Sivakasi, at a cost of Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

Siddha.

Headquarters and Regional staff

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	..	12.98
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	14.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	15.90

The expenditure on Maintenance of establishment charges in respect of the Directorate of Indian Medicine, Madras, District Siddha Medical Officers and their attendant staff are met out of this provision.

Maintenance of College and Hospital attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	..	4.97
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	8.37
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	11.30

The provision represents the maintenance of College and Hospital attached to the college of Indian Medicine at Palayamkottai. During 1987-88, it is proposed to create 4 more departments at Government Siddha Medical College at a cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

Purchase of rare Siddha Manuscripts and Printed books by Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board, Madras for editing and Printing and Central Library-cum-Book Sales Wing.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	...	..	..	3.22
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	...	..	..	3.82
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	6.82

The Government have sanctioned the transferring of the Library attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine into Central Library-cum-Book Sales Wing under the control of Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board, Madras. A provision of Rs. 3.82 lakhs is made for the purchase of rare Siddha Manuscripts and printed books by Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board,. During 1987-88 it is proposed to continue the scheme, and for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed in the budget.

Mechanisation of Pharmacy attached to Hospital at Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	...	0.29
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.29
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	...	..	1.00

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for purchase of machineries and equipments for the Pharmacy attached to Siddha Medical College at Palayamkottai.

Opening of additional Siddha Medical College in Tamil Nadu Government Siddha Medical College, Palani.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Est.mate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	...	5.00

The Government have sanctioned opening Government Siddha Medical College at Palani during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for opening of the Siddha Medical College at Palani. During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided in the budget for acquisition of land and construction of building for the College and hospital.

Development of Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.73
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.73
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	...	..	..	9.00

The following schemes sanctioned by the Government during 1985-86 are to be implemented during 1986-87 :—

(A) Construction and opening of special clinics and ward with 10 beds for Thokkanam, etc., in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine.

(B) Construction of Maternity Ward with 10 beds with Labour Room in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine.

For the development of Arignar Anna Hospital of Indian Medicine and for completing the above construction works, a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget 1987-88.

Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	69.66
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	79.05
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	86.50

For opening of Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres and for the maintenance of existing units, a sum of Rs. 86.50 lakhs is provided in the budget.

Government Rural Dispensaries.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.17
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.17
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.20

The provision made in the budget represents the expenditure on the maintenance of the Government Siddha Rural Dispensaries.

Opening of Regional Pharmacy.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.00

The provision is for the opening of Regional Pharmacy and for the continuance of the scheme.

III. Ayurvedic.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.47
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.47
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.50

The Government have sanctioned during 1986-87 the opening of Ayurvedic wing with Panchakarama Clinics in three District Headquarters Hospitals at Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and Dindigul. The expenditure on the clinics is met out of the Provision.

IV. Unani.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.64
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.64
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	5.61

A Provision of Rs. 1.61 lakhs is to meet the expenditure for the additional staff and furniture for I and II Year BUMS course. During 1987-88, it is proposed to increase the bed strength from 54 to 80 in the unani ward at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

OTHER EXPENDITURE.*Naturopathy.*

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	3.36
Revised Estimate 1986-87	0.37
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	3.36

The provision represents payment of stipend to the students deputed from Tamil Nadu Government to Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh and for the construction and opening of a 10 bedded Naturopathy Hospital at Muttukkadu, Chengalpattu District. The scheme of construction and opening of 10 bedded Naturopathy Hospital at Muttukkadu is in progress.

Yoga.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87
Revised Estimate, 1986-87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.00

During 1987-88, it is proposed to open Yoga clinic at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras, and Government Siddha Medical College, at Palayamkottai at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

ABSTRACT.

MEDICAL.

I. State Schemes :—

					<i>Proposed outlay for 1987-88.</i>
					(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(A) Allopathy—					
(i)	Direction and Administration	..	..		17.42
(ii)	Medical Relief	..	...	...	885.43
(iii)	Education	..	..	..	474.48
(iv)	Training	..	..	..	6.89
(v)	Research	..	..	..	0.92
(vi)	Other Health Scheme	..	..	..	60.49
(vii)	Tribal Area Sub Plan	..	..	..	23.34
(viii)	Other Expenditure	..	..	..	0.13
Total (A) Allopathy					1,469.10
 (B) Other Systems of Medicines					
					<i>Proposed outlay for 1987-88.</i>
					(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(i)	Homoepathy	..	..	..	9.72
(ii)	Siddha	..	..	..	197.27
(iii)	Ayurveda	..	..	..	1.50
(iv)	Unani	..	..	..	5.61
(v)	Other expenditure	..	..	..	102.17
Total (B) Other systems of Medicines.					316.27
Grand Total (A) + (B) Medical (State Schemes)					1,785.37

II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :					(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(i) Medical Relief	..	..	..	..	22.17
(ii) Training	..	..	..	..	5.62
(iii) Medical Education		..	..	..	2.05
(iv) Indian System of Medicine			..	..	10.30
Total (I to IV) or Centrally Sponsored Scheme			..		40.14
III. Centrally Sponsored Schemes-shared equally between State and Centre (full cost shown)-Total :					109.41

30. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Headquarters Administration.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.34
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	0.34
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	0.38

In order to strengthen the Prevention of Food Adulteration and for effective monitoring, Government have sanctioned additional staff at the Directorate. The provision is to meet the salaries of the staff.

Moffusal Administration.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	26.79
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	31.28
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	32.98

The reorganised set up of the Department with seven Regional Assistant Directors and 29 District Health Officers has been implemented from June 1981. The expenditure on the scheme is limited to that on the additional staff sanctioned for the purpose. The existing staff, prior to the introduction of the reorganised set up, continue to be borne on the respective heads.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES.

Filaria Control.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	19.55
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	22.42
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	23.34

During 1985-86 the salary of staff working in the 6 Filaria control units and 29 night clinics are incurred under this Scheme. At present, 21 units and 42 Night clinics are functioning in the State under Non Plan and Plan Schemes.

Smallpox Eradication Programme.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	35.91
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	38.83
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	40.78

The existing staff of Health Inspectors, vaccinators, etc., will attend to achieve the immunisation target fixed. Provisions has been made to meet recurring expenditure on staff, salaries and contingent expenditure.

Cholera Control Programme.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	4.53
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	5.33
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	5.57

The three cholera combat Teams (one each in North Arcot, South Arcot and Coimbatore districts) established as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan for attending to the Anti-cholera work in the Cholera endemic Districts are now being continued under State Plan since the Government of India have stopped Central Assistance. The provision is to meet the expenditure on salaries of the staff.

Immunisation of Pre-School Children with Triple Vaccine.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	16.04
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	27.65
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	18.68

The aim of the scheme is to immunise the children in the age group of 0 to 5 years, with triple vaccine to protect them against the three diseases of whooping cough, Diptheria and Tetanus. This special Programme of Immunisation of Pre-School Children was originally introduced in 1974-75 and extended year after year. The provision is intended to meet the expenditure on salaries of the staff for 129 units.

The establishment of Cold Storage Units at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli for the preservation of various kinds of vaccines is under progress.

Institute of vector control and Zoosis, Hosur.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.81
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.07
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	32.33

During the year 1985-86, Government have sanctioned the staff and equipments to the Vector Control Laboratory at Hosur. The new Schemes proposed are for equipping the Laboratory and also providing Air Condition facilities and construction of Quarters for the watchman.

Establishment of Epidemiological Unit at Tiruchirappalli.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The Establishment of one Epidemiological Unit at Tiruchirappalli during 1986-87 to collect, compile and analyse the information of diseases reported from the periphery and transmit the same to the state level to provide feed back to Primary Health Centres, has been approved. Token provision is made for 1987-88.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION.

Additional Expenditure of Food Analysis Laboratory at Madurai and Thanjavur.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.44
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.47
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.49

The provision represents the cost of equipment for the Laboratories at Madurai and Thanjavur.

Additional Expenditure on Food Analysis Laboratories at Palayamkottai and Salem.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.25
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.31

The provision represents the cost of additional posts created to strengthen the food analysis laboratories.

Micro Biological wing at the Food Laboratory, Guindy.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.41
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.16
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.91

The establishment of one Micro-Biological Wing at Food Analysis Laboratory, Guindy during the year 1985-86 has been sanctioned by Government. These posts will be continued during the Annual Plan, 1987-88, for which provision has been made.

Water Analysis Laboratory at Madurai.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.30
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

The establishment of one water Analysis Laboratory at Madurai has been proposed for the year 1986-87 and the orders of Government are awaited. Token provision is made under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 and Revised Estimate 1986-87.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY.

Extension Nutrition Training and Health Education Programme.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.20
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.20

The Central Nutrition Bureau of the Directorate of Public Health undertakes Scientific Nutrition training the para-medical workers. Rs. 0.20 lakhs has been provided to meet the expenditure on equipments.

Strengthening of Surveillance Unit for E and I Programme.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.70
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.76
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.80

Under the expanded programme of Immunisation, Government have sanctioned one surveillance unit with additional staff for proper collection of data on various immunisation programme and to monitor the same. The scheme will be continued in the year 1987-88 for which provision is made

Tamil Nadu World Bank Nutrition Project—Public Health Component.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	191.27
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	267.03
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	254.71

The Programme is implemented with the assistance of World Bank to provide additional Health inputs in the selected districts in the State for the delivery of Health care especially to the women and children by establishing additional Health Sub-Centres and appointing one Health Worker for every 5,000/3,000 population. This Scheme will be continued in the year 1987-88, for which purpose, provision of Rs. 254.71 lakhs has been made.

Training in Nutrition (Public Health Component).

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	23.81
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	25.15
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	25.86

The provision represents the maintenance of 51 Rural Health Training Centres and one Lady Health Visitor School at Madurai established under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme

Training Centres for Multi-Purpose Health Workers.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	2.98
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	2.94
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	3.13

During the year 1981-82, the Administrative control of 4 ANM training schools were transferred from the Director of Medical Education to the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, in view of the introduction of Health Worker (F) Training Programme. This programme will be continued in 1987-88 for which necessary provision has been made.

Additional Sub-Centres Establishment upto 31st March 1981.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	4.81
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	6.80
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	4.81

The provision represents the cost of medicines to 240 Health Sub-Centres. The same will continue during 1987-88.

Provision of Equipments and Furniture to Panchayat Union Sub Centres
taken over by Government.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>					
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	3.20
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	3.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	32.01

It is proposed to provide adequate equipment and furniture to the Panchayat Union Sub-Centres taken over by Government in a phased manner. It is also proposed to provide equipment and furniture to the remaining 1,000 centres during 1987-88.

Improvements of V. S. Registration in Municipalities as per International
Classification of Diseases.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>					
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.66
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	1.53

To assess the International classification of diseases, V.S. Registration has been introduced in 11 Municipalities having more than 1 lakh population. 11 posts of Statistical Assistants have been sanctioned by Government. These posts will be continued during 1987-88, for which a sum of Rs. 1.53 lakhs has been provided.

Strengthening of Media units in Districts.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>					
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	3.41
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	4.38
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	2.22

Each district is to be provided with a media assistant. At present, there are only 20 Media Units. Consequent on the reorganisation of the Public Health Department and creation of 29 Health Unit Districts, the establishment of 9 additional units are approved during the Annual Plan 1986-87. The programme will be continued during 1987-88.

Establishment of Health Information System.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>					
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	0.01

The establishment of one Health Information system at the Directorate of Public Health to have the Health Statistics upto date and according to the requirement of changed pattern of Modern Health administration was approved during 1985-86. However, the sanction has been stayed and the proposal has been referred to Ananda Rao Committee. Hence token provision is made in the budget.

Construction of Buildings for Health Sub-Centres.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>					
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	Nil
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	Nil
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	5.00

Out of 6,070 Health Sub-Centres functioning as on 1st October 1985 at the rate of one for every 5,000/3,000 population as per Government of India norms, only 3,036 Health sub-centres are functioning in own buildings and 1,273 buildings are under construction. As on date buildings have to be constructed for 1,761 Health sub-centres. (i.e. $6070 - 3036 + 1273 = 4307 = 1761$). The construction of buildings for 5 Health Sub-centres, will be taken up during 1987-88 for which a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.

Development of Public Health Laboratory Service.

Water Laboratory, Coimbatore.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.99
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.52
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.18

The Regional Water Analysis Laboratory at Coimbatore was catering to the needs of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris Districts only. In order to extend the coverage to 3 more districts viz, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Dharmapuri necessary additional staff and equipments have been sanctioned during 1980-81. These staff will be continued under Plan during 1987-88.

Cell in the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine for opening of Additional Sub-Centres.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.08
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.96
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	2.02

In order to attend to the Additional work on the establishment of additional sub-centres at the rate of one for every 5,000 population, a cell in the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine was sanctioned. The provision is for continuing this cell.

OTHER HEALTH SCHEMES.

School Medical Inspection.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	47.88
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	48.92
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	50.49

The programme of School Medical Inspection in the selected Primary Health Centres envisage the health appraisal in respect of 2,000 primary school children per annum in the age group of 6-11 years. To assist the Medical Officers in this work, one additional Health Visitor is posted in each Primary Health Centre where the Programme is implemented. Out of the 153 Primary Health Centres brought under this scheme, 53 Units have already been carried over to non-plan and 100 units only continue under Plan. The School Health check up is also implemented in 5 Municipalities as a non-plan scheme and in 35 Municipalities under Plan. Each Unit consists of one Medical Officer, Health Visitors and Basic Servant. Cumulative Health Cards are being supplied to the Primary School Children. The provision made is to meet the expenditure on salaries of staff.

TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN.

Opening of Maternity Centres and Additional Sub-Centres in Tribal Areas.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	4.90
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	5.52
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	6.20

36 Health Sub-centres are functioning in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas in the State. These centres will be maintained for the welfare of the Tribal folk living in the areas.

Mobile Medical Unit Facilities in 'Kalrayan Hills'.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	2.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	2.33
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	2.42

The object of this scheme is to provide medical and health care to the tribal people at Kalrayan Hills in Salem and South Arcot districts. Under this scheme one Mobile Medical Unit is functioning. The team visits the villages at Kakayan Hills to provide necessary medical facilities to the entire tribal population of that area. This Unit also undertakes special steps to improve the environmental sanitation of the Tribal habitations in the Kalrayan hills.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.

FAMILY WELFARE.

Opening of Additional Sub-Centres after 1st April 1981.

(Rupees in Lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	78.17
Revised estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..	195.39
Budget estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	..	176.52

As per the guidelines issued by the Government of India, the operational cost of the additional sub-centres opened after 1st April 1981 is to be met from the Family Welfare Funds.

The provision made relates to the maintenance of the Health Sub Centres already established.

Training Schools for Multi Purpose Health Workers.
SCHEME (F).*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

Budget estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..	38.59
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..	37.60
Budget estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	..	38.31

The provision represents the maintenance of 5 Auxillary Nurse Midwives Schools to train the Multi-purpose Health Worker (Female). This will be continued during 1987-88. The expenditure on the maintenance of these 5 schools is borne by Government of India.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN
STATE AND CENTRE (FULL COST SHOWN).

CONTROL OF DISEASES.

Malaria Control-Headquarters (Rural).

					<i>(Rupees in Lakhs.)</i>
Budget estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..	81-78
Revised estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	..	83.40
Budget, estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	82-91

The scheme of Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from the year 1958-59. This was reorganised in April 1977 as per the modified Plan suggested by the Government of India. The Government of India is meeting 50 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on the programme.

Urban Malaria Programme.

					<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	22.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	25.62
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	21.69

Under the Special Urban Malaria Scheme, towns recording high incidence of Malaria cases are covered in a phased manner. Till the year 1976-77, the scheme was in operation in 5 towns, viz. Tuticorin, Salem, Rasipuram, Madras city and Elampillai. During the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, the scheme was extended to four more towns, viz., Erode, Vellore, Dindigul and Tiruchirapalli. The estimates proposed represent the cost of continuance of the scheme including grant to the Local Bodies.

Training and Employment of Multi Purpose Health Workers.

					<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	14-10
Revised estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	14-10
Budget estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	1.69

The above provision is to meet the cost of stipend and other charges involved towards imparting training under the scheme.

National Filariasis Control Programme.

					<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	20-83
Revised estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	20-83
Budget estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	25.00

The entire provision represents the cost of materials and equipments to be shared equally between the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

					<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	324-09
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	68.36
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	187.79

At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 383 Primary Health Centres functioning in the State. This has been increased to 436 centres upto and inclusive of Sixth Plan period. At present, 461 Primary Health Centres are functioning in the State. Out of which 275 Primary Health Centres are functioning in their own buildings. In order to provide additional facilities and specialised treatment to the Rural Public, for every 4 surrounding Primary Health Centres, one Primary Health Centre is upgraded into that of Referral Centre.

To meet the requirements of the entire rural population the following measures for implementing the scheme have been proposed for the VII Plan. (a) Establishment of one sub-centre for every 5,000 population; (b) for every six sub-centres; one Additional Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population (All Dispensaries after conversion to be named as Additional Primary Health Centre instead of subsidiary Health Centre; (c) for every four Primary Health Centres, one Community Health Centre (i.e., upgraded PHC for every 1,20,000 population.)

A provision of Rs. 187.79 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1987-88 and Rs. 68.36 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1986-87 has been proposed as against an outlay of Rs. 324.09 lakhs in Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 60.78 lakhs has been sought for the establishment of 50 New Primary Health Centres. This is with a view to achieve the target of establishing 1057 new Primary Health Centres during the Seventh Plan. It is proposed that, by converting 195 dispensaries, 41 Non Taluk hospitals, which was upgraded into that of Community Health Centre together with the new primary health centre, now proposed in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 will account for 704 Primary Health Centres as against the Seventh Plan target of 1057 Primary Health Centres. The remaining number of Primary Health Centres will be established during the next two years of the plan period.

Mini Primary Health Centres.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.10
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	16.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	18.00

The scheme of establishment of Mini Health Centres are organised with the objective of encouraging the voluntary agencies to deliver comprehensive Health Care Services to the Rural Population in the remotest part of the villages in a Co-operative manner.

The Voluntary agency is to organise the delivery of comprehensive Health Services for the population of 5,000 on a total expenditure of Rs. 27,000 per Mini Health Centre per annum. Two third of the total expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 18,000 per year is given by the State Government as well as Central Government as Grant-in-aid. The Voluntary agency will have to meet the remaining expenditure of Rs. 9,000 by raising funds either through donation or collection from the beneficiaries. Out of 264 Mini Health Centre already sanctioned, 260 centre are functioning. Besides, 22 Medi Care Centres in the urban slum areas are also functioning under the control of MMDA.

A provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1987-88, and Rs. 16.00 lakhs under Revised Estimate, 1986-87 has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 14.10 lakhs in budget estimate 1986-87.

Health Services in Rural Areas.

(Rupees in Lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	25.80
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	25.80
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	25.80

This scheme was introduced during the end of the V Plan period in 124 Primary Health Centres and subsequently during the year 1979-80, the scheme has been extended to 100 more Primary Health Centres. During the Sixth Plan period 50 more Primary Health Centres have been developed with these services. A total of 274 Primary Health Centres do have Mobile Teams functioning in the State. A sum of Rs 25.80 lakhs has been sought for under Budget Estimate 1987-88 towards the supply of drugs. A provision of Rs. 25.80 lakhs under Revised Estimate 1986-87 has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 25.80 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87, for the above scheme.

Upgrading of Primary Health Centres.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	19.97
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	46.87
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	35.40

With a view to achieve the Government of India norm and to adopt a uniform pattern of providing quality medicare services and to treat complicated cases in the Rural areas one Primary Health Centre is to be upgraded into that of a Community Health Centre (i.e. Referred centre). The upgraded Primary Health Centres (CPCs.) will be provided with X Ray facilities, Blood Bank, Biological and Pathological Laboratory Services, operation theatre and 24 bedded ward, etc. Specialised treatment will also be provided in the upgraded Primary Health Centres.

A sum of Rs. 35.40 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 and Rs. 46.87 lakhs under Revised Estimate has been proposed against an outlay of Rs. 19.97 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87 for upgrading of Primary Health Centres.

DRUGS CONTROL.

The following are the schemes being implemented by the Department of Drug Control Administration in Tamil Nadu :—

- (a) Drug Testing Laboratory;
 - (b) Formation of separate Department of Drugs Control Administration;
- and
- (c) Establishment of Intelligence Wing.

The Health Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical and Task Force appointed by the Government of India have emphasised the need for a legal-cum-intelligence wing for tackling the problems of spurious drugs. During 1985-86, it was proposed to strengthen the legal-cum-intelligence wing in the State. In this connection a mobile squad was proposed to be provided with one vehicle.

An outlay of Rs. 39.09 lakhs has been proposed for Budget Estimate, 1987-88, for strengthening the Drug Control Administration in the State as detailed below. The Revised Estimate, 1986-87 will be of the order of Rs. 30.63 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 30.29 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1986-87.

Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1987-88
	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
1. Establishment of Drug Testing Laboratory	14.39
2. Establishment of Intelligence wing at Head Quarters	2.75
3. Establishment of Separate Department for Drug Control Act	21.95
Total	<hr/> 39.09 <hr/>

TAMIL NADU STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT ORGANISATION.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	67-26
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	66.61
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	51.45

The Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Organisation has been formed as a Service Department to look after the repairs and maintenance of about 1660 vehicles of the Health and Family Welfare Department. This Department is having 3 Regional Workshops at Madras, Madurai and Salem. One Central Workshop at Tiruchirappalli to look after major and second line repairs and 11 District level repairs and maintenance units to look after the minor repairs of the vehicles pertaining to that particular district are functioning. In addition, 15 Mobile Maintenance Units are functioning for servicing the vehicles and rendering periodical maintenance of the nearest places where the vehicles are being parked.

As a result of continuous and intensive servicing, maintenance and repairs to the vehicles the percentage of on-road vehicles has increased as can be seen from the following table:

Serial Number and Year.	Fleet Strength.	Number of vehicles on road.	Percentage.
1. As on 1st January 1981	1,528	1,076	70
2. As on 1st January 1982	1,516	1,244	82
3. As on 1st January 1983	1,672	1,404	84
4. As on 1st January 1984	1,626	1,395	86
5. As on 1st January 1985	1,656*	1,389	89
6. Target for 1991	3,400	3,128	92

* 90 vehicles stopped for condemnation.

The number of vehicles repaired (both Major and Minor) by this department from the years 1979-80 to 1984-85 are given below:

Financial year	No. of vehicles repaired
1979-80	415
1980-81	508
1981-82	539
1982-83	772
1983-84	1,200
1984-85	964

In order to increase the utility of the existing infrastructure and to achieve the object of this Department as a 'Service Department' of the Government, i.e., to achieve a fleet operation strength as 90 to 92 per cent, the following infrastructural facilities are proposed to be increased during 1986-87.

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 51.45 lakhs has been, provided, which includes a sum of Rs. 25.45 lakhs for an going scheme.

Name of the Programme	Outlay proposed for 1987-88 (Rupees in lakhs.)
(1) Construction of Building for Reconditioning and Body Repair Unit at Madras.	10.75
(2) Provision of additional, Equipments and construction of Air-conditioning room for Reconditioning Unit at Madras.	3.50
(3) Provision of Air Circulators to Regional workshops and Central Workshop and District workshop	1.05
(4) Provision of Lockers to the Technical Staff of Regional workshop and Central Workshop.	0.19
(5) Digging of one well at Headquarters and provision of Drinking water	0.51
(6) Construction of Own Building for two District work-shops	10.00
Total	26.00

TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	66.58
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	75.37
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	112.20

The Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board enforces the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended in 1978, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 in the matter of Water, Air and Land Pollution in the State. The funds of the Board are provided by the Government as grant-in-aid. The Board functions with six regions at present. The Board has to clear the applications for consent received from Industries and Local Bodies, monitor the implementation of treatment measures by Industries, take up investigations of complaints of pollution, conduct air quality survey etc. The six Regional Offices is headed by an Assistant Environmental Engineer, each.

The Regional Officer will inspect each and every industry under his jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures adopted by the Industrial effluent, gaseous emissions, investigate, submit report on complaints of pollution and take up legal proceedings against industries for not complying with the requirements of water and Air Pollution Control Laws. For continuing the scheme during 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 112.20 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is made.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to execute a technical cell in the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The Technical Cell will assist the industries in solving pollution problems. It will also function as a Research wing and identify and make available to industries, the methodology for controlling industrial pollution as and when approached.

FAMILY WELFARE.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	197.04
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	219.55
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	394.16

The provision made in the test list below represents the extra incentive being paid by the State Government of Tamil Nadu over and above the rate prescribed by the Government of India for achieving the target fixed by Government of India under Sterilisation and IUD programmes. The provision has been suggested on the basis of anticipated level of physical performance sterilisation and IUD programmes. The number of cases anticipated for each item, their rate per case and probable financial commitment thereof are furnished hereunder.

Item.	No. of case anticipated in 1986-87.	No. of cases anticipated in 1987-88.	Rate per case Rs.	Revised Estimate 1986-87.	Budget Estimate 1987-88.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					(Rupees in lakhs.)
1. Tubectomy in Govt./PHC Hospitals.	3,90,000	4,00,000	70	142.96	280.00
2. Tubectomy Lab. in Local Body Voluntary	1,33,000	1,35,000	70	63.10	94.50
3. Vasectomy in Govt. Hospitals PHCs.	30,000	31,000	43	7.90	13.33
4. Vasectomy in Local Body/ Voluntary.	2,500	3,000	43	1.07	1.27
5. IUD in Govt. Hospitals.	1,40,400	1,40,400	*2.50	3.51	3.51
6. IUD in Voluntary orgn./ Local Body.	40,600	40,600	*2.50	1.01	1.01

* Motivators fees for more than 15 cases.

For the Family Welfare Programmes, a sum of Rs. 394.16 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 has been provided.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to take up the construction of a cycle stand in the Directorate of Family Welfare, at a cost of Rs. 0.52 lakhs.

THE DANIDA PROJECT.

				<i>Proposed outlay for 1987-88. (Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	268.72
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	431.22
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	305.89

The DANIDA asisted Tamil Nadu Area Project is an externally aided Project.

This is brought under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The aim of the Project is to bring "Health for All" with particular reference to the weak and under privileged section of the Community in the Project Districts of Salem and South Arcot. The Project supports the creation of infrastructural facilities, training of manpower and development, streamlining logistics of drugs and equipments, supportive programmes such as nutrition, environmental Sanitation and Community Projects Innovation and establishing the effective Sanitation monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. The budgetory allocation for Budget Estimate 1987-88, is Rs. 305.89 lakhs.

ABSTRACT.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

				<i>Proposed outlay for 1987-88. (Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
(A) STATE SCHEMES :—				
I. Direction and Administration	..	..	..	34.24
II. Prevention and Control of Diseases	..	..	..	191.40
III. Prevention of Food Adultration	..	..	..	6.71
IV. Drugs Control	..	..	..	39.09
V. Health, Education and Publicity	..	..	..	330.33
VI. Public Health Laboratories	..	..	..	136.08
VII. Sanitation Services	..	..	..	110.76
VIII. Family Welfare	..	..	..	394.16
IX. Other Expenditure	..	..	..	71.09
Total (I to IX) Public Health and Sanitation (State Schemes)				<hr/> 1,313.86 <hr/>
(B) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :—?				
I. Family Welfare	..	..	..	2,605.41
II. Control of Diseases	..	..	..	410.08
III. Sanitation	..	..	..	0.02
IV. Other Expenditure	..	..	..	13.10
Total (I to IV) Centrally sponsored scheme				<hr/> 3,028.61 <hr/>
(C) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE (FULL COST SHOWN)				133.28

31. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

Introductory :

1. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board have been entrusted with the task of providing drinking Water Supply and Sewerage facilities for the entire State of Tamil Nadu except Madras City.

In the state of Tamil Nadu there are 753 Towns excluding Madras Corporation but including the two Corporations viz., Madurai and Coimbatore: 98 Municipalities; 8 Municipal Townships, 17 Panchayat Townships and 628 Town Panchayats. The total Urban population of all these 753 Towns is 164.48 lakhs as per 1981 census.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation :

2. Out of 753 Towns, as on March 1986 Water Supply Schemes are under operation in 290 Towns which include 2 Corporations, 93 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships, 182 Town Panchayats and 8 Panchayat Townships. In the case of remaining towns investigation for provision of Water Supply facilities is in progress.

3. Although Water Supply and Sewerage is a normal responsibility of concerned Local Bodies, these authorities are not in a position to take up full responsibility of financing these schemes due to large capital investments involved. Therefore the Schemes are partially financed by the State Government and loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India with State Government Guarantee.

Pattern on Financial Matters

4. The existing pattern of financial assistance for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes of the Urban Towns is as under:—

Class of Towns.	State Government.		L.I.C.
	Loan	Grant.	Loan.
1. Municipalities	-- -- --	1/3	.. 2/3
2. Town Panchayats			
(a) up to 11/82	.. .. --	1/3	.. 2/3
(b) from 11/82	.. .. --	..	1/2 1/2

5. In case cost exceeds Rupees One crore, the loan assistance from Life Insurance Corporation of India is restricted to 2/3 of the first Crore, 1/2 of the second Crore and 40 per cent of the entire balance amount.

Provision in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

6. The outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88 for various schemes will be as under :—

Serial number and Scheme.	Revised Estimate for 1986-87 (Proposed)			Budget Estimate for 1987-88 (Proposed)		
	State.	L.I.C.	Total.	State.	L.I.C.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)						
1. Municipal Drainage Scheme.	12.14	10.86	23.00	68.00	132.00	200.00
2. Madurai Corporation Drainage Scheme.	0.01	..	0.01	0.01	..	0.01
3. Municipal Water Supply Scheme.	372.58	99.27	471.85	333.27	667.56	1000.83
4. Madurai Corporation Water Supply Scheme.	1.27	0.83	2.10	0.01	..	0.01
5. Siruvani W.S. S. Project.	14.75	..	14.75	6.75	..	6.75
6. Town Panchayat W.S.S.	321.86	191.22	513.08	405.91	438.73	844.64
7. Coimbatore added area W.S.S.	105.83	..	105.83	91.75	24.55	116.30
8. World Bank W.S. Project	1000.00	..	1000.00	2500.00	..	2500.00
9. Improvement to Surapet Head Works.	10.52	..	10.52	2.00	..	2.00

7. During the year 1986-87, the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has proposed to bring into beneficial use 14 Nos. of Water Supply Schemes. As regards the Drainage Schemes, 16 Towns (excluding Madras Corporation) have been covered with under Ground Drainage facilities as on 31st March 1986. This includes two Corporations (Madurai and Coimbatore) 12 Municipalities and 1 Municipal Township and 1 Panchayat Township covering a total Urban population of 29.38 lakhs as per 1981 census. Investigation for providing sewerage facilities for the remaining 1st Class Towns is in various stages of progress.

8. It is proposed to complete 14 Nos. of Water Supply Schemes.

Siruvani Water Supply Project.

9. The Siruvani Water Supply Scheme for augmentation of Water Supply to Coimbatore Corporation was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1616.00 lakhs. Out of this, works like construction of new Dam in Siruvani River costing to Rs. 701.00 lakhs are being done by Kerala Public Works Department. The balance work amounting to Rs. 915.00 lakhs is being executed by Tamil Nadu

Water Supply and Drainage Board. The Coimbatore Corporation is being assisted by the State Government and Life Insurance Corporation of India and so far received loans of Rs. 1447.63 lakhs and Rs. 500.00 lakhs respectively in financing the scheme. At present, the cost of works in Kerala Territory has been revised to Rs. 1372.00 lakhs due to increase in labour, materials, etc. However there is no revision in respect of Tamil Nadu Territory. The works in Kerala Territory have almost been completed save certain minor works. The project when completed will supply a total quantity of 101.4 mld to a population of 12 lakhs.

COIMBATORE ADDED AREAS WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.

10. On the formation of Coimbatore Corporation certain independent Panchayats, viz., Sanganur Balaranganathapuram, Coimbatore Rural. Telegupalayam have been added to Coimbatore Corporation. In order to provide Water Supply to these added areas Government have accorded adhoc administrative approval for a project at an estimated cost of Rs. 465.00 lakhs. The works are in progress.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT WITH WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE.

11. The Government of Tamil Nadu approached the World Bank for financial assistance to execute (i) new Water Supply Schemes to 75 medium/small towns, (ii) augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem and (iii) Low Cost Sanitation Schemes for 14 towns. The Project will also provide Water Supply to about 740 wayside rural habitations.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have approved the above Project at a cost of Rs. 149.42 crores of which Rs. 14.14 crores will be the proportionate cost for providing Water Supply to rural habitations. The proportionate cost for providing Water Supply and Low cost Sanitation facilities to Urban areas will be Rs. 135.28 crores. The total population that will be benefited by the project is 38.90 lakhs. The Government have approved the following funding pattern for the Project.

	WATER SUPPLY.					<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Grant.</i>
						<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Group I Coimbatore	--	--	--	--	--	100	--
20 Towns :	--	--	--	--	--	25	75
Group II Madurai	--	--	--	--	--	80	20
Group III Salem	--	--	--	--	--	20	80
11 Towns	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Group IV 44 towns	--	--	--	--	--	25	75

LOW COST SANITATION

Group V 14 Towns	--	--	..	63	37
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

The terms and conditions of the World Bank loan will be 8½ per cent interest with 25 years of repayment including a moratorium of Five years. The period of implementation of the project is Five years. The project was commenced from 1st April 1985. The final clearance for the procurement of pumpsets for Group IV towns was got from World Bank only in July 1986.

(d) A provision of Rs. 2,500.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for the above project—Rs. 1,300.00 lakhs as loan and Rs. 1,200.00 lakhs as grant.

IMPROVEMENT TO SURAPET HEAD WORKS (GOVERNMENT SCHEME)

12. Government have approved the scheme for improvement to Surapet Head works for increasing Supply from 3 MGD to 6.75 MGD at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.70 lakhs to install and Rs. 18.00 lakhs towards additional maintenance cost annually. The work is completed except certain minor work.

Rural Water Supply.

13. In Tamil Nadu there are 47,075 habitations in 15,735 census villages. The habitations are classified into six categories based on priority to which the water-supply has to be provided. They are as follows:—

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Definition.</i>	<i>Number of habitations.</i>
Type-I ..	Habitations with no source within the habitations ..	3,567
Type-II ..	Habitations where the source yields only non-potable water.	2,051
Type-III ..	Habitations where water is potable but the source is not perennial.	6,487
Type-IV ..	Habitations where water is potable and perennial but the source is either privately owned or unprotected.	4,955
Type-V ..	Habitations where there is no good source within the habitation but alternative source is available within 1 km.	1,107
		18,167
Type-VI ..	Habitations where good source is available	28,908
	Total ..	47,075

NOTE.—For habitations under type I to V mentioned above, there is no alternative good source within 1 km.

ACHIEVEMENT UP TO 1985-86.

14. The 18,167 habitations of Type I to V are regarded as problem habitations and 28,908 habitations of type 6 have been taken as non-problem habitations. Due to the successive failure of monsoon which resulted in lowering of the ground water level, the District Collectors and the Chief Engineer were empowered to reclassify the habitations. The reclassified habitations from type-6 to other types are 14,930 numbers. Thus the total No. of 33,097 (18,167+14,930) habitations were recorded as problem habitations, 16,401 have been provided with Water Supply during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The balance of 16,696 (33,097-16,401) habitations were uncovered. Out of these, 10,900 habitations are proposed to be completed during the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90. During 1985-86, 2,834 habitations have been completed.

PROVISION IN THE ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88.

15. The outlay proposed in the Annual Plan for 1987-88 in respect of various Rural Water Supply Programmes are as detailed below :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Serial number and Scheme.	Revised Estimate 1986-87.			Budget Estimate, 1987-88.		
	State.	L.I.C.	Total.	State.	L.I.C.	Total.
1. Minimum Needs Programme.	3,500.00	1,196	4,696.00	2,830.65	..	2,830.65
2. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.	1,544.00	..	1,544.00	2,218.47	..	2,218.47
3. E.E.C. Programme.	470.63	..	470.63	475.77	..	475.77

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT FOR 1986-87 AND 1987-88.

It is proposed to take up 7,666 habitations and to complete 5,000 Nos. of habitations during 1986-87 and 2,666 habitations in 1987-88.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ASSISTED WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.

16. In Tamil Nadu, the provision of protected water supply to rural areas is accorded a very high priority. As a part of this programme, the villages where drinking water sources have excess flourides have been surveyed. It is seen that among the various districts, the most affected districts are Coimbatore and Periyar.

There are 726 habitations with a population of about 4 lakhs in these two affected districts of Coimbatore and Periyar where the water sources have more than 1.5mg/litres of flouride and such concentration has detrimental effects on the consumers. Out of these 726 habitations 199 are initiated in Coimbatore district and 527 in Periyar district. As a first phase these two districts have been selected by virtue of having more number of excess flouride affected habitations which will be followed by similar works in other districts in a phased manner. Accordingly the estimate was prepared for Rs.1,5550.00 lakhs to implement the scheme in 726 habitations and the E.E.C. has come forward to assist the finance as 100 per cent grant.

PROJECT DETAILS AS PER AGREEMENT.

The proposals contemplated in agreement for providing protected water supply to 726 affected habitations of Coimbatore and Periyar Districts. For this purpose, the habitations have been classified as under :

Serial number.	Number of habitations.	Water sources.	Number of sub-project.
1	199	Borewell	85
2	331	Surface sources	14
3	195	Sub-surface sources	8
4	1	Defluoridation Plant	1
Total	726		108

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have approved the above project. Accordingly, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board formed a separate Wing exclusively for the investigation and execution of the project with one Chief Engineer. The Project is to be investigated, executed and completed with the available man-power of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board within a period of 2½ years per agreement.

Water Supply Schemes under this programme will be executed as per the Rural Water Supply Norms being adopted by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and this has been agreed to by European Economic Community. The approximate estimate cost for the works in Coimbatore district is Rs. 650 lakhs and that in Periyar district is Rs. 900.00 lakhs. The approximate population that will be benefited in Coimbatore and Periyar districts is 1.50 lakhs and 2.50 lakhs respectively.

II. MADRAS METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

(1) SCHEMES EXECUTED BY THE M. M. W. S. S. BOARD (SPILL OVER):—

Sewerage Scheme —

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	587.64
Revised estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	587.64
Budget estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	600.00

1. *Comprehensive Drainage Scheme for Zone I—North Madras :—*

Budget estimate 1987-88—Rs. 10.00 lakhs. (Estimate cost Rs. 289.97 lakhs.)

The scheme is intended for improvement of the North Madras Sewerage System by improving the existing system and providing additional facilities wherever required to meet the present day load and divert the sewage to the disposal site at Kodungaiyur. Most of the works have been completed except laying of main at Railway crossing in Vaidyanatha Mudali Street. The work will be taken up by Metrowater and will be completed. Further the Highways Department have to acquire the land for the proposed road over bridge in Vaidyanatha Mudali Street after which Metrowater has to lay the main in the approach road. The work will be completed in 1987-88.

2. *Providing additional capacity for pumping stations and mains relaying of Royapuram pumping main :—*

Budget estimate 1987-88 Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(Estimated cost Rs. 131.76 lakhs.)

To cope up with the increased flow of sewage in G. T. area the relaying of pumping main from Royapuram pumping station with higher size (33" to 48") had been proposed.

Major works have been completed by Metrowater except Railway crossing work at Royapuram. The construction of culvert for Railway crossing has to be carried out by Railway authorities. Alternative alignment had been proposed with crossing at M. C. Road and it has been agreed by both the agencies Railways and Metrowater, since the original Royapuram crossing point involved number of lines to be crossed. The Metrowater has to take up the crossing work after the Railway authorities complete the culvert work. Laying of mains as per revised alignment is under progress in some stretches and the work will be completed by 1986-87.

3. *Providing sewerage system for unsewered areas in city limits :*

Budget Estimate, 1987-88—Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

(Estimate cost Rs. 100.00 lakhs.)

The unsewered areas in the city are being taken up in stages for provision of sewerage system. Accordingly the areas of Melpattadai and Kottur-Pallipattu has been taken up for implementation. The collection system force main and pumping stations will be provided in these areas.

The works in Melpattadai are in progress. The pumping main has been completed and the collection system is under progress. The site for the pumping station at Kottur has to be acquired. Mean while provision of collection system for certain packets in Kottur has been taken up.

4. *Treatment Plant for Zones I and II :*

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	100.00
Estimated cost	..	..	..	..	948.00
Revised cost	..	..	..	..	1,613.26

Under the zonal improvements, improvements to pumping stations, construction of sewers, etc., have been carried out in Zones I and II. For treating the sewage in Zones I and II, Treatment Plants in Kodungaiyur have to be provided. The construction of Treatment Plant for Zone II has been taken up and is nearing completion. The work in Zone I is under progress. Both the treatment plants are programmed for commissioning in the early 1987-88.

5. *Prevention of overflow in Adayar River—Phase I :*

					(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	0.50
Estimated cost	..	..	..	..	90.00

Sewage generated in Saidapet areas is collected at Pumping Stations A, B, C and D of Saidapet and relayed to Nesapakkam Pumping Station for onward pumping to Nesapakkam Treatment Plant. The sewage generated from Ashok Nagar, Jaffarkhanpet, K. K. Nagar, Housing Board complexes are to be conveyed directly to Nesapakkam Treatment Plant in order to avoid the discharge directly in Adayar river causing pollution. The scheme comprises of laying of pumping main and renovation of pumping stations out of which, works in for K. K. Nagar, A and B Jaffarkhanpet and Ashok Nagar have been completed. The work of renovation of Nesapakkam Pumping Station is also nearing completion. The construction of compound wall out of the savings will be completed by 1986-87.

6. *Mambalam Tank Bund Sewerage Scheme :*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.75
Estimated cost	..	..	..	60.00

The area lying on the North of Gopathy Narayanaswamy Chetty Road, South of Venkatanarayana Road, East of North Giriappa Road, Boag Road and Thomas Road and West of Mount Road is being developed by TNSCB and TNHB for the economically weaker sections. For providing sewerage system in these area a separate pumping station and a force main have been proposed. The laying of force main and collection system are under progress. Construction of pumping stations has also been taken up. The work will be completed in the early 1987-88.

7. *Providing field scale, sewage reclamation plant at Koyambedu :*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00
Estimated cost	..	..	..	78.75

For the reclamation of water from sewage and supplying to industries for use as cooling water, process water, etc., a small scale field reclamation plant of 1.5 mld. capacity has been taken up. Based on this small project Metrowater will be able to divert water now used by Industries to the drinking purposes of the citizens of Madras. As the tenders received for the pilot plant are more than 2½ to 3 times the estimated cost, the same is pending with the Government.

8. *Conversion of syphons into chambers and relaying the connections in congested and chronic areas :*

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	10.00
Estimated cost	..	..	..	30.00

In the city there are about 15,000 syphons for sewer connections to houses of which about 20,000 existing syphons are congested. The chronic areas are G.T. area, Park Town, Triplicane and Chindatripet. The old syphon system is provided with a silt bucket, where solids are collected and removed manually every day by the Thozhillalies. It has been observed that silt buckets being pilfered, resulting in blocking of the sewage from entering the sewers and overflowing on the roads. Therefore, it has been proposed to convert these syphons into regular chambers in the chronic areas in Triplicane and Chindatripet. So far 660 numbers syphons have been converted into chamber. The scheme will be completed in 1987-88.

9. *Construction of diaphragm chambers*

(Est. cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	Nil.
--------------------------	----	----	----	------

One of the serious problems facing maintenance of the city sewerage system is that large quantities of cow dung and waste straw are let into the sewers from about 1,500 licensed cattle yards and an equal or more number of unlicensed cattle yards for which the system has not been designed. Now it has been proposed to construct diaphragm chambers in order to intercept the cow dung before its entry into the Sewerage System and segregate the solid matter digesting it and let the liquid component alone into sewers. 78 diaphragm chambers have been constructed. The work is expedited and is programmed for completion by 1986-87.

10. *Renovation of sewage pumping station—Phase II:*

(Est. cost Rs. 1,443.00 lakhs).

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88	50.00
--------------------------	----	----	----	-------

Against the existing 55 sewage pumping stations in Madras city 15 pumping stations have been taken up for modification and the 17 more pumping stations have been identified for modifications for increasing the efficiency of these pumping stations with sewage level controller, higher capacity pumps, etc. An outline proposal has been prepared by Metrowater and sent to Government for administrative sanction. The Government have accorded administration sanction and detailed investigation is under progress.

11. *Strengthening of sewage Transmission system in the city:*

(Est. cost Rs. 800 lakhs)

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88	200.00
--------------------------	----	----	----	--------

The city is divided into 5 zones for collection conveyance and disposal of sewage. Each Zone is provided with a number of pumping stations, pumping mains and gravity mains for conveying the collected sewage for treatment to disposal locations. Some of the conveying grids were laid long back, which require strengthening, replacement and rerouting. Accordingly a major scheme has been sanctioned by the Government for Rs. 800 lakhs. Strengthening of 6 forcemains have been completed and 4 forcemains are under progress.

12. *Providing Sewerage System for extended areas Thiruvanmiyur and Villivakkam:*

(Est. cost Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88	125.00
--------------------------	----	----	----	--------

Villivakkam and Thiruvanmiyur are two areas added to the city recently. In Villivakkam there is no sewerage system and sewage water run very close to the raw water conduits from Red Hills to Kilpauk Water Works. The system has to be connected to the city disposal by providing sewerage system in Villivakkam. Similarly Tiruvanmiyur is a coastal area which is developing fast and also very near to water supply sources and hence, the sewerage system has been proposed. The sewerage system comprises laying of street sewers, construction of pumping station and pumping mains to convey sewage to disposal locations.

The scheme has been sanctioned for Rs. 500.00 lakhs. Acquisition of land for the pumping station for Villivakkam has to be done. In the meantime some of the pockets both in Villivakkam and Tiruvanmiyur have been taken up for providing collection system, which can be connected to the existing sewerage system. The work will be completed by 1989-90.

13. *Providing sewerage system for sewered areas in the city limits—Phase II:*

(Est. cost Rs. 250.00 lakhs).

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88	75.00
--------------------------	----	----	----	-------

The Metrowater has sent proposals for providing sewerage facilities for the areas so far not sewered viz. Melpattadai, Pallipattu and Kottur for Rs. 200 lakhs. But the Government have sanctioned the scheme only for Rs.100 lakhs and the works are under progress in Melpattadai. Provision of Sewerage system in Pallipattu and Kottur will be taken up later.

14. *Scheme for gas utilisation from Madras city Sewage Treatment Plants:*
(Est. cost Rs. 700.00 lakhs).

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.00
--------------------------	----	----	----	------

During 1982, the Government of India informed that they would be forthcoming with financial aid to sewage gas utilisation projects formulated by the State Government for the production and the utilisation of gas from sewage treatment plants and thereby supplement the nation's available energy sources.

Accordingly, against the five treatment plants [one each at Koyambedu, Nespakkam and Perungudi besides the two contemplated ones (at that time) at Kodungaiyur now under construction], treatment plant at Nespakkam was identified.

The proposals as now envisaged are for the provision of sewage gas utilisation facilities at all the four treatment plant locations and use the sewage gas for such appropriate purposes as may become fit with respect to each of the locations like distribution to consumers by gas piping, production of electrical power from the gas, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 700 lakhs.

2. NEW SCHEMES EXECUTED BY MMWSS BOARD.

15. *For Upgrading the sewerage systems developed in various areas in the city by TNHB and for Procurement sewer cleaning equipment an amount of Rs. 14.75 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88. The estimated cost of the above two projects is Rs. 125.00 lakhs.*

3. *Madras Water supply and Sewerage Project (South) executed by MMWSS Board:*

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	31.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	555.00

a Augmentation of city water supply project—MTDS Project (KWSP):

(Est. Rs. 13,500.00 lakhs).

The KWSP has been approved by the Government for implementation and the connected MTDS project for water supply and sewerage in the city has to be taken up on approval by the Government. In the MTDS project certain proposals have been included under the sewerage components. The one among this is provision of sewerage system for Periyar Nagar and Arumbakkam at a cost of Rs. 223 lakhs and Rs. 262 lakhs respectively.

The above two proposal will dovetail with Krishna Water supply project—MTDS

Sewerage System for 10 panchayats:

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for providing sewerage system for Tiruvanmiyur and Villivakkam at a cost of Rs. 500 lakhs. Similarly for the remaining 10 Panchayats sewerage system have to be provided. The total projected population is 6,00,000 and the cost of sewerage system for these areas will be Rs. 800 lakhs. For the above three schemes a total budget provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has been provided in 1987-88.

6. *World Bank Project—Augmentation of Water supply to Madras City :—*

(Est. Cost Rs. 150.93 crores).

The various components involved in this project are :—

1. 30 Nos. of tube wells will be constructed in the 3 new aquifers namely Poondi, Kortaliar and Kannigaiper;
2. Turbine pumps or submersible pumps will be erected to draw water from the tube wells;
3. Transmission water mains from tube wells will be laid to the common point at Redhills for a total length of 35 kms, of various sizes;
4. Ground water is proposed to be conveyed through pipe line from Redhills to Kilpauk and let into clear water pump. The length of main will be about 11 kms;
5. The existing wellfields will be strengthened to meet the demand of the integrated water management after partially depleting surface reservoirs;
6. Additional tubewells pumps to upgrade the new well fields have also been proposed;
7. Additional storage reservoirs will be constructed at K.K. Nagar and Kilpauk with a capacity of 9 mld and 18 mld respectively;
8. The laying of transmission main from Kilpauk to K.K. Nagar is also proposed for a length of 12.6 kms;
9. The existing distribution net work of 100 km length initially will be rehabilitated;
10. The existing trunk mains will be strengthened to maintain uniform pressure in the tail end areas;
11. Similarly under Sewerage system improvements to sewerage collection system and improvements to select pumping station have been proposed; and
12. The project envisages the institutional strengthening and acquisition of land.

Summarising the above, the budget provisions under "Water supply" has been provided for Rs. 1,000 lakhs for 1987-88 and Rs. 255.00 lakhs under Sewerage.

4. **SCHEMES EXECUTED BY MMWSS BOARD (SPILL OVER).—**

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	250.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	258.95
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	639.55

WATER SUPPLY.—

1. *Construction of 3rd conduit from Red Hills to Kilpauk:—*

Budget Estimate 1987-88, Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(Est. cost Rs. 288.00 lakhs)

(Rev. est. Rs. 467.00 lakhs.)

The existing first conduit which was constructed in 1914, is in a bad condition and the construction of the III conduit with a capacity of 42 Mgd. has been taken up for a total length of 10 Kms. About 95 per cent of the work has been completed

and the balance work is programmed for completion in 86-87. Simultaneously the construction of Intake Tower by P.W.D. and acquisition of land are nearing completion. The Railway crossing works namely construction of culvert by Railways at Villivakkam has been completed. Some minor works and settlement of final bills are expected to be completed by early 1987-88.

2. *Provision of water Supply in extended areas:—*

(Est. Cost Rs. 206.00 lakhs).

Budget Estimate, 1987-88. Rs. 0.25 lakhs.

For extending water supply to newly added 12 Panchayats, schemes have been taken up for Rs. 206 lakhs and works in Thiruvanniyur, Saligramam, Kodambakkam, Virugambakkam, Kodungaiyur and Erukkancherry have been completed and distribution works in Kanagam Taramani, Velachery, Tirumangalam, Kolathur, Koyambedu and Villivakkam will be completed by 1986-87.

3. *Distribution system to unserved areas in city limits:—*

(Est. cost Rs. 175.00 akhs).

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

A tentative scheme for providing water mains in various parts of the city, which are not previously provided with water supply mains, has been taken up for implementation. The work is taken up in various convenient batches. Works in 24 batches have been completed and works in 5 batches are in progress. The work will be completed in 1986-87.

4. *Improvements in Quality Control Organisation:—*

(Est. Cost. Rs. 17.00 lakhs).

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 2.00 lakhs

The Metro water is having an existing Quality Control Organisation. In order to strengthen the Quality Control Wing and to increase the daily test of the samples of water for bacteriological and chlorination, a scheme has been taken up for implementation. The scheme consists of construction of additional water Analysis Laboratory, additional laboratory equipments, furnitures and strengthening the technical staff connected with the Organisation. For the construction of laboratory building, the services of consulting Architects were utilised and the work is under implementation and expected to be completed in early 1987-88. The procurement of laboratory equipments are made simultaneously.

5. *Strengthening the existing distribution system Phase II:—*

(Est. Cost. Rs. 75 lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 1.00 lakh.

In order to improve the supply in the distribution system due to increase in population, the existing mains are strengthened by laying higher sizes dia pipes besides laying of various feeder mains.

The works in 6 batches have been completed and balance works in 8 batches are in progress.

6. *Construction of an additional 90 MLD (20 Mgd) Water supply Treatment Plant at Kilpauk :—*

(Est. Cost. Rs. 295 lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 150.00 lakhs

At present Metrowater is having 40 Mgd rapid mechanical filters at Kilpauk Water works besides slow sand filters. In order to dispense with slow sand filters in stages the Metrowater has proposed one 20 Mgd. water treatment Plant and the Government have sanctioned the scheme. The scheme when implemented, would fulfil the long overdue need to improve water treatment facilities in Kilpauk for improving the quality of water and permitting the entire raw water from Red hills to be treated to the same standard. The work has been taken up and is under progress.

7. *Enlargement and replacing of pumping capacity at Kilpauk Pumping Station:—*

(Est. Cost Rs. 175.00 lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 100.00 lakhs

The existing 3 HT pumpsets at Kilpauk Water Works have served their life time and are more than 60 to 70 years old which require replacement in order to prevent any break down resulting in interruption of city water supply. This scheme is for the replacement and enlargement of pumping units at Kilpauk Water works. Detailed investigation Preparation of specifications and estimates have been completed and tenders have been received in two cover system evaluated and the work is taken up and expedited.

8. *Replacement of old and corroded house service connection:—*

(Est. cost Rs. 35.00 lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 10.00 lakhs

In the city most of the pollution cases are due to the old and corroded house service connections which are more than 20 to 30 years old. In the interest of public health, it is proposed to renew the old house service connections in the areas like Chintadripet, Triplicane, Choolai, Royapettah, George Town, Park Town, etc. The Government have sanctioned the scheme for Rs. 35.00 lakhs and the work is under progress and will be completed in the early 1987-88.

9. *Conveying of water from Kilpauk Water Works to the areas of Villivakkam, Kolathur, Thirumangalam and Koyambedu:—*

(Est. cost Rs. 231.00 lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for Rs. 206 lakhs for providing water supply to the newly added 12 Panchayats by tapping the local sources of the respective areas. The laying of distribution main works have been completed in 9 Panchayats and works in other 3 Panchayats will be completed by 1986-87. For the areas of Villivakkam, Kolathur, Thirumangalam and Koyambedu there are no local sources available and hence water from distant sources has to be conveyed. It has been decided to convey water from Kilpauk Water Works to the above areas. The scheme has been proposed and included in the Seventh Plan. O.P. Proposals have been sent to Government for sanction. Provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

10. *Extraction of ground water from coastal aquifers South of Thiruvanmiyur and transmission to the city :—*

(Est. Cost. Rs. 250.00 lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 240.00 lakhs.

In order to improve the water Supply to South Madras, viz., Indira Nagar, Sastri Nagar and also to provide Water supply to Velachery and Kanagam-Taramani a proposal to tap ground water sources along the coastal aquifers South of Thiruvanmiyur had been sent to Government. The Government, under I phase, sanctioned a scheme for Rs. 90 lakhs and work has been completed. During Seventh Plan proposals costing Rs. 250 lakhs has been made for implementation. The O.P. proposals have been sent to Government and sanction is awaited. Provision for 1987-88 is made for Rs. 240 lakhs.

11. *Providing diesel generators for the Head works at Kilpauk Southern Head Works, K. K. Nagar and Anna Poonga:—*

(Estimates Rs. 110 lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 1.00 lakh.

The Kilpauk pumping station is a major one which supplies water to the entire city with electrically operated higher duty pumpsets. In case of electricity break down the above pumping station will not be in a position to maintain the city water supply without interruption. At present there is standby diesel generators with 50 per cent capacity to deal with the above situation. In order to maintain the city water supply without any interruption it is proposed to have diesel generator units as 100 per cent standby. For the Head works at Anna Poonga, K. K. Nagar and Southern Head works there are no standby diesel generator units at present. In order to provide diesel generators in the above four places, a proposal has been included in VII Plan and a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in 1987-88.

12. *Distribution system to unserved areas in the city—Phase II:—*

(Est. cost Rs. 50.00 lakhs).

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 1.00 lakh.

The city has a large backlog of unserved areas, i.e. streets and layouts without water mains. A scheme for providing water mains in various parts of the city, which are not previously provided with water supply mains has been approved by Government for Rs. 175 lakhs during Sixth Plan and is under progress. In order to reduce the backlog of unserved areas a scheme for providing water supply to some more streets and layouts of unserved areas has been proposed under Seventh Plan for Rs. 50.00 lakhs as Phase II Scheme.

13. *Conjunctive Use Project (Feasibility studies):—*

(Est. Cost Rs. 95.40 lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88 Rs. 27.80 lakhs.

A scheme for investigation of the feasibility of developing the additional water supply through the Conjunctive Use of the surface and ground water sources in Arani and Kortaliar basin through artificial recharges of aquifers had been taken up with UNDP assistance. The Phase I and Phase II studies have been completed. The studies, have revealed for extraction of ground water in 3 new aquifers has been taken up as a separate project. Now the second stage of water management studies have been taken up.

14. *Replacing the old 48" steel pumping main from Kilpauk to shaft with new 60" dia main.—*

(Est. Cost. Rs. 120 lakhs).

Budget Estimate 1987-88	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
-------------------------	----	----	----	----------------

The existing 48" steel pumping main from Kilpauk Water works to shaft is more than 60 to 70 years old and it has been proposed to replace it with 60" dia steel pumping main for a length of 1 km. This main, when completed will serve to supply higher pressure in the distribution system by reducing frictional loss. The work will be completed in 1986-87.

5. NEW SCHEMES EXECUTED BY M.M.W.S.S. BOARD.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	1,000.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	1,000.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	508.00

15. *Augmentation of Madras city water supply (Ground Water)—Extraction of 12 mgd. of ground water from new aquifers in A.K. basin.*

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	298.00
Est. Cost	..	..	..	1,500.00

The Krishna Water Supply Project is a gigantic project considering the funds and the time involved. Since the quantity of water available to the residents of the Madras city is very inadequate even now, it is felt necessary to think of short term proposals which can be made to fit in with the master plan.

Since there is no possibility of developing the existing surface sources, ground water source were thought of Metrowater is currently engaged in a UNDP aided study of the Conjunctive use of ground water and artificial recharge for the Arani-Kortaliar basin and the Palar basin. The studies in the first stage of the project which have been completed have established the availability of additional ground water sources in the Arani Kortaliar Basin. The II stage of the studies have also been completed. Investigations have established the possibility of extracting ground water from three sites in the Arani-Kortaliar basin namely Poondi aquifer, Tamaraiykkam flood plains and Kannigaiper.

As an immediate solution, the Government, have sanctioning scheme for augmentation of water supply to Madras city, Extraction of 12 mgd. ground water from Poondi and Kannigaiper aquifers and A.K. flood plains conveying to Red Hills roughing filter at cost of Rs. 15 crores as a first phase programme.

The project includes acquisition of lands, drilling and construction of tube wells, supply and erection of pumps, laying of mains, giving service connection including erection of separate sub-stations and feeder mains and laying of C. I. mains from wells to the point where it can let into either Polondi canal or upper supply channel, etc. The work has been taken up already and is under progress. The total cost of the scheme to bring the ground water to Madras city with minor improvements to the existing distribution system is Rs. 98 crores and this has been posed for world Bank assistance. Based on the discussion the World Bank suggested to revise the scheme to 136 crores including escalation. The I phase of the extraction of 12 MGD project is under progress and is programmed for completion in the early 1987-88. The Government of India also has given clearance for the scheme.

16 Development of Source at Kattupakkam and extension of Water Supply to K.K. Nagar and Ashok Nagar.

							(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
Est. cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	200.00

As part of the UNDP studies extensive geophysical survey was carried out in Cooum and Adyar basin. An aquifer of restricted extent has been located in Kattupakkam Village near Porur. It is proposed to develop this aquifer as a source to augment the existing water supply system in Ashok Nagar and K.K. Nagar. A series of shallow wells will be constructed at suitable locations in Kattupakkam area and initially a pumping main will be extended upto Porur well from where transmission is already available to K.K. Nagar. Depending upon the capacity of the source, an extension of transmission main will be laid from Porur wells, to K.K. Nagar and Ashok Nagar.

A series of probing is being carried out in Kattupakkam so as to correctly assess the potential and frame up plans and estimates. A token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sought for in the year 1987-88. The total estimated cost of the project is around Rs. 200 lakhs.

17. Augmentation of Madras city water supply from Palar Basin.

							(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
Est. cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,500.00

The UNDP team carried out extensive studies on augmentation of Madras city water supply and location of additional sources as part of their Consultancy Project with Metrowater in 1982-85. One of the major recommendations of this studies namely to develop an additional ground water source of 55 mld. (12 mgd. capacity) has already been sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 crores and works are in progress.

As part of the studies, geophysical survey has been carried out in the entire Palar Basin covering a stretch of about 80 k.m. New wells Fields have been located in five different places (1) Athipattu (2) Pullambakkam (3) Pilapur (4) Manappakkam and (5) Voyalur. Of these five sites, Manappakkam and Voyalur are at the tail end of Palar River and have been assessed to have a total potential of 77 mld. In this aquifer there is already a drawal of about 25 mld. for Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station and Maraimalai Adigal Nagar. The net possible drawal of this aquifer is about 52 or say 50 mld. The remaining three sites are further upstream of Palar and would perhaps have to be reserved for use by the Local Municipalities etc.

It is proposed to utilise these two acquifers on Voyalur and Manappakkam to augment the Madras city water supply by an additional quantity of 50 mld. Further geophysical and hydrological survey will be carried out before deciding the site. The extraction will be a series of tube wells. Water will be conveyed to the city through a convenient main of length about 105 kms. The approximate cost of the proposals is Rs. 65 crores. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 crore only has been made in the year 1987-88.

18. *Upgrading the Water Supply and Sewerage systems developed in various areas in the city by T.N.H.B.*

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	100.00
Est. cost water supply	..	..	..	100.00
Sewerage	..	..	..	75.00

In the T.N.H.B. developed a number of neighbourhoods in the city with independent Water supply and Sewerage system. Subsequently they have requested Metrowater to take over the systems for maintenance. But it is seen that many of the schemes do not conform to the standards of Metrowater and require major improvements. However under water supply schemes 8 schemes namely Kotturpuram, Ashok Nagar, Arumbakkam, Thiruvanmiyur, have been taken over including the sewerage system of Villivakkam sites and services scheme by Metrowater since major improvements were not involved.

Due to paucity of funds with T.N.H.B. for bearing the cost for improvement suggested by Metrowater. The Honourable Chief Minister has convened co-ordination meeting with various agencies and decided that Metrowater will take over the systems from T.N.H.B. as is where is conditions and Metrowater will intimate to Government the estimated cost for improvements for the same. Accordingly the tentative cost for improvements to water supply system of the T.N.H.B. works out to Rs. 9.00 lakhs and that of the sewerage system Rs. 75.80 lakhs. The cost of improvements has been included in the budget estimate for 1987-88.

Water supply sector	..	..	..	Rs. 100.00 lakhs.
Sewerage sector	..	..	..	Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

6. MADRAS WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (SOUTH) EXECUTED BY M.M.W.S.S. BOARD.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	500.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	19.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	1,200.00

9. *Augmentation of water supply for Madras-city Krishna Water Supply Project—M.T.D.S. Project.*

For augmentation of Water supply to Madras city on a long term basis and to meet the 2002 A.D. demand, an agreement has been entered between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during April 1983 to supply water from River Krishna. Accordingly, the Andhra Pradesh Government will deliver 15 TMC of water, less the transmission losses of 3 TMC. at the Tamil Nadu Border. The works within the Tamil Nadu limits pertaining to canal portion are being carried out by the Public Works Department.

The Metrowater has sent a proposal to the Government for Rs. 268 crores at 1983 price levels (Rs. 410 crores including price escalation during construction period of six years) to draw 400 mld. of water from Chembarambakkam in the first stage for treatment, transmission and distribution and the connected waste water management, for approval. The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to pose the project before the world Bank for getting necessary assistance and requested the

Government Of India also to take necessary action on the above lines. In the meantime the Government have accorded permission to the Metrowater to formulate proposals with up-dated designs and the estimates incorporating detailed explanations for the above project and come upto the Government for approval at the earliest. Accordingly the detailed field investigation on the project has been taken up. Meantime action has also been taken to appoint necessary consultancy services for the project, to carry out detailed design, preparation of detailed estimates, tender documents for the procurement of materials and construction work, etc. and also to approach world Bank for getting necessary assistance. The Government have also been addressed seeking permission for taking aerial photography in the M.M.A. The land acquisition proposals are also under progress.

Water Supply to Kodungaiyur and Erukkancheri Panchayats.

In view of this scheme to be sanctioned by Government the scheme for providing water supply to Kodungaiyur and Erukkancheri areas are included as a part of M.T.D.S. Because of urgent need to provide water supply an estimate for Rs. 127 lakhs has been prepared and will be taken up for implementation. The scheme involves laying 36 kms. of mains and construction of pumping station and this scheme will be detailed with the Krishna Water supply project. A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 for this scheme.

PLAN SCHEMES—DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88 AND REVISED ESTIMATE, 1986-87—WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SCHEMES—FUNDS REQUIREMENT.

ABSTRACT.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

<i>Serial number and name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate 1986-87.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate, 1987-88.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Water Supply—				
I. Ongoing Plan Schemes..	2,50.00	2,58.95	6,39.55	...
II. New Schemes	10,00.00	10,00.00	5,08.00	...
Sub-Total ..	12,50.00	12,58.95	11,47.55	
III. Augmentation of City W.Sy. Project—M.T.D.S. Project (K.W.S.P.).	5,00.00	19.00	2,00.00	...
IV. World Bank Project—Augmentation of W.Sy. to Madras City.	..	..	10,00.00	...
Total—W. Sy. ..	17,50.00	12,77.95	23,47.55	
B. Sewerage—				
I. Ongoing Plan Schemes	5,87.64	5,87.64	5,85.25	...
II. New Schemes .. ..	..	..	14.75	
Sub-Total ..	5,87.64	5,87.64	6,00.00	
III. Augmentation of City W. Sy. Project—M.T.D.S. Project (K.W.S.P.).	1.00	31.00	3,00.00	...
IV. World Bank Project—Augmentation of W.Sy. to Madras City.	..	..	2,55.00	...
Total—Sewerage ..	5,88.64	6,18.64	11,55.00	
G.Total—W. Sy. and Sew...	23,38.64	18,96.59	35,02.55	

**PLAN SCHEMES—DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88 AND REVISED ESTIMATE 1986-87 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SCHEMES—
FUNDS REQUIREMENTS.**

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i>	<i>Expenditure up to 1985-86.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate 1986-87.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1986-87.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate 1987-88.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Water Supply :							
I. Ongoing Plan Schemes :							
1	Installation of distribution system valves and meters ..	3.80	3.10	1.50	1.50	..	..
		2,88.00					
2	Construction of III conduit	4,67.00	4,47.75	5.00	18.00	5.00	..
3	Provision of W. sy. to extended areas	206.00	2,13.89	10.00	21.50	0.25	..
4	Distribution system to unserved areas in city limits ..	1,75.00	1,55.47	20.00	24.50	0.50	..
5	Renewal of choked up mains Phase II	1,00.00	96.44	11.00	2.50	..	..
6	Improvement to quality control organisation	17.00	2.81	14.00	10.75	2.00	..
7	Strengthening the existing distribution system-Phase II ..	75.00	45.20	10.00	20.00	1.00	..
8	Construction of additional 90 MLD water treatment plant at Kilpauk.	2,95.00	..	1,00.00	50.00	1,50.00	..
9	Enlargement and replacing pg. capacity at Kilpauk ..	1,75.00	26.93	15.00	25.00	1,00.00	..

10	Replacement of old and corroded house service connection	35.00	0.38	4.61	25.00	1,0.00	..
11	Improvements to public taps	13.00	6.64	3.89	..	..	..
12	Conveying water from Kilpauk Water Works to the areas of Villivakkam, Kolathur, Thirumangalam and Koyambedu.	2,31.00	..	20.00	20.00	1,00.00	..
13	Extraction of ground water from coastal aquifer south of Thiruvanmiyur and transmission to the city.	2,50.00	..	10.00	10.00	2,40.00	..
14	Providing diesel generators for the headworks at Kilpauk Southern Head Works, K. K. Nagar and Anna Poonga.	82.00	..	20.00	0.01	1.00	..
15	Distribution system to the unserved areas in the city Phase II.	50.00	..	5.00	0.01	1.00	..
16	Renewal of choked up mains Phase I	14.50	18.86	..	0.38	..	..
17	Conjunctive use Project :						
	Followup studies	95.40	103.95	..	2.50	..	..
	Phase II	67.00	..	..	15.30	27.80	..
18	Replacing the old 48" steel pg. main with new 60" main from Kilpauk to shaft.	1,20.00	1,27.26	..	12.00	1.00	..
	Sub-Total			<u>2,50.00</u>	<u>2,58.95</u>	<u>6,39.55</u>	

II. New Schemes :

1	Augmentation of w. sy. to Madras city (Groundwater from A. K. Basin).	15,00.00	2,02.88	10,00.00	10,00.00	2,98.00	..
2	Augmentation of w. sy. development of source at Kattupakkam and extension of w. sy. to K. K. Nagar and Ashok Nagar.	2,00.00	..	..	..	10.00	..

**PLAN SCHEMES—DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88 AND REVISED ESTIMATE 1986-87 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SCHEMES—
FUNDS REQUIREMENTS—cont.**

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i>	<i>Expenditure up to 1985-86.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate, 1987-88.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3	Tapping water from Palar basin to convey water for Madras City.	6,500.00	..	..	..	1,00.00	..
4	Upgrading the w. sy. system developed in various areas in the city by T. N. H. B.	..	..	..	..	1,00.00	..
	Sub-Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
				<u>10,00.00</u>	<u>10,00.00</u>	<u>5,08.00</u>	
III.	Augmentation of city w. sy. Project/MTDS Project (KWSP)	2,75,00.00	14.05	5,00.00	19.00	2,00.00	..
IV.	World Bank Project Augmentation of w. sy. to Madras city	..	1,50,93.00*	..	..	10,00.00	..
	Total water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..
				<u>17,50.00</u>	<u>12,77.95</u>	<u>23,47.55</u>	

* (Both for w. sy. and new. components).

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Serial number.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure upto 1985-86.	Budget estimate 1986-87.	Revised estimate 1986-87.	Budget estimate 1987-88.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
B. SEWERAGE —							
<i>I. Ongoing Plan Schemes :—</i>							
1	Construction of gravity sewer	38.36	60.35	8.00	8.00	..	..
2	Comprehensive drainage scheme for Zone I, North Madras	2,89.97	272.40	19.99	10.00	10.00	..
3	Providing additional capacities for pg. stns. and pg. mains relaying of Royapuram pg. main.	1,31.76	1,32.28	20.00	20.00	1.00	..
4	Providing sewerage systems for unsewered areas in city limits.	1,00.00	39.36	30.00	50.00	7.00	..
5	Treatment Plants for Zones I and II	9 48.00 16,13.26	9,96.88	1,90.00	26,0.00	1,00.00	..
6	Prevention of overflow in Adayar river, Phase I	90.00	61.78	18.00	26.00	0.50	..
7	Mambalam Tank bund scheme	60.00	28.22	20.44	30.00	4.75	..
8	Providing field scale sewage reclamation plant at Koyambedu.	25.00 78.75	..	1.00	..	1.00	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9	Arrangements for disposal of sewage from slum areas	20.00	12.92	7.00	2.00	..	..
10	Conversion of syphons into chambers	30.00	4.42	9.37	9.37	10.00	..
11	Construction of diaphragm chambers	10.00	2.60	5.00	4.50	..	..
12	Renovation of sewage pg. stns., Phase II	10,43.00	..	1.00	1.00	50.00	..
13	Strengthening transmission system in the city	8,00.00	257.27	1,61.00	1,88.00	2,00.00	..
14	Supply of sewer cleaning equipments	48.00	4.28	43.64	47.50	—	..
15	Providing sewer system for extended areas of Villivakkam and Thiruvanmiyur.	5,00.00	19.62	50.00	50.00	1 25.00	..
16	Sembium drainage scheme	29.95	30.39	1.20	1.20	—	—
17	Providing sewer system for unsewered areas in city—Phase II.	2,50.00	..	1.00	1.00	75.00	..
18	Scheme for gas utilisation from Madras city sewage treatment plant.	7,00.00	..	1.00	0.01	1.00	..
19	Relaying of sewers in G. T. areas	48.00	41.28	..	3.42	..	..
20	New pg. main from South Mylapore to New Adyar	24.00 34.33	33.70	..	1.00	..	..
21	Prevention of overflow in Adyar, Phase II	26.00	33.66	..	(—) 17.99	..	..
	Sub-Total			5,87.64	6,95.01	5,85.25	

(RUPBBS IN LAKHS)							
<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i>	<i>Expenditure upto 1985-86.</i>	<i>Budget estimate 1986-87.</i>	<i>Revised estimate 1986-87.</i>	<i>Budget estimate 1987-88.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>II. New Schemes :—</i>							
1	Upgrading the sewerage system developed in various areas in the city by TNHB.	75.00	—	—	..	14.75	..
2	Procurement of sewer cleaning equipment — .. —	50.00	..	..	..		..
	Sub-Total — — —			—	..	14.75	
III.	Augmentation of city water supply project—MTDS Project (KWSP).	13,500.00	..	1.00	31.00	3,00.00	..
IV.	World Bank Project—Augmentation of w. sy. to Madras City ..	15,093.20*	—	..	..	2,55.00	
	Total Sewerage —			5,88.64	7,26.01	1,265.25	
	GRAND TOTAL			23,38.64	20,03.96	35,02.55	

*(Both for w. sy. and sew. component).

KRISHNA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT FOR MADRAS.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	45,56.56
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	45,47.69
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	45,65.24

Madras City with a population of over 4 million has been experiencing acute scarcity of water supply for the past several years, due to inadequate and uncertain sources of supply. The year 1983, was the worst on record when water had to be transported from outside the State. The Tamil Nadu Government have been keen on solving the water supply problem of the Madras Metropolitan Area and have been examining the possibilities for solving this problem.

On the initiative of the Prime Minister of India in 1976, the willingness of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra to spare 5 TMC of water each from their share of Krishna Water for water supply to Madras was obtained. The Tamil Nadu Government have also entered into an agreement with the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 18th April 1983 for the implementation of the Project for the drawal of 15 TMC of Water from the river Krishna for Madras water supply. The Project will be implemented as a joint project for water supply to Madras and Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh within the frame work of the agreement. A quantity of 12 TMC of water per annum excluding losses in transmission will be delivered at Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu border for Madras water supply. The Andhra Pradesh Government will construct the components of the Madras Water Supply Project which are within their boundary and the two Governments will share the expenditure on the construction and maintenance of their compartments. The components in Tamil Nadu limits will be executed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Project when completed in all respects will provide an additional supply of 995 Mld of water for Madras. The overall cost of the project including treatment, transmission, distribution and sewerage components will come to Rs. 1,907 crores without escalation. The conductor system upto the tertiary reservoir for raw water will be implemented by the Public Works Department while the treatment, transmission, distribution and sewerage components will be implemented by the M.M.W.S.S. Board.

The comprehensive project report for Krishna Water Supply for Madras has been sent to Government of India in Government of Tamil Nadu Rural Development and Local Administration Department letter No. 58556/WB. II/83-8, dated 24th November 1983.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have in accorded administrative approval for the payment of sum of Rs. 200.00 crores to the Government of Andhra Pradesh limits towards the TamilNadu's share of the components in Andhra Pradesh limits. They have also accorded Administrative approval for a sum of Rs. 30.15 crores for the execution of five of the components in Tamil Nadu limits to provide an additional supply of 400 mld. of raw water in the first stage.

The first stage of the Project comprises of raising of F.R.L. of Poondi, Chembambakkam and Red Hills Lakes, excavation of canal from Tamil Nadu Border to Poondi Reservoir and also a link canal from Poondi Reservoir to Chembambakkam Lake. Chembambakkam Lake will be the new terminal reservoir for raw water from which the treatment, transmission and distribution system for the South Madras area will be laid. The cost of the first stage of the Project excluding the treatment, transmission and distribution system which will be executed by M.M.W.S.S.S.B., comes to Rs. 237 crores.

Both the states have started the works in their respective territories. The works in Tamil Nadu limits were inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 25th May 1983 and the work of excavation of canal from Tamil Nadu Border to Poondi Reservoir which has been taken up for execution is in good progress.

Physical and Financial Progress.

(a) Works in Andhra Pradesh Limits:

Five Special Circles under the control of two Chief Engineer, are attending to the execution of works in Andhra Pradesh limits.

An advance payment of Rs. 47.00 crores was made to Andhra Pradesh so far in three instalments towards the Tamil Nadu share of the cost of components in Andhra Pradesh Limits.

(b) Works in Tamil Nadu Limits.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken up the execution of the canal from the Tamil Nadu Border to Poondi and Raising ERL of Poondi Reservoir by 29' in the first instance.

Land Acquisition for the entire stretch of canal from the State Border to Poondi Reservoir has been finalised and passing of awards have also been mostly completed.

Against the total length of 25.275 km of this canal, excavation is in progress in various reaches between 0 and 24 km. Out of 37 Cross Masonry works in the canal 29 works have also been taken up, 13 works completed and the remaining are at various stages of completion land acquisition for the work of raising the FRL of Poondi Reservoir has also been taken up recently preparation of land plan schedules have been mostly completed. Preliminaries for raising the bund are in progress. One Circle with three Divisions is attending to the execution of the above work. The Budget Estimate for 1987-88 is Rs. 4,565.24 lakhs.

CHIEF ENGINEER, GROUND WATER.

Water Supply to Kalpakkam:

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	6.14
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	4.50

The department is supplying water to Madras Atomic Power plant to the tune of 3 mgd. The infrastructure for this is now being slowly built up. This work will continue in the year 1987-88 also with an outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs in the Annual Plans.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

4. Assistance to Madras Corporation for Storm Water Drains under IUDP.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	250.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	250.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	250.00

Government have been sanctioning Rs. 500 lakhs each year for improvement to Bus Route Roads, interior Roads Storm Water drain etc. on 50 per cent Loan and 50 per cent grant basis. The loan portion is shown under this head and the grant portion is shown under "Urban Development". The allocation has been made for the following improvement in the Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate including the provision shown under Urban Development.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
Interior Roads	..	..	..	300
Bus Route Roads	..	..	..	100
Street lighting	..	..	..	100
			Total	500

Revised Estimate 1986-87 is repeated in Budget Estimate 1987-88.

32. HOUSING.

Government Residential Buildings.

The activities of the Government have increased manifold since independence all over the State, especially in rural and remote areas. Hence it is considered highly essential to provide housing accommodation for the Government officials inducted in rural, urban and semi-urban areas. In the State Housing Scheme for Government officials involved in developmental activities is executed by the Government. Though the availability of funds is limited a provision of Rs. 85.76 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for both ongoing and new schemes. The details of various schemes proposed to be taken up during 1987-88 are as follows. The building activities are executed by the Public Works Department.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	355.96
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	165.57
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	85.76

Public Works.—

For the staff of the Public Works Department an amount of Rs. 42.79 lakhs has been provided for construction of new quarters to Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer Assistant Executive Engineers, Executive Engineers and Superintendent Engineers.

Agriculture.

An amount of Rs. 6.01 lakhs has been provided for construction of quarters to the staff of Government owned coc nut nurseries.

Revenue.

The demand for capital works is Rs. 17.74 lakhs for construction of quarters for Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and office-cum-residence for firka Revenue Inspectors all over the State.

Commercial Taxes.

An amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for construction of quarters for the Commercial Tax Officers, Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, etc., including electrical works.

Ports.

Government provide quarters for the staff employed in the Ports. An amount of Rs. 5.01 lakhs is provided for construction of quarters for the Port staff of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided under Part II for construction of quarters at Cuddalore Port.

Fisheries.

An amount of Rs. 3.93 lakhs is provided under Part II for carrying out special repairs to the existing quarters of the Fish Seed Production and Reservoir Fisheries staff at Manimuthar in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (Private Employers Project).

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, tenements are constructed for the use of Industrial workers under Public, Private and Co-operative Sectors covered by Section 2 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948, on subsidised rent.

Financial assistance is extended to the needy Private Employers who apply for the same, in the form of loan and subsidy in the ratio of 50 per cent and 25 per cent of the ceiling cost respectively. The cost over and above the ceiling is to be borne by the private employers concerned. Since the inception of the Scheme upto 1984-85, 1,394 houses have been constructed utilising financial assistance of Rs. 56.15 lakhs. Provision is being made in Revised Estimate and Budget Estimate in respect of ongoing schemes. An amount of Rs. 2.34 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for loan and subsidy for completion of 20 houses.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme (Centrally Sponsored).

In Tamil Nadu there are 460 plantations. It is obligatory on the part of the planters to provide standard houses to the Plantation workers, free of rent. So far 37,493 standard houses have been provided. Under this scheme financial assistance is extended to the planters in the form of loan and subsidy for the construction of standard houses to their workers. This scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Since the inception of the scheme upto the end of 1985-86, 1,107 houses have been constructed utilising financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 28.30 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 1.31 lakhs.

Fisherman Housing Scheme.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	50.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	50.53
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	50.01

Under an ambitious programme being implemented since 1974-75, the marine fishermen are provided with free housing. Under this programme, the Government have so far sanctioned the construction on 11,704 houses to the end of 1986-87. Out of this 10,028 houses had already been completed and the construction of remaining houses is in progress and will be spilled over to 1987-88. To finance the execution of this programme during the next year a sum of Rs. 50.01 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was formed in the year 1971 and has been carrying out three distinct programmes in the City of Madras.

(a) Housing—

(1) Clearance Scheme.

(b) Urban Development—

(2) Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.

(3) Madras Urban Development Programme.

Slum Clearance Scheme—

Government directed the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board to extend the activities to the entire state of Tamil Nadu from 1983-84. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board constructed 46,492 tenements in Madras and Erode at a cost of Rs. 4,321.10 lakhs upto 1985-86. In recent years, the tenemental programmes is assisted by the State Government's grant and HUDCO's loan Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has so far availed of Rs. 675.11 lakhs from Hudco as loan upto 1985-86.

During the year 1985-86 it was proposed to take up 4,880 tenements and complete 688 tenements by utilising Government Grant and by obtaining loan from Hudco. An amount of Rs. 175 lakhs provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 is retained in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87. This has been increased to Rs. 200.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for taking up 3,824 tenements during the year.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Housing varies with the size of Town and its population. It also varies with productive activities and income generation. Considering the aspects of Housing, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is taking up schemes to meet the requirements of people in various urban areas in the State. Tamil Nadu Housing Board Plan and Co-ordinate urban housing activities by implementing various social housing schemes for various categories of people from Economically Weaker Section of Community to Higher Income Groups. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has programmed to complete 21,000 units during 1987-88.

Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme in Mofussil areas.

This scheme is implemented in mofussil towns by Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Now the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has started taking slum schemes in mofussil towns. But Housing Board is taking up Economically Weaker Section Housing throughout Tamil Nadu. Hence to meet the Housing needs of Economically Weaker Sections of the Society funds are allocated.

Rs. 67.50 lakhs has been provided as Budget Estimate for 1986-87 for the ongoing slum schemes and the same has been retained in Revised Estimate. To meet the requirement of margin money of Slum/E.W.S. Housing Scheme a Provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board formulates Low Income Group Housing Schemes for the benefit of those whose monthly income is Rs. 701 to Rs. 1,500. In the original Budget estimate for 1986-87 Rs. 350 lakhs provision has been made under this head, out of which Rs. 250 lakhs has been allowed as open market borrowing. A sum of Rs. 540 lakhs has been suggested for Revised Estimate 1986-87. As more L.I.G. Housing Scheme is to be taken up during 1987-88 and due to paucity of funds, a budget provision of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is made of which open market borrowing amounts to Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

The land Acquisition and Development Scheme aims at large scale acquisition of land in advance with a view to prevent speculation and to peg down land prices so as to make land available for housing at reasonable cost and also ease congestion in growing town. In the Budget Estimate a provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been made and is retained in the Revised Budget for 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is made in the annual plans 1987-88 for this scheme. (Shown under Urban Development Sector).

Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme.

Under this scheme, rental accommodation is provided in District and Revenue Division Head Quarters for State Government Employees on subsidised rent. A sum of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87. Due to trifurcation of Ramnad District, bifurcation of Madurai and Tirunelveli

Districts demand for construction of dwelling units under this scheme is increasing at the new district headquarters like Virudhunagar, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram, Dindigul and Tuticorin. The outlay is increased in the revised estimate to Rs. 900.00 lakhs and Rs. 800.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

M.U.D.P. I.

Under MUDP-I, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has undertaken Sites and services scheme at three sites viz., Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur. Rs. 0.01 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate for 1986-87 for completing the balance work and the same has been retained in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 to complete the balance work.

M.U.D.P. II.

Under MUDP. II, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is undertaking Sites and Services programme at Mogappair, Manali and Maduravoyal. Rs. 600 lakhs has been provided as Budget Estimate for 1986-87. Due to increase in land cost and construction of new dwelling units, the Budget Estimate has been stepped up to Rs. 656.00 lakhs in the revised estimate for 1986-87 and Rs. 123.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

House Building Advance Scheme.

The scheme of House Building Advance to Government Servants was introduced in the year 1960. The scheme was decentralised with effect from 1st June 1979. Consequent on the decentralisation of the scheme, the scheme has become more popular among the Government servants in view of the low rate of interest when compared to Co-operative and other Financial Institutions.

At present House Building Advance is sanctioned to the Government Employees for the following purposes. (i) Purchase of plot and construction of a house thereon; (ii) for construction of the house on the plot already owned; (iii) for purchase of ready built house; (iv) for the completion of the house already under construction with the House Building Advance received from Government; (v) for the enlargement and improvement of the existing living accommodation. During the Sixth Plan period, loans have been sanctioned to 12,169 persons.

Consequent on the enhancement of the ceiling on the advance and the higher rate of amount taken into account for the purpose of computing eligibility, the out flow on account of releases will be higher than in previous years. However a provision of Rs. 1,390.00 lakhs as detailed below is made for sanction of House Building Advance to Government Servants in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for All India Service officers. Further Rs. 1,200.00 lakhs for other Government servants, Rs. 60.00 lakhs for panchayat union staff and Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the sanction of House Building Advance to police personnel has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Police Housing Scheme.

The Budget provision of Rs. 818.19 lakhs is retained in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 for construction of houses to the police personnel. The provision for this scheme during 1987-88 is only taken.

REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING).

During 1986-87 Government ordered construction of 5,000 houses for economically weaker section and 35,000 houses under the massive housing scheme. The estimated cost of each house is Rs. 6,000 in plain and Rs. 7,500 in hill areas and Rameswaram island.

As per the approved pattern of financial assistance the Government will have to provide loans for 39,400 beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 1,500 in plains and at Rs. 2,625 for 600 houses in hill areas which works out to Rs. 18.06 crores under loans of which Rs. 12 crores will be met by getting loan from the HUDCO and the balance amount of Rs. 6.06 crores will have to be met from Government loan. However an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is retained in the Revised Estimate 1986-87.

Government have fixed a target to provide financial assistance for 5,000 houses per annum for Non-Adi Dravidars for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 each. For this purpose 50 per cent of the estimated cost per house has to be obtained from HUDCO as per the approved pattern of assistance. Accordingly for 5,000 houses proposed to be constructed during the year 1987-88 financial requirement will be Rs. 225.00 lakhs. However, an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88.

Mass Housing Programme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	2,000.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	2,000.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	--	2,000.00

Government have taken a decision to provide 30,00,000 (Thirty lakhs) houses to the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections and below poverty line during a period of 3 years commencing from the year 1986-87. Government have also decided that during the first year 2,10,000 people be provided housing facilities as detailed below :

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)---

The Rural Development Department have already been ordered for construction of 24,000 houses during 1986-87 under RLEGP and 23,000 houses under NREP. The Rural Development Department would be responsible for implementation of these schemes.

THADCO's Adi-Dravidars Housing Programme :

Under the THADCO's Adi-Dravidars Housing Programme it has been ordered to construct 5,000 houses during the year 1986-87.

Rural Housing Schemes.

As per the current programme 5,000 houses for non- Adi Dravidars would be constructed under this scheme in 1986-87. It is proposed to construct 35,000 additional houses under the scheme during 1986-87. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society Limited, will obtain 50 per cent of the project cost as loan from HUDCO, 25 per cent as loan from Government and the balance has to be met by the beneficiaries. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing) is implementing this Scheme.

Slums Improvement Cum-Cash loan Scheme of TNSCB.

Under the Accelerated Slums Improvement Scheme the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board will be implementing schemes on the patterns of MUDP to cover 50,000 families at a cost of Rs. 700.00 lakhs. In addition the Board will arrange to provide cash loan to 50,000 slum dwellers with HUDCO assistance during 1986-87.

Upgradation of Economically Weaker section Houses.

Under this programme the Government have decided that 60,000 persons be given subsidy of Rs. 1,500 each for conversion of thatched roof into tiled roof or for converting mud wall into masonry brick wall. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board will implement the scheme with financial assistance from Government.

It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 600.00 lakhs for Rural Housing, a sum of Rs. 700.00 lakhs for cash loan and a sum of Rs. 900.00 lakhs for upgradation Economically Weaker Section houses in rural areas will be required from State Funds. However for implementing the scheme an amount of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs as detailed below has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
I. T.N.S.C.B.—	
(i) Cash Loan	700.00
(ii) Upgradation of EWS houses in rural areas.	900.00
II. Rural Housing Scheme	400.00
	(This will be in addition to the provision made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 towards loan under Rural Housing Scheme).
	An amount of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 for implementation of this Mass Housing Programme.

33. URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Provision of community T.V. sets in Municipal Slums.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

In order to give recreation facilities to the slum dwellers a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been provided in Seventh Five Year Plan and the scheme is being implemented from 1985-86. During 1985-86 20 number of T. V. sets Black and White and 16 number of Colour T.V. sets were distributed to 29 Municipalities. It is proposed to distribute 50 colour T. V. sets during the current year and 60 colour T.V. sets at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

Improvement of Roads and construction of storm water drains in financially weaker Municipalities and Township Committees.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	15.01

98 Municipalities and 8 Township committees in the state of Tamil Nadu are maintaining 5,885.952 kms. of Roads. In order to protect B.T. surfaced and Metal Roads from rain and flood water construction of storm water drains is considered essential. For construction of pucca storm water drain in junctions of the municipal main roads the capital cost is estimated at Rs. 150.00 lakhs and therefore Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and 15.00 lakhs under Part II 1987-88. For the current financial year a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been provided in Budget Estimate 1986-87 and funds released for 6 Municipalities.

Assistance of Local Bodies for remunerative enterprises in Municipalities.— Construction of Pay and use latrines.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	15.00

The maintenance of Latrine is one of the obligatory functions of Municipalities. At present many of the Municipalities are maintaining only Community Dry Type Latrines for use of the public which is exposed to health hazards besides affecting the hygienic atmosphere of the Town. In view of growing urban population and meagre resources of the Municipalities the maintenance of proper sanitation in urban areas is becoming a challenging problem. Under the Tamil Nadu IUDP 51 Pay and use Toilets have been constructed in Municipalities. Therefore, in order to continue this scheme it is proposed to construct Pay and use Latrin on the model of "Sulabh Shauchalya" with provision for box rooms, wherever space is available. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme under Part II for 1987-88.

Self sufficiency Scheme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

This is on going scheme. During 1985-86, 25 Municipalities have been selected for the implementation of the schemes IVth phase of the programme. Financial assistance for Rs. 347.50 lakhs have been given against a total requirement of Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The balance due Rs. 152.50 lakhs is sought for in Revised Estimate 1986-87. But pending finalisation of the programme content of the scheme only a token provision is made in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88.

Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.65
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

Government of Tamil Nadu have started an Institute of Urban Studies in Coimbatore for imparting training to improve the skill and efficiency of the Administrators of the Urban Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 under Part II for construction of hostel for the trainees and quarters for the staff and faculty members of the Institute along with a provision of Rs. 7.65 lakhs in the Revised Estimate 1986-87.

Assistance to Municipalities and Townships (Rameswaram,
Kanyakumari and Mahabalipuram).

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

Government have ordered implementation of schemes for providing basic amenities in Mahabalipuram, Rameswaram and Kanyakumari Townships for a total outlay of Rs. 136.80 lakhs and have provided Rs. 58.00 lakhs for 1982-83 on 50 per cent grant and on 50 per cent loan basis. This scheme is operated by the Director of Town Panchayats.

An amount of Rs. 0.02 lakhs alone has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87. Government have proposed a total outlay of Rs. 136.80 lakhs for the integrated development of the three townships. So far Government have released Rs. 58 lakhs on half grant and half loan basis. Government have called for proposals for releasing the balance grant of Rs. 78.80 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 0.02 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

Assistance to Municipal Corporation and Municipalities
for House Building Advance.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	60.00

Government have extended the scheme of House Building advance to Municipal employees as in the case of Government employees. This scheme is becoming popular and the entire budget allotment have been utilised for distribution of advance to 139 number of applicant as on 30th September 1986. During 1985-86, 166 applications have been received and the entire budget allotment of Rs. 50.00 lakhs utilised. For the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided. Though there is heavy demand, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in Revised Estimate and Rs. 60 lakhs for the year 1987-88.

Integrated Development of Temple Towns.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	20.00

Master Plans for the Integrated Development of Mamallapuram, Rameswaram and Kanyakumari Township as International Tourist Resorts have been prepared for the provision of basic infrastructural requirements. Government have sanctioned Rs. 58.00 lakhs on half grant and half loan basis during 1982-83 for taking up schemes in these Townships. A Scheme for providing basic

amenities on full grant basis to town Panchayats where important temples are situated like Thiruthani, Thiruverkadu, Thirukalikundram, Mangadu, Swamimalai, Thiruchendur, Thirupparankundram, Thiruvaiyaru, Sholingar, Perur to name a few, is necessary as the Town Panchayats could not provide amenities for want of funds. Thousands of Pilgrimes visit frequently these places. Most of these Towns have potentialities for developing as Tourist Centres if requisite infrastructural facilities are provided. The funds of the concerned Town Panchayats are dissipated on sanitation measures undertaken during festivals. These town require fair weather roads, better transport terminals, shopping arcade, markets, pay and use toilets, better lighting etc., During 1984-85 Government have provided Rs. 10.00 lakhs on half grant and half loan basis for 5 temple Towns. During 1985-86, Government have provided only a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs as grant. There are sixty six temple Towns requiring development under the scheme. This scheme is operated by the Director of Town Panchayats.

A token provision alone has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87. Provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 on half grant and half loan basis for providing basic amenities in Town Panchayats.

Integrated Development of Backward Areas :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	20.00

This is a on going scheme (Part II for 1986-87). Under this scheme the non slum backward areas are identified and the following amenities are provided in these areas (1) Drinking water supply(2) Roads (3) street lighting (4) Public convenience. During 1986-87 Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been distributed to 5 Municipalities at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the improvement of indetified backward areas. As there is heavy demand for provision under this scheme a sum of Rs.20 lakhs has been made for the year 1987-88.

Improvements to the Director of Municipal Administration Office by Providing better Facilities for Administration.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimati , 1986-87	..	..	..	0.05
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	Nil

Consequent on the formation of the Planning and Institutional Finance Wing, Engineering Wing, Education Wing and Accounts Wing in the Directorate of Municipal Administration, there are 12 Offices other than the Director of Municipal Administration. Therefore to effectively co-ordinate and to ensure efficient and effective functioning of Directorate, it was decided to provide better facilities with a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs in the Revised Estimate 1986 87.

Creation of Monitoring Evaluation-cum-Audit Cell.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.95
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.15

At present the existing planning cell scrutinises the proposals received from the Executive Authorities of Municipalities and Township Committees for sanction of loan and grants under various schemes sponsored by the State and Central Government and other Agencies. The financial assistance received from the Government is on the increase year after year.

The progress of works are also watched up to the level of utilisation of entire Government assistance and completion of works in all respects. For this purpose, the Accountant-General's Audit party and Public Accounts Committee have suggested that a Monitoring and Evaluation-cum-Audit Cell be formed in the Directorate to make surprise audit inspections and to test check the quality of works executed by the Municipality. Therefore it was proposed to create a Monitoring Evaluation-cum-Audit Cell with a total outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs in 1986-87 and the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 is fixed at 0.95 lakhs and the Budget Estimate 1987-88 is fixed at Rs. 2.15 lakhs.

Formation of Perspective Planning Cell.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.27
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.80
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.64

The Institutional Finance Wing is functioning from the year 1981-82. The main functions of the Institutional finance and Planning wing is to prepare project report, monitoring and evaluation of the projects like Self-Sufficiency Scheme, Accelerated Slum Improvement Programmes, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, IDSMT Schemes with Government of India Assistance, IUDP Scheme with State Government loan, Low Cost Sanitation Scheme with W.B. Loan and Government of India Grant assistance, etc.

Hence it was proposed to create perspective Planning Cell in the Directorate. The outlay of Rs. 1.27 lakhs in the Budget Estimate is now reduced to 0.80 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1986-87. However an amount of Rs. 1.64 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for this scheme.

Reorganisation of the Regional Directorate of Municipal Administration.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.95
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.47
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	5.18

There are Five Regional Directorates of Municipal Administration all over the State. Their main function is to inspect the Municipalities and Township Committees under their control periodically. Apart from inspection they have to attend enquiries in respect of selection and Special Grade Municipalities also as and when so directed by the Government and the Director of Municipal Administration, select projects for implementation under various schemes. After sanction of financial assistance, review the progress of works, review of tax collection work, settlement of audit objections, etc. To improve the efficiency in the Municipal Administration this scheme was taken up for implementation during 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 3.95 lakhs in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 2.47 lakhs in the Revised Estimate. An amount of Rs. 5.18 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Improvement of Municipal Dispensaries.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	11.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	11.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.00

This is an ongoing scheme. Financial assistance are given to Municipalities under this scheme for the improvement of Municipal Dispensaries (To provide adequate accommodation for building and purchase of equipments). During 1986-87 financial assistance is given to Municipalities at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh each. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in VII Five-Year Plan for this scheme. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Improvement of Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Homes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	10.00

Under this scheme financial assistance is given to Municipalities as grant for improvement to the buildings and for the purchase of equipment and apparatus for the Maternity and Child Welfare Homes maintained by Municipalities. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been provided in the Budget and distributed to 10 Municipalities at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh each for improving the Maternity and Child Welfare Home. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in seventh Five Year Plan for this scheme. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Accelerated Slum Improvement scheme.

				(RUPEES. IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	40.03
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	75.00

This is an ongoing scheme. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs have been given to 23 Municipalities as grant for implementation of this scheme. Under this scheme following works are undertaken:—

1. Formation of Road with Storm Water Drains on both sides.
2. Water-Supply.—(a) Public fountain for a minimum of 40 to 50 families.
(b) Where Public fountain could not be provided bore-wells or tube wells are sunk.
3. *Public conveniences*.—At the rate of 1 seat for 10 families with provision of adequate water-supply.
4. *Street lighting*.—Tube lights are provided at convenient junction to provide lighting facility in an around the Slums.

During 1985-86, 105 works have been taken up and completed and thereby 38 municipal slums have been provided with all these facilities. During VII Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 2,50 lakhs is provided for these scheme. As against the provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Revised Estimate and Rs. 75 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

Purchase of concervancy and water Lorries.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	35.00

The Urban compost scheme is at present being operated by the Municipalities. There is generally not much improvement in the compost front for want of sufficient number of vehicles for collection of rubbish and nightsoil and for transporting them to the spot. Similarly in the residential areas around Municipal Town limits water-supply position is also not satisfactory. Further the water supply main is not extended to the added areas. These areas have to be covered under water supply scheme and rubbish and nightsoil removal scheme also. As the Municipalities are not sound financially to take up these scheme, it is proposed to supply water lorries and public health lorries to Municipalities. Hence an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided under Part-II for 1987-88.

B.T. Surfacing of Municipal Arterial Roads.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	10.00

At present 98 Municipalities and 8 Townships are maintaining 3125 kms. of B.T. surfaced roads and 1179 kms. of metalled roads. However most of the Municipalities and Township committees find it difficult to maintain these roads in view of meagre resources and increase in cost of materials. As a result Municipal roads are in very bad condition and they are a subject of criticism by the Public and Press as well. Further the fixed compensatory grant and Toll compensation given out of the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles Tax Act is very insufficient. Therefore, it is proposed to undertake B.T. surfacing of important Arterial Roads in Municipalities. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided under Part-II during 1987-88 for undertaking this work.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Assistance to Madras Corporation for construction of Market Buildings, Electrical Lighting, etc.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	20.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	20.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	20.01

Government have sanctioned Rs. 20.00 lakhs for construction of markets in 36 Sites under Part-II Scheme 1986-87. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,57.00 lakhs. Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 20.01 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for ongoing scheme.

Assistance to Corporation of Madras for Solid Waste Management under M.U.D.P.—II.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	25.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	25.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	25.00

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 3,08.00 lakhs, Government have sanctioned Rs. 157.04 lakhs for purchase of equipments, construction of Transfer Stations, etc., for Conservancy improvement works under MUDP-II Solid Waste Management. In the current year, World Bank has cleared the proposals for the following items: (1) Purchase of 30 Garmovers at Rs. 30.00 lakhs (2) Procurement of 20 Nos. of 5/14 H.P. trolley mounted pumps at Rs. 7.5 lakhs, (3) Procurement of Hydracon type Container 3 Nos. at Rs. 21.00 lakhs, (4) Production of 2 Short films on Civic awareness at Rs. 2.00 lakhs (5) Purchase of Computer Hardware at Rs. 30.00 lakhs (Total Rs. 90.50 lakhs) Only an amount of Rs. 25.50 lakhs has been provided in Revised Estimate. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for utilisation of residual amount for ongoing schemes.

Assistance to Madras Corporation for Miscellaneous Gr. nt.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5,00.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5,00.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5,50.00

This provision is meant for the funds to be released to Corporation of Madras from the collection of additional surcharges on Sales Tax. The Budget Estimate of 1986-87 is repeated in the Revised Estimate. Government have been addressed for release of 80 per cent collection of the additional surcharge on sales tax to the Corporation of Madras. Budget Estimate, 1987-88 has been increased to Rs. 5,50.00 lakhs including Rs. 100 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for the floatation of Public Loan by the Corporation of Madras for construction of Buildings such as Dispensaries, Child Welfare Centres, Unit Offices and for purchase of Equipments.

Assistance to Madras Corporation for Storm Water Drainage,
Replacement of Cables, etc,

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2,50.00
Rivised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2,50.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2,50.00

Government have been sanctioning Rs. 5,00.00 lakhs each year for improvement to Bus Route Roads, Interior Roads, Storm Water Drain, etc. on 50 per cent Loan and 50 per cent Grant Basis. The Loan portion is shown under this head and the grant portion is shown under "Sewerage and Water-Supply". The allocation has been made for the following improvement in the Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate including the provision shown under Sewerage and Water-Supply.

					(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Interior Roads	..	..	..	..	3,00.00
Bus Route Roads	..	..	..	..	1,00.00
Street Lighting	..	..	..	..	1,00.00
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>500.00</u>

Budget Estimate of 1986-87 is repeated in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

**Assistance to Madras Corporation for the Construction of
Multistoried Building at Lilly Pond Area**

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

Government accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 5.93 crores for construction, of Multistoried Building in Lilly Pond Area and also released Rs. 50.00 lakhs out of Rs. 1,40.00 lakhs sanctioned for 1985-86. The selection of designs of the Architect is pending in the Court. Hence no provision has been asked for in Revised Estimate, 1986-87. However for the ongoing scheme for 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Purchase of Roll on Tippers and Dumpers for Conservancy

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	22.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	20.00

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for purchase of Dumpers and Roll on Tipper under Part-II Scheme 1986-87. Due to escalation of prices Revised Estimate has been increased to Rs. 22.50 lakhs. Total cost of the Scheme is Rs. 54.00 lakhs. Budget Estimate, 1987-88 provides for an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Purchase of compactors for conservancy works.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	8.00

Necessary proposals have been sent for replacement of lorries and purchase of Compactors at an ultimate cost in of Rs. 167.05 lakhs. Though the requirement of funds for 1987-88 is projected at Rs. 23.00 lakhs under Part-II Scheme 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for purchase of one compactor for conservancy purpose under Part-II scheme.

MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Assistance for implementation of Metropolitan Plan

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	30.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	30.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	30.00

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is a statutory body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974. It is the agency responsible for long term Planning and Development of Madras Metropolitan Area.

Under Section 48 and 49 of Town and Country Planning Act, Planning Permissions are being granted/refused to regulate private development so as to be in consonance with the development plan both in order to achieve the plan objectives and promote developmental activity at strategic locations as to further the objectives of the adopted and approved strategy.

The administrative wing of the Authority to look after this part of work consists of (a) Area Plans Division, (b) Structure Plan Division and (c) Detailed Development Plan Division beside general establishment and Accounts Wing. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is retained in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 as assistance for implementation of Metropolitan Plans.

Assistance for implementation of World Bank Project.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	36.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	36.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	36.50

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is entrusted with monitoring and evaluating the Madras Urban Development Projects I and II which are assisted by the World Bank.

The first MUDP is now in completion and the MUDP-II is being implemented since 1980-81 by the line agencies viz., TNHB, SCB, TIIC, DSW, DHRW and MC.

To carry out the functions of monitoring and evaluation of these projects (a) Sites and Services Division, (b) Slum Improvement Division, (c) Project Monitoring Division, (d) Training Division, (e) Traffic and Transportation Division, (j) Urban Economist Division and (g) Financial Analyst Division are in position in Madras Metropolitan Development Authority and hence the allocation.

Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.

State Government Fund :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	70.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	76.05
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	100.00

Improvements like roads, public fountain, street lights, P.C. units etc., are provided under this scheme.

68,018 families were covered by this scheme at an expenditure Rs. 495.92 lakhs upto 1985-86. During 1986-87 schemes for 8,400 families costing Rs. 106.05 lakhs will be taken up and will get full benefit. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in 1987-88. During 1987-88 8,400 families will be covered under this scheme. This scheme is implemented by the T.N.S.C.B.

Madras Urban Development Project.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	130.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	158.70
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	Nil

Slum Improvement is a major component under the M.U.D.P. scheme being implemented in the Madras City with World Bank Aid. The Slum improvement under M.U.D.P. contemplates environmental improvement, land tenure and Home Improvement loan of Rs. 1,500 to 3,500 according to income range. This scheme is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

Under M.U.D.P-I Slum clearance Board implemented slum improvement schemes at a cost of Rs. 443.65 lakhs and 24,862 families were benefited. The scheme was started in the year 1977 and came to close by 1982. M.U.D.P. II was started in the year 1981 with a target of benefitting 50,000 families at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.80 crores. 43,095 families were benefited at a cost of Rs. 1,741.68 lakhs upto 1985-86. 37,408 families executed L.C.S. agreements for getting land tenure and 28,153 families availed of loans amounting to Rs.582.85 lakhs for constructing improving their houses upto 1985-86. To relieve the inundation of the slums during times of flood, feeder drains are constructed by Madras Corporation and arterial drains by P.W.D. on behalf of Slum Clearance Board under this project.

Rs. 158.70 lakhs have been provided in the revised Estimate 1986-87 benefitting improvement for 17,500 families.

Maraimalai Nagar Satellite Town.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	78.20
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	78.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	195.50

During 1987-88, it is proposed to develop about 700 acres acquired during 1986-87, by provision of all necessary on-site infrastructure such as roads, water supply and sewerage, street lights, storm water drains, etc. This cost of development works is assessed as about Rs. 800 lakhs. In addition to this, it is assessed that Rs. 100 lakhs will be required for other ongoing works in respect of lands already under development. However an amount of Rs. 195.50 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

Manali Urban Node.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	100.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	100.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	100.00

It is assessed that the remaining on-site infrastructure development works will be completed during 1987-88 in about 60 acres already taken up for development at a cost of Rs. 150 lakhs. However a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

Technical Assistance under MUDP II.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	28.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	28.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	28.00

In order to develop Madras Metropolitan Development Authority's capabilities in urban development planning, investment programme, employment generation and improvement in local services technical assistance is provided in Madras Urban Development Project II.

Though it has been estimated that Rs. 88 lakhs will be required for 1986-87 for the committed on-going consultancy studies only a provision of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is provided in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88.

Koyambedu Wholesale Market Complex.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	300.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	300.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	425.00

During 1986-87, various on-site infrastructure works such as roads, storm water drains, etc., have been taken up in the acquired lands. The works especially relating to formation of roads is in an advanced stage of completion. In regard to water supply and sewerage, procurement of materials has been completed and development works are to be taken up. Construction of a part of the perishable market i.e., the flower market will be taken up during the year. An amount of Rs. 425.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88. During 1987-88, the works of on-site infrastructure such as roads, water supply and sewerage will be completed. The construction of flower, fruit and vegetable markets will be under execution.

Bus and Truck Terminal.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

The on-site development works at Koyambedu is under progress. During 1987-88, the on-site development works at Madhavaram will be taken up and most of the works will be completed. Hence an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for taking up this work.

Iron and Steel Market.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	15.00

All road works have been taken up. The formation of the main roads are almost completed and that of the cross roads are under progress. Works relating to formation of storm water drains and construction of retaining walls are under progress. Filling of the low lying areas with sea sand dredged from the Ennore Thermal Station is in progress. During 1987-88, the formation of remaining road works will be completed. The filling of the low lying areas within the site will almost be completed. The other on site development works such as laying of water supply mains, construction of Over Head tanks, Storm Water Drains and retaining walls will be completed. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided under this head.

Construction of Office complex.

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	15.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	26.00

The construction work has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation. Works on pile foundation is nearing completion. The construction of first two floors is proposed to be completed during 1986-87. During 1987-1988 the Civil works will be completed and other works such as electrical works, Water supply and sanitary arrangements, etc., will be taken up. at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs provided in the Budget Estimate.

DIRECTOR OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Metropolitan Transport and Traffic Survey.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.37
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	15.72
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	17.32

The Revised Estimate for 1986-87 at Rs. 15.27 lakhs and Budget Estimate for 1987-88 at Rs. 17.32 lakhs are provided to meet the staff expenditure engaged in formulation of Traffic, Management and operational plan for Trichirappalli Planning Area. The Surveys and studies with draft reports are expected to be completed by middle of 1987-88 and the unit will be shifted to Salem. This is in accordance with the policy of Government to have Traffic operational and Management Plans for all Class I cities in the State.

Comprehensive study for organising a State Traffic and Transportation System.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.25
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.25

This schemes has been sanctioned as Part II scheme for 1986-87 at Rs. 1.25 lakhs for under taking a scheme of comprehensive study for organising the State Traffic and Transportation System, taking into account the future growth in Traffic and also to examine the gap and efficiency in the present system. On the basis of these studies, plans for improvements in the links between Production Centres and Market Centres, administrative and Service centres with the Rural hinterland, widening of roads, provision of parking facilities will be drawn up. The scheme will continue during 1987-88 also and hence a provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

Regional Town Planning.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.03
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.03
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	22.78

A Revised Estimate for 1986-87 at Rs. 6.03 lakhs has been provided under this head for the following schemes :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(i) Preparation of District Regional Plan for Ramnad.	3.02
(ii) A schemes for carrying out least accessibility study and preparation of action plan as Part of IInd and IIIrd stages of Master Plan (for Sivaganga, Ramnad, Virudhunagar and Dindigul).	1.95
(iii) Providing staff for Trichitappalli Local Planning Authority.	1.05
(iv) Other charges	0.01
	6.03

As these are all on-going schemes and expected to be continued in the next year also, the provision of Rs. 6.30 lakhs is retained in the Revised Estimate 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 6.75 has been provided for creation of 3 local Planning Authorities and four New Town Development Authorities at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs under Part II for 1987-88.

Establishment of Urban Projects Division.—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	8.25
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.30

Government have sanctioned purchase of a computer during 1986-87 along with necessary accessories which is expected to cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. Hence a provision of Rs. 8.25 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 as against a Budget Estimate of 0.01 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 towards maintenance charges.

Town Planning Branch Cell.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.07
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	4.70

Revised Estimate for 1986-87 at Rs. 0.10 lakhs is towards maintenance and consumables for Micro-film reader and printer, Aviograph and other Equipments. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 for this purpose. Under Part II Scheme, a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been provided towards replacement of Four old Jeeps and purchase of one electronic typewriter for this Division in 1987-88.

Aerial Photography of Selected Areas and Towns collections of Data for Planning Works—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

Sanction has been accorded for Rs. 1.00 lakh under Budget Estimate for 1986-87 to take up Aerial Surveying for Ramnad, Sivaganga, Dindigul and Virudhunagar Towns with a view to up-to-date Land Survey record and for the preparation of Land Use Maps. The scheme is being continued during 1987-88 also. However pending finalisation of proposals for taking up additional Towns in consultation with the Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University and NRSA, Dehradun a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made in Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

Town and Country Planning Development Fund—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	363.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	363.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	400.00

A sum of Rs. 363.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 under this Head towards (i) State Government's matching contribution for the Centrally sponsored IDP Schemes ; and (ii) loans to be advanced to Local Bodies Remunerative Enterprises and for development of growth centres and for implementation of Development plans under State IUDP against a Seventh Plan provision of Rs. 1,800.00 lakhs.

During the first year of the Seventh Plan, viz. 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 360.01 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure for implementation of schemes. A sum of Rs. 363.00 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87 under Revised Estimates towards meeting the State's contribution to the Centrally sponsored IDSMT Schemes including spilled over schemes of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Under the Budget Estimate for 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs under Part I, viz. for ongoing schemes is provided for, completion of spill overs of Sixth Plan and execution of on going Seventh Plan Schemes and State and Central IUDP Centrally Sponsored Schemes—

Assistance to Town and Country Planning Board for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in Tamil Nadu —

An amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs indicated here under Revised Estimate for 1986-87 and Budget Estimate for 1987-88 are in respect of the Government of India's matching contribution to the Centrally sponsored IDSMT Scheme which will be utilised as follows :—

Revised Estimate for 1986-87 —

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(i) For completion of spilled over schemes of the Sixth Five-Year Plan under the Centrally sponsored IDSMT.	65.00
(ii) For the new schemes in 9 towns at the rate of Rs. 15.00 lakhs each under the Centrally sponsored IDSMT.	135.00

Budget Estimate for 1987-88 —

(i) Central share for the Centrally sponsored IDSMT and spilled over schemes of Sixth Plan and ongoing schemes of Seventh Plan.	200.00
---	--------

(9) COIMBATORE CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Bitumenising the roads in the added Panchayat areas.

The total length of the roads maintained by this Corporation is 398 K.M., of which 218.10 K.M. are in the added Panchayat areas and are mainly water bound macadam or earthen roads. The total cost of improving these roads is expected to be Rs. 525.00 lakhs. However in view of the importance of the scheme a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 as loan under Part II Scheme.

Construction of Buildings for Elementary Schools.

There are 96 educational institutions run by the Corporation out of which 80 are housed in its own buildings 11 in partly rented buildings and the rest in rented buildings. The present accommodation available in the school is quite insufficient. To provide suitable accommodation for the schools, a total sum of Rs. 455.00 lakhs will be required. As a first step an amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is required under Seventh Plan. For 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

(10) MADURAI CORPORATION.

Roads.

The Madurai Corporation is an important historical city next to Madras. Due to paucity of funds maintenance of roads is not taken on 5 year cycle basis and has been much affected. Also the roads get further damaged due to road cuts made by other Service Departments for rectifying faults, laying cables, etc. Hence it has become all the more essential that the roads in Madurai City are taken up for Maintenance on a regular 5 year cycle basis. Further due to increase in population and vehicles improvements on roads have become a must.

Therefore a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate 1986-87 as loan is retained in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs provided in the Budget Estimate 1987-88. Further under Part II an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for improvements to roads and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for construction of a maternity Home at Aruldossapuram during 1987-88.

34. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.

The Information and Public Relations Department has a vital, wider and indispensable role to play in a democratic set up like ours. The department reaches the common man through the Press, Radio, Television and the Film and informs him of the ideas and achievements of the Government.

I. FIELD PUBLICITY.

1. Integrated Field Publicity Scheme :

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.41
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.41
Budget Estimate 1987-88	5.85

As a part of extension of Photo services to the districts during 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been provided for the creation of three posts of Assistant Photographers to three districts, viz., South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The Assistant Photographers have been positioned in their respective stations and steps are being taken to procure the cameras meant for the newly created posts.

During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided to extend photographic services in the districts of Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri and Anna by creating three posts of Assistant Photographers and purchase of three cameras for them.

In order to take stock of and filing of press clippings one post of Documentation Officer was sanctioned during 1985-86 whose pay and allowances are debited under this head. Similarly, one post of Van driver was sanctioned for Exhibition Wing of Information and Tourism Department in headquarters at Madras whose pay and allowances are also debitable under this head.

A sum of Rs. 3.41 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 towards expenditure on the above items. A provision of Rs. 2.35 lakhs has been made for 1987-88 to meet the recurring items of pay and allowances for the above personnel.

It is proposed to strengthen the existing Photo Unit at Secretariat. One post of Printer-cum-Indexer is necessary for the Photo Section to arrange the Photos/Photo negatives by indexing them for future use as and when required by V.I.Ps Hon. Ministers, etc., and for reference. Since the cameras now available in Photo Section are insufficient and considering the nature of duties performed by Photographers in Secretariat, it is necessary to purchase 2 still cameras during 1987-88. It is also proposed to purchase 2 steel almirahs for keeping the costly equipments, photos, etc., in Photo Section at Headquarters at Secretariat.

A sum of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been provided to meet the recurring expenditure on pay and allowances for the post of Printer-cum-Indexer and a sum of Rs. 1.85 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure on cameras, almirahs, pigeon holes, etc., and provision of air conditioning the Photo Section under Part II for 1987-88.

II. FILMS.

1. Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	11.41
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	15.42
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.90

As against the provision of Rs. 7.96 lakhs, under Revenue of Budget Estimate, 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 11.97 lakhs has been provided in Revised Estimate, 1986-87. The provision of Rs. 3.45 lakhs made under, Capital, towards construction of students hostel is also retained for Revised Estimate, 1986-87 pending execution of works by Public Works Department. A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

2. Tamil Nadu Film Division.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.45
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	1.18
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	21.75

A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1986-87 to meet the expenses on pay and allowances of technical staff. During 1985-86 sanction was accorded for the purchase of Generator and its installation for outdoor shooting van at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh. This sum along with an additional provision of Rs. 0.23 lakh has been made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 to meet the pay and allowances and other recurring expenditure. Hence a sum of Rs. 1.18 lakhs has been provided under Revised Estimate, 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh is made in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 under Part I to meet the recurring cost.

Video plays a vital role in Mass Communication in the modern technology of audio visual media. The cost of production of Video tape is much lesser than the film production. Apart from production of Newsreel and documentary films by Tamil Nadu Film Division, video coverage of Mass Communication can be done by it. It is proposed to set up Video production unit in Tamil Nadu Films Division. Besides it is also proposed to set up a Mass Communication Centre to design and produce video cassettes on all the programmes of the Government for distribution for field publicity. The total estimated cost for this phased programme works out to Rs. 32.25 lakhs (Rs. 7.00 lakhs for building, Rs. 24.00 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 1.25 lakhs for pay and allowances of the personnel.) Provision has been made to construct a building in the first instance during 1987-88 to accommodate the Video Production Unit and purchase equipments for the video production unit at a cost of Rs. 21.00 lakhs. (Rs. 7.00 lakhs for Building and 14.00 lakhs for equipment for video production unit).

3. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.02
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	5.01

The Theatre Corporation Finances construction of semi permanent theatres. It is proposed to continue the scheme. A token provision is made under loan and capital in 1986-87. This token provision is retained in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided under loan and token under capital in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 in order to meet expenses and to continue the scheme.

4. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Film Finance Corporation.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	0.01

The Corporation will start functioning after nomination of Board of Directors by the Government. Token provision is made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88.

5. Assistance for the production of Children's Films.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	0.01

The token provision is made in Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

6. Provision of equipment to Tamil Nadu Films Division and Institute of Film Technology.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	0.01

A token provision is made for Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

7. Construction of Auditorium at Coimbatore and Kalaiaragam at Dindigul.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	22.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	22.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	0.01

It is estimated that a total sum of Rs. 84.00 lakhs will be required for the construction of Auditorium at Coimbatore. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate, 1986-87 for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for electrical installations for the auditorium. Necessary estimates has been called for from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department to start the work, and sanction is awaited from Government. Pending decision at the cabinet meeting, the Budget Estimate for 1986-87 is retained and a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

III. OTHER EXPENDITURE.

1. Tamil Arasu Press.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	5.00

With the latest innovation in Printing industry of Photo Type Setting the present Mono Machines have become out-dated. In order to keep pace with the modern trend in the Printing industry it is felt imperative to replace the existing set up of Mono Unit by installing the bilingual Photo type setting in Tamil Arasu Press. Due to frequent breakdown of the existing Mono Machine, much difficulty is experienced since the Mono Unit does not provide scope for undertaking additional job. Moreover, with the installation of Photo Type Setting Machine no alteration in the Machine need be made when we switch over to English from Tamil and vice versa since the change could easily be effected by a push-button provided in the photo type machine. As a result of the installation of photo type setting machine the machineries listed below and posts along with the personnel will be rendered surplus and will have to be transferred to Government Press, Madras in consultation with the Director of Stationery and Printing. This could also save a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.73 lakhs now being spent on the staff of Mono and Composing Units.

<i>Name of the Machine.</i>	<i>No. of Machines.</i>	<i>No. of Technical employees.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Key Boards	2	2
2. Casters	2	2
3. Remelting furnace	1	1
4. Capacity of Horse powers Installed for this unit		11.82 R. V.

However, after surrendering the existing personnel, an operator and an Assistant Operator will be required to operate the Photo Type machine whose recurring cost would come to Rs. 0.30 lakhs per annum. The question of creation of the new posts can be decided after finalising the transfer of personnel and machines to Government Press. In the existing building of Tamil Arasu Press certain partitions have to be made in an area of 200 square feet with Air Condition facilities and to install the machine at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.50 lakhs. In as much as the installation of Photo Type Setting is considered more advantageous and economical in the long range over Mono Machines, sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs (Non-recurring) has been provided during 1987-88 for purchase of one Photo Type Setting Machine and provision of Air Condition facilities.

2. Generator set for Kalaivanar Arangam.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	0.02
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	0.02

The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department has been addressed to carryout the work within the year and the work will be completed. The token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakhs is retained for revised estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88.

3. Institute of Mass Communication.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	0.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	.. .. .	0.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	.. .. .	0.50

The establishment of an Institute of Mass Communication in Tamil Nadu has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided in budget estimate 1986-87 for preliminary work, such as preparation of project reports, consultancy services etc. The same amount is provided for revised estimate 1986-87, and Budget Estimate 1987-88.

35. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.

A (i) Labour.

The programme under this Sector relates to labour including factories administration and labour studies. The outlay for 1987-88 for different programmes under this Sector are as under :

<i>Sub-Sector.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Outlay for 1987-88.</i>	<i>Proposed.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1 Labour including Factories Administration—				
Labour	35.00	50.74	54.85	..
Food (weights and measures) ..	18.85	8.43	18.01	Shown under food.
2 Labour Studies	5.41	3.60	6.44	
Centrally Sponsored	2.14	2.18	2.04	..
Total ..	61.40	64.95	81.34	..

During the Sixth Plan, greater attention was paid to the health and welfare of the workers in factories as well as the workers in the un-organised sector by setting up a Medical Unit for Health Care of Workers at Madurai, three Safety Cells at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and appointment of six Medical Officers for conducting periodical medical examination of workers in factories. Separate Inspectors were also appointed for enforcement of Minimum Wages and Equal Remuneration Acts.

1. Combined Industrial Health and Hygiene Unit and Laboratory

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.13
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.50

One post of Medical Officer with two technical staff and three ministerial staff was sanctioned for Coimbatore during 1986-87 to conduct periodical medical examination of workers and prevent occupational diseases. The outlay for 1987-88 of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided towards the salaries and other contingent expenditure.

2. Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	7.04
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	6.27
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	6.46

The Industrial Relations Machinery in the State has been strengthened by providing three Joint Commissioners of Labour in the regions at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore with 26 ministerial staff. An outlay of Rs. 6.46 lakhs has been provided for meeting the recurring expenditure of this unit.

3. Health Care of Workers.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.04
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.04
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.04

A Medical Unit has been set up at Madurai to provide medical care to workers in establishments in the un-organised sector who are not covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 0.04 lakh has been provided for the purchase of machinery and equipments.

4. Setting up of Safety Cells.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.87
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.79
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	11.95

The Safety Cells study the causes of accidents and suggest preventive methods. The Safety Cells at Madurai and Coimbatore are headed by Experienced Officers in the rank of Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and a post of Joint Chief Inspector of Factories has been created to control and co-ordinate. Two more Safety Cells in Salem and Tiruchirappalli are to be set up in 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 6.64 lakhs provided for meeting the expenditure on salaries to four Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, two Assistant Inspectors of Factories, with 20 ministerial and for setting up two additional safety cells during 1987-88.

The Government have sanctioned the creation of four Pressure Plant Testing Divisions, two at Madras, one at Madurai and one at Coimbatore under Non-plan for testing the pressure vessels available in factories at periodical intervals on collection of testing fees. Taking into account the number of pressure vessels available in factories in the State, eight divisions are needed. It has been proposed to create two Pressure Plant Divisions at Vellore and Tiruchirappalli with two Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, two Inspector of Factories and 12 ministerial staff, during 1987-88 at a cost of Rs. 5.28 lakhs.

5. Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.39
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.77
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.45

The enforcement machinery in the State was strengthening by the addition of one post of Inspector of Labour for Dharmapuri, district at Krishnagiri during 1984-85. The provision of Rs. 5.45 lakhs is to meet the expenditure on salaries of one Inspector of Labour with six ministerial staff and 40 Junior Assistants in the offices of the Assistant Inspectors of Labour in the State and other contingent expenditure.

6. Introduction of Group Gratuity Fund Scheme for Un-Organised Labour:—

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.14
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.29
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.20

A Retirement Benefit Scheme for Un-Organised Labour will be formulated after taking up complete survey of un-organised labour in the State. The outlay on the account is Rs. 3.20 lakhs towards the expenditure on the salaries of one Assistant Commissioner of Labour, five Assistant Inspectors of Labour and 13 ministerial staff and other contingent expenditure.

7. Setting up of Productivity Cell.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.99
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.35
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.53

The Productivity Cell will help to improve productivity by periodical advices. It will also help to reduce and eliminate wastage of materials and machines in factories. An outlay of Rs. 1.53 lakhs, has been provided to meet the expenditure on one Joint Chief Inspector of Factories, one Inspector of Factories and four ministerial staff at Madras and other contingent expenditure.

8. Welfare of Woman and Child Labour.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.24
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.52
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.30

A special machinery will be created with two Inspectresses of Labour with eight ministerial staff at Sivakasi and Coimbatore exclusively for attending to enforcement of beneficial legislations for women labour, for which provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been made.

9. Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	12.85
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	22.28
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	19.98

The Factory Inspectorate has been further strengthened in pursuance of the convention of the International Labour Organisation to have one Inspector for every 150 factories, for which a provision of Rs. 19.98 lakhs has been made. This provision is to cover the expenditure on salaries of two Joint Chief Inspectors of Factories, three Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, three Inspectors of Factories and six Assistant Inspectors of Factories with three technical staff and 100 ministerial staff and other contingent expenditure.

10. Scheme for Testing of Lifting, Tackles, Hoists for lifts, Crane etc.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.94
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.44

A sum of Rs. 3.44 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 to meet the expenditure of one Joint Chief Inspector of Factories, one Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and ten ministerial staff. This scheme is a Self Supporting Scheme as fee will be collected for testing as in the case of Pressure Plant Testing Division.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Appointment of Honorary Rural Organisers.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.) ¹
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.14
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.18
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.04

The Government have sanctioned the appointment of 75 Honorary Rural Organisers at block level in the 6th Plan to educate Rural Workers about their rights and duties as citizens, to motivate them to get organised in the shape of trade union and co-operatives and to teach them labour, tenancy and social welfare, legislations for which an outlay of Rs. 2.04 lakhs has been provided.

A. (ii) Labour Studies.

The programmes under this Sector relate to the Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies.

(1) Scheme for Expansion of Research Cell.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.54
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.60
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.54

Labour research is gaining importance by virtue of its public acceptance as it is useful to identify economic, social and psychological indicators which are essential for evolving policy to tackle labour problems. Further labour research will give a base for development of theories which is vital for labour education. To discharge these onerous task, the Research Cell has to be strengthened. It is, therefore proposed to expand the Research Cell with the appointment of one Senior Research Officer and one Research Officer with supporting staff, during the year 1986-87. Towards meeting the expenditure on salaries and other contingents an outlay of Rs. 3.54 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(2) Training of professionals in the field of Labour Administration.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.87
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.90

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies cater to the training needs of workmen management and officials from the Government departments who are connected with Industrial Relations. This Institute organises various short-term Programmes for the categories on labour laws, subjects connected with Industrial Relations, Personnel Management, Labour Welfare, Supervisory skills development, etc. In order to develop professionals in labour administration in industries and in Government departments, this Institute is conducting Post-Graduate Diploma in Labour Administration, a one-year programme for graduates with a aptitude for work on personnel management, industrial relations and labour welfare. The Government have permitted this Institute to conduct degree courses, viz., B.L.M. (Bachelor of Labour Management) at the first instance and M.L.M. (Master of Labour Management) subsequently. Towards training of Professionals in the field of Labour administration a sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs has been provided.

Labour Research.—The research cell sanctioned in the year 1981 with a skeleton staff of one Deputy Inspector of Labour and one Statistical Inspector in the cadre of Assistant Inspector of Labour, is not fully equipped to undertake Research on complicated problems involving human relations. Nevertheless, this Institute completed a survey on “Operation of Adjudication Machinery in Tamil Nadu” and the report will be ready shortly. Again it has embarked on a survey on “Attitude of Labour towards the size of the Family”. It is under the consideration of Madras University to authorise the Director, Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, to guide the students on research work, which will lead to the award of Ph.D.

(3) Augmentation of Library facilities.

Library is a vital infrastructure for student trainees Post Graduate Diploma in Labour Administration Research Scholars from other universities are making use of this library. It is felt that the library services should be augmented with addition of more volumes of books and facilities. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

(4) Revamping Training Programme.

For Development of Human Resources, training is essential at all levels. To improve the training needs, of industrial public, it is felt that training programme should be revamped. To circumvent dependence on outside facilities it is proposed to appoint two professors to organise and look after the various training programmes. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

Food.**Strengthening of Weights and Measures Machinery.**

Under the 20 Point Programme, protection of Consumers' interest has been given importance. Therefore, as a policy, the Government have accepted the appointment of 100 Stamping Inspectors in a phased manner for effective implementation of the Weights and Measures Act. 50 Inspectors have been appointed between 1979 and 1986. 13 posts are suggested for the year 1987-88 so as to take the total to 63 and the balance will be proposed during the remaining period of the 7th Plan. This is necessitated in view of the decision of the Government to change the system of re-verification and stamping once in a year instead of once in two years. This will result in considerable increase in revenue to the Government by way of stamping fees. Two posts of Deputy Inspectors of Labour (Squad) are also to be created during 1987-88 to supervise the work of the Stamping Inspectors.

The Packaged Commodities Rules are to be enforced with a view to afford protection to the consumers, as the Rules require the manufacturers to indicate certain declarations on the Package Commodities with regard to date of manufacture,

net weight, retail price, etc. As the existing Inspectors are over-burdened with other items of work including enforcement of various non-technical Acts, it has become necessary to entrust the enforcement of Packaged Commodities Rules to a separate set of Officers in the cadre of Deputy Inspectors of Labour. This Department requires 26 Deputy Inspectors for the enforcement of the above Rules. The Government have so far sanctioned seven posts of Deputy Inspectors during 1985-86 and 1986-87. Of the remaining 19 posts, 6 posts for the year 1987-88.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 18.01 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 7.02 lakhs is intended to cover the expenditure on nine posts of Deputy Inspectors of Labour, two at Madras and one each at Madurai, Thirupur, Salem, Karur, Kovilpatti. Erode and Ramanathapuram and 13 posts of Stamping Inspectors two at Erode, one each at Virudhunagar, Sivakasi, Sivaganga, Paramakudi, Karaikudi, Srivilliputhur, Ramanathapuram, Cuddalore, Bhavani, Dharapuram and Gopichietty-palayam and 14 ministerial Staff.

The Weights and Measures machinery will be strengthened with 13 Stamping Inspectors for South Arcot and Thanjavur districts and eight Deputy Inspectors of Labour with 27 ministerial staff at a cost of Rs. 10.99 lakhs. This is shown "Food Budget"

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labourers.

The Bonded Labourers System (Abolition) Act, 1976 is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1976 onwards. From 1976 onwards 33,132 Bonded Labourers have been identified from other States and Kalrayan hills, and in which 32,578 persons have been rehabilitated so far under various schemes out of it 24,945 bonded labourers are released from the Jagirdars of Kalrayan hills. There are still 2,503 bonded labourers to be rehabilitated. The process of identification of bonded labourers are still going on in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States and if the bonded labourers are identified, they will be rescued and allotted to this State for rehabilitation in the respective districts of this State. The ceiling limit for the rehabilitation for each beneficiary is Rs. 4,000 to 6,000, which will be shared equally by State and Centre. A plan provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been sought for rehabilitation of 5,000 bonded labourers for the Seventh Plan. A target of 1,100 has been fixed for 1987-88.

B. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Employment Services.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.62
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.53
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	12.47

The Employment Organisation deals with rendering employment assistance and vocational guidance to the Job seekers and the collection of Employment Market information which is useful for Manpower planning. A provision of Rs. 12.47 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for various schemes.

I. Strengthening of Directorate and District Office.

1. Creation of Self Employment Cell at Headquarters.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.36
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.38
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.40

In order to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of various self employment programmes such as House Service Booth Scheme, District Washing Training Scheme, Horticulture Training Scheme, One Job per Family Scheme and promotion of self employment among TRYSEM Trained youth, a separate cell has been created at the Directorate during 1986-87 with a staff component of one J.E.O. and one Junior Assistant. For meeting the recurring expenditure, a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

2. Creation of Regional Deputy Directors' Office at Madras—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.16
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.21
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.29

At present four Regional Directorate, are functioning. The Regional Office at Madras has got jurisdiction over 13 Employment Exchanges with live Register strength of 336,277. The employment exchanges in Madras City require constant supervision in view of their intensive contacts with the public. It necessitates frequent surprise inspection, on the spot enquiries on complaints from applicants etc., by the Deputy Director. Government have therefore sanctioned a vehicle to RDO., Madras during 1986-87. The provision of Rs. 0.29 lakh made for 1987-88 is for meeting the expenditure on maintaining this scheme.

II. Employment Exchanges.

1. Expansion of Employment Services.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.17

In Tamil Nadu, there are 42 Employment Exchanges and the average number of job seekers and number of public calling per day comes to more than 100. In order to provide adequate sitting accommodation to the candidates, it is proposed to purchase and supply benches and chairs to all the employment exchanges including professional and executive employment office at Madras. An amount of Rs. 0.81 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Due to non-availability of adequate number of Steel Cabinets, the list dates of the job seekers are kept either on the floor or on the tables exposing them to damage by moisture or white ants. Hence it is proposed to purchase and supply of 96, 12 drawer card index steel cabinets to all the employment exchanges during 1987-88. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 3.36 lakhs has been provided.

2. Strengthening of Employment Exchanges.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.42
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.81
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.96

In order to eliminate the delays involved in sending the lists to employers and improve the efficiency of the service rendered to Job seekers, the District Employment Office at Thiruvallur has been created by merging the sub Employment Office at Ambattur and Thiruvallur during 1986-87 with the additional posts. of one District Employment Officer one Junior Assistant and Office Assistant. A sum of Rs. 0.96 lakh provided is to meet the expenditure on the salaries of the staff and other contingent expenditure.

3. Setting up of a separate Employment Exchange for Technically Qualified.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.40
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.96
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.05

In order to relieve congestion at the main District Employment Offices, and considering the work load and flow of Technical vacancies from major and medium Industries in the districts, a separate employment exchange for Technically Qualified Personnel at Coimbatore has been sanctioned during 1985-86, at Vellore during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 4.05 lakhs has been made for 1987-88. to meet the expenditure on the following 21 staff of these two offices.

4. Setting up of career study centre at Head Quarters.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.93
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.45
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.39

In order to perform the following functions, the Government have accorded sanction to set up a career study centre at State Directorate during 1986-87.—

- (1) Identification of new occupations that have come up.
- (2) Preparation of detailed job specification in respect of new occupations.
- (3) Identification of training needs of the Industries in respect of new occupations.
- (4) Preparation of career pamphlets in respect of existing as well as new occupation.
- (5) Updating the career pamphlets by collecting latest details of the occupations concerned.
- (6) Undertaking Surveys to identify shortage and surplus occupations especially in respect of Technical categories such as Industrial Training Institute trained craftsmen.

The career study centre is functioning as a research body in collaboration with its counter part at Delhi to suggest ways and means for improving the qualitative aspects of guidance work and for propagating the idea of career planning. It undertakes preparation of career literature/pamphlets and career posters for the benefits of unemployed youth and student population. A provision of Rs. 1.39 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 is towards meeting the expenditure on salary of one Joint Director four supporting staff.

5. Diesel van Employment Office for Physically handicapped, Madras.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.32
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.44
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.38

A special employment Office for physically handicapped is functioning at Madras to render employment assistant to Blind, Deaf and Orthopaedically handicapped candidates. The Officer-in-charge of this unit has to contact a number of establishments in private and public sector, for the purpose of canvassing vacancies for the

blind and handicapped. Besides, 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 interview are held for selection of such candidates. In order to increase the placement of handicapped, a vehicle (Standard 20). Diesel Van to the Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras has been sanctioned during 1985-86. For maintaining the service a provision of Rs. 0.38 lakh has been made.

6. Scheme for promoting Career Guidance Programme in High Schools.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.02

In order to render guidance on career selections to a large number of student population who will be entering job market immediately on completion of their studies, Government have sanctioned a scheme for promoting Career Guidance among student population at a cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs during 1985-86. Under this scheme, teachers were selected from High Schools for training as Career masters. They are required to take classes on career guidance programme twice in a year to bring home to the student population the need for proper career planning. This is one year scheme. Hence token provision has been made for 1987-88.

III. Employment Survey and Statistics.

1. Share capital assistance to Overseas Manpower Corporation.

The Main object of this corporation is to function as recruiting agent for Indian workers seeking employment opportunities abroad. This corporation has so far placed 1,422 Indian workers in jobs abroad and it is taking all possible efforts to secure stable position in the field of overseas recruitment. It is proposed to secure placements for 1,300 persons from India during 1987-88. Since the corporation is a service oriented organisation it is not financially viable and, therefore, the share capital assistance from the Government is to meet the corporation expenditure on establishment, etc. A token provision has been made for 1987-88.

2. Strengthening of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	..	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	Nil.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	0.80

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau are functioning at Madras, Annamalaiagar and Madurai Kamaraj Universities at present. The main functions of these Bureaux are to provide employment information to the students, besides conducting seminars, career exhibitions and arranging career talks in the University and Colleges. Recently, the two universities, one at Trichy and another at Coimbatore have been started and functioning with effect from 7th January 1982. In order to provide Vocational Guidance to the alumni of these Universities and to attend to other related functions connected with employment assistance to the University alumni, it is proposed to start University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Bharathidasan University, Trichy during the year 1987-88 for which a provision of Rs. 0.80 lakhs has been made.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES.

1. Setting up of Special Cells in Employment Exchanges.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	0.63
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	..	0.73
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	--	0.82

In order to promote the placement of handicapped, Special Cells were set up in normal Employment Exchanges at Coimbatore and Salem during 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively. A provision of Rs. 0.82 lakhs has been made for this scheme to meet the expenditure in connection with the pay and allowances of one Junior Assistant and one typist in each of the centre.

2. Vocational Guidance Unit to promote self-employment.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.71
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.36
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.44

In order to register and guide job seekers to take to self-employment by referring them to various agencies dealing with provision of facilities for self-employment such as District Industries Centre, District Rural Development Agency, Units of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Lead Bank, etc., a special Vocational Guidance Unit for promotion of self-employment has been set up at District Employment Office, Vellore during 1983-84. A similar unit has also been sanctioned and set up at District Employment Office, Coimbatore during 1984-85. These units register rural youth, particularly the educated, for work opportunities (wages and self-employment) and disseminate information to them on the subject of self-employment. A provision of Rs. 2.44 lakhs has been made for this scheme for 1987-88 to meet the expenditure on salaries of the staff and other contingencies.

IV. Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	169.60
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	206.33
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	..	191.19

In order to meet the growing demand for technically trained Craftsmen by the Industrial sectors, industrial Training Institutes were set up in various parts of the country during the Five Year Plan periods, under the Craftsmen Training Scheme Under the craftsmen training programme the following schemes are implemented:—

- (a) Apprenticeship Training Schemes.
- (b) Deputation of Junior Training Officers to Central Training Institutes for Training.
- (c) Strengthening of Industrial Training Institute.
- (d) Craftsmen Training Scheme. . .
- (e) Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.
- (f) Diversification of trades,
- (g) Modernisation of existing Industrial Institutes.
- (h) Starting of new Industrial Training Institute for men and women.
- (i) Purchase and Replacement of Tools and equipment,
- (j) Strengthening of state Directorates (Training wing) and District Offices.

Strengthening of Directorate and District Office.

1. Training wing.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.74
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.74
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.83

The number of Staff available in the Directorate have not been increased though now schemes such as AVTS, evening classes for industrial workers Staff Training Programmes etc. have been started and implemented by this department. Further the number of Industrial Training Institute has gone up from 30 to 42. There is need to strengthen the State Directorate in the Middle and Lower levels. A provision of Rs. 1.83 lakhs has been provided to meet the additional cost of staff for two Superintendents and three Assistants.

2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	11.51
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	12.49
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	14.26

In order to ensure effective implementation of Apprenticeship Training Programmes and to improve the Quality of Training" separate related instruction centres at Ambattur, Trichy, Salem, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Hosur, Madurai, North Madras, Guindy have been sanctioned during the Sixth Plan period and two more R.I. Centre at Vellore and Cuddalore were started during September 1985 and August 1986 respectively. To meet the recurring expenditure One Assistant Directors, Assistant Training offices and 9 Staff supporting on the 2 centres a sum of Rs. 13.06 lakhs has been provided. To cater to the needs of industries in the Chingleput region a new separate R.I. centre with the following supporting staff is proposed during 1987-88.

A sum of Rs 1.20 lakhs has been provided to meet the recovery expenditure on Salaries for these staff.

Assistant Director (Trg.)	1
Part Time Instructors	6
Assistant Trg. Officers.	2
Ministrial Staff	5

2. Deputation of Junior Training Officers to Central Training Institutes for Training.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.05
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.24
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.63

Junior Training Officers through they possess necessary skill and knowledge, lack the art of transferring their skills to trainees and also the art of presentation of related instructions to the trainees. It is necessary to give them teaching training under C.T.S. Hence provision is made for the deputation of 25 Junior Training Officers every year to various Central Training Institutes for training for a period of one year. A provision of Rs. 0.63 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for training of 25 J.T.Os.

3. Strengthening of Industrial Training Institute.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	117.92
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	148.67
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	135.87

This scheme covers expenditure towards salaries to staff, office expenses, stipends to trainees purchasing rawmaterials required for Training etc., in respect of new Industrial Training Institutes opened during sixthplan and also to meet the same kind of Expenditure for introduction of 3rd shift in the Existing Industrial Training Institutes. Expenditure towards the following items of schemes implemented in the Industrial Training Institutes are also met under this scheme.

(a) Staff Training Programme at Industrial Training Institutes Ambathur.

(b) Scheme for Training of rural youth in Industrial Training Institutes (TRYSEM).

(c) Construction and carrying out minor repairs of Industrial Training Institutes and Hostels.

(d) Maintenance and supply of machinery to newly started Industrial Training Institutes at Ramnad and Dharmapuri.

(e) Construction of separate hostel building at Industrial Training Institute, Theni.

(f) Purchase of equipments in respect of 3rd shift introduced in 4 Industrial Training Institute during Sixth Plan and one more ITI during VII Plan and also for two new Industrial Training Institutes started for women at Tiruppur and Gandhigram.

(g) Restoration of seats in certain trades.

To meet the recurring cost of these schemes, a sum of Rs. 133.87 lakhs has been provided. During the year 1987-88, provision has been made for construction of buildings for class rooms at the Industrial Training Institute, Trichy at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

4. Diversification of Trades.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.31
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.90
Busget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	7.68

This scheme has been introduced for abolition of less popular trades and for encouraging new and popular trades which provide ample opportunities to the trained craftsmen, for salaried employment as well as self-employment. A sum of Rs. 1.08 lakhs provided under Part I is to cover the expenditure on scholarship and stipends, materials and supplies for the Excess number trainees at Industrial Training Institute, Chingleput and Pudukkottai and also further purchase of equipment sanctioned during 1985-90. During 1987-88, it is proposed to introduce new trades of manufacture of footwear and leather goods at Industrial Training Institute, Dindigul at a cost of Rs. 2.08 lakhs, introduction of Mill Weight mechanic trade at Industrial Training Institute, Madurai and Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 3.04 lakhs; and introduction of mechanic (Refrigeration and Air conditioning) Trade at Industrial Training Institute, Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 1.48 lakhs. Under the Diversification of Trades programme in the I.T.I. at Dindigul, Madurai and Coimbatore and Tuticorin. Five JTO three ATOs. will be employed.

5. Craftsmen Training Scheme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.19
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.19
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.30

The provision covers the expenditure on salary, staff, office expenses, stipends to trainees and supplies of materials in respect of the Industrial Training Institute at Thiruvanniyur.

6. Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	..	1.59
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	..	1.73
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	..	1.91

This scheme has been introduced at Industrial Training Institute, Metturdam and Trichy during the sixth Plan Period. A sum of Rs. 1.82 lakhs has been provided to meet the recurring cost of the schemes in these centres.

It is also proposed to introduce the scheme during 1987-88 in the Industrial Training Institutes at Hosur with a view to improve the theoretical knowledge of Industrial workers. For this purpose, the existing staff will be utilised on part time basis to meet the expenditure on payment remuneration, a sum of Rs. 0.09 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

7. Modernisation of existing Industrial Training Institutes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.22
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	8.44

In order to provide a source of Instructional materials and motivation for all the trainees involved in craftsmen Training and Apprenticeship Training Scheme, use of individual and proper methods of instructional aids, and to provide necessary facilities which will investigate and demonstrate the technology and pedagogic methodology involved, it is proposed to start an instructional media Institute in Tamil Nadu with the assistance of DGET, New Dehli and German aid. The State Government has agreed to provide 20 acres of land free of cost. For this purpose 20 acres of land located at Kavundampalayam in Coimbatore district was selected. Provision of Rs. 4.44 lakhs has been made, to meet the expenditure on salaries, Office expenses, etc., in respect of existence AVTS at Industrial Training Institute's Ambattur, Coimbatore and scheme of leather trade at Industrial Training Institutes Vellore. Provision has also been made for purchase of class room furniture and purchase of technical books sanctioned during 1986-87. Provision of funds has also been made for purchase of machinery and equipments for AVTS scheme sanctioned for Industrial Training Institute, Coimbatore.

During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to purchase of tool and equipments in Mechanic Radio and T.V. and other Trades to the S.M.R.V. Industrial Training Institute for women at Nagarcoil, class room furniture for Industrial Training Institutes and alternators 10 KVA for the Industrial Training Institute in which IIIrd shift has been introduced. For these programmes, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided.

8 Starting of New Industrial Training Institutes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	..	6.88
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.88
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	12.95

At present, we have only three Industrial Training Institutes for Women. The total seating capacity in these Industrial Training Institutes is 480 against the total seating capacity of 14,728 in all Industrial Training Institutes. Taking into consideration the vast number of girls passing out from High Schools and the demand for seats in Industrial Training Institutes new Industrial Training Institutes for women at Tiruppur and Gandhigram (Dindigul) were started. To meet the recurring expenditure in respect of the five Industrial Training Institutes a sum of Rs. 7.22 lakhs has been provided. During 1987-88 it is proposed to start a new Industrial Training Institute at Rajapalayam with the Trades of Fitter Electrician, Building and Plumber. The intake of this institute is 128 seats. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 5.73 lakhs has been made in the plan.

9. Purchase and Replacement of Tools and Equipments.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.19
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.39
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	5.32

Replacement of tools and equipment to maintain the quality of training and purchase of deficient tools and equipments are contemplated under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 5.32 lakhs has been made which includes a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1987-88.

10. ONE JOB FOR ONE FAMILY.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	834.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	200.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	200.00

The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to the policy of One Job per family as part of its efforts to tackle the general problem of unemployment. A Statewide survey of rural families beneath the poverty line has shown that approximately 15 lakh persons are willing to take up self-employment. The Government have issued orders that while Government and public sector undertakings recruit persons from among those nominated by the employment exchanges, preference should be given, other things being equal to those from Jobless families. As part of the scheme, Government have taken the following steps.

(i) With an investment of Rs. 30 lakhs, a rural employment Project society has been started at Gudapakkam Village in Poonamallee Panchayat Union. Two hundred villages selected, from this village are under training in various trades such as carpentry, welding, Brick manufacture civil construction and leather gloves manufacturing, etc.

(ii) Area skill survey at a cost of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been undertaken in Periyar District which will help in launching a massive employment programme for the future.

(iii) Training in dish washing for a period of 6 weeks working for 100 persons.

(iv) Training in Horticulture for 50 persons.

(v) Training in House Keepers course for women for 45 women.

(vi) Wood carving unit at Kallakurichi at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

The Government have also set up a Empowered Committee for the purpose of creating self employment opportunities under 'One Job Per Family'. The Committee has cleared many schemes like establishment of house service books in a Madras City and its suburbs at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 23,000 per kiosk, egg cart schemes, establishment of Service units for repairing agricultural pumpsets at the rate of two or three in each block, Masonry training scheme, etc.

A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs is sought under Revised estimate for the current year to meet the cost of the ongoing service schemes. For the year 1987-88, Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed to take up new areas of self-employment as enumerated above.

36. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

In Tamil Nadu, the total population is 484 lakhs as per 1981 Census. Of this, the Scheduled Caste population is 88.81 lakhs, and that of Scheduled Tribes is 5.20 lakhs which represent 18.35 per cent, and 1.07 per cent of the total. The percentage of literacy is 29.67 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 20.45 per cent for Scheduled Tribes as against 46.7 per cent of the general population.

Promotion of education and economic interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been enshrined in our constitution as a Directive principle of State Policy. Accordingly, the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department is designing specific programmes for these classes of society so as to enable them to derive benefits from general programmes of development in different fields.

In the multifaced strategy for the upliftment of Adi-Dravidar adopted in this state, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes receive benefits from the schemes implemented under various general sectors like education, agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, industries, etc., along with general population, in addition to schemes implemented by the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

The administrative measures for the advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are broadly classified under the following main group heads :—

- (i) Education.
- (ii) Employment and Economic Advancement.
- (iii) Health, Housing and other schemes.
- (iv) Tribal Areas Sub-Plan.

<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay, 1987-88.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
State Plans—			
I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes—			
(i) Education	534.11	576.12	657.63
(ii) Employment and Economic Advancement	55.03	54.45	66.78
(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	480.79	778.93	531.61
(iv) Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity .. .. .	..	11.04	11.09
Total—I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	1,069.93	1,420.54	1,267.11
II. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—			
(i) Education	20.29	23.20	30.73
(ii) Employment and Economic Advancement	5.96	9.79	9.93
(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	7.38	9.51	9.62
(iv) Tribal areas sub-plan	182.71	233.92	250.63
Total-II.—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	216.34	276.42	300.91
III. Other Expenditure—			
	28.30	29.14	31.12
Total I, II, III	1,314.57	1,726.10	1,599.14

1. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

(i) EDUCATION.

Scholarships and Stipends.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	22.59
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	22.09
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	22.18

The provision under this item is towards the expenditure on the following on-going schemes:—

(a) Prematric Scholarship to scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Bright students awards to Scheduled Caste Hindu Girls.

(a) *Prematric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*— Scholarships are sanctioned regardless of the income of parents/guardians to Scheduled caste and scheduled Tribes students including converts to christianity in standards IX to X in general schools in the form of Text Books. Special fees payable by the students in Standards VI to X are reimbursed to the Institutions and Examination fees for (X Standard) S.S.L.C. Public Examination are paid directly to the Director of Government Examinations, Madras. Boarding and Lodging charges are also sanctioned to students in Standards VI to X if they reside in Hostels attached to the institutions, subject to the income limit of Rs. 6,000 per annum. Tuition fees are also reimbursed to the Scheduled Caste (Hindu) and Scheduled Tribe students who are Native of Tamil Nadu and perusing their Medical Course in other states.

(b) *Bright Students Award.*—Two Scheduled Caste Hindu Girls who secure the highest and next highest marks in the Xth Standard Examination in each District are selected every year and are sanctioned this award generally for a period of six years for their further studies.

About 7.25 lakhs scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes are likely to benefit under the above on-going schemes during 1987-88 including Non-plan. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 22.18 lakhs. has been provided for the year 1987-88. In addition a sum of Rs. 119.56 lakhs is incurred under non-Plan.

Mid-day Meals.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	6.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	6.28
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	6.28

The provision of expenditure on the supply of Nutritious Noon Meals in Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools is met out of this provision. In addition to this, another sum of Rs. 14.66 lakhs has been proposed under plan. Further, a sum of Rs. 105.26 lakhs is also incurred under Non-Plan.

Schools.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	90.60
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	94.03
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	97.52

Under this item, the expenditure is to be incurred on the following on-going schemes :—

(a) *Construction of School Buildings.*—Out of 961 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools, about 100 are still in rented buildings.

(b) *Upgrading of Middle Schools into High School.*—During 1986-87, 21 middle schools have been ordered to be upgraded into High School. These will be continued.

(c) *Upgrading of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools.*—During 1986-87 6 High Schools have been ordered to be upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools. These will be continued.

In addition some more schools have been proposed to be upgraded into next Higher Standard during 1987-88, for which an outlay of Rs. 19.18 lakhs has been made.

Hostels.				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	42.88
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	36.18
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	63.73

The expenditure on the maintenance of 56 Hostels opened from 1984-85 is to be met under this head.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to open 15 New Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidars. Besides, the strength of certain Hostels have also been proposed to be increased during 1987-88. Further it is proposed to supply cooking gas to certain hostels, furniture to the College and industrial hostels and wet grinders to College, I.T.I. and certain High School, Hostels. For all these purposes, an outlay of Rs. 63.73 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Excursion to school pupils.				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.39
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.59
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.59

The provision is intended for taking students in the final year of the Adi-Dravidar Welfare High Schools on excursion to places of educational and cultural interest. An amount of Rs. 1,000 per school is sanctioned for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 0.59 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Loans to Students for pursuing Arts, Professional and P.G. Courses:

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	50.00

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided by way of interest free loans ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,750 per annum to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes who are eligible for award of State Post Matric Scholarship or Government of India Post Matric Scholarship and whose pecuniary circumstances are such that they are not able to meet the full expenditure for pursuing the Arts, Professional and Post Graduate Courses. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Special Supervisory study programme for SC / ST.

Pupils studying in standards 8, 9 and 10.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	-	..	..	11.94

To improve the education of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes pupils the new scheme called "Special Supervisory Study Programme" was introduced in 500 High/Higher Secondary Schools from 1981-82 for giving special coaching Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes in Standards 8, 9 and 10. About 46,000 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pupils are benefited every year. The amount proposed i.e. Rs. 9.75 lakhs in the Revised Estimate, 1986-87 and Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is for continuing the scheme in 1987-88 for extending the scheme to 125 more High Schools in 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 2.19 lakhs has been provided.

Assistance to TAHDCO for Construction of Hostels.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	55.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	55.95
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	100.00

The provision is intended for construction of hostel buildings for Scheduled Castes through the agency of Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 to cover more number of hostels.

Clothing.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	19.26
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	22.74
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	24.63

The expenditure on the supply of clothing to the boy students in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and hostels is met out of the provision.

Equipment for Schools.

				(RUPEE IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	36.78
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	51.76
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	55.66

The provision is for incurring expenditure on the on-going scheme of free supply of Text books, to all the students in 961 Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools. About 2.26 lakhs pupils studying in 961 Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools will be benefited. Library facilities and play materials will also continue to be provided. An outlay of Rs. 55.66 lakhs has been earmarked for 1987-88 which includes Rs. 2.97 lakhs for new items.

Coaching for College Students.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

The provision is intended to meet the expenditure on payment of remuneration, to lecturers and maintenance charges for two months at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per College for 189 Government and Aided colleges in the state so as to enable them to give Special coaching to Scheduled caste students studying in those college. This scheme is also being impelmented in Seven Engineering colleges in this State. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

Coaching to Students in Typewriting and Shorthand.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.17
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.82
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.82

Implementation of the Job Oriented Scheme of going intensive Training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Typewriting and shorthand in Government Recognised Commrcial Institutions by offering financial assistance for each trainee during the duration of course is covered by this provision. An outlay of Rs. 4.82 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Special coaching to Candidates appearing for Departmental Tests.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The provision is intended for payment of honorarium to lacturers towards giving special coaching to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribe candidates working in Commercial Taxes department and in High Court qualify themselves to higher posts. Token provision has been made for 1987-88.

Special Training and Counselling to Candidates appearing for Group IV Services conducted by TNPSC.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.31
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The provision is intended for running centres to conduct classes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appearing for group IV service Examination conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission so as to improve their employment opportunities. Token provision has been provided for 1987-88.

Coaching to SC. / ST. Students to join I. I. T.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.03
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.03

Provision under States share.

Houses for Teachers.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.80
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.89

The provision is intended to construct quarters for teachers working in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools, each costing Rs. 44,000 in the plains and Rs. 62,000 in the hills. An outlay of Rs. 1.89 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Strengthening of Educational Wing of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.36
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.52
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.45

One post of Assistant Director (in the cadre of District Educational Officer, has been created in the Directorate in 1984-85 to assist the Deputy Director to focus greater attention on the academic side of the Schools hostels and guide the educational Institutions of this Department and that post is being continued. An outlay of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been Provided for 1987-88.

Pre Examination Training Centre for SC. / ST. to impart Training to Graduates for various competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC / TNPS.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.60

The provision under this scheme is mainly intended for the expenditure on sister institutions (to the existing PreExamination Training Centre for all-India Service Examination) of Pre-Examination Training Centre for preparing candidates for competitive examinations conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Nationalised Banks, Staff Selection Boards, etc., other than the All-India Services Competitive Examinations. As a token of appreciation and in order to provide an incentive to bright students belonging to Adi Dravidar / Scheduled Tribes from Tamil Nadu to join the Institutions, the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 each of the trainees who come out successful in the All-India Service Examination

admitted to the respective services to enable them to meet expenses in connection with their training at Mussouree or elsewhere. The award has been made applicable candidates who come out successful from the Examinations held from 1976 onwards. The expenditure on this item is also met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

Enhancement of stipends to the trainees in I. T. I ; Centres.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.41
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.40
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.55

The provision is intended for the expenditure on the enhancement by Rs. 10 per month (from Rs.45 p.m. to Rs.55 p.m.) per trainees for about 2,569 trainees undergoing training in the Industrial Training Institutes and Centres. An outlay of Rs. 2.55 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Training Centres for All India Service Examinations.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	4.92
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.91
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.43

The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State's share for 1987-88 is Rs. 4.43 lakhs.

Construction of buildings for Girls' Hostels.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	50.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	--	78.61
Budget Estimate, 1987.88	..	..	..	75.00

The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and the Centre. The proposed State's share for 1987-88 is Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

Share capital Investment in the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	100.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	100.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	100.00

The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and the Centre. The State's share for 1987-88 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

**Supply of Scout uniforms to Scouts and Scout Masters of
Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools.**

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.75

The provision is intended to provide uniforms to scout and scout masters of the Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Special Supervisory study programme for SC/ST Students in stds. 11 and 12.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	—	10.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	—	—	13.13

The scheme of Special supervisory study programme introduced in 1981-82 for SC/ST students of stds. 8, 9 and 10 was extended to stds. 11 and 12 from 1982-83 in 300 Higher Secondary Schools for benefiting the SC/ST students studying in stds. 11 and 12. The amount provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 relates to the expenditure for continuing the scheme in 1986-87 and the amount proposed in the Budget Estimate 1987-88 is for continuing the scheme. It is also proposed to extend the scheme to 75 more Higher Secondary Schools in 1987-88 for which a sum of Rs. 2.63 lakhs has been provided.

**Research intelligence cell for evaluation of Adi Dravidar
and Tribal Welfare Scheme.**

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.74
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.63
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.77

The expenditure on this scheme is shared between the State and Centre. The State's share for 1987-88 is Rs. 0.77 lakhs.

Machinery for the enforcement of PCR Act, 1955.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.50

The above outlay represents only the State's share.

Incentive for promotion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Girls Education.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.06
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.12
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.12

The provision is intended for grant of cash awards to be sanctioned to three Headmasters/Headmistress who enrol the largest number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girl students in standards 6 to 8 and in standards 9 and 10 in each of the educational districts. An outlay of Rs. 1.12 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Short-term course for candidates for Banking Service Commission.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.25
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.25

It is proposed to give raining for SC/ST candidates for appearing for Banking Service Commission Examination. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

New Hostels for Industrials Training Institute Students :

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.63
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.19
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.13

The provision is intended for the expenditure on the maintenance of hostels for the two Industrial Training Institutions at Vellore and Cuddalore opened in 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 2.13 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for meeting the recurring expenditure.

Feeding Children in A.D.W. Schools under Nutritious Noon Meal Programme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.42
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.65
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	14.66

The portion of expenditure on the supply of Nutritious Noon Meal in Adi Dravidars and Tribal Welfare Schools is met out of this provision.

(ii) EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

Agriculture.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.21
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.04
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	6.99

There are two schemes under this head, one scheme relates to supply of one pair of plough bulls and agricultural implements to Scheduled Castes 33 1/3 per cent of the cost of plough bulls not exceeding Rs. 600 will be given as subsidy for purchase of plough bulls and the remaining 66-2/3 per cent will be financed through Banks as loans to the beneficiaries.

The other scheme is the payment of subsidy of 33-1/3 per cent of the cost/irrigation wells subject to a maximum of Rs. 6,000 linked with the L.D. Banks and Commercial Banks loan assistance. An outlay of Rs. 6.99 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 for the above two schemes.

Milk Supply Societies.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	33.78
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	36.27
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	41.65

The provision is intended to meet the subsidy portion of Rs. 833 per animal to be sanctioned to Milk Supply Co-operative Societies. The remaining Rs. 1,667 per animal will be as loan from Nationalised Banks. On the subsidy portion, an outlay of Rs. 41.65 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Assistance to technically trained persons

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	8.00

The expenditure on the supply of tools and appliances to technically trained artisans of Scheduled Castes is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Petty Trades.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	10.00

The provision is towards 25 per cent subsidy portion of petty trade loan sanctioned to Scheduled Castes under subsidy-cum-loan scheme newly ordered during 1984-85. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Cottage Industries.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.03
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.13
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.13

The provision is intended for starting and maintaining in Cottage Industries training Centres, etc., for Scheduled Castes.

Scheme for training SC/ST Women
in Radio and T. V. Mechanism.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The provision is intended for giving training to Twenty Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women in Madras City in the trade of Radio and T.V.Mechanism. Token provision has been made for 1987-88.

III. HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

Drinking Water.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	16.85
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	19.44
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	18.99

The provision is intended for sinking of drinking water wells in Adi-Dravidar habitations at a cost of Rs. 7,500 each. The provision is also intended for construction of Ground Level Reservoirs for drinking water purposes at a cost of Rs. 15,000 each. An outlay of Rs. 18.99 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Provision of pathways and burial Grounds.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	24.28
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	33.36
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	29.74

The provision is to provide pathways, culverts, retaining walls etc., for Adi-Dravidar Colonies and for burial grounds. Contributions are also made to the Panchayat Unions for providing drinking water facilities and laying of link roads to the Adi-Dravidar Colonies at the rate of 15 per cent and 10 per cent of the total estimated cost respectively. An outlay of Rs. 29.74 lakhs has been made for 1987-88 which include Rs. 3.78 lakhs for contribution to Panchayat Unions.

Rewards for Intercaste Marriages.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.26
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.44
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.79

The expenditure on the award of gold medals and cash grants to intercaste married couples (one of whom should necessarily be a Adi-Dravidar) is met out this provision". An outlay of Rs. 12.79 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Construction of Community Halls.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

The provision is intended for the construction of Community Halls which are intended for conducting marriages, functions, meeting and get together of caste Hindus and Adi-Dravidars in order to eradicate untouchability. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Electrification of Colonies.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

A token provision has been proposed for 1987-88.

Assistance to TAHDCO for construction of Houses for Adi-Dravidar.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	193.32
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The provision is intended for the expenditure on construction of houses for Adi-Dravidars through the TAHDCO. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 193.32 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of 3,222 houses at a cost of Rs. 6,000 per house for the year 1987-88, only token provision has been proposed.

Housing-sites for Landless and Rural Workers including Adi-Dravidars.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	111.13
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	195.47
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	142.47

The cost of acquisition of house-sites for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Scheduled Tribes is met out of this provision. About 20,000 house-site Pattas are likely to be issued during 1987-88. For the year, 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 142.47 lakhs has been proposed which include the expenditure on enhanced compensation advertisement charges and Pleaders fees.

Construction of Dhobikhanas.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.20
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.20

The provision is intended for the construction of Dhobikhanas (To Vannan Community people in Kanyakumari District and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District) at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each on 50 : 50 subsidy cum loan basis to the Town Panchayats. The proposed target for 1987-88, i. two Dhobikhanas for which an outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided.

Housing for Adi-Dravidar engaged in unclean occupation.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.01

Token provision is proposed.

Assistance for the Construction of houses under Rural Housing Schemes.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	300.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	300.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	300.00

A sum of Rs. 300 lakhs will be provided for disbursement to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society Limited for interest free loans already provided by it to the Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries who availed loans through the Divisional Level and Taluk Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies and for which the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society has to prefer claims. Hence a sum of Rs. 300 lakhs, has been provided for 1987-88.

Assistance to agriculturists for coming into Co-operative fold.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.13
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	13.13
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	15.63

Government subsidy of Rs. 100 each is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes admitted as members of agricultural service Co-operative Societies, towards the share capital to be paid by them for receiving agricultural loans. One lakh such agriculturists have so far been covered under the scheme. During 1986-87, ten thousand more such agriculturists will be enrolled with Government subsidy. It is proposed to provide interest free loan not exceeding Rs. 250 each to the members of agricultural service co-operative societies belonging to Scheduled Castes, so as to enable them to take additional shares in agricultural service co-operative societies required in respect of their borrowings. 1,250 members will be assisted during 1986-87.

It is proposed to enroll 12,500 agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes, with Government subsidy during 1987-88. It is also proposed to assist 1,250 such members with interest free loan of Rs. 250 each during 1987-88. Hence a provision of Rs. 15.63 lakhs has been made.

Humanising the occupation of Sweepers and scavengers.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.75

The provision is intended for expenditure towards the supply of wheel barrows and scrapers besides a pair of gum boots and a pair of hand gloves for each of those who are engaged in unclean occupation. The above provision represents only the subsidy portion (*i.e.*) 75 per cent of the total cost. The remaining 25 per cent of the cost is to be met by the local bodies concerned.

Supply of T.V. sets to Adi-Dravidar Colonies and Slums.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. Only token provision is made for 1987-88.

Publicity Expenses.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.14
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.17
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The State's Share of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Loans to Adi-Dravidar House-sites Co-operative Societies.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.63.
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..

The provision made for 1986-87 is intended for payment of enhanced compensation awarded by the court.

Share capital assistance to the Scheduled Caste members of co-operative Urban Banks to avail industrial loan.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1987-88	5.00
--------------------------	----	----	----	------

It is proposed to provide interest free loan of Rs.250 to each Scheduled Caste member of co-operative urban bank so as to enable them to take shares in the co-operative urban banks to avail cottage and industrial loans from the banks to generate income and self employment opportunity. 2,000 scheduled caste members of co-operative urban banks will be assisted during 1987-88. Hence a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made.

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY.

EDUCATION.

Scholarships and Stipends.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	(Included under Scheduled castes).
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.03
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.03

Two Scheduled Castes Christian Girls who secured the highest and next highest marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination in each District are selected every year and are sanctioned this award generally for a period of six years for higher studies. An outlay of Rs. 1.03 lakhs has been made for 1987-88. About 70 students are benefited under this scheme.

Special coaching to candidates appearing for Departmental Tests.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

Akin for Scheduled Castes, this scheme is intended for Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity. Token provision has been made for 1987-88.

Special Training and counselling to candidates appearing for Group IV Services Examinations conducted by the TNPSC.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

Akin for scheduled Castes this scheme is intended for Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity. Token provision has been made for 1987-88.

Loans to Scheduled Castes Converts to Christianity for pursuing Arts Professional and Post Graduate Courses.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	(included under Scheduled castes.)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.35
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.35

The provision is intended to meet the expenditure on sanction of loan scholarship to Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity analogous a similar Scheme in vogue for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. An Outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Coaching to Students in Typewriting Shorthand.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.30

Implementation of the Job Oriented scheme for giving intensive Training for Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity in Typewriting and Shorthand in Government Recognised commercial Institutions Offering financial assistance for each trainee during the duration of the course is covered by this provision. An outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

(ii) EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

Agriculture.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	1.59
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	..	1.57

Corresponding to a similar scheme for Scheduled Castes there are two schemes under this head, one for the supply of a pair of plough bulls and agricultural implements and the other for the payment of subsidy for sinking the irrigation wells. An outlay of Rs. 1.57 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Milk supply Societies.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

The provision is intended to meet the subsidy portion of Rs. 833 per animal to be sanctioned to the Milk Supply Co-operative Societies. The remaining Rs. 1,667 per animal will be loan from the Nationalised Banks for the subsidy portion an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

Petty Trade.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	(included under Scheduled Castes.)
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	1.00

On the analogy of a similar scheme in vogue for Scheduled Castes this provision is made for sanctioning 25 per cent subsidy to petty traders belonging to Scheduled Castes Converts to Christianity under subsidy -cum-loan Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

Assistance to Technically trained persons.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	--	1.00

Akin to Scheduled Castes, the expenditure on the supply of tools and appliances for technically trained artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes Converts to Christianity is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(iii) HEALTH, MOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

Drinking Water.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	--	--
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.82

The provision is intended for sinking drinking Water wells for the benefit of Scheduled Castes Converts to Christianity to at a cost of Rs. 7,500 each. The provision is also intended for construction of Ground level Reservoirs for drinking water purposes at a cost of Rs. 15,000 each. An outlay of Rs. 1.82 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(i) EDUCATION

Schools.				(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.90
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.95
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.80

The provision is intended for the construction of Tribal School buildings. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Residential Schools.				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	10.59
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	20.33

The provision is intended for the maintenance of the G.T.R. schools. During 1986-87, 3 new Government Tribal Residential Schools in Non-I.T.D.P. Area, have been ordered to be opened. This will be continued. In addition, it is proposed to open two more new G.T.R. schools in non I.T.D.P. areas during 1987-88. It is also proposed to upgrade two G.T.R. primary Schools into middle schools during 1987-88. For all these schools, an outlay of Rs. 20.33 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Hostels.				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

The provision is intended for construction of buildings for Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Equipments for schools.				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.14
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.14
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..

The provision proposed for 1986-87 is for the new items sanctioned during 1986-87

Houses for Teachers.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.06
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.06

The provision is intended for construction of quarters for the teachers working in G. T. R. schools. An outlay of Rs. 2.06 lakhs has been ear-marked for 1987-88.

Supply of Text Books, Notebooks and Slates.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	0.03
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.03
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.03

The provision proposed is to meet the cost of play materials and Libraries for the Government Tribal Residential Schools. An outlay of Rs. 0.03 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Supply of Scout Uniforms to Scouts and Scout Masters.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.10
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	--	0.10

The provision is intended to supply uniforms for Scouts and Scout Masters of G.T.R. schools. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

Opening of Tribal Girls Hostels.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	1.37
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	1.33
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	--	1.41

The provision is intended for the expenditure on the two tribal girls hostels opened in 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 1.41 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

(II) EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

Agriculture.

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.91
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.77
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.81

Akin to Scheduled Castes, there are two schemes under this head, one scheme is for the supply of one pair of plough bulls and agricultural implements and the other one is for payment of subsidy for sinking irrigation wells. An outlay of Rs. 1.81 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Assistance to technically trained persons.

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

Akin to Scheduled Castes, the expenditure on the supply of tools and appliances for technically trained artisans belonging to Scheduled Tribes is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

Petty Trades.

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.50

Akin to Scheduled Caste this provision is made for sanctioning 25 per cent subsidy to Petty trader belonging to S.Ts. under subsidy-cum-loan scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made on 1987-88.

Training-cum-Production Centre.

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.35
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.35

The provision is intended for the maintenance of Tailoring centres etc. for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. An outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh has been made for 1987-88

Establishment of Tribal Research Institute.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	--	1.85
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	...	--	--	5.98
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	--	5.94

The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the State and Centre. The above outlay represent only State's share.

Cottage Industrial Co-operatives.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.20
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.19
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.33

This is intended for the Scheme sanctioned under Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris District for the year 1986-87.

(III) HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

Construction of Houses.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.00

The provision is intended for construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes through Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Drinking Water.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	2.98
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.39
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.35

The provision is intended for sinking of Drinking water well and ground level Reservoir in Tribal Colonies. An outlay of Rs. 3.35 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Mobile Medical Units.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	1.07
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.17

The provision is intended for the mobile medical unit maintained in the Nilgiris district. An outlay of Rs. 1.17 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Roads.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.15
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.05
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	..	3.10

Expenditure on formation of roads in Tribal Areas is met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 3.10 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

(IV) TRIBAL AREAS SUB-PLAN.

Expert Cell for Integrated Area Development Programme Scheme
for Advanced Action for Sub-Plan for Tribal Development.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.02
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.77
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.80

The Provision is intended for One post of Planning Assistant in North Arcot District and One Block Development Officer in Salem District employed in the Collectorate. An outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

Minor irrigation Schemes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	27.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	29.47
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	Nil.

The Government of India have launched an Integrated Development Programmes to upgrade the standards of Tribal people and to give more facilities to benefit them. Accordingly, the Government of Tamil Nadu have identified hill areas (viz.), Jawadu Hills, Kalrayan Hills, Pachamalai Hills, Yercaud-Kalrayan Hills and Sithen Hills in five districts (viz.), North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Salem

and Dharmapuri as Tribal areas. The programme in respect of the Irrigation wing in Tribal areas are tied to the site condition, availability of Water potential and land for cultivation. Action has been initiated to implement eligible schemes which will be beneficial tribal people from 1976-77 onwards out of funds allotted by the Social Welfare Department.

For 1986-87, the outlay provided was Rs. 27.00 lakhs with target of 214.50 hectares. The revised estimate for 1986-87 is Rs. 29.47 lakhs.

Opening of balwadis.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	11.60
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	12.85
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	12.24

Under tribal area sub-plan scheme, 169 Child Welfare Centres are functioning for the benefit of 6,760 children located in Tribal area of Kalrayan hills, Arumuthumalai in Salem district, Chittari Hills in Dharmapuri district and Pachamalai in Tiruchirappalli district. A sum of Rs. 12.24 lakhs have been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for meeting the recurring expenditure.

Opening of Tailoring Centre.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.10
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1.23
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.33

There are four tailoring centres functioning in the Tribal areas for the benefit of 65 Tribal Women every year. The Trainees are given training for a period of one year and each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 50 each per month. A sum of Rs. 1.33 lakhs have been made in the Budget Estimate, for 1987-88 to meet the above expenditure.

Tamil Nadu Tribal Development Authority.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	0.10
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.10
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.10

The provision is intended for the expenditure connected with the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Tribal Development Authority. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Opening and maintenance of Tribal Residential Schools.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	73.49
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	105.06
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	109.40

The provision is intended for maintenance of 100 Tribal Residential Schools opened in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. New Government Tribal Residential Schools will also be opened during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 109.40 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Electrification Schemes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	20.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	29.34
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	30.26

The provision is intended for electrification of Tribal Villages under the Tribal Sub Plan areas. An outlay of Rs. 30.26 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Water Supply Schemes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	40.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	40.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	70.00

This is meant for providing good sources of drinking water in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Tribal Research and Development.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.38
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.37

This provision is for the expenditure connected with the Tribal Research and Development. An outlay of Rs. 1.37 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Establishment of Administrative Machinery for Kalrayan Hills.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.60
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.60
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.60

This provision is intended for salaries in respect of Special Tahsildars and his staff working in Kalrayan Hills. An outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Development of Primitive Tribes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.53
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.62

This provision is intended for expenditure on running the vocational guidance centre at Ootacamund by the Director of Employment and Training, Madras. Out of this allocation an amount of Rs. 4.44 lakhs is meant for the implementation of schemes during 1986-87 for the welfare of Irulars living in Barugar area of Dharmapuri district. An outlay of Rs. 2.62 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Development of Dispersed Tribes.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-88	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	15.00

The provision is proposed for the Development of Dispersed Tribes. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88, for the uplift of Kani Tribes living in Papanasam area of Tirunelveli District and for an establishment of a Silk Farm at Shenbagathope in Kamarajar District.

Provision of Houses to Tribals under integrated development programme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.40
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.91

The expenditure on the construction of houses to tribals in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas is met out of the provision. An outlay of Rs. 4.91 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

V. OTHER EXPENDITURE.

Ad hoc merit grant to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students including Higher Secondary.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.90
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	14.90
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	14.90

The provision is meant for cash grant of Rs. 300 each to students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity who have secured 60 per cent and above marks in the S.S.L.C. (X Standard) Public Examination and continue Higher Studies. The grant is also given to the Students of the second year of the Higher Secondary Course. An outlay of Rs. 14.90 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Supply of Teaching Aids and playing Materials to Tribal Schools under Hill Area Development Programme.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.65
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	..

This is intended for the scheme sanctioned under Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris District for the year 1986-87.

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES

A. SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(i) EDUCATION.

Government of India Postmatric Scholarships.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.64
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.62
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.62

The provision is intended for sanction of Postmatric Scholarships to Schedule Tribes students under Government of India Regulations. An outlay of Rs. 1.62 lakhs has been made for 1987-88. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1.77 lakhs has been proposed under Non-Plan for 1987-88.

B. SCHEDULED CASTES.

(i) EDUCATION.

Government of India Postmatric Scholarships.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	360.63
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	397.41
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	396.41

The provision is intended for sanction of Postmatric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students under Government of India Regulations. An outlay of Rs. 396.41 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. In addition, a sum of Rs. 133.67 lakhs has been provided under Non-Plan for 1987-88.

Government of India Pre-matric Scholarships.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	6.84
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.54
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	7.57

The provision is intended for sanction of Pre-matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in Unclean Occupation, viz., scavenging of dry latrines, tanning, flaying and sweeping. The income limit which was hitherto Rs. 6,000 has been increased to Rs. 12,000 p.a. from 1986-87 onwards. The rate of scholarships has also been enhanced during 1986-87 from Rs. 145 p.m. to Rs. 200 for Standards in Stds VI to VIII and Rs. 250 for in Standards IX to X respectively. An outlay of Rs. 7.57 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Book Bank for SC/ST Students in Medical and Engineering Degree Courses.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.00

The provision is intended for establishment of Book Bank for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes students in Medical and Engineering Courses. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE (FULL COST SHOWN).

A. Scheduled Tribes.

Establishment of Tribal Research Institute.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.71
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	11.97
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	11.89

The provision is intended for the maintenance of Research Cell for Tribal Welfare in the Directorate of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. An outlay of Rs. 11.89 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88. Out of this Rs. 10.00 lakhs is intended for building, proposed by the Tribal Research Institute, Ootacamund.

Cottage Industrial Co-operatives.

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.40
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.39
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.67

The provision is intended to meet the salary and other items of expenditure for the Tribal Societies. An outlay of Rs. 0.67 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

B. SCHEDULED CASTES.

I. EDUCATION.

Training Centres for All-India Service Examination.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.84
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.83
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	8.86

The provision is intended for the expenditure on running the Pre-Examination Training Centre for I.A.S., etc. at Madras. This is an All-India Institute where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from all over India are admitted. An outlay of Rs. 8.86 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Construction of Buildings for Girls Hostels.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	100.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	157.23
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	150.00

The provision is proposed for construction of buildings for Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Share Capital Investment in the THADCO.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	200.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	200.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	200.00

The provision is intended towards the share capital investment in THADCO. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Publicity Expenses.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.28
Revised Estimate, 1986-87		..	..	4.34
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.01

The expenditure on the various items sanctioned for publicity including salary of the "Publicity Wing" is to be met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 2.01 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Television sets to Adi-Dravidar Colonies and Slums.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The expenditure on the supply of television sets to Adi-Dravidar habitations and slums is to be met out of this provision. Token provision only has been made for 1987-88.

Research intelligence cell for evaluation of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schemes.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.48
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.27
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.55

The expenditure on the establishment charges of one Economist, one Sociologist and two Junior Research Assistants sanctioned for investigating and evaluating the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schemes is to be met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 1.55 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Coaching to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students to join All-India Institute of Technology.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.06
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.06

The expenditure on coaching the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students to join the Indian Institute of Technology is to be met out of this provision. An outlay of Rs. 0.06 lakh has been made for 1987-88.

Machinery for the enforcement of PCR Act, 1955.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.00

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided under this item.

III. WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED AND NOMADIC TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

In Tamil Nadu various welfare measures and developmental schemes have been formulated and implemented by the Government for the uplift of poor backward classes including Denotified Communities. With the formation of separate Directorate at State level in May 1969 and District Backward Classes Welfare Officers at District level during 1974 the ambit of welfare measures undertaken by the State for the education and economic uplift of Backward Classes has been increasing year by year.

The population of Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu is about 67 per cent, i.e. (335.71 lakhs). The Government have made provisions in the Annual Plan to promote the social status and economic condition of the Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.

Education programmes include schemes like, Award of Scholarships, Hostels, Clothing, Boarding Grants, Training to Law Graduates, Schools, supply of Midday Meals. Construction of Hostel buildings, Construction of School buildings, etc., Supply of free tools comes under Employment and Economic Advancement. Health, Housing and other schemes includes schemes like construction of houses, Training in General Purpose Engineering Workshops, acquisition of House-sites and job oriented training programmes, etc. The outlay proposed in the Annual Plan for 1987-88 for the different programmes are shown below :

(a) Welfare of Denotified Communities.

<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate, 1986-87.</i>	<i>Proposed Outlay for 1987-88.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Education	95.70	63.48	71.01
2. Employment and Economic Advancement	..	..	..
3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes ..	5.07	5.23	4.28
Total (a) ..	100.77	68.71	75.29

(b) Welfare of Backward Classes.

<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate 1986-87.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1986-87.</i>	<i>Proposed Outlay for 1987-88.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Education	124.29	84.73	144.11
2. Employment and Economic Advancement	14.76	14.76	14.76
3. Health, Housing and other Schemes ..	16.97	15.02	14.75
Total (B).. .. .	156.51	114.51	173.62
Total (A)—(B)	257.28	183.22	248.91

EDUCATION.**Scholarships and Stipends.**

	(Rupees in lakhs).
Budget Estimate for 1986-87	5.07
Revised Estimate for 1986-87	5.07
Budget Estimate for 1987-88	6.67

[Rs. 3.32 lakhs for Denotified Communities and (Rs. 1.75 + 1.60) Rs. 3.35 for Backward Classes].

In order to equalise educational opportunities this scheme provides the following.

(a) Pre-Matric scholarships in the form of select text books and reimbursement of special fees is awarded to Denotified Communities from IV Standard onwards and to Backward Classes from IX Standard.

From 1985-86 onwards free supply of text books is made to all students in Standards 1 to 8 under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

Postmatric scholarships in the form of cash grant is awarded to Backward Classes; Denotified Communities students studying in Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges. Boarding and Lodging charges are paid to those who stay in recognised hostels. The students whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 are eligible for the scholarships. For continuing the scheme in 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 5.07 lakhs has been made.

Two merit scholarships schemes in the names of Perarignar Anna and Thanthai Periyar with higher rate of scholarships have been formulated during 1987-88 for Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Polytechnic courses to induce competitive spirit among Backward Classes students. A provision of 0.80 lakhs each has been provided for the schemes for 1987-88.

Midday Meals.

	(Rupees in lakhs).
Budget Estimate for 1986-87	5.00
Revised Estimate for 1986-87	5.00
Budget Estimate for 1987-88	5.00

The students in the age group from 5 to 9 studying in Denotified Community Schools are fed under this programme. Midday Meals are supplied throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 for meeting recurring expenditure.:

Hostels.

	(Rupees in lakhs).
	<i>Total.</i>
Budget Estimate for 1986-87 (Rs. 2.33 for Denotified Communities and Rs. 106.64 for Backward Classes)	108.97
Revised Estimate for 1986-87 (Rs. 4.02 lakhs for Denotified Communities and Rs. 69.64 lakhs for Backward Classes)	73.66
Budget Estimate for 1987-88 (Rs. 4.69 lakhs for Denotified Communities and Rs. 125.62 lakhs for Backward Classes.)	130.31

At present there are 558 hostels run by this department. Out of which only 49 hostels are housed in Government building and the remaining in rented buildings. As such construction of hostel buildings to house the remaining hostels is to be made as per the approved type design prepared by Public Works Department.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of a new hostel building for Backward Classes students during 1987-88.:

At present 558 hostels are run by this department for Backward Classes/Denotified Communities to pursue their studies without any difficulty. The annual income limit for admission into these hostels is Rs. 5,000. The different rates of food charges allowed to the students are shown below.:

	<i>City.</i>	<i>Mofussils.</i>
	(Per Month.)	
College Hostels :	95	80
High School Hostels	60	60
I.T.I. Hostels	95	80

The food charges are payable for about 10 months in a year. It is proposed to open 10 hostels during 1987-88 for which Rs. 8 lakhs has been made during 1987-88. Totally Rs. 130.31 lakhs has been provided for recurring the expenditure.

Clothing.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate for 1986-87 (Rs. 21.95 lakhs for Denotified Communities and Rs. 11.27 lakhs for Backward Classes.)	33.22
Revised Estimate for 1986-87 (proposed Rs. 27.78 lakhs for Denotified Communities and Rs. 10.37 lakhs for Backward Classes).	38.15
Budget Estimate for 1987-88 (proposed Rs. 30.47 lakhs for Denotified Communities and Rs. 11.32 for Backward Classes).	41.79

Two sets of dresses are supplied in a year to all the pupils studying upto VIII standard in the schools run by this department. Likewise two sets of dresses are supplied in a year to all inmates of High School hostels run by this department.

A provision of Rs. 41.79 lakhs is made for 1987-88 for incurring the expenditure.

Equipment for Schools.

	(Rupees in lakhs).
Budget Estimate for 1986-87	8.15
Revised Estimate for 1986-87 (proposed) ..	18.43
Budget Estimate for 1987-88	17.58

This provision is intended for supply of equipments to Schools.

There are 277 schools run by this department for Denotified Communities. Books, Note books and slates are supplied free of cost to the Denotified Communities. A total sum of Rs. 17.58 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 to provide furniture to three schools which includes Rs. 1.50 lakhs for newly proposed ones.

Schools (Construction).

	(Rupees in lakhs).
Budget Estimate for 1986-87	54.80
Revised Estimate for 1986-87 (proposed) ..	4.78
Budget Estimate for 1987-88	9.80

At present 277 schools are run by this department. The schools are without any basic amenities. During the current year it is proposed to provide lavatory facilities to 12 middle schools. It is proposed to construct additional class rooms to the schools during 1987-88.

A sum of Rs. 9.80 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 for construction of a school buildings which includes Rs. 4.00 lakhs for neely proposed.

Houses for Teachers.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate, for 1986-77	0.15
Revised Estimate for 1986-87	0.15
Budget Estimate 1987-88 (proposed)	0.15

There are twelve quarters for the teachers working in the Denotified Community schools run by this department. To meet the expenses towards Minor works and the above provision have been made for 1987-88.

Dhobikana.

	(RUPEES IN LAKH;)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87 (proposed)	1.00
Budget Estimate 1986-88 (proposed)	1.00

This provision is negotiable dhobies to undertake their traditional job without any hindrance and also in hygienic conditions, construction of dhobikanas are taken up by local bodies with the financial assistance of Government. The Government provides 75 per cent of the total cost of dhobikana as subsidy. The local bodies and beneficiaries contribution is 20 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

Award of prizes.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	0.40
Revised Estimate 1986-87 (proposed)	0.40
Budget Estimate 1987-88 (proposed)	0.40

In order to encourage and create enthusiasm and to induce a spirit of competition, prizes are awarded to best backward classes / denotified community students as follows :—

	<i>State level.</i>	<i>District level.</i>
	RS.	RS.
PLUS TWO		
1 prize Boy and 1 Girl	1,000	500
S.S.L.C.		
1 Prize for 1 Boy and 1 Girl	500	150 100 50
VIII Standard		
	I	100
	II	50

The provision made for 1987-88 is to meet the expenditure on this scheme.

Boarding Grants.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	0.35
Revised Estimate 1986-87	0.62
Budget Estimate 1987-88 (proposed)	0.54

This provision is intended for grant of subsidy for Narikoravar Hostel at Madras.

Training to Law Graduates.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	1.88
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	0.65
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	--	1.88

A programme for training to 20 Law Graduates under Senior Advocates has been sanctioned by Government. The period of training is 3 years. A sum of Rs. 500 is given to the students as stipend per month. Ten Senior Advocates will be paid at Rs. 5,001 as honorarium per year. Hence a provision of Rs. 1.88 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

(ii) EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

Supply of Tools.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	14.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	--	--	14.75
Budget Estimate, 1987-88 (proposed)	..	--	--	14.75

To do their work without any hinderance free supply of tools to the poor dhobies, barbers who are engaged in their profession of washing and hair cutting respectively are made by this department. For supplying these tools, provisions has been made.

Supply of Tools under DURL.

The State Bank of India has come forward with the DURL scheme for financing dhobies and barbers to start and develop their profession. The cost of the scheme includes Government subsidy, Bank loan and beneficiaries contribution. The cost of the schemes is being revised. A token provision has been made.

(iii) HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

Construction of Houses for Denotified Communities.

This scheme is to provide houses to poor Denotified Communities. The cost of construction of a house was fixed at Rs. 4,300 with subsidy of Rs. 3,225 and Rs. 1,075 as beneficiaries contribution. As the financial assistance given to them is found to be insufficient the construction of houses at the enhanced cost is under the consideration of the Government. A token provision has been provided.

General purpose Engineering Workshops (I. T. Is.).

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	2.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	2.69
Budget Estimate, 1987-88 (proposed)	--	--	--	2.60

This provision is meant for imparting Training in trade like fitter, sheet metal and welding to Denotified Communities in 3 General Purpose Engineering Work Shops at Checkanurani in Madurai district, Veerakeralampudur in Tirunelveli district and Mudukulathur in Ramanathapuram district to improve scope for self employment and to secure employments. The training is equivalent to I.T.I. Training. The institutes are under administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training. Funds for the Institutes are provided by Backward Classes Department. An outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

.. ..

**New Programme of Feeding Poor Children 10 to 15 in
Denotified Community Schools.**

	(Rupees in Lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	2.56
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.53
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.67

Children in the age group from 9 to 15 are fed under this scheme in the schools run by this department. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 1.67 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

.. ..

.. ..

Land Acquisition.

	(Rupees in Lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	10.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	12.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88 (proposed)	11.88

This department provides free house-sites to Vannar, Navidars, Oddars and Narikoravars communities. 3 cent of land is provided per family with common facilities like play grounds, etc. An outlay of Rs. 11.88 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Job Oriented Training Programme.

	(Rupees in Lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	6.97
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	2.72
Budget Estimate, 1987-88 (proposed)	2.87

This provision is intended for giving training job orientation for Backward Classes/ Denotified Communities whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 9,000 are offered training in Job Oriented Courses like Computer Programming, Salesmanship, etc. Special coaching is also given to candidates to write competitive examinations conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, L.I.C., etc. Tuition fee of Rs. 500 is paid per candidate at the maximum. Separate hostel facilities are also made to Boys / Girls. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 2.87 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

37. SOCIAL WELFARE.

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Strengthening the physically handicapped wing of the Directorate of Social Welfare.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.65
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.67
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.31

Due to introduction of various Welfare Schemes under the physically handicapped wing, two posts of Welfare Officer, one Steno-typist and 2 basic servants were sanctioned for this Directorate. These posts were filled up during 1981-82, and they are being continued for implementation of several programmes for the rehabilitation of the handicapped. A sum of Rs. 1.31 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 to meet the expenditure on salaries of the staff and for providing telephone facilities in the directorate.

II. EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED.

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Handicapped.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	24.62
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	27.08
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	39.94

Under rehabilitation of handicapped, free bicycles are distributed to the poor orthopaedically handicapped persons to enable them to pursue gainful occupation. During the year 1985-86, 133 tricycles were distributed. For the year 1986-87 the target is fixed as 133.

Hearing aids are distributed free of cost of school going deaf children whose parents/guardians income does not exceed Rs. 500 per month.

The Government have sanctioned the supply of 100 wheel chairs during 1985-86 and they were distributed to poor paraplegic patients whose lower limbs have become paralysed due to serious spinal injuries affecting their mobility.

Handicapped are also being assisted in setting up bunkstalls in various place, in the State with loan assistance from the nationalised banks with Government subsidy.. For these programmes a sum of Rs. 39.94 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1987-88 has been provided.

(2) Rehabilitation Home for the Blind.

				(Rupees in lakhs).
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.25
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.53
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.89

There are special schools run by the Government for the blind, deaf, Orthopaedically handicapped, etc. The number of Special schools run by the Government are shown below :

<i>Name of the School.</i>	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Number of Children.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Schools for Blind	11	805
Schools for Deaf	11	845
School for severely orthopaedically handicapped ..	1	100
	23	1,750

The rate of food charges sanctioned by Government for each child in the school at Rs. 60 was enhanced to Rs. 90 with effect from 1985-86, as the children of the above school need special attention in the matter of supply of nutritious food.

A sum of Rs. 4.89 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is provided for the maintenance of the Rehabilitation home for the blind, which includes a sum of Rs. 0.13 lakh towards increase in the rate of stipend to the inmates of the sheltered workshop for blind women.

(3) Starting of one Government School for the deaf.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.00

As there is no Government school for deaf in Madras and as there is always demand for admission of deaf children, it is proposed to open a school for deaf in the neighbourhood of Madras City with 50 children. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88.

Allowance to unemployed Blind registered in Employment Exchanges.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.65
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	0.75

Unemployment allowance of Rs. 50 per month to the unemployed blind registered in the Employment exchange is being given under this scheme. This scheme has been proposed to be continued during 1987-88 for which a sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided.

Introduction of Higher Standards in Government Special Schools.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	8.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	7.80
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	7.21

Handicapped viz., blind and deaf are to be given special education by specially trained teachers. Techniques for teaching blind children and also for the deaf children differ from that of normal children. While braille methods are adopted for teaching the blind, speech therapy and education through hearing aids and speech trainer are essential in teaching the deaf. As such those who are totally blind and who are totally deaf have to continue the studies in special schools only and their integration into the normal schools is very difficult. Many of these children could not pursue special education beyond the level of 5th or 8th standards because of lack of facilities for continuing the education in many of the schools. At present the number of Standards in the Government schools for the blind and deaf are as follows :

Serial number and standard.	Number of Special Schools.		
	Blind.	Deaf.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Upto 5th Standard	7	4	11
2 Upto 7th Standard	2	3	5
3 Upto 8th Standard	1	1	2
4 Upto 10th Standard .. .. .	..	1	1
5 Upto 12th Standard	1	..	1
	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>

It could be seen from the above that the Children who study in Government Special Schools will have to stop their education with 5th standard, and some others with 8th or 10th standard. A systematic effort has, therefore, to be taken on the part of the Government to ensure that these children who complete their studies in these special schools are able to continue their course at least upto +2 level. There is, therefore, need for introduction of higher standards in some of the schools in a phased manner. As a first step, VI standard has been introduced in 4 schools (two schools for the blind and two schools for the deaf), VII Standard in one school was sanctioned during 1984-85 and as a follow-up measure, VII Standard has been introduced in 4 schools (2 blind and 2 deaf) and IX Standard in special schools for Deaf at Dharmapuri. A sum of Rs. 7.21 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 to meet the expenditure on the maintenance of these schools and for introduction of X Standard at Government school for blind girls at Trichy, and VIII Standard at Government schools for blind at Tiruvarur, at a cost of Rs. 0.70 lakh.

Opening of Government school for Blind Girls at Trichy.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	1.82
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	0.99
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	1.27

During 1985-86, a separate schools exclusively for blind girls has been started with a strength of 130. A sum of Rs. 1.27 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for meeting the expenditure on the maintenance of this school.

Starting of X and XI standards at Government School for Deaf at Thanjavur.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.66
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.44
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.77

The Government school for the Deaf at Thanjavur is functioning with a strength of 123 Students upto X Standard. As the students studying upto X Standard could not continue their higher studies, it is proposed to start XI Standard with a strength of 10 students. A sum of Rs. 1.77 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1987-88 has been provided, for this purpose.

Establishment of one Special Section for Deaf in the I.T.I., Guindy.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.47
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.51
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.55

There is no special training courses for the deaf and they could not be given training along with normal people. Without proper training, employment opportunity for the deaf, is very remote. With a view to catering to the training needs of a large number of deaf persons and to enable them to acquire sufficient skills, thereby improving their employment potential, separate training centres for the deaf on the pattern of I.T.I. in selected trades suitable for the deaf were established for deaf. A sum of Rs. 0.55 lakh under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is provided for the training courses.

Medical Rehabilitation to Children in Government School for Orthopaedically handicapped.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.30
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.26
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.24

The orthopaedically handicapped children require constant medical attention, appliances, such as calipers /artificial limb centres, etc. In order to provide facilities, a separate sub centres has since been started and is functioning at Madurai. A sum of Rs. 1.24 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is provided to meet the expenditure in the sub-centre.

Assistance to the Blind Students.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.28
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.17
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.28

Assistance is given to the blind students of Standards X to XII to take up their examination by dictating answers for the questions given in the examination, which will help them to face their final examination. A sum of Rs. 0.28 lakh under Budget Estimate 1987-88 is provided to continue the scheme.

Introduction of XII Standard in Government school for deaf.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.98
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.30
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.78

Government have sanctioned the starting of XII Standard in Government school for deaf at Thanjavur with a strength of 10 students from 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 0.78 lakh under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is provided to meet the expenditure on continuing the scheme.

Extension of Concession given to the intercaste married couple to the blind marrying normal persons :

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.20
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

With a view to encourage the intercaste marriage among the Physically Handicapped persons, Government have sanctioned a scheme to give awards at a cost of Rs. 6,000 each including gold medal, and cash award for marriage expense. A token of provision is made for the year 1987-88.

Introduction of III shift for Physically Handicapped Candidates of I.T.I. Ambathur and North Madras.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.32
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.32
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.20

For the welfare of physically handicapped to get self-employment and wage employment, Government have sanctioned the starting of III Shift at I.T.I. Ambathur and North Madras in the trades of draftsmen, fitter, Machine, plumber, painter, etc., from 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is made for meeting the cost of training.

Construction of new building for the Government school for the deaf at Gangavali.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-87	..	..	..	6.00

The special school for the deaf is functioning in the premises of the Government Higher Secondary school, Gangavali. The education department is pressing for the vacation of the premises. It is proposed to make use of the site available for construction of own building for the special school. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been sought for under Part II 1987-88 towards construction of a new building for the Government school for the deaf at Gangavali.

III. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE :

[(1) Integrated Family and Child Welfare Centres.]

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	63.75
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	61.73
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	61.97

There are 5,152 Child Welfare Centres spread all over the State. Of this 450 centres are in Adi Dravidar areas, 30 for tribal children, 25 for children of primitive tribe, 10 for pania children, 5 for Srilanka repatriate children and 5 for denotified tribale children in these centres, nutritious food is supplied to the children, besides imparting education to them. Feeding programme with assistance from CARE is implemented and the total number of beneficiaries under the programme is 3 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 61.97 lakhs under Budget Estimate 1987-88 has been made to meet the cost of feeding in these centres.

(2) Special Support scheme under World Bank Project.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	45.53
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	44.13
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	40.56

The scheme is implemented in 150centres,at the rate of 50 centres each at Villivakkam, Arumbakkam andKodungaiyur covering 7,688 children and 3,612 mothers. Nutritious food is supplied to the children in the case of noonmeal centres. A sum of Rs. 40.56 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1987-88 towards maternal and child health services,including cost of establishment of building and purchase of equipment amounting to Rs. 13.30 lakhs, 50 per cent of the expenditure is met by the State Government.

(3) Grants to Social Welfare Board for assisting Social Welfare Institutions for work at rural areas.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board constituted in 1984, has been playing an important role in the growth and development of Voluntary agencies in the State, engaged in the welfare of women, children and physically handicapped in Rural areas. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1987-88 towards assistance to voluntry agencies.

(4) Supplementary Nutrition in I.C.D.S.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	99.10
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	123.99
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	121.84

The ICDS scheme projects under Centrally sponsored schemes are functioning in 55 places at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Erode, Salem, Tanjore, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, Chingleput, Kanyakumari and South Arcot districts. In each project, about 100 pre-school were started. 1,22,000 beneficiaries including pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers are covered under this scheme. Indigenous feeding is done in these Centres. A sum of Rs. 121.84 lakhs is provided in the budget to meet the cost of supplementary feeding of pre-school children, Pregnant and lactating mother.

(5) Opening of pre-primary Schools.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3,535.89
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3,668.73
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3,774.92

Government had sanctioned the conversion of existing pre-schools into Nursery schools during 1982-83. According to the scheme, 50 Key Resource persons at the rate of 2 from 25 institutions has been trained for a period of 21 days at Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for women, Coimbatore. The Key Resource persons on completion of their training have trained 4,343 Child Welfare Organisers in one month in their respective institutions. The printing of Hand Books and syllabus will be taken up as soon as the syllabus is approved by the Director of School Education and SCERT, Madras. A sum of Rs. 3,774.92 lakhs is provided in the budget to meet its recurring expenditure of the nursery schools, including supply or special educational equipments, and payment to Civil Supplies Corporation.

IV. WOMEN'S WELFARE.

(2) Service Home in Districts.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	9.27
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.77
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	4.80

One Service Home at Tirupathur, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District has since been started to benefit socially and economically backward women, widows and deserted wives between the age of 18-40 years and to give them education upto VIII Std. Apart from giving education to adult inmates, training in tailoring, needle work, dress making and embroidery is also being given to the destitute women and widows for one year, to enable them to appear for Government technical examination and to improve their employment opportunities. During their training period, the inmates are paid Rs. 75 per mensem. The inmates have also been paid Rs. 250 each during the training period for purchase of materials, album etc. A provision of Rs. 4.80 lakhs has been made its budget for 1987-88 for meet the expenditure on training.

(2) Work Centres and Production Units.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.32
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.23
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.47

The major thrust of the various programmes is to involve women in economic development by providing opportunity for work and earn wages through suitable programmes by organising production units and co-operatives in Match Industry, Note-book making Industry, Chalk making Industry, Coir making Industry, etc. and also providing training in selected trades, in order to improve their job opportunities in the co-operative sector. A number of units have been set up and these units are given share capital loan, subsidy for purchase of machinery, tools and equipments, working capital and managerial assistance through co-operatives. Apart from this, 4 Tailoring centres at Thanjavur, Dharmapuri and Periyar districts are functioning to give training to rural women. A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1987-88 to meet the recurring expenditure of these centres. During 1987-88, it is also proposed to organise a women's Industrial Co-operative Society at Manali for manufacture of white Phenyl at a cost of 0.25 lakhs.

(3) Supply of Sewing Machines to destitute Widow/deserted wives.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.60
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	7.60
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	7.60

Sewing machines are given, free of cost to destitute widows and socially, economically, physically handicapped women in the age group of 20-40 years who have been trained in tailoring to enable them to eke out their livelihood. Physically handicapped men are also included from the current year onwards. A sum of Rs. 7.60 lakhs has been provided in the budget for this purpose.

(4) Issue of Saving Certificate for encouraging widow remarriage

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	5.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	5.00

The Scheme of widow remarriage envisages rehabilitation of widows, by presenting incentives in the form of seven years National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the budget for this purpose.

(5) Assistance to poor Women for Vocational Training.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	3.84
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.69
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.66

Financial assistance is given for undergoing training in typewriting, book-keeping and accountancy and shorthand in about 120 Private institutes in this State. Under this scheme women in the age-group of 16-30 years whose family income is below Rs. 3,000 per annum are being benefitted. A total sum of Rs. 150 is paid as stipend to each beneficiary to learn typewriting for a period of 10 months. A sum of Rs. 165 is paid as stipend to each beneficiary to learn book-keeping and accountancy for a period of 6 months. A total sum of Rs. 220 is paid as stipend to each beneficiary to learn shorthand for a period of one year.

A sum of Rs. 2.66 lakhs is provided under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for vocational training.

Assistance to the School Children of Poor Widows.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	4.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.99
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	3.08

Books and Note-books are supplied free of cost to children of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000. This scheme is now extended to 1,000 more children of widows studying in Higher Secondary Schools and Government Orphanages also. A sum of Rs. 3.08 lakhs is provided under the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 for this purpose.

Economic Activities through Mahalir Mandram.

				(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.75

There are 11,200 Mahalir Mandrams at the rate of 30 for each Panchayat Union engaged in organising women of rural areas to come together cutting across the various social and economic barriers. Each block is spending Rs. 4,000 per annum under this programme. The activities of Mahalir Mandrams are encouraged by giving cash awards to the best Mahalir Mandrams classifying them into three categories viz., A. grade Rs. 1,000, B. Grade Rs. 600 ; C. Grade Rs. 400. Orientation training is given to office bearers of the Mahalir Mandrams in the economic activities of the Mahalir Mandrams. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided towards assistance to Mahalir Mandrams.

Opening of Working Women Hostels.

				(Rupees in Lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.11
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.65
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.63

Women are often forced to come away to big towns in search of jobs. When they do get employed, they invariably face the problem of locating a safe and reasonably priced accommodation. To meet this long felt need of working women especially those in the middle income group, the Government have launched a scheme of establishment of working Women Hostel either at Cuddalore or Pudukkottai. A sum of Rs. 0.63 lakh is provided in the budget for this purpose.

Starting of Service Home at Coimbatore and Madurai.

				(Rupees in Lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.22
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	1.00

Government grant is given for running the Service Homes at Madurai by Madurai Sevashram and Erode by Kasthurba Sevikashram from 1981. 40 inmates in each home are coached up for X Standard condensed course for a period of 2 years. They are paid a stipendiary grant of Rs. 50 and a consolidated grant of Rs. 15 per month per head. The actual expenditure towards the payment of salaries of a B.T. Assistant and a Tamil Pandit is also paid as teaching grant. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made towards payment of grant to the Homes.

Starting of Women's Welfare Centre in Urban Area.

				(Rupees in Lakhs)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	..
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.33

To publish information about programme of activities available for Women assistance given by Government for Welfare of Women, securing employment, Family Planning Hygiene, Child Care and create an awareness in the Society regarding the role of Women in to-day's context in rural areas, Mahalir Mandrams are functioning in all Panchayat Units.

The destitute, socially handicapped and other categories of women are also in urban areas. Eventhough various schemes for Welfare of Women in Urban areas are implemented the Women not aware off all the programmes / assistance, etc. As a result they could not avail the facilities available. Further, there is an acute unemployment problem. Therefore, the women of the above categories are experiencing much difficulties to supplement their family income.

Inspite of supply of free sewing machines to the destitute Women at Rs.1,000 p.a. for the entire state still there are many deserted and destitute women under the weaker section who know tailoring but do not have tailoring machines. For such women this centre will be beneficial to learn from the machines in the centres and thereby supplement their income.

To solve the above problems it is proposed to establish Women's Welfare Centres in Urban areas with One Women's Welfare Organiser assisted by the Women's Welfare Assistant to assemble the local women in these centres and conduct craft classes like tailoring, embroidery, dress making etc. The organisers will also educate these women in vital subjects such as Nutrition, Family Planning, Small Savings, Child Care, etc. Hence it is proposed to open one Women Welfare Centres in Urban areas during 1987-88 with a provision of 0.33 lakhs.

Starting of Higher Secondary Course in Service Home, Tambaram.

				(Rupees in Lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.71
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.34
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.48

The department of Social Welfare has five Service homes one each at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Salem for serving the socially handicapped and destitute Women in the age groups of 18-40 years by giving education and training in the various crafts. At present, the inmates are being given education up to higher secondary course in Service Home, Tambaram and upto X Standard in other service homes. Government have sanctioned a scheme for starting Higher Secondary Course as an experimental measure with 30 seats from among the total strength of 200 in the Service Home, Tambaram. A provision of Rs. 0.48 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88, for this purpose.

It is also proposed to construct a compound wall in the Service Home at Tambaram during 1987-88, at a cost of Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

Marriage allowance to the daughters of poor widows:			
(Rupees in Lakhs)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	10.15
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	11.45
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	11.60

It is generally found that the destitute, deserted and widows find it extremely difficult to arrange for the marriage of their daughters. It is, therefore, proposed to give marriage allowance of Rs. 1,000, to 1000 beneficiaries in the age group of 18 to 30 years towards the purchase of saree and blouse and thirumangalyam for the bride and dhoti and upper cloth for bridegroom. The family income of such widows should be less than Rs. 3,000 per annum.

A sum of Rs. 11.60 lakhs is provided in the Budget estimate, 1987-88 to meet the cost of the scheme.

Marriage Assistance to Orphan Girls:			
(Rupees in Lakhs)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	10.10
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	4.00
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	5.00

The marriage assistance mentioned above benefits the daughter of poor widows. To assist women who are themselves poor orphans, a separate scheme has been sanctioned to grant marriage assistance for 1,000 orphan girls at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary from the year 1984-85. The benefits will be given to orphan girls between 18 and 30 years of age whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per year and to only one girl in a household. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget for this purpose.

V. WELFARE OF POOR AND DESTITUTES.

Orphanages in the age group of 5-18 years:			
(Rupees in Lakhs)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	67.71
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	74.38
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	81.61

Four Orphanages each at Madras City, Salem, Kanyakumari and Madurai has been started from the year 1979-80. The Children in the age group 5—18 years are admitted in these Orphanages. They are provided free boarding, lodging medical attention, education upto V Standard in schools run by Orphanage itself. Children requiring education above V Standard are admitted in the Corporation or Government Schools. During 1984-85, 16 more orphanages have been started in various places. All the orphanages are functioning well. During 1986-87 2 additional orphanages have been sanctioned at Salem and Nagercoil. For meeting the recurring cost of these orphanages a sum of Rs. 76.83 lakhs is provided in the Budget. It is also proposed to strengthen the orphanages with additional staff for which purpose a sum of Rs. 4.78 lakhs is provided in the budget.

Assistance to Destitute Home for Care of Destitute Children:

				(Rupees in Lakhs)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	41.50
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	41.50
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	41.50

For giving assistance to Destitute Home for care of Destitute Children a sum of Rs. 41.50 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1987-88.

VI. CORRECTIONAL HOMES

				(Rupees in Lakhs)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	12.42
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	8.07
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	17.15

Under Correctional Homes, training of juvenile delinquents discharged from approved school in Industrial Training Institutions is given. It is a continuing scheme and is intended to train juvenile delinquent discharged from correctional institutions in various trades in the Industrial Training Institutions to enable them to get employment easily. Schemes like, strengthening of vocational training in Approved Schools, Vigilance Institutions, starting of power Laundry in Government Vigilance Home and Sri Sadana in Madras, Government Approved Schools, After Care Home and Destitute Homes and assistance to Tamil Nadu Welfare Fund for rehabilitation of victims of moral exploitation were implemented under the head Correctional Homes. For the above schemes Rs. 17.15 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88.

VII. TRIBAL AREAS SUB-PLAN.

Pre-Schools in Tribal areas for welfare of primitive tribe:

				(Rupees in Lakhs).
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	4.27
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	2.59
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	2.77

Under the Tribal areas sub-planschemes, 150 Child Welfare Centres are functioning for the benefit of the tribal people. Twenty five Child Welfare Centres already sanctioned in the previous years are being continued. A provision of Rs. 2.77 lakhs under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 is made, for running these centres.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.

Integrated Child Development Services Project:

				(Rupees in Lakhs).
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	264.46
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	382.40
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	380.28

Integrated Child Development Service Projects under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are functioning in three places, Madras City, Thally in Dharmapuri district and Nilakottai in Madurai district. In each Panchayat 100 pre-schools have been started. Thirty thousand beneficiaries including pre school children, pregnant, lactating mothers are benefitted under this scheme. Indigenous feeding is done in 3 centres. Functional Literacy Programme is one of the components of Integrated Child Development Service Project. Government of India are assisting Voluntary Organisation to set up rehabilitation home by which such of those women who have the potential to ultimately stand on their feet, are helped to help themselves.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

Assistance to private Institutions for care of Destitute Children

				(Rupees in Lakhs)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	83.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	83.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	83.00

Programme for care of destitute children is a Government of India scheme started for the care and maintenance of destitute children in the age group of 5-18 by registered private Voluntary Institutions. In order to avoid high institutionalisation charges the scheme is based on cottage system of each unit consisting of 25 children. A liberal grant of 90 per cent of expenditure i.e. Rs. 76.50 per child is given to the Institution towards maintenance and non-recurring expenditure like bed and bedding furniture, etc. Ninety per cent of the expenditure is shared equally between State and Central Government on 50 : 50 basis.

39. NUTRITION.

The Seventh Plan outlay for Nutrition Programme as proposed is of the order of Rs. 5,40,00.00 lakhs. As against this allocation the annual plan outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 62,65.89 lakhs after taking into consideration the existing level of beneficiaries and also the expansion in certain areas of the schemes.

Nutrition planning aims at improving the physical capacity of vulnerable sections of population, enhancement of the span of working life and increased longevity by enhancing the levels of nutrition, health and quality of environmental sanitation and hygiene. The main objective of nutrition programme is, therefore, to reduce mortality and morbidity and to improve functional efficiency and productivity of the weaker sections of the community. The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1987-88 with an allocation of Rs. 62,65.89 lakhs :—

<i>Serial number and Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Outlay proposed for 1987-88.</i>
	(Rupees in lakhs)
1 Tamil Nadu Nutrition Project—Co-ordination Office	95.58
2 Feeding in Kulanthaigal Kappagam	78.56
3 Applied Nutrition Programme with UNICEF assistance	37.32
4 Administration of Tamil Nadu Nutrition Project—Communication	39.83
5 Evaluation and Research	11.03
6 Nutrition Delivery Services	7,65.96
7 Training in Nutrition	3.20
8 Special Staff for execution of TINP (Highways Department and Building works).	5.92
9 Payment of cost to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation	40,00.00
10 Feeding to children in Corporation and Municipal Schools	33.00
11 Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme 10+ to 15	8,74.91
12 Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme 5+ to 9+	3,20.58
Total	<u>62,65.89</u>

1. Tamil Nadu Nutrition Project—Co-ordination Office.

	(Rupees in lakhs)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	87.62
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	1,09.23
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	95.58

The objective of the Project is to provide the rural community a package of services covering Nutrition, Health Education, etc. The Project also provides for a monitoring and Evaluation component. Co-ordination of the various services at field level is necessary and the Project Co-ordination office accordingly functions as a unit by itself. Apart from this steps are being taken to computerise the data available with Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project and Social Welfare Department relating to ICDS using the hardware facilities available with the Statistics Department.

2. Feeding in Kulanthaigal Kappagam.

				(Rupees in lakhs)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	..	..	85.11
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	--	--	77.82
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	--	--	...	78.56

Under this scheme, the children were supplied with CARE Balahar food for 300 days in a year. From 1st July 1982, the children are supplied with cooked food every day consisting of 80 gms. of rice, 10 gms. of dhal, 50 gms. of vegetables and condiments and 3 gms. of oil. The cost per meal per day for a child is 44 paise. It has been calculated by nutrition experts that this cooked meal provides 411 calories per day to the child. Pre-school education is also imparted in these centres through educational equipments and charts. Health coverage of children is also undertaken to prevent disabilities like polio. Immunisation health check up is done through health centres. A sum of Rs. 77.82 lakhs for Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Rs. 78.56 lakhs for Budget Estimate 1987-88 have been made.

3. Applied Nutrition Programme with UNICEF Assistance.

				(Rupees in lakhs)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	42.59
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	37.24
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	--	--	37.32

Under this scheme, the children were given CARE food for 240 days, and indigenous food for 125 days. From 1st July 1982 the children are supplied with indigenous food for all the 365 days consisting of 80 gms. of rice, 10 gms. of dhal, 50 gms. of vegetables and 3 gms. of oil. Health coverage is done through Primary Health Centres and pre-school education is imparted through educational equipment and charts. An outlay of Rs. 37.24 lakhs for Revised Estimate 1986-87, and a sum of Rs. 37.32 lakhs for Budget Estimate for 1987-88 have been earmarked for the programme.

4. Administration of Tamil Nadu Nutrition Project—Communication.

				(Rupees in lakhs)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	--	..	--	32.88
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	--	..	--	78.29
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	--	39.83

The activities of this component shall include improvement of the quality of training of Community Nutrition Workers, Multi-purpose Health Workers and other staff involved in the Project, promotion of local communities in their participation in the Project activities, and promotion of improved family food and child care practices, through the provision of pre and inservice training materials, films and filmstrips, posters and wall paintings, radio advertisements and other media communication materials. There is also a proposal for starting a Communication Centre to impart training for staff working under TINP, ICDS and CMNMP.

5. Evaluation and Research.

	(Rupees in lakhs)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	7.00
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	9.40
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	11.03

This is for carrying out of continuing monitoring of Project activities and evaluation of the impact of the Project on the nutrition and health status of the target groups and includes, *inter-alia*, a base line and annual follow-up sample surveys of nutrition and health conditions of target groups, periodic studies to assess the validity of information generated, periodic reviews of Project implementation, including the effectiveness of nutrition and health worker training, special studies relating to the costs and impact of the Project as compared to other nutrition efforts by Tamil Nadu aimed at similar target groups, and a final evaluation study, to be undertaken in the last year of Project execution of probable costs and achievements in relation to Tamil Nadu's nutrition and rural health policies and modes of delivering nutrition and health services, etc.

6. Nutrition Delivery Services.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	8,40.83
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	10,42.84
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	765.96

The provision made is for strengthening of Tamil Nadu's capacity to identify and improve the nutritional status of pre-school children (with emphasis on those aged 6 to 36 months) and pregnant and nursing women through the establishment of a network of Community Nutrition Centres, each staffed by a Community Nutrition Worker and Helper. This component of the Project includes, *inter-alia* the provision of short-term food supplements for selected children and pregnant and nursing women, the provision of incremental staff salaries and training for Community nutrition workers, helpers and supervisors and the provision of vehicles, equipment and supplies. There is also a proposal for setting up of 2 Food Processing Plants one at Madras and the other at Madurai for producing food supplement in lieu of the supplementary food now being purchased from the Karnataka Agro Corn Products Limited.

-- 7. Training in Nutrition.

	(Rupees in lakhs)
.. .. .	
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	3.46
.. .. .	
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	3.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	3.20

This component deals with the imparting of training in Nutrition to the staff recruited for the implementation of nutrition delivery services programme at Village levels in selected five districts in the State. Revised Estimate 1986-87 and Budget Estimate 1987-88 provisions, are Rs. 3.20 lakhs, each.

8. Special staff for Execution of Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. (Highways Department and Building work).

		(Rupees in lakhs)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	.. .. .	1,60.30
Revised Estimate 1986-87	.. .. .	2,73.09
Budget Estimate 1987-88	.. .. .	5.92

Construction of Health Sub-Centres under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project is being undertaken by the Department of Highways and Rural works. The proposal is to provide one Health Sub-Centre per 5000 population under World Bank Aid. A type design was prepared by the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department and the same was adopted.

Construction of 1,600 Health Sub-Centres were taken up in stages since 1980 in 5 phases in the Districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chinglepattu.

The project cost allotted for all the five phases are as detailed below :—

<i>Phases.</i>	<i>Amount Rupees in lakhs.</i>
I	5.200
II	223.184
III	393.300
IV	550.220
V	555.310
Grand Total ..	1727.214

In all the 5 phases, 1600 Health Sub-Centres have been taken up and 1316 completed. 1272 Health Sub-Centre have been handed over.

The total expenditure incurred in all the 5 phases from the beginning of the Scheme till September 1986 is Rs. 1540.50 lakhs. The actual expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 251.90 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the current year 1986-87 is Rs. 273.09 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 5.92 lakhs.

9. Payment of cost to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

		(Rupees in lakhs)
Budget Estimate 1986-87	.. .. .	40,00.00
Revised Estimate 1986-87	.. .. .	40,00.00
Budget Estimate 1987-88	.. .. .	40,00.00

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, Madras is supplying rice and dhall to Chief Minister's Nutrition Meal Programme at a subsidised rate of Rs. 1.75 per kg. for rice and Rs. 6 per kg. for dhall. The cost of Rice and Dhall computed by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited after taking into account the procurement cost and other incidental expenses is more than Rs. 1.75 per Kg. for rice and Rs. 6 per Kg. for Dhall. Hence, the difference in cost is payable to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, Madras.

10. Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

	(Rupees in lakhs)			
Budget Estimate 1986-87	12,28.49
Revised Estimate 1986-87	12,28.49
Budget Estimate 1987-88	--	12,28.49

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme is being implemented in the State from 1st July 1982 and covers all school going children in the age group of 5 to 15, studying in both Government and Aided schools all over the State. The scheme initially covered children in the age group 2 to 10, and those in the age group 10 to 15 were brought under this scheme from 15th September 1984. For the later category, every meal supplied has 120 gms. of rice, 15 gms. of dhal, 3 gms. of oil and 50 gms. of vegetables. The feeding cost of children in the age group 10 to 15 covering population of 15.53 lakhs is shown under this scheme. The enrolment in schools has shown a marked increase after the implementation of this scheme. The additional enrolment which was just 2 lakhs in 1980-81, has touched a figure of 3 lakhs in 1984-85. The cost of feeding the children who would be newly enrolled in 1987-88, is shown under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 1,228.49 lakhs has been made for this scheme (age group 5 to 15) under Nutrition head of development.

39. OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

1. Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers and Burma Repatriates.

(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The scheme is intended to assist landless Agricultural labourers and Burma Repatriates. Only token provision is made under Budget Estimate 1987-88 and Revised Estimate 1986-87.

2. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer.

(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.02

The scheme is intended to assist all freed bonded labourers who may be assigned lands in areas not covered by small and marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies, etc., for treating them marginal farmers and making them eligible for subsidies at 33 per cent of institutional loan. A sum of Rs. 0.02 lakh is provided under Budget Estimate 1987-88 and Revised Estimate 1986-87 respectively against token provision in Budget Estimate 1986-87.

3. Assistance to Bonded Labour for Housing facilities.

(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.01

The scheme is intended as a housing grant for the bonded labourers family in nine districts. Token provision has been proposed under Budget Estimate 1987-88 and Revised Estimate 1986-87 respectively against a token provision in Budget Estimate 1986-87.

4. Land Colonisation Scheme for Bonded Labour.

(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.35
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.45
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	0.45

The provision made under this scheme is for rehabilitation of Paniya families in Erumad village, Gudalur taluk in the Nilgiris district as a Land Colonisation Scheme. A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh is made under Budget Estimate, 1987-88 and Rs. 0.45 lakh under Revised Estimate 1986-87 against an outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87 for this scheme.

5. Mobile Police Squads for Enforcement of Civil Rights Act.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Budget Estimate, 1986-87	22.82
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	24.25
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	26.00

At present, there are 22 Mobile Police Squads in the State and one Mobile Police Squad sanctioned for Chidambaranar District with effect from October 1986. All the Districts were sanctioned with one Mobile Police Squad.

The provision made in the budget is for the maintenance and strengthening of machinery for the enforcement of Civil Rights Act and to protect the interest of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, as a Social Security Welfare measure. A sum of Rs. 26.00 lakhs has been sought for under Budget Estimate 1987-88 and Rs. 24.25 lakhs under Revised Estimate 1986-87 against a budget provision of Rs. 22.82 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1986-87. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure incurred on this scheme will be shared equally between the State and Centre.

40. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES.

Monitoring and Evaluation.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	2.19
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	1.20
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	2.40

The Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research undertakes evaluation studies on selected Plan schemes remitted to it by the State Evaluation Committee. It also undertakes Project evaluation, economic appraisal of projects. The current expenditure relates to the salaries of the establishment of the staff sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1987-88 to meet the recurring expenditure on the salaries of the staff and for telephone facility. During 1987-88, it is proposed to implement the following schemes.

Creation of Training Wing.

It is recognised that periodical training to the Research personnel will develop their capabilities. At present, the Directorate lacks facility for organising useful training programme to the research personnel. Training programmes elsewhere organised by the different training institutes do not have much bearing on the activities of the Directorate. It is therefore, proposed to create a training wing in the Directorate. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh to be provided in the budget to meet the expenditure on provision of training, and guest facilities for the training programme.

Panel of Experts.

The number of studies taken up by the Directorate has been increasing. Although a team of research personnel headed by a Research Officer conducts such study, it becomes absolutely necessary for the Director to associate himself right from designing the approach to drafting the report. This causes not only enormous strain on the Director, but the completion of studies is also long drawn. There is, therefore, need for getting over this rigidity. It is proposed to constitute a panel of experts, to each of whom, a study will be entrusted as it comes up. The expert is expected to help design the methodology and instruments, provide guidance, and supervise the work and finalise the report. His role is one of effectively co-ordinating the work at every stage. A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh is provided in the budget to meet the remuneration of 3 experts to be engaged for three studies during 1987-88.

Expansion of Data Processing Centre.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Revised Estimate 1986-87	..	..	..	0.02
Budget Estimate 1987-88	..	..	..	1.39

The Planning and Development Department conducts monthly/quarterly/annual review meeting of State Plan Schemes/HADP/WGDP and twenty Point Programme. The review work is a time bound one and urgent in nature. In order to formulate policies and important programmes and monitor them, large volume of information and data are collected from heads of development departments and this has to be processed quickly. Monitoring their activities on a continuous basis, require the support of a computer system. WIPRO series 286 computer system has already been installed in the Planning and Development Department. During 1987-88, it is proposed to provide one additional terminal to the WIPRO system installed in the Planning and Development department, which terminal would be shifted to the State Planning Commission for their use, after developing the system. For the provision of the additional terminal, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided in the budget for 1987-88.

Software Development and Purchase of Books on Computer.

The Computer Division has no technical books on Computer, computer software, computer management. Technical books are essential for effectively operating the system. Further, the staff have to be continuously trained in software development as well as in operating the system. Apart from in-house development of software, certain special items of work require hiring of software specialists on a consultancy basis. All the three components viz., Technical books, training and software development are essential components for any computer system. Once the systems software is developed for various activities, they could be utilised with slight modification in future. For these purposes, a sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided in the budget for 1987-88.

Appointment of Staff to System Specialist.

During July 1986, one post of system specialist was created in the Data Bank Cell. But no personal staff were sanctioned. Provision was also not made for the purchase of required furniture. It is proposed, therefore, to appoint one Stenotypist and one Office Assistant and purchase one typewriter as well as furniture, at a cost of Rs. 0.47 lakh, during 1987-88.

Planning Cells in Districts.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Budget Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.01
Revised Estimate, 1986-87	..	..	..	0.90
Budget Estimate, 1987-88	..	..	..	31.39

In accordance with the national objective, decentralised planning has been started in Tamil Nadu during the current year. Necessary provision has been made in the annual budget for 1986-87 for setting up district planning cells.

During 1987-88, it has been decided to set in motion the process of decentralised planning initially in two districts. viz., Tirunelveli and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam. The District Planning agencies in these two districts will undertake the compilation of a resource profile for the two districts and necessary training to the staff drafted for this work will be provided. To enable the District Planning Agencies to function effectively as also to meet the objective of district planning, it is proposed to provide some amount, as free money, over and above the normal allocation made in the annual budget for the schemes implemented in the two districts. This amount is intended to meet the gap in the requirements for development activities, such as construction of essential buildings, formation of roads, etc., which would supplement the normal provisions made in the budget. During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs each is provided for the two districts to meet this objective. The annual recurring amount on this account will be Rs. 30 lakhs. Specific schemes formulated by the District Planning agencies will be scrutinised by the State Planning Commission and sent to Government. To meet the cost of salaries of the district planning staff drafted in the two districts, a sum of Rs. 1.39 lakhs is provided in the budget as the State's share of the expenditure.

A third planning cell is also proposed to be set up in Nilgiris district during 1987-88. The expenditure on this cell will be fully met by the Government of India.

41. ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS.

The department of Statistics from its inception has been attending to the Collection, Consolidation and interpretation of Statistical data required by Government for its day to day administration and also for formulation of development plans and policies. During the year 1987-88 scheme costing Rs. 24.53 lakhs will be taken up for implementation including Part-II Schemes costing of Rs. 4.27 lakhs.

Strengthening of District Statistical Machinery.

The object of this Scheme is to collect up-to-date information from various sources in the Districts and pass them on to the Department of statistics after entering the data in the floppy discs. The Data in the floppy discs will be further processed in the DCM Galaxy computers now available in the Headquarters of the Department. This will enable the Department to consolidate the vital information on the progress of Plan Schemes and Development Programmes in the District concerned. After consolidation of such data the data will be passed on to the Government for formulation of policies, etc.

The total cost of the Major Head "Strengthening of District Statistical Machinery" covering the Scheme on Installation of telephone facilities in 14 District Statistical Units and (2) the Scheme on the appointment of ten "Computer Operators" will be of the order of Rs. 1.53 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 2.29 lakhs during 1987-88.

Further under Part II it is proposed to create a District Statistical Unit for Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District at Sivaganga at a cost of Rs. 2.37 lakhs and appointment of four Divisional Statistical Officers in the newly created Revenue Divisions. It is also proposed to strengthen the District Statistical machinery by appointing Block Statistical Inspectors in the newly created 3 blocks and installation of Telephones in three Regional Statistical units. The total of Part II Plan proposals works out to Rs. 4.27 lakhs in 1987-88.

Setting up of a Data Bank.

The scheme on Data Bank and Plan Model Building envisages analysis of data on various sectors required for Planning for effective implementation of Plan Schemes and to store the various data relating to different Departments in a Computer. Government have also constituted two advisory committees viz., Advisory Committee for Data Bank and Committee on Econometrics and Plan Model Building for this purpose. It is proposed to appoint two systems Analysts in the Computer Centre of the Statistics Department. To develop Software Capabilities and writing up of Computer Programmes for running the data collected under various surveys conducted by this Department and also for processing the data made available by other Departments of the State Government for getting at the required results. To attend to the above items of work promptly and in time with this objective, the Scheme has been approved. The cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 2.62 lakhs during the year 1986-87 and Rs. 2.01 lakhs during 1987-88.

Timely Reporting of estimates of area and Production of Principal Crops (Centrally-Sponsored Scheme),

The object of the scheme is to frame timely estimates of area under Principal Crops like Paddy, Cholan, Cumbu, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut and Sugarcane in all districts except Madras and Potato only in Anna and the Nilgiris Districts as accurately as possible at the end of each season viz., Kharif, Rabi and Summer, and to estimate the Land use Statistics based on priority enumeration in a sample of 20 per cent villages. This scheme serves as a basis for Planning Agricultural Policies and Programmes both at the State and Central Government levels. A sample of 20 per cent of the villages i.e. 3437 villages have been selected under Timely Reporting Scheme for the year 1986-87 and communicated to the Statistical staff in all the districts except Madras and to conduct the training classes to the Village Administrative Officers for collecting the area particulars in respect of principal crops for Kharif Season on 1986-87. This scheme will be continued during the year 1987-88 also. The full cost of the scheme will be about Rs. 9.45 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 10.40 lakhs during 1987-88. The State's share of the cost will be Rs. 4.73 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 5.20 lakhs during 1987-88.

Manpower and Employment Cell (Centrally-Sponsored Scheme).

The object of the Manpower and Employment Cell is to assess on a Scientific basis the Demand-Supply position and the requirement of various categories of Manpower under different schemes and to undertake studies and surveys regarding utilisation, pattern of trained Manpower, employment, Unemployment, under employment, student wastage, etc. and also to assist the State Government in the formulation and implementation of Plan Programmes with reference to the vital issues of Planning of human resources. So far some seven studies have been completed and nine studies are in progress. It is proposed to take up five more studies in 1987-88. It is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. The full cost of the Scheme will be of the order of Rs. 7.08 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 7.79 lakhs during 1987-88. The State's share will be of the order of Rs. 3.90 lakhs.

Strengthening of Statistics Department.

The Scheme includes improvement of Rainfall Statistics strengthening of Data Processing Units and improvement of Prices Statistics. The data collected are used in the formulation of policies of Government agricultural cropping patterns, Price policy for agricultural products fixation of prices, valuation of goods produced etc., and for construction of various index numbers of prices. The total cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 4.45 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs. 5.85 lakhs in 1987-88.

Agricultural Census (Centrally-Sponsored).

The agricultural Census seeks to collect relevant information for micro-level agricultural planning on an operational holding basis. An operational holdings as a fundamental unit of decision making in agriculture has assumed paramount importance for increasing agricultural production. The Agricultural Census aims at collection of data on the following principal characteristics :

Number of area of operational holdings according to 13 size classes ; Land Utilisation ; Cropping Pattern ; Cropwise and source-wise area and irrigated ; Tenancy.

It is proposed to tabulate data on Fourth Agricultural Census and finalise the State Report and Conduct Input Survey for the year 1986-87. The cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 4.24 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 4.51 lakhs during 1987-88.

Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetables and other Minor Crops (Centrally-Sponsored Scheme).

The object of the Survey is to obtain through crop cutting experiments in Scientific manner, reliable estimates of average yield per hectare and of production of important Crops like Mango, Citrus, Fruits, Guava, Jack Banana, Brinjal, Ladiesfinger, Cabbage, Sweet Potato, Tomato, Grapes and Pineapple at the district and State level with reasonable degree to precision. The result of this survey will be useful in the field of future planning for the introduction and implementation of new methods in Agriculture and estimation of State Income. The total cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 3.57 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 3.93 lakhs in 1987-88 for which necessary provision has been made in the Annual Plan.

Evaluation Studies in Agricultural Census in Periyar District (Centrally-Sponsored Scheme.)

Study to Evaluate the efficiency of the 3 different approaches adopted in agricultural Census Pilot study in Periyar District. Government of India wanted to find out the efficiency of the three different approaches adopted for Agricultural census. Accordingly, a pilot survey was conducted in Periyar District with 1983-84 as reference year.

The field work has been completed and the data collected have to be tabulated and results furnished to Government of India. The total cost of the Scheme will be of the order of Rs. 1.40 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 0.60 lakhs during 1987-88.

Sample Survey for Study of Constraints in the Transfer of Technology for increasing Agricultural Production Under field conditions.

The object of the scheme is—

1. To develop suitable sampling methodology for studying the effect of new agricultural technology including high yielding improved varieties, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and cultural and management practices for increased productivity of land.
2. To determine the extent to which the potential of high yielding improved varieties has been achieved under field condition and
3. To identify and investigate constraints and limiting factors in the Transfer of new agricultural technology to cultivators fields.

The full cost of the scheme will be about Rs. 1.69 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 0.85 lakhs during the year 1987-88. The States share will be of the order of 50 per cent the total expenditure.

42. PUBLIC WORKS.

As the activities of the Government have expanded considerably all over the State during the successive plan periods the need for construction of a number of Government offices is acutely felt. Further due to shortage of available accommodation in Government buildings private accommodation is hired which swallows a huge amount of Government finance every year. Various departments also experience difficulties in functioning because of scattered accommodation in remote places, reduced space, light, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, etc., in rented buildings. It is therefore, necessary to continue to programme of construction of suitable office buildings for various departments in the Seventh Plan period.

Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 1,105.06 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1987-88. The details of various works proposed to be taken are furnished below :—

Land Revenue.

Revenue.—The demand of Rs. 493.34 lakhs under capital outlay mainly relates to construction of offices for Revenue Department, Police, Treasury Offices and also quarters consequent of an the Trifurcation of Ramanathapuram and Bifurcation of Madurai District and formation of Anna District.

Public Works.

The total demand made for 1987-88 is Rs. 177.17 lakhs. This relates to mainly construction of Buildings for Public Works Department offices and also Departmental buildings. It also includes Inspection suits at various places for which a provision of Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been earmarked. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been spent on spill over works. Apart from this an amount of Rs. 69.44 lakhs is intended for construction of 30 Assistant Engineers/Junior Engineers quarters at 28 places, 10 Assistant Executive Engineers quarters at 9 places, Executive Engineers quarters at 4 places, Section offices in 11 places, sub-division offices at 5 places and for construction of first floor on the existing Inspection Bungalow with 4 suits at Tirunelveli. It is also proposed to construct buildings for the Electrical Standards Laboratory at a cost of Rs. 9.44 lakhs including cost of land. Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of Inspection Bungalow at Thanjavur.

Treasury and Accounts Administration.

A total provision of Rs. 50.31 lakhs has been proposed. This relates to mainly construction of Sub-Treasuries and Treasuries in various places. The construction of New Buildings at eight places has been sanctioned for which provision has been included.

Police.

A total provision of Rs. 61.11 lakhs has been made under this head. This includes construction of Police station and improvements to buildings to accommodate District Police Offices.

Administration of Justice.

A total provision of Rs. 27.81 lakhs has been proposed. This includes construction of Court Building at Tirunelveli and Chengalpattu.

Education.

A provision of Rs. 20.80 lakhs has been demanded. This relates to construction of building to accommodate Offices of the Education Department.

Other Administrative Services.

A total provision of Rs. 31.98 lakhs has been made for the construction of building to various Offices like Forest, Fisheries, T.N.P.S. Municipal Administration and Secretariat Buildings.

Commercial Taxes.

A provision of Rs. 69.60 lakhs has been made for buildings for Commercial Taxes Offices at various places. This includes Rs. 25.00 lakhs for Commercial Tax Office at Karur.

Agriculture.

A provision of Rs. 33.21 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimate, 1987-88. This relates to construction of buildings for Agriculture Department Offices which includes a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for Civil Engineering and Agricultural Engineering.

43. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Stationery and Printing department undertakes the printing activities of the Government of Tamil Nadu apart from centralised purchase and distribution of the stationery items to the various departments of the Government. The Director of Stationery and Printing is also acting as an adviser to the Government in the matter of Printing trade in the State. An amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan for improving the capacity through expansion and modernisation of the existing units.

During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 10.02 lakhs was provided for construction of Government Regional Press at Tiruchirapalli at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.24 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10.24 lakhs is now made in the Budget Estimate, 1987-88 apart from retaining Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1986-87 under this head. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made under Part-II scheme for 1987-88 for expansion of Government Press at Salem. Further an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is now provided in the Revised Estimate 1986-87 for the purchase of four items of machinery for the Government Press at Madras which could not be procured for want of foreign exchange clearance.

44. SPECIAL AND BACKWARD AREAS.

I. Western Ghats Development Programme.

Horticulture Development Programme for the foot hills in Madurai District.

The climate in the foot hill areas of Madurai district is ideal for raising horticultural crops. Therefore a comprehensive scheme for taking up horticulture development in the foot hill areas such as Lower Palanis, Kodai hills, Agamalai hills, Cumbum valley, Sirumalai hills, Natham hills, Alagarkoil hills was sanctioned during 1984-85 at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs. The scheme is being continued during the Seventh Plan also. During 1985-86 an area of 466 hectares was planted with fruit trees. It has been planned to bring 400 hectares under horticultural crops during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 9.23 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Horticulture Development in Arjuna River Basin in Kamarajar District.

An area of about 6,000 hectares suitable for a variety of semi-arid and garden land horticultural crops in the upper basin of the Arjuna river in Srivilliputhur taluk is lying fallow at present. It is proposed to bring this area under horticultural crops in a phased manner. During 1984-85 a scheme was sanctioned for this purpose at a total cost of Rs. 15.5 lakhs to cover an area of 1,150 hectares over a period of 5 years. The amount sanctioned for 1984-85 was Rs. 3.10 lakhs and out of which a sum of Rs. 2.95 lakhs was utilised and an extent of 75 hectares was covered. The scheme was continued during 1985-86 with an outlay of Rs. 2.95 lakhs. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1987-88 also with an outlay of Rs. 3.01 lakhs to bring 150 hectares under fruit crops.

Soil Conservation works in Varshanadu Valley of Vaigai Reservoir.

The Vaigai catchment area has been subjected to soil erosion problem leading to siltation. An integrated watershed management project has been conceived for the development of the Vaigai catchment area. A scheme was sanctioned during 1984-85 to take up soil conservation and afforestation works at a cost of Rs. 22.80 lakhs in the Varshanadu sub-catchment of Vaigai Reservoir in Madurai district. The scheme is being continued during the Seventh Plan. During 1987-88 the project will take up soil conservation works in 100 hectares, afforestation in 250 hectares, regeneration works in an area of 30 hectares and preparatory works for planting programme for 1987-88 besides protecting older plantations in an area of 3,214 hectares 50 numbers of masonry checkdams and contour bunding of 2,000 RM will also be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 20.63 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme.

Cultivation of Agave in Western Ghats Region.

With a view to stabilising the highly eroded and gullied foot hills of Coimbatore and Madurai districts scheme for taking up Agave cultivation in an area of 2,000 hectares over a period of 10 years at the rate of 200 hectares per annum was approved during 1984-85. The fibre of Agave Sisalava is raw material for Coir Industry. It is also used for making brushes, dusters, carpets, etc. Therefore this scheme besides stabilising the foot hills will help the rural people. During 1984-85 a new Forest Division has been formed to implement this scheme. Raising nursery and preparatory works for planting during 1986-87 were carried out during 1985-86. During 1987-88, 200 hectares will be planted with Agave besides attending to second year maintenance over an area of 200 hectares and cultural operations in 475 hectares. An outlay of Rs. 16.36 lakhs has been allotted to this scheme for 1987-88.

Roads:

Formation of roads in Madurai district.

Three road works, viz., Periakulam to Adukkam, Perumalmalai to Adukkam and widening of Kodaikanal road are in progress in Madurai district under Western Ghats Development Programme. Periakulam to Adukkam road has been completed for about 13 Kms. in non-forest portions. For want of forest permission work could not be taken up in the forest portion for a length of 7 Km. Forest depart-

ment, has not given clearance for this work. The spillover works of the other two road works will be completed during 1986-87. Apart from this, three new road works viz. Ullar to Thalayanai, Rajapalayam to Ayyanarkoil and Varshanadu to Valliparai have been approved by the Union Planning Commission for the Seventh Plan. These road works are in progress. The Sasthakoil to Nagarayar road originally approved by Union Planning Commission could not be taken up for want of clearance from Forest department. For 1987-88 an allocation of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been made for these road works.

Soil Conservation Scheme.

Soil Conservation measures on watershed basis in Palani, Kodaikanal, Dindigul, Periakulam, etc., in Madurai and Anna Districts.

A soil conservation scheme on mini watershed basis is being implemented from 1982-83 in Varadhamani, Ganguvar Odai, Palar, Suruliyar, Mullaiyar and Kuduvaran watersheds in Madurai district. An area of 2,256 hectares has been treated with soil conservation measures at a cost of Rs. 148.92 lakhs upto 1984-85. During 1985-86 two integrated watershed management projects for Amaravathi and Vaigai catchment areas were taken up by suitably integrating the on going schemes with an outlay of Rs. 87.50 lakhs. The scheme will be continued during 1987-88 with an outlay of Rs. 94.10 lakhs.

Remote Sensing.

Integrated resources evaluation for eco-development of the Western Ghats through remote sensing.

The introduction of integrated watershed development requires prior information on major/minor micro watersheds and their land use pattern. Conventional survey methods are time consuming processes. Prior information can be obtained through remote sensing methods by obtaining up-to-date picture of current land use pattern through Satellite. Therefore a scheme for integrated resources evaluation of the Western Ghats was taken up during 1984-85. During 1986-87 delineation and co-ordination of watersheds was taken up in a systematic manner. The report for Kanyakumari district has already been presented. The report for Tirunelveli and Kamarajar districts is under preparation. Based on the report, a scheme for harnessing the water flowing into the sea for stabilising the existing ayacut has been prepared and this scheme will be implemented during 1987-88.

Technical Cell in the Secretariat.

With a view to effectively monitoring the WGDP and HADP and also to co-ordinate the activities of the different development departments involved in these two schemes a Technical Cell has been constituted in the Planning and Development Department under the direct control of Commissioner and Secretary, Planning and Development Department. The Cell was strengthened during 1986-87. It will continue to discharge its functions during 1987-88 also.

Micro Hydel Schemes.

Two mini Hydro Electric Projects one at Punachi (1x1,000 KW) in Coimbatore district and another at Thaliyar (2x250 KW) in Madurai district were sanctioned during 1986-87. These two schemes are expected to cost Rs. 149.00 lakhs. During 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 49.00 lakhs was allotted for 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is earmarked for these two schemes.

Dairy Development.

A Chilling Centre at Annur (Coimbatore district) with 10,000 litres capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.00 lakhs was sanctioned during 1986-87. An allocation of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was made during 1986-87. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is earmarked for this.

II. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

Horticulture.

Integrated Development of Horticulture on Watershed basis in the Nilgiris district.

One of the serious problems in the Western Ghats region has been the rapid depletion of top soil due to erosion, cultivation in steep slopes and faulty agricultural practices are the chief reasons for the soil erosion. The scheme for the integrated development of horticulture (including soil conservation) on watershed basis has been formulated and implemented from 1984-85 to provide permanent measures for prevention of erosion.

The scheme is being implemented in 41 micro watersheds in the Nilgiris. The major components of this scheme are planting programme (crop diversification), Soil conservation, production of seeds and seedlings and provision of infrastructural facilities. During 1985-86 an extent of 250 hectares has been planted with tea besides infilling in another 415 hectares, rejuvenating old tea gardens in 100 hectares. Multi-tier cropping has been adopted in an area of 403 hectares. An extent of 1,62¹ hectares has been treated with soil conservation measures. During 1987-88 an area of 325 hectares is to be planted with tea besides infilling in 400 hectares and multi-tier cropping in another 325 hectares. Soil Conservation works are to be carried out in 1,120 hectares. An outlay of Rs. 106.79 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Soil Conservation.

Based on the studies carried out by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, new scheme for prevention of landslides was sanctioned during 1986-87. To start with a landslides sub-division has been created to prepare suitable schemes for execution. An outlay of Rs. 16.07 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme for 1987-88.

Apart from this, a survey sub-division has also been sanctioned for preparing integrated watershed plans based on land use capability classification. An outlay of Rs. 8.87 lakhs has been provided for this.

An extent of 600 hectares will be treated with soil conservation measures during 1987-88 on an integrated watershed basis at a cost of Rs. 49.16 lakhs during 1987-88.

Animal Husbandry.

Frozen semen technique was introduced in 22 Veterinary centres during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 4.23 lakhs. The scheme will be continued during 1987-88.

An outlay of Rs. 1.03 lakhs is provided for this.

A frozen semen bank for Holstein Friesian breed is to be set up in the Nilgiris at a total cost of Rs. 109.49 lakhs. during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided.

Dairy Development.

Assistance for fodder development.

One of the major constraint for dairy development in the Nilgiris district is non-availability of fodder during the summer months (February to May). Fodder development has not been given adequate attention in the district although a number of development schemes have been implemented for dairy development. A scheme for expanding the fodder demonstration farm at Vazhaithottam into a pucca farm and to establish a demonstration fodder farm at Bokkapuram was taken up during 1985-86. The total cost of this scheme during the Seventh Plan will be Rs. 34.50 lakhs. The schemes will be continued during 1987-88.

A cheese whey drying unit was sanctioned during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 was allotted during 1986-87. For 1987-88 an allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is being made.

Khadi and Village Industries.

Scheme for bee-keeping in the Nilgiris district.

The scope for development of bee-keeping industry in the Nilgiris districts is vast with immense potentiality of the blossom flowers throughout the year such as coffee, eucalyptus, Kurinji, Orange and other forest flowers. In order to harness the the hill resources and at the same time to provide employment to the hill tribes the schemes for distribution of bee-hives and migration of bee-colonies have been implemented from the Fifth Plan. A total of 7,100 bee-hives with connected accessories have been distributed to 710 individual farmers from 1976-77 to 1983-84. In order to augment production of honey, besides strengthening of existing bee colonies efforts have been made recently to migrate bee colonies along with the bee-hives to the places where favourable blossom flowers are available. During 1987-88, 250 bee hives will be distributed besides arranging for migration of 1,000 bee colonies.

Distillation of essential oils and distribution of distillation plants.

In order to extract essential oils from the locally available rich and natural potentials like lemon grass and eucalyptus and also to help the rural population engaged in collecting minor forest produces by providing them employment opportunities particularly among women folk this scheme has been formulated and implemented since 1975-76. During the Sixth Plan 330 Distillation plants have been distributed to 330 individuals at a total cost of Rs. 5,025 lakhs. The scheme will be continued during 1987-88 to cover 50 individual beneficiaries at a total cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs of which the grant (50 per cent) portion will be Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Sericulture Department.

To develop sericulture in the Nilgiris a scheme has been formulated to bring 500 acres under mulberry over a period of five years and implemented under HADP from 1981-82, Upto 1984-85, 365 acres have been brought under mulberry. From 1981-82 to 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 39.89 lakhs has been incurred on sericulture schemes For 1986-87 a target of 125 acres has been fixed. The scheme is being continued during 1987-88 also. Under this scheme farmers will be provided with planting materials and financial assistance for the purchase of rearing appliances and rearing sheds.

Establishment of Seed Multiplication Farm.

Till very recently sericulture could not make any inroads in the hilly tracts. During the Sixth Plan an attempt was made to introduce sericulture in the Nilgiris under Hill Area Development Programme by adopting the dry farming technique developed by the Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute, Mysore. For meeting the seed requirements of farmers in the Nilgiris district a seed multiplication farm was sanctioned during 1981-82. It is proposed to supply 12.00 lakhs Nos. of seed cocoons to the farmers during 1987-88.

Chowkie Rearing Scheme.

It has been the experience that bivoltine silkworms reared under controlled temperature and humidity conditions in chawkie stage (younger stage) give good yield and better return to the farmers. Therefore two chowkie rearing centres (one at Thengumarada and another at Kookalthurai) were sanctioned during the Sixth Plan. So far only mulberry plantation and construction works have been taken up. It is proposed to rear and supply 35,000 DFLs. to the farmers during 1987-88.

Disinfection Squad.

Two Technical Service Centres were established in the Nilgiris district during the Sixth Plan to provide technical guidance to the sericulturists. Upto 1984-85 the staff of these two centres have provided technical know-how to farmers benefiting an area of 266 acres. Since the sericulture programme is taking roots in the hill areas of the Nilgiris only recently it is essential that the farmers have to be provided continued support till sericulture is stabilised there. Therefore this scheme will be continued during the Seventh Plan also. During 1987-88 150 acres will be brought under mulberry giving technical guidance to farmers.

Since bivoltine silk worms of the exotic breeds are susceptible to disease, it is essential to have periodic disinfection of the farmer's rearing houses. A van has already been purchased and equipments like power sprayers have also been purchased. Only disinfectants like formaline and sprayers have to be purchased for use during 1987-88. 130 No. of farmers rearing sheds are proposed to be disinfected during 1987-88.

Forests.

Forestry Programmes including communication.

The forestry programme including communications continues to occupy a predominant position in the HADP because of its contribution to the ecological development of the hill areas. A deer park, some building works for staff amenities and road works sanctioned during the Sixth Plan will be completed. Besides eco-preservation and eco-development schemes will also be taken up.

Forests land in Gudalur taluk are denuded due to encroachment and these lands are proposed to be afforested by raising suitable species. These plantations will not only enhance the beauty of landscape but also will serve to improve the environment and help in conservation of soil and moisture.

The total outlay for VII plan period would be of the order of Rs. 461.49 lakhs with a provision of Rs. 116.39 lakhs for 1987-88.

Roads.

Roads for the Nilgiris District.

A number of road works have been sanctioned under HADP during the Fifth and Sixth Plans. Some of these road works have not yet been completed. There are 22 number of spillover works at various stages of progress. Besides the above, certain link roads were also taken up in the selected micro watershed during 1986-87. A total outlay of Rs. 181.00 lakhs was sanctioned during 1986-87 for completing these spillover works. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is allotted for completing these works.

Minor Irrigation.

Construction of checkdams-cum-diversion channel.

The hilly nature of the terrain makes it very difficult to have major irrigation source though there are a large number of substreams in the Nilgiris district. Therefore construction of small checkdams and diversion channels have been taken up under HADP without affecting the power generation and drinking water supply. At the same time these checkdams besides providing irrigation facilities will help in conserving moisture and also arrest soil-erosion of the steep slopes. During the Sixth Plan 28 checkdams and 5 irrigation wells have been completed at a cost of Rs. 60.19 lakhs. The checkdams constructed so far has benefitted 430 hectares. Seventeen schemes sanctioned during 1984-85 at a total cost of Rs. 16.81 lakhs were completed during 1985-86.

In 1986-87, eight new checkdams have been taken up for execution apart from 11 spill over works. An outlay of Rs. 71.39 lakhs has been provided for Seventh Plan with an outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs for 1987-88.

General Services.

Planning cell'

A planning cell has been set up in the Collectorate at Ooty for plan formulation and monitoring of HADP. The task has become more complex in view of the projects being taken up on a watershed basis, as this requires considerable inter-sectoral co-ordination. Hence a post of Project Officer in the senior time scale of I.A.S. has been created.

The Cell is at present housed in a small room which is very inconvenient for proper functioning. Hence the need for construction of office building and quarters for officers and staff is keenly felt. An amount of Rs. 47.00 lakhs is provided for Seventh Plan and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1987-88.

Assistance to Ooty Municipality for Drinking Water-Supply.

Water Supply.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has formulated a comprehensive water supply scheme for Ooty. The total cost of the project as per original estimate is about Rs. 5.00 crores and out of which a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs is to be provided under HADP. An amount of Rs. 138.37 lakhs has been released from 1983-84 to 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed to be released during 1987-88.

Survey and Mapping by Geological Technical Cell at Ooty.

Mines and Minerals.

The entire Nilgiris district is vulnerable to landslides. As a result of large scale landslides during 1978-79 and 1979-80 an extent of about 1,200 sq. kms. was studied during 1979-80 by the State Department of Geology and Mining in collaboration with Geology Department of the Government of India with a view to studying the causes for landslides and to take up remedial measures. The remaining 1,350 sq. kms. have been taken up for study during 1984-85 to be completed over a period of three years. The study will cover areas prone for landslides and their causes, geo-techniques and mineral survey in parts of Gudalur, Ooty, Coonoor, and Kotagiri taluks. A Geo-Technical Cell is functioning from 1985-86 with headquarters at Coonoor for this purpose.

Eco-Development Camp by Home Guards and Ex-Servicemen.

During 1984-85, training was imparted to the Home Guards and tree planting work was taken up, and 79,000 Nos. of seedlings were planted. Construction of building for Training -Cum-Information Centre at Uthagamandlam at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.64 lakhs was taken up in 1985-86. The work is under progress.

Execution of Soil Conservation Works, Eco awareness campaign, seminars on Eco-development, etc., are part of this programme. This programme will be continued during 1987-88 with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Supply of Teaching Aids and Playing materials to Government Tribal Residential Schools.

There are 22 Government Tribal Residential Schools situated in remote localities and scattered over the district. The scheme envisages to supply playing materials and teaching aids to all the schools during 1986-87 and 1987-88. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.30 lakhs. The average cost for the each school is Rs. 15,000.

1. Construction of kitchen sheds in Schools.

A project for construction of kitchen sheds in schools has been evolved. Nutritious Noon Meals are being cooked in each school and supplied to school children under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal programme. The project envisages provision of kitchen sheds in 24 schools where kitchen sheds are not available at present.

For the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was sanctioned, During 1987-88 it is proposed to construct 8 kitchen sheds at an outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

2. Provision of Smokeless Chulas to Balwadies in School Noon Meal Centre.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme is being implemented in all schools and Balwadies, in the district, The scheme envisages the erection of smokeless chulas in 139 Noon Meal Centres Balwadi Buildings and 109 Panchayat Union Schools at a cost of Rs. 1.04 lakhs during the year 1986-87. The Schemes is proposed to be continued during 1987-88 also at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

3. Assistance to Leather Development Corporation for setting up of Production and Development Centre for Footwear Artisans.

There is large concentration of traditional artisans in Nilgiris Districts particularly at Ooty, Coonoor and Kotagiri. It is estimated that there are around 500 families in this district engaged in the production of shoes. Most of them have received free supply of tools.

Under this programme, the traditional artisans will be supplied with the major raw materials like upper leather, lining, sole and shoe lasts. If necessary, the corporation would extend financial assistance also to provide sustenance. The raw materials to be provided would be sold to the individual but the cost would be settled against the shoes to be supplied by them. The procurement cost of the shoe has been fixed.

The corporation has planned to launch a pilot project to produce school shoes at Nilgiris itself. It is proposed to set up production and Development Centre at Nilgiris which will cover about 40 artisans and bring them under the scheme. The shoes will be marketed through the marketing wing of TALCO. The amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was released to the Leather Development Corporation during 1986-87.

Power.

Mini-Hydle Project, Maravakandy.

Maravakandy Mini Hydro Scheme is one of the Mini Hydro Schemes in the category of Dam Power Houses identified for harnessing the small Hydro Potential in Tamil Nadu.

This is a Dam Power House Scheme, contemplating utilisation for power generation, of the discharge let down from the existing Maravakandy Dam of the Electricity Board, located at Masinagudi Village, Uthagamandalam Taluk, Nilgiris District, which was constructed in 1947 as the head Work to divert and regulate the tail race discharges from the Pykara (Singara) Power House as also to intercept and divert the flows in the Avarihalla stream to the (Moyar) forebay for issue of water thereafter for power generation in the Moyar Power House. The water from the Maravakandy Dam is discharged through the Power sluices into flume (contour) channel which carries the water to the forebay 6.80 K.M. further down.

It is proposed to situate the Power House at the exit of these power sluices and let down the tail race waters after power generation back to the power channel. The installed capacity of this mini Hydro electric project is 1×750 K.W. and will cost Rs. 77.00 lakhs. It is proposed to take up this scheme during 1987-88 and a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Coonoor Halla Watershed.

Coonoor Halla is a stream draining the eastern slopes of the Doddabetta peak (2636 Metres MSL) on the Nilgiris. The area of its watershed is 2,265.24 Hectares and comprises of parts of seven revenue villages viz. Jagathala, Coonoor Town, Coonoor Rural, Hubbathalai, Ketty, Ooty rural and Thummanatty. It joins other streams which together form the larger Coonoor river. This watershed is one of the highly degraded ones in the Nilgiris as identified by the Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, Madras. State Planning Commission has selected this water shed as a demonstration watershed for integrated development and prepared a detailed report.

The cut-off point for this watershed has been chosen at "Black Bridge" (MSL 1600 metres.) with a view to utilise the automatic stream gauging and sediment load data which is being collected even at present at this point by the Agricultural Engineering Department (River Valley Projects). The past data will form the base data and perhaps after 3 years after all the H.A.D.P. works are completed in this watershed, the stream gauging station at Black Bridge will continue to furnish the improved stream flow and sediment load characteristics ; thus, providing at present a reference level and later an assessment on the work, now being proposed.

State Planning Commission has adopted the following criteria while formulating schemes for the integrated development of this watershed.

"Only the very minimum essential needs have been attended to. Where general schemes which cater to more than one watershed are in operation the needs of this watershed have been met from the funds of such schemes. Where schemes draw funds from sources other than H.A.D.P. full use of such funds for meeting the needs of this catchment has also been made. In this choice of schemes,

preference has been for those oriented towards the whole community. The present proposals have not taken note of the future and relate only to the short span of 3 years, due to paucity of funds."

Financial Implications.—The proposals involve an outlay of Rs. 75.745 lakhs over the three years 1987-90 and Rs. 40.705 lakhs in the year 1987-88. The details of outlay are presented here under :

<i>Serial number and department.</i>	1987-88
(1)	(2) (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1 Horticulture and Plantation Crops ..	11.79
2 Animal Husbandry	0.18
3 Public Health	0.22
4 Khadi and Village Industries	2.38
5 Medical Services	5.00
6 TWAD Board—Rural Water Supply ..	7.80
7 Education	6.19
8 Panchayat Union Roads	7.15
Total ..	40.71

Infrastructure facilities to Integrated Development of Kotagiri Town, Panchayat.

There are a number of towns of small and medium categories, mostly Town Panchayats, located in the hill areas which have not benefitted either under the Centrally-Sponsored scheme for the development of small and medium towns or State IUDP till date. These towns have potential for development and could be encouraged to act as service centres to the surrounding rural hinterlands by investments to improve their basic infrastructure facilities. A package of programme comprising of basic essential infrastructure and remunerative enterprises like improvement to daily markets and weekly markets, bus stands, construction of shopping centres, etc., could be prepared and taken up for implementation with the twin purpose of improving the financial resources of the Local Bodies functioning in these towns as well as to equip them to function more effectively as service centres for the surrounding rural hinterlands. An integrated scheme for the development of Kotagiri town panchayat has been prepared. It involves an outlay of Rs. 85.97 lakhs and comprises of improvements to Daily Market, Construction of Godowns, stalls, shopping centres and truck terminal. It is proposed to fund certain components under HADP.

An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN—3

STATE—TAMIL NADU

Serial number and item.	Code. No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target. Proposed	
					Target.	Anticipated Achievements.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES.								
1) Production of Food grains—								
(i) Rice—								
Irrigated	0010	'000 tonnes.	7,500	5,600	6,400	5,700	6,600
Unirrigated	0020	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0030	'000 tonnes.					
(ii) Wheat—								
Irrigated	0040	'000 tonnes.
Unirrigated	0050	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0060	'000 tonnes.					
(iii) Jowar—								
Irrigated	0070	'000 tonnes.	1,060	693	900	800	1,000
Unirrigated	0080	'000 tonnes.					
Total		'000 tonnes.					
(iv) Bajra—								
Irrigated	0100	'000 tonnes.	845	368	600	500	600
Unirrigated	0110	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0120	'000 tonnes.					
(v) Maize—								
Irrigated	0130	'000 tonnes.	75	42	72	72	75
Unirrigated	0140	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0150	'000 tonnes.					
(vi) Other Cereals—								
Irrigated	0160	'000 tonnes.	1,020	506	928	528	950
Unirrigated	0170	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0180	'000 tonnes.					
(vii) Pulses—								
Irrigated	0190	'000 tonnes.	600	353	400	400	450
Unirrigated	0200	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0210	'000 tonnes.					
Total—Production of Food-grains								
Irrigated	0220	'000 tonnes.	11,100	7,562	9,200	8,100	9,675
Unirrigated	0230	'000 tonnes.					
Total	0240	'000 tonnes.					

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN—

STATE : Tamil Nadu

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90. Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan 1987-88 Targets, Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-cipated Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I, AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.							
COMMERCIAL CROP—							
(i) Oil seeds—							
(a) Major Oilseeds—							
Groundnut	0250	'000 tonnes.	1,750	1,451	1,518	1,117	1,549
Castor Seed	0260	'000 tonnes.	15	12	11	8	13
Seasamum	0270	'000 tonnes.	81.5	58	79	70	75
Rapeseed and Mustard	0280	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	0290	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a)	0300	'000 tonnes.	1,846.5	1,521	1,608	1,195	1,637
(b) Others.							
Soyabean	0310	'000 tonnes.	100	..	..	..	..
Sunflower	0320	'000 tonnes.	102	30	92	87	81
Safflower	0330	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Niger Seed	0340	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	0350	'000 tonnes.	202	..	..	..	..
Total— All oilseeds (a+b) ..	0360	'000 tonnes.	2,048.5	1,551	1,700	1,282	1,718
(ii) Sugarcane (Gur)	0370	'000 tonnes.	2,900	2,040	2,400	2,400	2,600
(iii) Cotton	0380	'000 bales.	550	549	520	520	560
(iv) Jute and Mesta	0390	'000 bales.	..	..	..	..	..
3. Major Horticulture Crops—							
(i) Apple	0400	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Banana	0410	'000 tonnes.	1,617	1,179	1,450	1,450	1,500
(iii) Orange	0420	'000 tonnes.	80	38	60	60	63
(iv) Mango	0430	'000 tonnes.	682	534	636	636	640
(v) Grapes	0440	'000 tonnes.	72	52	65	65	72
(vi) Others (Specify)	0450	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Lime .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	79	52	65	65	74
(b) Guava .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	66	53	62	62	64
(c) Other Citrus and Fresh Fruits .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	16	11	12	12	14
(d) Other Vegetables .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	723	666	680	680	680
(e) Tapioca .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	1,737	1,477	1,685	1,685	1,710
(f) Potato .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	92	67	80	80	87
(g) Plantation Crops :							
(i) Tea .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	290	270	275	275	280
(ii) Cashew .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	9	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5
(iii) Arecanut .. .. .	..	'000 tonnes.	4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
(h) Economic Flowers :							
Jasmine Chrysanthemum	..	'000 tonnes.	40	37	38	38	39
Rose Cyrossandra ..	..	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Total—(Horticulture Crops) ..	0460	'000 tonnes.	5,507	4,447.7	5,119.8	5,119.8	5,235.2
4. Improved Seeds—							
(i) Production of Seeds—							
(a) Cereals	0470	'000 tonnes.	29.703	16,684	20.257	20.136	20.250
(b) Pulses	0480	'000 tonnes.	2.850	2.660	2.700	2.660	2.750
(c) Oil seeds	0490	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Cotton	0500	'000 tonnes.	0.600	0.429	0.300	0.300	0.400
(e) Jute and Mesta	0510	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
Total—(i)	0520	'000 tonnes.	33.153	19.773	23.367	23.096	23.400

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN-3

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan 1987-88 Targets proposed.
					Targets.	Anticipated Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.							
4. Improved Seeds—cont.							
(ii) Distribution of Seeds—							
(a) Cereals	0530	'000 tonnes.	29.703	17,017	17.304	17.304	20.250
(b) Pulses	0540	'000 tonnes.	2.850	2.729	2.650	2.650	2.700
(c) Oil Seeds	0550	'000 tonnes.	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Cotton	0560	'000 bales.	0.600	0.353	0.410	0.410	0.400
(e) Jute and Mesta	0570	'000 bales.	..	..	..	..	..
Total—(ii)	0580	'000 tonnes.	33.153	20.099	20.364	20.364	23.350
5. Chemical Fertilisers—							
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	0590	'000 tonnes.	500	379	440	440	460
(ii) Phosphatic (P)	0600	'000 tonnes.	150	145	130	130	135
(iii) Potassic (K)	0610	'000 tonnes.	150	144	130	130	140
Total—Chemical Fertilisers	0620	'000 tonnes.	800	668	700	700	735
6. Plant Protection—							
(i) Pesticides consumption	0630	'000 tonnes.	15.0	10.00	11.20	11.20	12.00
(ii) Area coverage	0640	'000 hectares.	6,000	8,129	7,521	7,521	7,630
7. Area under distribution of—							
(i) Fertilisers	0650	'000 hectares.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Pesticides	0660	'000 hectares.	6,000	8,129	7,521	7,521	7,630
8. High Yielding Varieties—							
(i) Rice—Total area cropped.. .. .	0670	'000 hectares.	2,650	..	..	..	..
Area under HYV	0680	'000 hectares.	2,500	2,154	2,400	2,160	2,400
(ii) Wheat—Total area cropped.. .. .	0690	'000 hectares.	..	..	..	..	..
Area under HYV	0700	'000 hectares.	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Jowar—Total area cropped.. .. .	0710	'000 hectares.	850	..	..	..	..
Area under HYV	0720	'000 hectares.	450	477	300	300	350
(iv) Bajra—Total area cropped.. .. .	0730	'000 hectares.	845	..	..	..	..
Area under HYV	0740	'000 hectares.	500	307	400	325	430
(v) Maize—Total area cropped	0750	'000 hectares.	100	..	..	..	..
Area under HYV	0760	'000 hectares.	100	22	50	20	50
Total—Area cropped under the above five cereals	0770	'000 hectares.	4,100	3,342	3,800	3,370	3,800
Total—Area under the HYV five cereals	0780	'000 hectares.	3,550	2,960	3,150	2,805	3,230
9. Dry Land Rainfed Farming—							
(i) Development of selected Micro-Watersheds.—							
(a) Number of watersheds taken up	0790	Number ..	(a) 316	316	316	316	316
			(b) 580	120	102	102	100

(a) Works by the Department of Agriculture.

(b) Works by the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target, Proposed.
					Targets.	Anticipated Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.							
(b) Area covered under watersheds	0800	'000 hectares.	(a) 162	162	162	162	162
(c) Area under land development	0810	'000 hectares.	(b) 290	65.746	50.000	50.000	50.000
(d) Construction of water harvesting Storage structures	0820	No.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Area covered outside the selected Watersheds by dry farming	0830	'000 hecatres.	480	102	100	100	140
(iii) Adoption of dry Farming Practices in and outside the selected watersheds—							
(a) Distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser drills	0840	No.	1,000	886	1,000	1,000	1,000
(b) Distribution of other improved agricultural implements	0850	No.	5,000	21,785	20,000	10,000	10,000
(c) Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers	0860	'000 tonnes.	100	22.5	20	20	20
(d) Distribution of improved drought resistant seeds	0870	'000 tonnes.	150	30.5	30	30	30
(e) Seedlings planted under afforestation	0880	Lakh Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Area covered under Social Forestry	0890	'000 hectares.	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Other measures (Specify)	0900		..	..	..	..	..
I. Land Stock Improvement—							
(i) Reclamation of alkaline Areas	0910	'000 hecatres.					
(ii) Reclamation of Saline Areas	0920	'000 hectares.					
(iii) Development of Culturable Waste land and old fallow land for productive uses	0930	'000 hectares.	1.10	11.09	22.00	22.00	25.00
(iv) Development of Flood-prone Coastal Saline Area	0940	'000 hectares.					
11. Soil Conservation—							
Area Coverage—							
(i) Agricultural land	0950	'000 hectares	2,90.00	65.746	50.000	50.000	50.00
(ii) Forests land	0960	'000 hectares.	2,90.00	..	..	..	..
(iii) Other (Specify)	0970	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Cropped Area (Cumulative)—							
(i) Net	0980	Cumulative	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Gross	0990	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Works by the Department of Agriculture.

(b) Works by the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-year Plan, 1985-90. Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86. Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anticipated Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
L AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.							
13. Agricultural Marketing—							
(i) Total No. of markets at mandi level	1000	No.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Regulated market	1010	No.	340	1	..	2	..
(iii) Sub-market	1020	No. (Cum.)	..	2	..	3	..
(iv) Sub-market yards developed.	1030	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Storage—							
<i>Owned Capacity with—</i>							
(i) State Warehousing Corporation	1040	'000 Tonnes.	200.00	75.00	40.00	45.00	40.00
(ii) Co-operatives	1050	'000 Tonnes.	..	22	15	..	15
(iii) State Government	1060	..	..	24	15	..	15
15. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products—							
(i) Milk	1070	'000 Tonnes	3,300	3,118	3,000	3,000	3,100
(ii) Eggs	1080	' Million	2,000	2,067	1,390	1,390	1,600
(iii) Wool	1910	Lakh Kgs.	33.00	32.20	32.80	32.80	33.00
16. Animal Husbandry Programme—							
(i) I.C.D. Projects	1100	Nos. Cum.	4	..	..	..	..
(ii) No. of Frozen, Semen (bull) stations.	1110	"	2	..	..	..	..
(iii) No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen per annum	1120	In lakhs.	55.75	11.87	10.50	10.50	12.00
(iv) No. of cross-bred animals (Females)	1130	..	6.67	1.50	2.24	2.24	3.00
(v) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	1140	Nos. (Cum.)	1	..	..	..	..
(vi) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	1150	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Intensive Sheep Development products.	1160	"	2	..	..	..	..
(viii) Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing centres	1170	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
(ix) Establishment of fodder seed production farms	1180	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
(x) Veterinary hospitals	1190	..	10	..	..	..	..
(xi) Veterinary dispensaries	1200	..	100	10	20	20	20

* Sanction of Government of India is awaited.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan 1986-87.		Annual Plan 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anticipated Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.							
17. Dairy Programme —							
(i) Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and feeder balancing milk plants) in operation	1210	Numbers	1	1	..	..	..
(ii) Milk product Factories including Creameries in operations	1220	Numbers.	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Dairy Co-operative Unions.	1230	Numbers.	1	1	..	..	..
18. Fisheries—							
(i) Fish Production—							
(a) Inland	1240	'000 tonnes.	210	140*	180	180	190
(b) Marine	1250	'000 tonnes.	310	257*	280	280	290
Total	1260	'000 tonnes	520	397	460	460	480
(ii) Mechanised boats	1270	Nos. (cum)	3,098	2,594	2,783	2,603	2,888
(iii) Deep-sea fishing vessels.	1280	"	3	..	..	..	..
(iv) Fish Seed Produced—							
(a) Fry	1290	Million.	540	171	225	225	300
(b) Fingerlings	1300	"	..	..	..	..	..
(v) (a) Fish Seed Farming	1310	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Nursery area	1320	Hectares.	121	21	36	33.5	51
(vi) No. of Hatcheries	1330	No.	2	..	..	..	..
19. Forestry—							
(i) Plantation of quick growing species	1340	'000 hec.	68	13	18	18	19
(ii) Economic and Commercial Plantations.	1350	"	7	1	2	2	2
(iii) Social Forestry	1360	"	67	19	21	17	17
(iv) Afforestation—							
(a) Trees planted	1370	'000 Nos.	1,98,000	46,200	57,400	51,800	53,200
(b) Trees survived	1380	"	18,480	—	..	..	—
(v) Communications—							
(a) New Roads	1390	'000 kms.	25	3	3	3	3
(b) Improvement of existing roads	1400	'000 kms.	100	10	10	10	8
(vi) Production of some Selected forest products.—							
(a) Timber	1410	'000 cu.	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Fuelwood	1420	"	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Bamboo	1430	'000 Notional Tonne.	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	1440	"	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	1450	"	..	..	..	..	..

* Provisional.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—cont.							
19. Forestry—cont.							
(d) Minor forest product—							
Tendu leaves	1460	'000 Standard Bags**	..	..	..	..	..
Sal Seed	1470	'000 Quintals.	..	..	..	..	..
Others—							
Kulu Gum	1480	"	..	..	..	..	..
Other Gums	1490	"	..	..	..	..	..
HARRA	1500	"	..	..	..	..	..
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT—							
20. L R. D. P.—							
(i) Beneficiaries identified ..	1510	(Lakh) Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Beneficiaries assisted ..	1520	"	18.00	Old 2.05 New 0.68	2.05 0.68	..	2.05 0.68
				Total	2.73	2.73	2.73
(iii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries	1530	Women	9.45		0.82		0.82
(iv) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services and Business (I S B)	1540	"	..		Old 0.68 New 0.23	Old 0.68 New 0.23	0.68 0.23
					0.91		0.91
(v) Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	1550	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Youths Self employment ..	1560	"	..	..	13,670	..	13,670
(vii) Scheme for strengthening of Wage employment.			..	..	..	..	..
Administration—							
(a) No. of posts sanctioned***	1570	"	..	..	..	..	..
(b) No. of posts filled*** ..	1580	"	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Development of women and Children in Rural Areas							
No. of Groups organised/ strengthened	1590	"	..	..	..	..	..
21. N. R. E. P.							
(i) Employment generated ..	1600		3,700.00		2.45		2.45
(ii) Details of physical assets created (with descriptive notes indicating expenditure on different categories of assets created).	1610	LAKH MAN DAYS. Spill over Works. New Works	....	....	....	....	....

**One standard bag is equivalent to 100 gaddies of 50 tendu leaves each.

***Furnish descriptive notes also.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.	
					Target.	Anti-Achievements.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
22. DPAP—								
(i) Blocks covered	1620	Nos.	43		43		43	
(ii) Minor Irrigation	1630	Area	}			30		
(iii) Soil and Water conservation	1640	'000 Ha. (Cum.)						
(iv) Afforestation	1650	"						
(v) Pasture development	1660	"						
(vi) Beneficiaries Identified	1670	Nos.						
(vii) Beneficiaries assisted	1680	Nos.						
23. Desert Development Programme (DDP)—								
(i) Blocks covered	1690	Nos.						
(ii) Minor Irrigation	1700	Area						
(iii) Soil and Water Conservation.	1710	'000 ha. (Cum.)						
(iv) Afforestation	1720	"						
(v) Pasture development	1730	"						
(vi) Beneficiaries Identified	1740	Nos.						
(vii) Beneficiaries assisted	1750	Nos.						
24. Land Reforms—								
(i) Ceiling of surplus land—		Acres						
(a) Area declared surplus	1760	"						
(b) Area taken possession	1770	"						
(c) Area allotted	1780	"	10000		2,000		2,000	
(d) Area covered by litigation in revenue courts and in civil courts	1790	Nos.						
(c) Beneficiaries	1800	Nos.						
(ii) Consolidation of holding—								
Area consolidated	1810	Hec. (Cum.)						
(iii) Co-operation—								
(i) Short term loans	1820	Rs. Crores.	250.00	130.88	166	160	185	
(ii) Medium term loans	1830	"	120.00£	20.14	20	20	20	
(iii) Long term loans	1840	"	120.00£	24.19	20	20	23	
(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers	1850	"	190.00£	73.38	82	82	98	
(v) Agricultural produce marketed	1870	"	210.00£	149.29	135	135	155	
(vi) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer co-operatives.	1870	"	320.00	335.69	300	330	310	
(vii) Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operative in rural areas.	1880	"	130.00	269.70	200	250	210	
(viii) C-operative storage	1890	lakh tonnes.	6.85	6.33	6.41	6.41	6.52	
(ix) Proceeding Units—								
(a) Organised	1900	No. (Cum.)	119	108	112	112	114	
(b) Installed	1910	No. (Cum.)	117	104	106	106	108	
(iv) Irrigation and flood control	000	Ha.						

Seventh Five-Year Plan target recommended by the W.G. of the U.P. and it is cumulative figures for the Five Year Period

*Cumulative achievements upto 31st October 1985.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Serial number and Item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti-Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
25. Minor Irrigation*—							
(i) Ground Water	1920	'000 ha.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) (i) (a) Potential	1920	"	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Utilisation	1936	"	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Surface —							
(a) Potential	1940	"	8.50	3,231	1,550	1,550	1,200
(b) Utilisation	1950	"	..	3,231	1,550	1,550	1,200
26. Major and Medium Irrigation—							
(i) Potential created	1960	"	47,521	20,100	22,140	22,140	10,981
(ii) Utilisation	1970	"	64,001	15,421	20,00	20,1000	27,140
27. Flood Control—							
Area provided with protection ..	1980	"	..	4,050	0.032	0.032	10 Villages and 14,000 people will be protected.
28. Command Area Development Programme—							
(i) Area covered by field Channel	1990	'100 ha.	219.00				
(ii) Area covered by land levelling	2000		..				
VI. POWER—							
(i) Installed capacity	2010	MW (Cum)	5,835	3,809	4,344	4,314	5,014
(ii) Electricity generated	2020	KW	..	13,273	15,240	14,537	16,681
(iii) Electricity sold	5030	KW	15,153	10,315	11,906	11,308	12,961
(iv) Transmission lines (220 KV and above)	2040	kms.	1,561	95.35	360	352	153
(v) Rural Electrification—							
(a) Villages electrified	2050	Nos. (Cum)	15,735	15,715	15,723	15,735	15,735
(b) Pumpsets energised by electricity.	2060	"	12,33,556	10,74,184	11,14,184	11,14,184	11,54,184
(c) Tubewells energised by electricity.	2070	"	..	..	..	..	..

* Benefits from Minor Irrigation Programme (both from ground water and surface water sources should include not only the benefits received from Public Sector outlay under the various departments such as Minor Irrigation Ground Water Development, IRDP, NREP, DPAP, DDP, EGS and Special Programme for Small and Marginal Farmers etc. but also should include the benefits derived from investment through private and institutional sources,

** Should correspond to census villages

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
29. Village and Small Industries—							
(i) Small Scale Industries—							
(a) Units Functioning	2080	No. '000 (cum.)	30	72	8	10	8
(b) Production	2090	Rs. Lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Persons employed ..	2100	No. '000.	325	900	..	..	..
(ii) Industrial Estate/Areas—							
(a) Estate/Area functioning	2110	No. '000. (cum)	13	1	2	1	2
(b) Number of units ..	2120	Nos. (cum)	644	67	78	78	95
(c) Production	2130	Rs. lakhs (cum.)	3,372.5	200	350	350	500
(d) Employment	2140	No. (cum)	15,600	1,200	1,450	1,450	1,750
(iii) Handloom Industries—							
(a) Production	2150	M. Metres (cum)	290	175	180	180	200
(b) Employment	2160	No. '000 (cum)	10.00	5.76	5.96	5.96	6.16
(iv) Powerloom Industries—							
(a) Production	2170	M. Metres (cum.)	150	200	150	150	160
(b) Employment	2800	No. '000 (cum.)	1,870	1,170	1,870	1,870	1,870
(v) Sericulture—							
(i) Production of raw silk	2190	'000 kgs. (cum.)	1,250	300	275	275	300
(ii) Employment	2200	No. '000 (cum.)	2,37,500	28,000	25,000	25,000	12,500
(vi) Coir Industry—							
(i) Production of yarn	2210	'000 tonnes (cum)	3,720	695	666	670	732
(ii) Production of other items	2220	'000 tonnes (cum.)	11,845	1,896	2,171	2,170	2,449
(iii) Employment	2230	'000 tonnes (cum)	2,486	240	240	420	545
(vii) Handicrafts—							
(i) Production	2240	Rs. lakhs (cum.)	450.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
(ii) Employment	2250	No. '000 (cum)	2,545	575	400	400	400
(viii) Khadi and Village Industries—							
(a) Within the purview of KVIC—							
(i) production	2260	Rs. lakhs. (cum.)	Not fixed.	12,128.13	13,320	13,320	14,000
(ii) Employment	2270	No. '000 (cum.)	Not fixed.	73	80	80	90
(b) Outside the purview of KVIC—							
(i) Production	2280	Rs. lakhs (cum.)	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Employment	2290	No. '000 (cum.)	..	..	..	..	..

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN-3.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti-Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS—cont.							
<i>29. Village and Small Industries—cont.</i>							
<i>(ix) District Industries Centres—</i>							
(a) Units registered	2300	Nos. (cum.)	125,000	10,809	8,000	10,000	8,000
(b) No. of artisans assisted	2310	No. '000		6,164	6,000	6,000	6,000
(c) Financial assistance obtained from financial institutions including banks	2320	Rs. lakh.	15,000	5,084	6,000	6,000	5,000
<i>(d) Staff in position (as on date)—</i>							
General Managers	2330	Nos.	25	18	19	19	20
Functional Managers	2340	Nos.	100	70	76	76	80
Project Managers	2350	Nos.	75	8	57	57	60
VII. TRANSPORT—							
1. 30. ROADS—							
<i>(i) State Highways—</i>							
(a) Surfaced	2360	Kms.(cum.)	1,852	1,852	1,852	1,864	1,864
(b) Unsurfaced	2370	Kms.(cum.)	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2380	Kms.(cum.)	1,852	1,852	1,852	1,864	1,864
<i>(ii) Major District Roads—</i>							
(a) Surfaced	2390	Kms.(cum.)	14,031	14,029	14,029	14,002	14,002
(b) Unsurfaced	2400	..	..	2	2	2	2
Total	2410	Kms.(cum.)	14,031	14,031	14,031	14,004	14,004
<i>(iii) Other District Roads—</i>							
(a) Surfaced	2420	Kms.(cum.)	32,488	21,357	29,107	21,792	29,542
(b) Unsurfaced	2430	..	..	131	131	135	135
Total	2440	..	32,488	21,488	29,238	21,927	29,677
<i>(iv) Village Roads—</i>							
(a) Surfaced	2450	Kms.(cum.)	28,450	35,630	28,760	36,125	29,635
(b) Unsurfaced	2460	..	66,450	62,710	63,720	58,844	59,474
(c) Total	2470	..	94,900	98,340	92,480	94,969	89,109
<i>(v) Total Roads—</i>							
(a) Surfaced	2480	..	76,821	72,868	73,748	73,783	75,043
(b) Unsurfaced	2490	..	66,450	62,843	63,853	58,981	59,611
(9) Total	2500	..	143,271	135,711	137,601	132,764	134,654
31. Minor Ports—							
Traffic handled (portwise)	2510	'000 tonnes.	5,11,7500	4,80,028	6,60,500	3,08,948	11,83,850
32. Tourism—							
(i) International tourist arrivals.	2520	(in lakhs)	17.22		3,27,080		3,27,080
(ii) Domestic Tourist arrivals	2530	..	23,79.83		4,33,60,720		4,33,60,720
(iii) Accommodation available	2540	No. of beds	67,000		56,940		56,940

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN—3

Serial number and item.	Code	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90. Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achieve- ments.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.	
					Target.	Anti- Achieve- ment.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH.								
2550								
Estt. of District Science and Technology Centres.		No.	6	..	1	*1	—	
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES								
EDUCATION—								
33. Elementary Education—								
(i) Classes I—V (age group 6—11)								
(a) Total enrolment								
Boys	2560	'000	40,61	38,90	39,40	39,50	39,90
Girls	2570	..	34,83	33,03	33,53	33,43	34,03
Total	2580	..	75,44	71,93	72,93	72,93	73,93
Percentage to age-group—								
Boys	2590		105,53	106,91	..	107,00	..
Girls	2600		91,64	92,94	..	92,66	..
Total	2610		98,66	100,00	..	99,89	..
(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—								
Boys	2620	'000	N.A.	7,96	No separate Target	8,01	..
Girls	2630	'000	N.A.	6,51	Fixed.	6,56	..
Total	2640	'000	N.A.	14,47		14,57	..
Percentage to age-group—								
Boys	2650		N.A.	..	No separate	..	..
Girls	2660		N.A.	..	target fixed.	..	..
Total	2670		N.A.	..	..	..	..
(c) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—								
Boys	2680	'000	N.A.	31	No separate	32	..
Girls	2690	'000	N.A.	24	target fixed.	24	..
Total	2700	'000	N.A.	55		56	..
Percentage to age-group—								
Boys	2710		N.A.	..	..	..	..
Girls	2720		N.A.	..	..	..	..
Total	2730		N.A.	..	..	..	..

* Peiyar Science and Technology Centre is under construction.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STATEMENT GN—3.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Target.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES—
EDUCATION—cont.

33. Elementary Education—cont.

(ii) Classes VI—VIII (age-group 11—14)—
Enrolment—

Boys	2740	'000	17,05	14,69	15,31	15,39	16,06
Girls	2750	'000	12,39	9,98	10,61	10,53	11,11
Total	7760	'000	29,44	24,67	25,92	25,92	27,17

Percentage to age-group—

Boys	2770		N.A.	89.74	..	92.60	..
Girls	2780		N.A.	62.38	..	64.86	..
Total	2790		N.A.	76.21	..	78.89	..

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—

Boys	2810	'000	N.A.	2,77	No separate target fixed.	2,82	..
Girls	2810	'000	N.A.	1,86		1,87	..
Total	2820	'000	N.A.	4,63	..	4,69	..

Percentage to age-group—

Boys	2830		N.A.	..	..	..	..
Girls	2840		N.A.	..	..	..	..
Total	2850		N.A.	..	..	..	..

Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—

Boys	2860	'000	N.A.	8	No separate target fixed.	8	..
Girls	2870	'000	N.A.	4		4	..
Total	2880	'000	N.A.	12	..	12	..

Percentage of age-group—

Boys	2890		N.A.	..	..	..	..
Girls	2900		N.A.	..	..	..	..
Total	2910		N.A.	..	..	..	..

34. Secondary Education—

(i) Classes IX—X Enrolment—

Boys	2920	'000	6,42	5,72	5,92	5,97	6,12
Girls	2930	'000	4,10	3,44	3,64	3,61	3,84
Total	2940	'000	1,052	9,16	9,56	9,58	9,96

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

STATEMENT GN-3:

Serial number and item. (1)	Code No. (2)	Unit. (3)	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets. (4)	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements. (5)	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed. (8)	
					Targets. (6)	Anti-Achievements. (7)		
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES EDUCATION—cont.								
34. Secondary Education—cont.								
(ii) Classes XI—XII (General Classes) Enrolment—								
Boys	2950	'000	} No target is fixed.	1,62	} No target is fixed.	2,09	} No target is fixed.	
Girls	2960	'000		1,19		1,43		
Total	2970	'000		2,81		3,52		..
35. Enrolment in Vocational Courses—								
(i) Post-elementary stage—								
Total	2980	Nos.	N.A.	No scheme in vogue.				
Girls	2990	"	N.A.					
(ii) Post-High School Stage—								
Total	3000	Nos.	No target is fixed.	68	No target is fixed.	N.A.	No target is fixed.	
Girls	3010	"		23		N.A.		
36. Enrolment in Non-formal (Part-time/continuation) Classes—								
(i) Age-group 6—11—								
Total	3020	Nos.	7,500	..	..	..	..
Girls	3030	"	3,500	..	..	..	..
(ii) Age-group 11—14								
Total	3040	"	16,500	..	..	..	..
Girls	3050	"	11,000	..	..	..	..
37. Adult Education—								
(i) Number of participants—								
(age-group 15—35)	3060	'000	5,000	700	900	900	1,000	
(ii) No. of Centres Opened under—								
(a) Central Programme	3070	Nos.	40,500	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	
(b) State's Programme	3080	"	1,10,600	12,100	14,800	14,800	33,000	
(c) Voluntary Agencies	3090	"	23,900	1,583	4,900	4,900	4,900	
(d) Other Programmes	3100	"	5,450	680	2,790	2,790	2,790	
38. Teachers—								
(i) Primary Classes—I—V	3110	"	N.A.	160,233	No target is fixed.	N.A.	No target is fixed.	
(ii) Middle Classes VI—VIII	3120	"	N.A.	70,666		N.A.		
(iii) Secondary Classes IX—X.	3130	"	N.A.	36,506		N.A.		
(iv) Higher Secondary classes XI—XII.	3140	"	N.A.	20,464	N.A.			
39. Health and Family Welfare—								
(i) Hospitals—								
(a) Urban	3150	Nos. (Cum.)	57*	31	..	..	..
(b) Rural	3160	"	1	..	..	..	..
(ii) Dispensaries—								
(a) Urban	3170	"	30*	10	..	..	..
(b) Rural	3180	"	40*	..	..	..	..

*Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy only.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Serial number and items.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
IX. SOCIAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH—cont.							
39. Health and Family Welfare—cont.							
(iii) Beds—							
(a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries	3190	Nos. (Cum)	924	158	108	108	20
(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	3200	"	740	52	32	32	12
(c) Bed population ratio	3210	No. (per 1000)	..	0.32	..	..	..
(iv) Nurse and Doctor Ratio	3220	No. (per 3 doctors)	..	3.23	—	—	—
(v) Doctor Population Ratio	3230	No. (per 1000 population)	..	0.05	—	—	—
(vi) Health Centres—							
(a) Sub-Centre	3240	Nos.(Cum.)	3,000	848	350	486	350
(b) Primary Health Centre	3250	Nos.	1,057	..	..	..	50
(c) Subsidiary Health Centre (new PHCs.)	3260	"	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Community Health Centres	3270	"	184	..	..	..	..
ii) Training of Auxillary Nurse—Mid-wives—							
(a) Institutes	3280	Nos. (Cum)	13	..	..	..	..
(b) Annual Intake	3290	"	1500	1240	1378	1378	1378
(c) Annual Outturn	3300	"	4860	1173	..	1240	1240
iii) Control of Diseases—							
(a) T.B. Clinics	3310	"	..	..	..	..	1
(b) Leprosy control units	3320	"	..	35	6	10	12
(c) Filaria Units	3330	"	..	4	..	..	..*
(d) SET Centres	3340	"	..	3	3	3	1
(e) District T.B. Centres	3350	"	..	..	3	3	1
(f) T.B. Isolation Beds	3360	"	..	..	114	84	88
(g) Cholera Combat Teams	3370	"	..	..	..	..	..**
(h) STD Clinics	3380	"	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Filaria Control Units	3390	"	19 Control units.	1	..	..	..†
(j) National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness—			33 Night clinics.				
Mobile Units set up	3400	"	..	..	..	..	..
P.H.Cs. assisted	3410	"	..	102,217	100,000	100,000	100,000
Ophthalmic Department assisted	3420	"	..	..	..	..	..
x) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres							
(Other than P.H.Cs., S.H.Cs. and S.Cs.P)							
(a) Rural	3430	"	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	3440	"	..	..	..	..	..

* 42 Night clinics are functioning at present.

** 3 Cholera Control Team are at present.

† 21 Control Units are at present.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Targets. Proposed
					Targets.	Anticipated Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
39. Health and Family Welfare—cont.							
(x) Training and Employment of Multi-purpose workers:—		Nos. (Cum)			18 districts covered.		
(a) Districts covered ..	3450	..	3,100	..	..	..	..
(b) Trainees trained ..	3460	..	..	129	..	42	..
(c) Workers trained ..	3470	..	18,600	895	..	158	..
(xi) Village Health Guides Scheme—							
(a) V.H.G.'s Selected : ..	3480	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) V.H.G.'s trained ..	3490	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) V.H.G.'s working in the field ..	3500	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Number of P.H.Cs. covered	3510	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Family Welfare—							
(a) Rural Family Welfare Centres	3520	Nos. (Cum)	400	383	..	..	..
(b) District Family Welfare Bureau ..	3530	..	2	16	4	4	..
(c) City Family Welfare Centres.	3540	..	1	1	1	1	..
(d) Urban Family Welfare Centres.	3550	..	195	248	..	..	..*
(e) Post Partum Centres ..	3560	..	..	57	16	16	..
(f) Regional Family Welfare Training Centres ..	3570	..	..	3	..	..	..
(g) ANM Training Schools ..	3580	..	..	2	..	..	..
MPHW (F).							
40. Sewerage and Water Supply—							
A. Urban Water Supply—							
(i) Corporation Town—							
(a) Augmentation of Water Supply ..	3590	Mld.	5.0	250	300	300	300
(b) Population covered ..	3600	Lakhs.	39.89	33.54	35.67	35.67	36.65
(ii) Other Towns—							
(a) Original Schemes—							
Towns covered ..	3610	Nos.	214	1	11	11	10
.. Population covered ..	3620	lakhs.	27.19	0.18	2.48	0.26	4.71
(b) Augmentation Schemes—							
Towns covered ..	3610	Nos.	35	..	3	3	4
.. Population covered ..	3620	lakhs.	56	..	2.59	5.79	1.04
B. Urban Sanitation—							
(i) Sewerage Schemes—							
Corporation Towns (Town-wise)							
(a) Augmentation capacity ..	3650	Mld.	300	230	240	240	250
(b) Population covered ..	3660	lakhs.	3.65	30.51	31.77	31.77	33.04
(ii) Other Towns							
(a) Original Schemes—							
Towns covered ..	3670	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
.. Population covered ..	3680	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..

* To be fixed by Government of India.

STATEMENT GN-3—cont.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed
					Target.	Anti-Achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
40. Sewerage and Water Supply—cont.							
B. Urban Sanitation—							
(iii) Other Towns contd.							
(b) Augmentation Schemes—							
Towns covered	3690	Nos.	..	--	..	..	..
Population covered .. .	3700	lakhs.	..	--	..	..	..
(iii) Drainage Schemes—							
(a) Original Schemes—							
Towns covered	3710	Nos.	4.00	4	15	15	15
Population covered .. .	3720	lakhs.	50	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16
(b) Augmentation Schemes—							
Towns covered	3730	Nos.	..	--	..	--	..
Population covered .. .	3740	lakhs.	..	--	..	..	..
(iv) Latrines conversion Programme—							
(a) Latrines covered	3750	Nos.	..	..	..	..	--
(b) Towns covered	3760	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Population covered .. .	3770	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Urban Low Cost Sanitation—							
(a) Latrines constructed ..	3780	Nos.	29,807	--	..	--	..
(b) Towns covered	3790	Nos.	14	--	..	--	--
(c) Population covered .. .	3800	lakhs.	6.22	--	..	--	--
C. Rural Water Supply—							
(i) Minimum Needs Programme (State Sector)—							
(a) Piped Water Supply—							
Villages covered	3810	Nos.	2,190	160	458	458	300
Population covered .. .	3820	lakhs.	26.73	1.31	5.49	5.49	3.99
(b) Power-Pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	3830	Nos.	2,920	606	610	610	401
Population covered .. .	3840	lakhs.	35.63	4.96	7.32	7.32	5.33
(c) Hand-pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	3850	Nos.	1,825	500	381	381	251
Population covered .. .	3860	lakhs.	22.36	4.10	4.57	4.57	3.33
(d) Sanitary Well—							
Villages covered	3870	Nos.	..	--	--	--	..
Population covered .. .	3880	lakhs.	..	--	..	--	..
(e) Open Dug Well—							
Villages covered	3890	Nos.	3.65	--	76	76	50
Population covered .. .	3900	lakhs.	4.35	--	0.92	0.92	0.61
(ii) Central Sector (A.R.P.)—							
(a) Piped Water Supply—							
Villages covered	3910	Nos.	1,080	220	210	210	216
Population covered .. .	3920	lakhs.	13.18	1.41	2.52	2.52	3.15
(b) Power-pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	3930	Nos.	1440	294	280	280	289
Population covered .. .	3940	lakhs.	17.57	1.88	3.36	3.36	4.22

N.A.—Not Available.

STATEMENT GN-3—cont.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Target.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
40 Sewerage and Water Supply—cont.							
Rural Water Supply—cont.							
(ii) Central Sector A. R. P.—cont.							
(c) Hand-pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	3950	Nos.	900	183	175	175	180
Population covered	3960	lakhs.	10.98	1.17	2.10	2.10	2.19
(d) Sanitary Wells—							
Villages covered	3970	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	3980	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Open Dug Wells—							
Villages covered	3990	Nos.	180	37	35	35	36
Population covered	4000	lakhs.	2.27	0.23	0.42	0.42	0.44
(iii) Other Rural Water Supply Programme—							
(a) Piped Water Supply—							
Villages covered	4010	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4020	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Power-pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	4030	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4040	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Hand-pump Tube-wells—							
Villages covered	4050	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4060	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Sanitary Wells—							
Villages covered	4070	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4080	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Open Dug Wells—							
Villages covered	4090	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4100	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Others, if any (please specify)—							
Villages covered	4110	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
Population covered	4120	lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..
D. Rural Sanitation—							
(i) Latrines constructed	4130	Nos.	1,000	..	200	..	200
(ii) Villages covered	4140	Nos.	500	..	100	..	100
(iii) Population covered	4150	lakhs.	0.50	..	0.10	..	10
Housing—							
(i) Rural Housing—							
Provision of House-sites-cum-Construction Scheme for rural landless workers—							
(a) Allotment of sites	4160	Nos.	7,50,000	1,79,400	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
		(Cumulating)	12.50	..	..	..	..
(b) Construction assistance	4170	..	71,680	14,051	40,000	40,000	8,000
(c) Village Housing Project	4180	..	2.00*	..	..	..	..
Urban Housing—							
(a) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	4190	..	N.A.	48	20	20	20

* Rs. 10,000 per house.!

STATEMENT GN-3—cont.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Target.	Anti-Achievements.	(8)
41. Housing—cont.							
(ii) Urban Housing—cont.							
(b) Low Income Group Housing Scheme	4200	Nos. (Cum.)	2,760	375	650	650	610
(c) Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme	4210	}	825	..	210	210	225
(d) High Income Group Housing Scheme	4220		6,680	2,310	1,730	1,730	1,370
(e) Rental Housing Scheme.	4230	..	5,000	..	..	..	..
(f) Land Acquisition and area Development (Area developed)	4240	ha. }	1,086	230	246	246	230
(g) Slum Clearance	4250	Nos. }	2,913	432	600	600	600
(h) House Building Advance to Government Servant	4260	(Cum.) }	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Police Housing	4270	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Others (Specify)	4280	..	13,959	5,000	5,670	5,670	4,600
42. Urban Development—							
(i) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies—							
Remunerative Schemes—							
(a) Shops and Market Centres.	4290	}	(S) 547	299	121	33	127
(b) Other Remunerative Schemes	4300		(C) 1,554	977	442	26	135
			(S) 25	9	15	1	1
			(C) 26	6	14	..	6
Non-Remunerative Schemes—							
Construction of Roads	4310	Kms.	8,100	3,300	3,000	3,000	2,300
Construction of Parks	4320	Sq. Mts.	..	..	..	..	..
Beautification Scheme	4330	Nos.	64	..	..	..	..
(ii) Towns and Regional Planning—							
(a) Master Plans prepared	4340	}	Nos. 50	15	14	2	5
(b) Regional Plans prepared	4350		(cumulative)	..	..	..	..
(iii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP) Persons benefitted (Cumulative)							
	4360	Lakh	250	40	40	75	75
(iv) Others (specify)	4370	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Labour and Labour Welfare—							
(i) Craftsmen Training—							
(a) Number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	4380	..	8	2	2	2	2
(b) Intake capacity	4390	..	3,540	328	156	156	156
(c) Number of persons undergoing training	4400	..	..	328	156	156	156
(d) Out-turn	4410	..	..	..	156	156	156
(ii) Apprenticeship Training —							
(a) Training places located	4420	}	13,200	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400
(b) Training places utilised	4430		..	..	..	..	..
(c) Apprentices trained	4440		..	13,200	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
43. Labour and Labour Welfare—cont.							
(iii) Number of Employment Exchanges	4445	Nos.	5	1	1	1	1
			(cumulative.)				
(iv) Labour Welfare —							
(a) Number of Labour Welfare Centres	4450	"	6	4		1	
(b) Bonded Labour —							
Identified	4460	"					
Released	4470	"					
Rehabilitated —							
Under on-going programmes.	4480	"					
Under the Centrally sponsored schemes of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour ..	4490	"					
44. Welfare of Backward Classes—							
(i) Pre-matric education incentives —							
(a) Scholarships/Stipends ..	4500	Lakh	10.08		5.66		5.66
(b) Other incentives like boarding, grants, books/stationery and uniforms	4510	Nos.	2.09	80,755	66,525	66,525	87,705
(c) Ashram schools	4520	Nos.	134				
			(cumulative)				
(ii) Economic Aid—							
(a) For Agriculture	4530	Number of families.	10,000	500	9.12		9.12
(b) For Animal Husbandry ..	4540	"					
(c) For Cottage Industry ..	4550	Centre	18	300	3 GPEW	3 GPEW	3 GPEW
(iii) Others —							
(a) House-sites	4560	Nos.	02,500	900	1,000	1,000	1,000
(b) Drinking Water Wells/Tanks.	4570	Nos.					
(iv) Hostels —							
(a) Hostels started	4580	Nos.	100	20	15	15	15
(c) Hostel buildings constructed.	4590	Nos.	50		11	11	2
45. Social Welfare—							
(i) Child Welfare —							
(a) ICDS—Units	4600	No.	1,10	13	33	33	33
Beneficiaries	4610	Total lakhs	9.77	1.08	1.72	1.72	1.72
			(cumulative)				
(b) Balwadis—Units	4620	No.					
Beneficiaries	4630	Total					
			(cumulative)				
} Scheme merged with C.M.N.M.P.							
(c) Creches Units	4640	No.					
Beneficiaries	4650	Total					
			(cumulative)				

STATEMENT GN-3—cont.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Code No.	Unit.	Seventh	Annual	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual
			Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Plan, 1985-86 Achievements.	Targets.	Anti-Achievement.	Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5. Social Welfare—cont.							
(ii) Women Welfare —							
(a) Training-cum-Production							
Centres—Units	4660	Number of units.	..	..	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	4670	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Hostels for Working Women—							
Units	4680	Number of units.	..	5	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	4690	Total (cumulative)	..	285	285	285	285
(iii) Welfare of the Handicapped—							
(a) Programmes for the blind—							
Units	4700	Nos.	2	2	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	4710	Total (cumulative)	9,00	25	50	50	50
(b) Programmes for the Deaf—							
Units	4720	Nos.	3	2	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	4730	Total (cumulative)	3,00	..	..	..	..
(c) Programmes for the Orthopedically handicapped—							
Units	4740	Nos.	2	1	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	4750	Total (cumulative)	1,25	1 00	..	..	..
(d) Programmes for the mentally retarded—							
Units	4760	Nos.	1	1	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	4770	Total (cumulative)	25	..	..	..	..
(e) Scholarships (Beneficiaries).	4780	Total (cumulative)	5,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	100
(f) Supply of prosthetic aids							
Beneficiaries	4790	Total (cumulative)	22,600	18,300	14,00	14,00	14,00
(iv) Welfare of destitute and poor—							
(a) Financial assistance to							
Women (Beneficiaries) ..	4800	Total (cumulative)	20,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Children (Beneficiaries) ..	4810	..	62,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
(b) Old age pension (Beneficiaries)	4820	..	..	..	..	..	..

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME.
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE.**

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Serial number and item.	Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 (Agreed Outlay).	1985-86 Actual Expenditure.	1986-87.		1987-88 Proposed.		
			Approved Outlay.	Anticipated Expenditure.	Total Outlay.	Of which Capital content.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Rural Electrification ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Roads	70,00.00	685.05	7,06.00	7,13.12	9,39.08	..	
Elementary Education	90,00.00	23,23.23	36,40.00	37,58.06	38,47.15	..	
Adult Education	14,45.00	1,73.51					
Rural Health	50,00.00	3,26.88	750.00	409.44	5,51.74	76.92	
Rural Water Supply	1,75,00.00	29,64.16	35,00.00	46,96.00	28,30.65	..	
<i>Rural House-Sites-cum-Construction Scheme—</i>							
(a) Allotment of Sites	35,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00	75.00	..	
(b) Construction assistance							
(c) Sub-total							
Environmental Improvement of Slums.	40,00.00	5,00.00	6,00.00	1,41.06	2,30.01	..	
Nutrition	5,38,80.00	83,33.71	1,08,12.00	1,06,52.44	1,01,62.65	1.10	
.. ..	Total ..	10,13,25.00	1,56,06.54	2,03,08.00	2,08,80.01	1,88,45.44	78.02

STATE : TAMIL NADU
STATEMENT GN-5.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—M.N.P.

Serial number and item.	Unit.	1979-80 level.	Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 Target	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achievements	Annual Plan 1986-87.		Annual Plan 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Targets-	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2. Rural Electrification—							
Villages electrified]	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rural Roads—							
(a) Length	Kms.	11,725	1,600	252	250	250	250
(b) Total number of villages in the State/UT	No.	11,909	..	93	..	..	..
(c) Villages connected :							
(i) With a population of 1,500 and above	No.	1,834	1,264	250	200	200	350
(ii) with a population between 1,000-1,500 .. .. .	..	539	373	75	82	82	75
(iii) With a population below 1,000	No.	9,365	437	93	15	158	61
3. Elementary Education—							
((a) Classes I-V (age-group 6-11 years) enrolment	000's	6,228	7,544	149	100	100	100
((b) Classes VI-VIII (age-group 11-14 years) enrolment	000's	1,767	2,944	148	125	125	125
4. Adult Education—							
((a) Number of participants (15-35 years)	(No. in lakhs)	1,97	50,00	7.00	9.00	9.00	10.00
((b) Number of centres—							
(i) Centre	No.	3,600	40,500	8,100	8,100	8,100	} 33,000
(ii) State	No.	—	1,10,600	12,100	14,800	14,800	
(iii) Voluntary Agencies	No.	1,751	23,900	1,583	4,900	4,900	
(iv) Other programmes	No.	965	5,450	680	2,790	2,790	
5. Rural Health							
(a) Sub-Centres	No.	..	2,978	600	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b) P. H. Cs.	No.	..	264	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.	..	186	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(d) Community Health Centres	No.	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(e) P.H.Cs. covered under Village Health Guides Scheme	No.	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Rural Water Supply—							
I. State Sector—							
(a) Problem villages]	No.	142	7,300	1,266	1,525	1,525	15,03
(b) Population	000's	235	8,900	1,049	1,850	1,850	2,000
(c) Other villages	No.	..	..	..	..	—	—

Serial number and item.	Unit.	1979-80 level.	Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achievements.	Annual Plan 1986-87.		Annual Plan-1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti-Achievements.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6. Rural Water-Supply—cont.							
1. State Sector—cont.							
(d) Population	000's	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Villages covered by—							
(i) Piped Water-Supply	No.	151	2,190	160	458	458	300
(ii) Dug Wells	No.	..	365	..	76	76	50
(iii) Hand-Pump Tube-Wells	No.	342	1,825	500	381	381	251
(iv) Power-Pump Tube-Wells	No.	..	2,920	606	610	610	401
(v) Others (Specify)	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Total number of schemes—							
(i) Piped Water-Supply	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Hand-pump Tube-Wells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Power-pump Tube-Wells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Dug Wells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Others (Specify)	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Central Sector (ARP)—							
(a) Problem Villages	No.	88	3,600	734	700	700	722
(b) Population	000's	146	4,400	471	850	850	1,026
(c) Other Villages	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Population	000's	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Villages covered by —							
(i) Piped Water Supply	No.	92	1,080	220	210	210	216
(ii) Dug Wells	No.	..	180	37	35	35	36
(iii) Hand-pump Tube-wells	No.	210	900	183	175	175	180
(iv) Power-Pump Tube-wells	No.	..	1,440	294	280	280	289
(v) Others (Specify)	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Total number of schemes							
(i) Piped Water-Supply	No.	243	3,270	1,050	668	668	507
(ii) Hand-Pump Tube Wells	No.	552	545	177	11	11	85
(iii) Power-pump Tube-wells	No.	..	2,725	873	556	556	432
(iv) Dug Wells	No.	..	4,360	1,400	890	890	720
(v) Others (Specify)	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rural House-sites-cum-construction Schemes—							
Allotment of sites	No.	1,75,000	9,03,750	1,87,630	2,18,750	2,18,750	1,70,000
Construction assistance	No.	40,000	2,00,000	42,248	40,000	40,000	40,000

Serial number and item.	Unit.	1979-80 level.	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Targets.	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Achieve- ments.	Annual Plan, 1986-87.		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Target Proposed.
					Targets.	Anti- Achieve- ments.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)	(8)

8. Nutrition—

(a) Beneficiaries under Special
Nutrition Programme in ICDS

Children 0—6	000's	..	1,146.00	1,96.00	3,20.00	2,96.00	4,01.00
Women	000's	..	1,146.00	78.00	1,15.00	1,15.00	1,56.00

(b) Beneficiaries under Special
Nutrition Programme outside
ICDS

Children 0—6 years	000's	..	3,070.00	2,071.00	1,644.00	1,860.00	1,563.00
Women	000's	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Beneficiaries under Mid-day
Meals Programmes ..

000's	..	Target not fixed.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
-------	----	----------------------	------	------	------	------

9. Environmental Improvement of
Slums—

(a) Sites covered — —	No.	—	—	57	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
-----------------------	-----	---	---	----	------	------	------

(b) Persons benefited ..	No.	2,45,000	2,72,080	72,193	52,865	52,865	52,865
--------------------------	-----	----------	----------	--------	--------	--------	--------

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1987-88 TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE.

STATE—TAMIL NADU

STATEMENT : TRIBAL SUB-PLAN—I

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Serial number and Head of Development.	Seventh Plan 1985-90.			1985-86 Actual.			1986-87 Anticipated-Expenditure.			1987-88 Proposed Outlay.		
	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total Plan Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total Plan Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total Plan Outlay.
1 Agriculture Crop Husbandry	2,00,00	324.37	1.63	45,50	39.63	0.87	47,69.38	67.53	1.42	49,36.72	67.53	1.37
2 Research and Education	13,00	--	..	4,05	..	..	5,31.87	--	--	4,51.00	..	..
3 Land Reforms	1,20	--	..	10	..	..	10.00	--	..	10.00	..	..
4 Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	10,00	--	..	23	..	..	87.83	--	--	76.88	..	..
5 Special Area Programme for Rural Development (NREP & DPAP)	1,15,25	--	..	22,75	..	..	24,47.76	--	..	32,65.71	..	..
6 Minor Irrigation	65,00	1,04.00	1.60	9,03	28.25	3.13	18,66.79	21.00	1.12	23,45.65	21.00	0.90
7 Soil and Water Conservation	30,00	1,21.82	4.06	3,44	18.54	5.39	7,45.18	25.00	3.35	8,03.95	25.61	3.19
8 Animal Husbandry	30,00	2,14.93	7.17	3,15	37.54	11.92	3,34.60	42.54	12.71	4,30.17	42.54	9.89
9 Dairy Development	5,00	--	--	30	..	..	43.07	--	--	76.50	..	..
10 Fisheries	24,00	--	--	2,09	..	..	4,10.37	--	--	5,91.57	..	..
11 Forests	70,00	5,73.00	8.19	16,08	58.94	3.67	22,57.43	1,30.90	5.80	24,46.68	1,30.90	5.35
12 Community Development	38,00	24.80	0.66	6,00	..	..	24,15.50	5.06	0.21	22,84.81	5.06	0.23
13 Civil Supplies	20,00	--	--	..	..	..	..	--	--	..	..	..
14 Investment in Agricultural Financial Industries	5,10	--	--	50	..	..	50.00	--	--	1,10.00	..	..
15 Food	--	--	--	..	..	..	4,36.15	--	--	4,34.76	..	..
16 Co-operation	35,00	5,40.97	15.46	2,61	44.33	16.99	2,64.68	1,11.26	42.04	3,24.20	1,11.28	34.33
17 Water Development and flood control	2,65,00	--	--	60,55	..	..	52,28.36	--	--	49,26.08	..	..
18 Power Development	20,15,00	1,46.00	0.08	3,00,60	10.75	0.04	3,95,41.67	30.25	0.08	4,02,17.74	30.25	0.08
19 Industries, Medium and Large	1,45,00	--	--	22,06	..	--	30,20.41	--	--	26,15.76	..	..

20 Village and Small Industries including Sericulture ..	1,30,00	5,11.07	3.94	18,42	38.39	2.09	24,86.87	1,20.00	4.83	26,27.45	99.27	3.78
120 21 Mining and Metallurgical Industries ..	10,00	..	..	2,00	..	..	6,33.22	..	..	1,38.19	..	..
22 Ports, Lighthouses and shipping	10,00	..	..	1,49	..	..	4,84.06	..	..	67.14	..	..
23 Roads and Bridges ..	1,30,00	7,00.00	5.39	23,50	2,33.52	9.94	31,15.56	1,20.00	3.85	36,08.10	1,57.14	4.36
24 Road and Inland Water Transport	1,37,00	..	..	23,07	..	..	25,30.80	..	..	27,99.02	..	..
25 Tourism	5,00	..	..	17	..	..	30.00	..	..	61.91	..	..
26 General Education ..	2,80,00	..	..	48,39	..	..	53,72.51	21.64*	0.40	59,43.23	..	..
27 Art and Culture ..	6,40	..	..	1,15	..	..	1,91.91	..	..	1,97.93	..	..
28 Technical Education.	21,25	..	..	5,16	..	..	7,36.47	..	..	5,55.88	..	..
29 Scientific Service and Research	8,70	..	..	1,69	..	..	3,49.33	..	..	1,87.84	..	..
30 Medical (D.P.H., D. PHC and DANIDA)	1,50,00	6,49.23	4.33	20,00	18.79	0.94	28,11.00	89.16	3.17	17,85.37	92.50	5.17
31 Public Health and Sanitation ..													13,13.86
32 Sewerage and Water-Supply	60,00	1,50.00	0.25	1,00,00	20.87	0.21	1,48,74.36	27.00	0.18	1,69,81.56	70.00	0.41
33 Housing	1,65,00	20.63	0.13	33,17	2.61	0.08	33,99.01	5.40	0.16	53,79.23	5.91	0.11
34 Urban Development.	1,60,00	..	..	30,00	..	..	35,55.72	..	..	29,19.10	..	..
35 Information and Publicity	3,00	..	..	17	..	..	61.60	..	..	42.08	..	..
36 Labour and Labour Welfare	15,00	..	..	3,99	..	..	4,47.09	3.35A	0.75	4,64.95	3.35	0.72
37 Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	1,05,00	5,29.80	5.05	14,12	67.72	4.80	17,64.01	89.37B	5.07	18,48.05	1,09.78**	5.94
38 Social Welfare ..	30,00	2,69.63	8.99	4,00	15.90	3.98	41,99.20	20.40	0.49	42,63.89	20.53	0.49
39 Nutrition	5,40,00	..	..	1,03,37	..	..	70,09.09	..	..	62,65.89	..	..
40 Other Social Community Services ..	..	..	..	1,00	..	..	42.17	..	..	26.49	..	..
41 Secretariat Economic Services	1,00	..	..	4	..	..	11.49	..	..	35.23	..	..
42 Economic Advice and Statistics	3,00	..	..	12	..	..	21.32	..	..	23.53	..	..
43 Public Works ..	23,50	..	..	4,43	..	..	4,72.92	..	..	11,05.06	..	..
44 Stationery and Printing.	85	..	..	55	..	..	24.76	..	..	14.24	..	..

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—TRIBAL SUB-PLAN-OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

STATE—TAMIL NADU

STATEMENT—TSP-1

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

Serial number and Head of Development.	Seventh Plan, 1985-90.			1985-86 Actual. . .			1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure.			1987-88 Proposed Outlay.		
	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total Plan Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total Plan Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total Plan Outlay.	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Percentage to total Plan Outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
45 Integrated Rural Development Programmes.	1,28,75	19,54.00	15.18	17,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Primitive Tribes ..	..	63.00	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	..	1.00	..
47 Dispersed Tribes ..	..	3.74	..	..	..	..	..	0.91	..	..	15.00	..
TOTAL ..	57,50.00	69,00.99	1.20	9,60.00	6,35.78	0.67	11,90,85.52	9,45.77	0.79	12,50,03.41	10,01.65	0.81

*Opening of 150 Adult Education Centres in IIDP Areas.

A. Continuance of Special Vocational Guidance Centre at Ootacamund and for opening of additional centres.

(LAKHS.)

B. (i) Education	77.12
(ii) Monitoring and Evaluation	1.80
(iii) Expert Cell	1.02
4. Tamil Nadu Tribal Development	0.10
5. Tribal Research and Development and taking up of Bench Mark Survey	6.73
V. Establishment of Administration Machinery at Kalrayan Hills	2.60
	89.37

(LAKHS.)

**Education	98.77
(ii) Monitoring and Evaluation	0.91
(iii) Other Schemes	10.10

Total .. **1,09.78**

STATEMENT—TSP-2
(Rupees in lakhs.)

Serial number and items.	Unit.	1979-80 level.	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target.	1985-86 Achievement.	1986-87		1987-88 Target proposed (Anticipated).
					Targets.	Likely achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. General—							
Total number of Scheduled Tribes families in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas	Number of families.	21,869	46,979	10,059 (I.R.D.P. 4,902)	9,309 (I.R.D.P. 3,000)	9,309 (I.R.D.P. 3,000)	9,309 (I.R.D.P. 3,000)
Number of families actually crossed the poverty line	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of families to be assisted including integrated Rural Development Project	Do.	..	46,979	9,309	9,309 (I.R.D.P. 3,000)	9,309 (I.R.D.P. 3,000)	9,309 (I.R.D.P. 3,000)
Number of families expected to cross the poverty line	Do.	..	23,240	4,024 (40 per cent)	3,720 (40 per cent)	3,720 (40 per cent)	3,720 (40 per cent)
(i) Horticulture—							
Area under High Yielding varieties	Hectares	17,123	22,000	3,000 (3,200 S.T. families)	3,200 (families)	3,000 (families)	3,200 (S.T. families)
(iii) Soil Conservation—							
Soil Conservation undertaken	Hectares/ Families	4,655	2,889	350.29 Hectare. (450 families)	150 Hectare. (300 S.T. families)	150 Hectare. (300 S.T. families)	150 Hectare. (300 S.T. families)
(iii) Animal Husbandry—							
1. Live Stock distributed	Nos.	15,473	7,762	1,275	1,245	1,245	1,245
2. Veterinary Dispensaries	Do.	9	9	9	..	..	..
3. Veterinary Sub-Centres	Do.	3	3	3	..	..	..
4. Mobile Units	Do.	9	..	..	..	..	..
5. Frozen Semen Centre	Do.	9	..	..	..	..	..
6. Poultry Centre at Kalrayan Hills	Do.	..	..	1	30 S.T. families	30 S.T. families	30 S.T. families

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88—TRIBAL SUB-PLAN— PHYSICAL TARGETS—cont.

Serial number and item.	Unit.	1979-80 level (Sixth Plan)	Seventh Plan, 1985-90 Target	1985-86 achievement.	1986-87		1987-88 Target proposed (Anticipated)
					Targets.	Likely achievement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>(iv) Forestry</i>							
1. Planning	Hectares.	5,981	8,770	1,185	1,585	1,585	1,585
2. Avenue Planting	KM.	55	105	62	19	19	15
3. T.G.O.	Hec.	3,500	4,320	769	790	790	790
4. Seedling	Nos.	..	..	2,65,000	..	..	..
5. Sandalwood Forest	Hec.	..	..	..	3,000	3,000	3,000
<i>(v) Minor Irrigation—</i>							
1. Minor Irrigation	Hectares	325	425	143	143	143	143
2. Works Completed	Nos.	..	..	..	132	13	13
<i>(vi) Village Industries—</i>							
Beneficiaries under Beehives	Nos.	2,450	3,250	331	331	331	331
<i>(vii) Sericulture—</i>							
1. Area brought under Mulberry cultivation	Acres.	536	2,075	..	300	300	300
2. Number of families benefited	Nos.	1,740	1,650	335 (families)	300	300	300
<i>(viii) Co operation—</i>							
1. Number of Lamp Co-operative Societies	Nos.	5 (4+1)	5 (4+1)	13	4	4	11
(One in Non-IDTP area under Primitive Tribes programme at Masinagudi.)							
2. Issue of Loans	Rs. in lakhs.	2,69.84	3,75.00	98.48	23.91	23.91	23.91
3. Purchases of Agricultural produce	Dc.	34.64	1,25.00	11.10	1.83	1.83	1.83
4. Supply of Agricultural Inputs	Do.	57.49	75.00	26.41	6.37	6.37	6.37
5. Collection of M.F.D.	Do.	60.69	1,25.00	22.15	7.35	7.35	7.35
6. Distributing Consumer Goods	Do.	2,84.57	3,50.00	95.90	39.13	39.13	39.13
<i>(ix) Education.—</i>							
1. Number of Government/Tribal Residential School opened.	Nos.	56	60	10	10	10	10
2. Already in existence	Nos.	24	..	80	90	90	100

(x) Health—

1. Number of Government Dispensaries already functioning	Nos.	14	..	14	..	..	..
2. Number of Tribal Sub-Centres (30 under the Control of Director of Primary Health and Preventive Medicine 4 under the control of Director of Medical Services).	Nos.	30±4	45	36	1	1	1
3. Mobile Medical Unit	Nos.	1	..	4	1	1	1
4. Provision of Ambulance Van to Government Dispensary.	Nos.	4	6	..	..	..	..

(xi) Social Welfare—

1. Pre-Schools	Nos.	80	10	169	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Tailoring Centre	Nos.	4	30	4	—	—	..
3. Pre Schools for Primitive Tribes	Nos.	47	..	47	..	..	..

(xii) Elec trification—

1. Number of villages/hamlets/electrified	Nos.	101/213		24 villages. 69 hamlets.	69 hamlets.	..
2. Number of villages/hamlets to be electrified	Nos.	..	—	..	..	..

(xiii) Drinking Water	Habitation.	1,114	466	55	85	85	90
-----------------------	-------------	-------	-----	----	----	----	----

(xiv) Community Development—

Radio	Nos.	75	200	..	100	100	100
Television	Nos.	—	200	..	50	50	50

(xv) Housing	Nos.	87	230	29	60	60	66
--------------	------	----	-----	----	----	----	----

(xvi) Communication	K.M.	262.22	140.02	1 Spill over work completed.	2	2	2
---------------------	------	--------	--------	------------------------------	---	---	---

(xvii) Man Power and Employment (Vocational Guidance Centre)	Nos.	1	—	1	2	2	..
--	------	---	---	---	---	---	----

ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88 WATER-SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR

Serial number and name of the Project/Scheme.	Scope of the Project.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz), States Budgetary provision external assistance, L.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contribution, etc. (1986-87) Budget Estimate, approved by the Government.	Time frame		Total expenditure incurred upto 30th March 1985 (Agency-wise 1984-85).	Outlay during (Seventh Plan (Agency-wise).
			Date of starting.	Target date of completion.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board—						
1986-87 Ongoing Schemes—						
Urban Water-Supply Scheme.	To provide Water-Supply Scheme	Government : 30,25.31 L.I.C. 12,64.61 <hr/> 42,89.92	..	..	13,56.00	1,77,50
Urban Drainage	.. To provide Drainage Scheme ..	Government : 83.01 L.I.C. 1,67.00 <hr/> 2,50.01	..	..	1,41.60	22,50
II. Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board—						
A. Water-Supply —						
1. Plan Schemes.—						
1 Construction of III conduit.	This conduit with 42 mgd. capacity is proposed to replace the I conduit of 23 mgd. capacity, which is more than 60 years old and in a dilapidated condition. This conduit will help to draw water from Red Hills without interruption in case the I conduit fails all of a sudden.	2,88.90 <hr/> 4,67.00 Revised Estimate 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Govern- ment.	1981-82	1986-87	4,16.68	40.00
2 Provision of water Supply to extended areas.	To provide water-supply to the 12 panchayats added to the city by laying distribution mains and utilising the local sources available.	2,06.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Govern- ment.	1980-81	1986-87	1,93.35	32.11
3 Distribution system to unserved areas in the city.	This scheme is intended to provide water-supply to the areas, streets and layouts which are not provided with water-supply facilities in the city.	1,75.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Govern- ment.	1981-82	1986-87	1,24.83	67.00

CHEMIE WISE DETAILS OF URBAN WATER SUPPLY-SANITATION.

Actual expenditure during 1985-86 (Agency-wise).	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposed Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Programme.			Remarks.
			Upto 31-3-1986 Nos.	Likely during 1986-87. Nos.	Planned during 1987-88. Nos.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
14,96.000	21,31.14	46,71.53	290 Towns.	14 Towns.	41 Towns.	Urban Schemes are on going schemes and No new scheme is sanctioned by the Government during 1986-87.
92.318			16 Towns.	..	..
31.07	18.00	5.00	96.15	250	Settlement of final accounts.	..
20.54	21.50	0.25	3 Panchayat Water supply commissioned. 6 panchayats laying distribution mains completed ; 3 panchayats nearing completion ; 118 k.m. laid.	23 km.	Settlement of final accounts.	....
30.64	24.50	0.50	298 streets have been provided with water supply for a length of 64 k.ms.	13km.	Dc.	....

Serial number and name of the Project/Scheme.	Scope of the Project.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz.), States Budgetary provision external assistance, L.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contribution, etc. (1986-87) Budget Estimate, approved by the Government.?	Time frame.		Total expenditure: incurred upto 30-3-1985 (Agency-wise 1984-85).	Outlay during Seventh Plan (Agency-wise).	
			Date of starting.	Target date of completion.?			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
II. METRO WATER—cont.							
. Water Supply—cont.							
I. Plan Schemes—cont.							
4	Improvements to Quality Control Organisation.	To strengthen the existing quality control organisation, besides to increase the daily sample testing of water to both bacteriological and chlorination this scheme is proposed with construction of laboratory building and procurement of laboratory equipment and vehicles.	17.00 100 per cent grant from Government.	1982-83	1987-88	2.81	14.50
5	Strengthening the distribution system Phase II.	To increase the pressure in the defective areas the scheme has been taken up by strengthening the existing mains besides laying of new feeder mains.	75.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Government.	1983-84	1987-88	30.68	45.00
6	Construction of additional 90 mld. water-supply treatment plant at Kilpauk.	To increase the existing 180 mld. treatment capacity by rapid mechanical filters an additional 90 mld. plant has been proposed for implementation which will help to supply water to the city at uniform standards simultaneously we can dispense with slow sand filters gradually.	2,95.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Government.	1986-87	1988-89	—	3,550.62
7	Enlargement and replacing the pg. capacity at Kilpauk.	The existing heavy capacity of pumpsets at Kilpauk Water Works are more than 50 years and any break down is likely to occur at any time. Hence the scheme is proposed for enlarging and increasing the pg. capacity at Kilpauk Water Works which will help to maintain the water supply without break.	1,75.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Government.	1986-87	1988-89	26.54	1,990.40
8	Replacement of old and corroded house service connection.	To avoid Pollution by mixing up of drinking water with sewage water through the old and corroded service connection, a scheme is taken up for replacing the corroded service connection in chronic areas.	35.00 50 per cent grant. 50 per cent Loan from Government.	1986-87	1987-88	—	35.51

Actual expenditure during 1985-88 (Agency-wise).	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposed Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Programme.			Remarks.
			Upto 31-3-1986. Nos.	Likely during 1986-87. Nos.	Planned during 1987-88. Nos.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
..	10.75	2.00	1 jeep, 8 mopeds procured. Orders placed for laboratory building.	Laboratory equipments are under procurement. Laboratory building has been taken up.	Completion of laboratory building.	....
14.552	20.00	1.00	33 sets mains for a length of 5.39 kms. have been laid.	4.2 km. of main proposed to be laid.	0.50 km.	.. ....
..	50.00	1,50.00	Finalisation of tenders and work orders placed.	40 per cent of work.	30 per cent of work.	....
0.339	25.00	1,00.00	Technical sanction of estimates after detailed study of the project and evaluation of tenders. M. S. plates procured for the steel pipes required for the scheme.	Orders placed work is being taken up. 40 per cent of work.	30 per cent work ..	....
0.338	25.00	10.00	Chronic areas with streets has been identified and estimates have been proposed for replacement of the corroded house service connection.	60 per cent of the work.	40 per cent of the work.	....

Serial number and name of the Project/Scheme.	Scope of the Project.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz.), States Budgetary provision external assistance, L.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contribution, etc. (1986-87) Budget Estimate, approved by the Government.	Time frame.		Total Expenditure incurred upto 30-3-1985 (Agency-wise 1984-85).	Outlay during Seventh-Plan (Agency-wise).	
			Date of starting.	Target date of completion.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
II. METRO WATER—cont.							
A. Water-Supply—cont.							
I. Plan Schemes—cont.							
9	Conveying water from Kilpauk Water Works to Villivakkam, Kolathur, Thirumangalam and Koyambedu.:	For the panchayats, viz., Villivakkam, Kolathur and Thirumangalam area the available local source is not sufficient and distant tapping of sources has been resorted for laying conveying main from Kilpauk Water Works to these areas.	2,31.00 to be sanctioned by Government.	1986-87	1988-89	..	2,20.00
10	Extraction of ground water from Coastal aquifer South of Thiruvanmiyur and transmission to city.	To improve the water supply in Besant Nagar, Sastri Nagar and provide water supply to Kanagam-Taramani and Velacheri panchayats a scheme for extraction of ground water from coastal aquifer, south of Thiruvanmiyur has been proposed. :	2,50.00 to be sanctioned by Government.	1986-87	1987-88	..	2,20.00
11	Providing diesel generators for the headworks at Kilpauk, Southern Head Works, K.K. Nagar, Anna Poonga.	At present there is 50 per cent standby diesel generators at Kilpauk Water Works. In case of failure of power supply for Southern Headworks, Anna Poonga and K.K. Nagar Head works, there are no standby diesel generators resulting in stoppage of water-supply to the areas. Hence diesel generators have been proposed for the above water supply headworks.	82.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan by Government.	1987-88	1988-89	..	82.00
2	Distribution system to unserved areas in the city Phase II.	Metro water has already been implementing the provision of water supply to the areas not covered so far. The scheme is nearing completion. In order to minimise the backlog of the requirement of laying of mains the 2nd phase has been proposed.	50.00 to be sanctioned by the Government.	1987-88	1988-89	..	50.00
Conjunctive Use project followup studies.	The hydro-geological and artificial recharge of the conjunctive use project studies were completed with UNDP assistance in A. K. basin which was revealed 3 new aquifer for extraction of ground water.	95.40 100 per cent grant from Government.	1981-82	1985-86	88.10	14.34	
Phase II	.. The II stage studies on water Management is being taken up.	67.00 100 per cent grant from Government.	1986-87	1988-89	..	-	

Actual expenditure during 1985-86 (Agency-wise).	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposal Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Programme.			Remarks.	
			Upto 31-3-1986.	Likely during 1986-87.	Planned during 1987-88.		
			Nos.	Nos.	Nos.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
..	20.00	1,00.00	O.P. proposals sent to Government and detailed estimate have been finalised and will be sanctioned on receipt of approval from Government.	10 per cent	..	50 per cent	.. O.P. proposals sent to Government.
..	10.00	2,40.00	O.P. proposal sent to Government and detailed estimate has been finalised and will be sanctioned on receipt of approval from Government.	5 per cent	..	95 per cent	..
..	0.01	1.00	Break down of power supply and details of the head works are worked out and priorities are fixed for provision of diesel generators for the head works.	Detailed estimates offinalisation of tender for procurement of generators will be done.	60 per cent of work.	..	..
..	0.01	1.00	O.P. proposals sent to Government for sanction.	..	5 per cent	..	..
15.84	2.50	..	Phase I and II of the C.U.P. completed. It revealed 3 new aquifers in A. K. basin which will facilitate to extract 12 mgd. of ground water in order to augment the city water-supply.	..	..	..	..
..	15.30	27.80	..	Studies to commence.	Studies to continue.	..	..

Serial number and name: of the Project/Scheme.	Scope of the Project.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz., States Budgetary provision extenal assistance, L.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contri- bution, etc. (1986-87) Budget Estimate, approved by the Government. (3)	Time frame.		Total expen di- :ture: incurred upto 31-3-1985 (Agency- wise 1984-85). (6)	Outlay during Seventh Plan (Agency- wise). (7)	
			Date of starting. (4)	Target date of completion. (5)			
II. METRO WATER—cont.							
A. Water-Supply—cont.							
I. Plan Schemes—cont.							
14	Replacing the old 49" steel pg. main with 60" main from Kilpauk to shaft.	The existing 48" steel pg. main laid 60 years back has developed leak at various places which may break up due to ageing which will paralise the water supply. Hence a 3rd pg. main of 60" dia. is proposed to be laid. :	1,20.00	1982-83	1987-88	60.56	70.00
II. New Scheme—							
1	Augmentation of water supply to Madras City (Ground Water from A.K. Basin.	As a follow up of the UNDP studies the 3 new aquifers, viz., Poondi, Tamaraipakkam flood plains and Kannigaipper were identified and the scheme for extraction of 12 mgd. water has been taken up for implementation. This will help to augment the city water supply by another 55 mld.	15,00.00	1985-86	1987-88	—	15,00.00
		50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Govern- ment.					
2	Augmentation of water supply development of source at Kattupakkam and extension of water supply to K. K. Nagar and Ashok Nagar.	As a result of the UNDP studies carried out in Cooum and Adyar basin, and aquifer at Kattupakkam village has been identified near Porur. By developing this aquifer the existing water supply system in Ashok Nagar, K. K. Nagar will be augmented.	2,00.00	—	—	—	—
		50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Govern- ment.					
3	Tapping water from Palar basin to convey water for Madras City.	As part of the studies geophysical survey has been carried out in entire Palar basin which have identified 5 new well fields in Athipattu, Pollambakkam, Pilpur, Manapakkam and Vazhalur, After studying these well fields the net possible drawal of the Vazhalur and Manappakkam well fields will be about 50 mld. which will help to augment the city water supply.	65,00.00	—	—	—	—
		50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Govern- ment.					

Actual expenditure during 1985-86 (Agency-wise).	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposed Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Programme.			Remarks.	
			Upto 31-3-1986.	Likely during 1986-87.	Planned during 1987-88.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
			Nos.	Nos.	Nos.		
66.770	12.00	1.00	913 m of main re-placed.	37 m.	..	Settlement of final bills.	....
2,02.888	10,00.00	2,98.00	18 bore wells constructed and the action for procurement of pipes and land acquisition taken up.	Another 12 bore wells to be completed and laying of main in the well fields and erection of pump house will be expedited.	Completion of the scheme besides implementing the schemes out of the savings anticipated.		....
..	..	10.00	....	....	....	O.P. Proposals to be sent to Government.	
..	..	1,00.00	--	--	....	Do.	

Serial number and name of the Project/Scheme.	Scope of the Project.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz., States Budgetary provision external assistance, L.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contribution, etc. (1986-87) Budget Estimate, approved by the Government.	Time frame.		Total expenditure: incurred upto 30-3-1985 (Agency-wise 1984-85).	Outlay during (Seventh Plan Agency-wise).
			Date of starting.	Target date of completion		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
II. METRO WATER—cont.						
A. Water Supply cont.						
II. New Scheme—cont.						
4 Upgrading the water supply system developed in various areas in city by T.N.H.B.	The T.N.H.B. has developed a number of neighbourhood in the city with independent water supply and sewerage system and requested Metrowater to take over the system. Since the schemes donot conform to the standards of Metro water, certain improvements are to be carried out for the neighbourhoods. The Hon'ble Chief Minister convened a coordination meeting and decided the Metrowater to take over the maintenance as is where is condition from T.N.H.B. reporting the estimated cost of improvements to the Government for sanctioning the same to Metrowater. Accordingly the scheme has been proposed on full grant basis.	1,00.00 Full grant from Government.	1987-88	1987-88	..	..
IV. Augmentation of city water system project M. T. D. S. Project; Krishna Water Supply Project.						
	To augment the city water supply by another 995 mld. to meet the needs of the projected population 2002 A.D., the Government have approved the scheme. Metro-water has to implement MTDS Project. A priority scheme to provide water system to Errukkanchery and Kodungaiyur areas is proposed which will be dovetailed in the M. T. D. S. project at a cost of Rs. 127.00 lakhs.	27,500.00 at 1983 price levels with 6 years construction escalation.	..	..	..	..
MTDS Projects to be						
					.. 4.92	58,75 00
V. World Bank Project Augmentation of water - supply to Madras City.						
	The Project of extraction of 12 mgd. ground water in the 3 new acquifers has been posed for World Bank assistance and the total cost being Rs. 15,093 lakhs. The related works viz., Construction of tube wells, erection of turbine or submercible pumps, transmission water mains,	15,093.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Government.	1987-88	..	..	..

Actual expenditure during 1985-86 (Agency-wise).	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposal Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Programme.			Remarks.
			Upto 31-3-1986. Nos.	Likely during 1986-87. Nos.	Planned during 1987-88. Nos.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
--	--	1,00.00	--	Estimates are under preparation.	Improvements to the system will be carried out.	.....

sanctioned by the government.

9.12 19.00 2,00.00

Proposals for MTDS Project has been sent to Government for Rs. 410 crores. (1983 price levels with 6 years of escalation.) Government instructed to carry out the preliminary works and incurred expenditure and send the detailed proposals to Government Land acquisition and detailed investigations were under progress.

Land acquisition and proposals for laying distribution mains for Kodungaiyur and Erukkanchery areas is carried out.

Implementation of the water system scheme on approval from the Government besides proposing additional schemes.

-- -- 1,000.00

Discussion with the World Bank Mission were held in 1985 and 1986 and the project will have to be cleared for assistance by the World Bank in 1986-87.

--

Scheme will be taken up on getting the World Bank assistance.

Serial number and name of the Project/Scheme.	Scope of the Project.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz.), States Budgetary provision external assistance, L.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contribution, etc. (1986-87) Budget Estimate, approved by the Government.	Time-frame.		Total expenditure incurred upto 30-3-1985 (Agency-wise)	Outlay during Seventh Plan Agency-wise).
			Date of starting.	Target date completion.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
II. METRO WATER—cont.						
<i>A. Water-Supply—cont.</i>						
<i>II. New Scheme—cont.</i>						
V. World Bank Project Augmentation of water-supply to Madras City.	strengthening the existing well fields, additional storage reservoirs, rehabilitation of distribution net work, improvement to sewerage collection system and pumping main including institutional strengthening and acquisition of land etc. have been proposed in this project.					
B. SEWERAGE—						
OTHER PLAN SCHEMES—						
1. Comprehensive drainage scheme zone I.	This scheme is intended for improvements to North Madras Sewerage system to deal with the increased load and divert the 50 per cent loan sewage to the disposal site at Kodungaiyur.	289.97	1978-79	1987-88	272.39	20.00
		50 per cent grant + 50 per cent loan from Government.				
2. Providing additional capacities for pg. stations and pg. mains—Relaying of Royapuram pg. main.	To cope up with the increased flow of sewage in George Town area the relaying of the Royapuram pg. main has been taken up from Royapuram pg. station by increasing the size of main 48 inches from the existing 33 inches.	131.76	1978-79	1987-88 beginning.	120.54	42.00
		50 per cent grant 50 per cent from Government				

Actual expenditure during 1985-86 (Agency-wise).	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposed Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Programmes.			Remarks.
			Up to 31-3-1986. Nos.	Likely during 1986-87. Nos.	Planned during 1987-88. Nos.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
0.00	10.00	10.00	Construction of pg. station collection system and force main has been completed except laying of forcemain in Vaidyanadha Mudali Street. The construction of culvert by Railways at Tondiarpet was completed at the end of 1985-86.	The laying of 48 inches main cross the way line will be completed. The Highways Department has recently accorded permission to lay the 48 inches main or the approach road of the proposed road overbridge. Work in this area also will have to be taken up.	Completion of entire scheme.	
11.75	20.00	1.00	1288m. of mains laid. Railway crossing point has been changed from Royapuram to M. C. road by the Railways. Permission from Director of Medical Services has been obtained for laying the main inside Stanely Medical College.	1000 mts.	50 mts.	

Serial number and name of the Project Scheme.	Scope of the Project Scheme.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz.), States Budgetary provision, external assistance, L.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contribution, etc. (1986-87) Budget Estimate, approved by the Government.	Time frame.		Total expenditure incurred upto 31-3-85 (Agency-wise)	Outlay during Seventh Plan (Agency-wise).
			Date of starting.	Target date of completion.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. SEWERAGE—cont.						
<i>Other Plan Scheme—cont.</i>						
3. Providing sewerage system for un-sewered areas in the city limits.	To provide sewerage system for the areas Melpattadai, Kottur and Pallipattu which are not provided with sewerage system.	100.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Government.	1982-83	1987-88	24.56	75.44
4. Treatment Plants for Zone I and II.	For treating the sewage collected from Zone I and II. Treatment Plants proposed for Zone I and II at Kodungaiyur.	948.00 1,613.26 50 per cent grant. 50 per cent loan. from Government.	1982-83	1987-88	735.06	536.00
5. Prevention of overflow in Adyar river Phase I.	The sewage from Jaffarkhanpet K. K. Nagar, Ashok Nagar overflows into Adyar river and to prevent pollution this scheme is implemented.	90.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan. from Government.	1982-83	1986-87	53.28	26.00
6. Mambalam Tank bund scheme.	For providing sewerage system for the housing complex developed by T. N. S, C. B./ T.N.H.B. for the economically weaker sections at Mambalam tank bund area this scheme has been taken up.	60.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Government.	1982-83	1987-88	10.56	49.44
7. Providing field scale sewage reclamation plant at Koyambedu.	A pilot project to study the usage of reclaimed water for industries for the usage of cooling water and process water and if the equal quantity of fresh water now used for industries can be made available for Madras City water system.	25.00 78.75 50 per cent grant, 50 per cent loan from Government.	1987-88	..	..	26.01

Annual expenditure during: 1985-86 (Agency-wise)	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposed Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Progress.			Remarks.
			Up to 31-3-1986	Likely during 1986-87.	Planned during 1987-88.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
14.1.80	50.00	7.00	Melpattadai force-main completed. Collection system nearing completion. Pg. station under progress. Kottur collection system under progress. 5,170 mts. of sewer mains laid.	3,000 mts. of sewer mains to be laid. Pg. station to be completed.	Melpattadai area to be completed. Kottur collection system I Phase to be completed.	200 lakhs sought for from Government and sanction was accorded only for 100 lakhs. More funds sought for under Phase II.
2611.82	260.00	100.00	95 per cent zone II 50 per cent zone I completed.	Zone II, 100 per cent. Zone I, 85 per cent.	Completion of both the treatment plant with necessary allied work.	....
11.76	26.00	0.50	2,070 mts foremain laid. Ashok Nagar, K. K. Nagar, Jaffarkhanpet pg. stations renovated.	Completion of Nesapakkam renovation. Completion of construction of compound wall for the 4 pg. stations.	Settlement of final accounts.	....
17.1.66	30.00	4.75	1,500 mts. mains laid, Pg. station commenced.	1556 mts. of sewer mains to be laid. 100 per cent completion of pg. station.	Completion of the entire work including I.C. work.	....
..	..	1.00	Tenders were floated which were found to be 250 per cent over and above the estimate cost and referred to Government for orders. During review by the Government it was decided that Metrowater may send the revised estimate for revised administration sanction based on the market rates. Accordingly the revised estimate has been sent to Government.	Revised administration sanction is awaited from Government.	Implementation will be taken up on approval from the Government.	....

Serial number and name of the Project Scheme.	Scope of the Project Scheme.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz., States Budgetary provision external assistance, L.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contribution, etc. (1986-87) Budget Estimate, approved by the Government.	Time frame.		Total Expenditure incurred upto 30-3-1985 (Agency-wise).	Outlay during (Seventh Plan Agency-wise).
			Date of starting.	Target date of completion.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. SEWERAGE—cont.						
Other Plan Schemes—cont.						
8. Conversion of syphons into chambers.	In order to minimise the overflow of sewage in chronic areas like Chintadripet, Triplicane, Pudupet, etc. the syphons has been proposed to be converted into chambers. This has proved a success in the George Town area. Hence this scheme has been taken up.	30.00 100 per cent grant. from Government.	1984-85	1987-88	0.16	29.84
9. Construction of diaphragm chambers.	In Madras City there are number of cattle yards. The cattle owners left the cattle waste into sewers frequently. In order to dispense with this, the cattle owners have been requested to provide place for the diaphragm chambers and Metro water will construct chambers and connect it to sewers at Metro water cost.	10.00 100 per cent grant from Government.	1985-86	1987-88	..	10.00
10. Renovation of sewage pg. station Phase II.	Under I.D.A. assistance 15 critical sewage pg. stations were identified and modified with higher capacity pumps including renovation of pg. station. Similarly as a Phase II schemes, 17 more pg. stations have been proposed for renovation.	1,043.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Government.	1987-88	likely to spill over in Eighth Plan.	..	751.94
11. Strengthening the transmission system in the city.	As a followup after the modifications of 15 pg. stations carried out the strengthening of the existing force-mains have to be made by replacing or rerouting suitably in order to improve the sewerage system in the City which will also help bursting of sewage mains due to increased pressure due to old condition.	800.00 50 Per cent grant, 50 Per cent loan. from Government.	1984-85	1988-89	47.78	752.22

Actual expenditure during 1985-886 (Agency-wise).	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposed Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Programme.			Remarks.
			Upto 31-5-1986 Nos.	Likely during 1986p89. Nos.	Planned during 1987a88 Nos.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4.226	9.37	10.00	621 numbers converted into chambers.	940 numbers proposed to be converted into chambers.	300 numbers.	....
2.660.	4.50	..	65 numbers.	140 numbers.	....	....
...	1.00	50.00	O.P. proposals sent to Government	Administration sanction has been received from Government in June 1986. The detailed investigation is in progress.	Proposed to take up 3 or 4 pg. stations for renovation under priority among 17 pg. stations.	....
209.449	188.00	200.00	7.446 kms of mains strengthened.	8 kms.	1 km.	....

Serial number and name of the Project Scheme.	Scope of the Project Scheme.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz.), States Budgetary provision external assistance, L.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contribution, etc. (1986-87) Budget Estimate, approved by the Government.	Time frame.		Total expenditure incurred upto 30-3-1985 (Agency-wise)	Outlay during Seventh Plan (Agency-wise).
			Date of starting.	Target date of completion.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. SEWERAGE—cont.						
<i>Other Plan Schemes—cont.</i>						
12. Providing sewerage system for extended areas of Villivakkam and Thiruvanmiyur.	Sewerage system for Villivakkam and Thiruvanmiyur has been taken up	500.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Government.	1985-86	1989-90	..	5000.00
13. Providing sewerage system for unsewered areas in city Phase II.	Metro-water originally sent proposals for providing sewerage system for Melpattadai, Kottur and Pallipattu areas for 200 lakhs and Government have sanctioned 100.00 lakhs, With this 100.00 lakhs Melpattadai area and a portion of collection system can be completed. Proposal for Rs. 250.00 lakhs as Phase II scheme has been sent for sewerage system for Kottur and Pallipattu area.	250.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent loan from Government.	1987-88	1989-90	..	250.00
14. Scheme for gas utilisation from Madras City Sewage Treatment Plant.	As an alternate source of energy this scheme for replacing gas from Sewage Treatment Plant for Madras City has been proposed and sent to Government for sanction.	700.00 50 per cent grant 50 per cent Loan from Government.	1987-88	Spill over to VIII Plan.	..	160.00
II. (1) Upgrading the sewerage system developed in various areas in the city by TNHB.	The TNHB has been developing neighbourhoods in Madras city with Independent Sewerage and Water-supply System and they wanted the Metro-water to take over the maintenance. Their system developed are not up to the standards of Metro-water. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has convened a meeting and decided the Metrowater to take over the system and report the cost of improvements to Government for providing necessary assistance. The assistance is sought as full grant.	75.00 100 per cent grant from Government.	1987-88	1987-88	..	..

Actual expenditure during 1985-86 (Agency-wise).	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposed Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Programme.			Remarks.
			Upto 31-5-1986. Nos.	Likely during 1986-89 Nos.	Planned during 1987-88. Nos.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
19.662	50.00	125.00	1850 sewer mains laid.	Villivakkam 2,800 m. Thiruvanniyur 8,400 m. Action has been taken to acquire pg. station site for Villivakkam area.	Construction of pg. station at Villivakkam if the site is acquired. Force main will be taken up.	....
...	1.00	75.00	O. P. Proposals sent to Government.	Detailed estimates are finalised for sanction on receipt of approval from Government.	Implementation of the scheme.	....
...	0.01	1.00	Field data and door to door survey was conducted in K.K. Nagar area as a preliminary before putting up the proposals. O.P. proposals sent to Government for sanction.	Administrative sanction is awaited from Government.	Administrative sanction is awaited from Government.	..
..	..	75.00	....	Estimate for improvements will be sent to Government.	Improvements will be carried out on getting the Government assistance.	..

Serial number and name of the Project Scheme.	Scope of the Project.	Total estimated cost and funding pattern (Agency-wise, viz.), States Budgetary provision external assistance, I.I.C., local body other beneficiaries contribute; Budget Estimate, Budget Estimate, approved by the Government.	Time frame.		Total expenditure incurred upto 30-3-1985 (Agency-wise)	Outlay during (Seventh Plan Agency-wise).
			Date of starting.	Target date of completion.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. SEWERAGE—cont.						
Other Plan Schemes—cont.						
(2) Procurement of sewer cleaning equipment.	Under IDA assistance modern sewer cleaning equipments were procured and one more jetting and suction unit has also been procured with Government assistance. Some small units of jetting equipments are utilised in New Delhi and Metro water has also proposed to procure similar equipments.	50.00 50 per cent Grant 50 per cent Loan from Government.	1987-88	1987-88	..	..
III. Augmentation of Madras City Water supply Project—Madras Transmission and Distribution System Project (MTDS) Sewerage component.	Same as Water-Supply. (KWSP).	.. 13,500.00 50 per cent Grant 50 per cent Loan.	..	..	..	243.00
(a) Periyar Nagar Sewerage Scheme.	A scheme for providing sewerage system for Periyar Nagar, Arumbakkam and 10 Panchayats have been proposed for Rs. 223 lakhs. 262 lakhs and 3,000 lakhs respectively. on priority basis which would be dovetailed with major MTDS Project.	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Arumbakkam sewerage scheme.		..	..	..	..	..
(c) Sewerage system for 10 Panchayats.	
IV. World Bank Project—Augmentation of water-supply to Madras City.	Improvements to sewerage collection system and improvements to select pumping stations proposed in this project. The institutional strengthening and acquisition of land are also included in this project.	15,993.00 (both water supply and sewerage).	..	..	..	..

Actual expenditure during 1985-86 (Agency-wise).	Likely expenditure during 1986-87 (Agency-wise).	Proposed Outlay for 1987-88 (Agency-wise).	Physical Programme.			Remarks.
			Upto 31-5-1986.	Likely during 1986-87.	Planned during 1987-88.	
			Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
..	..	50.00	....	Preliminary action for procurement will be processed.	Procurement will be made on Government sanction.	..
...	31.00	300.00	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	255.00	..	..	..	..

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR

Serial number and name of Water Supply Scheme.	Number of Revenue Villages and Population in lakhs.						Actual Achievement during 1985-86.
	Total number of Villages yet to be covered as on 1st April 1985.		Target for the Seventh Plan (1985-90).				
	Total.	of which PVS.	Total.	of which PVS.	Total.	of which PVS.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.							
I. STATE SECTOR (MNP).							
1. Piped Water Supply	2,190	2,190	830	160	160	160	160
2. Tube well with power pumps ..	2,920	2,920	1,106	606	606	606	606
3. Tube well with Hand Pumps ..	1,825	1,825	690	500	500	500	500
4. Sanitary wells	365	365	140	..	..	..	..
5. Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,300	7,300	2,766	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266
II. CENTRAL SECTOR (ARP) ;							
1. Piped Water Supply	1,080	1,080	220	220	220	220	220
2. Tube wells with Power Pumps ..	1,440	1,440	294	294	294	294	294
3. Tube Wells with Hand Pumps ..	900	900	183	183	183	183	183
4. Sanitary wells	180	180	37	37	37	37	37
Total ..	3,600	3,600	734	734	734	734	734

DETAILS OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

STATEMENT W.S. II

STATE : TAMIL NADU.

Anticipated Achievement during 1986-87.				Proposed Target for 1987-88.				Outlay/Expenditure.			Remarks
Total..	Of which PVS.	Total.	Of which PVS.	Outlay for the Seventh Plan.	Actual Expenditure during 1985-86.	Outlay for 1986-87.	Anticipated Expenditure during 1986-87.	Proposed Outlay for 1987-88.			
(8))	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)											
458	458	301	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
610	610	401	401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
381	381	251	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	76	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
1,525	1,525	1,003	1,003	17,500.00	1,581.89	3,000.00	4,558.00	3,000.00	..	..
210	210	216	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
280	280	289	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1175	175	180	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	35	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
700	700	722	722	10,000.00	500.65	1,544.00	3,051.00	2,000.00	..	..

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88 STATE PLAN OUTLAY UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES.

(S.C.P.I.)
STATE : TAMIL NADU

Serial number and head of development.	Seventh Plan			Annual Plan 1985-86			Annual Plan 1986-87			Annual Plan 1987-88		
	Agreed State Plan outlay.	Flow to SCP.	Percentage to total outlay.	State Plan outlay.	Flow to SCP. (Actual Expenditure)	Percentage to total outlay.	State Plan outlay.	Flow to SCP.	Percentage to total outlay.	State Plan outlay.	Flow to SCP.	Percentage to total outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)											
1. Crop husbandry ..	2,00,00	38,17.73	19	47,14.79	6,23.59	13	46,48.49	7,05.55	15	49,36.73	7,12.40	14
2. Land reforms ..	1,20	11.00	9	10.00	3.86	39	10.00	2.00	20	10.00	2.00	20
3. Soil and water con- servation	30,00	1,23.75	4	6,13.36	28.53	5	6,68.75	24.00	4	8,03.95	25.50	3
4. Animal husbandry ...	30,00	1,68.06	4	3,92.97	41.37	11	3,34.27	14.40	4	4,30.17	22.47	5
5. Dairy Development	5,00	0.15	0.03	37.34	0.03	0.001	28.38	0.05	0.2	76.50	0.05	..
6. Forests	70,00	22,00.00	31	17,93.45	3,34.02	19	20,31.04	4,05.60	20	24,46.68	5,28.37	22
7. Special Area programme for R. D.	1,81,50	51,15.00	28	41,75.05	5,29.44	13	25,83.59	8,76.00	34	32,65.71	8,81.37	27
8. Community Develop- ment and Panchayat including N.R.E.P. I.R.D.P.	1,40,50	30,80.00	22	28,06.68	9,04.98	32	22,52.96	4,28.84	19	22,84.81	4,16.72	18
9. Co-operation ..	35.00	9.47	0.3	2,61.24	1.30	0.5	1,01.72	1.30	1	3,24.20	1.50	0.6
10. Power development.	20,15,00	14,35.50	0.7	3,25,92.82	3,20.10	0.01	3,95,41.68	2,61.00	0.7	4,02,17.74	2,95.00	0.7
11. Village and small Industries ..	1,30,00	25.30	0.2	20,91.89	4.44	0.02	21,23.91	11.00	1	26,27.45	17.76	0.7
12. Roads and Bridges.	1,30,00	3,71.00	3	27,52.44	67.69	2.5	32,53.73	54.72	2	36,08.10	75.13	2
13. General Education ..	2,80,00	51,96.50	19	48,38.53	10,76.91	22	55,57.72	9,57.41	17	59,43.23	9,73.17	16

14. Public health	..	1,50,00	17,82.00	12	24,88.77	2,76.54	11	24,80.96	2,16.82	9	13,13.86	2,20,36	17
15. Sewerage and water supply	.. ..	6,00,00	84,33.50	14	1,5300.06	11,42.62	7	1,54,32.99	19,53.77	13	1,69,81.56	20,89.90	12
16. Housing	.. ..	1,65,00	22,99.00	14	13,77.31	3,90.01	28	69,17.80	9,84.25	14	53,79.23	7,53.50	14
17. Urban Development.		1,60,00	27,22.00	17	30,00.21	3,32.01	11	23,63.71	2,51.20	11	29,19.10	53.00	2
18. Welfare of SC's/ST's/OBC's	.. ..	1,05,00	54,90.25	54	14,12.09	11,71.79	83	15,71.86	10,62.60	68	18,48.05	12,67.11	69
19. Social Welfare	..	30,00	1,12,86.50	376	43,84.95	18,69.94	43	39,98.40	19,05.63	48	42,63.89	20,35.23	48
20. Nutrition	.. ..	5,40,00	1,37,06.99	25	65,31.95	22,04.72	34	64,88.40	26,05.34	40	62,65.89	24,43.63	39
21. Labour and Labour Welfare	.. ..	15,00	13,50.00	90	7,17.00	58.85	8	10,52.78	83.40	8	4,64.95	59.00	13
22. Others	.. ..	7,36.80	..	..	1,79,11.92	..	..	1,65,37.70	..	..	1,88,81.60	..	..
		<u>57,50,00</u>	<u>6,86,24.57</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>11,02,04.82</u>	<u>1,13,73.74</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11,99,82.84</u>	<u>1,28,04.88</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12,50,03.41</u>	<u>1,85,91.61</u>	<u>10.3</u>

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN: TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

SCP—II.

Serial number and item.	Physical targets.					
	Unit.	Seventh Five-Year Plan target.	1985-86 achieve- ment.	1986-87		1987-88 Target.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Target.	Achievement.*	(7)
1. Land reforms	Families.	2,000	763	400	5,62	400
2. Integrated rural development programme	750,000	90,970	83,900	50,669	83,900
3. Soil conservation	15,000	4,059	3,000	2,379	3,000
4. Animal husbandry	10,550	1,627	600	166	600
5. Co-operation	250	9,680	..	..	..
6. Village and small industries	6,500	1,140	800	1,042	800
7. Welfare of S /ST's and OBC's.	..	29,569	4,026	6,550	2,024	6,550
8. Special Central Assistance	1,86,131	74,670	98,970	1,690	91,750
9. Dairy Development	13,065	5,780	13,000	13,000
10. Social Welfare
Total		10,00,000	2,08,206	2,00,000	71,532	2,00,000

* Progress upto October 1986.

Sup. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-A, Sector 17, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110016

Doc. No. D-7469
Date 21-4-93

