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NARRATIVE NOTES ON PLAN PROGRAMMES

ANNUAL PLAN 2000-01

**STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
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**NARRATIVE NOTES ON
PLAN PROGRAMMES**

2000-01

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CONTENTS

					Page	
1.	Crop Husbandry	1
2.	Research and Education	25
3.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	30
4.	Soil & Water Conservation	..	..	..	..	35
5.	Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	41
6.	Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	50
7.	Fisheries	..	..	..	..	53
8.	Forests	..	..	..	..	61
9.	Investment in Agri.Financial Institutions	..	..	..	..	69
10.	Co-operation	..	..	..	..	71
11.	Special Programme for Rural Development	..	..	..	..	75
12.	Land Reforms	..	..	..	..	79
13.	Community Development	..	..	..	..	80
14.	Minor Irrigation	..	..	..	..	83
15.	Command Area Development	..	..	..	..	88
16.	Major, Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	..	..	..	..	90
17.	Power Development	..	..	..	..	103
18.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	..	..	..	..	111
19.	Industries- Medium and Large	..	..	..	..	114
20.	Village and Small Industries	..	..	..	..	130
21.	Weights and Measures	..	..	..	..	142
22.	Mining and Metallurgical Industries	..	..	..	..	143
23.	Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	..	145
24.	Road and Inland Water Transport	..	..	..	..	156
25.	Scientific Services and Research	..	..	..	..	158
26.	Ecology and Environment	..	..	..	..	163
27.	Secretariat Economic Services	..	..	..	..	166
28.	Tourism	..	..	..	..	171
29.	Economic Advice and Statistics	..	..	..	..	175
30.	Civil Supplies	..	..	..	..	179
31.	General Education	..	..	..	..	184

CONTENTS—cont.

					Pagee
32.	Technical Education	..	..	..	1988
33.	Art and Culture	..	..	..	2011
34.	Sports and Youth Services	..	..	..	2077
35.	Medical	..	..	..	2100
36.	Public Health	..	..	..	2188
37.	Water Supply and Sanitation	..	..	..	2332
38.	Housing	..	..	..	2446
39.	Urban Development	..	..	..	2551
40.	Information and Publicity	..	..	..	2558
41.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	..	..	..	2559
42.	Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	2880
43.	Social Welfare	..	..	..	2835
44.	Nutrition	..	..	..	2998
45.	Other Social and Community Services	..	..	..	3004
46.	Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	3007
47.	Public Works	..	..	..	3008
48.	Special Area Programmes	..	..	..	3111

STATEMENTS

(i)	Annual Plan 2000-2001 - Outlay and Expenditure	..	..	..	3115
(ii)	Externally Aided Projects - Outlay and Expenditure	..	..	..	3118
(iii)	Physical Targets and Achievements	..	..	..	3220
(iv)	Basic Minimum Services - Outlay and Expenditure	..	..	..	3440
(v)	Basic Minimum Services - Physical Targets & Achievements	..	..	..	3441

Chapter 1

CROP HUSBANDRY

11. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agriculture continues to play a dominant role in fulfilling the food requirement of the growing population, meeting the raw material requirement of agro based industries and providing employment opportunities to a majority of the rural population. Agricultural sector occupies a key place in the economic development of Tamil Nadu. It contributes about 22% of the NSDP and even now provides livelihood for about 65% of the population who lives in the rural areas. Agriculture in Tamil Nadu is characterised by extreme pressure of population on land. As compared with national average, the proportion of wage earned in the rural population is lower and the percapita income generated in this sector is also less. The size of the operational holdings are getting smaller and the sub-marginal holdings below 0.5 ha. constitute the majority. The cropping pattern is stable over the years with 75:25 ratio between food and non-food crops. Cropping intensity is 118% and irrigation intensity is 119%. Tamil Nadu has roughly 7% of country's population, 4% of the land and only 3% of water resources. The percapita cultivable land is 0.22 ha. occupying 11th position in the nation. The net area sown of all crops of the State which has a land spread over 13 million ha. has been stagnating more or less at a level of 5.6 million ha. The area irrigated is recorded at 2.9 million ha. Tamil Nadu had harnessed more than 95% of the river flows and there is very little scope for further increase in area irrigated by this source. The state has already exploited 97.5% of surface irrigation. Regarding the ground water position, the State has already exploited 40% of the availability and further scope is limited to 176 blocks of the State, which are eligible for further tapping as estimated by ground water survey sources. There is continued struggle with the neighbouring state Government to obtain the awarded quantum of water by the Cauvery Water Tribunal.

The Mettur Reservoir was opened for irrigation on 1.7.1999, about 3 weeks behind schedule. Due to apprehension in the minds of the farmers owing to inadequate storage position, the coverage in kuruvai came down to 0.958 L.Ha., with substantial reduction in area in Cauvery Delta. However, the shortfall was made good in Samba. The excess rains received during second week of November caused sporadic damage to the paddy and other crops in delta districts.

Though erratic weather conditions, which prevailed, had an impact over the production of millets and pulses, the shortfall in the production of the Kharif crops has been partially made

good during Rabi. The area coverage and production of crops during the year 1999-2000 are as follows:-

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Area (L.Ha.)</i>		<i>Production (L.T)</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achmt.</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
Rice	22.00	22.009	72.00	75.00
Millets	15.00	11.423	19.25	14.00
Pulses	10.00	10.430	7.00	5.52
Foodgrains	47.00	43.862	98.25	94.52
Oilseeds	14.00	11.299	22.00	17.775
Cotton (L.Bales)	2.50	1.771	6.50	3.992
Sugarcane (Gur)	2.75	3.210	37.00	37.00

A record production of 81.41 lakh tonnes in rice was achieved and the productivity of 3579 kgs. of rice per hectare was the highest during 1998-99.

During 2000-01, the thrust is mainly on maximising the production in dry lands through increasing the insitu moisture conservation facilities, improved cultural practices, mixed farming with the economic returns etc., Besides making available the quality inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers and bio fertilisers at appropriate time, faster and efficient transfer of technology, location specific agriculture technology, adoption of Integrated Pest Management INM, etc., are some of the activities of the department, which will be given more emphasis during the current annual plan. Considering the above aspects and the experience gained in the past, the target fixed for 2000-01 is as follows:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Area (L.Ha.)</i>	<i>Production (L.T)</i>
1.	Rice	22.00	80.50
2.	Millets	15.00	16.00
3.	Pulses	10.00	6.50
4.	Total Foodgrains	47.00	103.00
5.	Oilseeds	14.00	22.00
6.	Cotton (Lakh bales)	3.00	6.50
7.	Sugarcane (Gur)	2.75	37.00

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

- * Implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes & Central Sector Schemes for increasing the production of Foodgrains (Except Pulses & Maize) & Sugarcane through Work-Plan proposed.
- * Implementation of various Centrally Sponsored, Central Sector and State Schemes drawn for increasing the production of Maize, Pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops like cotton through Mission Mode Programme.
- * Transfer of technology for crop production to reach the farmers through extension activities, farmers training and watershed based approach.
- * Adoption of integrated farming system to raise the economy of the farmers and exploitation on farm simple technologies at the farmers' farm.

INPUT SUPPLY

Seeds

The department has proposed to distribute:

- i. Certified seeds of Paddy to cover 17% of total area of the paddy i.e. 18000 tonnes.
- ii. 400 tonnes of Millet seeds as programmed under Centrally sponsored schemes to cover 7% of the area under millets.
- iii. 2600 tonnes of certified seeds of pulses to cover 12.5 % area.
- iv. 375 tonnes of cotton seeds to cover 10% of rainfed and irrigated area
- v. 11,000 tonnes of groundnut seeds to cover 5% of the area
- vi. 112 tonnes of Gingelly seeds to cover 15% of the area.
- vii. 250 tonnes of sunflower seeds to cover 50% of the area
- viii. 150 tonnes of castor seeds to cover 30% of the area
- ix. 400 tonnes of soyabeans for 20% of the area.
- x. 9.30 L.tonnes of NPK fertilisers
- xi. 90 tonnes of Green Manure seeds
- xii. 1250 tonnes of Micro Nutrients Mixtures
- xiii. 1400 tonnes of Bio fertilisers
- xiv. 500 tonnes of Blue Green Algae inoculum
- xv. 160 tonnes of Azolla.

Plant Protection

With a view to safeguard the Agro Eco-system, the use of Plant protection chemicals is discouraged over the years and Integrated Pest Management technology is propagated, and it is gaining popularity besides bio pesticides, bio control agents and eco-friendly chemicals have gained firm foothold in the State.

For this, Integrated Pest Management demonstrations are laid out in Rice, Pulses, Cotton and Oilseeds to train the farmers. 1400 Farmers Field Schools are laid out under Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice, 1500 under ICDP (Cotton) and 40 and 666 Farmers Field Schools under Accelerated Maize Development Programme, under N.P.D.P & 3000 under O.P.P. are programmed.

STATE SCHEMES

I FOOD GRAIN CROPS

1. Crop Yield Competition

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

Sl. No.	CROPS	STATE LEVEL		DISTRICT LEVEL	
		First Prize	Second Prize	First Prize	Second Prize
1.	Paddy and Groundnut	Rs.25,000	Rs.15,000	Rs.8,000	Rs.4000
2.	Other Crops (Pulses, oilseeds & Millets)	Rs.8,000	Rs.4,000	Rs.4,000	Rs.2,000

A sum of Rs.14.49Lakh was spent during 1999-2000 and a sum of Rs.16.87 Lakh is provided in the year 2000-01 towards prize money.

2. Production Incentive to Cauvery Delta Farmers for Procurement of Paddy

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is the sole Government Agency permitted to procure paddy from the ryots in the cauvery delta areas during the Kuruvai and Samba seasons from September to April every year. The mode of procurement is either Monopoly or Parallel as decided by the Government every year. Procurement of paddy is done through District Purchase Centres opened at village level. In addition to minimum support price fixed by the Government of India, State Government also additionally pays incidental charges additional incentives to benefit the farmers. To ensure quality of paddy, grade cut and moisture cut (paddy exceeding 18% moisture) are imposed. The paddy thus procured is moved to Modern Rice Mills, covered godowns and CAP points. Paddy is moved by rail or road to various districts depending upon the paddy processing capacity in each district, for which an amount of Rs.5000 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

II SEEDS

Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds

1. State Seed Farms

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

In addition to production of foundation seeds, certified seeds are also produced in the State Seed Farms to certain extent. Most of the Breeder Seeds are obtained from the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore for the production of Foundation Seeds. The provision for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.72.30 Lakh towards working expenses of State Seed Farms of Sellur, Sakkaramangalam and Thiagarajapuram and Anna Pannai. An amount of Rs. 75.49 Lakh was utilised towards expenditure at State Seed Farm during 1999-2000. During the year 2000-01, a sum of Rs 82.62 Lakh is provided.

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

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

The certified seeds thus produced are processed in the departmental Seed Processing Units functioning with an annual capacity of 28500 Tonnes. The services of the 16 major 3 medium and 51 mini units are utilised for this purpose. The seeds thus produced, processed and certified are distributed to the farmers through the existing 880 Agricultural Extension Centres situated throughout Tamil Nadu. The amount provided is meant for cost of seeds to be procured and other incidentals like transport charges, cost of gunnies, etc., Under the distribution of seeds the target and achievement for the year 1999-2000, and target for the year 2000-01 are as follows:

(Unit in tonnes)

CROPS	1999-2000		2000-01
	Target	Achievement	Target
Paddy	18000	9143	18000
Millets	400	438	400

A sum of Rs.1491.12 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000 and Rs.1266.66 Lakh is provided for 2000-01. An amount of Rs.494.33 Lakh were spent during 1999-2000 and Rs. 399.70 Lakh is provided for 2000-01 under Special Component Plan.

3. Multiplication and Distribution of Pulses Seeds

This scheme contemplates multiplication and distribution of certified seeds of pulses to cover 12.5% of the total area under pulses. Quality seeds will be produced, processed, certified and distributed to the farmers through the Agricultural Extension Centres. The provision made is towards the cost of seeds, gunnies, transport, fumigation etc.

During 1999-2000 against a target of 2600 tonnes of pulses seeds, 1938 tonnes were distributed. A sum of Rs.348.61 Lakh was spent against the allocation of Rs.341.00 Lakh. Under S.C.P., a sum of Rs 120.51 Lakh was spent against the allocation of Rs.115.81 Lakh. It is programmed to procure and distribute 2600 tonnes during 2000-01. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.330.21 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01. Under special component plan, an amount of Rs.116.6 Lakh is also provided for this purpose. Put together an amount of Rs.466.81 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

4. Seed Processing Units

There are 16 major, 3 medium and 51 mini seed processing units functioning in the State with a total processing capacity of 28500 tonnes of seeds per annum. The provision made under this scheme is for the working expenses as well as capital provision for the civil works. A sum of Rs.12.22 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

5. Foundation Seed Production Centre for Groundnut

There are five State Oilseeds Farms located at Musaravakkam (Kancheepuram district), Agasipalli (Dharmapuri District), Bhavanisagar (Erode District), Vellalaviduthi (Pudukkottai District) and Navlock in Vellore. These seed farms are engaged in the production of Foundation Seeds, besides providing area for production of breeder seeds under the technical supervision of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. The amount provided is to meet the working expenses, labour charges, cost of inputs etc., A sum of Rs. 74.89 Lakh was spent against the allocation of Rs.43.90 Lakh during 1999-2000. A sum of Rs.78.31 Lakh is provided for meeting the working expenses and cost of inputs during the year 2000-01.

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

The provision is towards contingencies of 100 Agricultural Extension Centres being run without staff and contingencies of four sub Agricultural Extension Centres opened in 1989-90. A sum of Rs.3.79 Lakh has been spent during 1999-2000. Rs.4.63 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01.

7. Procurement and Distribution of Vegetable Seeds

The vegetable seeds are procured mainly from the State Seed Farms for distribution to the farmers through Agricultural Extension Centres. The provision made under this scheme is for the procurement cost of vegetable seeds. A sum of Rs. 12.85 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000 and a sum of Rs.12.90 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01.

8. Production and Distribution of Green Manure Seeds

To augment the humus content of the soil, green manure is grown and ploughed in-situ. The scheme was sanctioned to procure 90 tonnes of green manure seeds at a cost of Rs. 9.00 Lakh for distribution at 25% subsidy during 1999-2000 on no loss, no profit basis and 49.103 tonnes of green manure seeds were procured at a cost of Rs. 9.00 Lakh. A sum of Rs.9.00 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01.

9. Demonstration on Hybrid Rice Seed Production

The objective of this scheme is to popularize hybrid rice and increase the productivity of rice to meet the demand of rice. Utilising the latest released paddy hybrids viz. ADTRH1 and CORH2, the productivity of rice can be increased substantially and in order to popularise hybrid rice cultivation among the farmers the demonstration on hybrid rice cultivation is proposed. A subsidy of Rs. 7,000 per ha. is proposed in order to meet the extra cost of seeds and Gibberallic acid. The total cost of cultivation of hybrid rice seed production is around Rs. 25,000 per ha. A sum of Rs.3.50 Lakh was provided & spent during 1999-2000. The same amount is provided during the year 2000-01.

10. Increasing pulses production by DAP Foliar spraying

To increase the production of pulses especially in rice fallows 2% Foliar application of DAP is recommended. To popularise this strategy, a subsidy of 25% is given to cover 50000 hec. during 1999-2000, at a total cost of Rs.31.25 Lakh and the entire amount was utilised. During 2000-01, Rs.0.51 Lakh is provided for this purpose.

III. MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

1. Production and Distribution of Micro Nutrient Mixture for Groundnut

Under this scheme, funds are provided for the production of 1250 tonnes of Micro Nutrient Mixture for groundnut and other crops at Kudumianmalai. During 1999-2000, Rs.131.87 Lakh was spent for this purpose for production of 1221 tonnes of M.N.Mixture. An amount of Rs.38.79 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000 under Special Component Plan. An amount of Rs.156.58 Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

2. Production and Distribution of Blue Green Algae

Under this scheme, the Blue Green Algae is multiplied for distribution to the farmers. The Blue Green Algae inoculum will be produced in the selected State Seed Farms. Every year 390 tonnes. of Blue Green Algae inoculum are produced and distributed through the Agricultural Extension Centres. The amount provided is towards the production of Blue Green Algae, besides the staff cost. A sum of Rs.14.80 Lakh was spent as against the provision of Rs.12.54 Lakh during 1999-2000. The provision for the year 2000-01 is Rs. 15.17 Lakh.

IV. PLANT PROTECTION

1. Crop and Plant Protection

Government of Tamil Nadu in its G.O.Ms.No.150, Agriculture (TNADP)/Department dated 9.3.1993 have ordered that the Director of Agriculture shall not trade in pesticides

throughout the State, except as may be required to deal with natural calamities including mass pest infestation. The Government directed that the pesticides trading will be taken up by the co-operatives like TANFED, AGROFED, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies and Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited. The provision available under this scheme is used for purchase and supply of bio pesticides like neem extracts which are recommended under Integrated Pest Management concept. Besides, the chemicals required for seed treatment as per Government of India schemes are also purchased and supplied. A sum of Rs.84.14 Lakh was spent against the provision of Rs.88.69 Lakh during 1999-2000. During 2000-01, Rs. 88.70 Lakh is provided. However, an amount of Rs. 23.27 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000 and Rs-24.41 Lakh is provided for 2000-01 under Special Component Plan.

2. Pesticides Testing Laboratories

Nine Pesticides Testing Laboratories are functioning in the State with the annual analysing capacity of 16236 samples. During 1999-2000, totally 16406 samples were analysed. A sum of Rs.6.30 Lakh was spent as against the provision of Rs.4.58 Lakh towards the purchase of equipments, apparatus and working expenses. During 2000-01, Rs.8.04 Lakh is provided for this purpose.

3. Biological control of Red Hairy Caterpillar and Spodoptera Caterpillar pests on Groundnut with Nuclear Polyhedrosis virus

To control Redhairy Caterpillar and spodoptera caterpillar pests on groundnut by producing and releasing nuclear polyhedrosis virus, 4 Bio Control laboratories are functioning in the State at Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Trichy and Madurai. During 1999-2000, 480 Ha. have been covered against the target of 480 Ha. at a cost of Rs.10.36 Lakh. During 2000-01, Rs.12.88 Lakh have been provided for meeting the cost of working expenses.

4. Scheme for production of NPV for control of Prodenia in Cotton crops

Prodenia is a serious pest, which often causes severe and extensive damage to the cotton crops. The spraying of NPV for the control of prodenia is found to be very effective biological control measure. The NPV is also being produced in the Parasite Breeding Centres at Gobichettipalayam of Erode district. Melur of Madurai district and Villupuram of Villupuram district. The provision made under this scheme is towards wages and cost of production of NPV to cover an area of 1500 Ha. annually. During 1999-2000, 1500 ha. were covered with an expenditure of Rs.0.39 Lakh. An amount of Rs.0.45 Lakh is allocated to meet the working expenses of the parasite production centres to produce NPV to cover 1500 ha. during 2000-01.

5. Eradication of weeds by weedicides

The objective of this scheme is to eradicate the Neyveli Kattamanakku weeds, which hinders the free flow of irrigation water in the irrigation channels of 8 districts in the Cauvery Delta. For eradication of weeds, the chemical 2-4-D was used; and dried leaves were removed manually and burnt afterwards. The work has been entrusted to 'Agrofed' under the technical supervision of Agriculture Department. A sum of Rs.468.91 Lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate during the year 2000-01 for the removal of weeds. However, in the

G.O.Rt.129/Agri.(Ap(iv) / 3.5.2000, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.381.89 Lakh for removal of Neyveli Kattamanakku weeds in an area of 4485 ha.

6. Establishment of Bio-Control Agents Production Centre

The object of this scheme is to maximize the production by minimizing the cost of cultivation and simultaneously to obviate the ill effects like environmental pollution, residual toxicity, resurgence of pest, etc. It has been decided to establish Bio-control agents production centers at Trichy, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Erode, Namakkal, Madurai and State IPM Centre at Vinayagapuram. A sum of Rs.83.12 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01 in the Budget Estimate to meet out the recurring expenditure for the production of bio-control agents and to meet out the staff salary.

V. COMMERCIAL CROPS

1. Sugarcane Development

Sugarcane Crop is very often affected by Inter Node Borer, which ultimately causes severe reduction in yield. To overcome this problem, the biological control is taken up by the release of parasites. Trichoderma is found to be very effective. The parasites are multiplied in the 21 Parasites Breeding Centres functioning near the sugar mills. Annually an area of 10500 ha. are covered. The provision made is towards recurring cost of production of parasites. During 1999-2000, 10500 ha. was covered with an expenditure of Rs.3.51 Lakh. During 2000-01, Rs.3.75 Lakh is provided to cover 10500 ha. of sugarcane.

2. Cotton Development

Certified seeds of cotton are produced and distributed to cover 10% of the rainfed area and 15% of the irrigated area as per seed distribution policy of the department. Every year 375 tonnes of cotton seeds are produced in the farms organised under the supervision of this department in private holdings. The funds provided under this scheme are to meet cost of seeds, transport charges etc., During 1999-2000, 213 tonnes of cotton seeds were distributed. A sum of Rs.61.04 Lakh was spent against the allocation of Rs.78.62 Lakh. During 2000-01, Rs.78.62 Lakh is allocated for this scheme.

3. Integrated Coconut Development

The objective of the scheme is to procure quality coconut seed nuts from the selected elite mother palms, raising of seedlings in the Government coconut nurseries and to distribute them to the coconut growers through Agricultural Extension Centres at reasonable price, so as to bring more area under coconut plantation. The provision is to meet the cost of 11.00 lakh tall coconut seednuts, transport charges, working expenses and maintenance of 17 coconut nurseries producing tall seedlings. During 1999-2000, 9.92 lakh seednuts were procured with an expenditure of Rs.105.37 Lakh. During 2000-01, Rs.108.71 Lakh is provided for this purpose.

4. Production and Distribution of TxD Coconut seedlings

TxD coconut seedlings are produced in Coconut Nursery, Pattukkottai under this scheme. During 1999-2000, 1.25 lakh seedlings were produced at a cost of Rs.13.63 Lakh. It is programmed to produce 1.15 lakh Nos. of TxD coconut seedlings during 2000-01. The

provision under this scheme is towards cost of seednuts, land, working expenses. An amount of Rs.15.23 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

5. Intensive Coconut Development Scheme

There are three mother palm gardens functioning in the State to produce quality seednuts for the production of quality coconut seedlings and supply to the farmers. The provision is towards staff cost and working expenses of the coconut nurseries. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.14.65 Lakh was incurred. An amount of Rs.20.37 Lakh is provided during 2000-01 for this scheme.

6. Crash Programme for Development of Coconut Seedlings

Tall, TxD coconut seedlings are produced in the coconut nurseries run by the department by procuring the seed nuts from the selected coconut mother palms. Every year, 4.5 lakh tall coconut seednuts and 7.5 lakh nos. of TxD seednuts are produced and procured under this scheme. The provision under this scheme is towards cost of seednuts, transport charges, etc., During 1999-2000, Rs. 120.76 Lakh was spent against the provision of Rs.126.98 Lakh. A sum of Rs.129.57 Lakh is provided for this purpose during the year 2000-01.

7. Increasing the Production of Oilseeds

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

The following are the seed replacement rate and quantity of seeds procured and distributed during 1999-2000 and programme for 2000-01.

CROP	Seed Replacement Rate	Procurement (in tonnes)			Distribution (in tonnes)		
		1999-2000		2000-01	1999-2000		2000-01
		Target	Achmt.	Target	Target	Achmt.	Target
Groundnut	5%	11000	5114	11000	11000	5225	11000
Gingelly	15%	112	173	112	110	102	112
Sunflower	50%	250	158	250	250	158	250
Castor	30%	150	6	150	150	7	150
Soyabeans	20%	400	25	400	400	26	400
	Total	11912	5476	11912	11910	5518	11912

The amount provided under this scheme is towards the cost of seeds, cost of gunnies and transport charges. During 1999-2000, totally Rs. 527.11 Lakh was spent against a provision of Rs.528.49 Lakh. During 2000-01, a sum of Rs. 656.97 Lakh is provided for this purpose. However, under Special Component Plan Rs. 361.73 Lakh is during 1999-2000, against a provision of Rs. 485.30 Lakh. During 2000-01, a sum of Rs. 232.68 Lakh is provided for this purpose under special component plan.

8. Installation of Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation System for Manually Operated Pumps

An amount of Rs.60.00 Lakh is provided towards the subsidy component for installation of drip/sprinkler irrigation system for manually operated pumps.

VI. EXTENSION AND TRAINING

1. Documentary Film in Agricultural Projects

This scheme gives importance for the mass media approach in disseminating technologies to the farmers. It is proposed to purchase video films from Government of India on various subjects of Agriculture importance for screening in the villages during campaigns and village vizhas. A sum of Rs.0.05 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000. A sum of Rs.0.16 Lakh is provided for this purpose during 2000-01.

2. Agricultural Information Service

Provision made under this scheme is towards purchase of materials required for printing and releasing publicity materials like posters, pamphlets, booklets, folders, etc., in the information press attached to Directorate of Agriculture. A sum of Rs.1.89 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000. A sum of Rs.2.15 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

3. Farmers Training Centres

The objective of the scheme is to educate the farmers in the latest developments in Agriculture through village based trainings, method demonstrations, farm news bulletin through All India Radio, monthly news letter, farmers discussion groups, Kissan tour, Kissan Mela etc., There are 12 Farmers Training Centres functioning in the State apart from the Krishi Vigyan Kendras of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. Every year, each Farmers Training Centre conducts 22 village based trainings for farm men and women, 10 trainings for convenors of farmers' discussion groups and 110 secondary demonstrations cum peripatetic training on various skills. The provision is towards cost of trainings, Kissan mela, Kissan tour and cost of staff of Farmers Training Centre. During 1999-2000, Rs.20.22 Lakh was spent against the provision of Rs.23.19 Lakh. An amount of Rs.24.56 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

4. Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture - Phase II

This is an externally aided project under implementation in Tamil Nadu with the assistance from Government of DENMARK. The objective of this scheme is to train small and marginal farm women on the skills of latest agricultural technology, increasing the production and improving the food security in small/marginal holdings, recognition to farm women's productive role and full utilisation of the potential of the farm women. The scheme

was under implementation as Phase I from 1986 to April 1993. 495 village based trainings were conducted and totally 14,782 farm women were trained under Phase I. The Phase II is under implementation in Tamil Nadu from October 1993 onwards for seven years at a total cost of Rs.33.92 Crore to train 68900 Farm women. The entire State is proposed to be covered in a phased manner. This scheme is extended upto March 2002. During 1999-2000, 7775 Nos. of small and marginal farmwomen were trained and the expenditure was Rs.609.13 Lakh. An amount of Rs.597.62 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01, including special component plan.

VII. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (100% GOI ASSISTANCE)

1. Minikit Programme of Rice, Jowar and Bajra

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

The size and value of each kit is indicated below:

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

During 1999-2000, 69905 paddy minikits and 19461 millet minikits were distributed and the expenditure was Rs.24.73 Lakh. This programme will be continued during 2000-01 also, based on the administrative approval of Government of India. An amount of Rs.7.41 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

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

In order to enthuse SC/ST farmers in the adoption of latest technology in the production of maize, bajra and ragi by enhancing the yield per unit area, demonstrations have been conducted in all the districts; except Kanyakumari, Nagapattinam and Nilgiris. Each demonstration will be laid in an area of half to one ha. Assistance provided during the year 1999-2000 are as follows:

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

During 1999-2000, 60 demonstrations were laid with an expenditure of Rs.0.32 Lakh. This programme is proposed to be continued during 2000-01 also, as per administrative approval of Government of India.

3. Farm Mechanisation

In order to help small farmers to take up timely farm operations, particularly in peak agricultural seasons, when there is usual dearth of farm labour, distribution of small tractors (upto 30 HP) at subsidised cost is being sanctioned with the Government of India assistance (100%). During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.113.40 Lakh was sanctioned & utilised for distribution of 378 small tractors @ Rs.30,000/- subsidy per unit through TNAI. During 2000-01, a sum of Rs.87 Lakh is provided.

4. Integrated Farming in Coconut Holding for Productivity Improvement

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

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

An amount of Rs.82.32 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000. This scheme will be continued during 2000-01, based on the administrative approval received from the Government of India. An amount of Rs.74.25 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 under Special Component Plan.

Under Macro - Management - State Work Plan for Coconut development is proposed with total outlay of Rs. 185.40 Lakh for the year 2000-01. (State share Rs. 24.60 Lakh & Central share Rs. 160.80 Lakh)

5. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas(NWDPR)

The National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed areas is being implemented with the objective to generate successful models of development in all the community development blocks, where less than 30% arable area is under assured irrigation. This scheme envisages, construction of check dams, gully control measures towards training of water courses, to conserve soil moisture in the public lands, such as forest area and promboke lands at free of cost, training to farmers for planting of Wetiver slips on contour bunds to conserve soil moisture. This programme is under implementation in an area of 2631.ha. in the selected 84 blocks during 9th Five Year Plan Period. A sum of Rs. 1707.83 Lakh was spent out of the total allocation of Rs.1767.47 Lakh. An amount of Rs.1699.97 Lakh is provided during 2000-01 towards staff and scheme cost.

VIII. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES [SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE]

6. Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP)

Efforts are being taken to increase the production and productivity of cotton so as to meet the growing demand. As the scope for expansion of area under cotton is limited, other possibilities are being explored. The intensive cotton development programme is under implementation in Tamil Nadu in all the districts except Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Kanyakumari and Nilgiris. The expenditure under this scheme is shared between Centre and State at 75:25. An amount of Rs.275.54 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000). This programme will be continued during 2000-01. For that, an amount of Rs.686 Lakh is provided during the year2000-01. In that, State share is Rs.171.50 Lakh for the year 2000-01.

7. TxD Hybrid Coconut Seedlings Production

The objective of this scheme is to produce and distribute 1,00,000 TxD seedlings in elite coconut nursery, Navlock. The Coconut Development Board bears 50% of the cost of the scheme. During 1999-2000, 0.78 lakh Nos. of TxD seedlings were produced at a cost of Rs.22.12 Lakh. During 2000-01, a sum of Rs.23.03 Lakh is provided. In that, a sum of Rs.11.52 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 as State share.

8. Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP)

With the objective of increasing the productivity of oilseed crops by providing essential inputs at subsidised cost and enthusing the farmers to adopt latest technologies, the oilseeds production programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This scheme is being implemented in all districts, except The Nilgiris. An amount of Rs. 813.30 Lakh was spent against the allotted amount of Rs. 843.44 Lakh during 1999-2000. During 2000-01, a sum of Rs.832.17 Lakh is provided under Budget Estimate including SCP. Among this, State share is Rs.258.11 Lakh.

9. Oilpalm Development Project

During 1992-93, the scheme for the cultivation of oilpalm was launched, with the objective of meeting the demand of edible oil within the State. 3.40 Lakh sprouted seednuts were imported from Costa Rica, besides the receipt of 25,000 Nos. from Central Planation

Crops Research Institute, Palode of Kerala State. The nurseries were raised in the State Seed Farms in Cauvery Delta districts during 1992-93 under the Oilpalm Development Programme. During 1993-94 also, 3.40 lakh nos. of sprouted seednuts were imported from Costa Rica and 25000 Nos. were received from Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Palode. Nurseries were raised in the State Seed Farms as was done during 1992-93. The seedlings at a cost of Rs.25/- is being distributed with subsidy to the farmers under area expansion programme. The seedlings raised during 1992-93, were planted in an area of 1,671 ha. in the districts of Trichy, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam. Likewise, an area of 2212 ha. during 1994-95 and 994 ha. during 1996-97, with the total of 4877 ha. were covered. Each farmer is supplied with a maximum of 900 seedlings to cover 6 ha. 599 farmers from the districts of Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Trichy, Karur, Perambalur, Theni, Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli were also taken on a study tour to Andhrapradesh under farmers exchange programme. The farmers thus taken were motivated to know the cultivation aspects of oilpalm, besides establishment of palm oil extraction and refining units.

The Oilpalm Act enacted during 1994-95 paves way for Oilpalm Development as well as in the establishment of extraction and refining units in Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs. 188.13 Lakh was spent against Rs.289.49 Lakh. During 2000-01, a sum of Rs.240.21 Lakh is provided.

10. National Pulses Development Project

During 1986-87, the National Pulses Development Project was launched with the objective of increasing the production and productivity of pulses. Two separate Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., S.F.P.P. [Pulses] and Plant Protection Umbrella were also under implementation till 1992-93. These two schemes merged with National Pulses Development Project during 1994-95 and the scheme is under implementation in Tamil Nadu in all the districts. The expenditure under this scheme is shared between Centre and State at 75:25 basis. An amount of Rs.180.26 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000. A sum of Rs.99.61 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 as a State share.

11. Integrated Cereals Development Programme (Rice)

Continued thrust is being given to increase the production and productivity of rice in the major rice growing districts of Tamil Nadu. To have more focus on rice cultivation and to disseminate the technologies duly supported by distribution of essential inputs at subsidised cost, Government of India have been launching special schemes from 1988-89 onwards not only for rice, but also for coarse cereals like Jowar and Bajra. During 1993-94, Government of India merged these different schemes and sanctioned ICDP-Rice scheme to cover the components implemented in selected 140 blocks of the State where the productivity of rice is below State/National average. An amount of Rs. 796.96 Lakh was spent against the allotted amount of Rs.800 Lakh during 1999-2000. During 2000-01, a sum of Rs.800 Lakh is provided. In that, State share accounted for Rs.400 Lakh including Special Component Plan.

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

With the objective to increase the productivity of sugarcane through adoption of latest production technology for fresh and ratoon crops with more emphasis on quality distribution of sugarcane setts and its proper treatment to save the crop from various seed borne

diseases, the scheme is under implementation in the districts where the productivity is below National/State average. The scheme does not intend to increase the area under sugarcane, but aims at enhancing productivity in sugarcane, intercrops and sequence crops so that overall [farmers] income per unit is increased both in mill and non mill sugarcane areas. This scheme is now under implementation in the districts of Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Madurai. The expenditure under this scheme is shared between Centre and State at 75:25 basis. An amount of Rs. 90.48 Lakh was spent against the allotted amount of Rs. 94.76 Lakh during 1999-2000. During 2000-01, Rs.90.50 Lakh is provided under Budget Estimate. In that, a sum of Rs.45.26 Lakh is provided as State share for the year 2000-01.

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

The objective of this scheme is to increase the production and productivity of the maize in the identified potential districts. The scheme is shared between Government of India and State on 75:25 basis, except seed minikit component. (100% borne by Government of India). The scheme is implemented in Coimbatore, Erode, Theni and Dindigul districts. An amount of Rs.12.91 Lakh was spent against the allotted amount of Rs. 14.27 Lakh during 1999-2000. The scheme will be continued during 2000-01 and a sum of Rs. 6.91 Lakh is provided as State share including Special Component Plan.

IX. (PART II) SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 2000-01

Civil Works and Infrastructural Facilities to State Seed Farms and Seed Processing Units.

A sum of Rs.23.20 Lakh is provided under this head during the year 2000-01. The details of schemes and its outlay are furnished as follows:

1. Construction of Thrashing Floors (Rs.8.44 Lakh)

The thrashing floors available in the State Seed Farms, Vinayagapuram (Madurai District) and Karaiyiruppu (Tirunelveli District) are not sufficient for drying the seeds in time during harvest and rainy seasons. Hence, for construction of one more thrashing floor at State Seed Farm Vinayagapuram (Madurai District) of size 45m x 18m (Rs.6.24 Lakh) and another at State Seed Farm, Karaiyiruppu (Tirunelveli District) of size 20 m x 20m (Rs.2.20 Lakh) this amount is provided for the year 2000-01.

2. Desilting and Construction of Steining Wall in Open Well (Rs.3.50 Lakh)

Desilting and construction of steining wall in open well at field No.9 of State Seed Farm, Athiyanthal (Tiruvannamalai District) will be executed during 2000-01. This is very essential as the walls of the well are in dilapidated condition and the wall will not withstand further during heavy rains. Further, this well is a potential well to cater to the need of the farm throughout the year.

3. Construction of Pump rooms (RCC roofed) (Rs.0.34 Lakh)

Two deep borewells have been sunk at State Seed Farm Vazhavachanor in Tiruvannamalai District. At present, there is no pump rooms available for keeping the electric

pumps and motors. In order to safeguard the electric motors and pumps during rainy seasons and from theft if kept open, construction of two pump rooms with a size of 2.00m x 2.00m (RCC roofed) will be done during 2000-01.

3.. Deepening of Existing Open Well (Rs.3.04 Lakh)

By deepening the existing open well at State Seed Farm, Devadanam (Virudhunagar District) more water resource will bail out from the well. By this, more area can be brought into cultivation and more seed production be obtained. Hence, an amount of Rs. 3.04 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01.

4.. Laying of PVC pipe line channel (Rs.3.17 Lakh)

The paddy fields are now distant from the well at State Seed Farm, Devadanam. Now open Channels are used for irrigating the fields. There is possible of seepage and evaporation. Instead of this, by providing pipeline channel, the wastage of water will be lesser and more area can be covered for cultivation purpose. Hence, for laying PVC pipeline channel in State Seed Farm, Devadanam, an amount of Rs. 3.17 Lakh is provided.

5.. Improvements to Melagaram State Seed Farm (Rs.4.71 Lakh)

Melagaram State Seed Farm in Thirunelveli District is located at the foot hills of Podigai Malai. On the upper side of the Farm there is a lake called Kandukondan Manickam Kulam from which there is a continuous seepage of water, which affect the cultivation of crop. Further the soil of State Seed Farm is of acidic nature. Therefore to improve the soil nature and to prevent the seepage of water digging of drainage along the bank of the lake and reclamation of the soil with slacked lime and other farm improved methods a sum of Rs.4.71 Lakh is provided during 2000-01.

III. HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS

Tamil Nadu has tremendous potential to cultivate all kinds of horticultural crops on account of its varied agro-climatic zones. Horticultural crops providing the much needed valuable protective food security to its people. It is having great potential for export. Since a majority of the horticultural crops are perennial in nature, their establishment would also lead to build up green cover on the earth and preserve the local eco-system at large.

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

Total area under Horticultural crops during 1998-99 was 2.15 lakh ha.; under fruits:1.98 lakh ha.; vegetables:1.63 lakh ha.; spices:1.90 lakh ha. plantation crops and 0.17 lakh ha.; under flowers. The production was 53.89 lakh tonnes; under fruits, 54.65 lakh tonnes

vegetables, 2.95 lakh tonnes spices 6.94 lakh tonnes of plantation crops and 1.30 lakh tonnes under flowers.

During 1999-2000, the production level is expected to be 55.30 lakh tonnes under fruits: 57.50 lakh tonnes under vegetables 3 lakh tonnes under spices: 7.03 lakh tonnes under plantation crops: and 1.49 lakh tonnes under flowers. The target for 2000-01 is 56.85 lakh tonnes under fruits: 58.60 lakh tonnes under vegetables: 3.50 lakh tonnes under spices, 7.43 lakh tonnes under plantation crops: 1.56 lakh tonnes under flowers.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

I. Horticulture and Vegetable Crops

(1) Integrated Horticulture Development Scheme

(i) State Horticulture Farm

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

During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 432.10 Lakh was spent to produce 90.28 lakh Nos. of high quality horticultural plants. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs.423.19 Lakh is provided to produce 101.27 lakh plants.

(ii) Development of Horticulture

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

Planting materials, seeds, bio-fertilizers and botanic pesticides are distributed to the farmers at 50% subsidy to a maximum of 1 ha./beneficiary for fruits, spices and export oriented crops and 0.5 ha./beneficiary for vegetable and flower crops. During 1999-2000, this scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs.220 Lakh to cover an area of 16,600 ha. The scheme will be implemented during 2000-01 with an outlay of Rs.220.04 Lakh.

iii) Agricultural Human Resources Development Project

Under this scheme, Department staff members are deputed to trainings within India and abroad to undergo training on improved technologies of various Horticultural crops. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.235.41 Lakh was spent. The scheme will be implemented during 2000-01, with an outlay of Rs.14.29 Lakh.

(iv) Rejuvenation of Hill Banana Cultivation in Dindigul district

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

eradication of source inoculum of Bunchy Top disease is undertaken. Under this scheme, virus free mother plants are selected and tested to ensure that they are free from virus by improved phyto techniques and these plants will be further propagated by Tissue Culture Technology. The Plantlets thus produced will be multiplied into suckers under Strict quarantine measures and are distributed to the farmers from 1999-2000. An amount of Rs.23.63 Lakh was spent during 1999-2000, towards hardening charges and supply of tissue culture plants for 125 ha and publicity measures. The scheme is proposed to be implemented at a total cost of Rs.18.00 Lakh during 2000-01, to cover an area of 125 Ha.

(v) Scheme for Drip Irrigation and Drip Demonstration for Horticultural Crops

The drip irrigation ensures conservation and saving of precious water for irrigation. It enables raising of high value horticulture crops with less quantity of available water. Increasing production, quality of produce, savings in cost of cultivation are added benefits of drip irrigation. For small and marginal farmers, SC/ST and women farmers subsidy at the rate of 90% of the total cost or Rs.25,000 per ha., whichever is less is provided under the scheme. In respect of other farmers the subsidy is 70% of the total cost or Rs.25,000 per ha. whichever is less. This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme shared equally between State and Centre. An amount of Rs.577.50 Lakh is provided as subsidy for installation of drip irrigation system during 2000-01 as State share.

II. Extension and Training

i) Horticulture Training Centre at Madhavaram & Kudumianmalai

In-service Training to field functionaries viz. Assistant Agricultural Officer/Field Demonstration Officer are given every year on improved production technologies of Horticultural Crops. A two year Diploma Course is also being conducted every year for 40 students and certificates are issued after successful completion of the course. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.0.80 Lakh was spent. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs.0.85 lakh is provided under this scheme.

III. Tribal Area Sub-Plan

(1) Integrated Tribal Development Programme

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

The State Horticulture Farm in Tribal areas also serve as model orchards to the tribal farmers. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.18.66 Lakh was spent. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs.18.91 Lakh is provided for its continuance.

(IV) Hill Area Development Programme

This scheme is implemented in Nilgiris District with the objectives of preventing soil erosion in the sloppy hill areas and to preserve the eco-system of the hills by diversifying the area from annual crops to perennial horticultural crops like Tea, Coffee, Fruits, Spices and other Economic crops. Farmers are encouraged to take up vegetable cultivation in the lands having less than 10% slope. Under this scheme, planting materials are produced and supplied to the farmers at subsidised cost. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.299.00 Lakh was spent under this scheme. An amount of Rs.198.86 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

(V) Western Ghats Development Programme

The main objective of the scheme is to prevent soil erosion in the Western Ghats region and to improve the eco-system of the hill areas. This scheme is being implemented in the Western Ghat districts comprising Coimbatore, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Virudunagar and Tirunelveli. Under this scheme, the farmers are supplied with quality planting materials, vegetables seeds, implements and other inputs at 50% subsidy for taking up cultivation of horticultural crops. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.89.94 Lakh was spent. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs.92.37 Lakh is provided to cover an area 960 ha. under area expansion, 450 ha. area will be covered under high yielding vegetables by distribution of seeds, 1380 ha. area will be covered under distribution of plant protection equipments.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

1. Integrated Programme for Development of Spices

This scheme is implemented to increase the area and production of various spice crops in Tamil Nadu, by supply of quality seeds and planting materials to the growers at subsidised cost. Demonstration plots are laid out to educate the growers on the timely adoption of improved technologies and plant protection measures for getting higher return. The scheme was implemented at a total cost of Rs.181.98 Lakh during 1999-2000. The scheme will be implemented during 2000-01, with an outlay of Rs.182.17 Lakh to achieve the production and distribution of 10 lakh number of rooted cuttings of pepper. 165 ha. will be covered under rehabilitation of old pepper gardens, 220 number of minikits for ginger will be distributed, 110 ha. area will be covered under organic manure for increasing the productivity, 1000 number of demonstration plots under turmeric and 850 number of demonstration plots under chillies will be covered.

2. Integrated Programme for Development of Cashew

This scheme is implemented to increase the production of cashew in the State by adopting three pronged approaches; namely, expansion of area, rejuvenation of old semile gardens and by adoption of integrated pest control measures. Demonstration plots are also being laid out for the promotion of improved cultivation techniques for the benefit of the growers. Under area expansion programme and rejuvenation programme, improved cashew grafts like VRI.1, VRI.2 and VRI.3 are distributed to the growers at subsidised cost. The scheme was implemented during 1999-2000 at a total cost of Rs.142.58 Lakh. During 2000-01, the scheme is to be implemented with an outlay of Rs.110.49 Lakh. 1804 ha. will be

covered under new plantation of cashew, 112 ha. will be covered under rejuvenation, 400 number of farmers training will be organized during 2000-01. In addition, a sum of Rs. 33.48 Lakh is provided for special component plan for the benefit of SC/ST farmers.

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

The main objective of the scheme is to step up the production and productivity of fruits crops by way of distributing quality planting materials of high yielding varieties and inputs to the growers. Additional area is brought under various fruit crops every year for increasing the production of fruits. The farmers are trained on the latest technologies through the training programme. During 1999-2000, this scheme was implemented at a total cost of Rs.251.94 Lakh. During 2000-01, this scheme will be implemented at a total cost of Rs.161.52 Lakh.

4. Integrated Programme for Development of Cocoa

This scheme is implemented to increase the production and productivity of Cocoa in the State. Demonstration plots are laid out by using vegetatively propagated high yielding varieties in the farmers' holdings in order to educate them on the latest technologies. The planting materials for area expansion are supplied at subsidised cost. During 1999-2000, this scheme was implemented at a total cost of Rs.3.25 Lakh. During 2000-01, the scheme is proposed to be implemented at a total cost of Rs.3.00 Lakh.

5. Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

This scheme is implemented with the objective of introducing important medicinal plants and to increase their area and production in Tamil Nadu. Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Centres are laid out in the farmers' fields, for which inputs worth of Rs.1500/- plot are distributed. During 1999-2000, the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs.9.34 Lakh to lay out 400 Nos. of demonstration Plots. During 2000-01, the scheme will be implemented with an outlay of Rs.9.00 Lakh.

6. Scheme for Development of Commercial Floriculture

The scheme aims at promoting cultivation of flowers of commercial importance on large scale. Demonstration plots are laid out in the farmers' holdings and inputs worth of Rs.6000 per plot are distributed to the growers for establishing demonstration plot in an extent of 0.1 ha. A Model Floriculture Centre has been established in Udhagai for demonstration and production of tissue culture plantlets for distribution among farmers. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.60.67 Lakh was spent to lay 920 Nos. of demonstration plots. During 2000-01, in order to implement the scheme to lay 1000 Nos. of demonstration plots, a sum of Rs.23.02 Lakh is provided.

7. Scheme for Development of Vegetables

The scheme is implemented to popularize high yielding / hybrid vegetables in Tamil Nadu. During 2000-01, the scheme will be implemented for distributing 12000 mini-kits. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.18.00 Lakh is provided.

III. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Tractor and Bulldozer Hiring Scheme

Agricultural Engineering Department provides necessary support to farmers in reclamation of virgin land and to carryout cultivation operation like ploughing harrowing puddling and harvesting. In order to bring virgin lands to arable conditions, the department has a fleet of 113 Bulldozers to work in the districts all over the State. In order to take up ploughing operations, the department has 110 tractors and 2 combine harvesters. During 1999-2000, the bulldozers have worked for 1.62 Lakh hours, the tractors have worked for 67757 hours upto February 2000. During 2000-01, dozers and tractors will be utilised for 1.70 Lakh hours and 49,600 hours respectively. An amount of Rs.490.90 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for this purpose.

IV. TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION:(TNAI)

a) Pesticides Unit, Ambattur

As against the capacity of 3.00 lakh litres of Pesticides, TAI Pesticides Factory had produced 2.10 lakh litres during the year 1999-2000. The Dust production has been stopped as the popular dust BHC 10% was banned by Government of India.

b) Fishnet Making Unit

Against the capacity of 60 tonnes of webs, this project was started for meeting the requirements of machine made webbing of fishing industries. The quantity produced during 1999-2000 was 28 tonnes.

c) Sunflower Oil Complex, Pochampalli

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

d) Food Processing Cell

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

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

The specific tasks envisaged for TNAI in this context are plan for an orderly growth of the Industry; facilitate credit support to the entrepreneurs; provide equity support to potential first generation entrepreneurs. develop Special purpose Industrial Estates to provide subsidised infrastructure support to entrepreneurs. improve the awareness, acceptance and adoption levels of modern technology by the processors; conduct training programme for the entrepreneurs in critical areas; operate a Data Bank to disseminate information

vital interest to the Food Processing Units; act as a single window for the Industry and Liaise with different agencies on their behalf; organise face-to-face sessions with entrepreneurs and growers to gain first hand knowledge of the problems of the industry; act as the nodal Agency for channelising Government of India's assistance for backward linkages with producers; development of cold chain facilities and other assistance for export.

Government of Tamil Nadu has issued orders recently to establish an Oil Palm Demonstration Unit in Tamil Nadu under joint venture at a total cost of Rs.400.00 Lakh.

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

Custom Hiring: Agrofed Block and District Centres offiliates; own 10 Tractor Dozers, 237 Tractors with Trailers, 81 Power tiller, one inwell Rig, 4 Rock Blasting units and 50 Oil Engine Pumpsets, which are hiredout to farmers.

Agrofed with its wide network of 211 affiliates carryout the schemes sponsored by Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India viz:-Supply of improved Agricultural implements and hand tools, sinking of borewells under adverse seasonal conditions and other programmes, Fabrication and supply of steel doors and windows, Construction of Uzhavar Sandai, Agrofed Godowns cum sales centres.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF SUGAR

Sugarcane and Road Development Scheme

Under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Sugar Factories Control Act 1949, Sugarcane cess at 5% per tonne is levied and remitted to Government account by the factories. From the above said accumulations, the major portion of Cess Fund is apportioned to take up formation and improvement of roads to other districts and maintenance of such improved and existing roads, in both Private and Public Co-operative Sector Sugar factory areas. This enables the vehicles to transport the Sugarcane to the factories smoothly and speedily, in addition to the other benefit of Agriculturists. The outlay for the year 2000-01 is Rs.435.00 Lakh.

VII. CO-OPERATION

Assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers under Crop Insurance Scheme

Government of India has introduced comprehensive Crop Insurance Schemes with effect from 1.4.1985. Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed Rs.1 crore each to the principal crops of the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund in the year 1985-86. The small and marginal farmers covered under this scheme are allowed subsidy at 50% of the premium payable by them. An amount of Rs.35.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01

Plan Outlay : Crop Husbandry

A sum of Rs. 13954.85 Lakh is provided for this sector for the year 2000-2001.. The component wise outlay for the year 2000-01 are as follows:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Component</i>	<i>Total (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1.	Foodgrains Crops	5303.00
2.	Seeds	1824.35
3.	Manures and Fertilisers	171.76
4.	Plant Protection	662.10
5.	Commercial crops	1737.51
6.	Extension and Training	575.52
7.	Agricultural Engineering	509.93
8.	Horticulture & Vegetable Crops	1253.04
9.	Tribal Sub-Plan	18.91
10.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	22.74
11.	Special Component Plan	1192.02
12.	Crop Insurance Scheme	35.01
13.	Development of Pulses	99.61
14.	Development of Oilseeds	258.12
15.	Investment in Public Sector	---
16.	Hill Area Development Programme	198.86
17.	Western Ghat Development Programme	92.37
	Total	13954.85

Chapter 2

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

I. TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) is a renowned autonomous public institution conducting research in Agricultural field. It also offers educational programmes at the undergraduate, post-graduate and doctoral levels in the field of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture, Forestry and Home Science and undertakes extension educational activities, through various technology transfer programmes for the benefit of farmers. Provision of institutional and research support for the various developmental activities in the State is another important function of the University. Though the University was established on June 1, 1971, the genesis of scientific agricultural education in the State dates back to 1868, and in its earlier period, it was working as Agricultural College and Research Station (ACRI), which did yomen service in releasing world known varieties, like GEB 24 paddy etc.,

The plan programmes of the University (TNAU) are summarised as under :

01. Breeder Seeds

With a view to supply high quality seeds to the farming community through the state Department, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is supplying breeder seeds for further multiplication and distribution. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Univerisity is committed to supply the breeder seeds of all improved crop varieties and parental seeds of hybrid, which it evolved to the State Agriculture/Horticulture department based on their annual indents. This programme is taken up on a continuous basis. During 1999-2000, against the total targeted indent of 1,26,364 kg of seed, 1,62,688 kg of breeder seeds have been supplied.

02 Agricultural Research: It may be noted with appreciation that -

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore won the coveted ICAR best Institution Award for the outstanding research work in Agriculture for the year 1998.

As a culmination of fruitful research during the year 1999-2000, 9 agricultural and 5 horticultural crop varieties, one bio-product were released. Further, for reducing the physical drudgery in the agricultural operations and to hasten field work, nine new farm equipments were released for the benefit of the farming community.

03. Education

Ten colleges located in seven different campuses in Tamil Nadu and two affiliated colleges at Karaikal, Pondicherry State and Vellore District and three institutions offering Diploma Course in Agriculture in Tamil Nadu are functioning under the control of TNAU. Under-graduate education is given in 5 faculties, besides Master's degree programme in 25 disciplines, IPh.D programme in 20 disciplines are also being offered in the University. A total of 400 students in different UG programmes, 276 students in PG programmes and 118 students in IPh.D programmes were admitted during 1999-2000, in which the girl students account for 49 percent of the total, reaching equating status with males in this field also is another notable feature.

04. Extension

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

Under communication centre, Video modules (54), Farm school on All India Radio Programmes (6) and Correspondence courses (17) are the salient activities during the period under report through which technologies on agriculture and allied sciences are regularly disseminated to the farming community. Besides production of video cassette lessons, the video production unit is also regularly involved in the production of programmes for development departments. A total of 9 video programmes were produced for the developments during the period under report.

There are 5 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Farm Science Centres) and 5 Plant Clinic Centres functioning. They organise various extension education activities to the farming community in close collaboration with the State Department of Agriculture and other line departments. Each year, about 12,000 farmers are technically benefited through these training programmes. Besides these, farmers – day – cum – seminars are arranged, in which around 10,000 farmers general public and students participated and benefited.

A total of 2236 training 1188 skill demonstrations, 219 village meetings, 1480 farm advisory services, 75 exhibitions and 78 campaigns were organised by KVKs and FCCs. Besides, they had disseminated 237 technical messages through mass media, offered 175 radio/television programmes and brought out 207 publications in the form of leaflets, folders and pamphlets disseminating research findings and technical knowhow for higher production.

06. New Schemes

An amount of Rs.9.90 Lakh is provided for Research to evolve effective methods for the control of newly accused, devastating pest coconut Erophyid mite and some foliage pests of Coconut during 2000-01.

07. Outlay for TNAU

An outlay of Rs.2032.61 Lakh is provided for TNAU for implementation of various research schemes, during the year 2000-01 whose details are tabulated :

<i>Scheme details</i>	<i>Plan outlay 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
Assistance for ongoing Schemes	2022.71
Assistance for new schemes	9.90
Total	2032.61

II. AGRICULTURE

Remote sensing application mission project for crop acreage and crop production estimation in Tamil Nadu.

The objective of the scheme is to forecast correct acreage of crop cultivated and yield for samba rice and kharif groundnut based on the remotely sensed satellite data obtained from ISRO, Hyderabad. The staff are working in collaboration with Anna University and Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad. The provision of the scheme is towards meeting the cost of staff and contingencies. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.8.87 Lakh was spent and for the year 2000-01, an amount of Rs.10.38 Lakh is provided.

III. TAMIL NADU VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (TANUVAS)

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

1. EDUCATION

Veterinary Colleges at Chennai and Namakkal and Fisheries College and Research Institute, Thoothukudi are imparting under graduate, post graduate and doctoral courses in various disciplines. Advanced research programmes are being undertaken on various fields of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Sciences. An Institute of Dairy and Food Technology is also functioning at Koduvalli. Currently, 1528 students are on the roll in three colleges of this University at different levels of their studies. Among this, around 25% are girl students.

2. RESEARCH STATIONS

The University is running five research stations at Kattupakkam, Nandanam, Pottaneri, Sandynallah and Madhavaram for undertaking various research programmes on breeding, nutrition and management practices, health care etc. in respect of livestock and poultry. The research stations are maintaining many species of livestock and birds for taking up specific research programmes by the students, research scholars and faculty members. Ostrich Research Unit is newly added to the existing research activities at Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam. To protect the animals from the problem of southern outbreak of blue tongue disease, a blue tongue diagnostic kit was released in January 2000 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the course of implementation of livestock health programme. The World Bank Aided Agricultural Technology Project is implemented by ICAR, under which TANVASU was selected for locating the Centre of Excellence in Animal Bio Technology and Immunology, besides establishing 15 cooperating research units.

3. EXTENSION EDUCATION

A chain of sixteen Veterinary University Training and Research Centres, three Farmers Training Centres, one Avian Diseases Laboratory, One Animal Feed Analytical and Quality Control Laboratory, One Duck Research and Development Centre and Five Fisheries Centres are established at various places of Tamil Nadu. These centres disseminate the technological innovations of the University to the livestock and fish farmers. Through well established laboratories, these centres diagnose analyse and advise on animal health, feed formulation, screening of samples etc. Training programmes for farmers and entrepreneurs on poultry farming, dairy farming, sheep and goat farming, piggery farming, integrated farming, mixed farming. Agro-forestry, for fuel and fodder development, composite fish culture, fish seed production, prawn culture, ornamental fish culture, preparation of value added fishery products etc, are also taken up regularly. Besides these, the popular journal "Kalnadai Kathir" in Tamil, news letters in Tamil and English are being periodically published to give package of practices for the benefit of livestock and fish farmers.

4. NEW SCHEMES

Assessing the efficacy of vero cell adopted PPR Virus for use as master seed virus, production of live attenuated vaccine from seed lots derived from master seed virus, Quality control of the vaccine as per OIE (1996) standards, assessment of the vaccine by field trials with host animal vaccination and seromonitoring, and transfer of technology of vaccine production to state biological centre are the main objectives of the scheme proposed and sanctioned for the "Production, evaluation and standardization of vero cell adopted live attenuated Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR) virus vaccine under field conditions" at Department of Microbiology, MVC, Chennai, for which a sum of Rs.11.95 Lakh is provided.

Existing New Schemes carried over to 2000-01

Establishment of meat technology and Quality Control Laboratory, at Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal sanctioned during the last financial year as a new scheme, with a view to keeping quality studies on meat and meat products and development of value-added ready-to-cook and ready-to-eat meat products, imparting training to under graduate, post graduate and unemployed graduates, farmers, butchers women folk, on hygienic methods of meat products processing, is continued during this year. The construction work of a meat technology and quality control laboratory is in progress and will be completed shortly, for which a provision of Rs.10.56 Lakh is made for the year 2000-01.

Likewise, the establishment of small animal operation theatre at Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal is also almost completed and for the final settlement of the claim, a sum of Rs.0.22 lakh is also provided for the year 2000-01.

Establishment of Boer Goat Unit at Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam, which was sanctioned during the year 1999-2000, to study the production performance of non-descript and Boer X Non-descript goats and to assess the survivability of cross breeds is in progress as per the approved programme of work. To complete the technical programme, a sum of Rs.0.55 lakh is provided during 2000-01.

Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was kind enough to provide a sum of Rs.500.00 Lakh for the year 2000-01, implementing the scheme to impart free education to the students hailing from non graduate families, which is being adopted in this University. To continue the implementation of this scheme during the year 2000-01, a sum of Rs.5.00 Lakh is provided.

5. Plan outlay 2000-01 for Tanuvas:

An outlay of Rs1657.42 Lakh is provided for TANUVAS for implementation of various schemes. Among this, Animal Husbandry shares Rs. 1359.53 Lakh and the remaining Rs.297.89 Lakh goes to Fisheries for the respective education, research and extension activities.

<i>Scheme details</i>	<i>Plan outlay 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
Animal Husbandry	1359.53
Fisheries	297.89
Total	1657.42

IV. AGRICULTURAL HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (AHRDP)

Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing a massive Rs.112.85 crore World Bank funded AHRDP from 1995 through two universities, namely Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University and six development departments viz:- Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Forestry. The project would assist to drive to modernize its Agricultural and Allied sector. The project would begin a process of a) improving the quality and relevance of higher education and in service training programmes; and b) strengthen the capacity of the State to develop and manage agricultural human resources. Tamil Nadu would carry out University programmes, encompassing Curriculum and Syllabus Reform, Faculty Quality improvement, Revitalization of teaching methodologies, Faculty exchange within India and with foreign universities, modernization of university administration and management system, upgrading teaching, laboratory equipments, computer systems, communications system, libraries, hostels and establishment of placement centres and students attachment programmes to agro industries. Out of the total outlay of Rs.112.85 crores sanctioned, a sum of Rs.67.78 crores was spent upto February 2000. The project will terminate by December 2000.

Plan Outlay-Agricultural Research and Education-an Abstract

An amount of Rs. 4151.12 Lakh is provided for the research and development programmes for the year 2000-01 as detailed below :

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Outlay 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	2032.61
2. Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	1657.42
3. Others	461.09
Total	4151.12

Chapter 3

FOOD, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

1. SEED CERTIFICATION DEPARTMENT

This department is implementing the following schemes in order to make available scientifically multiplied quality seeds to the farming community so as to improve the crop production and to sustain quality seed programme, through department and private efforts.

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

Seed Certification

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

Seed Certification is a regulatory process designed to secure, maintain and make available the prescribed levels of seed quality namely germination, physical purity, genetic purity and seed health. These quality attributes are ensured by way of verification of source materials used for seed multiplication carrying field inspections at appropriate crop stages supervising the harvest and post harvest operations, sampling, testing and tagging the seed lots and finally grant of certificate for the seed lots possessing minimum standards required. There are 11 Assistant Director of Seed Certification functioning under 4 regional Deputy Director of Seed Certification who are under the control of the Director of Seed Certification Coimbatore. There are 151 Seed Certification Officers functioning in this department. With this overall strength, the annual average certified seed production had increased from 2500 tonnes to 36535 tonnes during 1998-99. During 2000-01 it is aimed to produce 37600 tonnes of certified seeds.

Seed Inspection

The basic object of the Seed legislation is to regulate the quality of seeds sold to farmers by government and private agencies and individual farmers. The Seed Inspection wing of this department is in charge of regulating the seeds sold in accordance with the provisions of Seed Act 1966, Seed rules 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order 1983. To ensure the quality of the seeds distributed to the farmers, seed selling points are inspected periodically and see

samples are drawn and sent for analysis to the notified Seed Testing Laboratory and based on the results legal actions are initiated against the defaulters. Besides this, the Seed Inspection wing is issuing licenses for Seed dealers under Seed (Control) Order 1983. There are 11 Assistant Director of Seed Inspection and 61 seed Inspectors are functioning under the control of the Director of Seed Certification, Coimbatore. During 1999-2000, 24385 inspections were made and 18313 seed samples were taken upto February 2000. During 2000-01, it is aimed to make 27500 inspections of seed selling points and to take 20800 seed samples.

Seed Testing

Seed testing is being carried out to analyse the quality of the " seed lots" as per the hand book on seed testing released by Government of India.

The Seed testing is the cornerstone for the successful implementation of Seed Certification programs and seed law enforcement. There are seven notified Seed testing laboratories functioning in the state with an annual capacity of testing 42000 seed samples. Besides certified seed samples and official seed samples of Seed Inspection wing, the service samples sent by the farmers, seed dealers and Seed producers are also being tested in these laboratories. During 1999-2000, 52303 seed samples were analysed upto February 2000 and it is planned to test 58000 seed samples during 2000-01.

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

Construction of Seed Godown

An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh is provided during the year 2000-01 for the construction of seed godowns to safeguard the quality of the seeds and its shelf life.

Training

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

- * Orientation training: Training is given to the newly joined Seed Certification Officers of this department on Seed Certification procedures, field inspections, processing, sampling, Seed Testing and tagging besides identification of crop varieties based on the morphological characters.
- * Refresher training: The already positioned technical officers of this department are trained and updated on changes in the procedures, new developments, latest techniques on seed production and on identification of newly released varieties.
- * Training to Seed Producers: The training is given on the seed production aspects to Government, Quasi Government and private seed producers through the Deputy Director of Seed Certification and Assistant Director of Seed Certification.

- * Quality Control Training to Seed Dealers: Training is also given to the seed dealers both on the quality maintenance in storage and selling of seeds and on the regulatory aspects of seed legislation. During the year 2000-01, it is aimed to give training to around 24000 aspirants.

Outlay for 2000-01 for Seed Certification

An amount of Rs.217.22 lakh is provided for Seed Certification, Seed Testing and Seed Inspection and Training Programme under Plan schemes of 2000-01 which includes Rs.4.18 lakh under new schemes.

2. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEPARTMENT

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

(a) Regulated Market

For promoting and implementing agricultural marketing activities as per the Act, 16 Market Committees are in Tamil Nadu. Under the control of these Market Committees, 270 Regulated Markets, 15 Sub Markets, 44 Check posts, 96 Commercial Grading Centres, 11 Kapas Grading Centres, 108 rural godowns and 1 Tobacco Grading Centre are functioning. The Centres are now redesignated as the Post Harvest Technology Information Centres. The Agricultural Commodities brought to the regulated Markets by the producers/ farmers prior to their sale are graded free of cost standardised and given the lot number. Closed Tender System is followed and the produce is sold to the highest bidder, on farmers consent. The payment is made to the farmers by the Traders immediately.

(b) Rural Godowns

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

(c) Pledge Loan

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

(d) Farmers Development and Welfare Scheme

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

(e) Agmark Grading

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

Outlay for 2000-01 for Agricultural Marketing

During the year 2000-01, it is proposed to strengthen the Agmark grading laboratories at cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs

3. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Establishment of Fertiliser Control Laboratories

To ensure that the farmers are getting only good quality fertilisers and fertiliser mixtures as per the standards prescribed, the Agricultural Officers who are notified as Fertiliser Inspectors draw samples from the wholesale and retail points as well as from manufacturing and mixing units. About 17220 Nos. samples are scientifically analysed per year as per the norms of fertiliser control order and departmental or legal action are taken through the Agriculture Department on defaulters by fertiliser inspectors of the Departments of Agriculture fertilisers are analysed at fourteen fertiliser testing laboratories in Tamil Nadu.

During 1999-2000, 17084 samples were analysed with an expenditure of Rs.28.41 lakhs. During 2000-01 an amount of Rs.30.50 lakhs is proposed in the Budget towards the cost of staff, chemicals and working expenses.

Plan Outlay - Food, storage and Warehousing: Abstract

Outlay provided for Food, Storage and Warehousing for the year 2000-01 is Rs.262.73 lakh. The Departmentwise allocation are summarised as under:

<i>Department</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs. in lakh)</i>
Seed Certification	217.22
Agricultural Marketing	15.01
Agriculture Department	30.50
Total:	262.73

Chapter 4

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

I. AGRICULTURE

1. Soil Survey and Land Use Organisation

The objective of the scheme is preparation of soil resources inventory including the nature of soil occurring in the area, their morphological, physical and chemical characteristics through field studies and laboratory analysis, classification according to internationally recognised system of soil classification and mapping their extent on standard topographic base and finally interpreted for variety of uses. Based on the details generated through reconnaissance soil survey, district wise soil atlases were printed giving general information of the district's soil types, land capabilities, irrigability, production potentials, etc. The above survey is being taken up through the four soil survey units at Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Vellore and Tirunelveli. During 1999-2000 against the targetted area of 1.50 L.ha. an area of 1.02 L.ha. were surveyed at a cost of Rs.39.54 Lakh and it is programmed to take up survey in an area of 1.30 L.ha. during 2000-01. with a provision Rs.54.62 Lakh .

2. Soil Testing Laboratories and Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories

Soil testing and knowing the characteristic features of soils in which the farmer intends to cultivate crops is a very important technical tool to raise crops economically and attain good yields. The Department of Agriculture which is having a network of field staff at village level, helps farmers in their area to take soil samples and get them analysed through these laboratories, which were established at different districts of the State.

Nineteen such soil testing laboratories are functioning at different districts. Besides these laboratories, sixteen mobile soil testing laboratories are also doing this service at farmers doorstep, i.e., in villages on a notified date enabling the farmers to get on the spot analysis and advise on their soils.

These Soil Testing Laboratories also help farmers in suggesting suitable reclamatory measures like application of soil amendments for the problem soils, preparing village level fertility indices and assessing quality of irrigation water.

The Department of Agriculture initiated soil fertility evaluation studies through soil testing laboratories and could identify most reliable testing procedures and basis for soil test calibration for major crops. On the basis of soil nutrient status fertiliser recommendations are being made. A concessional fee of Rs.5/- is being collected per sample. The total annual analyzing capacity of the soil testing laboratories and Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories is 8.42

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TAMIL NADU
COIMBATORE
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DEC 2000

lakh soil samples. Out of this, 6.47 lakh soil samples were analysed during the year 1999-2000 and Rs. 275.31 Lakh was spent for soil testing laboratories and mobile soil testing laboratories. A sum of Rs.267.73 Lakh for soil testing laboratories and Rs.177.93 Lakh for mobile soil testing laboratories is provided for the year 2000-01 towards cost of staff, contingencies, cost of analytical chemicals, equipments, etc.

3. Preparation and Distribution of Bio fertiliser packets

Though fertilisers are the readymade artificial manures supplying essential nutrients for boosting crop production, their continuous and indiscriminate use makes the soils sterile and results in degradation of soil potential. Hence use of different types of organic manures bio-fertilisers, etc. play an important role as a part of integrated nutrient management package. In view of non-availability of adequate quantity of organic manure, bio-fertilisers using micro organisms to fix atmospheric nitrogen came in handy as a result of technology development in modern agriculture. The importance of Bio fertilisers is being increasingly felt by the farming community and therefore the demand for bio fertilisers is increasing year after year. The total demand for the State is estimated to be 12000 tonnes per year. Against this demand, 1400 tonnes of biofertilizers are being produced by six bio fertiliser production centres at Cuddalore, Ramnad, Salem, Kudumianmalai, Sakkottai and Trichy. The above centres are also provided with automatic mixing and packing units to ensure the quality of the bio fertiliser with a longer shelf life. During 1999-2000, 1409 tonnes of bio fertilisers were produced attaining their full capacity with an expenditure of Rs.179.35 Lakh.

A sum of Rs.228.11 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01 towards the cost of staff and working expenses for production of Bacterial culture including SCP.

4. Central Control Laboratory

The Central Control Laboratory functioning at Kudumianmalai has to supervise and guide the functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories. This laboratory will also analyse, check samples drawn from these laboratories so as to correlate the results and ensure the correctness of the procedures adopted. This serves in strengthening the quality control of fertilisers and also serves as a watchdog on quality parameters. The expenditure incurred on this lab. during 1999-2000 is Rs.29.20 Lakh and a sum of Rs.40.70 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 towards pay and allowances, cost of machinery and equipment

5. Waste Land Development

Wastelands though constitute different categories of land like degraded lands, unproductive scrub lands, saline and alkaline lands, marshy lands, etc., most of them are generally poor in fertility and can be brought back to produce useful fuel, fodder and food to man and animals through appropriate treatment. Tamil Nadu is one of the States having over 20 lakh ha. of wastelands. To tap this potential and to achieve the sustainability in agricultural production, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced in the floor of the Assembly regarding the formation of "Wasteland Development Authority" for the development of wastelands in Tamil Nadu. Accordingly, Wasteland Development Authority was constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister himself. The Government have also constituted a Executive Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to oversee the implementation of the scheme.

Accordingly 1000 ha. of wasteland development works was taken up in each of the districts of Dharmapuri, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Perambalur, Erode, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli so as to cover 10,000 ha. during 1999-2000. The Departments of Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture, and Agriculture are involved in implementing wasteland development works in the above 10 districts with an integrated and interdependent approach. Agricultural Engineering Department provides for and improve the infrastructure and execute land improvement works and is involved in soil conservation measures like jungle clearance, deep ploughing and installation of shallow tube wells, construction of checkdams, etc. with an outlay of Rs.402.55 Lakh in 10,000 ha. Agriculture Department has taken up tree planting work of neem, eucalyptus, casuarina in 6021 ha. with a project cost of Rs.114.79 Lakh and Horticulture department has done planting of Mango, Sappota, Amla, Acid-lime, Cashew, Tamarind and Watermelon in 3979 ha. at a cost of Rs.39.30 Lakh. The Department had proposed to cover 30,000 ha of wasteland during 2000-01 in 24 districts at a cost of Rs.12 Crore. An amount of Rs.5 Crore is provided for the year 2000-01 for this purpose.

II. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

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

This Department is vested with the works pertaining to land development like contourbunding, land leveling, deep ploughing, construction of check dams, percolation ponds, etc. in order to preserve, protect and develop cultivable land for increased agricultural production. Soil Conservation schemes are, therefore, implemented with main objective of preventing degradation of dry lands, improving the productivity by soil and water conservation methods and utilising them profitably on a sustained basis. The scheme covers the plains of the entire State except Chennai, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam districts. In Tamil Nadu an area of about 3.25 million hectares is under rainfed lands mostly left neglected and are subjected to soil erosion and degradation and moisture stress. The land area of the state has been delineated into 34 river basins. These are further delineated into sub basins catchments, sub-catchments, watersheds and sub watersheds based on streams and large nullahs. These sub-watersheds are again divided into mini watersheds based on minor streams, large and small streams. For operational efficiency, these mini watersheds are even further divided into micro watersheds, which would be very much handy for analysis and location development. Soil and Water Conservation works such as contour bunding, check dams, contour ploughing, deep ploughing, farm forestry, afforestation etc. in plains and bench terracing, contour stone walling, etc. in hills are taken up under this programme to restore lands to their original productive capacity and to further improve the productivity of the land.

During 1999-2000, an area of 66213 ha. has been treated at a cost of Rs.1117.55 Lakh (upto February). During 2000-01, it is proposed to take up 118 micro watersheds to cover an area of 80,000 ha. at a cost of Rs.1770.78 Lakh including establishment cost. The works will be executed by 25 soil conservation sub-divisions of which one sub-division will execute the works under Hill Area Development Programme. Out of the total outlay provided under this scheme, 9.2% of work cost is earmarked for the benefit of Adi Dravidar Farmers, under Special Component Plan.

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

The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic status of the tribal farmers and help to bring them above poverty line by protecting and stepping up the productivity of their lands. This programme is in operation in the districts of Villupuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal and Trichy. Soil and Water Conservation measures such as Contour Rubble Bund with vegetative barriers, land shaping, disc ploughing, check dams, minor and medium check dams, afforestation, farm forestry works etc. constitute the development works and are undertaken under this programme. During 1999-2000 an area of 563 ha. of tribal lands were treated as a base at a cost of Rs.69.81 Lakh upto February 2000. During the year 2000-01, an area of 650 ha is proposed to be treated at a cost of Rs.92 Lakh.

EXTERNAL AIDED PROJECTS

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

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

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

The major project components are establishment and maintenance of shelterbelts, Agro forestry practices, sinking of borewells, Agroforestry practices which includes silvi-pasture development, inter-cropping with annual crops in the inter row spaces of horticulture and forest trees of economic importance so as to have effective conservation and to get additional income to the farmer.

Upto March '99, an area of 22,539 ha. has been covered at a cost of Rs.2017.82 Lakh from the inception of the project. During the year 1999-2000 an area of 5853 ha. at a cost of

Rs.518.10 Lakh has been covered till February 2000. During the year 2000-01, it is proposed to cover an area of 4,000 ha. at a cost of Rs.415.00 Lakh

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

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

The major project components are Agro-forestry development and Shelterbelt Planting, Agro forestry practices, including Silviculture Development, inter cropping with seasonal crops in the inter row spaces of horticultural crops and forest trees of economic importance and annual crops. An area of 5190 ha. was covered at a total cost of Rs.768.18 Lakh upto 31.3.99 from the inception of the project. During the year 1999-2000, an area of 732 ha. have been treated at a cost of Rs.198.44 Lakh upto February 2000. During the year 2000-01, it is proposed to cover an area of 250 ha. at a cost of Rs.125.00 Lakh.

4. Western Ghat Development Programme

Soil conservation forms one of the multi-sector developments under WGDP. Scientific soil conservation measures are taken up in the WG regions. During 1998-99, the programme envisages treatment of 7595 ha. at a cost of Rs.363 Lakh. An area of 7500 ha. was treated at a cost of Rs.327.23 Lakh. Farmers are provided with a subsidy of 50% on cost of works and the remaining 50% is treated as loan. The loan amount with interest due is recovered from the farmers in ten equal annual instalments with a moratorium of two years. During 1999-2000, an area of 6865 ha. was being treated at a cost of Rs.406.00 Lakh under this programme. An amount of Rs.424.41 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

5. Hill Area Development Programme

Hill Area Development programme implemented in the Nilgiris district is a multi-sector development programme and soil conservation is one of its main component. Soil conservation works are carried out at 50% subsidised cost and the rest is treated as loan and recovered from the beneficiaries in ten equal annual instalment with prescribed interest after a moratorium of two years. Prevention of landslide, are an important activity under this programme. During 1999-2000 formation of Bench terraces including stabilization, drainage line treatments were taken up at a cost of Rs.400 Lakh. During 2000-01, soil conservation and landslide protection works are proposed to be executed at a cost of Rs.462.08 Lakh.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

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

With a view to prevent premature siltation of reservoirs, various soil conservation measures are taken up in Kundah and lower Bhavani River Valley Project. Soil conservation works on watershed basis are taken up in the priority watershed identified by the All India Soil and Land use Survey Organisation. During 1980, the All India Soil and Land use Survey organisation had prioritized the watersheds. Out of 176 watersheds in Kundha and Lower

Bhavani Catchments, 58 watersheds were identified by AISLUS as very high and high priority watersheds requiring soil conservation treatments. Soil conservation measures were proposed based on rainfall, nature of erosion, soil texture, slope and topography of the area. An area of 4347 ha. was treated at a cost of Rs.451.28 Lakh upto February 2000. The works bear 50% subsidy and the rest treated as loan which will be recovered in 10 equal annual instalment with interest with a moratorium of two years. An amount of Rs.868.79 Lakh is provided for this scheme for the year 2000-01

Plan Outlay - Soil And Water Conservation - An Abstract:

An amount of Rs.5206.33 Lakh is provided for Soil and Water Conservation for the year 2000-01 as follows:

<i>Major Heads of Development.,</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1. Soil Survey and Testing	769.09
2. Soil Conservation	3358.76
3. Special Component plan	99.99
4. Tribal Sub-plan	92.00
5. Hill Area Development	462.08
6. Western Ghat Development	424.41
Total	5206.33

Chapter 5

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The importance of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are well recognized by both rural people and the Government, due to their essential services required in respect of animal breeding, animal and bovine health, dairying, and fisheries and the employment it generates by providing livelihood to Lakh of poor both in rural and urban areas. Besides off season, and supplementary income to farmers in rural areas that depend upon animal husbandry activities, which includes milchcows, dairying, fisheries, sheep and goat rearing to mention a few. The erstwhile Department of Animal Husbandry of Tamil Nadu was bifurcated in Nov.1998 into two separate wings with independent and specific functions.

The Directorate of Veterinary Service is made incharge of overall control and monitoring of all veterinary institutions plan and non-plan schemes, Institute of Veterinary and Preventive Medicine, Central referral laboratory, disease outbreaks, their prevention and control, special schemes, drugs and equipment purchase, poultry development, statistics, extension works including Kalnadai Padhukappu Thittam etc.

The Director of Animal Husbandry will be looking after monitoring of livestock farms, sheep farms, implementation of externally aided projects, production and distribution of frozen semen and liquid nitrogen, fodder production etc.,

I. VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH

1. Veterinary Dispensaries

In Tamil Nadu, almost the entire livestock health care is provided by Government institutions, through veterinary dispensaries and livestock farms, as no private agency is doing any service in this sector as being done in Medical and Public health care. National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that there should be 2722 dispensaries in the State. As against this, only 1006 veterinary institutions manned by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are functioning (including 110 newly established during 9th five year plan) in the State. Besides these, 383 mobile veterinary dispensaries also provide veterinary assistance and health care in rural areas. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.325.30 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

2. Establishment of Animal Disease Intelligence Units

With a view to monitor the incidence of contagious diseases among animals and assisting early diagnosis of contagious diseases, 15 Animal Disease Intelligence' units are functioning in the State. The role of these units is to attend on disease outbreaks and help the field

Veterinarians in quick and effective diseases control and also forecast areas, where specific diseases are likely to occur during specific period. Based on this advanced information, preventive vaccinations are done. An amount of Rs.5.41 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01, for establishment charges of Animal Diseases Intelligence Unit at Villupuram district.

3. Strengthening of Bacterial Vaccine Division at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine Ranipet produces required vaccines for protecting Livestock and Poultry, from various contagious and infectious diseases caused by bacteria. With the increase in population of high valued cross-bred cows and graded Murrah Buffaloes, the disease problem also assumes greater importance. The Cross bred cows and graded buffaloes are more susceptible and vulnerable to diseases as compared to indigenous Cattle. Hence, the infrastructure available at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet for production of Bacterial Vaccine had to be strengthened to increase the production of vaccine needed in the State. An amount of Rs.0.03 lakh has been provided for 2000-01. A sum of Rs.10.00 Lakh is provided for expansion of Pharmaceutical division for the production of injectables to the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, during the year 2000-01.

4. Mobile Veterinary Units

Each Mobile Veterinary Unit is under the control of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. This unit provides Veterinary assistance and health cover to Livestock and Poultry in remote villages. The mobile units visit villages on a pre-determined weekly programme and specifically provides timely veterinary assistance to animals owned by poor farmers under various state schemes. The mobile units also undertake improvement by breeding services to Cows and Buffaloes utilising frozen semen through the method of artificial insemination of elite exotic breeding bulls. The provision of Veterinary assistance to animal in remote villages has helped in sustaining production of milk, meat and eggs in remote villages and thus providing assured animal health services and help increasing income of farmers through livestock farming and supplementing their poor farm income, particularly providing of season employment. An amount of Rs.9.45 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for this purpose.

5. Production of Anti-Rabies – Vaccine (BPL) at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.

Rabies is a deadly and horrible disease communicable to human beings from rabies affected dogs. Hence, it is essential to protect all dogs as preventive method, especially the pet dogs maintained in houses from being affected by rabbies The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet produces rabies vaccine and supplies to field units for preventive and curable services. An amount of Rs.3.08 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

6. Upgrading Veterinary Dispensaries into Veterinary Hospitals

With the implementation of schemes for stock upgradation through the cross breeding programme undertaken by the Department of Animal Husbandry over the years, a large

number of high yielding cross bred cows and graded Murrah buffaloes were now available in the rural areas and these valuable animals require prompt and specialized Veterinary assistance. The infrastructure in a veterinary dispensary is rather limited and hence veterinary dispensary which provide veterinary assistance to a large number of valuable dairy animals are upgraded as Veterinary hospitals, so that facilities like keeping animals as inpatients and making available the services of an experienced senior veterinarian can be made available. The conversion of Veterinary dispensary into Veterinary Hospital, is made in a phased manner. An amount of Rs. 202.96 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01. Upto the year 1999-2000, 40 Veterinary dispensaries were upgraded as veterinary hospitals in Tamil Nadu.

7. Vaccination of Cattle and Buffaloes in Selected Areas

Foot and Mouth disease is a debilitating and highly contagious disease in cattles and Buffaloes producing great economic loss to farmers. The animals will have to be protected and vaccinated against the disease every six months. Poor farmers are ill afford to get their animals vaccinated paying full cost of the vaccine. Hence, the vaccination of animals against Foot and Mouth disease is being carried out with financial subsidy from Government of India. The vaccine cost is shared equally between Government of India and State Government at 25% each and remaining 50% cost of vaccine is collected from farmers. Such vaccination has helped farmers to keep the animals free from the disease. Only a token provision is given for the year 2000-01.

8. Animal Disease Surveillance

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared equally between State Government and Government of India. The improved Livestock and Poultry now available in the State can perform well and produce maximum, only if they are maintained in a healthy and congenial condition. It is, therefore, necessary to have constant surveillance of disease position in the State, so that advance action can be taken to contain the diseases. Hence, a disease surveillance unit is functioning at the Directorate of Veterinary Services for having an effective and constant surveillance of all Livestock diseases in the State. An amount of Rs.4.35 Lakh is provided for 2000-01, out of which, State Government share is Rs.2.18 Lakh.

9. Creation of Disease Free Zone in Tamil Nadu

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared equally between State Government and Government of India. The objective of the Government is to eradicate major Livestock Diseases in a phased manner. Hence, a Disease Free Zone is created in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu, where cent percent vaccination of all Cattle and buffaloes against all contagious diseases is undertaken. This programme would create potential for export of disease-free meat and meat products from the zone. The programme is extended to other areas in the State in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.10.70 Lakh is provided for 2000-01, out of which, a sum of Rs.5.35 Lakh being the State's Share.

10. Canine Rabies Control

Canine Rabies is a fatal and dreadful disease communicable to the human beings from Rabies infected dogs. The incidence of the disease in human beings can only be controlled by preventive mass vaccination of all the dogs. This programme is now being implemented at

Coimbatore, Trichy and Chennai, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the expenditure to be shared equally between State and Central Government. A similar scheme has commenced functioning at Madurai and Tirunelveli. On the effective implementation of these schemes, it is expected that such preventive action would drastically bring down incidence of Rabies disease in dogs leading to a similar drastic reduction in incidence of the disease in human beings. The vaccination of dogs against Rabies disease is now charged. An amount of Rs.25.16 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

11. Livestock protection scheme(Kalnadai Padhu Kappu Thittam)

For the benefit of more than 2.40 crores of livestock population in our state, an innovative scheme called 'Kalnadai Padukappu Thittam' was newly introduced, so that the health of the livestock can be maintained and their production potentials are increased. The scheme was first inaugurated at Thirukalikundram, Kancheepuram district, by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 18.01.2000. Under this scheme, interior and remote villages which have difficult in access to veterinary institutions are selected and special livestock protection camps are conducted with prior intimation, in which required treatment is given to the livestock and poultry brought to the camp. During the course of the camp, the specialists explain to farmers about the importance of livestock protection scheme and its objectives and clarify all doubts regarding various Animal Husbandry related problems faced by the farmers. An exhibition will also be arranged explaining the latest Animal Husbandry practices, diseases affecting them, their prevention methods and fodder development activities, with demonstrations wherever possible, to create awareness among the farmers serving the cause through "seeing is believing". It is planned to conduct one camp per Panchayat union, per month throughout the year and for this purpose, a sum of Rs.229.80 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

CATTLE AND BUFFALOE DEVELOPMENT

1. Frozen Semen Bank at Eachenkottai with DANIDA Assistance

The Department of Animal Husbandry is implementing a programme to upgrade the milch animals by breeding indigenous cattle and buffaloes, using the semen of exotic dairy breeds of Jersey and Friesian and Murrah buffaloes. The concept of such artificial insemination of Cows and Buffaloes was introduced with a view to make the best use of available Government bulls in cross-breeding local cows and buffaloes. The advent of Frozen Semen technique in artificial method of breeding of cows and buffaloes has revolutionized and resulted in the quick upgrading of cows and buffaloes with exotic bulls of proven merit. While the liquid semen processed in conventional method is viable for only 48 hours, Frozen Semen can be stored for years in liquid nitrogen containing cannisters, which do not need any power supply like electricity.

The first unit for production of frozen semen with Danida assistance was established at Eachenkottai Farm in Thanjavur district. The equipments needed for production of Frozen Semen were obtained under DANIDA programme and selected Artificial Insemination Centres were provided with refrigerated containers called Cannister for storage of frozen semen. This was an outstanding breakthrough in cattle/buffalo breeding in the State. Now, Frozen Semen production stations are functioning at Eachenkottai, Hosur, Ooty and Abishekapatti. Imported Jersey and Friesian bulls are placed at Eachenkottai, Hosur and Ooty

and Frozen Semen produced are supplied to 3572 Artificial Insemination Units. An amount of Rs.17.90 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

2. Livestock Development in Pudukottai District with DANIDA Assistance

DANIDA assisted Livestock Development Programme is being implemented in Pudukottai district, with the aim to train the farmers intensively in the Project area in livestock farming and fodder development. Selected Link Worker Couples in each village are intensively trained, who in turn undertake to train other farmers. The programme will provide much needed technical expertise to local farmers to make the best use of available livestock resources and improve their income. The programme is now extended to Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar districts, as Phase II Project. An amount of Rs.288.98 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for implementing the programme.

III. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

1. Establishment of Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

Very large number of poultry farms were established in Salem district with high yielding hybrid birds. These hybrid birds are very much susceptible to disease as compared to local birds. With a view to monitor the health condition of the birds and undertake necessary action promptly, Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratories were established at Andalur Gate in Namakkal district and Erode in Periyar district. An outlay of Rs.11.19 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

2. Purchase of Birds

At present, 27 Poultry Extension Centres are functioning in the State. An amount of Rs.2.50 Lakh is provided for 2000-01 towards purchase of birds for these centres.

3. Establishment of Turkey Farm

A sum of Rs.1.11 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 towards maintenance of modern Turkey Farm at Kattupakkam Poultry Farm.

IV. SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT

Intensive Sheep and Goat Development

An intensive sheep and goat development in the erstwhile European Economic Community (EEC) Project Areas (including training of Farmers in Sheep Husbandry) is made at a cost of Rs.3.55 Lakh for the year 1998-99. The Districts covered under this Programme are Virudhunagar, Ramnad, Sivagangai, Salem, Namakkal, Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Dharmapuri. A token provision is made for the year 2000-01.

V. FODDER AND FEED DEVELOPMENT

1. Establishment of Fodder Bank

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme shared equally between State and GOI. Due to increased production of a large number of Crossbred animals, the necessity to provide adequate quantity as well as quality of fodder is increased since the present fodder

production is very, very limited. Hence, enrichment of paddy straw, establishment of silvipasture and grassland development is taken up at District Livestock Farm, at Abishekapatti. Only, token provision is made for the year 2000-01.

2. Supply of Enriched Paddy Straw to the Livestock Labourers and Farmers.

Paddy straw being only a bulky food is very low in protein and has poor digestibility and serves to fill the stomach. If paddy straw is treated with urea, it can serve as enriched high nutritive feed for dairy animals. A token provision is made for the year 2000-01.

3. Strengthening of Fodder Seed Production Units

The fodder seed production units functioning in the State are to be strengthened by providing bore well and submersible motors for irrigation purpose. A sum of Rs.3.71 Lakh is provided to augment fodder development for the year 2000-01.

VI. EXTENSION AND TRAINING

1. Training in Frozen Semen Technique

Storing of semen of high quality breeding bulls in Liquid Nitrogen bearing cannisters, which can be transported to using centres had revolutionised breeding operation. This Frozen Semen technique through Artificial Insemination of Cows and Buffaloes is extended to the entire State and hence all the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Inspectors of the department will have to be trained in Frozen Semen Technology. Therefore, training in Frozen Semen Technology is regularly given at the Centre, functioning at Eachenkottai and Abishekapatti. Apart from the regular training courses, short term refresher training in Artificial Insemination is also provided to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Inspectors. A sum of Rs.5.9 Lakh is provided for implementing the scheme during the year 2000-01.

2. Strengthening of Training Centres

A sum of Rs.7.00 Lakh is provided for the training centre at District Livestock Farm Orathanad to carryout repair works and construction works during the year 1999-2000. Only, token provision is given for this scheme for the year 2000-01.

3. Training of Rural Youth

A sum of Rs.2.57 Lakh is provided to train 2000 Rural Youths from the districts of Vellore and Salem on artificial insemination, deworming and vaccination during the year 2000-01.

VII. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Strengthening of Statistical Cell

The Department of Animal Husbandry conducts sample survey for the estimation of production of milk, meat and eggs in the State. The estimation made through these survey provides the administrator and planner, valuable information on the achievements in milk, meat and egg production etc. in the State, as a result of implementation of various Animal Husbandry Programmes. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared equally between

State Government and Government of India. During the year 2000-01, a sum of Rs. 21.61 Lakh is provided for implementing the scheme under state share.

2. Directorate of Animal Husbandry

A sum of Rs.3.75 Lakh is provided under new scheme to revise the departmental manual and also to translate in Tamil during the year 2000-01.

3. Establishment of Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry

The entire data pertaining to Animal Husbandry activities are being collected from various institutions and are compiled at the District Level at the Regional Offices and they are communicated to the Directorate of Veterinary Services for consolidation report. For this purpose, it is proposed to purchase computers and other accessories at a cost of Rs.15.50 Lakh during the year 2000-01, in order to modernise the communication system at 15 Regional Offices at Districts.

VIII. TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN

Distribution of Animals and Birds

Animal Husbandry Department is implementing livestock development schemes in tribal areas for the economic upliftment of tribal people. The important components of the programme are supply of milch animals, Sheep units and calf rearing. The beneficiaries are provided with subsidy from the Government and loan from financial institutions. Animal Husbandry Department provides comprehensive health cover to the scheme animals. Only token provision is made for this scheme during the year 2000-01

IX. OTHER EXPENDITURE

1. Establishment of Dog Breeding Unit

Breeding of Dog breeds like Rajapalayam, Kombai, Doberman and Sippiparai is being carried out at Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet. A sum of Rs.4.44 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 to strengthen the dog breeding activities.

2. Strengthening of Horse Breeding Unit

In the hills and foot hills of many parts of the State, where there is concentration of tribal population, Horses / Ponies are the most valuable pack animals for transportation of men and materials. A sum of Rs.5.01 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01, including Government of India share for strengthening the horse breeding activities at District Livestock Farm, Hosur.

X. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

1. Veterinary Dispensaries under Special Component Plan

Veterinary Dispensaries provide veterinary assistance and health cover to the livestock and poultry in the State. The veterinary dispensaries opened in Scheduled Caste colonies are brought under Special Component Plan, for which an amount of Rs.36.76 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

2. Upgrading Veterinary Hospitals as Clinician Centres –Special Component Plan

People in urban areas have taken up breeding of pet animals. Some of the Veterinary Hospitals upgraded into Clinician Centres and located in Scheduled caste colonies are brought under Special Component Plan. A sum of Rs.3.16 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01.

3. Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries – Special Component Plan

The Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries located in Scheduled Caste colonies functioning with funds was brought under Special Component Plan during 1997-98. An amount of Rs.3.70 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01 .

4. Mobile Veterinary Units under SCP

An amount of Rs.8.29 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for the Mobile Veterinary Units under Special Component Plan

XI. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Lumpsum Provision for New Schemes under Hill Area Development Programme

The Nilgiris district has 4 taluks viz. Udhamandalam, Coonoor, Kothagiri and Gudalur. To maintain the ecological balance of the Hills and for upliftment of the people in Nilgiris, Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented as a Special Centrally Sponsored Programme. Apart from providing individual beneficiary oriented programme, various infrastructural developments are undertaken under this programme. An amount of Rs.2.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

XII. Western Ghat Development Programme

Lumpsum Provision for New Schemes under Western Ghat Development Programme.

An amount of Rs. 15.10 lakhs is provided for the year 2000-01 as lumpsum provision for the implementation of WGDP.

XIII. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Establishment of Rinderpest District Squad under Rinderpest Eradication Programme

Under this head, 16 squads, 10 checkpost and 10 Vigilance Units are functioning in the State to monitor the incidence of the disease and to take up preventive vaccinations against Rinderpest disease. A sum of Rs.0.11 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

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

Cross breeding of local cattle with exotic dairy breed and improvement of buffaloes is needed to increase milk production in the State. An amount of Rs.17.18 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01.

3. Quinquennial Livestock Census

The first livestock census was conducted during the year 1887-88 covering 14 items, such as cattle buffaloes, sheep, Goats etc. The object of conducting Livestock Census is to assess the contribution of Livestock and Poultry to be national wealth, which is considerable and significant. For a long time, livestock census work is being conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics. A sum of Rs.22.67 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01 for the purpose.

XIV. SCHEMES FINANCED BY AUTONOMOUS BODIES

Studies on Foot and Mouth Disease at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet (ICAR)

This is an Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Sponsored Scheme implemented at IVPM, Ranipet for monitoring the incidence of Foot and Mouth disease in the State and to identify the strains and specific types of virus which is responsible for the outbreak of the disease. The study provides valuable information on the incidence and preventive & control of the disease and helps field staff in containing the disease in time. A sum of Rs.2.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for this purpose.

AN ABSTRACT OF PLAN OUTLAY FOR 2000-01 FOR VARIOUS SCHEMES OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Plan outlay for the year 2000-01 under various Group heads are given below:

S.No	Group heads	Outlay 2000-01 (Rs.in Lakh)
1.	Veterinary Services Animal Health	818.73
2.	Cattle and Buffaloe Development	306.89
3.	Poultry Development	14.80
4.	Sheep & Wool Development	0.03
5.	Fodder and Feeds Development	3.73
6.	Extension and Training	8.55
7.	Direction and Administration	40.86
8.	Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	0.02
9.	Other Expenditure	15.46
10.	Special Component Plan	51.91
11.	Hill Area Development Programme	2.00
12.	Western Ghat Development Programme	15.10
TOTAL - ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		1278.48

Chapter 6

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

Milk procurement by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation has been on the increase with the daily procurement touching a record figure of 16.65 lakh litres a day during the year 1999-2000. The status of production and distribution of milk over the year are furnished below:

Production And Distribution Of Milk

(Lakh litres per day)

PARTICULARS	YEARS		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1. Milk Production (By Societies)	15.20	19.16	20.57
2. Milk Procurement (By Unions)	12.44	15.10	16.65
3. Milk Marketing in Chennai city	8.14	7.78	7.35

The above table reveals that Milk Marketing in Chennai city is on the declining side. It is mainly due to the convergence of leading milk brands like Arokya, Heritage, etc. numbering about 25 shares of considerable quantity of milk on total sales.

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

With the Budgetary support and with the funds provided, under various programmes, the following achievement have been made upto the period ending 1999-2000.

Item	Achievement 31.3.2000
1. No.of Primary Milk Co-op. Societies (including Consumer Co-op. And supply societies)	10,554
2. No.of District Unions	17
3. No.of Members	27.23 Lakh
4. Milk Production (by Societies)	20.57 LLPD *
5. Milk Procurement (by Unions)	16.65 LLPD
6. Milk Marketing in Chennai City	7.35 LLPD
7. No.of Dairies (Capacity)	20 28.39 LLPD
8. No.of Chilling Centres (Capacity)	40 11.38 LLPD
9. Automatic Vending Machine Units	212

* LLPD - Lakh Litres Per Day.

Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation is also made a remarkable achievement on the sale of milk products under the brand name of "Aavin". Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation sold the milk products through C&F agents and wholesale dealers in Chennai and other States. The details of milk products sold are as follows:

(QUANTITY IN TONNES)

<i>Milk Products</i>	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP)	123	8	1250	5146
Butter	1035	954	3043	3592
Ghee	2872	1745	3890	4414

NEW PRODUCTS

Sugar Free Yoghurt

Generally old people are not in the habit of taking products like Ice Cream and Yoghurt and there is good potential for getting sizeable sale by means of introducing "sugar free yoghurt". It has been proposed for marketing sugar free yoghurt in Chennai Metro.

Dairy whitener

The Federation has proposed to introduce Dairy Whitener which can be directly used for the preparation of hot beverages to cater to the needs of the consumers. Further, Salem have entered into an agreement with Gujarat Coop. Milk Marketing Federation, Gujarat for sale of 10,000 litres of milk in Tetra pack daily.

Milch Animal subsidy/ loan scheme

Milch Animals are supplied at a subsidised rate to Adidraavidars and Adidraavidars converted into Christianity. The cost of milch animal under the schme was enhanced from Rs.6000/- to Rs.12,000/- in the year 1999-2000. Out of this amount, the subsidy amount has been increased from Rs.3000/- to Rs.4000/-. The balance amount of Rs.8000/- is met by loan from the banks. The details of number of beneficiaries and number of milch animals issued during the years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No.of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>No. of animals</i>	<i>Financial outlay (Rs.in Lakh)</i>
1997-98	6191	12382	371.46
1998-99	1358	2716	81.48
1999-20	6018	12036	481.44

Further, a new dairy is proposed to be established at Dindigul with an outlay of Rs.8.86 Crore on 100% grant basis from Government of India under Ninth Year Plan.

Outlay for the year 2000-01

A sum of Rs. 33.50 Lakh is provided for the purchase of Milk cans, Milk-o-tester and LN2 container each at Rs.10 Lakh and personal computer based Milk collection station for Rs.3.50 Lakh under Part II New Schemes ;and Rs.5.00 Lakh is provided for civil works relating to repair and maintenance of buildings in the Milk Colony. Put together a sum of Rs.38.52 Lakh is provided for the ongoing and new schemes of Dairy Development.

Chapter 7

FISHERIES

Along with farming, fishing is one of the oldest occupations of mankind both in his nomadic and civilised life. During recent times India has made dramatic advances particularly during the last 50 years and occupies the seventh position in global fish production. The metamorphosis from a purely artisanal status of fishing at early stages to that of highly organised fishing industry now has been rather impressive. In spite of the increase in fish production, the per capita fish consumption in the country is only at 3.5 kg as against the world average of 12 kgs. This proportion of the fish eating population is expected to increase considerably by 2020. This may even constitute 650 million of the expected population of 1.3 billion considering a per capita consumption of 11 kg, we require around 7.2 million tonnes of fish, of which at least 4.3 million tonnes has to be realised from the marine sector, or an additional two million tonnes of marine fish to meet the domestic requirements alone.

Further, to meet the increased demand for export and foreign exchange earning, a total of 6 lakh tonnes of marine products are required. Thus, the total increase in marine fish production required to meet the demand by 2020 is around 2.6 million tonnes over and above the current production from capture and culture fisheries of about 3 million tonnes.

The total fish production in Tamil Nadu during 1999-2000 is about 4.75 Lakh tonnes. Among this marine fish production accounted for 3.63 Lakh tonnes and the inland fish production was recorded as 1.12 lakh tones. Recognising the potential of inland and marine fisheries, the concept of stock replenishment and ranching are being discussed to bring in sustainability in these areas. In this context, aquaculture holds great promise for both substantiating and sustaining the production level of fish.

The details of Plan programmes to be implemented during 2000-01 are briefly outlined as follows:

I. INLAND FISHERIES

In the Inland Fisheries Sector, the main objective is to enhance the fresh water fish production by utilising the available water spread area of about 3.71 lakh hectares comprising of reservoirs, major and minor irrigation tanks and village ponds and tanks. The reservoir fishery development activities are undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Department (45 Reservoirs) and Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation (9 Reservoirs). The Department has also taken over about 32,000 hectares of major/minor irrigation tanks for stocking with major carp seeds and exploiting with the help of local fishermen. Local bodies lease out the remaining irrigation sources. About 5,000 hectares of village ponds and tanks

have been developed to adopt composite fish culture technique through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies.

I. Fish Seed Production and collection for stocking

The Indian Major Carps viz., Catla, Rohu, Mrigal and the Chinese Carps viz., Grass Carp, Silver Carp and Common Carp have been established in the waters of Tamil Nadu and these varieties contribute considerably to the total inland fish production. The fish seed requirement of catla, rohu, mrigal and common carp for stocking in the water which are under the control of Department, TNFDC, and FFDA are being met by the above agencies themselves. These seeds are produced and reared upto stocking size in 41 fish farms operated by the above agencies and about 500 lakh fingerlings are produced annually. Apart from this, 84 private fish seed farms established in the State are producing 600 lakh fingerlings per annum. The Department is also encouraging the private sector to produce quality fish seeds with subsidy assistance. An amount of Rs.15.78 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

2. Major Reservoir Fisheries

For transportation and stocking of seeds, exploiting the grown up fish and also to attend to the conservancy work, in the reservoir and irrigation tanks of Fisheries Department fishing crafts are necessary. The traditional type of coracles made up of leather, bamboo and HDPE sheets could be replaced with fibre glass reinforced plastic which are found to be safer and more durable. Hence, an amount of Rs.2.40 lakh is provided for the purpose of 20 FRP coracles during the year 2000-01.

3. Exploitation of Fisheries in Inland waters and Marketing

Under this Scheme, 195 tanks in Tirumangalam and 134 tanks in Villupuram were taken up for Intensive Inland Fish culture. Since Tirumangalam and Villupuram stations do not have any rearing area under their control, it is proposed to provide 60 floating cages for rearing 60 lakh of carp into about 10 lakh of fingerlings every year. Hence, a sum of Rs.4.0 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for the purchase of 60 floating cages under this scheme.

4. Inland Fishermen Housing Scheme

There are 56,169 members in 245 Inland Fishermen Cooperative Societies in Tamil Nadu. Most of them are living below the poverty line. Hence, in the current year, it has been proposed to construct 1,000 houses at the rate of Rs..32,000/- per house for inland fishermen through Cooperative Societies.

II. MARINE FISHERIES

Marine Fisheries Policy

The Government's marine fishery policy over the last 30 years had focussed on the exploitation of resources in the sea. This was the rationale behind the introduction of mechanised fishing boats and subsidising them. As per the latest Census taken by the Department, there are 556 marine fishing villages, with a population of about 6.70 lakh, out

of which about 2.62 lakh marine fishermen are actively engaged in fishing. At present, about 10,000 mechanised fishing crafts and about 43,000 traditional crafts are engaged in marine fishing. The inshore fishery resources of Tamil Nadu coast have been over-exploited. Our marine fisheries policy, therefore aims at conservation of existing fertile fishing grounds and their exploitation, on a "sustainable basis". Thrust will be given to tap the hitherto untapped rich fishery resources of the off-shore region through multi-day and multi-gear fishing by mechanised boats.

1. Hydrographic survey Investigation of Harbour sites etc

The fishing harbour projects circle is functioning with 2 fishing harbour division one at Nagercoil and another at Thanjavur. Besides this, there is one sub Division at Ponneri. This sub division will prepare the Plans and Estimates for the new schemes. If necessary, hydrographic survey, investigation work will also be taken up in and around the Pulicat area. The housing works for fishermen sanctioned every year by Government are also carried out by this Sub division. A sum of Rs.14.46 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 towards establishment expenses of this sub division.

2. Establishment of Fishing Harbour and Landing Jetties(NCDC assisted scheme)

The fishing harbour projects circle is functioning under the control of Superintending Engineer. The Executive Engineering Fishing harbour division at Nagercoil was formed especially for construction of a major fishing harbour at Chinnamuttom in Kanniyakumari at a total cost of Rs.6.84 crore. In addition, the division is looking after the Inland Fisheries work, providing infrastructural facilities in fishing villages, small landing facilities, link roads sanctioned to fishermen villages. Further, the housing work for fishermen sanctioned every year by the Government are also carried out by the Division. A sum of Rs. 125.30 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 towards establishment expenses of SE, FHPC, Chennai and EE, FHD Nagercoil.

3. Development of Landing Facilities

The Government of India had sanctioned a scheme for providing infrastructure facilities in 10 fish landing centres in Tamil Nadu at a total cost of Rs.13.32 crore. In the meantime, the State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.1.50 crore at the rate of 0.75 crore per centre being 50% of State Government's share towards construction of 2 fish landing centres one at Veerapandiapattinam and another at Punnakayal in Thoothukudi District pending sanction of G.O.I.'s share. The work is in progress at Punnakayal. A sum of Rs.0.65 lakh (50% State's share) is provided for the year 2000-01 for implementation of the scheme.

4. Relief Scheme for Tamil Nadu Marine Fishermen during Lean Months

In order to provide subsistence to the marine fishermen during the off-season months, the Savings cum Relief Scheme was introduced. Under this Scheme, a sum of Rs.45 per month is collected from active marine fisherman who are members of the Fishermen Cooperative Society for a period of 8 months in an year. A total sum of Rs.360 collected will be matched with equal contribution by the State and the Central Government. The total sum of Rs.1080/- is disbursed during the four lean months to each fisherman equally at Rs.270/- per month. During 1999-2000, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.13.23 crore towards

disbursement of relief to 1.84 lakh marine fishermen. An amount of Rs.6 crore (50% State share) is provided for the year 2000-01.

5. Motorisation of Traditional Crafts

The scheme extends assistance to fishermen in motorisation of traditional crafts by installation of inboard engines or outboard motors on vallams and catamarans. The Government of India and the State Government share the subsidy equally. Under this Scheme, 50% of the cost of engine is given as subsidy limited to a ceiling of Rs.12,000/- or Rs.10,000/- for buying inboard engines or outboard motors respectively. The balance 50% cost is to be borne by the beneficiary. From 1987-88 to 1999-2000, 12,837 such engines have been distributed to the traditional fishermen. The traditional fishermen are also given a subsidy of Rs.6,000/- per head for the purchase of fishing nets under the scheme. So far 16,000 nets had been distributed to the fishermen. This scheme will be continued during 2000-01 also with a token provision.

6. Demonstration of Marine Fin Fishing Farming (Grouper)

Grouper (*Epinephalus* spp.) are large sized marine food fishes, well suited both biologically and commercially for farming. They are excellent food fishes having fast growing nature and is demanded in international market. Hence, a pilot project on the demonstration of marine fin fish farming is being implemented in one of the brackish water ponds at Punnakayal near Thoothukudi. More than 200 Nos. of groupers had been stocked in the pond. The growth of seeds are being monitored regularly. A sum of Rs.0.26 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 towards purchase of feed for this scheme.

7. Establishment of 'Meenavar Angadis'

With a view to remove the difficulties faced by the fishermen in selling fish and for providing hygienic facilities for the sale of fish, it has been proposed to establish Meenavar Angadis in 10 places in Tamil Nadu in the first phase. These 'Fishermen' markets will be set up with modern facilities, drinking water and toilets. In order to facilitate the sale of quality fish auction hall and drying yard will be constructed in places where whole sale auction of fish takes place.

III. EXTENSION AND TRAINING

Stipend to fishermen

There are 6 Fisheries Training Centres offering training to the children of the fishermen in modern fishing methods. Each centre is offering training to about 50 to 60 children of the fishermen for a period of 10 months. Besides this, a Junior Mechanic course is also conducted in 5 Training Centres. An amount of Rs.8.78 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01. The stipend to the children of the fishermen studying in the training course is Rs.200/-p.m. and sea trip allowance is Rs.2.50 per trip (for 10 trips in a month).

IV. OTHER EXPENDITURE

1. Strengthening of Management Information System

A sum of Rs. 0.30 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 towards maintenance of personal computers and Xerox Machine being operated in the Head Office.

2. Ma. Singaravelar Memorial Free Housing Scheme(Construction of Houses for Fishermen)

Out of 16,000 houses sanctioned under this scheme (for 4 years), 12,603 houses were completed. This scheme will be continued during the year 2000-01 for construction of another 4000 houses to the fishermen with an outlay of Rs. 1480 Lakh and with an unit cost of Rs.37,000/-. A sum of Rs. 1242.15 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for implementing the scheme.

3. Assitance to Fisherwomen for the purchase of Hygienic Containers

To carry fishes from the landing centres to the interior markets in a hygienic way, aluminium containers are supplied to the fisherwomen through fisherwomen cooperative societies. It is proposed to procure and distribute 2000 aluminium containers to fisherwomen through fisherwomen cooperative societies at a total cost of Rs.3.02 Lakh as 50% subsidy during the year 2000-01 as a new scheme.

4. Assistance to fishermen for purchase of Diesel / Kerosene etc (Reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on HSD oil)

This scheme is being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on diesel to the Mechanised fishing boat on 80% Central assistance and 20% State assistance. During 1998-99, the Central Government had released a sum of Rs. 62.00 Lakh and the State Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 37.64 Lakh to meet the expenses connected with the scheme of total reimbursement of Central Excise Duty of Rs.99.64 Lakh. An amount of Rs.37.51 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

5. Relief to the Fishermen Family who are Detained by Sri Lankan Government

Tamil Nadu fishermen often drift into Srilankan territorial waters during conditions of cyclone, floods or other natural calamities. As it takes time to bring back these fishermen to their native places, the Government in 1998-99 has initiated a scheme to look after the families of these fishermen and the family of such fisherman is given Rs.50/- per day till the fisherman returns home. So far, 40 fishermen families have benefitted under this scheme. An amount of Rs.2.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

6. Census of Marine fisherfolk

The last census of Marine fisherfolk population was conducted during 1986. This data-base has become outdated and there is a vast change in the ownership of inputs such as outboard motors / inboard engines, new types of crafts and other implements. To conduct the fisherfolk census during 1999-2000, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.5.00 Lakh.

The census work had been completed and the compilation work is in progress. A sum of Rs. 5.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for completion of the programme.

7. (i) Tamil Nadu Fishermen Group Insurance Scheme

The State Government is also implementing a separate insurance scheme through M/s. New India Assurance Co., Tirunelveli for an additional coverage of Rs. 15,000/- as a State Scheme by adopting the guidelines prescribed under the Centrally Sponsored Accident Insurance Scheme. The Insurance premium payable on behalf of a fisherman is Rs.4/- This premium amount is fully met by the State Government. In case of death / total permanent disablement, a sum of Rs.15,000/- is paid to the family of the fisherman and in case of partial disablement a sum of Rs.7,500/- is given. Under the State Scheme during 1999-2000 the premium amount of Rs.11.91 Lakh towards 100% share has been paid to M/s. New India Assurance Co., Tirunelveli to cover 2,97,657 fishermen. For the year 2000-01, an amount of Rs.14.50 Lakh is provided.

(ii) Special Group Insurance Scheme for Fisherwomen

For the expansion of the above Insurance scheme, the Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries has announced a new scheme in the Assembly that the fisherwoman who are members of the fisherwomen cooperative societies will also be enrolled under this scheme from 2000-01 onwards. Under the scheme, in case of death / total permanent disablement, a sum of Rs. 15,000/- will be given to the family and for partial disablement a sum of Rs.7,500/- will be given. The premium amount of Rs.4/- will be paid by the Government on behalf of the fisherwomen to M/s. New India Assurance Co., Tirunelveli in future.

8 Assistance to Fishermen Families for Conducting the Last Rites

When members of the fishermen family die suddenly, fisherman face difficulties in conducting their last rites due to the poor economic background. To manage this situation to a certain level, Government will render an assistance of Rs.500/- to the dependent of the fisherman who should be a member of the FCS. This new scheme was also announced by the Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries in the Assembly.

V. RESEARCH

Survey cum Inshore Fishing Station

A sum of Rs.7.92 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01, towards staff expenditure of the Office of the Assistant Director of Fisheries Inshore Fishing Station, (IFS), Chennai.

VI. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Construction of Check dam in the Trout Hatchery under HADP

A sum of Rs.10.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01, for implementation of HADP Scheme in respect of Cold Water Fisheries.

VI. WESTERN GHAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Establishment of Mahseer Hatchery under WGDP

A sum of Rs.13.02 Lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01 for construction of Masheer fish seed farm, construction of laboratory and Office building at Sholaiyar.

VIII. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Development of Statistics Wing

An amount of Rs.3.42 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for strengthening of the statistical wing of the Fisheries Department.

2. Tamil Nadu Fishermen Group Insurance

An amount of Rs.21 Lakh is provided for the group insurance scheme of Fishermen for the year 2000-01.

IX.AGRICULTURAL HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Fisheries Department will be continuing the World Bank assisted AHRD Project during 2000-01, with an outlay of Rs.6.75 Lakh. The main thrust will be on training of trainers in select fields of Fisheries Science, through net work of Aquaculture centres in Asia, South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre, Phillipines and Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand. For this purpose, 13 persons would be deputed for training during the year 2000-01.

X.CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING IN THE EXISTING ICE PLANT AT MADURAI

The Ice Plant of Pechiamman Padithurai Madurai was constructed in the year 1965 with ground and first floor. The building was previously used as Ice Plant, which requires major renovation. Hence it is proposed to repair the building under Part II Scheme for 2000-01 at a total cost of Rs.6.00 Lakh.

XI. SCHEMES FINANCED BY AUTONOMOUS BODIES

1) Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project - Phase I

This project is assisted by National Cooperative Development Corporation and implemented by TAFCOFED. It has an outlay of Rs.15.88 crore and it is being implemented from 1993-94 to1999-2000 in the Coastal Districts of Kancheepuram / Thiruvallur, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari covering 78 Coastal fishing villages. So far, the Government of Tamil Nadu had released a sum of Rs.15.88 crore for the implementation of the project. Till date, 2105 fishing inputs worth Rs.13.52 crore comprising of catamarans, vallams, engines, marine plywood boats and fishing gears had been supplied to 4253 fishermen.A token provision is made for the year 2000-01.

2) Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project - Phase II

The Government accorded sanction for implementation of the IMFDP from 1.4.98

onwards covering 100 Fishermen Cooperative Societies in all the 13 Coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu at a block cost of Rs.45.00 crore. For the first year, the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs.801.00 Lakh, out of which a sum of Rs.582.31 Lakh is allocated towards inputs for acquiring catamarans, vallams, marine plywood boats, nets etc. So far, a sum of Rs.471.57 Lakh was disbursed to 1072 beneficiaries in 46 FCS to acquire 412 fishing inputs. For the second year, provision is made to supply 826 fishing inputs at a cost of Rs.804.00 Lakh, out of the total sanctioned cost of Rs.954.00 Lakh.

XIII. PLAN OUTLAY FOR 2000-01

To sum up, an amount of Rs.2139.93 Lakh (Including Anti-Sea Erosion Work) was provided under various programmes to be implemented during the year 2000-01, of which a sum of Rs.15.46 lakh is provided under new schemes (Part II). The Plan outlay for 2000-01 under various components are tabulated below:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Sub Group</i>	<i>Outlay (2000-2001) (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1.	Inland Fisheries	22.28
2.	Marine Fisheries	740.73
3.	Extension and Training	8.79
4.	Fisheries Cooperatives	0.01
5.	Other expenditure	1304.55
6.	Research	7.92
7.	Anti-sea erosion project (implemented by PWD)	19.87
8.	Hill Area Development Programme	10.00
9.	Western Ghat Dev. Programme	13.02
	Total—Fisheries Sector	2127.17
10.	Agri. Human Resources Dev. Project (Agrl. Res.)	6.75
11.	Housing (Housing)	6.01
	Total - Fisheries State Schemes	2139.93
12.	Autonomous Bodies	0.02
13.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	24.45
14.	Shared between Centre and State (Full cost)	1276.30

Chapter 8

FOREST

Forest is a renewable natural resource capable of giving several major and minor forest products, which are more demanded for the various needs of mankind. The forest eco-system consists of variety of flora and fauna representing remarkable bio-diversity, essential for harmonial living of present and future generations. The forest of Tamil Nadu are extending over 22,845 Sq.Km, out of total geographical area of 130057 Sq.Km of the State. Thus, the forest area of the State is 17.56%. Sincere efforts are being taken to increase the forest cover from the present level to one-third of the total area of the State. This invaluable natural resource is managed to derive sustained benefit to the people through the following programmes.

- (a) Conservation of Bio diversity.
- (b) Watershed Development Programme.
- (c) Extension Forestry.
- (d) Ecological Restoration of degraded forests through Joint Forest Management.
- (e) Forest Protection.
- (f) Coastal Area Development.
- (g) Tribal Development Programmes.
- (h) Forest Resource & Human Resources Development.

A sum of Rs.815.19 crore has been provided as an outlay to the forestry sector under State and Centrally sponsored scheme during the IX Five Year Plan period. The expenditure incurred so far during the plan period is Rs.347.62 crores. As against the target of planting 82,252 ha. proposed for implementation of the various forestry development works during 1999-2000, an area of 81919 ha. has been covered. A sum of Rs.137.70 crores is provided to implement the ongoing programmes and new scheme during 2000-2001, out of which, an amount of Rs.87.03 lakh is provided to implement the new programmes viz construction of Forest checkpost, raising of tall saplings for sale to public in Chennai city, Development of Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Guindy National Park etc.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

I. Direction and Administration

1. Group Insurance Scheme for the Officers and Personnel of the Forest Department.

In order to curtail the activities of anti social elements and smugglers and to protect forest wealth including sandalwood, forest officers and other executive staff undertake frequent raids to seize sandalwood, prevent encroachment etc. Considering the life risk involved, the State has proposed to continue to implement a Group Insurance Scheme for the Forest executive staff and officers, who are engaged in protection task. For that purpose, an amount of Rs.3.33 lakh is provided during 2000-2001.

II. Communications and Building

I. Communications

The objective of the scheme is to improve the existing roads within the Reserve Forest areas to facilitate mobility to undertake afforestation and tribal development work; and also to enable easy transport of extracted produce and to improve protection. Improvement to these roads will help tribals living in forest areas to transport their forest produce to various marketing centres. During the year 2000-2001, in order to implement the scheme for carrying out the improvement of the existing roads over about 5.50 Kms, a sum of Rs. 45.00 lakh is provided.

2. Buildings

The objective of the scheme is to construct residential and office buildings for the staff employed in the Forest Department. Rents of private buildings are exorbitant and so it causes great deal of financial strain. During 2000-2001, provision is made to implement the scheme of constructing residential quarters for Forest staff at a cost of Rs.30.36 lakh.

III. Forest Conservation and Development

Nature conservation

The objective of the scheme is to maintain and manage Mini - Zoo parks in the State. The scheme will be implemented during 2000-2001 with an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh.

IV. Social and Farm Forestry

1. Pulpwood Plantations

The objective of the scheme is to raise plantations of quick growing species to provide raw materials for woodbased industries like paper, rayon etc. The demand for the raw pulpwood is about 4.00 lakhs tonnes, but the supply is about 2.00 lakh tonnes annually. In order to maintain the areas to meet the deficit supply, a sum of Rs.134.48 lakh is provided during 2000-2001.

2. Raising Fuelwood Plantations

The objective of the scheme is to take up afforestation works in degraded forests lands to meet the demand for small timber, fuel, fodder and other items of forest produce. An amount of Rs.41.15 lakhs is provided to implement the scheme for the maintenance of older plantation and for the formation of three firewood depots at Kodaikanal to rehabilitate the headloads.

3. Raising Shelter belt along the coast of Tamil Nadu

The objective of the scheme is to raise shelter belt plantations in revenue and forest lands along coastal areas in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu, to act as wind breaks and minimise the damage caused by cyclones. In reserved forest lands, this work is implemented by the forest department. In lands other than reserved forest, people themselves have to raise suitable plant species. During 2000-2001, a sum of Rs.37.55 lakh has been provided for the maintenance of the older plantation raised under the scheme.

4. Establishment of Bamboo Estates

As the present system of raising and management of bamboo plantations has not significantly improved to meet the ever increasing demand, it is considered necessary to establish bamboo estates in suitable areas to bring the species under estate system of management. During 2000-2001, only maintenance of older plantations will be undertaken. A sum of Rs.48.78 lakh is provided for the purpose during 2000-2001.

5. Maintenance of Southern Forest Rangers' College, Coimbatore

The Southern Forest Rangers College was established at Coimbatore during the year 1912. Inservice training and refresher courses are being conducted. A sum of Rs.42.85 lakh is provided during 2000-2001.

6. Community Wasteland Development Programme

The plantations raised under the Social Forestry Schemes during previous years are being maintained under Community Wasteland Development Projects. A sum of Rs. 24.00 lakh is provided for the year 2000-2001 towards maintenance of forest wealth.

V. Forest Produce

r. Sandalwood Plantations

The objective of the scheme is to augment the sandal resource of the State by encouraging natural regeneration of sandal through intensive silvicultural operations. During 2000-2001, a sum of Rs.37.98 lakh is provided for tending operations.

s. Wattle Plantations

The scheme intends to augment the supply of raw materials to wood and bark based industries. Wattle bark is used for the extraction of tannin and debarked wood for the manufacture of rayon pulp. A sum of Rs.28.19 lakh is provided for thinning over an area of 100 ha. of wattle plantations.

3. Teak Plantations

The objective of the scheme is to raise plantations of teak, red -sanders and other hardwood species to augment the timber resources and convert the unproductive degraded forest area into valuable timber bearing forests. It is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.11.29 lakh for raising plantation over an area of 250 ha. of hardwood species during the year 2000-2001.

4. Minor Forest Produce

The objective of the scheme is to raise plantations of minor forest produce species like Tamarind, Gallnut, other fruit and seed varieties to augment this resource. During 2000-2001, the scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.45.36 lakhs toward raising plantations over an area of 140 ha.

VI. Extension and Training

1. Training-Research-Education and Extension. (TREE)

Research programmes on forestry is very vital for forest development. A research institute is being established at Vandalur to co-ordinate the research activities in the State. During 2000-2001, a sum of Rs.80.11 lakh has been provided for this purpose.

VII. Wild Life

Wild life sanctuaries play a vital role in the conservation and production of the fauna. They are also a major attraction to the tourists. In order to protect the wild life habitat, based on the concept of the wild life (protection) Act, 1972 and wildlife (protection) Tamil Nadu Rule 1975, the following schemes are being implemented with a total provision of Rs. 50.89 lakh for 2000-2001. They are as follows:

1. Formation and Development of Karikilli bird sanctuary (Rs.1.48 lakh)
2. Setting up Tahr sanctuary in Nilgiris District (Rs.4.91 lakh) (shared between State and Centre)
3. Development of Point Calimere wild life sanctuary (Rs. 0.01 lakh) (shared between state and centre)
4. Development of Mudumalai wild life sanctuary (Rs.10.74 lakh) (shared between state and centre)
5. Tiger reserve scheme (Rs.62.88 lakh) (shared between state and centre)
6. Development and Protection of Pitchavaram mangrove forest (Rs.0.15 lakh) (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)
7. Development of Guindy National Park [Rs.10.00 lakh (New schemes)]

VIII. Tribal Areas Sub-Plan

The objective of the scheme is to improve the socio-economic condition of hill tribes residing in forest areas by implementing tree based and income generating activities.

providing them employment, education, housing, medical and other amenities, such as water supply, communication facilities etc. The scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.198.52 lakh during 2000-2001.

IX Other Expenditure

1. Consolidation of Forests

The objective of the scheme is to undertake planting boundary cairns to demarcate Reserved Forest areas and also to survey ex-zamin forests and constitute them into Reserved Forests under Tamil Nadu Forest Act 1882. The scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs during 2000-2001.

2. Forest Protection

The objective of the scheme is to protect the forest and forest produces from the ravage of fire, smuggling etc. The scheme envisages supply of arms and ammunition, communication facilities etc. The scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.539.27 lakh during 2000-2001.

3. Development of Infrastructure for the Protection of Forests from Biotic Interference

This is a scheme shared equally between state and centre. For the continuance of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 3.28 lakh is provided as total cost.

4. Tall Seedlings Plantation.

Tall seedlings will withstand unfavourable conditions. A sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided during 2000-2001, for production of tall seedlings so as to increase percentage of survival.

X. Zoological Park

Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Vandalur

The Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur established over an area of 510 Ha. This modern zoological park was formed in phases, at an estimated cost of Rs.7.30 crore. This is one of the biggest zoo parks in South East Asia. It houses many indigenous and exotic animals. There are 1803 species of animals, birds and reptiles. This Zoological park has many special features with a large safari park for lion, a walk through aviary and nocturnal animal house. A sum of Rs.219.34 lakh is provided during 2000-2001.

XI. Cashew

Cashew Plantaton

During 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.1.22 lakh is provided for the maintenance of cashew plantations.

XII. Research

Forest Research

The objective of the scheme is to conduct Research activities of various experiments to find out the best and most suitable species for regeneration techniques under different agroclimatic conditions. During 2000-2001, a sum of Rs.140.00 lakh is provided for the implementation of various experiments.

B. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

XIII. Hill Area Development Programme

Nilgiris District is well known for its rich heritage of flora and fauna and form part of Western Ghat areas in Tamil Nadu. Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented exclusively for the upgradation of the ecology in Nilgiris District. Conservation and restoration of evergreen sholas, tribal welfare, wildlife conservation, Eco-tourism and establishment of Genepool Gardens are the main activities under this scheme. The scheme is to be implemented at a cost of Rs.445.45 lakh over an area of 190 ha. during 2000-2001, which includes a sum of Rs.135.45 lakh for communication and Rs. 312.00 lakh for road works.

XIV. Western Ghat Development Programme

Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu comprises 5596 sq.km. of forests, out of the total forest cover of 22845 sq.km. Western Ghat Development Programme is implemented in selected watersheds of Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. Eco-restoration, Eco-protection and Eco-stabilisation of natural resources are the main objectives of this scheme. The scheme will be continued during 2000-2001 in identified watersheds with an outlay of Rs.433.95 lakh over an area of 2,210 ha., which includes the following two schemes viz., 1. Cultivation of Agave in Western Ghat Region (Rs. 66.26 lakh) and 2. Forest scheme in Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Kanniyakumari District (Rs. 367.69 lakh).

C. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

1. Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project

Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project is implemented with the involvement of local people from 1997-98. The cost of the project is Rs.499.20 crore for a period of 5 years. It is being funded by Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Japan. The objectives are, ecological restoration of degraded forests and village development through Joint Forest Management. A sum of Rs.10705.83 lakh is provided during 2000-2001.

2. Project Tiger Under World Bank Assistance (Forestry Research Education and Extension Project)

A World Bank aided FREEP (Forestry Research Education and Extension Project) on conservation of bio-diversity in Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve through "Eco-development and improved park management approaches is under implementation since 1994-95. The total financial outlay of the project is Rs.914.70 lakh. The project was to come to a close on 31.12.1999. However, extension of the period for two years has been agreed by the World Bank. During 2000-2001, a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakh is provided for this purpose.

3. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Human Resource Development Project

The World Bank agreed to implement the Agricultural Human Resource Development Project at a cost of Rs.94.56 crore by different agencies including Forest Department. During the year 2000-2001, a sum of Rs.80.20 lakh is provided to undertake appropriate training.

D. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation in Non - Himalayan Area (Minimum Needs Programme)

Area Oriented Fuelwood Project is a scheme funded by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio of 50:50. This project is implemented in Tiruvallur, Dharmapuri, Perambalur and Dindigul districts. Raising of fuel and fodder species in degraded forests and soil conservation works are the main activities under this Project. It is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.305.59 lakh for raising plantations over 1600 ha. during 2000-2001.

2. Tiger Reserve

'Project Tiger' scheme is being implemented to conserve the Wildlife of Kalakadu-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tirunelveli district. The scheme will be implemented during 2000-2001 at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakh.

3. Conservation and Maintenance of Mangroves

To protect Mangrove forest areas from degradation and to improve the environment, the scheme has been formulated for implementation with assistance of Centre. Through this scheme, the mangroves will be planted, protected and improved so as to serve as breeding ground for fishes, prawn and habitat for birds and other wild lives. A sum of Rs.15 lakh is provided during 2000-2001 for this purpose.

4. Raising of Non-Timber Forest Produce Including Medicinal Plants

The objective of the scheme is to conserve and improve the non-timber forest produce including medicinal plants. The scheme will be implemented in 250 ha. at a cost of Rs.28.49 lakh during 2000-2001.

Plan Outlay for 'Forest' During 2000-2001:

An outlay of Rs.1,37,70.47 lakh is provided for the head of development Forest under State fund for the year 2000-01. The sub-sector wise details are given below:

<i>Sub Group</i>	<i>Outlay, 2000-2001 (Rs. in lakh)</i>
A. STATE PLAN	
1. Direction and administration	3.40
2. Communication and Buildings.	75.45
3. Forest Conservation and Development	170.00
4. Social and Farm Forestry	11189.18
5. Forest Produce	122.83
6. Extension and Training	80.11
7. Wildlife	50.89
8. Tribal Areas Sub Plan	198.52
9. Other Expenditure	559.93
10. Zoological Park	219.34
11. Cashew	1.22
12. Research	220.20
13. Hill Area Development Programme	445.45
14. Western Ghat Development Programme	433.95
TOTAL - FORESTS (State Schemes)	13770.47
(B) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100%)	112.67
(C) Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared equally between State and Centre (Full Cost Shown)	387.42

Chapter 9

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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

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

State Plan programmes to be implemented during the year 2000-01 with a brief note on its activities are furnished as follows:

LONG TERM CREDIT

1. Contribution towards Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank-Debentures for Normal Transactions

The debentures floated by State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank under normal programme are subscribed by L.I.C. of India, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, Commercial banks, Government of India and State Government. Issue of loans under normal programme is limited to purposes like cattle shed, farm, houses, fencing of and, discharge of prior debts and purchase of lands etc., The contribution by the State Government is generally estimated at 10% of the total debenture programme for normal transactions and the exact amount is indicated by NABARD. A sum of Rs.10.00 Lakh is provided for implementing the scheme during the year 2000- 2001.

2. Contribution towards Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - Debentures for Special Transactions

Issue of loans under special development debentures is for minor irrigation and Integrated Rural Development Programme. The debentures under special schemes are subscribed by State and the Government of India on matching basis. Only token provision is made for the year 2000-01 for the scheme.

PLAN OUTLAY FOR 2000-2001

A sum of Rs.10.01 lakh is provided for the year 2000-2001 in respect of "Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions" under State Plan.

Chapter 10

CO-OPERATION

Cooperatives all over the world have become an effective and potential instrument of economic development. The coop movement in Tamil Nadu has witnessed substantial growth over decades in diverse economic activities. There is not a single major sphere of economic activity which has not been touched by cooperatives. Cooperatives are also envisaged as an instrument for implementing many important policies like agricultural credit, market intervention, price support for agricultural commodities, public distribution etc.,

Tamil Nadu Government under the able leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister has restored democratic set up in all cooperatives by conducting elections to various level of coop societies. In all, about 1.75 lakh members were elected as directors in cooperatives, duly giving 30% representation to women and 18% to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

As a recognition of the excellent services rendered by the cooperatives in our State, Tamil Nadu has been given the "SAHAKAARITA BANDHU" award for the year 1998-99 from IFFCO. Although the cooperatives have spread its root in all sectors of vibrant economy, this chapter confines to the primary cooperatives of Tamil Nadu and its achievement over the years and the targets through its different plan programmes are summarised elsewhere.

There are 4582 Primary Agricultural Co-operative banks at the village level, providing short term and medium term credit facilities to the agriculturists. The Primary Agricultural Co-operative banks have covered 81.22 percent of the agricultural families in the State and 90.70 percent of the agricultural families of weaker section in terms of their operational holdings.

Achievements during 1999-2000 and programmes for 2000-01

1) Issue of short term and medium term loans

The Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks have issued short term and medium term loans to the tune of Rs.340.86 crore and Rs.45.75 crore during 1992-93, which was increased to Rs.879.04 crore and Rs.111.73 crore during 1998-99 respectively. For the year 2000-01, it is proposed to issue Rs.1200.00 crore as short-term loans and Rs.110.00 crore as medium term loans.

2) Issue of long term loans

The long-term credit needs of the agriculturists are met by 181 Primary Agricultural & Rural Development Banks. A long-term loan to the tune of Rs.64.21 crore was issued during

1992-93 and this has increased to Rs.202.17 crore during 1999-2000. It has been programmed to issue long term loan to the tune of Rs.300.80 crore during the year 2000-01.

(iii) Issue of Jewel Loans

The jewel loan provided by the credit co-operatives during the year 1999-2000 was Rs.3251.83 crore as against the issue of Rs.1080.20 crore during 1992-93. The programme for issue of jewel loans for the year 2000-01 will be Rs.4400.00 crore.

2. Co operative Marketing Societies

Co-operative Marketing Societies assist their Members by undertaking marketing of their agricultural produce and thereby help them in securing a fair and reasonable return. During 1999-2000, the value of agricultural produce marketed by Co-operative was Rs.448.14 crore. The programme for agricultural produce marketing during the year 2000-01 is targeted at Rs.625.00 crore. The Co-operatives are distributing chemical fertilisers through 5678 retail outlets to the members of Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks, as well as non-members. The value of chemical fertilisers distributed during 1999-2000 was Rs.263.71 crore. It is proposed to distribute chemical fertilisers to the tune of Rs.320.00 crore during 2000-01.

3. Consumer Cooperatives

The Consumer Co-operatives through their net work in the State, distribute consumer goods at reasonable prices to the public both in urban and rural areas. The value of retail sales effected during 1999-2000 was Rs.1968.58 crore. The programme for the distribution of consumer goods through its retail points for the year 2000-01 is Rs.2250.00 crore.

STATE SCHEMES

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Computerisation of Data pertaining to the Co-operative Department:

To fall in line with the rapid strides in Information technology, Computers have already been introduced in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. An amount of Rs.3.59 lakh is provided for the year 2000-2001 for strengthening the computers system.

II. ASSISTANCE TO CREDIT CO OPERATIVES

1. Integrated Co-operative Development Project

The NCDC, an autonomous body has formulated a scheme for Integrated Co-operative Development in select districts in the country. The object of the scheme is to diversify and increase the volume of business of Primary Co-operatives. The NCDC provides assistance in the form of loan and subsidy. The State Government will sanction a matching subsidy. The scheme is being implemented in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Tiruchi and Kancheepura districts. The scheme is being monitored by a Project Monitoring Cell in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. An outlay of Rs.29.37 lakh is provided towards State subsidy and project monitoring cost for 2000-01.

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

The amounts sanctioned by the NABARD from its National Rural Credit (Long Term Operation) Fund as loans to the State Government are invested by the State Government in the share capital of the credit co-operatives, based on the proposals received from Central Co-operative Banks, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks and Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks. A sum of Rs.65.00 lakh is provided during the year 2000-01.

3. Assistance to women members in Co-operative Banks (Loans to Co operative Institutions and Banks)

Government have sanctioned in the form of interest free loan repayable in five years. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to take additional shares to enhance their borrowing power at the rate of Rs.250/- per women member in Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks, Rs.500/- per women member in urban banks and Rs.1000/- per women member in Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks. During 2000-01, a sum of Rs.13.25 lakh is provided for the scheme.

4. Assistance to failed well compensation fund

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

III. ASSISTANCE TO OTHER CO OPERATIVES

1. Assistance to Consumer Coop. Stores for setting up of small sized retail outlets

Government have sanctioned assistance to consumer Cooperatives for setting up of small retail outlets in the form of loan capital and subsidy. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

2. Assistance to Co-op. Marketing Societies for improving Marketing Activities

An amount of Rs.6.61 lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000 - 01

IV. TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN

Assistance to Co-operative Institutions under Tribal Areas Sub-Plan

There are at present 18 LAMP co operative societies functioning in the tribal areas. Assistance in the form of share capital, subsidy (Share capital) to tribals, loans and subsidy for construction of godowns, village fair price shop buildings, subsidy for construction of staff quarters, managerial subsidy, risk fund subsidy, vehicle maintenance, interest, subsidy etc. A sum of Rs.90.00 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

V. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Assistance to Scheduled Caste Members in Co-operative Banks

Government have sanctioned in the form of interest free loan repayable in five years. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.500/-per individual towards assistance to members belonging to

scheduled castes to take additional shares to enhance their borrowing power in urban Banks and Rs.250/- per member in Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

Plan outlay for 2000-01

A sum of Rs. 359.12 lakh is provided for the year 1999 - 2000 for implementation of various schemes of Cooperative sector. The expenditure incurred during the period is Rs. 924.48 lakh. For the year 2000 - 2001, an amount of Rs.240.86 lakh is provided for implementation of various schemes of cooperative sector. The details are as follows.

<i>Head</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i> <i>Outlay for 2000 - 2001</i>
1. Direction and Administration	3.59
2. Assistance to Credit Cooperatives	112.64
3. Assistance to other Cooperatives	9.62
4. Tribal Area Sub Plan	90.00
5. Special Component Plan	25.00
6. Others	0.01
Total	240.86

Chapter 11

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

01. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

1.1 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth in Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana, Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisan (SITRA) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) are merged into one comprehensive programme known as "Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) from the year 1999-2000.

This scheme is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment, such as organisation of the poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The Centre and the State are funding for SGSY in the ratio of 75:25. For the year 2000-2001, the State Government share in SGSY will be Rs.2531.61 lakh (Covering IRDP - Rs.2529.38 lakh, TRYSEM - Rs.2.23 lakh). Under this scheme self-help groups are formed to take up, economic activities for self-employment. The State Government has taken up a major initiative for convergence of Mahalir Thittam of Women Development Corporation with SGSY for better social mobilisation. Marketing infrastructure to promote products produced by the rural poor under this scheme are being set up, in the name of "Poomalai". Capacity and skill building is added to SGSY components during 2000-2001.

02. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been renamed as Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) from 1-4-1999; The main objective of this JGSY programme is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons both men and women and to create community and social assets in the rural areas. The JGSY will be implemented entirely by the Village Panchayats in the State. The minimum wage rate has been enhanced from Rs.22/- to Rs.32/- per day from the year 1996-97. The Government of India's share of 80% with 20% matching share by the State will be released by DRDAs to Village Panchayats directly. The Village Panchayat shall receive the funds based on the population without any upper ceiling of 10,000; 22.5% of JGSY funds shall be utilised for SC/ST works, besides spending 15% for maintaining the existing assets. An amount of Rs.5010.39 lakh (being the 20% of state share) has been provided in the budget for 2000-2001.

03. Indira Awas Yojana

Indira Awas Yojana aims at providing dwelling units are free of cost to the poor SC/ST, free bonded labourers and the other backward classes people who are living below poverty line in rural areas. Those who are victims of atrocities, affected by fire/floods, households

headed by destitute widows/unmarried women are given priority in selection. The unit cost including sanitary latrine of individual house is Rs.32,000/ in normal terrain and Rs.34,000/ in difficult soil/hill areas. The Govt. of India introduced two components under this scheme viz. (a) construction of new houses, (b) upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses. The State Government provides Rs.12, 000/- per house over and above the cost fixed by Government of India - for laying Cement concrete roof to these houses as additional fund. An outlay of Rs. 288.80 lakh has been provided in the budget for 2000-2001. Government has proposed to construct 31,000 group houses and 15,589 upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses during this year.

An amount of Rs.1659.88 lakh under special component plan has been provided under this scheme in budget estimate for 2000-2001.

04. Smagra Awas Yojana

This scheme was introduced during 1999-2000. It envisages to provide free shelter to SC/ST, freed bonded labour etc., and to develop the habitat in specified block in few districts. Kurinchipadi block of Cuddalore district and Perambalur block of Perambalur district are covered during 1999-2000. During 2000-01, Pullambody block of Tiruchi district and few other blocks in other districts will also be covered under this scheme.

05. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

This is a demand-driven scheme to provide assured employment to the rural poor. The primary objective of the scheme is creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line. The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development. The works relating to the felt and perceived needs of the local people are taken up under this scheme. Some of the works taken up under EAS are B.T. roads, School building, Public Distribution shop, Noon Meal Centres, Minor Irrigation works and water harvesting structures. It is open to all rural poor residing in the areas who are seeking work but cannot find it either on farm or non-farm activities. This scheme is being implemented in all the 385 blocks in the state. The District Panchayats and Panchayat Unions are implementing the scheme. The wage and non-wage components of this scheme shall be 60:40. The cost is shared between centre and state on 75:25 basis. Rs.3032.50 lakh has been provided for 2000-2001 being the 25% of state share.

06. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

This is an integrated development programme with the prime objective of promoting the overall economic development of the watershed community by putting the natural resources like land, water etc., to the optimum use so as to mitigate the adverse effects of drought and prevent further ecological degradation, besides employment generation through non-farming activities. This scheme is being implemented in 80 blocks of 16 districts. The expenditure towards this scheme is shared equally between the state and centre on 50:50 basis upto 31-3-1999. From the year 1999-2000 the expenditure is shared at the ratio of 75:25 for new watershed projects sanctioned by the Government of India. As per the revised guidelines of Govt. of India, the scheme is being implemented on watershed basis with active participation of the local people. The scheme is in progress in 103 additional watershed projects implemented

from 1997-98 and also the preliminary activities and institutional arrangements are being made in respect of 299 watersheds approved during the year 1999-2000. The state share of outlay for the scheme during 2000-2001 is Rs.652.00 lakh.

07. Community Wasteland Development Programme

To increase agricultural production and to improve the farm income, a "Wasteland Development Authority" under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister has been formed. The Government has also constituted an Executive Committee headed by the Chief Secretary as its Chairman. Wasteland development works such as soil conservation measures, tree planting etc., was taken up 1000 Hectares in the districts of Dharmapuri, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Perambalur, Erode, Pudukottai, Madurai, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli. Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture and Agriculture Department are involved in implementing Wasteland Development works in the above 10 districts. An amount of Rs.365.43 lakh has been provided under this scheme for the B.E. 2000-2001.

08. Decentralised District Planning

The objective of the scheme has been changed to provide logistic support for preparation of plans from Village Panchayat to District level. During 1999-2000 District Planning Cells were set up in 28 districts except Chennai District. The District Planning Cell is to provide support facilities to the District Planning Committees for preparation of Annual Plan and Five-Year Plans in the rural and urban local bodies. Training of Trainers (TOT) on Multi-level Planning have been organised to select officials in the districts through four training institutions. The District level training is under progress. An amount of Rs.300.00 lakh has been provided in the B.E. 2000-01.

09. Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme

This scheme is being implemented from 1997-98 on the line of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme of Government India with the allocation to Rs.35.00 lakhs per constituency during 1998-99. From the year 1999-2000 allocation per constituency has been stepped up to Rs.50.00 lakhs. The amount will be placed at the disposal of District Collectors for the execution of various developmental works as suggested by the concerned MLA through line departments. An outlay of Rs.11750.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme during 2000-2001. On the floor of the Assembly, Hon'ble Chief Minister further enhanced the outlay from Rs. 50.00 lakh to Rs.77.00 lakhs per constituency from the financial year 2000-2001.

10. Namakku Naame Thittam

Namakku Naame Thittam is an innovative and participatory programme, being implemented by State Government from 1997-98 with demand driven approach. This scheme revives the concept of the community in development process from the planning, execution and maintenance of community needs. The community would be encouraged to actively contribute to the development effort in cash or kind or through labour, thereby supplement as well as complement Government activities. The requirement for the scheme is a clear articulation of villagers' felt needs. The Gramasabha would be involved to identify and prioritise the demands and needs of the village people. Technical support is provided by

the Government. The age old concept of "Kudimaramathu" is revived in the form of Namakku Naame Thittam, where the scope of such community participation is extended to all public felt needs. Cash, kind and labour contribution for the year 1999-2000 amounted to Rs.1369.00 lakh, 696.00 lakh and Rs.93.00 lakh respectively. 4255 works worth of Rs.4253.00 lakh and 1004 works with an estimate of Rs.1765.00 lakh were taken in rural and urban areas respectively. Several long felt needs of the people like link roads, bridges, culverts, school buildings, compound wall, school furniture, computer room, thrashing floor were translated into reality through this schemes. An amount of Rs.3000.00 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for 2000-01.

11. Anna Marumalarchi Thittam

Anna Marumalarchi Thittam is being implemented from 1997-98 and it is fully funded by the State Govt. Under this scheme, one village panchayat in each rural Assembly Constituency is being selected every year. The focus of the programme is to provide convergence of all basic amenities and minimum services like safe drinking water, street light, roads, school, infrastructure, health facilities, sanitation, housing etc. in the selected Village Panchayats and to ensure that the villages become Model Villages in fulfilling the basic minimum services. Generating awareness and disseminating knowledge through various camps and campaigns are being organised in these "Anna Marumalarchi Thittam" villages to strengthen social infrastructure and physical quality of life. A sum of Rs.7500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001 for taking up the scheme implementation in 210 Village Panchayats in the State.

12. Capital programmes of Infrastructure Development by Rural Local Bodies

Under Capital Programme of Infrastructure Development by Rural Local Bodies, certain amounts has been provided to the rural local bodies from 1996-97 for taking up capital works. A sum of Rs.1000.00 is earmarked under this head for budget estimate 2000-2001.

13. Other Schemes

To strengthen the Rural Development activities, the following schemes have been proposed to be taken up during the year 2000-2001. The detailed scheme-wise allocations are as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Allocation for 2000-01 (Rs. in lakh).</i>
1	Monitoring Cell at Directorate of Rural Development	2.63
2	To conduct the Training through State Institute of Rural Development	29.18
3	Strengthening of Block Administration - Implementation of Anti-Poverty Programme	312.15
4	Credit-cum-subsidy scheme for construction of Houses in Rural Areas	250.13

Total outlay proposed under 11. Special programme for Rural Development during 2000-01 is Rs.37684.76 lakh.

Chapter 12.

LAND REFORMS

Implementation of land ceiling and distribution of surplus land to the landless poor is one of the schemes included under Twenty Point Programme. The main activity under the scheme is to identify surplus lands and distribute them among the landless and other weaker sections of the society. An assistance of Rs.1,000/- per acre is given to the assignee towards development and reclamation of land. 30% of beneficiaries should be from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. The expenditure for this scheme from 1998-99 is fully met by the State Government. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for 2000-2001.

Chapter 13

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

01. Improvement of Rural Roads into black topped under RIDF, Social Education grants to local bodies provision for water supply and sanitation in rural areas, encouraging non-conventional energy sources like bio-gas and improved chullahs and formation of tribal blocks constitute community development activities. With this view, an amount of Rs.13936.61 lakh has been provided under Community Development for the year 2000-2001.

02. Improvement of Rural Roads, Bridges and Drainage Structure under RIDF

The main aim of this scheme is to increase the length of black topped road, bridges and drainage structures in rural areas. Efforts made under these schemes have made by the State to increase the length of B.T. Road from 4418 Kms. during 1989-90 to 22866 Kms. during 1999-2000. This is likely to go up to 26848 Kms when the on going works are completed. A target of 11651 Kms. of B.T. Road has been fixed for the local bodies. Out of this, during 1999-2000, 3982 Kms. of roads were taken and the balance 7669 Kms. of road works will be taken up during the year 2000-2001. An amount of Rs.8100.00 lakh has been provided under this scheme for the year 2000-2001.

03. Social Education Grants to Local Bodies

Government provides financial assistance to local bodies for improving the communication, publicity etc. A sum of Rs.27.84 lakh has been provided for the purchase of Government Publications like Tamilarasu, Thittam, Panchayat Seithi and Panchayat Raj by the Social Education Centres functioning at 12,583 Village Panchayats and 385 Information Centres functioning at the blocks.

04. Water Supply and Sanitation Demand Project (WASDEP)

An outlay of Rs.1055.63 lakh has been provided towards implementation of Integrated Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Project in all the blocks of Villupuram and Cuddalore Districts with DANIDA assistance. So far, 4749 household latrines, 84 institutional latrines and 73 water supply works were completed. The main objective of the project is to provide sustainable and improved water supply and sanitary conditions in the project areas. The Village Panchayats are involved in implementation of the project.

05. Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes through blocks and Sanitation

An outlay of Rs.100.01 lakhs has been provided in the B.E. for 2000-2001 towards water supply scheme to be implemented through Panchayat Unions. This amount would be utilised for the provision of hand pumps and extension of pipelines in the needy rural areas.

06. Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme (RCRSP)

This scheme envisages to provide sanitation facilities in the rural areas through construction of rural sanitary latrines for individual house holds and to improve the quality of life in the rural areas; the outlay is shared between Central and State Governments on 80:20 basis except for hardware activities and school sanitation where the percentage of the contribution is 60:20:20 between Centre, State and the Beneficiaries/Panchayats. This scheme also contemplates construction of institutional latrines, sanitary complexes for women in the villages and total sanitation of the villages, under individual household latrines component, the beneficiaries are to be chosen from people below poverty line and atleast 20% of SC/ST families are to be covered. This scheme also provides for improving Health Education and creation of awareness on sanitation. An amount of Rs.467.55 lakhs, being the 20% state share has been provided under this scheme for the year 2000-2001.

07. Improvement of Rural Roads, Bridges and Drainages

The scheme is to improve the quality of surface conditions of the roads for longevity and easy mobility in rural areas. Under Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project and NABARD (RIDF) project, Rural Roads wing of the Highways Department have taken up works to upgrade Panchayat/Panchayat Unions roads in to bituminous surface. An amount of Rs.2700.00 lakh has been provided as loan under this scheme in the B.E. 2000-2001. Director of Rural Development controls this amount.

An amount of Rs.83.44 lakh has been provided for Assistance to Community Structure component under Swarna Jayanthi Sastri Rozar Yojana

08. Tribal Area Sub-Plan

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

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of activities</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1	Formation of tribal block at Kalarayan hill	22.57
2	Formation of Tribal block at Jawvathu and Elagairi Hills	24.29
	Total	46.86

08. An amount of Rs.16.54 lakh towards Grants to Local Bodies for construction of quarters for women Teachers have also been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2000-2001.

09. Makkal Nala Paniyalargal Scheme

13491 Makkal Nala Paniyalargal (Male 8008 and Female 5483) have been appointed on contract basis with an honorarium of Rs.750/- each p.m. They would promote adult education, propagate evils of drinking, create awareness in villages and maintenance of street lights through TNEB and to attend works relating to Nutritious Noon Meal Programme etc. A sum of Rs.1295.14 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-2001.

10. Creation of Computerised Information Centre in all Blocks

Blocks are fulcrum of all development activities and redressal point for public grievances. The information regarding availability of below poverty line list, Village basic infrastructure, schemes under implementation, latest Govt. orders and circulars, resource mapping etc. and also the monitoring of schemes, input management, estimate preparation, billing, accounting were made available through computers to ensure the improvement staff efficiency and public awareness. Computerisation will also ensure transparency and public access to information. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been provided towards Computerisation of all 52 blocks in Salem, Tirunelveli and Kancheepuram districts. The amount includes Rs.3.60 lakh towards to provide hands on training to staff working in these blocks on computerised information system. This elected local body representatives require intensive capacity building training. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakh is provided towards preparation of training materials to be distributed to them during the training.

11. National Project on Bio-gas Development

This scheme is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented with 100% assistance from Government of India for preventing deforestation and promote use of environment friendly non- conventional energy sources to improve hygiene, rural sanitation and produce enriched manure. The main objectives of the programme are (1) combating fuel crisis at a time when fossil fuels are fast depleting; (2) Preservation of environment and maintaining ecological balance by preventing indiscriminate felling of trees (3) To produce energy in clean and unpolluted form; (4) to produce enriched manure to supplement the use of chemical fertilizers (5) to bring improvement in the life of the rural work folk and children by relieving them from drudgery; and (6) to improve sanitation and hygiene by linking sanitary toilets with biogas plants. This scheme will be continued during 2000-2001 with an outlay of Rs.143.44 lakh.

12. National Programme on Improved Chulahs

The Government of India since 1983 is implementing this scheme. The main aim of this scheme is (a) To conserve and optimise the use of fuel wood; (b) To help in preventing deforestation; (c) to prevail Hygienic atmosphere; (d) to reduce drudgery of women and their health hazards by eliminating smoke from the kitchen and (e) to generate employment opportunities in rural areas by engaging self employed workers for installation of Chulahs, repair, maintenance, etc. A sum of Rs.37.63 lakh has been provided for 2000-2001.

Chapter 14

MINOR IRRIGATION

Tanks, wells and tube wells are the important sources of Minor Irrigation. It contributes significantly to irrigated agriculture in Tamil Nadu. Tanks and wells extend irrigation support to an extent of 20 lakh ha., which is accounted for 67 per cent of total irrigated area. Government of Tamil Nadu is taking concerted efforts to ensure, augment and manage these resources to make sustainable in the long run through several schemes. During the year 2000-2001, the following schemes are proposed for the development of Minor Irrigation.

I. INVESTIGATION

1. Ground Water Survey

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

1. Monitoring of water level in 1734 control wells including 618 drought wells in Tamil Nadu.
2. Monitoring of ground water quality in the State (3400 samples)
3. Watershed study, conducting hydro meteorological observations under different soil conditions. (15 water sheds)
4. Analysis of rainfall data and establishing relation between the runoff and seepage. (445 rainfall stations)
5. Detailed geological, geophysical and geomorphologic studies to target the Dark and Grey area blocks. (85 Nos.)
6. Rendering Consultancy Services to farmers, Government departments and Government Undertakings for selection of suitable locations for constructing ground water abstraction structures. (300 Nos.)
7. Issuing ground water clearance for implementing Minor Irrigation Schemes.
8. Water quality studies in the State.

9. Special studies for monitoring sea water intrusion into fresh water aquifer. (920 k.m along the coast)
Drilling of exploratory bore holes. (140 bore holes)
10. Reassessment of ground water potential in 17,000 villages of Tamil Nadu.
11. Firming up of figures for Irrigation potential, created - 450 villages.

For the above objectives, an amount of Rs. 238.96 lakh is provided for the year 2000-2001.

2. Setting up of Geo-Chemical Laboratory at Ground Water Circle

The main function of the Geo chemical laboratory at Madurai is to analyse water samples collected from southern districts of Tamil Nadu. During 1999-2000, 2150 samples are targeted for analysis. These samples are analysed for assessing suitability of water for drinking and irrigation purposes. The analysed data will be sent to Executive Engineer concerned and water quality maps for each districts are prepared. In addition to this, district profile report under the assistance of Ford foundation are being prepared and published. The reports are circulated to farmers, general public and to the user agencies.

The target for the year 200-2001 for analysing water samples for the geo chemical laboratory at Madurai has been fixed at 900 samples. In addition to the routine parameters, pollution related parameters like Bio chemical Oxygen demand, COD , presence of Bacteria, poisonous metals in the water are also analysed. The quality of water is assessed in a detailed and systematic manner than the previous years. Hence, the target is reduced to analyse all the samples in time.

An amount of Rs. 8.03 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

II. TUBE WELLS

A. World Bank Aided Hydrology Project for TamilNadu:(Externally Aided Project)

The World Bank aided hydrology project is being implemented to improve and strengthen the institutional capabilities of the State to measure, collect, transmit, analyse, disseminate and use surface and ground water data, both in quantity and quality for hydrology designs and river basin planning. The World Bank assistance for this project is Rs.38.65 crore.

Under this project, 734 bore wells were constructed to monitor the water level fluctuation by installing 603 Digital water level recorders, 24 full climate stations, 3 Automatic Weather Stations, 10 upgraded FCS stations are established for collection of Hydrometeorological Data and 116 Gauging Stations for measurement of discharge in various rivers in Tamilnadu. 4 Divisions office buildings, 12 Sub divisions and 60 section office buildings are also constructed and are functional. An integrated Data Centre building at Taramani is nearing completion.

An amount of Rs.936.00 lakh is provided for the year 2000-2001 for the above works.

B. Sinking of Tube Wells / Filter Point Tube Wells (Agricultural Engineering Department)

Sinking of new tube wells, filter point tube wells, revitalisation of the dried up wells by putting side bores and deepening of the wells by rock blasting are carried out under this programme. The departmentally owned Resistivity meters and electrical logging equipments are provided to farmers on hire basis for locating well sites and aquifers. The agricultural engineering department has three electrical loggers and 22 Resistivity meters for this purpose. Tube wells / filter point tube wells numbering 6874 were constructed against the target of 6700 tube wells / filter point tube wells upto February 1999. An amount of Rs. 59.48 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

III. OTHER MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

1. Special Minor Irrigation Programme

Formation of new tanks, construction of anicuts, excavation of link channels, restoration of abandoned tanks, formation of ponds etc. are taken up under this scheme to provide assured irrigation and to create additional irrigation potential. Desilting-cum-reclamation schemes contemplate desilting of tanks to restore the original capacity due to siltation with reclamation of foreshore lands. During 1999-2000, 42 spill over works were executed under Special Minor Irrigation Programme. The Government have sanctioned 16 works during 1999-2000 at a total cost of Rs.4.37 crore.

For the year 2000-2001, a budget provision of Rs.676.68 lakh is provided for Special Minor Irrigation Programme (Rs.676.67 lakh under State Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh under NABARD assistance) to create an additional irrigation potential of 550 hectares.

2. State Tank Irrigation Projects

About 8903 PWD tanks and 9886 ex-zamin tanks are situated in Tamil Nadu. Government of Tamil Nadu have implemented this scheme exclusively for standardisation and improvements of irrigation tanks. The two components are namely standardisation and improvement of ex-zamin tanks and standardisation and improvement of PWD tanks. All ex-zamin tanks, after standardisation, will be handed over either to the Panchayat Unions or to the Public Works Department, depending on their size, for further maintenance.

The budget provision for the year 2000-2001 is Rs..884.63 lakh for the following two components proposed:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. State Tank Irrigation Projects, Ex-Zamin Tanks | - Rs.422.50 lakh |
| 2. State Tank Irrigation Projects, PWD Tanks | - Rs.462.13 lakh |

Following are the new schemes to be taken up during the year 2000-2001 under SMIP.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>NAME OF SCHEME</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i>	<i>Provision in 2000-2001</i>
<i>S.M.I.P. SCHEMES</i>			<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1.	Formation of a pond across Kanar near Dhanakondapalli village in Gudiyatham taluk of Vellore District.	8.00	8.00
2.	Conversion of non-ayacut tank into ayacut tank of Puderi in Sittudiyur H/o Manappathur village in Sendurai Taluk of Ariyalur District.	13.00	13.00

IV. MINOR IRRIGATION (PRE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN SCHEMES)

1. Sothuparai (Varahandhi) Reservoir - WRCP (Madurai District)

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Varahanadhi near Tenkarai in Periyakulam Taluk of Madurai District. The scheme aims at stabilising 73 hectares of wet lands and bridging a gap of 27 hectares of wet lands, besides irrigating a new area of 405 hectares of dry land in Thenkarai and Thamaraikulam villages of Periyakulam Taluk.

Construction of masonry dam is partially completed under State funds. Balance works of masonry dam, canals, distributaries and buildings are being taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.30.42 crore under Water Resources Consolidation Project. Construction of masonry dam, excavation of canal and distributaries including construction of cross masonry work and building works are in progress.

An amount of Rs.1212.89 lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-2001

2. Shanmughanadhi Reservoir (Theni District)

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Shanmughanadhi (Varattar) near Royappanpatti village in Uthamapalayam Taluk of Theni District. The scheme aims at irrigating 664 hectares of new dry land in Royappanpatti village of Cumbum Taluk and few villages in Uthamapalayam Taluk.

Government sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.6.95 crore in May, 1998. The components of the scheme are an earth dam, masonry dam-non overflow section, uncontrolled spillway, head sluice and canals with necessary structures. Government approved the revised estimate for Rs.14.70 crore in October 1998. Around 80% of head works, 80% of cross masonry works and 50% of canal work has been completed. Balance works are in progress.

An amount of Rs.177.91 lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-2001.

V. MINOR IRRIGATION (SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN SCHEMES)

Kodumudiyar Reservoir - WRCP (Tirunelveli District)

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across the jungle stream of Kodumudiyar and Kombaiyar at their confluence point near Tirukurungudi village in Nanguneri Taluk in Tirunelveli District. By this scheme, it is aimed to stabilise an extent of 791 hectares and bridge a gap of 779 hectares in addition to conversion of 193 hectares of single crop into double crop in Radhapuram and Nanguneri Taluks. Construction of earth dam, uncontrolled spillway, canal sluice, river sluice, surplus course, aqueduct, improvements to Tamarai Anicut, electrification to existing quarters and shifting the Anaiyadi Temple have been taken up at a revised estimated cost of Rs.24.60 crore under WRCP. Improvements to the existing canals have been completed. The main construction works are to be taken up under WRCP. Tender proposal for earth dam, uncontrolled spillway, canal sluice and river sluice has been approved and these works will be taken up shortly. Improvements to Tamarai Anicut and surplus course are in progress at various stages.

An amount of Rs.1387.80 lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-2001.

Minor Irrigation Outlay for 2000-2001: An abstract

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	[Rs. in Lakh]
1.	Ground water survey	246.99
2.	Hydrology Project	936.00
3.	Special Minor Irrigation Programme (including other works)	676.70
4.	State Tank Irrigation Project	884.63
5.	Sothuparai, Shanmuganadhi and Goundianadhi Reservoir schemes	1390.81
6.	Kodumudiyar Reservoir Scheme	1387.80
7.	Modernisation Projects	0.01
8.	Western Ghat Development Programme	3.00
9.	Sinking of Tube wells/Filter Point Tube Wells	59.48
Total - Minor Irrigation		5585.42

Chapter 15

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN STATE AND CENTRE

I. Command Area Development Programme (CADP)

Tamil Nadu is first to implement Water Management Programme in Cauvery Command (1967) and Sathanur Command (1969) as part of Soil and Water management executed by Agricultural Engineering Department. Intensive efforts were taken up under the Command Area Development Programmes from sixth Five Year Plan. The Command Area Development Programme is implemented below the sluice outlets of the commands.

Command Area Development Programme is implemented basically to ensure improved Irrigated Agriculture as a central theme and the activities relate to irrigation facilities and its efficient utilisation are given below:

- i) On Farm Development (OFD)
- ii) Rotational Water Supply (RWS)
- iii) Farmers Participatory Approach (FPA)

The main aims of Command Area Development Programme are :(a) Build up institutional arrangements. These arrangements are at the sluice, distributory and projects level, which can plan and manage water distribution and maintain the assets created, (b) Create on farm infrastructure facilities. These facilities are for conveyance and regulated distribution of water and (c) Enable equitable distribution among the farmers without conflicts.

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

- 1) Cauvery
- 2) Parambikulam Aliyar
- 3) Amaravathi
- 4) Kodaiyar Chittar Pattanamkal
- 5) Tambiraparani

Command Area Development Programme works in Periyar Vaigai Project and Sathanur Reservoir Project were closed by 31.3.95, with pending works on Rotational water supply. Rotational Water Supply works were taken up in Periyar Vaigai during 1997-98 and the same works will be taken up in Sathanur Reservoir Project during 1998-99, as a Centrally Sponsored Programme.

Programme Achievement in the Past at a Glance

Total culturable command area in all the 8 projects put together in the State is 10.47 lakh ha. From the Sixth plan (since the inception upto 1996-97), against this total CCA of 10.47 lakh ha, coverage of 6.99 lakh ha. is done under On Farm Development works and an area of 3.69 Lakh ha. is covered with Rotational Water Supply works upto 1997-'98.

Without completion of Rotational Water Supply, Command Area Development Programme will be ineffective and incomplete. Bearing this in mind, it was proposed to give a thrust to Rotational Water Supply in the recent past and accordingly programme intensification is being continued under Rotational Water Supply during 2000-01 also.

Programme for 2000-01

During 2000-01, it is programmed to cover 0.56 lakh ha. under On Farm Development works and 0.67 lakh ha. under Rotational Water Supply works. Coverage proposed includes coverage in Sathanur Reservoir Project, for which central assistance is revived upto March'99 to complete pending works under Rotational Water Supply and formation of Water Users' Associations. An amount of Rs.3315.31 Lakh is provided in the B.E. for the year 2000-01 for implementation of the Command Area Development Programme works. They are summarised as follows:

Command Area Development Programme: Full Cost Shown

(Rs. in Lakh)

<i>Programmes</i>	<i>Annual Plan Outlay (2000-01)</i>
1. Parambikulam Aliyar Command	739.97
2. Cauvery Command	1748.41
3. Amaravathy Reservoir Project	194.35
4. Kothaiyar Chittar Pattanamkal	235.74
5. Tambiraparani	302.93
6. Execution of On Farm Development Works	30.00
7. Monitoring and Technical Cell	63.88
8. Loans to Ayacut Development	0.03
Total (1 to 8)-C.A.D.P.	3315.31

Chapter 16

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Tamil Nadu with a total geographical area of 130 lakh hectares is ranked eleventh in size among the Indian States. The net area sown in Tamil Nadu is about 60 lakh hectares, of which, about 30 lakh hectares (50%) get irrigation facilities from surface water through canals, (9.50 lakh hectares) Tanks (9.00 lakh hectares) and wells, tube wells etc. (11.50 lakh hectares). The ultimate irrigation potential of Tamil Nadu through Major and Medium Irrigation sources was assessed as 15 lakh hectares by the National Commission on Agriculture in 1976. At the commencement of the First Five Year Plan, there were 23 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects benefiting 11.00 lakh hectares. In the Ninth Plan period upto 1999-2000, the area under irrigation through Major and Medium Irrigation Projects rose to 26.25 lakh hectares. During 2000-01, an additional irrigation potential of 1213 hectares is expected to be covered through different sources. The State is now constrained to find out additional water resources through 'trans-basin' diversion of water from the neighbouring States, namely, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, which are blessed with rich water resources, which involves 'inter-state' Agreements and major policy changes at National level. In this respect, the National Water Development Agency has been formed by Government of India for highlighting the urgent need for diversion of surplus water available in the adjoining basins of neighbouring States to augment water resources.

A new World Bank Project, namely 'Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project' (T.N.W.R.C.P.) was launched during the year, 1995-96 with an approved estimate of Rs.807.49 crore under Major and Medium Irrigation head of development and works are in progress. Since the surface water potential is almost fully utilised, there is hardly any scope for Major and Medium projects in the State. Therefore, conserving the available water by modernisation of existing canal system and tank irrigation has to be given more attention so that optimum utilisation of water could be ensured and wastage avoided. Water thus saved could be utilised for extending irrigation facilities to new areas or for raising additional crops in the same area. In this respect, massive desilting operations were carried out during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 by the State in Cauvery Delta has resulted in the water reaching the tail end areas quickly and as a result the yield of rice is expected to be high due to the timely receipt of water.

I. MAJOR SCHEMES

1. Modernisation Of Thanjavur Channel

In the Cauvery Delta, irrigation is done to an extent about 9.59 lakh acres (including 27,000 acres in Pondicherry State). It is one of the oldest delta irrigation system in the

State. The modernisation of the whole system has become necessary to secure better water management and optimum utilisation of water.

The works like, Improvements to transmission system i.e. raising and strengthening the river banks, putting up regulators and protection works across the rivers for control as well as for command purposes; raising the channels to standards and provision of structures; improving the existing drainage for submersion relief were taken up in the first phase of the project and completed in 1976.

In the second phase, lining of channels upto 40 hectares (100 acres) limit was taken up from 1977-78 onwards under the head of "Modernisation of Cauvery Delta Channels". So far, lining works were completed for a length of 854 km, out of the total length of 1,223 km. under the 65 'A' Class Channels and improving the drainage works. A comprehensive proposal for rehabilitation of Cauvery delta irrigation system was prepared for Rs.460 crore and sent to Government of India for consideration to be taken up with the financial aid from World Bank.

Government have accorded sanction for carrying out improvements to four Irrigation channels, viz. (1) Palavanthankattalai Channel, (2) Perumandi Channel, (3) Ullur Channel and (4) Thepperumanallur Channel at an estimated cost of Rs.2.35 Crore. These works were completed. The Government in January 1999 have accorded sanction for Rs.1.91 crore for providing bed lining and raising of retaining wall to the above four irrigation channels. These works are in progress.

An amount of Rs.57.46 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

2. Improvements To Periyar System (Phase II)

This scheme contemplates the formation of canal to feed Maravamangalam tank and 40 other tanks in Melur area of Sivagangai taluk to benefit a new ayacut of 1000.76 ha. of dry lands. Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 100.00 Lakh for this scheme for the year 1999-2000.

For implementing this scheme, an extent of 20.30 ha. patta dry lands, 5.38 ha. of wet lands and 8.61 ha. poramboke lands have to be acquired.

An amount of Rs. 30.00 Lakh is provided for this purpose during the year 2000-01.

3. Restoration Of Channels- Canals (Desilting Work)

In the Cauvery Delta, silt carried on by Flood waters is deposited in rivers drains and channels especially during receding flood times. Further, the growth of Ipomea (Neyveli Kattamanakku) in the irrigation sources is creating major problems in Water Management and Flood Control. The problem results in deficient supply to tail end areas during irrigation seasons and submersion of crop during flood season. Therefore, every year desilting and clearing of Ipomea is carried out. As the expenditure for removal of silt and Ipomea using dozers could not be met with from the maintenance grant, the Government have provided Special funds for this purpose from 1997-98 onwards. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.10.00 crore was sanctioned during 1997-98 for the work of removing Silt & Ipomea in Cauvery Delta and the works were completed during 1997-99.

During 1999-2000, Government sanctioned Rs.50.00 crore for desilting operation in Cauvery Delta. 60% of the above work has been completed and the balance work is to be completed during closure period. The desilting work has improved the efficiency of the Water Management considerably in rivers and channels and helps to take the irrigation supply to the lands at the tail end areas.

An amount of Rs.57.00 crore is provided for the year 2000-01 for restoration of channel system.

II. MEDIUM SCHEMES (ONGOING)

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

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

Construction of the reservoir, a pickup anicut at Jittapalli, a common canal from pickup anicut, left main canal from Cheruvanji to Kalinjur, excavation of right main canal from Cheruvanji to Palar Outlet and from Palar crossing to Sedupperi and improvements to the existing approach road from Mordhana to Sainagunda have been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs.28.48 crore under WRCP.

An amount of Rs.2229.83 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

2. Improvement To Veeranam Lake For Water Supply

Originally, this scheme was planned to be executed with World Bank assistance to supply drinking water to Chennai city. However, in view of the high cost of conveying water from the lake to Chennai City, the Government in September 1996 decided to modify the scope of the scheme to supply water to the satellite townships around Veeranam lake in Cuddalore and Villupuram districts, and accordingly ordered for the implementation of modified schemes as a state funded one with the changed scope.

There are 25 packages of work in this project, Among these, works are in progress for 13 packages at a value of Rs.48557 Lakh. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.1000 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01.

MEDIUM SCHEMES (NEW)

1. Strengthening Of Periyar

An amount of Rs. 50.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for the strengthening works of Periyar Dam.

2. Vadakkupachayar Reservoir - WRCP (Tirunelveli District)

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across Vadakkupachayar, a tributary of Pachaiyar near Manjuvilai village in Nanguneri Taluk in Tirunelveli District. This scheme aims at stabilising 574 hectares of existing ayacut, bridging a gap of 464 hectares of existing

irrigated area besides providing irrigation facilities to a new ayacut of 769 hectares of Nanguneri Taluk. Also, an extent of the existing single crop area of 1568 hectares will receive irrigation for a second dry crop.

Construction of diversion weir, feeder channel, earth dam, uncontrolled weir, surplus course, canal sluice, a link canal with river crossing, rehabilitation of Nanguneri Kal, Seevalaperi Kal, Padaneri Kal, Devanallur channel, excavation of another link channel from Madathu Anicut Kal, a bye-pass channel below Devanallur, excavation of bye-pass channel below Nanguneri tank to feed 45 tanks, and a link road and buildings are the components taken up at a revised estimated cost of Rs.56.00 crore under Water Resources Consolidation Project.

Construction of diversion weir across river Pachaiyar and excavation of feeder canal are nearing completion. Link road and buildings were completed. Works on (1) Rehabilitation of Nangunerikal, Padaneri channel, Devanallur channel, Palampattu Anicut channel (2) Excavation of link channel from Madathu Anicut Kal at the tail end of Peechalankulam channel and excavation of bye-pass channel below Devanallur are in progress.

An amount of Rs.1712.42 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

3. Investigation Projects

The establishment charges of investigation for plan formulation divisions coming under the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer, Water Resources Organisation, (Plan formulation), are charged under this head. It is proposed to formulate new schemes approximately 167 nos. during the year 2000-01, in the plan formulations wing.

For this purpose, an amount of Rs.1043.15 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

4. Nambiyar Reservoir - WRCP (Tirunelveli District)

This scheme is to form a reservoir across Nambiyar river in Radhapuram Taluk of Tirunelveli District. The scheme aims at irrigating 152 hectares of new dry lands, besides bridging a gap of 185 hectares and stabilising an extent of 369 hectares in Kottaikarunkulam, Urumankulam, Ramanathapuram, Karaichitti-Puthur, Kasthurirangapuram, Kumarapuram, Muthumothumozhi and Thisayanvilai villages of Radhapuram Taluk.

Earthdam and construction of right side canal sluice and excavation of right main canal were completed. The balance works are proposed to be carried out under Water Resources Consolidation Project at an estimated cost of Rs.14.28 crore. The works in respect of uncontrolled surplus weir including scour vents and left main canal sluice completed. Formation of earth dam, weir and excavation of left main canal from LS 0m to 1800m including all cross masonry works, construction of cross-drainage works in right main canal, excavation and lining of branch canal and its distributaries are in progress.

An amount of Rs.226.63 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

Poigaiyar Reservoir - WRCP (Kanyakumari District)

This scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Poigaiyar near Aralvoimozhi village in Thovalai Taluk in Kanyakumari District. By implementing this scheme, a new ayacut of 202 hectares of dry lands will be benefited and a gap of 57 hectares will be bridged,

besides stabilising an extent of 192 hectares in Shenbagaraman Pudur and Aralvoimozhi villages of Thovalai Taluk and Palavoor village of Radhapuram Taluk. Besides, 20 Mcft of water will be spared to meet the drinking water needs of four villages in Thovalai Panchayat Union.

A portion of earth dam was executed under State funds. Balance works of earth dam, excavation of new main canal including cross drainage works, excavation of surplus course, excavation of link canal, formation of road and construction of parapet wall are being implemented at an estimated cost of Rs.9.46 crore under Water Resources Consolidation Project. Works on earth dam, surplus weirs, canal sluice, river sluice and construction of new main canal including lining and cross drainage works were completed. Surplus course from LS 280m to 330m including a single lane bridge at LS 330m and the earth dam in river portion is in progress under Water Resources Consolidation Project and the work of formation of road and construction of parapet wall will be taken up after completion of earth dam.

An amount of Rs.192.57 Lakh is provided for this scheme for the year 2000-01.

6. Rajathopekanar Reservoir - WRCP (Vellore District)

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

In this project earth dam, surplus weir, surplus course and canal sluice and lining works in canal from 0m to 5000m including cross drainage works were completed under State funds. Balance works in head works, excavation of link canal to feed Latteri, Vilunthakal and Oyyathur tanks and lining of channel for 5000m including construction of cross drainage works were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.2.56 crore under Water Resources Consolidation Project. Balance works in head works and lining of channel for 5000 m including construction of cross drainage works have already been completed. The work of excavation of link canal to feed Latteri, Vilunthakal and Oyyathur tanks is in progress.

An amount of Rs.41.72 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

7. Nanganjiar Reservoir (Dindigul District)

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Nanganjiyar, a tributary of river Amaravathy near Idayankottai village in Palani Taluk, Dindigul District to benefit 2531 hectares of new ayacut with a stabilisation of 24 hectares of old ayacut in Idayakottai Valayapatti and Chinnakampatti villages in Vedasandur Taluk of Dindigul District and Sendamangalam village of Karur Taluk of Karur District at an estimated cost of Rs.20.71 crore.

In this project, construction of uncontrolled spillway is in progress. Earth dam works and main canal works are nearing completion. The excavation of distributaries is in progress. About 75% of the works have been completed. Government have approved the reappraisal estimate of this project for Rs.37.36 crore. Fresh tenders have been invited and agency settled for most of the works. The works are in progress.

An amount of Rs.225.46 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

8. Adavinainarkoil Reservoir - WRCP (Tirunelveli District)

This scheme is to construct a reservoir across Hanumanadhi in Mekkarai village in Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District. The scheme will stabilise 1562 hectares of existing ayacut and bridge a gap of 616 hectares in addition to providing new irrigation to an extent of 93 hectares in Vadagarai-Kilpidagai, Vadagarai-Melpidagai, Panmozhi, Achanpudur, Neduvayal, Kodikurichi, Nainaragaram, Kilangadu and Ayakudi villages of Shencottah and Tenkasi Taluks.

Masonry dam, canal works etc., have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.61.50 crore under Water Resources Consolidation Project. Construction of main masonry dam is in progress. Canal works and building works were completed.

An amount of Rs.2859.34 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

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

This scheme is for the construction of an anicut, left and right side canals in Gridhamal river near Athikulam village in Virudhunagar District at an estimated cost of Rs.3.47 crore under Water Resources Consolidation Project. It aims at stabilising 943 hectares of wet lands in Irunjirai, Ulakudi and six other tanks in Tiruchuli Taluk of Virudhunagar District and to bridge a gap of 323 hectares of ayacut in Athikulam, Manur, Maraiyur, Ulakudi, Narikudi, Irunjirai, Athithanendal and Varisaiyur villages of Tiruchuli Taluk.

Construction of anicut has been completed. Canal works in Left Main Canal and Right Main Canal are in progress.

An amount of Rs.53.07 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

10. Malattar Anicut (Ramanathapuram District)

This scheme is for the construction of an anicut across Malattar river below the existing Kamudhi regulator and just below the confluence point of Gridhamal and Paralayar rivers with Malattar near Sengapadi village in Kamudhi Taluk of Ramanathapuram District. This scheme will benefit stabilisation of an extent of 1758 hectares, besides bridging a gap of 156 hectares under 54 tanks in Kamudhi and Kadaladi Taluks.

Government have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.15.40 crore. The main components of the scheme are a Masonry Anicut, Head Sluice 2 Nos., Right and Left Main Canals with necessary structures. Implementation of this scheme was initially delayed, since the Government desired to examine the feasibility of construction of a barrage instead of the proposed anicut. Finally, the Government have issued orders in March 1998 to construct the anicut as originally proposed. Construction of body wall of anicut from LS 200 to 385m. and construction of right side head sluice and scouring sluice works are in progress and the other works will start after deciding the agency.

An amount of Rs.200.00 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

11. Providing Irrigation Facilities To 58 Villages In Usilampatti Taluk (Vaigai Reservoir)

This scheme envisages excavation of a high level canal of 27.26 Km from the proposed head works on the right flank of the Vaigai Dam at LS 2425 m from the spillway to provide irrigation facilities to the 58 villages in Usilampatti Taluk. This canal will be an unlined one for carrying the surplus flood water from Vaigai River to provide irrigation facilities to 58 villages in Usilampatti Taluk, whenever both Vaigai Reservoir and Ramnad Big Tank surplus simultaneously. It includes formation of 3 new tanks to get supply from the above high level canal. Government have accorded approval for this schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.33.81 crore.

By implementing this scheme, 570 hectares of wet lands will be stabilised besides bridging a gap of 128 hectares of wet lands under 29 existing tanks and 3 existing ponds in Usilampatti Taluk. Further, new dry ayacut of 227 hectares will be brought under irrigation through 3 new tanks. In this scheme, land acquisition work is in progress. Out of 14 works, tenders have been accepted for 11 works and the works are in progress at various stages.

An amount of Rs.148.50 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

12. Andiappanur Odai (Vellore District)

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir of 112 M.Cft. capacity across Andiappanur Odai near Andiappanur village in Vaniyambadi Taluk of Vellore District. The Government have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.18.28 crore. By implementing this scheme, an extent of 810 hectares of direct ayacut in Andiappanur and Irunappattu villages in Vaniyambadi Taluk will be benefited for raising double dry crops.

Transfer of 39.69 hectares of forest land, 15 hectares of poramboke land and acquisition of 100.245 hectares of Patta land is involved. Land acquisition is in progress. Preliminary works for forming approach road to dam site and camp colony have been completed. Building works are in progress. Fixing the agency for the main work is in progress.

An amount of Rs.209.49 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

13. Varattar - Kuppathu Odai (Tirunelveli District)

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across the jungle streams of Varattar and Kuppathu Odai at an estimated cost of Rs.8.78 crore. By implementing this scheme, an extent of 77 hectares of wet lands will get stabilised and a gap of 165 hectares will be bridged in Krishnapuram and Chockampatti villages in Tenkasi Taluk and Madathupatti village in V.K.Pudur Taluk. Further, due to ground water recharge, another 375 hectares will be benefited.

Group of people have objected to take up detailed investigation of this scheme and a case is pending in the Court of law. Hence, there is delay in taking up this work.

An amount of Rs.100.00 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

14. Irukkangudi Reservoir (Virudhunagar District)

This scheme is for the formation of reservoir across Vaippar near Irukkangudi village, Sattur Taluk, at a cost of Rs.28.70 crore. The scheme aims at stabilising an extent of 254

hectares, bridging the gap of 255 hectares and giving new irrigation facilities to 3,705 hectares of dry lands of Vilathikulam Taluk of Thoothukudi District.

In this scheme, surplus regulators across Arjuna and Vaippar rivers are in progress at various stages. Around 80% of the canal excavation work has been completed. Cross masonry works in canal are in progress.

An amount of Rs.318.80 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

15. Shenbagathope Reservoir (Tiruvannamalai District)

The Shenbagathope Reservoir Scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Kamandaluru in Shenbagathope village of Polur Taluk in Thiruvannamalai District. The Government have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.21.33 crore. This scheme will benefit 2067 hectares by stabilisation and 642 hectares by bridging the gap in Polur, Arni, Arcot, Cheyyar and Vandavasi Taluks. By implementing this scheme, a long time demand of this backward region for better irrigation facilities will be fulfilled.

This scheme is taken up with loan assistance from NABARD. Preliminary works such as construction of store shed, fencing etc. have been completed. For implementation of this scheme, an extent of 99.62 hectares of forest land, 21.50 hectares of private patta land and 1.25 hectares of poramboke land are required. Land acquisition has reached advanced stages and the work will be commenced during 2000-01.

An amount of Rs.74.99 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

6. Scheme For Widening Sadayaneri (Thoothukudi District) Channel

Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.12.33 crore for this scheme, which comprises widening the existing Kalvoi, improvements to the existing Mudalur Odai from Arumeniyar to Vairavantharuvai and excavating a link canal from Vairavantharuvai to Muthantharuvai. This scheme contemplates utilising the Thambaraparani surpluses for filling velve tanks in Sadayaneri and Thanjaikkulam to irrigate 314 hectares of ayacut. Besides, 10 Tharuvais (Eries) will also get filled which will help to recharge 634 wells in four villages for irrigating coconut cultivation in 875 hectares.

This work is now taken up under State funds. The agency for this work has been settled and works are in progress at various stages.

An amount of Rs.100.00 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

7. Formation Of Reservoir Across Malattar Near Bathalapalli (Vellore District)

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Malattar river near Bathalapalli village in Gudiyatham Taluk, Vellore District. The Government have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.29.55 crore. This scheme will stabilise 1064 hectares ayacut and bridge the gap of 61 hectares. Besides, provision for drinking water facilities to Aranampet town and the way side villages and for industrial purposes has been made in this scheme. Also, the wells in the area now affected by pollution from tanneries will become good water sources in course of time.

The components of the scheme are Earth dam, Masonry spillways, River sluices, Pickups, anicut and drops. For implementation of this scheme, an extent of 36.98 hectares of patta land, 17.81 hectares of forest land and 11.32 hectares of poramboke land are required. Land acquisition work and preliminary works are in progress.

An amount of Rs.117.27 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

18. Renovation Of Narayana Cauvery Channel (Ramanathapuram District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for Rehabilitation of Narayana Cauvery Channel and its anicut (Mandalamanickam Anicut) to feed Sayalkudi tank and other 33 tanks in Ramanathapuram District at an estimated cost of Rs.5.75 crore. This scheme gives irrigation support to 1942.97 hectares of lands.

The work is in progress at various stages.

An amount of Rs.74.25 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

19. Tank Across Uppar Odai (Tiruchirappalli District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a tank across the Uppar Odai at its confluence with Nandiar near Siruvayalur village H/O Kanakiliyanallur village in Lalgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.18 crore. This scheme will provide irrigation facilities to a new dry area of 152 hectares in Kanakiliyanallur village in Lalgudi Taluk.

The components of the scheme are formation of earth bund, surplus weir, three irrigative sluices and three Channels. Contracts have been settled and the works are to be initiated.

An amount of Rs.18.56 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

20. Tank Across Mudalai Muthu Vari (Thanjavur District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a tank across Mudalai Muthu Vari in Chennampatti village in Thanjavur Taluk and District at an estimated cost of Rs.9.7 crore. This scheme will stabilise 110 hectares of existing wet ayacut, bridge a gap of 110 hectares of wet land and provide irrigation facilities to a new dry extent of 364 hectares in Chennampatti and Vallampudur villages in Thanjavur District and Karumpoondi village in Pudukottai District.

The components of this scheme are 2300m long earth bund, uncontrolled weir and four sluices. Tenders have been approved and the work will start soon.

An amount of Rs.18.56 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

21. Gadana Extension Scheme (Tirunelveli District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for formation of an extension reservoir on the right flank of the existing Gadana Dam in Ambasamudram Taluk of Tirunelveli District at an estimated cost of Rs.18.82 crore. The scheme will stabilise irrigation to an extent of 5000 hectares, bridge a gap of 187 hectares and provide irrigation facilities to a new area of 6000 hectares in Sivasailam, Mela Ambur, Keela Ambur and Mannarkoil villages in Ambasamudram Taluk.

The components of the scheme are earth bund of 930m length with one irrigation sluice, main canal with 3 branch canals for a total length of 18.71 Km and formation of an inter-connecting water way by cutting open the saddle dam for a length of 120m. Agency for the above work has been settled and the work is in progress.

An amount of Rs.7.43 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

2. Tank Across Nayodai (Dindigul District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a tank across Nayodai, a tributary to Mangariyar in Kannivadi village, Dindigul Taluk and District at an estimated cost of Rs.3.50 crore. The scheme will provide irrigation facilities to a new extent of 148 hectares in Kannivadi, Alanthuranpatti, Veerapudaiyanpatti and Thettupatti villages in Dindigul Taluk and District.

The components of the scheme are earth bund of 620 m length, high coefficient weir of 10 m length, one tower head sluice and field canal of 4120 m length. Re-tenders are being called for and the work will start soon.

An amount of Rs.18.56 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

3. Reservoir Across Nallathangal Odai (Erode District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for the formation of a reservoir across Nallathangal Odai near Eswarankoil in Ponnivadi village of Dharapuram Taluk in Erode District at an estimated cost of Rs.31.01 crore. This scheme will provide irrigation facilities to 919.87 hectares of new dry area in Nallanpalayam, Alampalayam, Poramium Thurambadi, Poolanur and Ponnivadi villages of Dharapuram Taluk in Erode District.

The components of this scheme are earth dam 3450m, uncontrolled spillway, one head sluice and one river sluice. Land acquisition is in progress. Work will be started soon.

An amount of Rs.18.56 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

4. Tank Across Ramakkal Odai And Anaivilundan Odai (Dindigul District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for the formation of tank across Ramakkal Odai and Anaivilundan Odai, tributaries of Kodaganar river in A.Vellode village and Vellakottai village in Dindigul Taluk and District at an estimated cost of Rs.3.55 crore. This scheme will provide irrigation facilities to 107.65 hectares of new dry lands in A. Vellode and Vellakottai villages in Dindigul Taluk and District.

The components of this scheme are earth bund 480m long, weir with a surplus course to connect the weir to Ramakkal Odai, Head sluice, River sluice and Field canals. Retenders are being called for and the work will start soon.

An amount of Rs.18.56 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

25. Reservoir Across Nagariyar Near Sasthakoil (Virudhunagar District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a reservoir across the river Nagariyar in Rajapalayam Taluk of Virudhunagar District at an estimated cost of Rs.7.97 crore. This scheme will stabilise 1016 hectares of existing ayacut and bridge a gap of 184 hectares under the existing 13 tanks in Rajapalayam Taluk.

The components of this scheme are earth bund for a length of 1600m, uncontrolled spillway, river sluice and excavation of new surplus course. The tender proposal for the work is under consideration and the work will start soon.

An amount of Rs.18.56 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

26. Reservoir Across Vellakkal Kanar (Vellore District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a reservoir across Vellakkal Kanar near Vinnamangalam village in Vaniyambadi Taluk of Vellore District at an estimated cost of Rs.7.70 crore. This scheme will stabilise 431 hectares of existing irrigation, besides bridging a gap of 57 hectares in Vaniyambadi Taluk.

The components of this scheme are earth dam 320m long, surplus weir of 40m length and construction of River sluice. For implementation of this scheme, 35.82 hectares of forest land is required. Compensatory land has been identified. Land acquisition is in progress.

An amount of Rs.18.58 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

27. Reservoir (Tank Across Sirumalaiyar In Dindigul District)

Government have sanctioned the scheme for formation of a new tank across Sirumalaiyar near Rajadhani Kottai village in Nilakottai Taluk of Dindigul District at an estimated cost of Rs.4.91 crore. This scheme will provide irrigation facilities to a new dry area of 128 hectares in Oruthattu village in Nilakottai Taluk.

The components of this scheme are earth bund of 975 m length including surplus weir of 40 m length, one head sluice and surplus course for a length of 60m. The work is in progress.

An amount of Rs.10.02 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

IV. WATER RESOURCES CONSOLIDATION PROJECT

- (i) The Water Resources Consolidation Project prepared at a total cost of Rs.1140 crore, was cleared by the World Bank in 1995. Government of Tamil Nadu accorded sanction for an amount of Rs.807.49 crore as the base cost.
- (ii) The project is implemented as a sector investment loan, financing an agreed State wide programme to improve the productivity and sustainability of Tamil Nadu's irrigation sector, to introduce multi-sectoral water planning, to integrate farmers in irrigation management and to strengthen the State's institutional and technical capability in water development, management and planning.

- (iii) The project will enhance agricultural production in about 6 lakh hectares (about 50% of the State's surface irrigated area) directly benefiting some 40 lakh farmers. Irrigation will be put on a sustainable footing through rehabilitation and modernisation of the systems linked with farmer participation and upgraded maintenance and water management.
- (iv) The WRCP provides for rehabilitation and modernisation of all irrigation systems in Tamil Nadu (except those in Cauvery Basin) and for completion of the nine on-going irrigation projects, viz., Poigaiyar, Nambiyar, Sothuparai, Mordhana, Rajathopekanar, Kodumudiyar, Vadakkupachayar, Adavinainarkoil and Gridhamal schemes.
- (v) Government have accorded administrative sanction for 636 packages (including sluices) at a cost of Rs. 768.99 crore till January 2000.

Works like system improvements, farmer turn over and institutional strengthening are under progress.

An amount of Rs.120.66 Crore is provided for the year 2000-01 for this project (TNWRCP) excluding the provision made for the 9 Ongoing Schemes covered under this project.

Total provision for W.R.C.P. for 2000-01 including 9 Ongoing Schemes is Rs.219.82 crore.

FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

i. Forming Flood Bank on the Left Margin of Veilar river in Thittakudi village of Cuddalore District.

The Thittakudi town is located on the left bank of Vellar and there is no flood bank in this region. River course at this point causes scour to the left bank, which is near the highway in Tirudhachalam - Thozhudur Road. The scheme is aimed to overcome the flood havoc in Vellar river in Thittakudi area by constructing the deflecting groynes on the left margin of the Vellar in four places and also to construct a flood protection wall.

An amount of Rs.7.94 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

= Chennai Flood Relief Work with HUDCO Assistance Chennai City Waterways Millennium Project

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

- i. Removal of sludge, desilting and resettlement of encroachers settled along the banks of waterways.

- ii. Removal and prevention of sandbar on the mouth of the Cooum and the Adyar river at the confluence of these rivers with Bay of Bengal by Turn Key Project.
- iii. Development of Navigational and recreational facilities on the waterways and re-estate development along the identified areas on the banks of the waterways on "Build, Operation and Transfer" basis with private sector participation.

Flood alleviation works under the above (item i) is taken up with HUDCO financial assistance. Government have sanctioned Rs.300 crore for implementing flood alleviation and improvements to storm water drainage. Out of the Rs.300 crore, an amount of Rs.252.00 crore is apportioned to P.W.D. for carrying works in Macro drains. The balance of Rs.48.00 crore is apportioned to Corporation of Chennai for rehabilitating the Macro drains. The works of desilting of Chennai Waterways are taken up under four packages.

An amount of Rs.2200.00 Lakh is provided for this scheme during the year 2000-01.

Annual Plan 2000-01

Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control and Anti Sea Erosion

An outlay of Rs.354.59 crore is provided for the programmes under this sector as detailed below:

<i>Head of Development/Sub Group</i>	<i>[Rs. in Lakh]</i>
	<i>Annual Plan 2000-01 Outlay</i>
Major And Medium Irrigation	
Continuing Scheme - Major Projects	5787.46
Continuing Scheme - Medium Projects	3229.84
New schemes - Major Projects	0.01
New Schemes - Medium Projects	7945.10
Other expenditure	4203.92
Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project (T.N.W.R.C.P.)	12084.39
Flood Control & Drainage Projects	2207.95
Total- Major And Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	35458.67
Under Fisheries Sector	
Anti Sea Erosion Works	19.87

Chapter 17

POWER DEVELOPMENT

There is an allround development of different sectors of the economy and consequent to increase in economic activities, the demand for electricity is growing rapidly. The State / Power Utility is obliged to cater this need by arranging capacity additions in generation and expanding the transmission and distribution network.

The installed capacity in Tamil Nadu during preplan period was 156 MW and it rose to 908 MW by the end of VIII plan (1996-97). Similarly, the peak demand reached during replan period was a mere 110 MW. The same by the end of 1999-2000 was 5659 MW. As on 1.4.2000, the position in Tamil Nadu is:

1) Installed Capacity	:	7203 MW
2) EHT Transmission lines	:	20328 Ckt. Km.
3) HT Distribution lines	:	116555 Ckt. Km.
4) LT Distribution lines	:	415215 Ckt Km.
5) EHT & HT Substations installed	:	876 Nos.
6) All Towns, Villages & Hamlets electrified.		
7) Huts electrified	:	1519715 Nos.
8) Agricultural pumpsets connections	:	1679301 Nos.

GENERATION

Completed Schemes As On 1.4.2000

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

a) Original Sanctioned Cost	:	Rs. 605.55Cr.
b) Latest Estimated Cost	:	Rs. 780.22Cr.
c) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	:	Rs. 766.57 Cr.
d) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 10.37 Cr.

Provision is towards completion of External Coal Handling System Phase II works.

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs. 547.79 Cr. (1986) |
| b) Latest Estimated Cost | : | Rs.1784.93Cr. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000 | : | Rs.1552.31 Cr. |
| d) Budget estimate for 2000-01 | : | Rs. 118.41 Cr. |

Units I, II, III have been commissioned on 25.10.1994, 27.3.95 and 24.2.1995 respectively.

The erection of external coal handling system works are in progress. The project is partially financed by Asian Development Bank through Government of India.

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs.15.20 Cr. |
| b) Latest Estimated Cost | : | Rs.29.85 Cr. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000 | : | Rs.28.69 Cr. |
| d) Budget estimate for 2000-01 | : | Rs. 0.90 Cr. |

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

The unit was commissioned on 9.3.99. The provision is towards certain balance work.

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs. 13.73 Cr. |
| b) Latest Estimated cost | : | Rs. 101.54 Cr. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000 | : | Rs. 95.61 Cr. |
| d) Budget estimate for 2000-01 | : | Rs. 4.69 Cr. |

The water from Porthimund and Parsons Valley dams were being diverted to Emerald Reservoir by two separate tunnels. The available head of 224 m. between the F.R.Ls of Parsons Valley and Emerald Reservoir is now utilised for power generation in this powerhouse, located on the foreshore of Emerald Reservoir with an installed capacity of 1x30 MW.

The unit was commissioned on 29.3.2000.

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|
| a) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000 | : | Rs. 9.55 Cr. |
| b) Budget estimate for 2000-01 | : | Rs. 0.50 Cr. |

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

The Plant was commissioned on 20.3.2000.

The provision is towards certain balance works.

B) APPROVED AND ONGOING SCHEMES AS ON 1.4.2000

1) Pykara Ultimate Stage HEP (3x50 MW/Peaking Station) (Nilgiris Dist.)

a) Original Sanctioned cost	:Rs.136.32 Cr.
b) Latest Estimated cost	:Rs.373.06 Cr.
c) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	:Rs.176.08 Cr.
d) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:Rs. 45.23 Cr.

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

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

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

a) Estimated cost	: Rs.5.17 Cr.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	: Rs.4.18 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 2000-01	: Rs.0.17 Cr.

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

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

The project, being carried out on a turn-key basis is expected to be commissioned during this year.

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

a) Estimated cost	: Rs.11.76 Cr.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	: Rs. 9.35 Cr.
c) Budget Estimate for 2000-01	: Rs. 1.00 Cr.

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

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

The project, being carried out on a turn-key basis is anticipated for commissioning during this year.

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

a) Estimated cost	:Rs. 76.94 Cr.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	:Rs. 38.28 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:Rs. 13.50 Cr.

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

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

a) Estimated cost	: Rs.9.41 Cr.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	: Rs.5.27 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 2000-01	: Rs.1.83 Cr.

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

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

The project, being carried out on a turn-key basis is anticipated for commissioning during this year.

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

a) Estimated cost	:Rs. 12.46 Cr.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	: Rs. 0.01 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 2000-01	: Rs. 8.00 Cr.

Under this project, the irrigation discharges let down through the river sluice of the existing Amaravathi Dam are proposed to be utilised for power generation in the proposed power house near the toe of the Dam. The project is being executed with OECF assistance. Tendering process is over and work has commenced.

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs. 132.20 Cr. |
| b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000 | : | Rs. 3.86 Cr. |
| c) Budget estimate for 2000-01 | : | Rs. 6.69 Cr. |

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

8) Valuthur (Perungulam) Gas Turbine Power Project (100 MW/630 MU, Ramanathapuram Dist.)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs.350.00 Cr. |
| b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000 | : | Rs. 1.64 Cr. |
| c) Budget estimate for 2000-01 | : | Rs. 1.00 Cr. |

The project envisages establishment of a Gas Turbine Plant with a capacity of around 100 MW. Tendering activities are going on.

9) Thiruvarur (Kovilkalappal) Gas Turbine Power Project (107 MW/630 MU, Thiruvarur Dist.)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Estimated cost | : | Rs. 300.00 Cr. |
| b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000 | : | Rs. 59.96 Cr. |
| c) Budget estimate for 2000-01 | : | Rs. 49.00 Cr. |

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

EPC contract has been awarded and works are in full swing. Anticipated for commissioning in October 2000.

II) RENOVATION AND MODERNISATION SCHEMES

A) THERMAL SCHEMES

1) Improvement at ETPS Stage-II

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|
| a) Original Sanctioned Cost | : | Rs. 25.65 Cr. |
| b) Latest Estimated Cost | : | Rs. 96.53 Cr. |
| c) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000 | : | Rs. 86.71 Cr. |
| d) Budget estimate for 2000-01 | : | Rs. 4.00 Cr. |

The balance civil works in augmentation of Coal Handling Plant are being taken up.

2) Additional R & M works at ETPS

a) Estimated cost	:	Rs. 305.24 Cr.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	:	Rs. 52.29 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 50.00 Cr. (Plan)
	:	Rs. 07.00 Cr. (PFC)

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

3) Additional R & M Works at TTPS.

a) Estimated cost	:	Rs. 31.38 Cr.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	:	Rs. 0.11 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 19.38 Cr.

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

4) Additional R & M works at MTPS.

a) Estimated cost	:	Rs. 51.66 Cr.
b) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 14.28 Cr.

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

5) Residual life assessment study at TTPS.

a) Estimated cost	:	Rs. 2.35 Cr.
b) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 1.00 Cr.

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

6) Ash Dyke at ETPS.

a) Estimated cost	:	Rs. 73.04 Cr.
b) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	:	Rs. 43.01 Cr.
c) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 10.00 Cr.

Presently ash generated at ETPS is being discharged into sea which is being objected by TNPCB. Hence an ash dyke has been envisaged at ETPS. The work is expected to be completed during 2001-02.

) HYDRO SCHEMES

) Renovation of Units at Pykara Power House

a) Original Sanctioned Cost	:	Rs. 17.46 Cr.
b) Latest Estimated Cost	:	Rs. 26.06 Cr.
c) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	:	Rs. 19.38 Cr.
d) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 0.50 Cr. (Plan)

The R & M works of this power station consists of 17 activities. 40% of the works have been completed and the balance will be over by 06/2001.

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

a) Original Sanctioned Cost	:	Rs. 16.33 Cr.
b) Latest Estimated Cost	:	Rs. 78.80 Cr.
c) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	:	Rs. 1.46 Cr.
d) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 0.37 Cr. (Plan)
	:	Rs. 3.63 Cr. (PFC)

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

) Uprating of Papanasam Power House (Benefit - 5.60 MU)

a) Original Sanctioned Cost	:	Rs. 21.77 Cr.
b) Latest Estimated Cost	:	Rs. 59.08 Cr.
c) Expenditure upto 31.3.2000	:	Rs. 0.82 Cr.
d) Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 0.23 Cr. (Plan)
	:	Rs. 3.27 Cr. (PFC)

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

I) TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

Budget estimate for 2000-01	:	Rs. 529.06 Cr. (Plan)
	:	Rs. 91.40 Cr. (PFC)

The need for expanding transmission and distribution system is growing rapidly with more capacity additions and rapid rise in energy requirement. Establishing of new sub stations, upgrading of sub stations, improvements at HT & LT net works to reduce line losses, providing of capacitor banks etc. and other activities to improve operational stability are being taken up.

During 2000-01, it has been proposed to establish 750 Ckt. Kms. of transmission lines and 60 Nos. EHT & HT substations.

IV) SURVEY, INVESTIGATION, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Budget estimate for 2000-01 : Rs.27.87 Cr.

Under this broad head, the investigation activities relating to establishment of new Thermal/Hydro schemes, conducting various research activities, training of TNEP personnel, computerisation activities, works related to environmental aspects are being accommodated.

V) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Budget estimate for 2000-01 : Rs.111.55 Cr. (Plan)

Under Rural Electrification 40,000 pumpsets (including 1249 services under Special Components Plan) and 40,000 hut services (including 30000 services under Special Components Plan) will be connected during 2000-01. As regards outside Plan works with loan assistance from REC, NABARD and commercial banks during 2000-01, it has been proposed to draw Rs.30.00 Crore from REC/Banks, for various Rural Electrification activities.

Plan outlay for 2000-01

A total outlay of Rs.1034.20 crore (Plan only) is provided in the budget estimate 2000-01 for the power sector as detailed below:-

		<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>
(1)	Generation	265.16
(2)	Renovation and Modernisation	100.56
(3)	T & D	529.06
(4)	Survey, Investigation Research & Training	27.87
(5)	Rural Electrification	111.55
	Total	1034.20

Chapter 18

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

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

An outlay of Rs.313.20 Crore has been proposed for the IX Five Year Plan period for the promotion and development of Non-conventional Sources of Energy. For the fourth year of the IX Five Year Plan i.e., for 2000-01, a sum of Rs. 34.50 Lakh has been approved by Standing Finance Committee.

The schemewise details on the programmes included in the Annual Plan 2000-01 are as follows:

I. SOLAR ENERGY

a. Solar Water Heating System

Realising the potential of Solar Water Heating Systems in saving conventional electricity in Houses, Industries, Hospitals, Canteens, Lodges etc. Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to encourage the installation of Solar Water Heating System in Tamil Nadu, and decided to extend the subsidy during 2000-01 and proposed to install 3000 Nos of Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems with an enhanced subsidy of Rs.3000/- each from the previous year subsidy of Rs.2000/- and 10 Nos Industrial Solar Water Heating Systems of 1000 LPD each with an increase of Rs.4000/- in subsidy for 2000-01 i.e. Rs.20000/- each. A provision of Rs.12.10 Lakh has been made for the purpose.

Besides installing the Solar Water Heating System under subsidy scheme, the Government of Tamil Nadu also sanctions installation of Bigger Solar Water Heating System at Government Head Quarters Hospitals and Government Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Students Hostel every year. The above programmes are being carried out with 100% funding by the Government. During 2000-01, Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to install 5 Nos. Bigger Solar Water Heating Systems in Government Head Quarters Hospitals, Government Students Hostels in Circuit Houses to cater the needs of Hot Water by the institutions and thereby save a large quantity of electricity and fossil fuel like firewood, coal oil etc. at a total cost of Rs.15.00 Lakh.

b. Evaluation Study of Solar Devices

In order to take up the evaluation study, TEDA has now proposed to utilise the service of Universities, and Technical Institutions without applying for separate staff for this programme. For this purpose a provision of Rs.1.20 Lakh is made for 2000-01.

c. installation of Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Pumps

Solar Photovoltaic Pumps are ideally suited for irrigation purposes especially where there is no electricity or reliable conventional supply could not be provided. An important point is that the pumping of water is not required during rainy days. During 1997-98 to 1999-2000, 95 SPV pumps have been installed by TEDA. An evaluation study of 100 Nos. SPV pumps installed before 97-98 has been done by Anna University.

With the technical assistance of TEDA 107 SPV pumps are to be installed in Tamil Nadu during the current year. The total cost of the project is Rs.347.75 Lakh Under World Bank loan scheme, IREDA has sanctioned Rs.300 Lakh at the interest rate of 2.5 per cent repayable over a period of 10 years. The cost of each pump works out to Rs.3,25,000/- The end-user's commitment is only for Rs.60,100/- Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (Powerfin) will arrange for the rest as loan.

II. WIND ENERGY

Wind Monitoring Stations

Wind Monitoring Stations are established in different areas to collect wind data such as its speed, direction, etc., and to identify the suitable areas for establishing wind farms. Selection of sites for locating the Wind Monitoring Stations is carried out in co-ordination with C-WET which is the technical agency of MNES. The Wind Monitoring Stations will serve for a period of two years. Data processing and publication of wind data will be carried out by C-WET, Bangalore with the funding assistance of MNES.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have provided Rs.1,20,000 for establishing Wind Monitoring Stations in Tamil Nadu during 2000-01. On receipt of MNES share Rs.4,80,000/- (80% of total cost) 6 Wind Monitoring Stations would be established.

III. BIO - ENERGY

a. Evaluation Study on Effluent Waste Water let out by Sago Industries

TEDA has completed the technical study for assessing the municipal waste and possibilities of energy recoveries from the waste, in Salem Corporation during the year 1999 and floating of National level tender is under progress. This study is being extended to other two corporations, viz. Coimbatore and Trichy under the current year programme. With this technical feasibility reports, private firms can programme to establish projects generating electricity besides treating this hazardous municipal waste under BOO/BOO basis.

IV. INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PLANNING PROGRAMME (IREP)

Under the above scheme energy saving devices such as improved mud chulahs, frictionless foot valves, pressure cookers, improved kerosene stoves, PVC pipes, fluorescent tube lights and water filters are supplied to the beneficiaries at subsidized rates in the villages covered under 21 IREP blocks at a total outlay of Rs.63 Lakh with the funds of Government of Tamil Nadu. For implementing IREP programme, the MNES/GOI bears the cost towards staff working in the blocks at Rs. .03 Lakh per IREP block per annum.

V. PUBLICITY

To popularise and propagate the usage of New and Renewable Source of Energy gadgets in Tamil Nadu, to organise exhibition and seminars by Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency and to participate in Exhibition and seminars organised by other organisations, Tamil Nadu Government have allotted a sum of Rs.5.00 Lakh to TEDA during 2000-01. It is proposed to arrange public awareness programmes through AIR, Door Darshan etc during the current financial year.

The outlay provided in the budget estimate is indicated below:

		<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
(1)	Solar, Thermal and Wind Energy Projects :	42.78
(2)	Biomass :	18.50
(3)	Energy Conservation :	50.00
(4)	Assistant to TEDA :	39.00
(5)	HADP :	0.02
TOTAL		150.30

Chapter 19

INDUSTRIES - LARGE AND MEDIUM

I. Introduction

Tamil Nadu has launched a multi-pronged action plan for ensuring sustained industrial growth by providing better infrastructure facilities and suitable incentive packages. The Government is conscious to retain Tamil Nadu's position of being the most attractive destination for investment inflows especially in sunrise industries like Information Technology and Bio Technology. The Government of India has also initiated major policy changes in the industrial sector which include removal of entry barriers and liberalisation of foreign investment policy etc. In influencing industrial growth and development within the State, it has also realised the need to have a greater market orientation and the need to compete with other industrialised states to attract investment. The identification of five critical action areas, namely, industrial policy, infrastructure development, procedural simplification, industrial promotion and investment packages have resulted in many significant developments in the industrial scene of the State. The state owned industrial corporations like TIDCO, SIPCOT, ELCOT, Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation and TIIC etc., play a vital role in industrial development.

I. SUGAR

1. Kailakurichi-II Cooperative Sugar Mill

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.300 Lakh during 1996-97 and a sum of Rs.102.40 Lakh during 1997-98 towards the equity share capital for Kallakurichi-II Coop Sugar Mills. Government have released the entire equity share capital to the tune of Rs.1332.50 Lakh and the same had been drawn and disbursed to the Kallakurichi-II Coop Sugar Mills. While the Project of Kallakurichi-II Coop. Sugar Mill was being implemented, the State Government issued an undertaking to the Central Financing institutions to make good any cash deficit and provide resources for financing the project including working capital requirements after commissioning of the project by providing additional equity or interest free loans to the satisfaction of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. Proposals have also been sent to Government for sanction of Rs.365.73 Lakh as Additional share capital or interest free Ways and Means Advance to bridge the gap in finance, since the project cost has been revised from Rs.4100 Lakh to Rs.4685.34 Lakh due to escalation. The orders of Government are awaited. Hence a token provision has been made in the proposed outlay 2000-01. The project work has been completed and the plant is running.

Subramania Siva Coop. Sugar Mills

For implementing this project, Government have contributed by way of share capital assistance to the tune of Rs.1128.75 Lakh to Subramania Siva Coop. Sugar Mills besides giving an undertaking to the Central Financing institutions to make good any cash deficit and provide resources for financing the project including working capital requirements after commissioning of the project by providing additional equity. The proposals were sent to Government for the sanction of the financial assistance to meet its cost over run of Rs.350 Lakh and orders are awaited.

iii) Gummidipoondi Coop. Sugar Mills

Government have issued the L.I. No.495 (1990) dt.27.7.90 for the establishment of a 2500 TCD sugar mills in Pudukkottai village in Gummidipoondi Taluk, Tiruvalluvar District.

The project cost has been originally appraised at Rs.6249 Lakh for a 2500 TCD sugar plant with marginal cogeneration scheme which was later on revised as Rs.9743 Lakh for 2500 TCD with fullfledged cogeneration scheme. Only after finalisation of the Joint Venture Partner and the ultimate project cost, the exact Government commitments towards the share capital for the above project can be determined. Hence a token provision is made.

II. TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TIDCO)

The status of TIDCO's projects is as follows:

1. Petrochem Park

The project cost of Petrochem Park has been tentatively fixed at Rs.600 crore. A company styled 'Tamil Nadu Petrochem Park Ltd' has been incorporated. Land acquisition is in progress. TIDCO has already taken possession of 1513 acres of salt lands and handed over 581 acres to Ennore Port and 150 acres to Madras Refineries Ltd.,

2. LNG Import Terminal Power Project

The consortium "Dakshin Bharat Energy Company (DBEC) comprising of 5 international companies, led by M/s. SIEMENS Project Venture GmbH, Germany, has been selected as the preferred bidder through International Competitive Bidding Process for implementing the integrated 2.5 MTPA capacity LNG Import Terminal and 1886 MW Power Project at Ennore at an estimated cost of Rs.6000 Crore. Financial closure will be achieved by December 2000. Commissioning of the project is scheduled in August 2003.

3. Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Ltd. (formerly "Pennar Refineries Ltd.")

TIDCO is promoting a 6.5 million tonnes per annum Refinery project with Nagarjuna Group, Hyderabad as the Co-promoter. The project cost is estimated to be around Rs.3,480 crore. Land upto 500 acres has already been purchased. Remaining 1,500 acres are being acquired by SIPCOT. NOCL has taken possession of land upto 134 hctrs. Foreign/Indian Bank /FIs. have sanctioned term loans upto Rs.1,770 crore. Tamil Nadu Maritime Board has accorded Minor Port status for the marine facilities of this project. Civil construction is to commence in April, 2000 and commercial production is expected by end of the year 2001.

4. Taurus Novelties

This project for manufacturing Ceramic Novelties is located near Hosur, based on Korean equipment and equity participation. The Capital outlay is Rs.10.20 crore. Trial production has commenced on 1.7.1998.

5. Blood bags projects

TIDCO signed the Promoters Agreement with a private promoter from USA for implementing the project. The project has already been set up in 12 acres near Sriperumbudur. TIDCO has contributed Rs.96 Lakh as its equity share. Commercial production has been commenced from March 2000.

6. Jeyamkondam Lignite Mining and Power Project

The consortium comprising M/s. Reliance Industries Limited, North American Coal Corporation, USA and Foster Wheeler and CEPA, Hqngkong has been selected as the developer of this project through ICB process. A separate company namely, "Jayamkondam Power Private Ltd." has been formed to implement this project. The total of 4060 Ha comprising 436 blocks are under acquisition and the land acquisition will be completed by December 2000. Construction is expected to commence by January 2001 and be completed by 2003 end. The total project cost is estimated at about Rs.4000 Crore.

7. Meditech Products Ltd

This is an associate sector company of TIDCO with Dr.A.V.K.Reddy, a 100% EOU - Unit at Sriperumbudur at a project cost of Rs.27 Crore for manufacturing 200 million pieces of new generation condoms per year. The project has been completed in October 1999 and the unit has started commercial production. TIDCO has contributed Rs.165 Lakh.

8. SKM Egg Products Ltd

The implementation of Rs.41 Crore 100% export oriented egg processing project has been completed at Erode. After rectifying various problems including that of pesticide residue, Albumen Powder, Yolk Powder and Whole Egg Powder produced from 10 lakh eggs/day are being exported. TIDCO has contributed Rs.200 lakh being 11% equity to the project. An interest free loan of Rs.95.5 Lakh was obtained from the Government of India.

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

TIDCO is considering development of a large Petrochemical Complex in the State through setting up a Naphtha Cracker and downstream Polymers & Petrochemical Products. TIDCO and MITSUI, Japan have signed MOU on 15.10.1999 for implementing this project as joint venture. The project will be set up in Ennore in the Petrochem Park with an estimated investment of Rs.5000 Crore. It is scheduled to commence operation in 2004.

10. Heavy Mineral Separation and Beneficiation Project

TIDCO had plans to join with M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IRE), a Government of India undertaking to set up a mining cum separation of ilmenite as well as beneficiation project at a total investment of Rs.300 Crore. IRE's response for finalising the project and thei

involvement was not encouraging. Presently, TIDCO is exploring the possibilities to join with M/s. RGC Ltd., Australia, a world major in heavy minerals business, for implementing this project as joint venture.

11. Optical Fibre Project

TIDCO, M/s. Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIC), a Government of India undertaking, and M/s. Fijikura Ltd., Japan, have signed a joint venture agreement on 2.8.96 to set up the Optical Fibre Telecom Cables Project at Maraimalai Nagar at a cost of Rs.2.4 Crore. Government of Tamil Nadu have allotted 10.25 acres of land for this project and commercial production commenced on 1st December 1999. The total project cost is Rs.28.5 Crore.

12. Natco Organics Limited

IDBI has sanctioned the term loan of Rs.22 Crore and the project is under implementation. State Government has given its approval for TIDCO's equity participation.

13. SG Iron Castings

A modern foundry with machine shop facilities to manufacture machined spheroidal Grey Iron castings required for automobile applications has been set up as an associate sector with INDSIL Industries Ltd. and TIDCO as promoters at Mayaleripalayam near Coimbatore. The total investment is Rs.12.5 Crore. Commercial production commenced in September 1999.

14. Integrated Sericulture Project

The Government has selected M/s.Oreintal Seritech Ltd., (Tata Group) and M/s.Nalli Silks, Chennai as co-promoters for establishing Integrated Sericulture Complex at two different locations with a project cost of Rs.70 Crore each for the production of Bivoltine Silks (Chinese Silk).

15. 100% EOU Frozen French Fries

TIDCO is setting up a 100% EOU for manufacture of Frozen French Fries at a project cost of Rs.33 Crore in Mettupalayam, Coimbatore district in association with an NRI from Kuwait, as Co-promoter. The Promoters Agreement was signed in 7.1.1998. The annual procurement of potato would be about 18,000 tonnes. The product is to be exported to Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Middle East markets. The company has purchased land in Mettupalayam. The project is being promoted in escort sector.

16. Sriran Auto Components Limited

The company has set up a new unit for manufacturing of precision turned components at a project cost of Rs.21 Crore in association with TIDCO. It commenced production in May 1998. TIDCO has released its equity of Rs.1.05 Crore.

17. TamilNadu Hi-Tech Park Project (HIP) in Nanguneri Taluk

A Joint venture company by the name "Tamil Nadu Technology City Limited" has been set up by TIDCO to implement the Hi-tech park (HIP) project in Nanguneri taluk of Tirunelveli

District in association with two foreign companies namely INFAC India Group, USA and AXES Technologies Inc. USA. The estimated investment is Rs.700 Crore and investment in the new industries within the HIP is expected to be the order of 8000 Crore. FIPB has approved 89% share contribution by American Companies. Acquisition of land is nearly completion. Infrastructure facilities will then be developed for which plans are under preparation. Recently, Government of India has commenced the HIP as a 'Special Economic Zone'.

18. Rubber Park at Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu

India is the 4th largest producer of rubber in the world. 90% of India's production is from Kerala and Kanyakumari district. TIDCO is planning to set up a Rubber Industrial Park in Kanyakumari District. Electrical Power requirement for the unit and water facilities are proposed to be arranged by TNEB and TWAD Board respectively. As per the market survey report prepared by TIDCO, there is scope for setting up a rubber park in 136 acres and the feasibility report has been worked out. TIDCO is taking steps to identify a suitable promoter for implementing the project as joint sector.

19. 100% E.O.U. Chicken Processing Project

There is a remarkable growth in the Poultry Industry in Tamil Nadu and this rapid development has resulted in surplus egg and broiler production. In this context TIDCO is setting up a 100% E.O.U. Chicken Processing Project in Pongalur, Coimbatore district at a project cost of Rs.15 Crore in Associate sector with Pioneer Breeding farms as Co-promoters.

20. New International Airport at Chennai

TIDCO is planning to develop a new International Airport near Chennai as a greenfield venture for constructing a modern International Airport facility which would be contiguous to the existing Chennai Airport. The project will be developed as per the new policy of GOI on Airport Infrastructure. TIDCO has appointed consultants for carrying out techno-economic feasibility study for this project and the study has been completed.

21. Southern Iron & Steel Company Limited (SISCOL)

a) Pig Iron & Steel plant

Southern Iron & Steel Company Limited (SISCOL) an associate sector company of TIDCO & LMW, is setting up an integrated steel plant at Mettur, Salem district, with a capital outlay of Rs.839 Crore. The Pig Iron plant and sinter plant have commenced production in July 1996 and September 1997 respectively. Commercial production of billets started in January 1999. The Rolling Mill imported from Germany is under erection. The project cost has been revised to Rs.839 crore from Rs.688 Crore. ICICI & IFCI have sanctioned additional term loans. LMW have already brought in Rs. 36 Crore as additional equity and Rs. 9 Crore of OCD in addition to the equity of Rs.60 Crore already brought in. TIDCO's additional investment of Rs.9.9 Crore has been released as non-convertible preferred capital. TIDCO's total contribution is Rs.26.4 Crore. ICICI and LMW have brought in untaxed equity of Rs.44 Crore. LMW's total contribution is Rs.105.00 Crore.

Coke Oven Plant

About 153 acres are being acquired for setting up a 2.5 lakh tonnes/annum metallurgical coke unit as backward integration to SISCO's steel plant, at a project cost of Rs.142 Crore. Stay Order has been vacated in Chennai High Court and steps have been taken to hand over the land to SISCO.

Tanflora Infrastructure Park Ltd

TIDCO is setting up a Floriculture park in joint sector with Thiru. Nasim Ahmed and associates as co-promoter at a project cost of Rs.24.85 Crore. Promoters agreement was signed and a new company named as Tanflora Infrastructure Park Ltd. has been formed.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Based Power Project

TIDCO has successfully completed the selection of bidder through International Competitive Bidding process. EDL (India) Ltd., a subsidiary of EDL Australia, is the successful bidder with a proposed capacity of 14.85 MW power generation consuming 1700-00 tonnes/day of garbage at Perungudi. The proposal has been structured on BOO basis with the approval of Government of Tamil Nadu. For the first time in the country a tariff based power project is to be established.

Tamil Nadu Road Development Company

This company has been promoted by TIDCO along with IL & FS, mainly for development of Highways, Bridges, By-passes in the State. One such opportunity being identified is Ennore Manali Road improvement plan. Traffic survey has been conducted in this segment to establish the potential for collection of toll. The study indicates clear potential for development of Ennore Manali Road Improvement Plan (EMRIP) on the basis of toll collection. The joint venture company, Tamil Nadu Road Development Company (TNRDC), along with ILFS are co-ordinating the consultants' work. Consultants have submitted the draft feasibility report. As per the study Ennore Expressway is expected to cost around Rs.115 Crore excluding R & R and also the cost for coastal protection scheme.

Iron ore

TIDCO proposes to develop iron ore deposits at Kanjamalai and Tiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu at a project cost of Rs.500 Crore. Project reports have been prepared. The iron ore deposits at Kanjamalai & Tiruvannamalai fall under reserved forest area. TIDCO has identified alternate land for afforestation. After obtaining necessary clearances, TIDCO will select a co-promoter to implement the project in the associate sector.

Bio-technology park for women

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

The State Government allocated 20 acres of the land at Kelambakkam, adjacent to the proposed SIPCOT Information Technology Park at Siruseri. The estimated project cost is

Rs.6.70 Crore. Government of India have agreed to contribute Rs.4 Crore and Government of Tamil Nadu has contributed Rs.70 Lakh for this project in the form of land. The balance Rs.2.20 Crore is being tied with Banks / Financial Institutions. This Park has been registered as a society in the name of Golden Jubilee Biotech Park for women Society. A Governing body has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, MSSRF. The construction activities are in progress. This project is expected to be completed by August 2000.

27. Mahindra Industrial Park

Mahindra Industrial Park Ltd. (MIP), an associate company of TIDCO, Mahindra Real Estate & Infrastructure Developers Ltd. and IL & FS is setting up an Auto Ancillary Park near Chennai in an area of 1350 acres. 1000 acres have already been purchased and the balance land is being acquired. TIDCO has contributed Rs.2.2 Crore as equity towards the project cost of Rs.215 Crore.

28. Indian and Natural Products (P) Ltd.

TIDCO has signed an agreement with Mr. Philippe Mailhebiau of France on 2.7.98 to implement an Aromatherapy project in the associate sector. TIDCO Board has approved the project cost of Rs.5.5 Crore with TIDCO's equity contribution of Rs.20.10 Lakh. ICICI has sanctioned the term loan for this project. SBI has also sanctioned the term loan of Rs.3 Crore. About 18 aromatherapy products have been launched in October 1999 under separate marketing programme.

29. Tidel Park Ltd. (Information Technology Park)

TIDCO along with ELCOT is establishing an Information Technology Park in 8.01 acre land at Taramani, Chennai with a built up area of 1.2 million sq.ft. at a project cost of Rs.3 Crore. The project will have state-of-the-art-features and is being promoted as "Plug & Play" facility for Software companies. The financial closure of the project has been achieved. The main contractor for this park is M/s. Hyundai Engg and Construction company, Korea. Marketing of the space has already been commenced and the response from the software companies is good. The construction of the project in all respects would be completed by June 2000.

30. Value Added Centre

Out of 9 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables from in Tamil Nadu, about 40% are wasted due to lack of adequate post harvest facilities like dedicated collection centres and storage facilities. The Agriculture & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) of the Ministry of Commerce has tied up with the Dutch Agency Agro Technology Research Institute (ATO-DLO), Ministry of Agriculture, Netherlands, to commission a detailed study on 10 most important fruits and vegetables of Tamil Nadu and to formulate a Pilot Project. The study will cover areas of harvesting, handling, transporting, storage, disease management and hygiene practices of these 10 products. ATO-DLO will contribute about Rs.20 Lakh, APEDA about Rs.16.5 Lakh and the Government of Tamil Nadu about Rs.30 Lakh. Government approval was obtained for signing the agreement with APEDA. The agreement has been executed between TIDCO and ATO-DLO on 2.11.99. The State Government have already contributed Rs.15 lakh to APEDA.

A token provision is made in the Budget Estimate for 2000-01 for TIDCO.

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

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) has been a catalyst in the development of medium and major Industries in the State and has formulated and implemented the following major schemes with the active support of the State Government, since its inception in 1971.

1. Industrial Complexes Developed By Sipcot

SIPCOT has successfully developed Industrial Complexes at Ranipet, Hosur, Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore, Manamadurai, Pudukottai and Tuticorin. Now steps have been taken to expand the Industrial Complexes at Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore, Hosur, Tuticorin and Ranipet, and the acquisition of lands have been almost half way through and allotments are also being made simultaneously in some of these complexes.

Gummidipoondi Phase II is developed with an extent of 668.61 acres. Public Undertakings like Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum, Hi-Tech Carbon, Dupont Fibres Ltd. etc are some of the noteworthy projects being established here.

Cuddalore Phase II has been planned over an area of 200 acres and land acquisition works are in progress. About 153.44 acres of land have already been handed over by Revenue Dept to SIPCOT applications for allotment have been received from two mega projects namely Chemplast and Elf Atochem and are under consideration. Further acquisition for Phase III for 362 acres proposed by Government in 1997 is under various stages of acquisition. Consequent on the merger of TACID with SIPCOT, it is proposed to develop Cuddalore Industrial Park in about 1224 acres and the land acquisition is under progress.

For Expansion of Hosur Phase II, 125.01 acres of patta land & 54.14 acres of poromboke land have been acquired. Further in Phase II of Expansion II, additional extent of 212 acres have been proposed and the same is still under initial stage of acquisition process, with the District Collector, Dharmapuri for the last 2 years. Out of 179.15 acres, we have so far allotted 113.59 acres to 3 units, which are under implementation.

Ranipet Phase III has been planned over an area of 798 acres and acquisition of land is being made under urgency provision of Land Acquisition Act. 4(I) notification and DD u/s 6 have been published for 496.07 acres so far.

2. New Industrial Parks

a. Industrial Park At Thiruvannamalai District

A new Industrial Park is being established by SIPCOT in the industrially backward Thiruvannamalai District. SIPCOT has identified 1350 acres of land in Cheyyar taluk for establishment of this park. The Government of Tamil Nadu has approved the proposal for setting up the complex in an extent of 600 acres in the first phase at a project cost of Rs. 17.80 Crore.

b. Industrial Park At Irungattukottai, Kancheepuram Dist

A new Industrial Park has been established in Irungattukottai in Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District. SIPCOT has identified and acquired 1843.68 acres of land under urgency provisions of Land Acquisition Act and has taken over possession. 536.54 acres has been allotted to M/s. Hyundai Motor India Ltd. (HMI Ltd) and the company has completed the project and commenced production on 7.10.98. An extent of 764.12 acres have been allotted so far to 38 Industrial Units (including M/s. HMI Ltd.).

c. Export Promotion Industrial Park

An EPIP is being developed in an extent of 224.11 acres of land at Gummidipoondi Ph.II Complex. The major infrastructural works such as road, water supply installation (both external and internal), sewerage system, construction of amenity building etc. have been completed and the plots are ready for allotment. Central Government has so far sanctioned Rs.8.12 Crore as against the permitted limit of Rs.10.00 Crore. SIPCOT has incurred Rs.11.06 Crore for development of EPIP upto Jan.2000.

d. Sriperumpudur Industrial Park

A site measuring about 2469 acres of lands was identified in Pondur, Sriperumbudur-C, Irunkulam, Mambakkam, Thirumangalam, Sirumangadu and Sandavellur villages of Sriperumbudur Taluk in Kancheepuram District. So far, 1414 acres of land have been taken possession of. Further land acquisition work is in progress.

e. Information Technology Park - Siruseri

SIPCOT is developing Information Technology Park at Siruseri. Poramboke land measuring 248.74 acres has been taken over from Revenue Department and patta lands measuring 1.38 acres is under acquisition. Since the area is inadequate, it has been decided to extend the area upto 1000 acres. A proposal for administrative sanction of the Government for acquiring additional extent of patta lands situated in nearby areas have been sent to Government. The estimated scheme cost for total park is Rs.79.70 Crore. Works on provision of infrastructure facilities are under progress.

f. Nemili Satellite Township

Land measuring about 2455 acres was identified for setting up of a Satellite Township by SIPCOT in Nemili, Sriperumpudur-B, Ayakolathur, Mannur and Valarpuram villages of Sriperumpudur Taluk, Kancheepuram Dist. Land Acquisition is in progress.

g. Tuticorin Phase II

Land measuring about 1600 acres in Terku Veerapandiapuram and Meelavittan villages of Ottapidaram and Tuticorin Taluks in Chidambaranar District were identified for Phase II of Tuticorin Industrial Complex. Land Acquisition Special Staff have since been posted and the work is in the initial stage of acquisition.

3. MEGA PROJECTS

- a. In SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Tuticorin, M/s. Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd., has commenced production of the copper smelter project.
- b. M/s. Dupont Fibres Ltd has completed its Nylon Fabric Weaving Project at an estimated project cost of Rs.300 Crore at SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Gummidipoondi, Tiruvellore District and commenced production.
- c. M/s. Hyundai Motor India Ltd has been allotted about 536.54 acres for their car project estimated at a cost of Rs.2450 Crore at SIPCOT Industrial Park, Irungattukottai. They have completed the project and commenced production.
- d. M/s. Saint Gobain Glass India Ltd. has been allotted an extent of 124.42 acres of land in Sriperumbudur Industrial Park for their proposed float glass project (project cost Rs.480 Crore). The project is in final stage of implementation and the production is expected to commence soon.

4. Apart from the above, on merger of TACID with SIPCOT, the following complexes additionally come under SIPCOT for acquisition of land and providing infrastructural facilities for allotment.

A. Perundurair Growth Centre

Perundurair Growth Centre has been developed in an area of 2500 acres and allotment was made to 37 companies to an extent of 312 acres.

B. Nilakottai Industrial Park

Land measuring 317.55 acres was acquired and 50% of infrastructural facilities have been provided to this complex.

C. Oragadam Industrial Complex

Oragadam Industrial Complex is under the proposal of developing to the extent of 2043 acres and 48 acres of land have been acquired so far and the balance is yet to be acquired.

5. STATE CAPITAL SUBSIDY

Government have provided a budgetary support of Rs.1000 Lakh towards State Capital Subsidy during 1999-2000. SIPCOT has availed Rs.250 Lakh towards this scheme during 1999-2000 and the balance provision of Rs.750.00 Lakh has been surrendered treating the said balance as savings during that financial year.

During the budget for 2000-01 Government have provided budgetary support of Rs.1000 Lakh to this scheme and the same is yet to avail from the Government.

6. GENERATOR SUBSIDY

During 1999-2000 Government have sanctioned Rs.65 Lakh towards generator subsidy scheme as per budgetary support and the same was availed and utilised to this scheme for the financial year 1999-2000.

For the financial year 2000-01, Government have provided a budgetary support of Rs.65 Lakh to this scheme and the same is yet to be availed from Government.

7. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Government of India have contributed its equity share of Rs.8.12 Crore upto the financial year 1999-2000 for the Export Promotion Industrial Park at Gummidipoondi. The balance amount of Rs.1.88 Crore has yet to sanction by the Government of India.

A sum of Rs.1065.01 Lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01 for SIPCOT.

IV. ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LTD. (ELCOT)

The activities planned by ELCOT for the year 2000-01 are as follows:

Tidel Park Limited, Chennai

ELCOT and TIDCO have proposed to establish a state of -the art Software/information technology park in an area of 7.5 acres of land at Taramani, Chennai. Total built up area proposed to be constructed is 1.2 million sq.ft. consisting of Office space, Commercial space, parking space and ancillary facilities at a total cost of Rs.320 Crore and the project is expected to be ready for occupation by May 2000. The proposed site is within the city limits and 20 minutes drive from the International Airport.

Information Technology Park, Chennai

With a view to provide all infrastructure facilities to international software companies to set up their development centres in Chennai, ELCOT has taken 250 acres of Government land at Siruseri (Kelambakkam) near Chennai.

Government have entrusted the job of developing the land to M/s. SIPCOT on a turnkey basis with all necessary infrastructural facilities such as Road, Power, Communication: Sewerage and Water. This will be marketed jointly by SIPCOT and ELCOT.

ELCOT is also interacting with VSNL and DOT to provide world class communication facilities in this area. The developed plots of 10 to 20 acres or as required by prospective entrepreneurs will be leased out on a 99 year period. Already a large number of Software Companies have expressed interest in taking up space in this area.

Software Centres

Besides the Software park at Chennai, ELCOT proposes to establish an IT park at Coimbatore. It is also proposed to set up IT parks at Trichy and Madurai.

An area of 11 acres of land has been identified in the campus of Madurai Kamaraj University for locating the Information Technology Park, Madurai.

IT Initiatives of the Government

New IT initiatives of the Government like Reimbursement of Stamp duty on registration for new IT parks/companies, Tamil Software Development fund, Grant for Research i

application of Internet in Tamil are implemented through ELCOT besides other new project initiatives in association with private entrepreneurs.

Provision of funds

A provision of Rs.3000.01 Lakh has been provided in the BE for the year 2000-01.

V. TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TIIC)

The Tamil Nadu industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.,(TIIC) a premier state level financial institution was incorporated in the year 1949 as a Company under the Companies Act.

TIIC extends term loans currently upto Rs.300 Lakh for a single industrial project for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments for setting up of new industrial units as well as for expansion, modernisation, diversification etc., of existing units.

The Corporation has played a catalytic role in the promotion and development of industries in the State, and there is hardly any successful industry in Tamil Nadu which has not been assisted by TIIC at some time or the other. During the first two decades of its existence, TIIC had promoted a number of textile, sugar, paper, cement, chemical and engineering industries by not only providing term loan but also participating in underwriting and subscription to share capital. The contribution by the Corporation to area oriented industries like hosiery in Tirupur, textiles and foundries in Coimbatore, Sericulture and sago in Salem and Dharmapuri, offset printing and match units in Sivakasi and Sattur etc., has been quite significant.

Limits Of Sanctions And Disbursements

Over the years, the Corporation has decentralised its activities and the Branch and Regional Offices have been delegated with powers for sanctions upto Rs.30.00 Lakh and for loans above Rs.30.00 Lakh, the powers are vested with Head Office. After sanction of loan, documentation and disbursement for all loans are done in the 36 Branch Offices itself.

Capital Structure

The authorised share capital of the Corporation at present is Rs.100 Crore. The paid up capital as on 31.3.2000 was Rs.24.50 Crore of which Government of Tamil Nadu holds Rs.25.02 Crore(58.9%) and IDBI hold Rs.17.00 Crore (40%) and the balance 1.1%, being held by other shareholders such as Government of Pondicherry, General Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation of India and Banks, etc. The share capital of the Corporation is not open for public.

Progress Of Operations

The sanctions and disbursements of the Corporation during 1999-2000 was Rs.249.52 Crore and Rs.172.42 Crore respectively.

Small Scale Industries which promote more employment at lesser investments occupy a prime place in the TIIC's operations. On an average, more than 98% of the total number of sanctions are availed by SSI units.

Profit:

The Corporation's net profit has been reduced - from Rs.1207 Lakh in 1996-97 to a loss of Rs.3911 Lakh in 1998-99.

Subsidy:

The Corporation is the authorised agent for sanction and disbursement of subsidy in respect of its assisted units. With a view to helping entrepreneurs to implement projects without delay, term loan on subsidy eligibility (TLSE) is being sanctioned and disbursed to the assisted units along with term loans.

During 1999-2000, the sanctions and disbursements made by the Corporation under the state subsidy scheme amounted to Rs.11.64 crore and Rs.6.33 crore respectively.

Special Schemes Operated

The Corporation has been operating a number of special schemes like transport loan (for purchase of tourist taxis, auto rickshaws, trucks & lorries, tankers, trailers, route buses etc.) Registered Medical Practitioners Scheme for qualified doctors, loans for small hospitals/nursing homes with fully equipped laboratories and operation theatre facilities, assistance for Industrial/container godowns, Commercial Complex/Community Hall, Software Technology parks, concessional assistance for women entrepreneurs and scheme for rehabilitation of sick industrial units etc.

Scheme to help SSI units to get working capital

TIIC is already operating the Single Window Scheme, wherein working capital loan is considered selectively along with term loan for small units subject to cost of project viability and security norms. Small scale units whose project cost excluding working capital margin do not exceed Rs.200.00 Lakh are eligible for working capital assistance.

The following new schemes are introduced in the recent past, by the Corporation in order to widen its operational scope in new fields.

1. Loans for I.T. Industries which is considered a thrust area.
2. Loan for Technology Development and Modernisation at concessional rate of interest.
3. Loans for textile units under Technology upgradation Fund (RTUF) at very low rate of interest taking advantage of the interest subsidy offered by the Central Government.
4. Term Loans for construction of Business centres, shopping complex, Community Halls, Restaurants, Warehouses/Godowns.
5. Loans for Agro based hi-tech Industries
6. Loan assistance to professionals like Architects, Chartered Accountants, Lawyers etc.
7. Loans for road laying equipments.
8. Scheme for Computer Education in schools.
9. Assets creation limits

Business Plan, policies and Strategies for operation for the Financial Year 2000-01

While sanctioning assistance it is proposed to give preference to existing units going in for expansion and modernisation. Assistance for technology development and modernisation are proposed to be stepped up focussing on improvement of technology development and modernisation of existing units under RTDM Scheme and Textile units under RTUF Scheme.

Deviating from the traditional portfolio, new schemes have been evolved to provide assistance in increased measure to sectors like Commercial Complex/Community Hall shopping Arcade, Warehouse and Godown etc. The Corporation is taking special initiative to facilitate development of Information Technology (IT).

Issue Of Gold Card/Green Card/Merit Card System

TIIC has successfully been operating a system of issue of 'Gold Card'/'Green Card'/'Merit Card' to honour its borrowers who promptly repay the loan. This has encouraged the repayment of loan to TIIC in time, as these card holders are eligible for certain concessions like reduction in rate of interest reduction in the collateral security, promoter's contribution, speedy sanctions etc.

A sum of Rs.10 Crore has been provided in the budget estimate for 2000-01 under Small industries towards Share Capital Assistance to TIIC and Token Provision is also made in the Budget Estimate for Industries - Medium and Large.

VI. TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited was set up during the year 1974 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to exploiting the potential available for the production of Salt and salt based by-products. Keeping in view of the need to generate employment opportunities and to give an impetus to the development of backward area of Ramanathapuram District, it was decided to produce salt in the coastal area where the Industrial Development and Agricultural operation could not produce sustainable employment.

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited is at present manufacturing Industrial Grade Salt and other Fortified Salts, viz., Iron Fortified Salt, Double Fortified Salt, Diethyl Carbomycine Medicated Salt and Iodised 'Arasu' Salt.

Production Performance

The details of production and sales performance for 1999-2000 in respect of different varieties of salt is furnished below:

<i>Details of Salt</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Sales (In tonnes)</i>
1. Industrial Grade Salt	176	148
2. Iron Fortified Salt (IFS)	2.18	2.4
3. Diethyl Carbomycine Medicated Salt	3125	3095
4. Double Fortified Salt	527	540
5. Iodised Salt	4036	4117

The tentative Net Profit for the period ended 31.3.2000 is about Rs.372.46 Lakh before tax and Net Profit earned after tax was Rs.229.06 Lakh.

New Projects for 2000-01

There is a proposal to set up refined free flowing iodised salt with a capacity to produce 36000 TPA of Free Flowing Salt and 3000 TPA as Salt fines. The proposed plant would be set up at Valinokkam. The project cost is around Rs.600 Lakh.

Diversification

In view of the need to diversity the product base of this Corporation, the Company is or the look out for suitable diversification schemes like Culture of Artemia, Artemia Biomass and Crysts besides Marine Chemicals like Bromine. Depending upon the market suitability, and improvements suitable schemes would be formulated.

A token provision is made in the budget estimate of 2000-01.

VII. TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT PAPERS LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Newsprint Papers Limited (TNPL), promoted by Government of Tamil Nadu has established a composite paper mill at Pugalur in Karur District of Tamil Nadu to manufacture 50000 tonnes of Newsprint and 40000 tonnes of Printing and Writing Paper annually, using bagasse as the principal raw material. The mill commenced commercial production in 1985 and within a short time, the mill consolidated its operation and achieved high capacity utilisation. Within the span of 10 years, the company has doubled the capacity from 90,000 MTPA to 180000 MTPA at a capital outlay of Rs.585 Crore.

Operational and Financial Results

The Company has been earning profits continuously for the past eight years in a row and has been paying dividend regularly from the year 1991. In 1998-99 the company earned Profit of Rs.126.61 Crore. Capacity utilisation of this Company during the year 1998-99 was 97.82% and 99.37% in 1999-2000.

Exports

Till 31.03.2000, the company had exported 18,760 MTs. of Wood Free Printing and Writing Paper and earned foreign exchange. During the current year the company has added Australia, Phillipines, Syria, Nygeria and Myanmar to the list of exporting countries.

Future Plans

An agreement between this company and Quena Newsprint Paper Company for technical co-operation was entered on 4.9.99. The Corporation is in the process of implementing a Mill Development plan to upgrade the first paper machine and add to the automatic sheeting capacity at an estimated project cost of Rs.40 Crore. This company is installing one more service boiler and the fourth Turbo Generator of 22 MW capacity for achieving 100% self sufficiency in power generation which is expected to be commissioned by October 2000. The company is also installing a wetlap machine of 50 tpd at an estimated project cost of Rs.11 Crore for thickening the surplus pulp available during Newsprint ru

and making use of the same for uninterrupted run for printing and writing paper which is expected to be commissioned soon.

No budgetary support is made for the year 2000-01 for TNPL.

Plan Outlay for 2000-2001-- Industries- Medium & Large

An outlay of Rs.41.88 crore is provided in the budget estimate for the year 2000-01. The break-up details are as follows:

	<i>Rs. in Lakh</i>
1. Direction and Administration	11.86
2. Sugar	0.03
3. Investment in PSUs	
i) TACID	0.01
ii) TIIC	0.01
iii) TIDCO	0.02
iv) SIPCOT	1065.01
v) ELCOT	3000.01
vi) Salt Corpn.	0.03
vii) Magnesium and Marine Chemicals Ltd.,	0.01
4. Other Programmes	98.09
5. HADP	13.24
TOTAL	4188.32

* Rs. 10 Crore has been provided for TIIC under Small Industries Head towards Share Capital Assistance, besides the token provision made under Industries - Medium and Large.

Chapter 20

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small and Village Industries in Tamil Nadu play a vital role in the State Economy. Besides making substantial contribution to the **State Domestic Product**, they also serve as large employment provider and facilitate equitable distribution of National Income and effective mobilisation of resources and skill. The Village and Small Industries comprises of Department of Industries and Commerce , Handloom and Textiles, Khadi and Village Industries, Handicraft and sericulture. SIDCO, TALCO and TANSI are state owned corporations functioning under this sector.

An outlay of Rs.600 crore has been allocated in the Ninth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs.6158.88 Lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate for 2000-01 for this sector.

I. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

A. Industrial Estate

1. Developed Plots Estates for Electrical and Electronics Instruments in Chennai

Considering the need for encouraging more and more Electrical and Electronic Industries in Tamil Nadu Government have sanctioned establishment of a Developed Plot Estate near Lattice Bridge on the Mahabilipuram Road, Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai. 175 Plots were developed and allotted to Entrepreneurs at a cost of Rs.75 Lakh. An extent of five acres of land in the above estate was allotted to Electronic Tower Industrial Co-operative Society. The society has proposed to put up a multi-storeyed building housing 120 units at a cost of Rs.10.00 Crore. The Project will provide employment to 8000 persons directly and 1000 persons indirectly. Initially, construction of one tower at a cost Rs.4.00 Crore will be taken up to house 40 Units. The cost will be met by margin money of members and term loan of TAICO Bank. A token provision is made in Budget for 2000-01 for this scheme.

2. Technical Information Section in Industrial Estate

The Technical Information Sections 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, 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. An amount of Rs.0.85 has been provided for the year 2000-01.

3. Construction of Additional Sheds in TACEL at Vridhachalam

Government sanctioned construction of additional sheds in the TACEL Industrial Estate, Vridhachalam to cater the needs of Ceramic Industries in that area. The Construction of the sheds has been completed. The total area of estate is 42.80 acres. At present there are 64 Units with in the Estate on rental basis. A sum of 2.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1. Government Technical Training Centre, Guindy, Chennai

This Centre was established to provide necessary technical skills for workers to be employed in small scale industrial units. This centre is conducting three year diploma courses in tool Engineering , 1 year course in Die and Design Advanced, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning and Electronics. A provision of Rs.1.98 lakh is provided in Budget for 2000-01 which includes Part-II scheme for providing training in CAD/CAM, and training in English communication to Thermal Engineering students.

2. Central Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur

This laboratory was established to offer testing facilities to the entrepreneurs for their electrical products. At present testing facilities have been created to conduct various types of tests on 160 electrical products, as per Indian Standard specifications. This laboratory has been recognised by BIS, Railways, RITES, Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and has been approved as a quality consultant for Government and Quasi- Government Organisations. Additional testing facilities have been created for testing of energy meters, watt-hour meter and electrical motor as per BIS specification, medical equipment and calibration facility for electrical parameters (Volts, Amps., Watts, Temperature and Pressure) have been provided. This is the only laboratory of its kind to get accreditation for Electrical Appliances in South India. Rs.5.34 Lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2000-01.

3. Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory is engaged in the chemical and physical testing of Ferrous Metals and Alloys like mild steel, alloy steel, Tool Steel etc., Non-Ferrous metals like Copper, Aluminum, Zinc, Lead, Tin and their alloys like Brass, Bronze, Gunmetal etc., Paints and pigments, Building materials like cement, brick, tonsteel rods, concrete cubes, water for construction, sand etc., Petroleum products like petrol, diesel, transformer oils etc., Ores and Minerals of all types, Fertilizers and Manures of all Types, Pesticides and insecticides. A token provision is made in the Budget Estimate for 2000-01.

Regional Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Madurai

The Laboratory was established in 1972 for offering testing facilities to entrepreneurs located in Madurai, Ramnad, Virudhanagar, Sivaganga, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Nagercoil districts. 3394 samples were tested during the year 1999-2000. A sum of Rs.0.05 Lakh has been provided in the budget estimate 2000-01.

5. Creation of Product Display Centre at Chennai and Madurai

This schemes aims at creation of Product Display Centre for marketing the products manufactured by SSI units initially at 2 regional centres viz. Chennai and Madurai. The centre would be managed by SSI/Tiny Sector Associations of the Districts in the particular region. The scheme will be implemented jointly with contribution from State Government, SIDCO, SIDBI and SSI/Tiny Sector Associations. Rs. 40 Lakh has been provided under the Part-II Scheme for the year 2000-01.

6. Modernisation of Data Bank for Chemical Industries with Additional Facilities

The Data Bank is engaged in the collection of basic data for Chemical and Allied Industries and also in the preparation of Project profiles to help entrepreneurs who are interested in setting up industries in the Small Scale Sector in Tamil Nadu. During 1997-98 data on 1154 Chemical Industries have been collected. 254 entrepreneurs were given project profiles and technical opinion offered in 217 cases. A provision of Rs.0.30 Lakh has been made towards maintenance in Budget Estimate 2000-01.

7. Quality Control Order Enforcement Centre for Domestic Electrical Appliances - Chennai

The Centre had given wide publicity by conducting seminars and advertisements via media to draw attention of the public, dealers and manufacturers of electrical products regarding the need to have quality electrical products and the penal action involved for manufacturing/storage for sale or sale of a sub-standard electrical products covered under Quality Control Order 1981, 1988, 1989 and 1993. Rs. 16.97 Lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01.

8. Data Bank and Information Centre for Electrical and Electronic Industries

This centre provides comprehensive package of information and guidance to the need entrepreneurs on electrical and electronic industries. Besides providing above information this Centre prepares project profiles on selected projects. A State-wide directory on Small Electronic Units and organised sector Electronic units and SSI Electrical units have been prepared for the use of entrepreneurs to identify buyers and sellers. A technical library with 1400 books and 100 journals have been developed for the use of entrepreneurs, in the discipline of Electrical, Electronics, Communication, Instrumentation and Computer engineering etc. A sum of Rs.0.50 Lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01.

9. Computerising the Data Base of Industries and Commerce

The provision is made for the purchase of Computer spares and for the Annual maintenance Charges of the Computer Systems. A sum of Rs.9.72 Lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01 towards telephone charges and other contingencies.

10. Low Tension Power Tariff Subsidy

This subsidy is available to all registered SSI units, situated in Tamil Nadu outside the Urban agglomeration arrears of Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Salem at the rate of 40%, 30% and 20% of Energy consumption charges in first three years respectively. The Government have extended this concession making it available to even major and medium

industries having Low Tension power connection. A sum of Rs.800 Lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

1. State Industries Centre

The main function of the District Industries Centres (DICs) is to help prospective entrepreneurs in starting Small, Cottage and Rural Industries. DICs identify availability of resources and the type of industries having scope for development in the Districts. Motivation campaigns and seminars are held to motivate prospective entrepreneurs to take up self-employment ventures in Small, Tiny Cottage Industries. A sum of Rs.6.02 Lakh has been provided for 2000 - 01.

2. Single Window Scheme

For setting up of an industry many clearances are required to be obtained from various department like Pollution Control Board, Local Bodies, Fire Services, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and others. The government have declared the DIC, as the single window agency for industrial development. Under this scheme, an entrepreneur is expected to give his applications only to one agency viz. District Industries Centre which in turn, obtains all necessary clearances from the departments concerned. Normally, the DIC is expected to get the necessary clearance within 60 days. In case of any delay, the case is brought before the District Single Window Committee which is headed by District Collector and representatives of other departments as its members. The committee normally meets once in a month. The disputed cases are referred to state level single window committee. A sum of Rs.8.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01 as one time expenditure towards printing of application forms.

3. Entrepreneur Development Programme

Entrepreneur Development Programme exclusively for Women Entrepreneurs is being conducted with adequate financial support and women entrepreneurs from all parts of the State have been identified and training given. On completion of the above training programme, necessary financial assistance will be tied up for the entrepreneurs through financial Institutions to enable them to start their own industry. During the year 1999-2000, 1000 candidates were trained at a cost of Rs.16.40 Lakh and for the year 2000-01 it is proposed to impart training to 1000 candidates for which a sum of Rs.17.50 Lakh has been provided.

4. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana Scheme

The Government of India has introduced the 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana' for the educated unemployed youth. The scheme was launched on 2nd Oct. 1993. It relates to setting up of self employment ventures in the fields of Industry, Service and Business. The scheme also seeks to associate reputed Non-Governmental organisations in the implementation of the scheme, especially in the training of the entrepreneurs and preparation of project profiles.

The beneficiary should contribute 5% of the project cost and the Government would provide subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to a ceiling of Rs.7500/- per entrepreneur. The scheme envisages compulsory training for entrepreneurs for a period of 7 to 15 days after

the loan is sanctioned. Trainees will get a stipend of Rs.150 for service and Business sector and Rs.300 for Industries sector during the training period and the institution which impart training would receive Rs.350 for Service and Business sector and Rs.700 for Industries sector. A target of 15,000 cases has been assigned to our State for the year 1999-2000 48535 cases have been recommended including previous years carry over to Banks and 12729 entrepreneurs have been sanctioned an amount of Rs.6918.19 Lakh up to 29.2.2000 As on 29.2.2000, 9289 persons have been trained and disbursements have been arranged for 6555 cases for Rs.3217.34 Lakh. A sum of Rs.135.00 Lakh is provided in Budget for 2000-01.

C. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

1. Assistance to Industrial Cooperative Tea Factory for the Organisation of Eight Industrial Cooperative Tea Factories

In order to increase production and productivity in the field and to bring new areas under Tea cultivation, an Integrated Tea Development Project was envisaged in the Nilgiris District for a period of five years from 1992-93 to 1996-97 at an estimated cost of Rs.2180 Crore with financial assistance from National Cooperative Development Corporation. The Government have issued orders sanctioning Rs.10.88 Crore so far. The State Government has sanctioned Rs.1.36 Crore towards State Share participation. The scheme includes organisation of three Industrial Cooperative Tea Factories and Modernisation / Expansion of the existing Industrial Cooperative Tea Factories. Under the above project, two new Industrial Cooperative Tea Factories, viz., Ebbanad and Bitherkad Industrial Cooperative Tea Factories have been registered in the Nilgiris District at an estimated cost of Rs.4.74 Crore. A token provision is made in the Budget for 2000-01.

2. Assistance to Coir Industrial Societies

At present, there are 74 Cooperative Societies in the State with 11554 members with paid up Share Capital of Rs.179.89 Lakh. Nineteen societies have been identified for 1st phase programme and sanction orders have been received approving Rs. 555 Lakh. It is proposed to set up a Model training-cum-Extension centre for coir industry at Tenkasi with financial assistance from Coir Board. Under cooperatisation scheme proposals for financial assistance to the extent of Rs.15.80 Lakh has been sanctioned and Government has provided for grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.7.90 Lakh during 1996-97. A sum of Rs.5.4 Lakh is for salaries. A sum of Rs.44.76 Lakh has been sanctioned towards State Share under 20% coir rebate scheme. Budget provision of Rs.4.30 Lakh has been provided in 2000-01.

3. Share Capital Assistance to Coir industrial Cooperative Societies

During 1996-97 share capital assistance to 19 Coir societies at cost of Rs.16.00 lakh was provided in addition to an amount of Rs.138.75 Lakh being the State's share under the Integrated Coir Development Scheme. The amounts have been drawn and disbursed. A high power committee has been formed to monitor implementation of scheme. A token provision is made in the budget estimate 2000-01.

3. State Participation in Share Capital Structure of Madras Industrial Cooperatives and Analytical Laboratory.

A sum of Rs.10.00 Lakh has been provided under Part II Scheme of 1998-99 to purchase additional equipment for Rs.40 Lakh. The balance amount of Rs.30 Lakh would be financed by TAICO Bank. A token provision has made in Budget Estimate 2000-01.

D) OTHER EXPENDITURE

1. Assistance for Setting up of Industries

i) State Capital Subsidy

The subsidy is 15% on the total investment subject to maximum of Rs.15 Lakh and 20% on the total investment subject to a maximum of Rs.20 Lakh made available to all the eligible SSI units engaged in manufacturing or non-manufacturing activity except Iron and Steel melting, Aluminium Smelting and Calcium Carbides in Backward and Most Backward areas respectively. The subsidy will also be available for substantial expansion and diversification of existing SSI units subject to norms and eligibility being satisfied.

As per G.O.Ms.No.21, S.I. (SIB) Department, dated 15.4.1998, conventional and resource based industries are not eligible for capital subsidy/special capital subsidy with effect from 15.4.1998, such as Cement, Sugar, Textiles (including spinning and knitting), Mining/Quarrying, Flour Mills, Hotels, Edible oil and solvent extracting units, Rice Mills, Distilleries, Breweries and extraction Units.

i) Special Capital Subsidy

A subsidy of 20% of the total investment subject to a maximum of Rs.15 Lakh irrespective of the location of units in Tamil Nadu is allowed to Auto Ancillaries, Drug and Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing Industries, Solar Energy Equipment, Gold and Diamond Jewellery for export only, Pollution Control Equipment, Sports Goods and Accessories, and cost effective building material like Aluminium. The subsidy is also available to Electronic industries subject to a maximum of Rs.20 Lakh or 20% of total investment made on fixed asset. For leather industries subject to a maximum of Rs.20 Lakh or 20% of investment made on the fixed assets and for Solar Energy Equipment and Solar Energy Devices used in SSI units subsidy subject to 10% of the cost is permitted.

ii) Subsidy for Units Providing Employment for Women

A special subsidy of 5% on investment made on the fixed assets is available to the SSI units providing employment for Women at least to the extent of 30% of the total strength.

A sum of Rs.1000.01 Lakh is provided in the Budget for 2000-01.

Coir Rebate

The sanction of 20% Coir rebate on the sale of Coir Yarn and Coir products shared equally between the State and Centre is a contributing factor in achieving increased sales turnover in the coir societies. The rebate is allowed on sales for a period of three months in a year. A provision of 50.00 Lakh made in the budget estimate for 2000-01.

II. HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

Market Development Assistance Scheme

a. Rebate Scheme

The Government of India introduced the Market Development Assistance Scheme in lieu of erstwhile Rebate Scheme with effect from 01.04.'89 for providing assistance to Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies and the Apex Society. The State Government have revised their rebate policy with effect from 08.09.'97. Under the new dispensation, rebate at the rate of 20% is being allowed on sale of handloom goods of cooperatives throughout the year and they are eligible for reimbursement of the rebate from Government for whole year, without ceiling. Apart from providing assistance for rebate under the Market Development Assistance, the State Government sanctions financial assistance towards "Rebate Subsidy" over and above the ceiling fixed under Market Development Assistance from their own funds.

b. Interest Subsidy

Working Capital Assistance at concessional rate of interest is provided to Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies for production of handloom fabric and to Cooptex by the District Central Cooperative Banks and Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank under the Refinance Scheme of NABARD. The Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies are being provided with working capital finance at normal rate of interest and the interest subsidy of 3% is directly paid to the Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies by Government.

c. Modernisation of Showrooms

With a view to attract more customers and to capture a wider market, financial assistance is extended by Government for modernisation of showrooms of Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies, and for adopting modern techniques of marketing activities, name renovating, decorating, providing air-conditioners, etc. A sum of Rs.4061.85 Lakh provided in the Budget Estimate under Market Development Assistance for the year 2000-01.

2. Project Package Scheme

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Project Package Scheme with the object of providing continuous employment to weavers for their better livelihood. According to the guidelines of Government of India, Project Package Scheme has Commercial and Non-Commercial Components. Commercial components include supply of new looms, Construction of Godown/Sales Centre, Common facilities Centres, Mini Dyeing Unit on 50% Loan and 50% Grant basis. The imparting of training to Weavers, Supply of loom accessories, margin money assistance for working capital, Design Development and Advertisement come under the non-commercial Components of the Scheme with 100% grant shared equally by the Central and the State Governments implementing agency. Besides this, Margin Money Assistance for destitute weavers and construction of workshop under Non-commercial component are being financed by the Government of India as 100% grant. A token provision has been made in the budget estimate for the year 2000-01 under Loan component. A sum of Rs.50.00 Lakh has been provided in the budget estimate 2000-01 under grant component.

3. Weavers House-Cum -Workshed Scheme

The Weavers House-cum-Workshed Scheme was implemented from 1979-80 onwards with the financial assistance of State Government subsidy and HUDCO Loan to the handloom weavers. From the year 1985-86, the Government of India have also participated in the scheme and sanctioned subsidy under the Weavers House-cum-Workshed Scheme. For 2000-01 an amount of Rs.252 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate.

4. Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers

The Tamil Nadu Government have decided not to participate in the New Group Insurance Scheme of Government of India as it does not cover the insurance of life against natural death of the weaver and decided to continue the existing Group Insurance Scheme under the "Self Insurance Scheme" implemented by the State Government. The insurance amount of Rs.40,000/- has been enhanced to Rs.50,000/- from 01.04.2000. The Government of India's share of Rs.40/- per weaver towards premium is being claimed every year. A sum of Rs.100.00 Lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2000-01.

5. Central Thrift Fund Scheme

This is a parallel scheme implemented by Government of India on the lines of Savings and Security Scheme. From 1985-86, the Government of India started participating in the scheme by contributing 4 paise per rupee of wages earned by each beneficiary member. A sum of Rs.210.00 Lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2000-01 for the purpose.

6. Health Package Scheme for Handloom Weavers

With a view to ameliorating some of the health problems related to the profession of handloom weaving, a new scheme namely, "Health Package Scheme for Handloom Weavers" with 100% Central Subsidy, which is inclusive of providing infrastructure for primary health centre, has been introduced by the Government of India with effect from the financial year 1992-93. A token provision has been made in the Budget Estimate 2000-01.

III. HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Corporation is engaged in activities like marketing, production of special temple projects, training of artisans etc. The Corporation presently, with its 15 showrooms in Tamil Nadu and four in other states, is providing regular marketing assistance for products produced by the artisans of Tamil Nadu. The products are being marketed under the brand name "Poempuhar". Apart from its normal marketing activities the Corporation also undertakes execution of various temple orders such as manufacture of gold/silver/wooden chariots, bells, vahanams, brass grills, etc. As a part of its export marketing strategy to be in tune with the modern day world, Poempuhar has created its own website. A sum of Rs.5 Lakh has been sanctioned towards Part-II schemes for 2000-01 as capital assistance for procurement.

IV. KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

1. Rebate On Sale Of Khadi

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai has been sanctioning 10% rebate on sale of Cotton Khadi, Woollen and Bafta throughout the year and Special rebate of 10% for a period of 90 days for all varieties in a year. The State Government has also been sanctioning matching rebate for a period of 90 days. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has initially announced the rebate policy for the period upto 31.12.1999 and subsequently extended only upto 31.3.2000.

The State Government has now announced a new rebate policy for the year 2000-01 to sanction 20% rebate for all varieties of Khadi throughout the year. A sum of Rs.900.00 Lakh has been provided in the B.E. 2000-01 as shown below:-

	<i>Rs. in Lakh</i>
1. Rebate on Sale of Khadi to Khadi Board	550.00
2. Rebate on Sale of Khadi to other Certified Institutions.	350.00
	900.00

2. Scheme for Tribals in the TSP areas under ITDP

To diversify the occupational pattern of Tribals, the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is imparting different skills to the Tribals. Beekeeping has proved to be a good source of income for the tribal families. Schemes such as processing of Galnuts, Tamarind, Mat Weaving, Basket Making from Cane and Bamboo, extraction of Pungam Oil are undertaken in Tribal Sub Plan Areas for the benefit of the Tribals. The Board has so far assisted 8231 Tribals with Rs.511.13 Lakh since the inception of the scheme. A sum of Rs.20.00 Lakh has been provided in the BE for the year 2000-01.

3. Provision of Jumbo Jigger Machines (2 Nos) To Dyeing Bleaching and Printing Unit at Bhavanisagar in Erode District.

In order to ensure uniform Dyeing and to improve quality in Dyeing, it is planned to provide 2 Jumbo Jigger Machines at an outlay of Rs.17.00 Lakh at the rate of Rs.8.50 Lakh each under Part-II provisions.

4. Modernisation of Detergent Soap Units

It is proposed to procure Super Seiver Mix Well Machine (3 Nos) and 3 Roll Milling Machine (1 No) to the following Detergent Soap Units by replacing the existing rudimentary and amalgamating machines:

Soap Unit, Perumalmalai in Karur District

Soap Unit, Kangeyam in Erode District

Soap Unit, Panruti in Cuddalore District.

The Super Seiver Mix Well Machine ensures consistent texture besides increasing the output. The quality of the detergent soaps will be increased by installation of the 3 Roll Milling Machine. The total outlay of the scheme is Rs.4.00 Lakh under Part-II Provisions for 2000-01.

5. Provision of Machineries to Footwear Units

It is proposed to provide machinery, tools and equipments to the Footwear Unit at Guindy in Chennai and Nagercoil in Kannyakumari District at an outlay of Rs.12.00 Lakh under Part-II provisions for 2000-01.

V. SERICULTURE

The IX Five Year Plan proposals have been submitted to Government with an outlay of Rs. 6083.21 Lakh. In order to improve productivity and quality, a sum of Rs.4000 Lakh has been earmarked for Sericulture Scheme in six potential districts of Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Namakkal, Erode and Coimbatore comprising pre-cocoon and post cocoon activities. For the year 2000-01, it has been proposed to implement the following schemes for an outlay of Rs.27.39 Lakh.

1. Composite Sericulture Development Schemes

In order to achieve the twin objectives of increasing the quantity and quality of mulberry leaves grown, the farmers have necessarily to plant improved varieties of mulberry. It is estimated that the farmers have to incur an expenditure of Rs.2000/- per acre to procure the improved varieties of mulberry cuttings and transport the same to their field for planting. Hence it is proposed to provide atleast 25% of the cost i.e., Rs.500/- as incentives per acre to the new farmers for enabling them to procure the improved varieties of mulberry and plant in their field. During the year 2000-01 it is proposed to plant 1020 acres with improved varieties of mulberry covering 3000 farmers with an outlay of Rs.7.50 Lakh.

2. Seri-2000

The object of the scheme is to increase the productivity, quality of cocoon in the State consisting of activities of Pre Cocoon Technology and Post Cocoon Technology. The project aims to stabilize the Pre-Cocoon sector by improving the productivity, quality and sustainability in proven technologies by way of training and making the members of the quality club participate in dissemination of technologies. During the year 2000-01, it is proposed to form quality clubs in the Districts of Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Namakkal, Salem, Erode and Vellore.

Improving the methodology and adopting low cost technologies by way of imparting systematic training will increase the productivity and quality of silk. To run enterprises on viable and economically feasible scales, managerial skill development training will also be imparted. A sum of Rs.19.88 Lakh has been provided for the scheme for 2000-01.

3. Hill Area Development Programme

Sericultural schemes are being implemented under Hill Area Development Programme in Nilgiris district. A token provision made in the budget for 2000-01 for this scheme.

4. Western Ghat Development Programme

Sericultural schemes are being implemented under Western Ghat Development Programme in the districts of Coimbatore, Dindigul, Theni, Virudhunagar, and Tirunelveli. During the year 2000 - 01 it is proposed to plant 180 acres covering 720 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary will be provided with mulberry sapling assistance, training, free tool kits and basic rearing appliances like bamboo trays and polymer mountages. A token provision is made in the Budget for 2000-01.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (SIDCO)

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO) a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking was established in October 1970 with the specific object of promoting and developing Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in Tamil Nadu and to proliferate SSIs in backward and underdeveloped areas of the State.

Provision of Infrastructural facilities

SIDCO is implementing this scheme since Fourth Five Year Plan period. So far 4098 Conventional Sheds in 76 locations have been constructed and allotted upto the year 1999-00. For the year 2000-01, SIDCO has proposed to construct 75 sheds and to develop 616 plots at a cost of Rs.675.00 Lakh for the dispersal and growth of Small Scale Industries, that have an important role to play in the economic development of the Country.

The cost of construction and development works during the year 2000-01 is proposed to be met as follows:

Rs.375/- Lakh by way of Internal Generation.

Rs.200/- Lakh by way of Borrowing from Financial Institutions.

Rs.100/- Lakh by way of Equity Share Capital Assistance from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

VIII. TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TALCO)

TALCO in its efforts to give a thrust to the development of leather industry with particular emphasis in the small sector is to provide a number of infrastructure facilities, such as Common Facility Centre for Leather Finishing and Leather goods, Material Bank etc. The future programmes of TALCO are as follows:

- 1) To create an industrial estate at Madhavaram and Nilakottai for the benefit of more entrepreneurs.
- 2) To increase sales, conducting of exhibition and fairs and opening of new showrooms for providing ready market for more artisans.
- 3) To help artisans engaged in manufacture of footwear and leather goods by promoting Common Facility Centres.
- 4) Establishment of procurement centre at Madurai.

For these activities, a token provision is made in the BE 2000-01.

Plan Outlay for Village and Small Industries Sector for 2000-01

An outlay of Rs.6158.88 Lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for 2000-01. The break-up details are as follows:

	<i>Rs. in Lakh</i>
1. Industrial Estate	1002.88*
2. SSI	908.54
3. Composite Village & Small Industries (Industrial Cooperatives)	4.35
4. Other Expenditure	1025.02
5. Handloom Industries	2232.35
6. Khadi and Village Industries	933.02
7. Tribal sub-plan	20.00
8. Sericulture	27.39
9. Handicrafts	5.01
10. Powerloom census	0.25
11. WGDP	0.04
12. HADP	0.03
TOTAL	6158.88

(*) Includes Rs.1000.00 Lakh provided for "Assistance to TIIC towards share capital subsidy to industrial units." Notes for this outlay has been incorporated under the Chapter 'Industries - Medium and Large'.

Chapter 21

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

STRENGTHENING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES MACHINERY

The concept of Consumer Protection has gathered momentum and attained importance in the present day society. Therefore, the Government intended to ensure cent per cent accuracy in the Weights and Measures used by every trader in the business transactions in the State. Hence, it was felt necessary to strengthen the Weights and Measures Wing of the Labour Department by appointing more Inspectors, namely Inspectors of Legal Metrology for the work of verification and stamping of all weights and measures articles in the State.

According to the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) General Rules 1987, the Petroleum storage Tanks in the State have to be calibrated once in five years. The storage tanks are concentrated in Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy and Chengalpattu. To calibrate the Storage tanks in Chennai and Coimbatore, two units, one at Chennai and the other at Coimbatore are functioning. Totally there were 28 stamping Inspectors functioning in the State under State Plan.

As against an outlay of Rs.57.86 lakh for 1999-2000, the anticipated expenditure estimated at Rs. 54.35 lakh. The scheme has been taken into non-plan side from the current year, 2000-2001.

Chapter 22

MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

) Scheme For Geo-Technical Cell At Kodaikannal

The Geo Technical cell was established to take up an intensive Geo Technical and geological appraisal of the Palani Hill ranges in Kodaikanal area. Geological, Geo Technical, geomorphological and Geo environmental studies have been taken up for identifying various zones prone to landslides in Kodaikanal hills and to suggest various remedial measures for the District administration to take up any developmental activities on the Kodaikanal hill range. The Geo Technical cell at Kodaikanal will prepare detailed zonation maps indicating therein various zones like loss, medium and high vulnerable landslide prone areas.

For 2000-01, it is proposed to prepare zonation maps for 145 sq kms in Palani hills and adjoining areas. Besides if any reference is received for offering site clearance, the subject will be studied and suitable opinion will be given. An outlay of Rs.9.35 Lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01 for this scheme.

Investigation Of Limestone In Cretaceous Basin Of Perambalur District

The cretaceous marine basin in Perambalur district has provided limestone for the cement plants located at Dalmiapuram and Ariyalur since the inception of cement manufacturing process in the State.

The Department has decided to evaluate the limestone potentiality both by systematic and detailed mapping and by drilling also keeping the borehole interval of 500 mtrs. This would help to examine the quality and assess the overburden to limestone ratio from the engineering point of view. After completion of the investigation and publication of report, the entrepreneurs who come forward to use the limestone for manufacture of cement or cement or any other chemical purposes may find it very useful.

Financial and Physical Target: During 2000-01, it is proposed to drill 12 bore holes at an average depth of 50 mtrs, at a cost of Rs.7.82 Lakh.

Investigation Of Platinum Group Of Elements In Kanjamalai Etc. Areas

The stream sediments collected in the areas comprising Ultramafic and Ultrabasic suites rocks in Salem District indicated specks of platinum and gold. Some samples collected in the carbonatite complex of Uthankarai - Samalpatti area have indicated the presence of

platinum group of elements. The investigation in Kalangalpatti area has revealed that the Chrominite rocks of Sithampundi Anorthosite complex indicate the presence of platinum.

During 2000-01, it is proposed to collect from the Ultrabasic and Ultramafic rocks in Olaipady area in Dharmapuri district, Tiruppathur area in Vellore district and Thoraipadi area in Tiruvannamalai district and an outlay of Rs.4.89 is provided for 2000-01.

IV. Study Of Mines Dump From The Limestone And Magnesite Mines In Parts Of Tamil Nadu

Limestone and associated calc granulites are known to carry high temperature minerals like molybdenum, tungston, tin, silver etc. Therefore, it is felt necessary to check dumps of all the mines by judicious sampling. No attempts has so far been made by any known geological organisation to conduct a detailed study of mine waste.

For the year 2000-01, 240 samples are proposed to be collected from the limestone mines of Tvl. ACC and other private mines in Coimbatore District at a cost of Rs.2.85 Lakh.

V. Geographical Information System At HeadquarterS

In order to have the complete analysis of the field data collected during the course of various Geological explorations, a Geological Information System (GIS) package is proposed to be setup in this Department. The GIS study will help in collecting, storing transforming, integrating and displaying the data on Geological, Geophysical, Geochemical Geotechnical, Geo environmental and various other information on mineral reserves demand, collection and balance writ petition details, Revenue receipts etc. For this purpose a scheme for setting up a Geographical Information System has been sanctioned for which Rs.1.00 lakh is provided during 2000-01.

VI. GeoTechnical Cell, Coonoor

The Geo Technical Cell at Coonoor has completed its task of preparation of Thematic zonation maps so as to identify the low, medium and high vulnerable zones prone to landslides. The Geo Technical Cell has come to stay in the Nilgiris district and has been offering valuable guidance and expert opinion in respect of landslides and other related activities in the Nilgiris district. The Geo Technical Cell has been offering opinion for site clearance and also on the grant of quarry leases in the other hilly areas in the State. The target for 2000-01 is fixed as 150 sites and Rs.13.24 Lakh has been provided in the Budget

Plan outlay for 2000-2001.

An outlay of Rs. 26.72 lakhs has been provided for this sector of the year.

Chapter 23

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Highways Department undertakes construction/ improvements / renewal / Maintenance of Road network under its control. This road network includes bridges, causeways, culverts, Road over bridges and Road under bridges also. Following are the classification of Road network:-

- i. National Highways
- ii. State Highways
- iii. Major District Roads
- iv. Other District Roads
- v. Bridges, Causeways, Culverts, Road Over Bridges, and Road-Under Bridges.

The following are the schemes undertaken during 2000 - 2001.

1. National Highways - Original Works And Maintenance

The length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu is 3789 Km. The National Highways are maintained and renewed with the funds allocated by Government of India. This year 800 Km length of roads have been taken up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to carry out certain developmental works. The work details are furnished below:

- i. Forming Chennai bye pass {19 Km} connecting NH 45 and NH 4 - Work is in progress
- ii. Four laning of Hosur- Krishnagiri road (NH 7) Km 33/015 - 94/0 - work commenced in Km 33/015 - 48/6.
- iii. Four laning of NH 45 from Chengalpattu to Tindivanam in Km 67/0 - 122/0 - feasibility study and preparation of detailed project report have been completed and the work is to be commenced
- iv. Namakkal bypass (8.6 Km) four laning - feasibility study and preparation of detailed project report is in progress
- v. Karur Bypass (6 Km) - feasibility study and preparation of detailed project report completed and the work commenced
- vi. Salem Bypass (7 Km) four laning - Work to be commenced

- vii. Salem - Thoppur road Four laning - Feasibility study and preparation of detailed project Report is in progress.
- viii. Thoppur Ghat road - Work is in progress.
- ix. Four laning of Krishnagiri Ranipet road (NH 46) - Preparation of feasibility study and detailed project report is in progress.
- x. Four laning of National Highways connecting Tindivanam to Trichy (NH 45) and Trichy to Madurai (NH 45B) with World Bank Loan Assistance - detailed project report is under finalisation.

Apart from the above, under the contemplated North - South Corridor of super express National Highways project of Government of India connecting Kashmir with Kanyakumari, Section length 407.49 Km of NH 7 Bangalore - Salem - Madurai Road and Section length 231.60 Km of Madurai - Kanyakumari road that come in Tamil Nadu, are covered.

In the Golden Quadrilateral programme of the Government of India, 373 Km length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu covering Chennai - Chittoor Road upto Ranipet (NH 4) 113.30 Km, Ranipet to Krishnagiri (NH 46) 146.70 Km, Bangalore Salem Road (NH 7) 61.0 Km and Chennai - Calcutta Road (NH 5) 52.0 Km are proposed to be upgraded. A provision of Rs.0.26 Lakh is made in Budget Estimate for 2000-01

2. State Highways

The total length of State Highways as on date is 4192 Km. During 2000-2001, seven bridge works and eight road works at an ultimate cost of Rs.5.40 Crore have been sanctioned under Part-II Scheme. The Budget provision is Rs.385.28 Lakh.

3. Major District Roads

The total length of Major District Roads as on date is 10051 Km. During the year 2000-2001 priority is given for distressed bridges, and the Budget provision is Rs.595.69 Lakh for spill over works.

4. Other District Roads

The total length of Other District Roads as on date is 40814 km. For the year 2000-2001, it has been identified that about 14139 Km of roads are in bad condition. For upgrading and improving Other District Roads, a scheme has been launched by mobilising funds through TIDCO to the tune of Rs.400 Crore. In addition, for spill over works under plan head, the Budget provision is Rs.644.41 Lakh.

5. Bridges

(i) Rehabilitation Of Distressed Bridges On Government Roads

During the year 2000-2001, reconstruction of five bridges at an ultimate cost of Rs.1.30 Crore has been sanctioned under Part-II Scheme. The Budget provision is Rs.651.16 Lakh, including spill over works.

(ii) Construction Of Railway Over/Under Bridges In Lieu Of Existing Railway Level Crossings

The Railway Under Bridge near Saint Thomas Mount Railway Station has been taken up for execution at an estimated cost of Rs.2.50 Crore. The work has been started.

The Railway over bridge at Tindivanam in lieu of existing level crossing on Pondy-Krishnagiri Road (NH 66) including construction of an interchange at the junction of NH-45 at a cost of Rs.19.89 Crore has been taken up under Economic and Inter State Importance Scheme with loan assistance from Government Of India, Ministry of Surface Transport and Railways. 80 % of the work has been completed and the work is programmed to be completed by June 2000.

The Railway over bridge on Cuddalore - Thirukoilur - Anaicut Road near Thirupathiripuliyur Railway Station has been taken up and Land Acquisition at a cost of Rs. 1.20 Crore is completed.

The Railway over bridge at Virudhunagar and Sankaralingapuram Railway Stations at a cost of Rs.7.40 Crore is in progress.

Construction of Railway Over / Under bridges in 12 places between Chennai Beach and Tambaram Station under Gauge conversion project has been programmed so as to completely eliminate the traffic congestion and quicken the movement of vehicles. Out of these, 3 works are to be executed by Chennai Corporation and 1 work is to be funded by Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority. The rest will be taken up the Highways Department.

In addition, construction of another Railway over bridge at a cost of Rs.20 Crore near M.I.T. between Chrompet and Tambaram Sanatorium Railway stations has commenced.

Administrative sanction has also been accorded for an amount of Rs.50 Crore to take up the construction of 4 Railway over bridges in Trichirapalli in lieu of existing level crossing No: 41 near Uthamar Koil, LC No: 84 on Thennur Road, LC No: 85 at Hebar Road and LC No: 246 at Srirangam. These works will commence shortly.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Railways have approved and included 31 Railway over / under bridges in the Railway Works Programme in Tamil Nadu.

The Budget provision for 2000-2001 is Rs.2662.35 Lakh.

(iii) Improvements To Roads And Construction Or Reconstruction Of Bridges In Major District Roads And Other District Roads With Loan Assistance From Nabard

During the year 1996-97 and 1997-98, improvements to Major District Roads and Other District Roads have been taken up with Loan Assistance under RIDF.II of NABARD at a total cost of Rs.157.53 Crore which includes strengthening of roads to a length of 2823 km. and construction of seven numbers of bridges on these roads. 2700 Km of Road works and three bridges have been completed. The balance road works and bridges are nearing completion.

During the year 1998-99, Improvements to Major District Roads and Other District Roads to a length 366.58 Km spread over in districts of Pudukkotai, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, and Kanyakumari, and 53 bridges with the loan assistance under RIDF.III of NABARD at a

total cost of Rs.125.77 Crore were taken up. Of these, 207 Km of Road works and one bridge work have been completed. The balance road works and 52 bridge works are programmed to be completed during this year.

During the year 1998-99, construction of 67 bridges and improvements to 28 Other District Roads to a length of 184 Km have been taken up with loan assistance under RIDF.IV of NABARD at a total cost of Rs.75.65 Crore. Of this, 78 Km of road works and 20 bridge works have been completed and the balance works are programmed to be completed during this year.

During 1999-2000, construction of 15 bridges and improvements to 135 Other District roads to a length of 916.55 Km have been taken up with loan assistance under RIDF.V of NABARD at a total cost of Rs.78.10 Crore. Of this, 15 Km of roads have been completed and the balance works are under various stage of progress.

In addition to the above, construction of 27 Nos. flood damaged bridges have been taken up with loan assistance under RIDF.V of NABARD at a total cost of Rs.41.52 Crore. The bridge works are under various stage of progress.

During 2000-2001, a provision of Rs.10030.12 Lakh has been allocated under this Scheme.

(iv) 106 Bridges to be constructed in Tamil Nadu

Under the RIDF.II and III of NABARD, 54 bridge works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.99.19 Crore, spread over in 25 Districts of Tamil Nadu. In another project, construction / reconstruction of 50 bridges have been taken up under HUDCO loan assistance at an ultimate cost of Rs.260.71 Crore during 1997 - 98. During 1998 - 99 rehabilitation of two distressed bridges have also been taken up under Part -II Scheme at an ultimate cost of Rs.1.10 Crore. These bridges constitute a group of 106 bridges at a cost of Rs.361.31 Crore. These 106 bridges were spilt into 17 packages and entrusted on TURNKEY basis for execution. As on date 16 bridges were completed and the balance bridges are under various stages of progress, which will be completed before December 2000. A sum of Rs.15327.13 Lakh in the Budget Estimate for 2000-01 which includes margin money and loan component.

6. Roads in Special Areas

(i) Improvements to the radial roads leading to Chennai city under HUDCO Loan assistance

The growing traffic intensity in and around Chennai City has necessitated the strengthening and widening of the Radial Roads leading to Chennai City. Since road network development is vital and basis for industrial development, Government have sanctioned a scheme for carrying out improvements to 251.6 Km of Radial Roads leading to Chennai City at a cost of Rs.212.54 Crore with 70% loan assistance (Rs.148.00 Crore) from HUDCO. A provision of Rs.10052.00 Lakh which includes the margin money and loan component.

This work has been divided into eleven Packages and entrusted for execution. The works are in progress and programmed to be completed before December 2000.

ii) Improvements to radial roads leading to Madurai

Detailed project report on improvements to Radial Roads leading to Madurai for seeking loan assistance from HUDCO is under Preparation.

iii) Bye Passes

In order to avoid traffic congestion in cities and towns, it is essential to have bye passes. A provision of Rs.2.18 Crore has been made in the 9th Five Year Plan for acquisition of lands for bye passes. Under this scheme, sanction was accorded to acquire lands for the bye passes at Kumbakonam, Palani and Cheyyar. While acquisition of lands for Kumbakonam bypass is completed, the acquisition of land for Palani and Cheyyar is in progress.

Widening, improvement and upgrading of bye passes in National Highways in Salem and Karur are in progress. The formation of Chennai bye-pass is in an advanced stage. Land acquisition for Thirunelveli Bypass is also nearing completion. Coimbatore bye-pass has been completed on BOT basis and thrown open for traffic. A token grant is provided in the budget.

v) Improvements to the Roads In Industrial Areas

Under this scheme, sanction was accorded to take up widening and strengthening of 9.75 Km of Government Roads at an ultimate cost of Rs.8.88 Crore. Sanction was accorded to widen and strengthen Virudhachalam - Tholudur Road km 26/0 - 49/0 at an ultimate cost of Rs.6.50 Crore. Tvl. India Cements and Ramco Cements have come forward to contribute Rs.3.00 Crore. This work is nearing completion. Improvements to Thiruneermalai Road Km 20/8-24/8, and Thiruneermalai - Thirumudivakkam road km 24/8 - 38/0 have been taken up at a total cost of Rs.3.45 Crore under the above scheme. The work is nearing completion.

Besides, improvements to Alapakkam Railway feeder road (0/0 -0/524) and Alapakkam Periyakuppam road via Thiruchopuram (km 0/0 - 2/8) covering a total distance of 3.5 km with construction of a high level bridge have also been taken up at a cost of Rs.3.65 Crore, so as to augment free flow of traffic on these roads, where Pennar Refineries is to be set up shortly at Periyakuppam in Cuddalore district under joint venture between TIDCO and M/S Sagarjuna Oil Corporation Ltd., and Government have agreed to contribute 50% of the road improvement cost.

The Budget provision for the Year 2000-2001 is Rs.308.02 Lakh.

Infrastructure road development for Tiruppur town under Economic and Interstate importance road scheme

Tiruppur Town in Tamil Nadu is famous for Hosiery and Textiles products. It earns foreign exchange on exports. As a first phase, Government of India has agreed for a project for improvements to roads in and around Tiruppur Town at a cost of Rs.15.00 Crore. Government of India have agreed to extend a Central Loan Assistance of 50% of the cost of the project i.e. Rs.7.50 Crore under E & I scheme, and balance 50% will be met by State Government. The work is being executed in 7 packages covering 57.20 km of road improvement, 93 culverts and one bridge, and it is nearing completion.

Another project to form a ring road to Tiruppur and improvements of certain roads at a cost of Rs.50 Crore is to be forwarded to Government of India under E & I Scheme. A token of Rs.0.04 Lakh is provided in the Budget.

7. Special Roads Project

(i) Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

About 3238 Km of roads in 23 corridors were identified through a strategic option study for up gradation and strengthening in Tamil Nadu. The World Bank came forward to render loan assistance for project preparation and implementation. Based on the economic feasibility study, 1280 Km of roads have been selected for up gradation, which will be done in three phases. Phase I consists of 397 Km of roads, Phase I A consists of another 353 Km of roads, Phase I B consists of 12 bye passes for the roads of Phase I and I A covering a distance of 80 Km, and Phase II consists of the remaining 450 Km of roads. This would lend continuity to East Coast Road from Cuddalore to Thoothukudi. The Economic Feasibility report for this entire project and Detailed Engineering Design for 750 Km of road in Phase I & IA have been completed. Phase I has roads from Cuddalore to Thoothukudi and Phase I A has road links to Arcot - Tiruvannamalai - Tirukoyilur - Ulundurpet; Polur - Chengam Vridhachalam - Kumbakonam - Tiruvarur and Ariyalur - Jayamkonda Cholapuram. Phase I B has been taken up for prefeasibility, after which Phase II shall be taken up.

The indicated loan amount by the World Bank is US \$ 310 M (Rs.1330 Crore) for widening and strengthening of roads and US \$ 100 M (Rs.430 Crore) for the maintenance of roads.

Special revenue staff are in position to take up land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement. Similarly Special Forest staffs are available to consider tree planting programme and environmental issues.

The institutional development study has been done by M/s. Booz Allen & Hamilton, USA at a value of Rs.2.80 Crore. This involves suggestion to restructure the Highway Department to function in an efficient manner. Financial Management study valued at Rs.2 Lakh is in progress through a consultant. The World Bank has intended to fund Rs.4.0 Crore to construct a building for project staff.

The project will be implemented through prequalified contractors and supervision consultants. The construction work is expected to commence in 2000-2001 after the appraisal of the project by the World Bank.

The Budget provision for this project for the year 2000-2001 is Rs.30,00.00 Lakh.

(ii) Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project works were contemplated in 10 Major Cities and Towns viz., Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Salem, Erode, and Vellore with World Bank loan assistance. One of the components of Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project is Traffic and Transportation Management Programme (TRAMP), which is being implemented by Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project wing of H&RW Department from 1988-89 onwards. The World Bank aid was stopped on 30.9.99. The residual works are being continued with state funds.

So far, 33 works have been completed with the World Bank loan assistance and the funds provided by the State Government. The balance 4 works are in progress.

The Budget provision for 2000-2001 is Rs.40.49 Lakh.

(iii) Rural Roads Programme with Loan Assistance from Nabard

Villages are the life blood of our Nation. Rural Roads are the life stream of these villages. Agriculture is the main profession in most of the villages in Tamil Nadu. Hence, it is very much necessary and essential to improve all village roads to all weather roads (Upto B.T.), so as to enable the village people to transport their agricultural products speedily to the nearby towns. The roads are improved upto B.T. level under the following schemes.

- a) Rural Roads Scheme.
- b) Special Component Plan Scheme.
- c) Bus Route improvement scheme.

A) Rural Roads Scheme

The criteria followed for taking up works under this scheme are:

- i) The Village population should be more than 1000.
- ii) The prescribed road length shall be more than 1.60 Km.
- iii) The village should not have been connected by any other B.T.Road.

Connectivity to Villages having population between 500 - 1000 as per 1991 census have been taken up. During the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.68.49 Crore was provided in the budget (with loan assistance from NABARD) for improving 456 Km and construction of 11 bridges under RIDF.IV. This will give connectivity to 240 villages having population between 500 - 1000. These works are in good progress. The bridges are programmed to be completed before December 2000.

During the year 2000-2001, improvement to 390 Km of roads and 12 bridges will be taken up to give connectivity to 96 villages having population between 500 - 1000 with loan assistance under RIDF.V of NABARD. This includes 5 bridges in Vellore district and 1 bridge in Dharmapuri District under Inter State Road Development between Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

The Budget provision for 2000-2001 is Rs.3737.37 Lakh.

B) Special Component Plan with Loan Assistance from Nabard

This scheme provides road connectivity to villages having more than 50% of Adi-Dravidar Population. During 1999-2000 a sum of Rs.30.34 Crore was allocated as budgetary provision (under loan assistance from NABARD) to improve 203.00 Km of roads and 11 bridges under RIDF.IV to give connectivity with all weather roads for 100 villages having population between 500 - 1000. These works are in progress. The bridges are programmed to be completed before December 2000.

During the year 2000-2001, improvement to 220 Km of roads and 5 bridges is to be taken up to give connectivity to 44 villages having population between 500 - 1000 with loan assistance under RIDF.V of NABARD.

The budget provision for 2000-2001 is Rs.1989.63 Lakh.

C) Bus Route Improvements Scheme with Loan Assistance From Nabard

Under this scheme the Panchayat Union roads on which buses are plying for more than three years are taken up for improvements as B.T. roads.

During 1999-2000, under RIDF.IV, Rs.41.17 Crore was provided as budgetary allocation with loan assistance from NABARD to improve 348 Km of roads and construction of 10 bridges. All these works are in good progress. The bridges are programmed to be completed before December 2000.

During the year 2000-2001, improvement to 440 Km of roads and construction of 15 bridges is to be taken up with loan assistance under RIDF.V of NABARD.

All the roads taken up under the above three schemes are improved to Other District Road Standards.

The Budget provision for 2000-2001 is Rs.3273.00 Lakh.

(d) Rural Roads To Market Centres Under Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project

This project envisages improvements to 859 Km of roads leading to 23 Marketing Centres in nine districts (viz. Kanchipuram, Vellore, Salem, Villupuram, Perambalur, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Tiruchirapalli, and Nagapattinam) at a total cost of Rs.109 Crore under World Bank Loan Assistance. This Project is nearing completion. For the year 2000-01 Rs.129.23 lakh has been provided in the Budget.

(e) Rehabilitation Of Flood And Cyclone Damaged Roads And Bridges Under Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project

Rehabilitation and Renovation of Flood and Cyclone damaged 12 road works and 2 bridges have been taken up at a cost of Rs.21.00 Crore. This project is nearing completion. Rs.169.13 lakh has been provided in the Budget for 2000-01 for this scheme.

8. Special Roads Programmes

(i) Sugarcane Road Development Scheme

Under this scheme, the formation and improvement of Road works in Sugar Mill Areas have been taken up from Sugarcane Cess Fund. So far, a total length of 1366 km roads are formed, improved and are being maintained. These roads were classified as Government Other District Roads and taken up for maintenance. Of this, it is proposed to improve and upgrade 620.23 Km of Sugarcane roads at a cost of Rs.31.23 Crore during the current year. The proposal is pending with Government, orders of Government are awaited.

(ii) Western Ghats Development Programme

The Government of India in its Ninth Five Year Plan have fixed an outlay of Rs.50.07 Lakh as central assistance, and given directions to the Government of Tamil Nadu to formulate proposals to the tune of Rs.86.65 Lakh for the entire plan period. The scheme shall be implemented in seven districts, viz., Erode, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Theni, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. During 1999-2000, 3 road works at a cost of Rs.50 Lakh have been sanctioned and are in progress for the year 2000-01 a provision of Rs.0.08 Lakh is made in the Budget.

(iii) Hill Area Development Programme

The Government of India have fixed an outlay of Rs.124.05 Crore as special central assistance for Ninth Five Year Plan for implementing this scheme in Nilgiris District with several components. For the road component, the outlay is Rs.17.97 Crore for the entire plan period. During 1999-2000 improvements to 29.6 km of roads at a cost of Rs.2.20 Crore have been taken up and the works are in progress. A sum of Rs.300.00 Lakh is provided in the Budget for 2000-01.

9. Tools And Plant

The maintenance and upkeep of the various plant and machinery in the department is looked after by the Mechanical wing. There are three workshops located at Chennai, Pudukottai and Coimbatore which cater to the major repairs to plant. There is also Stores and Purchase Division which procures and supplies plant, equipments, scientific instruments, steel, as well as spare parts required for their maintenance. The plant and vehicles that have outlived their stipulated life period are condemned and are periodically replaced.

The Chief Engineer, Mechanical, exercises budgetary control over the funds for the procurement and maintenance of tools and plant in the department. The Budget provision for 2000-2001 is Rs.7.12 Lakh.

10. Highways Research Station

The Highways Research Station, Chennai established in the year 1957, has reached a level matching with the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi. The Research Station is engaged in the applied research, in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in Tamil Nadu. Highways Research Station is a well-equipped laboratory in the following disciplines:

- a) Soil and Foundation Engineering
- b) Concrete and Structures
- c) Bitumen and Aggregate
- d) Traffic and Transportation

In order to expand the Research and Development activities at Highways Research Station and to create more Centres for testing and assisting quality control measures during

construction, Regional Laboratories were set-up in Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. The Director, Highways Research Station has been designated as Quality Control Officer to ensure Quality in all works executed by the Department.

The Budget provision under Plan Schemes for Highways Research Station for 2000-2001 is Rs.31.65 Lakh. In order to intensify Research and Development activities, it is felt necessary to augment more funds by apportioning 50% of quality control provision, in the technically sanctioned estimate for plan works, and this is under consideration.

Creation of "DATA BANK" by compiling all technical details and vital statistics of Roads and Bridges is in progress. The Bridge details and Traffic Census for all roads have already been collected and stored in the Computer in Highways Research Station. Details of road surface, riding quality, and soil particulars are also collected.

A proposal for starting a Training Institute to give 'In service' training to all engineers and other Field Staff of the Department is also under consideration. This is proposed to be taken up under the programme on Institutional Development with World Bank Assistance through the Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project.

11. Avenues

Tamil Nadu has over the years pioneered in planting of trees on edges of the roads to maintain ecological balance and also generate income to Government. During 1998-99, Ninety-two Lakh of palmyrah seedlings and three Lakh and eighteen thousand of shade giving tree saplings have been planted. Group plantation techniques have been developed to ensure proper supervision and high survival rates.

It has to be noted that till now, trees have been planted on the edges of the paved carriageway and not on the edge of the right-of-way. This practice is proposed to be discontinued henceforth as expansion of carriageway necessarily entail cutting of trees thereby affecting ecological balance considerably. Moreover, it has been observed that the water drops that drip from the branches and leaves during the rainy season affect the pavement leading to creation potholes and road fissures. This practice has also encouraged encroachment along the right-of-way of many roads thereby affecting the service levels, apart from creating enormous environmental and social problems during widening of roads.

In view of the above, the Highways Department would henceforth undertake tree planting in one or more rows along the edges of the right-of-way on both sides. It is also considered that planting of trees in two or more rows in an appropriate manner would lead to creation of natural access controls. This would also help reduce encroachments, since a visible boundary for the right-of-way is established. The Highways Department also proposes to involve local community / Panchayat / youth clubs in planting and for protection of plants along the road-ways.

The State Government would, also, insist that avenue plantation on the lines indicated above is adhered to by all private sector entities undertaking road projects in the state.

A budget provision of Rs.70.00 Lakh has been provided for the year 2000-2001 for planting of four-Lakh shade giving tree saplings.

12. Central Road Fund Scheme

The Government of India have Created "Central Road Fund" with a view to allocate these funds for the development of roads in various states. At present, 12 works costing Rs.9.10 Crore are at various stages of completion in our state. Government of India has levied a cess of rupee one per litre of petrol and diesel, which will generate funds to the tune of Rs.5000 Crore. From this, an amount of Rs.200 Crore is expected to be allotted for development of State Highways and Major District Roads of Tamil Nadu. With this, amount State Highways and Major District Roads having high traffic volume will be widened from Single lane to Double lane to increase the capacity.

13. Improvements To Other District Roads

At present, there exist 40814 Km of Other District Roads which act as Catalyst for the rural economic development. Due to paucity of funds there has been backlog in the renewal programme of these roads and wear and tear is appreciable. There are 14139 Km of Other District Roads which are in very bad condition and need immediate improvements at a cost of about Rs.600 Crore. To augment resources for the improvement of these roads, the Government of Tamil Nadu have permitted TIDCO to raise necessary resource through issue of bonds. TIDCO has collected Rs.400 Crore through issue of bonds. In the first phase, improvements to 4289.81 Km of Other District Roads at a cost of Rs.159.09 Crore were taken up as deposit work in the year 1999-2000. These works are under progress. In the second phase, improvements to 8234.09 Km of Other District Roads at a cost of Rs.339.27 Crore is to be taken up in the year 2000-2001, including 623.24 Km of sugar cane roads at a cost of Rs.31.23 Crore.

Outlay For Roads And Bridges

	<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1. Direction and administration	1005.46
2. National Highways	0.26
3. Machinery and equipments (Tools and plant)	7.12
4. State Highways	3920.06
5. District and other roads	64249.45*
6. Other expenditure	25272.75**
7. Tribal subplan	0.31
8. Special component plan	1989.63
9. Hill area development scheme	333.92
10. Western Ghat Development Programme	0.08
Total - Roads And Bridges	96779.04

* Includes Rs. 265.00 Lakh pertaining to Agricultural Department and Rs.15000.00 Lakh pertaining to Rural Roads Improvements from Tidco Bonds(R.D.L.A Dept)

** Includes Rs.600.00 Lakh transferred from Sugar Cane Cess Fund.

Chapter 24

ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

(A) Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department is a service department. It undertakes repairs and maintenance of vehicles of all Government Departments except the Public Works Department. An outlay of Rs. 223.28 Lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01 for this department. This outlay includes Rs. 43 Lakh for the following new schemes:

(i) Provision of Float Assemblies for Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department

In order to repair the vehicles admitted at the Government Automobile Workshops without delay and to reduce the down-time of the vehicles, the Unit Replacement System has been introduced and is being followed effectively in the case of major models of vehicle population such as Jeep and Ambassador Car Rs.18 Lakh has been allocated for the provision of float assemblies (like Engine (Peugcot), Gear Box (Peugeot), Trax Engine, Trax Gear Box, Isuzu Engine) to Government Automobile Workshops, Madurai.

(ii) Provision of Paint Booth in Government Central Automobile Workshop at Chennai

To raise the standard of quality of workmanship and to save a lot of time, man power, labour and raw materials, it has been decided to provide modern paint booth at Government Central Automobile Workshop at Chennai with the latest technology to have better execution of painting work with an outlay of Rs.10 Lakh.

(iii) Provision of Special Tools and Equipment for the Government Automobile Workshop at Madurai, Trichy and Salem

The Government have decided to purchase vehicles with latest technology with economical and more fuel efficiency. As such, new special and modern tools and equipment have to be provided to the technical staff attending to the repairs and also to take proper care of these types of vehicles, the new modern tools and equipment are absolutely necessary to carryout the repairs in a quicker and effective manner and to bring satisfaction to the vehicle using officers. Budget provision of Rs.15 Lakh has been made for purchase of special tools and equipment for the workshops at Madurai, Trichy and Salem.

(B) Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Ltd

Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Ltd., which was set up in March 1975 is taking care of the financial requirements of all State Transport Undertakings of Tamil Nadu for purchase of chassis, bus body building, setting up of workshops, working capital, etc., by mobilising public deposits. The corporation since its inception in 1975, has been playing a major role in the development of bus passenger transport industry and has served

to relieve the Government from the burden of providing budgetary support to all State Transport Undertakings in Tamil Nadu. It enjoys public confidence and has achieved a very good growth in deposits. The deposits of TDFC which was Rs.1.31 Crore in 1975 have increased to Rs.738.24 Crore as on 31.03.2000. The number of depositors as on 31.03.2000 is 169175. The financial assistance extended by TDFC, since its inception upto March 2000, amounting to Rs. 3486.19 Crore, has enabled State Transport Undertakings to replace/purchase about 29849 new buses. The total financial requirements of all State Transport Undertakings have been fully met by TDFC Ltd. The amount is lent at a lower rate of interest, thereby helping the public at large indirectly. TDFC has been working in profit since its incorporation.

(C) Road Transport Corporations

Twenty one Transport Corporations are functioning under the Companies Act in pursuance of Government Policy on nationalisation of passenger bus transport in Tamil Nadu. These Corporations are committed to the social objective of providing adequate, economical and efficient transport services to the public. Out of the 21 corporations, Chennai Transport Corporations I and II, State Express Corporation Division I and Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation functioning in 17 district head quarters, cover all inter districts routes. Tamil Nadu Express Transport Corporation Division II covers all inter-state routes of length of 250 kms and above.

As on 29th February, 2000, the state transport undertakings were operating 16952 buses. Out of 16952 buses of STUs, mofussil buses constitute 5754 (34% of total fleet), town buses 8303 (49% of the total fleet), Ghat buses 548 and Express buses 830. However, due to financial constraints only 1325 buses as on 31.03.2000 were replaced/augmented as against the target of 3315 buses. For the year 2000-01 the target is fixed as 1905 buses. During the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.5.24 Lakh have been provided as share capital assistance to TDFC and all Transport Corporations for Augmentation and Replacement of Buses.

(D) Pallavan Transport Consultancy Service

The Pallavan Transport Consultancy Services Ltd. was incorporated in 1984 as a wholly owned Company of Government of Tamil Nadu with a paid up capital of Rs.2/- Lakh. At present the authorised share capital and paidup share capital of PTCS Ltd. are Rs.50/- Lakh and Rs.5/- Lakh respectively.

2. PTCS Ltd. offers consultancy assignments in the areas of information technology, traffic and transportation and management. In order to strengthen marketing efforts and for the working capital requirements of PTCS Ltd. Government have decided to sanction a sum of Rs.5/- Lakh towards paidup share capital under Part-II Scheme during 2000-01.

Plan Outlay for 2000-01

The department wise outlay for this sector for 2000-01 is shown below:

	<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Dept.	223.28
2. Asst. towards Share Capital to all Corporations	5.24
Total	<u>228.52</u>

Chapter 25

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

Twentieth Century is characterized by the emergence of Science and Technology as the dominating force. It is not merely a tool for economic development, but a major change agent that exerts a continuing influence on the social, cultural and management aspects of the society. Improvement of standard of living and quality of life of the people in developing countries inevitably needs the use of Science and Technology. India has made significant strides in scientific research and application of conventional and high technology for development.

A resource scarce State like Tamil Nadu must depend on and make optimum use of Science and Technology and, therefore, should invest more than any other State in creating necessary infrastructure for advanced studies, research and application of Science and Technology in a substantial way. With these goals and objectives in mind priority areas of research were identified and schemes were formulated and implemented during the past Five Year Plan periods by the various implementing agencies in Tamilnadu. For the Annual Plan 2000-01, the following areas receive continued assistance and support.

1. TAMIL NADU SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CENTRES(OUTLAY RS.77.66 LAKH)

Tamil Nadu science and Technology center was established in the year 1993 and is functioning with financial assistance of Government of Tamilnadu. Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Center is having two wings namely Periyar Science and Technology Center and B.M. Birla Planetarium. The main objectives of this Center are as follows : (i) To popularize Science and Technology in Cities, Urban and Rural areas (ii) To design, develop and fabricate Science and Technology exhibits, Prototype demonstration equipment and scientific teaching aids for furtherance of Science Education. (iii) To supplement the formal science education imparted in the Schools and Colleges. (iv) To train teachers to improve the quality of Science education in the State.

Periyar Science And Technology Centre, Chennai

The Centre was inaugurated and opened during 1990. At present (i) Periyar Gallery (ii) Transport Gallery (iii) Energy Gallery (iv) Materials Science Gallery (v) Life Science Gallery (vi) Innovation Gallery (vii) Electronics and Communication Gallery (viii) Physics Science Gallery and (ix) Ramanujan Pavilion are housed in the Centre. It is proposed to set up an Urban Development Gallery in the Periyar Science and Technology Center at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. The public including tourists, School and College students are visiting this permanent Science exhibition at Periyar Science and Technology Center. During the year 1999-2000 adults numbering about 0.45 lakh and children numbering 0.69 lakh have visited the exhibition.

B.M. BIRLA PLANETARIUM

A modern Planetarium has been established at the Periyar Science and Technology Centre Campus with the help of donation of Rs.2.00 crores received from M/s. Hindustan Motors (P) Limited through C.K.Birla Group of Companies. It was inaugurated during 1988. Now a programme entitled "Millennium Mysteries" is currently shown. During the year 1998-99, adults 0.85 lakh and children 1.10 lakh have visited the Planetarium.

Regional Science Centre And Planetarium At Tiruchirappalli

A Planetarium at the Regional Science Centre at Tiruchirappalli was established at an estimated cost of Rs. 128.00 lakhs. Government of Japan have donated the Planetarium equipment to the tune of Rs.1.5 crores as Cultural Grant. The Planetarium was inaugurated during June, 1999. The Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., Tiruchirappalli have accepted in principle, to donate the exhibits on the theme "Energy" for the proposed Gallery.

The other activities connected with the centre are; Museo Bus (Mobile Science Exhibition) Science Park, Traffic Park, at Periyar Science and Technology campus, establishment of Regional Science Center at Coimbatore and District Science Center proposed at Vellore.

A sum of Rs.77.66 lakhs has been allotted for Tamilnadu Science and Technology Center for meeting the revenue expenditure for 2000-01.

2. Tamil Nadu State Council For Science And Technology, Chennai- (Outlay Rs.51.05 Lakh)

The Govt. of Tamil Nadu have established the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology as an apex Autonomous Body in 1984 to foster development of Science and Technology in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Government provide funds to the Council to meet its revenue expenditure. under the State Plan. The Department of Science and Technology of the Govt. of India also extends financial assistance by way of annual grant to meet the expenditure on Professional Secretariat of the Council.

The following schemes which are currently under implementation by the State Council are programmed to be continued during in 2000-01.

Science and Technology Projects (Outlay Rs.6.55 lakh)

The aim of this program is to encourage research in development sectors that would contribute to the Socio-Economic Development of the State. During 2000-01, funds have been provided for 18 Science and Technology Projects that are currently under implementation.

Popularization of Science and Technology- (Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakh)

The aim of this program is to take Science and Technology to people and in particular children to inculcate in them a "Scientific Awareness" and foster inquisitiveness so as to combat exploitation through superstition. The Council organizes, National Science Day Celebrations, Science and Technology Exhibitions, In-service Teacher Training Program and Science Awareness Programs.

During 1999-2000, 30 S & T Exhibitions were conducted all over the Tamilnadu. In addition, five district level Science exhibitions were conducted. 50 Voluntary Organizations and 70 Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities were also involved in the various Science Awareness Programs. During 2000-01, all these programs are proposed to be conducted throughout the year in schools and colleges and in villages.

Incentive to young scientists - Travel grant to Young Scientists Fellowship (Outlay Rs.3.00 + 1.00 = 4.00 lakh)

The objective of this program is to encourage Young Scientists at Institutions to get to know of developments in Front Areas in Science and Technology by their contribution at National/International Seminars, with partial financial assistance for Travel. The awardees are to share the information acquired with fellow Scientists at a Seminar to be arranged at one of the Institutions. Under this program, initiated in 1988, so far i.e. up to 1999-2000 187 Young Scientists have been assisted, and it will be continued in 2000-01 also.

Under the Young Scientist Fellowship program assistance is given to Young Scientists working in various Institutions in Tamil Nadu to undergo "Research Training" in various Research Centers and Universities. This program is implemented with partial financial assistance from DST - Govt. India on 50:50 basis. So far 104 Young Scientists have been supported. A sum of Rs 1.00 lakh being the State share is provided for continuing this scheme during 2000-01.

Assistance to organizations for conduct of Seminar/Workshop (Outlay Rs.3.00 lakh)

The objective of this program is to provide incentive by way of partial financial assistance to the organizations to conduct seminars/workshops in frontier areas in Science and Technology. Under this program initiated in 1988, 254 organizations have been supported till the end of 1999-2000. This program will be continued in 2000-01.

Assistance to S & T Publications & Science Magazines in Tamil - Ariga Arivial, Arivukkan etc. (Outlay Rs.1.00 lakh)

The aim of this program is to foster the creative talent of writers concentrating on Science and Technology issues and to support organizations bringing out Science Magazines in Tamil. It is envisaged that through such assistance various strata of the society, namely Scientists & Technologists, Women, Children and semi-literate can get to know of how Science and Technology can help in improving the quality of their life. It is also proposed to continue the provision of financial subsidy in 2000-01 to Organizations for bringing out Tamil Science Magazines in Tamil for Children viz., Ariga Arivial, Arivukkan, etc. Besides financial assistance is to be provided for bringing out in Tamil some of the textbooks to be used at the undergraduate studies in Engineering as well as scientific disciplines.

Student Projects Scheme: (Outlay Rs.10.00 lakh)

The scheme envisages utilization of tremendous student talent and potential by providing financial and academic support to the final year B.E./ B.E. (Ag.)/ M.Sc. (Ag.)/ M.V.Sc/ M.F.Sc/ M.B.B.S./ M.S. students in professional colleges and Post-graduate Science Students of University departments and affiliated Colleges in Tamil Nadu to carry out projects, which are relevant to the society and to provide solutions to the local problems.

Tamil Nadu. The students may also choose to work in Small Scale Industries/rural voluntary organizations. Certain percentages of projects will be allocated to every branch of study depending upon the importance of the thrust areas of Science and Technology. The scheme was initiated during 1992-93. During the year 1999-2000, 180 projects have been supported. This program will be continued in 2000-01.

Tamil Nadu Scientists Award Scheme: (TANSA) (Outlay Rs.2.50 lakh)

Under this scheme, the Scientists of Tamil Nadu who have contributed significantly to Science by way of new discoveries, developing models/methods in each field of Science such as Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Fisheries, Veterinary, Basic Sciences, Computer Science and Other branches of Science will be honored with award. Each award will carry a cash prize of Rs.10, 000/- and a citation. During the year 1999-2000, 13 awards have been given to outstanding scientists.

Adoption of young student Scientists (Outlay Rs.10.00 lakh)

The aim of this scheme is to produce highly talented scientists in the country. This is a gifted scheme benefiting rural people in Tamil Nadu. In each district 50 bright students studying 8th std from various schools will be selected through a written test and they will be made to stay in college campus and trained in all scientific subjects. The scheme will be continued in 2000-01 also.

Revenue Expenditure (Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakh)

This provision is intended to cover expenses connected with the establishment of the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology such as Pay and allowances of the Ministerial Staff (One Typist, One Driver, 3 Office Assistants, Contingent Staff). Rent for Office Buildings and electricity charges, Motor Car maintenance, Postage and Telegrams, Telephone, Stationery and Printing, Office expenses etc. The expenditure form part of State Plan Schemes of the Council.

Thus, a total grant of Rs.51.05 lakhs is provided for Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology for the year 2000-01.

3. ANNA UNIVERSITY

Institute of Remote Sensing

The Government have set up the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) at Anna University to fully exploit the capabilities of satellite remote sensing techniques for optimal utilization of natural resources of the State. In the past years, IRS has completed several projects comprising both state and national level, covering the thrust and emerging areas. IRS is participating in Western Ghats Development Project (WGDP), Hill Area Development Project (HADP) to prepare the basic topographic and thematic maps required. The Institute is also preparing the Crop Acreage details from remote sensing data. IRS is developing a large scale data base for Mylapore with GIS Technology to help the service departments in the Madras City. A Training Centre building has been added to the Institute to develop human resources in the area of Remote Sensing. A total amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided for 2000-01 as recurring grant for the Institute of Remote sensing.

Apart from this, the Government of Tamilnadu has been supporting the following schemes implemented by the Anna University under State plan (i) Establishment of Centre for new and renewable sources of Energy (outlay : Rs.4.68 lakhs); (ii) establishment of Research cum Documentation centre at CHS (Out lay Rs. 2.00 lakhs); (iii) Setting up of Research cum Documentation Lab. in Textile Chemistry (outlay Rs.0.25 lakhs)(iv) Strengthening facilities in Bio-Tech centre (Outlay Rs.0.25 lakhs) (v) COSIST Programme (Outlay Rs.1.00 lakh)(vi) Special assistance to Centre for Water Resources (outlay Rs.3.00 lakhs)(vii) Special assistance to Centre for Environmental Studies(CES)(Outlay Rs.5.00 lakhs)The above programmes were initially assisted by the UGC up to March 1992. Since then, the scheme is being financed by the State Government.

Thus, a sum of Rs.46.18 lakh is provided for all the above schemes for the year 2000-01.

4. CHENNAI SCIENCE CITY

The Chennai Science city was established in the year 1994-95 based on the recommendations of a Working group with the objective of encouraging the spirit of enquiry among people in general and to foster the research capabilities of the scientific community. Hence, the agglomeration of a number of Institutions connected with scientific research and development in Guindy -Tharamani institutional belt comprising about 60 educational and Research Institutions like IIT, Anna University, CLRI, Periyar Science and Technology Centre belonging both to State and Central Governments have been declared as Science City with the objective of promoting Science and Technology.

The Institutions in the Science city have more than 1500 Ph.D holders, 3500 research scholars with more than 1500 research projects in the field of Science, Engineering and Technology. Equipments worth of about Rs. 500 crores are available. An initial outlay of Rs. one crore was provided to the Science city during 1994-95. Since then it receives continued Government assistance.

For the year 2000-01, a sum of Rs.44.34 lakh is provided for the Science city Projects. This included a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs for setting up of an Information centre for the Science city (Ultimate cost Rs. 20.00 lakh) provided under Part.II, 2000-01.

Plan Outlay for 2000-01

A total sum of Rs.219.23 lakh is provided in the budget estimate for 2000-01. The break up details are as follows:

Schemes	Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs.in lakh)
1. Assistance to Tamilnadu Science & Technology Centre	77.66
2. Grant to Tamil nadu State Council for Science and Technology	51.05
3. Grants to Anna University	46.18
4. Chennai Science City	44.34
TOTAL-SCIENTIFIC SERVICES & RESEARCH	219.23

Chapter 26

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Globally, there is considerable concern on our deteriorating environment and hence development strategies are being worked out which are environment friendly. Sustainable development is propagated as one of the objectives in view of the rapid growth of population and industries. Pollution of major rivers and direct discharge of sewage and industrial waste into the city water-ways have created insanitary conditions and are posing great health hazards. In order to tackle the problems associated with environmental pollution, the Government of Tamil Nadu has created the "Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board" which has been given powers from time to time in the form of Acts / Rules / Enforcement etc. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) and the Department of Environment of Government of Tamil Nadu are entrusted with the task of monitoring and implementing the activities for the abatement of pollution in the State. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board enforces the provisions of water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 amended in 1978 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 amended in 1987 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the State.

Creation of Department of Environment

In order to ensure an exclusive attention on better environment and to draw up a realistic Plan of Action under Agenda 21 of Rio Conference of 1992, the Government created a Dept. of Environment as a line department during the year 1995-96. This Department deals with all the aspects of Environmental Management other than those dealt with by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and Forest Department. It will be a multi-disciplinary organisation under the administrative control of Dept. of Environment and Forests, Secretariat Department. The Department has been in charge of implementation of major projects like pollution abatement in Cauvery system, pollution abatement in coastal river line system in Chennai City and purification of Udhamandalam and Kodaikkanal lakes under national lake conservation programme.

An amount of Rs.46.42 Lakh is provided during 2000 - 2001 for the Department of Environment, out of which, a sum of Rs.23.50 Lakh has been approved for the new scheme viz., "Environmental Education Training and Awareness".

Environmental Improvement of River Cauvery under National River Action Plan

The Department of Environment has been implementing a centrally sponsored scheme— "Abatement of Pollution in five stretches of Cauvery River in Tamil Nadu", at an overall project cost of Rs.38.20 crore since 1996-97. Under Non-Core Scheme, about 95% of works in respect of construction of modern type flush out latrines, retaining walls along the river

bank, bathing ghats and wood based crematoria have been completed. Under Core scheme, Interception and Diversion of Sewage works are being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board in Erode, Komarapalayam, Pallipalayam, Bhavani and Trichy towns.

The programme on pollution abatement in Cauvery River will be continued during the year 2000-2001, at an outlay of Rs.500 Lakh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Establishment of Project Management Cell for the Cauvery Action Programme

This is a centrally sponsored scheme and an amount of Rs.1.61 Lakh is provided as State's share for meeting the expenditure on staff and infrastructural facilities during the year 2000 -2001.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

The Board plays an important role in establishing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) for the clusters of Small Scale Polluting units in various parts of Tamil Nadu. In all, 51 CETPs have been evolved and are at various stages of implementation as detailed below:

1. Tanneries	23 Schemes
2. Textile Bleaching and Dyeing	26 Schemes
3. Hotels and Lodging Houses	1 Schemes
4. Hospitals (Common Incinerator for 64 Hospitals)	1 Schemes

Out of the above, 12 CETPs at Pammal, SIDCO Ranipet, Vaniyambadi, Udayenthiram Ranipet, Ambur (Thuthipet), AMBUR (Maligaithoppu), Pernambut (Bathrapalli) Melvisharam, Dindigul, Madhavaram and Tiruchirapalli (Ramji Nagar) covering 62 tanneries have been commissioned.

For textile bleaching and dyeing units, eight CETPs in Veerapandi, Chinnakkara Kasipalayam, Kunnangalpalayam, Andipalayam, Mannarai, Angeripalayam and Manickampurampudur in Tirupur, four CETPs in Karuppampalayam, Amaravathi Nagar, Thirumanilaiyur and Sukkaliyur in Karur and one CETP in Ayyampet-Muthialpet and one at Salem covering 547 units have been commissioned.

A Common Incinerator at Salem for the disposal of Bio-Medical Wastes from 6 Hospitals and one CETP for 90 hotels and lodging houses at Kodaikkanal have also been commissioned. Works on 9 CETPs for 124 tanneries at Vellore, 2 CETPs for 19 tanneries at Tiruchirapalli, 4 CETPs for 262 textile bleaching and dyeing units at Karur and one CETP for 27 textile bleaching and dyeing units at Salem are in progress.

Towards implementation of the CETPs, State subsidy is granted by Government of Tamil Nadu. A token provision is made for the year 2000-01 towards State's subsidy.

Plan Outlay for the year 2000-01

Summing up, an amount of Rs.48.05 Lakh is provided for "Ecology and Environment" under State Plan Schemes for the year 2000-01 and a sum of Rs.500.02 Lakh under Centrally Sponsored Scheme as given below:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Rs. In Lakh</i>
State Plans Schemes	
1. Creation of Department of Environment	46.42
2. Assistance to Pollution Control Board for common Effluent Treatment Plants	0.01
3. Project Management Cell for the Cauvery Action Programme	1.61
4. Schemes to Educate Environmental Awareness Under Eco-development sector under HADP in Nilgiris District	0.01
Total - State Plans Schemes - Ecology and Environment	<u>48.05</u>
Centrally Sponsered Scheme	
5. Upgradation of Botanical Garden	0.01
6. Scheme for implementation of Water Quality Monitoring Programme	0.01
7. Environmental improvement of River Cauvery under National River Action Plan	500.00
Total - Centrally Sponsered Schemes	<u>500.02</u>

Chapter 27

SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

I. STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

The State Planning Commission was constituted in May 1971 and was subsequently reconstituted many times and lastly in August 1998. The main responsibilities entrusted to the Commission are: (i) Preparation of Perspective Plan, Five Year Plans, Annual Plans and Mid-term Review of the Five Year Plans, (ii) Appraisal and selection of new (Part II) proposals for the Annual Plans, (iii) Review of the progress in implementation of the schemes/programmes/projects that are included in the Annual Plans and furnish the review reports to Government, (iv) Decentralised planning and related matters, (v) Project formulation monitoring and evaluation including quarterly reviews, (vi) Development and maintenance of data base and (vii) Rendering advice to the Government on issues of social and economic relevance.

In addition to these activities, in pursuance of the direction of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, State Planning Commission is currently engaged in preparing the Human Development Report for Tamil Nadu. Also, in order to monitor the State economy on continuous basis, the State Planning Commission is preparing a quarterly report and submitting to Government for taking up review under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government. The State Planning Commission has also undertaken the work of preparation of guidelines for implementation of District Development Plan and will be fully involved in the preparation of the District Plan for all the districts.

The details of the schemes operating under Plan head are given below:-

1. Establishment of TNADP

Under the World Bank assisted TNADP, funds are provided for strengthening of staff of Agricultural Policy and Planning division in the State Planning Commission. The actual expenditure incurred for this scheme in 1998-99 was Rs.30.68 lakh. As the scheme has been terminated, no provision made.

2. Strengthening of State Planning Commission Machinery

Under this head, Project Appraisal division for monitoring and appraisal of the scheme project formulation etc., was sanctioned in 1997-98. In 1998-99, a Data Base Resource Division was sanctioned. Both the divisions are functioning in State Planning Commission. In addition, provision of infrastructure to State Planning Commission was also sanctioned. The actual expenditure during 1998-99 was Rs.25.72 lakh. The budgeted outlay for the year

1999-2000 was Rs.26.45 lakh and the anticipated expenditure is Rs.31.06 lakh. An outlay of Rs.38.25 lakh provided for 2000-2001.

4. Renovation of State Planning Commission

A token provision is made for the year 1999-2000 towards improvement of Conference Hall of the State Planning Commission. This includes expenditure towards modernisation of Computer Centre. The Budget provision for 2000-01 is Rs.5.02 lakh.

5. Strengthening of District Planning Machinery at District level

28 District Planning Cells have been created in all districts except Chennai in October 1999, with the composition of one District Planning Officer, TA, Assistant and OA in each district. Cost of the expenditure towards this scheme was Rs.98.00 lakh during 1999-2000, including the cost of training to the officers/purchase of furnitures and computers etc. The budgeted outlay for the scheme for the current year is estimated at Rs.108.49 lakh towards salaries for the staff in the District Planning Cell and other allowances like payment for professional charges and Special services, TA/DA for Non-official Members.

6. Expert Cell to assist the State Land Use Board (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

A Land Use division in the State Planning Commission is functioning since 1992-93 to look after the functions of the State Land Use Board. This Division is taking steps towards conduct of "Awareness Campaign" on efficient use of land and water at the District level and entrusting studies to Consultants approved by the State Land Use Board. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% loan and 50% subsidy. The expenditure incurred for this scheme during 1998-99 was Rs.23.46 lakh. Against the budget estimate of Rs.11.15 lakh for the year 1999-2000, the anticipated expenditure is of the order of Rs.31.93 lakh. An outlay of Rs.15.93 lakh is provided for the year 2000-2001 to carry out the functions of State Land Use Board.

(Rs. in lakh)

State Plan Schemes

State Planning Commission

1. Strengthening of SPC Machinery at State level	38.25
2. Renovation of State Planning Commission	5.02
3. Improvements to State Planning Commission and strengthening of District Planning Cells	108.49
Total	151.76
4. Experts Cell to assist State Land Use Board (CSS)	15.93

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The Department of Evaluation and Applied Research was formed in 1971 with the following activities:

- i) Evaluation of schemes, projects and programmes sponsored by the Government including sub-sector evaluation;

- ii) Carrying out adhoc studies and surveys relating to specific areas including externally aided projects;
- iii) Bringing out two annual publications, viz. 'Tamil Nadu - An Economic Appraisal' and 'An Economic-cum-Functional Classification of Tamil Nadu Government Budgetary Transactions'.
- iv) Conducting special studies from time to time, which are approved by the Planning and Development Department based on the recommendations of State Evaluation Committee. The department also conducts joint evaluation studies with other organisations like PEO of UPC. Recently, it has also taken up evaluation of PMR through Institute of Man Power and Applied Research, New Delhi. Since its inception, this department took up over 400 evaluation studies in various sectors. Presently, this department, is undertaking evaluation of schemes implemented under WGDPA.

The State Evaluation Committee was reconstituted in 1989. The purpose of the Committee is to (i) to suggest the schemes to be evaluated and (ii) to discuss the evaluation report for taking follow up action on the findings of the evaluation study.

Plan Outlay

During the Annual Plan, 2000-2001, the department proposed to take up the following evaluation studies on (i) Sericulture Sector and (ii) Khadi and Village Industries Sector. The expenditure for the year 1998-99 was Rs.106.55 lakh. The Anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.28.29 lakh. An outlay of Rs.33.49 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2000-01.

III. TECHNICAL CELLS FUNCTIONING IN SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENTS

An outlay of Rs.263.14 lakh is provided in the budget estimate of 2000-01, to meet the establishment charges of monitoring and co-ordination cells functioning in various Departments of the Secretariat. The details of outlays for the year 2000-01 are as follows:

	(Rs. in Lakh)
1. Anna Institute of Management (P&AR Department)	40.00
2. Establishment of Project Monitoring Cell for Agricultural Human Resources Development Project	18.24
3. DPAP Cell in the Secretariat	12.87
4. Monitoring Cell in the Secretariat for IRDP	1.76
5. Staff in Secretariat to monitor District Planning	2.83
6. Consultancy Services - Harvard Institute	170.00
7. Expenditure relating to Tamil Nadu Civil Services Drama competition	17.44
Total - Secretariat Depts.-cells	263.14

IV. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Government in Planning and Development Department is formulating the Special Area planning for HADP and WGDP and monitoring the performances of these programmes. The details of the schemes are given below:

a) Hill Area Development Programme (H.A.D.P.)

The two cells viz., (i) Plan Formulation Cell and (ii) Technical Cell for Plan Formulation in Planning and Development Department monitors the HADP Programme.

For the above two cells, the actual expenditure incurred during 1998-99 was Rs.69.75 lakh. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.80.74 lakh, as against the budget estimate of Rs.60.24 lakh. An outlay of Rs.65.65 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for the Annual Plan 2000-01.

b) Western Ghat Development Programme (W.G.D.P.)

For monitoring the Western Ghat Development Programme, an expenditure of Rs.10.14 lakhs was spent by Planning and Development Department during the Annual Plan, 1998-99. As against the 1999-2000 budget estimate of Rs.10.27 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.11.41 lakh. An outlay of Rs.15.98 lakh has been provided in the budget for the Annual Plan, 2000-2001.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Separate cells are functioning in Secretariat departments to monitor Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Research Studies are as follows: (100%)

	<i>(Rs.in Lakh)</i>
Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural landless Labourers - Monitoring Cell in Secretariat	18.84
Secretariat Cell - DANIDA Project	6.57
Research Study on Employment Assurance Scheme under the control of Evaluation & Applied Research Department	6.22
Expert Cell to assist State Land Use Board (State Planning Commission)	15.93
	47.56

Schemes shared between State and Centre (Full cost shown)

Drought Prone Area Programme - Planning Cell in Secretariat	25.74
Monitoring Cell in Secretariat for IRDP	3.52
Staff in Secretariat to monitor DPC	5.65
For setting up of Urban self-employment and Urban Wage Employment Programme	66.98
	101.89

Plan outlay for 2000-2001

The plan provision for all the schemes under the head "Secretariat Economic Services" are as follows:-

(A) State Schemes

	<i>(Rs.in Lakh)</i>
i) Monitoring and Evaluation	33.49
ii) Secretariat Tech-Cells	263.14
iii) State Planning Commission	151.76
iv) HADP (P&D)	65.65
v) WGDP (P&D)	15.98
Total - State Schemes	530.02
(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	47.56
(C) Schemes (Shared between State and Centre-Full cost shown)	101.89

Chapter 28

TOURISM

Tourism promotes national unity and integration and international friendship and understanding. It generates innumerable benefits, both in social and economic spheres. Today, tourism is widely acclaimed as an important global industry offering immense employment opportunities, both direct and indirect. It earns the much-needed foreign exchange.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with a vast reservoir of tourism resources, national, historical, religious, cultural, archaeological, beautiful beaches, seaside resorts and wonderful wildlife sanctuaries. It has an immense potential to cater to the various needs of tourists, both domestic and foreign.

Tamil Nadu is the window to the South India in as much as it is archives of ancient legacies, living traditions and incredible cultural treasures. During the successive plans, schemes were formulated to tap the tourism potential in the State by provision of necessary facilities to the visiting tourists like, transport, accommodations, recreation facilities, fairs and festivals, guidance, information and publicity etc. In order to strengthen these infrastructure facilities, a sum of Rs.183.68 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01 under State Plan for Tourism promotion schemes. The brief description of the major on-going schemes as well as new schemes sanctioned under Part-II 2000-01 are given below:

Direction and Administration

(i) Promotion and Publicity of Tourism (Outlay Rs.28.06 lakh)

For effective tourism marketing, information about tourism in Tamil Nadu, through all types of media, such as publication of brochure, booklet, folders, pamphlet, picture post card poster, sticker, video films are brought out periodically. Advertisements in the leading journals within the country and abroad participating in World Tourism Mart, London and ITB, Berlin organizing publicity campaigns in major tourist destinations in India and abroad are also part and parcel of Promotion and Publicity of Tourism. A sum of Rs.28.06 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2000-01.

(ii) Training of Tourist Officers and staff (Outlay Rs.3.01 lakh)

A sum of Rs.3.01 lakh is included in the Budget under Part. II 2000-01 for providing training to officers at the various level to promote tourism and other related activities in the Tourism Department.

(iii) Strengthening facilities in Tourist Offices and Tourism Information Centres- (Outlay Rs.12.03 lakh)

A sum of Rs.12.00 lakh has been provided under Part II 2000-01, for carrying out certain repairs and renovation work for giving facelift to the tourist offices and Tourism Information Centres and other facilities to the tourists. Under this scheme, about 14 Tourist offices and 13 Tourist information centres will be taken up during 2000-01.

(iv) Fairs and Festivals (Outlay Rs.30.50 lakh)

For the promotion of Tourism Industry, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited is organising the "All India Tourists and Trade Fair" at Chennai and in several other districts. Central and State Government Departments, undertakings are participating in the fair. The following fairs and festivals are conducted by this department.

1. Tea and Tourism festival - Coonoor
2. Pongal festival - All districts
3. Dance festival - Mamallapuram
4. Natyanjali festival - Chidambaram
5. Chitrai festival - Madurai
6. Summer festival- Ooty, Kodaikkanal and other hill stations
7. Mango festival - Krishnagiri
8. Saral festival - Courtalam etc.

Besides this, the Department is also participating in the District level fairs organised by various other Departments like Information Department etc., every year. A sum of Rs.30.50 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01 for conduct of fairs and festivals.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 73.60 lakh is provided for Direction and Administration for the year 2000-01.

TOURIST CENTRES

(i) Improvement at Poompuhar (Outlay Rs.18.01 lakh)

A sum of Rs.18.01 lakhs is provided for improvement of Poompuhar complex during the year 2000-01. Of this, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh each is provided for extension of Compound Wall and strengthening of electrical installations at Poompuhar Complex, under Part II 2000-01.

(ii) Provision of infrastructure facilities for Notifying Tourism Centre as Litter Free Zone: (Outlay Rs.1.01 lakh)

A sum of Rs.1.01 lakh is earmarked for providing infrastructure facilities in tourism centres for notifying them as Litter Free Zone with the objective of attracting more number of tourists both from foreign and domestic.

(iii) Provision of Basic Amenities in Tourist Centres (Outlay Rs.10.01 lakh)

Tamilnadu is endowed with several tourist centres catering to the needs of tourist of different tastes. However, most of the tourist centres are located in distant places from the main roads. They lack proper approach roads. Even if roads are available they are not properly maintained. Hence, it is proposed to provide approach roads connecting these tourist centres with the main roads during 2000-01. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided under Part.II for landscaping and provision of Children's amusement park at Manora during the year 2000-01, Under Part.II.

Pending finalisation of scheme, a token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for the scheme 'State Govt. contribution for centrally assisted tourism promotion schemes'.

Totally, a sum of Rs. 29.04 lakh is provided for Tourist Centres for the year 2000-01.

Other Expenditure

(i) Food Craft Institute (Outlay Rs.11.00 lakh)

Food Craft Institute, Thuvakkudy, Tiruchi is a Training Institute jointly sponsored by Government of India and State Government. The institute offers a full time one-year certificate course in the following disciplines.

1. Hotel Reception and Book Keeping
2. Restaurant and counter service
3. Bakery and confectionery
4. Cookery
5. House keeping

There are also part-time courses in Bakery, Cookery, and House Keeping for house wives for 2 months. Orientation programme on food preparation preservation and service as short duration course is also offered. The institute has been upgraded on the pattern of self finance institution to offer 3 years diploma course from the year 1994-95. Now, 384 students are undergoing various courses offered by the Institute. A sum of Rs.11.00 lakh is provided in the budget estimate for 2000-01 as grants-in aid to the Institute.

(ii) Capital and Generator Subsidy for Hotel Project (Outlay Rs.30.00 lakhs)

Capital subsidy is eligible for new tourism projects at 10% of total investment excluding cost of land, subject to a maximum of Rs.10.00 lakhs per project. For improving the facilities in the Hotels, the subsidy is being sanctioned to the Hoteliers, after verifying the conditions stipulated thereon are fulfilled. Besides this a capital subsidy at the rate of 15% for the purchase of generator to the newly established tourism project with a separate ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is also being granted. During the current year, for this purpose a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimate.

Pending finalisation of schemes a token outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh each is provided for the following schemes (i) Tourist complex at Tirunelveli (ii) Tourist complex at Hosur (iii) provision of street lights on East coast Road and (iv) construction of Tower at Kanniyakumari.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 41.04 lakh is provided for the head "Other expenditure" for the year 2000-01.

Hill Area Development Programme

(i) Schemes under Hill Area Development Programme (Outlay Rs.40.00 lakh)

Under Hill Area Development Programme, two schemes are implemented exclusively in the Nilgiris District by making special allotment for development of Tourism. A sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided for these schemes for Tourism Development under Hill Area Development Programme for the year 2000-01.

Plan Outlay 2000-01:

Thus, a sum of Rs.183.68 lakh is provided for all these schemes under Tourism for the year 2000-01, of which Rs.30.00 lakh is provided under Part II schemes. The details are furnished below:

Programme	Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)
1. Direction and Administration	73.60
2. Tourists Centres	29.04
3. Other Expenditure	41.04
4. Hill Area programme	40.00
Total	183.68

Chapter 29

ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS

The Department of Economics and Statistics, the prime repository of statistical data pertaining to various sectors of economy, is collecting, compiling and analysing data in detail. The convergence of these spatial dimensions of data help the Government, both at the State and the Centre in day-to-day administration and in formulating programmes and policies for the development of State/Nation. Special studies are also undertaken by this department in specific areas from time to time as required by Government.

The State Statistical Committee was reconstituted in September 1997 under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission. The functions of the Committee are: (i) to review the existing arrangement of collection of schemes and surveys implemented in our State. (ii) to examine the coverage need to fill gaps and timeliness in the release of statistics flowing out of the Department of Statistics and other Government departments and agencies. (iii) to examine the availability of administrative statistics in various departments and to examine the areas of statistics collection and use in other departments/agencies and to suggest ways of achieving cooperation between Government and Non-Govt. departments.

The Committee so far met four times and deliberated the availability of statistics in agriculture, industries etc. and improvement of monthly economic bulletin issued by the Department of Statistics.

The following schemes are implemented for the development of the statistical system in the State with an outlay of Rs.82.08 lakh for the year 2000-01.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

Strengthening of Statistics Department

The scheme is to strengthen the existing machinery to cope up with extra volume of work in respect of compilation, tabulation and analysis of data on various aspects. The actual expenditure incurred for this scheme during 1998-99 was Rs3.58 lakh. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.4.13 lakh. A provision of Rs.5.08 Lakh has been made for this scheme in 2000-2001.

Block Level Statistical System

The scheme for block level statistical machinery has been created to meet the statistical requirements connected with the plan formulation and implementation. The actual expenditure incurred for this scheme during 1998-99 was Rs.7.50 Lakh. As against the

1999-200 budget estimate of Rs.8.04 lakh, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.8.23 lakh. A provision of Rs. 9.39 Lakh has been made in the budget estimate for 2000-2001.

3) Modernisation of Computer Centre

A provision of Rs.19.23 Lakh has been made under this scheme in the budget estimate for 2000-2001. The staff in the districts and headquarters are being trained in computer. An expenditure of Rs.18.77 Lakh was incurred for this scheme during 1998-99. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.5.52 lakh.

4) Scheme for Timely Reporting of Area and Production of Crops

This is a scheme shared between State and Centre. The State share of Rs.26.45 lakh is provided in the budget for 2000-2001. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.21.57 Lakh was incurred for this scheme. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.22.83 Lakh as against the budget estimate of Rs.22.69 Lakh.

5) Strengthening of NSS Wing to cope up with the data needs at disaggregated level

The object of the scheme is to strengthen the NSS Wing to cope up with data needs at disaggregated levels. For continuance of the 14 Statistical Inspectors, an amount of Rs.21.93 Lakh has been provided in the budget for 2000-2001. An expenditure of Rs.17.17 Lakh, was incurred under this scheme during 1998-99. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.19.38 Lakh.

II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1) Agricultural Census

The Agricultural Census, which is quinquennial in nature, intends to collect details of number and area of operational holdings, land utilization statistics, study of cropping pattern crop-wise/ source-wise area irrigated, tenancy holdings etc. An expenditure of Rs.22.2 Lakh was incurred under this scheme during 1998-99. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 will be Rs.48.45 Lakh. To complete this item of work, an outlay of Rs.52.1 Lakh has been provided for the year 2000-2001.

2) Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and other Minor Crops

It is proposed to frame reliable estimates of average yield per hectare and production of important crops like Mango, Citrus fruits, Guava, Potato, Tomato, Grapes and Pineapple both at the District and State levels. The scheme is being implemented with full Central Assistance and continued during 2000-2001 also, with a budgetary provision of Rs.30.4 Lakh. The actual expenditure incurred under this scheme during 1998-99 was Rs.14.4 Lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 will be Rs.27.72 lakh, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 26.57 lakh.

3) Nodal Centre for Manpower and Employment

The scheme aims to collect information on different categories of specialisation from the Engineering Graduates/Diploma Holders in Tamil Nadu and to assess the demand and supply position for the present and in the future years, and to analyse the job requirement

matching facilities for engineering education in the context of planning for economic growth and development of the country. An amount of Rs.5.70 Lakh was incurred under this scheme during 1998-99. The anticipated expenditure for the scheme during the year 1999-2000 will be Rs.7.59 Lakh, as against the budget estimate of Rs.8.20 Lakh. An outlay of Rs.8.99 Lakh has been made for the year 2000-2001.

4) Economic Census and Surveys

The scheme seeks to fill-up the data gaps in the un-organised segments of different sectors of economy, particularly the non-agricultural sector. The survey has been completed and the preparation of State level report is in progress. An amount of Rs.170.42 Lakh was incurred for the conduct of the survey during 1998-99. The anticipated expenditure under this scheme during 1999-2000 will be Rs.26.92 Lakh, as against the same amount proposed under budget estimate. Though the Census has come to a close, a provision has been made in the budget for the year 2000-2001 for a similar amount to take up the residuary works.

III. SCHEMES SHARED BETWEEN CENTRE AND STATE

Timely Reporting of Area and Production of Crops

The scheme is to frame timely estimates of area and production of principal crops at the end of each season of agricultural year. It also aims at building up of land-use statistics based on priority enumeration of a sample of 20 per cent villages. This scheme has been implemented since 1972-73 and continued in 2000-2001 also, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The actual expenditure for the year 1998-99 was Rs.43.14 Lakh. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.45.65 Lakh, as against the budget estimate of Rs.45.38 lakh. An outlay of Rs.52.90 Lakh (full cost) has been provided in the budget for the year 2000-2001.

IV. SCHEMES FINANCED BY AUTONOMOUS BODIES

Setting up of Nodal Centre for Manpower and Employment

The object of the scheme is to process data collected in respect of National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) to create Data Bank on Technical Manpower resources and to serve as a work link to the lead computer system at the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), New Delhi. The scheme is continued during 2000-2001 also. An expenditure of Rs.3.46 Lakh was incurred during 1998-99 under this scheme. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs.7.57 Lakh, as against the budget estimate of Rs.3.85 lakh. An outlay of Rs.8.07 Lakh has been provided under the budget estimate of 2000-2001.

ANNUAL PLAN 2000-2001

The Plan outlay for the 'Economic Advice and Statistics' sector is Rs.82.08 Lakh. The scheme-wise details of outlay for the Annual Plan 2000-01, together with Centrally Sponsored Scheme etc., are given below:

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan Outlay 2000-01
		<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
I. State Plan Schemes		
1.	Strengthening of Statistics Department	5.08
2.	Block Level Statistical System	9.39
3.	Modernisation of Computer System in the DOES	19.23
4.	Timely Reporting of Area and Production of Crops	26.45
5.	Measurement of Living Standards	
6.	Strengthening NSS to cope with data needs at disaggregated level	21.93
	Total- State Plan Schemes	82.08
II. Centrally Sponsored schemes		
1.	Agricultural Census	52.18
2.	Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables, Other Minor Crops	30.41
3.	Setting-up of Nodal Centre for Manpower and Employment	8.99
4.	Economic Census and Surveys	26.92
	Total-Centrally Sponsored Schemes	118.50
III. Shared between State and Centre		
	Timely Reporting of Area and Production of Crops(Full cost shown)	52.90
IV. Schemes Financed by Autonomous Bodies		
	Setting-up of Nodal Centre for Manpower and Employment	8.07

Chapter 30

CIVIL SUPPLIES

I. CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

The policy of the State Government is to ensure the availability of essential commodities at fair prices to the consumers. Unless a minimum supply of these commodities is ensured by the Government, the public will have to totally depend on the private trade, which always aims at maximising profit at the expenses of the consumers. It is therefore necessary to have checks and balances on the open market prices. Thus Public Distribution System serves as the best method to ensure this. Further, the policy of the Government is that the supply of essential commodities available in the urban centres should be made available in the rural areas also. In pursuance of the Government policies, all the revenue villages have been covered by fair price shops. At present, 20626 Fair Price Shops are functioning in the rural areas and 5889 shops are functioning in the urban areas throughout the State.

Public Distribution System

Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Maida and Kerosene are supplied regularly under Public Distribution System. Palmolein Oil is supplied whenever the Government of India allots the same to the State. The scales of distribution of various commodities and their issue price to the card holders are furnished below:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Price Per Kg. Rs.</i>	<i>Scale of supply</i>
Rice|Fine	3.50	4 Kg. per adult and 2 Kg. per child per month subject to a minimum of 12 kgs and a maximum of 20 Kgs per card per month.
Wheat	9.75	10 Kgs. per month per card in Chennai City and District Head Quarters and for other areas 5 Kgs. per card per month.
Sugar	13.00	500 grams per person per month - Maximum 2 Kgs. per card.

Commodity	Price Per Kg. Rs.	Scale of supply
Palmolein Oil	26.00	Since Government of India allotment varies largely from month to month, scale of supply is decided according to availability.
Rava	12.80	Maximum 5 Kgs. per card per month.
Maida	12.30	Maximum 5 Kgs. per card per month.
Kerosene	price ranges from Rs.5.70 to 6.70 per litre depending upon distance from oil terminal.	The scale of supply is given in the table below.

Kerosene - Scale of supply (in litres)

Place	Card Holders		
	without LPG	with Single LPG	with Double LPG
Chennai City and District Headquarters - Karaikudi, Hosur and Kumbakonam	10	3	-
Other Municipalities	6	3	-
Townships and Town Panchayats	5	3	-
Rural Areas	3	3	-
THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT			
Headquarters/Municipalities	15	3	-
Other Municipalities	15	3	-
Townships and Panchayats	10	3	-
Rural Areas	5	3	-

Kerosene option cards - 5 litres per card.

In order to ensure that the benefits of the Public Distribution System reach the target group, Government have taken steps to improve the system. All the existing family ration card holders are given new cards, with the photograph of the head of the family, in two colours, depending upon the family's economic status. People below poverty line are given pink colour family cards and they will be supplied rice and other essential commodities under

Public Distribution System. Yellow card holders are given an additional quantity, based on their option, of either 3 Kgs. of sugar or 5 litres of kerosene in lieu of rice. So far 156 lakh family cards have been issued in the State.

Central issue price for Public Distribution System, which are uniform for all the States remained unchanged since 1st February, 1994. Open market, Central issue price and State issue price of rice are given below:

As on 1st Week of March 2000		(Rs./Kg.)		
Rice		Open Market	Central issue price	State issue price
Common		11.65		
Fine	*	12.26		
Superfine	*	14.00	5.90 (BPL)	3.50
'A' Grade			11.80 (APL)	

The average off-take of rice for the year is 184001 tonnes per month. The subsidy in the issue price under Public Distribution System is to the tune of Rs.1700 Crore for 2000-01.

State Plan Schemes for 2000-01

i. Establishment of Analytical Laboratory

The objective of the scheme is to exercise better quality control. An analytical laboratory is functioning at Vellore. It is equipped with a laboratory to test all food grains, wheat products, edible oils and sugar to ensure prescribed standards. About 250 samples are analysed every year. The scheme will be continued during 2000-01, with an outlay of Rs.1.31 Lakh.

ii. Establishment of monitoring Cell for Public Distribution System

The objective of the scheme is to closely monitor the distribution of essential commodities in Public Distribution System and preventing misuse and diversion of black marketing. The Cell ensures prompt action on petitions received from Chief Minister's Cell and from the public directly seeking redressal of their grievances. The Cell also looks after the collection of statistics allotment of essential commodities to fair price shops and collection of particulars regarding off-take from the districts. A sum of Rs.4.34 Lakh is provided for 2000-01 towards salaries of the staff engaged in this scheme.

iii. Strengthening of Price Monitoring Cell

Price monitoring cell is one of the major functions of the Civil Supplies Department. It supervises and scrutinises to ensure the correctness of the daily, weekly and fortnightly price reports. This cell furnishes special and adhoc reports required then and there for effective implementation of price monitoring. This scheme is implemented in Chennai, Nilgiris, Karur, and Perambalur districts. An amount of Rs.6.92 Lakh has been provided during 2000-01 towards salaries of the staff.

4. Computerisation in the Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department

The objective of the scheme is to reduce the manual work in maintenance of records relating to family cards and to eliminate the bogus cards in circulation. Computerised new family cards with the photos of the head of the families were printed and distributed. An amount of Rs.1.54 Lakh is provided for the maintenance of the computers.

5. Assistance for consumer Education and Protection

The main activities of the scheme are (a) providing financial assistance to Voluntary Consumer Organisations (b) involving youth at college level through training to NSS volunteers, Service Scheme, c)conducting seminars,exhibition,rally, trade fair / book fair / publicity / consumer organising studies, (d) providing compaign publicity assistance to publications of voluntary consumer organisations and other agencies. An amount of Rs.20.00 Lakh has been provided during 2000-01.

II. TAMIL NADU CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited is a fully State owned undertaking with the objectives to engage in procurement, purchase, storage, processing, movement, distribution and sell food grains, food stuff and other essential commodities to the public. It is the sole wholesale agent of the State Government for procurement of paddy within the State, besides taking delivery of Central Pool allotments of rice, wheat, sugar and palmolein. Annually, the corporation procures over 10 Lakh tonnes of paddy and more than 600 DPCs are opened for the purpose of procurement of paddy from the ryots. To overcome the practical difficulties prevailed in private buildings for storing the paddy, Corporation has decided to construct permanent buildings for DPC in a phased manner. The Direct Purchase Centre consists of an area of 283 sq.ft. with 100 m.t. capacity. During 2000-01, it has programmed to construct 2 Direct Purchase Centres in Thanjavur and Thiruvannamalai districts at a total cost of Rs.16.00 Lakh. It also undertakes open market purchases of rice on behalf of the State Government.

I. Establishment of Kerosene retail points

In order to improve the functioning of PDS and ensure supply of kerosene without hindrance to the consumers, Government have launched a scheme of supply of kerosene through kerosene bunk. A kerosene bunk is to serve about 8000 to 10,000 card holder within a radius of 2 km. and will handle an average of 50 kl. kerosene per month. The land required for opening of this centre will be 2 to 3 cents. The unit cost of this bunk is Rs.4.50 Lakh, of which 50 % is being offered as subsidy by the Government. The provision made during 2000-01 includes manufacture and erection of 15 Kl.capacity tank, installation of dispensing pump with necessary pipe line connections, shed, office room and other accessories. An amount of Rs.60.76 Lakh has been provided for the construction of 2 bunks with Government subsidy of Rs.2.25 Lakh per bunk.

Plan Outlay for 2000-01

The outlay for "Civil Supplies" for the year 2000-01 is Rs.110.88 Lakh. The Departmentwise outlays are as follows:-

Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)
I. Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department	
1. Establishment of Analytical Laboratory	1.31
2. Establishment of Monitoring Cell for Public Distribution System	4.34
3. Strengthening of Price Monitoring Cell	6.92
4. Computerisation of the Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department	1.54
5. Assistance for Consumer Education & Protection	20.00
6. Establishment of Kerosene retail points	60.76
Total - I	94.87
II. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited	
1. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited	16.01
Total - II	16.01
TOTAL - CIVIL SUPPLIES	110.88

Chapter 31

GENERAL EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

(A) ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS

(i) Additional Enrolment of pupils of age group 6-11 and 11-14 (Outlay Rs.889.19 lakh)

The policy of the Government is to provide free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14 years. It is proposed to upgrade 100 primary schools into middle school under Part II 2000-01 at a cost of Rs. 101.30 lakhs. Further, it is proposed to enrol 0.77 lakh pupil in the age group of 6-11 yrs and 0.43 lakhs pupil in the age group of 11-14 year additionally during 2000-01. The outlay provided for both the ongoing and the new scheme are Rs.889.19 lakhs.

(ii) Tamil Pandits to Middle Schools (Outlay: Rs.69.77 lakh)

The policy of the Government is to appoint a Tamil Pandit either as Headmaster or a Tamil Pandit to the Middle Schools, with a view to improve the standard of Tamil teaching. Hence, Tamil Pandit posts were created in 1997-98 and 1998-99. The Budget estimate for 2000-01 is Rs.69.77 lakhs, which is meant for salary component of the Tamil Pandits.

(iii) Creation of Mathematics and Science BT Assistants posts for Middle School (Outlay: Rs.75.42 lakh)

With a view to improve the standard of education, Government have revised and introduced new syllabus and accordingly new textbooks have also been prescribed. Further, the evaluation reports presented to Government have underscored the need for strengthening the Science and Mathematics teaching in Middle Schools. Hence, 100 posts of Mathematics and Science graduates BT Assistants were created in lieu of 100 Secondary Grade Teacher Posts under Part II at a cost of Rs.18.80lakhs in 1999-2000. The outlay for the scheme is Rs.75.42 lakh for 2000-01.

Further, a token outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh each is provided for the schemes (i) Building financed from the Special welfare fund and (ii) Provision of electrification of all Government primary schools.

Thus, an outlay of Rs.1034.40 lakh is provided for the sub head "Assistance to other Government primary schools" for the year 2000-01.

B) GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS

i) District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)(Outlay: Rs.700.00 lakh)

The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) aims at Universal enrolment, Universal retention and completion of schooling for a minimum of 5 years with enhanced educational level. It also aims at giving formal schooling to school age children with provision for informal schooling for the over-aged, dropouts and working children. An effective linkage of early childhood care and education centres and alternative schooling centres with formal school will enable in achieving Universalisation of Primary education.

This project is implemented with financial assistance of the Central Government and State Government at the rate of 85% and 15% respectively. The Programme is being implemented in Cuddalore, Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai and Dharmapuri Districts. The project duration is 7 years from 1994-95 involving a total outlay of Rs.124.74 Crores.

In the second phase, this Project has been extended and implemented in three more districts of Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai and Perambalur from 1997-98. The period of implementation of phase II District is from 1997-98 to 2002-2003. Allotment for the year 2000-01 is Rs.700.00 lakhs being the State's share is provided in the budget.

(C) TEXT BOOKS

(i) Supply of text books to students (Outlay: Rs.1756.26 lakh)

Free Text books are supplied to pupils studying in Std. I to V in all the recognized schools and those who are taking noon meals in Std. VI to VIII in all the recognised schools. The Budget provision for 2000-01 is Rs.1756.26 lakh.

(D) OTHER EXPENDITURE

(i) Supply of Uniform to pupils (Outlay Rs.4650.78 lakh)

An outlay of Rs.4650.78 lakhs is provided for the free supply of uniform to all students who are covered under C.M's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme for the year 2000-01.

(ii) Teaching Quality Improvement Fund (Outlay: Rs.150.00 lakh)

The scheme relates to purchase and supply of chalk pieces, teaching materials and other stationery items to all Panchayat Union/Municipal/Govt. Primary and Middle Schools. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 2000-01.

(iii) Upgradation of standard of administration as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission (Outlay Rs.0.03 lakh)

Government of India has accepted the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission for the improvement of education of girl students. The scheme contemplates provision of facilities like drinking water supply, toilet facilities, issue of cash certificates for completing their primary education without discontinuance etc. The amount is being released to the District Collector for the implementation of the scheme. A token sum of Rs.0.03 lakh is provided for this scheme under state plan in 2000-01.

(iv) Grants to non-Government elementary/ middle schools (Outlay 786.34 lakh)

Grants are being provided to private aided middle schools for payment of salary to staff members. An amount of Rs.786.34 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for the above purpose.

The other schemes under this head are (i) Award to best schools (Rs.2.32 lakh) and (ii) Strengthening of Asst. Elementary Education Officer's Office (outlay Rs.0.29 lakh).

Thus, an amount of Rs.5589.76 lakh is provided for the sub-head 'Other Expenditure' for the year 2000-01.

(E) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION**(i). Creation of Management Information Cell (Rs.2.98 lakh) and Law Cell (Rs.4.78 lakh) in the Directorate of Elementary Education.**

An outlay of Rs.2.98 lakh and Rs.4.78 lakhs has been provided for the revenue expenditure connected with purchase of computers for Management Information Cell and appointment of Law officer in the Law Cell respectively in the Directorate of Elementary Education.

(ii). Strengthening of the Directorate of Elementary Education (Outlay Rs.8.60 lakh)

This scheme relates to the creation of one post of Joint Director in the Directorate of Elementary Education sanctioned during 1998-99, to look after the matters connected with the Panchayat Union/Municipal/Corporation Schools. A sum of Rs.8.60 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for meeting the salary component of the staff.

(iii) Creation of Audit Wing (Outlay Rs.24.91 lakh)

This scheme relates to the creation of an Audit Wing to audit the accounts of the Assistant Elementary Educational Officers Offices. A sum of Rs.24.91 lakhs is provided for the year 2000-1 for this ongoing programme.

Totally, an amount of Rs.41.27 lakh is provided for the sub-head 'Direction and Administration' for the year 2000-01.

(F) INSPECTIONS**(i) Strengthening of DEEOs and subordinate offices (outlay Rs. 0.09 lakh)**

A token amount of Rs.0.09 lakh is provided for the scheme, pending finalisation of the scheme by the Government.

Thus, an amount of Rs.9121.78 lakh is provided for 'Elementary Education' for the year 2000-01.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

(A) RESEARCH AND TRAINING

f) Conduct of inservice training programme of DTERT (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

This scheme contemplates imparting of training to Assistant Educational Officers at Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training for effective supervision. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the above purpose for the year 2000-01.

(ii) Formation of BRCs in Non-DPEP districts (Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakh)

To achieve universalisation of Primary Education, 30 Block Resource Centres are intended to be established in 3 Non-DPEP Districts viz. Theni-8 Centres, Thiruvarur-10 centres and Sivaganga 12 centres, on par with DPEP Districts. A sum of Rs.150 lakh is provided under Part.II schemes of 2000-01. Out of which, Rs. 120 lakh has been provided as recurring expenditure and Rs. 30 lakh as non-recurring expenditure. Out of Rs.30 lakhs of non-recurring expenditure, each centre has been allotted with a sum of Rs. 1 lakh towards purchase of furniture and equipment's. The staff pattern for each block resource centre is 1 PG Assistant in Science/Mathematics and 3 B.T Assistants in Mathematics, Science/English.

The other schemes included under this sub-head 'Research and Training' are (i) School of Excellence (outlay Rs.0.08 lakh); the school has since been closed, and (ii) Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL) Training Programme to teachers (Rs.0.01 lakh). Thus, an outlay of Rs.151.09 lakh is provided for the sub-head "Research and Training" for the year 2000-01.

(B) INSPECTION

Strengthening of Inspectorate of Schools: (Outlay Rs.125.30 lakh)

The amount provided under this head relates to salary components of the newly created 6 additional Chief Educational Officers' Office at Karur, Perambalur, Thiruvarur, Namakkal, Thiruvallur and Theni Districts with other Inspecting officers and supporting staff. An outlay of Rs.125.30 lakhs has been provided for the year 2000 - 2001.

(C) TEACHERS AND OTHER SERVICES- TEACHER TRAINING

A token amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided under this head for Building work.

(D) SCHOLARSHIP

i) Educational Expenses for higher studies of the top rankers in SSLC/HSC Public Examination of the State Board (Outlay Rs.62.00 lakh)

An outlay of Rs.62.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme under budget estimate 2000 -2001 to meet the educational expenses of first three top rankers in SSLC and HSS examinations at State level and District level for continuing their further studies including professional courses.

(E) EXAMINATIONS**(i) Directorate of Government Examinations (Outlay Rs.32.74 lakh)**

An outlay of Rs.32.74 lakh has been provided for the Directorate of Government Examinations in budget estimate 2000-01. Out of this, a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs is provided under part II 2000-01 for the purchase of computer for the use in Head Office and seven Regional Offices.

(F) GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS**(i) Improvement of facilities for Teaching Science (Outlay Rs.30.01 lakh)**

Under the scheme of equipping high/higher secondary schools with Science Laboratories, laboratory buildings are constructed and science equipment are supplied to each High/Higher secondary schools. A sum of Rs.30.01 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for 2000-2001 for providing science equipment to 100 High Schools under Part.II.

(ii) Building (Outlay :Rs.104.02 lakh)

The amount of Rs.104.02 lakh provided under this head relates to the construction of laboratory building and additional class rooms for Higher Secondary Schools and spillover work for the construction of additional buildings for Government High Schools. These schemes are being executed by the Chief Engineer, Public works Department. The following part. II schemes are also sanctioned under the head (i) Construction of additional Toilet for the Directorate of Government Examinations (Rs. 6.00 lakhs) (ii) construction of Shed for vehicles at the Directorate of Government Examinations (Rs.6.00 lakhs) and (iii) construction of additional building to the 4 Government Teacher Training Institutes (Rs. 60.00 lakh).

(iii) Development of Library facilities (Outlay: Rs.0.01 lakh)

With a view to motivate interest among students towards reading of books and to develop efficiency, the Government in the first phase have decided to supply Library books to the total value of Rs.1.00 crore for 200 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools allotting library books to the value of Rs.50, 000/- for school, under the 50:50 matching grant scheme. During the year 1999-2000, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh and the rest of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been collected from the Public as donation for this programme. A token outlay has been shown for the year 2000-2001.

(iv) Provision of Computers in Higher Secondary Schools (Outlay Rs.3851.64 lakh)

Government desires that all students passing out of school should be computer literate. A scheme for offering Computer science based on curriculum designed by expert as an elective subject in the IX-X std in 666 Higher Secondary schools in the State has been introduced in 1999-2000. The reputed Computer Training firms who had installed the computers in schools are conducting the course. The scheme will be further extended to more number of Higher Secondary schools during 2000-01.

Under this head, a token outlay (Rs.0.01 lakh) is also provided for the scheme "Improving the quality in education". Thus, an outlay of Rs.3985.69 lakh is provided for the sub-head "Government Secondary Schools, Hr. Sec. Schools" for the year 2000-01.

(G) ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/HR.SEC. SCHOOLS

(i) Assistance to aided Higher Secondary Schools (Outlay: Rs.1650.50 lakh)

The above provision of Rs. 1650.50 lakh provided for 2000-01 relates to salary of teachers employed in aided High/Higher Secondary Schools, for which additional posts were sanctioned during 1997-98.

Further, an outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for "Building Grant". Totally, a sum of Rs. 1650.51 lakh is provided for "Assistance to Non-Government Secondary Schools/ Hr.Sec. Schools".

(H) ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL BODIES FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

A token amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is shown for 2000-01 under this head for providing assistance to Municipal/Corporation Schools for improvement of facilities for teaching science.

(I) OTHER EXPENDITURE

(i) Additional enrolment of pupils in the age group 14-16 years (Outlay: Rs.1108.28 lakh)

This scheme relates to the appointment of additional B.T teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools to cope with additional enrolment of pupils under the age group 14-16 in Standard IX and X. The amount provided under this head also relates to the salary of the staff appointed in the new Government high schools opened during 1999-2000. This amount includes provision for salary for the B.T teachers appointed during 1997-98 and 1998-99 also. During 2000 -2001, 50 middle schools are proposed to be upgraded under Part II at a cost of Rs.254.38 lakh. The additional salary component is also included in this head for replacement of 100 posts of Secondary grade teachers by appointing B.T Science and Mathematics Teachers sanctioned under 1999 -2000 part II.

(ii) Plan Posts for Higher Secondary Standards (Outlay Rs.2109.38 lakh)

The amount provided under this head for 2000- 2001 relates to the salary of P.G teachers appointed in the newly opened/upgraded Government Higher Secondary Schools during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.Under Part II 2000-2001, 50 High Schools are proposed to be upgraded into Higher Secondary Schools at an cost of Rs.547.70 lakh.

A token outlay (Rs. 0.01 lakh) is shown for the scheme "Rajya Puraskar Award for the Scouts". Thus an amount of Rs. 3217.67 lakh is provided for the sub head "Other expenditure" for 2000-01.

(J) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION**(i) Plan Expenditure on Directorate of School Education Administration (Outlay Rs.10.64 lakh)**

The expenditure relating to the purchase of Computers and vehicles to the Directorate/Chief Educational Offices are being booked under this head. An amount of Rs.10.64 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01.

Thus an outlay of Rs.9235.66 lakh is provided for the "Secondary Education" for the year 2000-01.

UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION**(A) Direction and Administration****(i) Directorate of Collegiate Education-Strengthening of computer Centre at the Directorate (Outlay: Rs.1.52 lakh):**

During the financial year 2000-01, Rs.1.52 lakh has been provided for this scheme as detailed below (i) Provision of computer stationery (outlay Rs.1.00 lakh), (ii) Provision of Computer training (Outlay Rs.0.51 lakh) and (iii) Purchase of machinery and equipment (outlay Rs.0.01 lakh)

(ii) State Govt.Higher Education Loan Scholarship (Outlay: Rs.12.00 lakh)

Consequent on the withdrawal of National Loan Scholarship Scheme by the Govt. of India, Govt.of Tamil Nadu have introduced a similar scheme from the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate 2000-01.

(iii) Buildings (Outlay: Rs.367.64 lakh)

A total sum of Rs.367.64 lakh is provided in the B.E.2000-01 for the spill over work of the previous year, executed by the DOTE.

Totally, an amount of Rs. 381.16 lakh is provided for the "Direction and Administration" for the year 2000-01.

(B) ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

An amount of Rs.156.00 lakh has been provided under the budget estimate for 2000-01 for the Plan assistance to the following Universities for specific purposes. The details are given below:

Name of the University	Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs.in lakh)
University of Madras	15.00
Annamalai University	10.00
Madurai Kamaraj University	15.00
Bharathiyar University	15.00

Name of the University	Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs.in lakh)
Bharathidasan University	13.00
Alagappa University, Karaikudi	10.00
Mother Theresa Women University, Kodaikanal	20.00
Tamil University, Thanjavur	10.00
Manonmaniyam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli	40.00
Law University, Chennai	8.00*
Total	156.00

Sanctioned under Part II 2000-01

(C) GOVT. COLLEGES AND INSTITUTES

(i) Introduction of Degree-Courses (Job-Oriented Courses) in Govt.Colleges and Development Schemes (Outlay Rs.310.01 lakh)

The scheme of introduction of job-oriented course was introduced in Govt. Colleges from the year 1988-89 onwards. The Computer Science Course was introduced in 48 Govt. Colleges up to 1999-2000. During the year 2000-01 under Part II schemes, the following schemes were approved. (i) a sum of Rs. 47.50 lakh has been provided for the improvement of existing computer lab facilities in 19 Govt. colleges, (ii) a sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been provided for strengthening lab facilities (Bio-chemistry and Electronics sciences lab.) in 7 Govt. Colleges and (iii) an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakh for providing computer hard ware for 10 Govt. Colleges. Totally, an outlay of Rs. 310.01 lakh is provided for these programmes during 2000-01.

(ii) Legal Studies (Outlay: Rs.22.47 lakh)

A total sum of Rs.22.47 lakh is provided for implementing both the on-going and new schemes. The new schemes are: (i) Purchase of Library books for all the 5 Govt. Law colleges (outlay Rs.5.00 lakh), (ii) Computerisation of the Directorate of Legal studies and the 4 Govt Law Colleges.(Rs.3.50 lakh)

(iii) Strengthening facilities in the existing colleges (Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakh)

This is the new scheme sanctioned under Part.II 2000-01. Under this scheme, 8 Autonomous colleges will be sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 1.50 lakh for the purchase of reference books and journals, Rs.1.25 lakh for the purchase of reference books, Rs.0.25 lakh for subscribing journals and providing Audio visual cassettes.

(iv) Opening of New Women's Colleges (Outlay; Rs.240.44 lakh)

During the year 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1998-99, Government has established women's College in Krishnagiri, Burgur, Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi Nilakottai and Sivaganga. A sum of Rs.240.44 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01 for ongoing revenue expenditure.

(v) Buildings (Outlay Rs.70.91 lakh)

An amount of Rs.70.91 lakh has been provided for the ongoing spill over works in Government colleges.

(vi) PG Course in Govt.Colleges (Outlay Rs.10.51 lakh)

During 1997-98, Government has started MCA Course in 3 Govt.Colleges. For the ongoing revenue expenditure, a sum of Rs.10.51 lakh is provided for 2000-01.

(vii) Lumpsum provision for Buildings-Government colleges/institutions (Outlay Rs.6.00 lakh)

Under this scheme, amount will be sanctioned to the needy Government colleges to carry out minor repair works. A sum of Rs.6 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

Thus, a sum of 672.34 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for the sub head "Govt Colleges and Institutes".

(D) ASSISTANCE TO NON GOVT. COLLEGES AND INSTITUTES**Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education (Outlay :Rs.27.01 lakh)**

Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education has been reconstituted in July'96. An outlay of Rs.27.01 lakh has been provided for the Council's developmental activities during 2000-01. This includes a sum of Rs. 20 lakh provided under part II 2000-01.

(E) SCHOLARSHIPS**(i) Free Education for the girls belonging to poor and middle class families studying in UG Courses (Outlay: Rs.65.00 lakh)**

The Scheme (EVR Nagammai Scheme) free Education for girls belonging to poor and middle class families studying in Degree Courses' is being implemented for the girls student studying in under graduate courses in colleges (both Government and Aided), whose parental income does not exceed Rs.25, 000 p.a. Under this scheme, the eligible girls students are exempted from paying tuition fees alone. During the year 2000-01, a sum of Rs.65.00 lakh is provided.

(ii) Payment of stipends to research scholars: (outlay Rs, 14.40 lakh)

In order to encourage research scholars, a new scheme has been contemplated for 1998-99; a sum of Rs.14.40 lakh has been provided towards stipend, publication and attending the seminars and conferences. Under this scheme, 90 scholars will be encouraged for research leading to Ph.D with a stipend of Rs.2,000 p.m.

Thus, an amount of Rs. 79.40 lakh is provided for the sub head "Scholarship" for the year 2000-01.

F) OTHER EXPENDITURE

i) Financial Assistance for the conduct special coaching class to SC/ST/MBC students in Government Colleges. (outlay Rs 2.00 lakh)

The students studying in Government Colleges particularly in rural areas belonging to SC/ST/BC/MBC find it difficult to get through the University Exams in English, Maths and Science subjects. Government have decided to give them coaching by way of remedial classes outside class hours and also at week ends in the respective subjects. For this purpose, 20 Government Colleges have been identified and each college will be provided with a sum of Rs.10,000 towards the expenses in connection with the conduct of special coaching classes. An amount of Rs. 2 lakh has been provided for this purpose for the year 2000-01.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 1317.91 lakh is provided for the head "University and Higher Education" for the year 2000-01.

NON-FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

A) Other Adult Education Programme

i) Adult Literacy Scheme (outlay Rs. 2.04 lakh)

This amount of Rs. 2.04 lakh is allotted for the year 2000-01 for maintenance and diesel cost for 22 District Adult Education Officers jeep and van of the Directorate.

ii) Non Formal Education - School Stage (Outlay Rs.1.93 lakh)

An amount of Rs. 1.93 lakh is allotted for the year 2000-01 is meant for contingencies, wages and electricity charges for 23 District Adult Education Offices.

iii) Total Literacy Campaign (outlay Rs 75.00 lakh)

The total literacy campaign was launched in Tamil Nadu in the year 1990-91. The main objective of the programme is to eradicate illiteracy in the age group of 15-35 years. Funds for this programme is shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 2:1. This scheme is monitored by the District Collectors. TLC has been completed in all 29 Districts. The total number of beneficiaries is 79.70 lakhs.

— The total approved cost of literacy project is Rs.46.43 crore, out of which, National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) share is Rs.32.73 crore and state share is Rs.13.70 crore. An amount of Rs.75.00 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for 2000-01 as State share for spillover cost.

Post Literacy Campaign (PLC)

Continuing education is being provided in the post literacy campaign for a period of two years after the completion of the total literacy campaign. In order to enable the neo-literate to use their newly acquired literacy skills, necessary linkage with various development schemes will be effected at the block level. Post literacy centres are manned by volunteers of the local areas. The Post Literacy Campaign has already been completed in 25 Districts.

During 2000-2001, the remaining 4 districts (Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Villupuram and Chennai) will be taken up for implementation. So far, 37.80 lakh neo-literate were benefited. The total approved cost of Post Literacy Project is Rs.22.42 crore, out of which, the NLM share is Rs.16.25 crore and that of State Rs.6.17 crore. Nearly, 7.5 lakhs neo-literate will be benefited during this year.

(iv) Non Formal Education schemes for the benefit of dropouts and non-starters: (Centrally Sponsored Scheme share between the State and Centre-Full Cost Rs.40.21 lakh and State's share Rs.20.11 lakh)

Apart from implementing the Educated Volunteer Service scheme for the non-starters and drop-outs, a special scheme of Non Formal Education for children in the child labour predominant areas and city slums is implemented in the State. Under this scheme, several projects are being implemented in the following Areas. Viz. 1. Sathur, 2. Sivakasi, 3. Vembakottai, 4. Kovilpatty, 5. Gudiyatham, 6. Tirupattur, and 7. Chennai slums. A project under this scheme consists of 100 centres each with an in-take of 25 learners per centre. The enrolment in these projects is 17818 (Boys 6877 and girls 10941). This project has been completed in 1998. The scheme will be extended to other districts also.

The expenditure for the projects is being shared between the State and the Centre. An amount of Rs.40.21 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2000-01 of which the State Government share is Rs.20.11 lakh.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 99.08 lakh is provided for the sub-head "Adult Education programme" for the year 2000-01.

(B) Other Expenditure (Outlay Rs.271.36 lakh)

An outlay of Rs.271.36 lakh is provided for pro rata Establishment Machinery and equipments charges for 1999-2000.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 370.44 lakh is provided for the sub-head "Adult Education" for the year 2000-01.

Language Development

An amount of Rs.95.86 lakh has been provided for the development of Tamil Language in the budget estimate 2000-01. The Part II 2000-01 schemes account for Rs.8.12 lakh. The details of major schemes are discussed below:

(i) Directorate of Tamil Development (outlay Rs.26.81 lakh)

The expenditure provided under this head relates to payment of salary of the staff and for meeting the contingency charges. The establishment charges of Directorate of Etymological Project are also met under this head. A sum of Rs.4 lakh is provided under part II for purchase of furniture to the 12 District Assistant Directorate offices of Tamil Development Department. Further, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is also provided for purchase of Steel Almirah for the safe custody of books. Another Rs.3 lakh has been provided for the scheme for releasing Thirukkural Encyclopaedia printing charges. A sum of Rs. 0.62 lakh has been provided to Tamil Etymological Dictionary project for purchase of Dot matrix printer and furniture for the use in the office. A total sum of Rs.26.81 lakh is provided for 2000-01 for the on-going and new programmes.

(ii) Financial assistance for publication of best translation works (outlay Rs.5.00 lakh)

This scheme was started during 1996-97. This scheme envisages translation of Tamil literature /works into other languages and vice versa. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.25,000 or 60% of the estimated cost of publication, whichever is less is being sanctioned as assistance. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for 2000-01.

(iii) World Tamil Sangam (outlay Rs.0.02 lakh)

With a view to promote the Tamil language and culture, Tamil Sangam has been put forth to be established at Madurai. It will act as a forum for Tamil scholars and Tamilians living all over the world and will function as an organisation to link them with Tamilnadu. It has been proposed to register the Tamil Sangam as a society under Societies Act. The proposal has been sent to Government for registration. Hence, a token amount of Rs.0.02 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

(iv) Endowment for Chair for Tamil Studies in Indian and Foreign Universities (outlay Rs.0.01 lakh)

With a view to provide facilities for Tamil studies in foreign countries, it has been decided to institute Tamil chairs in foreign universities. Necessary action has been initiated in this regard. A Token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01.

(v) Grants, Prizes etc., for Tamil Development (outlay Rs.64.02 lakh)

A sum of Rs.64.02 lakh has been provided for 2000-01 for this purpose. The major components of the scheme are as follows.

- (i) Institution of Tamil Chairs in other States (outlay Rs.0.15 lakh)
- (ii) Financial assistance to authors for publication of books for Tamil development (Outlay Rs.10.00 lakh)
- (iii) Award of prizes for Tamil books (Outlay 3.70 lakh)
- (iv) Paventhar Bharathidasan Award (Outlay Rs. 1.10 lakh)
- (v) Thiru Vi. Kalayana Sundaranar Award (outlay Rs.1.10 lakh)
- (vi) Grants for institutions of Tamil Chairs in Universities of other States (Outlay Rs.31 lakh)
- (vii) Thiruvalluvar Award (outlay Rs.1.10 lakh)
- (viii) Bharathiyar Award (Outlay Rs.1.10 lakh)
- (ix) Financial assistance for publication of Rare Tamil Books (Outlay Rs.2 lakh)
- (x) Preparation of New Encyclopaedia in Tamil (outlay Rs.10 lakh)
- (xi) Printing and Distribution of Key books in Tamil for the use of I.A.S., Examination and (xii) Kural Prizes (Outlay Rs.2.76 lakh).

Thus a total sum of Rs. 95.86 lakh is provided for the head "Language Development" for the year 2000-01.

Special Component Plan**(i) Supply of Text Books to SC/ST students (Outlay Rs.775.00 lakh)**

This scheme relates to the supply of Text Books to SC/ST students of primary and middle schools. The beneficiaries are about 13 lakhs and the budget estimate for 2000-01 is Rs.775.00 lakh.

(ii) Supply of Uniforms (Outlay Rs.1020.91 lakh)

This scheme relates to supply of uniforms to SC/ST students. In the budget estimate 2000-01, an amount of Rs.1020.91 lakh is provided for implementing this scheme.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 1795.91 lakh is provided for "Special Component Plan" for the year 2000-01.

Hill Area Development Programme : (Outlay Rs.0.02 lakh)

A token outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh each is provided for the schemes (i) Remote sensing preparation of large scale maps for Ootacamund town and (ii) Scheme for Remote sensing under Integrated Coastal Area Development Programme.

Western Ghat Development Programme (Outlay Rs. 0.01 lakh)

A token outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh is provided for the scheme Remote-Sensing Technology, under WGDP for the year 2000-01.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (100%)**(1) Operation Black Board Scheme (Outlay Rs. 1340.93 lakh)**

An amount of Rs.1340.93 lakh is provided for the Operation Black Board scheme for the year 2000-01. The details of the scheme is under finalization.

(2) Setting up of District Institute of Education and Training in Tamil Nadu (Outlay Rs.1028.93 lakh)

The aim and objectives of the DIET are: i) to improve the quality of primary education in the State through in service training to the primary teachers; ii) to impart pre-service teacher training programme leading to Diploma in Teacher Education at the rate of 50 students per year (25 boys and 25 girls). 21 DIETs have been started in Tamil Nadu in 3 phases. It is proposed to start 2 more DIETs in the newly formed Districts of Nagapattinam and Villupuram Districts. A sum of Rs.1028.93 lakh is provided for 2000-01.

(3) Establishment of Sharamik Vidya Peeth (Outlay Rs. 121.54 lakh)

Three Sharamik Vidya Peeths are functioning at Chennai, Madurai and Trichy. These Institutes are imparting various short term, long term vocational courses and awareness programmes to the downtrodden and socially weaker sections of the society. An amount of Rs.121.54 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate 2000-01.

(4) Other Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The other centrally sponsored schemes are "Educational T.V.Programme" (token provision), "Improvement of science education in High/Higher Secondary Schools" (token provision), "Environmental orientation to school education" (token provision), "Encouragement to Sanskrit education in Secondary Education" (Rs.2.70 lakh), "Assistance to eminent sanskrit scholars in indigent circumstances" (token provision), "Youth parliament competition in High/Higher Secondary Schools" (Rs. 0.01 lakh), "Supply of 2-in-1 to primary and upper primary schools" (token outlay), "Improvement of Science

education in Higher Elementary Schools" (token outlay), "Computer Education Project" (Rs. 0.03 lakh outlay) "Integrated Education for the handicapped children in rural areas (Outlay Rs.0.01 lakh), Vocationalisation at Higher Secondary level (Rs. 0.02 lakh), National Policy on Education- District Institute of Education & Training Buildings (Rs.15.33 lakh), Modernization of Madaresa Education (Token outlay) and Environmental Orientation to School Education (Token outlay).

Plan outlay for 2000-2001

An outlay of Rs.21937.59 lakh has been provided for 2000-01. The sub headwise outlays are listed below:

Sl. No.	Sub Head	Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs.in lakh)
1.	Elementary Education (Including Primary Education and DPEP).	9121.78
2.	Secondary Education	9235.66
3.	University and Higher Education	1317.91
4.	Non Formal and Adult Education	370.44
5.	Tamil Language Development	95.86
6.	Special Component Plan	1795.91
7.	Hill Area Development Programme	0.02
8.	Western Ghat Development Programme	0.01
TOTAL : GENERAL EDUCATION		21937.59

Chapter 32

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

For the development of Technical Education, a sum of Rs.365.78 lakh has been provided by the Government for the year 2000-01. The break-up details are as follows:

<i>Department</i>	<i>B.E for the year 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
01. Department of Technical Education	327.48
02. Assistance to Anna University, Chennai	38.30
Total	365.78

The details of various development programs are as follows:

Direction and Administration (Outlay Rs.2.00 lakh)

The Curriculum Development Centre has been set up in the Directorate of Technical Education for preparation as well as updating the curricula and syllabi for various courses offered in the technical institutions especially at the Diploma, Post Diploma and Certificate levels. Besides this, the Centre is in charge of preparation and publication of text books and laboratory manuals and in designing and fabrication of teaching aids as may be needed to improve teaching methods. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided for 2000-01 for providing facilities in terms of equipment to the Curriculum Development Center of the Directorate.

Training and Faculty Improvement (Outlay Rs.0.07 lakh)

Due to technological advancement, it has become necessary to update the curricula and syllabi at various levels. For effective teaching of new subjects, courses, and updated syllabi, the teachers are to be trained suitably. Teachers are deputed every year to doctoral programs to institutions of higher learning in India. Teachers are also deputed to pursue higher studies, undergo Technical Teachers' Training Institute (TTTI) Training Programs Industrial Training Programmes etc., and attend seminars, symposia and conferences organized by the various technical institutions in the country. An outlay of Rs.0.07 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

Polytechnics (outlay Rs.2.20 lakh)

There are 22 Government Polytechnics, 35 Government Aided Polytechnics and 145 self-financing Polytechnics in the State imparting instructions in various Diploma courses. The total intake capacity of these institutions is 45,834 seats. Out of an outlay of Rs.2.20 lakh provided for 2000-01, a sum of Rs.2.19 lakh is the state Government's share of recurring expenditure to be incurred for the purpose of conducting the one and half year Post Diploma Course in Computer Application which is a joint endeavour of the State and Central Government under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The fund-sharing pattern is discussed under the Centrally sponsored scheme. The balance amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh (Token outlay) is provided for sanction of direct grants to aided Polytechnics.

Engineering / Technical Colleges and Institutions (Outlay Rs. 323.21 lakh)

There are at present 7 Government Engineering Colleges (including Regional Engineering College, Trichy), 3 Government Aided Engineering Colleges and 116 Self-financing Engineering Colleges in the State with a total intake capacity of about 34,610 seats. The facilities in Government and Government Aided Engineering Colleges are proposed to be consolidated and strengthened by way of providing additional staff, equipment and machinery, buildings, furniture and library books. An outlay of Rs.323.21 lakh is provided for this purpose. The above provision is also meant for implementation of the 2 new schemes sanctioned for the year 2000-01 under Part II. (i) Establishment of Electronics Engineering Laboratory at Thanthai Periyar Government Institute of Technology, Chennai (Outlay Rs.36.00 lakh) and (ii). Development of Computers Aided Manufacturing Lab. At Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli (outlay Rs. 13.00 lakh)

Thus, totally a sum of Rs.323.21 lakh is provided for the developmental activities of the Government Engineering Colleges in the State for the year 2000-01.

Grants to Anna University (Outlay Rs.38.30 lakh)

An amount of Rs. 38.30 lakh has been provided for Anna university under Plan Grant for 2000-01. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been provided for strengthening of Computer Aided Design Lab. (ultimate cost of 28.80 lakh) under Part II 2000-01.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**Development of Post-Graduate Courses and Research Work in the Government Engineering Colleges -100% Share (Outlay Rs.12.88 lakh)**

Under the Scheme, Government of India is bearing the entire expenditure for the conduct of Post-Graduate courses in Government Engineering Colleges. However, initially the State Government have to bear the expenses in conducting the courses and later on get reimbursed from Government of India. The candidates who have passed the GATE Examination are eligible for the Post-Graduate Courses and to avail Scholarships and stipends. A sum of Rs.12.88 lakh provided under this head is for the Post Graduate courses offered at Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. The provision is meant for scholarships and stipends, cost of library books, purchase of equipment etc. and salary to the teaching staff appointed for the PostGraduate Courses.

2. Joint Program for Training in Computer Science and Technology-50: 50 Share (outlay Rs. 4.37 lakh)

The Government of India has selected the following two institutions for the conduct of one and a half years Post-Diploma Course in Computer Applications with an intake of 3 students:

1. Central Polytechnic, Chennai.
2. Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.

The above scheme is a joint endeavour of the State Government and the Government of India under the following fund sharing pattern: (i) the entire non-recurring expenditure will be met by Government of India. (ii) for the first five years the recurring expenditure will be equally shared by the State Government (50%) and Central Govt.(50%) and thereafter entire recurring expenditure will be met by the State Government.

For the year -2000-01, a sum of Rs.4.37 lakh (full-cost of the scheme) has been provided for the payment of salaries to the staff working under the scheme.

Chapter 33

ART AND CULTURE

1. DIRECTORATE OF ART AND CULTURE

(i) Direction and Administration (Outlay Rs.35.00 lakh)

Under Direction and Administration, a sum of Rs.35.00 lakh is provided under Budget Estimate 2000-01 for meeting expenses connected with salary of staff of the Directorate and 6 Regional Cultural Centres. The Part II outlay approved under this head viz. Rs. 7.70 lakh is for (i) Purchase of computers for the 6 Regional Cultural Centers (Outlay Rs. 4.50 lakh) and (ii) Establishment of Audio Visual Libraries at the 6 Regional Cultural Centers (outlay Rs. 3.20 lakh).

(ii) Fine Arts Education

(a) Development of Govt. College of Arts and Crafts, Chennai (Outlay Rs.20.82 lakh)

A sum of Rs.19.82 lakh is provided under Part I for the payment of salaries to teaching and non-teaching staff of the colleges. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for training in Computer based textile and Industrial designing to the College demonstrators under Part II scheme. Thus, a sum of Rs.20.82 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

(b) Development Schemes in Music Colleges and Training Centers - (Outlay Rs.27.98 lakh)

Under this head, 3 Music Colleges (Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai) are provided with funds for development of Music. In these colleges, education of performing art is imparted to the students in disciplines such as vocal, Instrument, Dance, Mridangam, Muttuvangam and Folk Arts. A sum of Rs.23.73 lakh is provided for meeting the salary component of the staff. An amount of Rs. 4.25 lakh is provided for new schemes viz. (i) Provision of computer (outlay Rs. 0.75 lakh), (ii) Conduct of Tamil Isai Vizha, seminars (Rs.2.00 lakh), Setting up of Audio Library (outlay Rs.1.00 lakh) and (iv) purchase of Samakkalams and furniture (Rs. 0.50 lakh) in Govt. Music College, Chennai.

(c) Buildings (Outlay Rs.21.61 lakh)

An amount of Rs.21.61 lakh is provided for building works.

(d) Development of Govt. College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram (Outlay Rs.6.28 lakh)

In this college, training is given to students in the field of Temple architecture (Wood, metal, sculpture) and traditional sculpture. A sum of Rs.6.28 lakh is provided for payment of salaries and wages of the staff/workers.

e) Establishment of District Music Schools (Outlay Rs.116.85 lakh)

At present, district music schools have been opened in 15 districts. Under this head, a sum of Rs.13.92 lakh is provided for opening of 2 music schools, one at Ramanathapuram and another at Erode under Part II 2000-01. The rest of the outlay will be utilized for meeting the salary component and other establishment charges of the existing music schools in other districts.

(f) Thiruvaiyaru Music College (Outlay Rs.19.93 lakh)

A sum of Rs.19.93 lakh is provided under the revenue head for meeting the recurring expenditure like staff salary, contingencies for maintenance of the college during 2000-01. This amount includes a sum of Rs.0.30 lakh for honorarium to visiting professors sanctioned under Part II, 2000-01.

Thus, for 'Fine Arts and Education' a sum of Rs.213.47 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

(iii) Promotion of Art and Culture (Outlay Rs.128.93 lakh)

The major schemes implemented under this head are provision of grants to Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataka Mandram and Oviya Nunkalai Kuzhu (Rs.46.00 lakh). The Iyal Isai Nataka Manram confers the title "Kalaimamani" on eminent artists who rendered valuable services in the field of Performing Arts. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakh is also provided for organizing Folk Arts Festival by Iyal Isai Nataka Manram under Part II. Further, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for documentation and publication of fine arts of Tamil Nadu including preparation of directory of the awardee by the Oviya Nunkalai Kuzhu. This apart, a sum of Rs.38.28 lakh is provided for grant to Jawahar Bala Bhavan as annual grant which include a sum of Rs.9.65 lakh provided under Part II for the purpose of (i) Purchase of library books and activity materials for District Balabhavans, (ii) Conduct of Annual Scheme and (iii) purchase of water cooler for Chennai Balabhavan. The other ongoing schemes implemented under this head include "conduct of cultural activities"(outlay Rs.21.00 lakh), "Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troops" delegations etc. (Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakh), by Iyal Isai Nataka Manram, Establishment charges of District Art Galleries (Outlay Rs. 1.12 lakh), encouragement to new artists in schools (Outlay Rs. 1.00 lakh), panorama of Tamil Culture (Outlay Rs. 0.75 lakh), conduct of annual art exhibitions at College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram (Outlay Rs. 0.25 lakh), Grants to Karandai Tamil Sangam (outlay Rs.10.00 lakh), and Promotion of District Art Councils in all districts (Rs. 7.50 lakh).

Thus, a total sum of Rs.377.40 lakh is provided for the Directorate of Art and Culture for promotion of Art and Culture for the year 2000-01.

2. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A total outlay of Rs.44.09 lakh is provided for Archaeology and Archaeological Survey for the year 2000-01. The details of the schemes are as follows:

(i) Repairs, Renovation and maintenance of monuments etc., and excavation of archaeological sites (Outlay Rs.14.18 lakh)

Under this scheme, establishment charges are provided for the staff appointed for the Museum at Poompuhar and Thanjavur Palace. For the payment of salary, a sum of Rs.8.18 lakh is included under the on-going schemes. Under Part II, a sum of Rs.6.00 lakh is provided for the revamping of archaeological site museums functioning under the control of Directorate at Arcot and Dharmapuri.

(ii) Strengthening of Archaeological Department (Outlay Rs.20.29 lakh)

The Department Press publishes various publications and unpublished books of Government Oriental Manuscript Library. An outlay of Rs.16.09 lakh has been provided for the pay and allowances of staff of the above departmental press. For the new schemes viz., Conduct of Workshop on Epigraphy, Purchase of new electronic telephone box, purchase of photo copy machine for the head office and conservation of estampages and the texts of inscriptions, a sum of Rs.4.20 lakh is sanctioned under Part II, 2000-01.

(iii) Registration of Antiquities (Outlay Rs. 9.62 lakh)

Under the centrally sponsored scheme, 2 Registering offices are functioning one at Chennai and another at Trichy. This is 100% reimbursement scheme by the GOI. Under this scheme, art objects and antiquities of more than 100 years old are registered and certificates to this effect are issued by the Registering officials. This provision is meant for salaries of the staff of the above Registering offices.

3. ARCHIVES

An outlay of Rs.24.55 lakh has been provided for 2000-01 for Tamil Nadu Archives. The details are as follows:

a) Regional Record Centres. (Outlay Rs. 9.91 lakh)

On the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Committee, District Record Centers have been formed to centralize the records of more than 30 year old in each District. So far, 7 District Record Centers have been formed at Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchy, Madurai, Duddalore, Thanjavur and Chennai. An amount of Rs.9.91 lakh provided in the budget estimate 2000-01 represents the salary for the staff of District Record Center at Thanjavur. The establishment charges of other Record Centres are met under Non-Plan.

b) Tamil Nadu Archives (Outlay Rs. 10.02 lakh)

A sum of Rs.10.00 Lakh has been sanctioned for the purchase of Microfilm Processor for the preservation of valuable records in the Tamilnadu Archives under Part II 2000-01. A token amount of 0.02 lakh is also shown for the ongoing scheme.

(c) Preparation of Guide to Records (Outlay Rs. 4.26 lakh-State's share)

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme. A sum of Rs.5.18 Lakh is provided to meet the salaries of the staff in this Section. Further, a sum of Rs. 3.33 Lakh is earmarked for the use of Microfilming of good old records in the Tamilnadu Archives. The full cost of the scheme is Rs. 8.51 lakh of which the state's share is Rs. 4.26 lakh.

(d) Photo Archives (Outlay Rs. 0.36 lakh)

An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided for the Head Office expenses, and Rs.0.25 lakh is provided for purchase of machinery and equipment according to actual needs. Besides this, a token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh is shown for materials and supplies, meant for the purchase of the preservative materials for conservation of the existing photos. Thus, a total of Rs.0.36 lakh is provided for the Photo Archives for 2000-01.

4. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

An outlay of Rs.36.02 lakh has been provided for 2000-01. The details of the schemes are as follows:

(i) Grants to Local Library Authorities for opening of New Libraries (outlay Rs. 11.36 lakh)

The above provision of Rs.11.36 lakh provided for 2000-01 relates to staff cost of newly opened 10 branch libraries in various Districts.

(ii) Grants to Connemara Public Library (Outlay Rs.8.74 lakh)

The outlay relates to the grants for purchase of books and periodicals and staff cost on 2 posts for the Microfilming unit. Costly books are purchased from this grant amount and good old rare books are being microfilmed for Public use. A sum of Rs.8.74 lakh is provided for the above purpose for 2000-01.

(iii) Improvement of Local Library Authorities (Outlay Rs. 14.27 lakh)

It relates to staff cost of recently formed Local Library Authorities in Ramanathapuram, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and Villupuram Districts. The Budget Estimate for year 2000-01 is Rs.14.27 lakh.

(iv) Assistance to Weaker Local Library Authorities for the purchase of Books (outlay Rs. 0.01 lakh)

A token outlay is provided for extending financial assistance to weaker LLAs for purchase of library books.

(v) Government Oriental Manuscript Library (Outlay Rs. 1.64 lakh)

This provision includes salaries of Micro film Operator, contingency expenditure of Micro Film Unit, purchase of necessary materials for preservation of palm leaves and for the purchase of rare books and other equipment.

i. MUSEUMS

An outlay of Rs. 237.76 lakh is provided for Govt. Museums for 2000-2001.

a) On Going Schemes

An amount of Rs.5.30 lakh is provided for implementing various ongoing schemes under Part I for the year 2000-01.

b) New Schemes

Ten new schemes costing Rs.39.75 lakh have been sanctioned for the year 2000-2001 for execution in Govt. Museum, Chennai and District museums. The new schemes are (1) Provision of Web sites in Government Museum, Chennai (Rs.5.00 lakh), (2) Construction of three toilet blocks for the public at the Museum campus (Rs.16.10), (3) Storage facility for Contemporary Art Gallery (Rs.2.00), (4) Purchase of computers and printers to the Curatorial sections (Rs.2.25 lakh), (5) Purchase of two ticket issuing Machines (Rs.0.90 lakh), (6) Purchase of fire extinguishers for Government Museum, Chennai (Rs.1.50 lakh), (7) Provision of security measures to the Trichy Museum building (Rs.5.00 lakh), (8) Purchase of storage racks and furniture for Museum collections at Chennai (Rs.1.00 lakh), (9) Modernization of lighting system in the Contemporary Art Gallery at Chennai Museum (Rs.5.00 lakh), and (10) Purchase of Dry and Wet Vacuum Cleaners for the District Museums (Rs.1.00 lakh).

c) Buildings

The policy of the Government is to establish museums in all districts of Tamilnadu. In pursuance of the above policy, so far museums have been established in 19 districts. An amount of Rs. 192.71 lakh has been provided for the construction and maintenance of various buildings under "Museum" Head.

ii. GAZETTEER AND STATISTICAL MEMOIRS

i) Gazetteer Unit (Outlay Rs.28.27 lakh)

Being governed by Central policy, the aim of District Gazetteers is to focus the history, physical features, social, political and economic life of the people besides highlighting the fledged developmental activities of Government in diverse fields and also to serve as an encyclopaedia of the district to the researchers and administrators as well. During the year 2000-2001, preparation of District Gazetteer for Erode and Thoothukkudi Districts will be taken up. A sum of Rs.28.27 Lakh towards salaries has been made for the Gazetteer Unit.

Plan Outlay for 2000-01

An outlay of Rs.748.09 lakh has been provided for 2000-01 for 'Art and Culture' Sector. The sub-headwise financial outlays are listed below:

<i>Sub-head</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-2001</i> <i>(Rs.in lakh)</i>
1. Directorate of Art & Culture	
(a) Direction & administration	35.00
(b) Fine arts and education	213.47
(c) Promotion of Art and Culture	128.93
2. Archaeology and Archeological Survey	44.09
3. Archives	24.55
4. Public Libraries	36.02
5. Museums	237.76
6. Gazetteers and Statistical Memoirs	28.27
Total	748.09

Chapter 34

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

Recognizing the importance of Sports and Youth power, the Government has created a new Department of Youth Welfare and Sports Development at Secretariat level during April 2000. This initiative will give a new thrust in planning and implementing schemes for the development of sports.

An outlay of Rs.1240.21 lakh has been provided under budget estimate 2000-01 for the head of Development 'Sports and Youth Services'. The programs are as follows:

YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS

The program aims at involvement of students in Universities, colleges, and schools social service activities with the major objectives of developing the overall personality of students and harnessing their potential in Nation building activities. The schemes implemented under this program are (i) National Service scheme in Higher Secondary schools, a centrally sponsored scheme shared between the Center and the State. The State share is of Rs.87.88 lakh (Full cost Rs.175.76 lakh) provided in the Budget for 2000-01. (ii) National Service Scheme in Universities and Colleges, another Centrally sponsored Scheme shared between the State and the Center, the state share being Rs.162.75 lakh (Full Cost Rs.325.50 lakh). The Universities and Colleges, Technical Institutions including Schools have 1.65 lakh NSS Volunteers which has been enhanced to 2.00 lakh from 2000-01 for regular activities and for the special camping programme is enhanced from 0.825 lakh to 0.850 lakh. At present, there are 965 NSS Units in Universities, Colleges, Technical Institutions and Schools.

A total amount of Rs.250.63 lakh is provided as State's share for the year 2000-01, the cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs.501.26 lakh.

SPORTS AND GAMES

Grants to Sports Development Authority of Tamilnadu (Outlay Rs. 964.83 lakh)

In order to identify talents at an early age, the Government sanctioned grant to Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu for identifying and evolving the talented youth in the State. An outlay of Rs.964.82 lakh has been provided under budget estimate 2000-01 as

grant to Tamilnadu Sports Development Authority. The major on going schemes implemented by the Tamil Nadu Sports Development Authority are as follows (i) Scheme for the welfare of non students youth, (ii) Maintenance of Sports Hostels and Schools and conduct of Inter sports school /hostels competition in all discipline and participations in the major tournaments.(iii) organising Inter rural sports complex athletic meet at districts and a State level.(iv) C.Ms State Sports award for outstanding sports person of Tamilnadu who won Medals in the International sporting event. (v) Sports Meet for various complexes of Tamilnadu Government offices.(vi) Promotion of sports and Games among non-students youth (vii) Promotion of Sports and Games at school stage to identify young talents (viii) Payment of sports scholarships to winner/runner up for Republic day/Pongal sports.(ix) Maintenance of (a)sports complex for weight lifting centre at Sathuvachari, Vellore District (b) Special development centre for Hockey at Tirunelveli, (c) Special development centre for Basket Ball at Coimbatore.(x) Special coaching camps for (a)students under 14 years (b) Medals winners of the State games and (c) Medals winners in Inter University tournaments And (xi) Joint development centre in Private colleges.The Part.II schemes approved for 2000-01 are (i) Development of play fields in 25 Government schools (Outlay Rs.9.10 lakh) (ii) construction of Swimming pool at Nagercoil and Trichirapally(Outlay Rs.10 lakh) (iii) construction of Indoor stadium at Virudhunagar (outlay Rs.9.00 lakh) (iv) construction of District sports complex at Nagapattinam (outlay Rs.10.60 lakh)

Further, a token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh is shown as State's share for the Centrally sponsored scheme "Establishment of Sports Project Development Area Center". The scheme is being finalized.

(ii) Assistance for conducting Sports competition by the Director of School Education. (Outlay Rs.24.50 lakh)

School Games Federation of India is conducting 'National Meets' in 12 disciplines of sports and games. The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu prepares the students for the participation of Tamil Nadu contingents in the above national level meets every year. In addition, Director of School Education is provided a sum of Rs.24.50 lakh for 2000-01 for conducting Sports competition.

Thus, an amount of Rs. 989.33 lakh is provided for 2000-01 for the Head "Sports and Games".

3. ARCHIVES

(i) Cataloguing and Indexing (outlay Rs 0.25 lakh)

Under this head, an amount of Rs.0.25 lakh is provided to Tamil Nadu Archives for Organizing, cataloguing and indexing of sports Data. An amount of Rs.0.24 lakh will be utilized for the purchase of machinery and equipment and a token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for other charges.

Plan Outlay for 2000-01

An outlay of Rs.1240.21 lakh has been provided for 2000-01. The Programme wise outlays are listed below:

<i>Name of the Programme</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1. Youth Welfare Programmes for students	250.63
2. Sports and Games	989.33
3. Archives	0.25
Total	1240.21

Chapter 35

MEDICAL

I. MEDICAL EDUCATION

Presently, there are eleven Government Medical colleges, two private medical colleges, one Dental College, nine private dental colleges, two Physiotherapy Colleges and one College of Nursing in the State. 38 Government Hospitals (Medical college Hospital and other attached hospitals) including four Government Peripheral Hospitals with a total of 18832 beds are functioning under the Directorate. The plan outlay for 2000-01 is Rs.650.10 Lakh comprising Rs. 207.82 Lakh for ongoing schemes, Rs.192.50 Lakh for new schemes for the Directorate of Medical Education and Rs. 100.82 Lakh for new schemes relating to Chennai Medical College.

1. Improvements to Teaching Hospitals and Medical Colleges

The outlay for these schemes for 2000-01 is Rs.471.23 Lakh towards staff salaries, purchase and maintenance of equipments etc. This includes new schemes to the tune of Rs.140.00 Lakh and Rs.65.02 Lakh for the Directorate of Medical Education and Chennai Medical College respectively. The new schemes that have been sanctioned for Directorate of Medical Education include provision of equipments for coronary care unit, surgical gastro enterology department, biochemistry department at Government Stanley Hospital and physiology department at Kilpauk Medical College, provision of internet facilities, books and journals to all medical colleges, provision of bus for KAP Viswanathan Medical College, provision of equipments for X-ray department and modernising mortuary at Annal Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Trichy, provision of 300 MA X-ray plant for X-ray department and A/C facilities to 10 operation theatres at Rajaji Hospital, Madurai, modernising and provision of cold storage facility to Mortuary at Tirunelveli Medical College hospital and provision of 100 KVA generator at Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur. The new schemes for Chennai Medical College and Research Institute include purchase of books to the library, strengthening of the college of nursing, and strengthening of the Barnard Institute of Radiology and oncology at Government General Hospital,, upgrading of lecture halls, strengthening of the institutes such as Biochemistry, Anatomy and Pathology with the provision of equipments and modification of lifts in the cardiology block of Government General Hospital, Chennai.

2. King Institute, Guindy

The King Institute is manufacturing human vaccines and sera with allied teaching and research in the field of Microbiology and Immunology. The King Institute has

been converted as registered society with the purpose of providing autonomy and improving its productivity. An amount of Rs.36.50 Lakh is provided for this Institute for 2000-01. This includes an amount of Rs.20.00 Lakh sanctioned for starting of pertussis vaccine pilot project under new schemes.

3. Cancer Control Programme

Facilities for cancer treatment are available in 6 teaching hospitals. PAP SMEAR test facilities are available in 10 teaching hospitals in the State. The District Pilot Project with Central assistance of Rs.15.00 Lakh each is carried out at Madurai and Coimbatore Districts. An outlay of Rs.0.55 lakh is provided for 2000-01.

1. Implementation of Ilam Kulanthaigal Iruthaiya Sigichai Thittam

The scheme was started in 1993 at the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for children, Chennai with the aim to offer surgery for heart diseases in newborn, infants and children of less than 12 years at free of cost. Equipments and operation theatres were provided under World Bank Aided Project - IPPV and Japan Grant. Necessary additional staff was also provided under new schemes for 1999-2000. During 1993-98, around 1500 surgeries have been conducted with 93% survival rate. An amount of Rs.40.92 Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

2. Other ongoing schemes

The other ongoing schemes are: Concessions to the rank holders admitted in the professional courses (14.18 Lakh), Buildings (Rs.79.04 Lakh) and Head Quarters staff (Rs.7.68 Lakh).

1. MEDICAL AND RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Medical and Rural Health Services Department is in charge of the District, Taluk Hospitals, Non Taluk Hospitals and Government Dispensaries in this State. They provide curative services including higher referral services and co-ordinate Family Welfare, Maternity and Child Health, T.B., control of Blindness, Cancer and other health programmes. Additional facilities like increase of beds, provision of micro auto analyzers for improvement of Laboratory, Conversion of fire wood kitchen to gas kitchen, establishment of I.C.C. Units, extension of Accident and Emergency Services, construction of mortuary block with cold storage facilities, provision of Computer, upgradation of Primary Health Centres to Government Hospitals, creation of posts of nurses and Radiographers, construction of OP Block, X-ray Block, Administrative Block etc., have been newly sanctioned to various District, Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals. The total outlay for the Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services for the year 2000-01 is Rs.2850.00 Lakh. This includes an amount of Rs.66.23 Lakh sanctioned for new schemes.

Improvement to District Headquarters Hospitals.

At present, 26 District Headquarters hospitals are functioning in Tamil Nadu. The 3 Headquarters hospitals functioning with 500 beds and above at present are Chennai (541), Erode (581), and Pudukottai (513). The increase of bed strength is done

depending on the need and the availability of financial resources of the Government. A sum of Rs.141.88 Lakh has been approved for 2000-01.

2. Improvement to Taluk Headquarters and Non-Taluk Hospitals

There are 160 Taluk Hospitals and 67 Non-Taluk hospitals in the State. At present 33 Taluk Hospitals are functioning with more than 100 beds. It has been decided in principle to upgrade Taluk hospitals by providing all the facilities and also to upgrade those hospitals which are having bed strength of less than 100. For the year 2000-01, an outlay of Rs.442.15 Lakh and Rs.55.92 Lakh is provided for the functioning of the Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals respectively.

3. Special departments

There are 85 paediatric clinics, 46 ortho clinics, 56 ophthalmic clinics, 30 ENT clinics, 43 STD clinics, 85 blood banks, 148 dental clinics, 9 skin clinics, 13 psycho clinics and 9 diabetic clinics functioning in the State. For the functioning of these special departments in the District and Taluk Headquarters hospitals, an amount of Rs.137.25 Lakh is provided for 2000-01. The outlay for special departments includes Rs.15.00 Lakh for new scheme of provision of equipments and furniture to 5 orthopaedic clinics already sanctioned.

4. Tribal sub-plan

This scheme is intended to render Medical facilities to the tribal population and so far 5 dispensaries have been established in the Tribal areas. Mobile Medical Units are also available for providing medical facilities to the tribals. An outlay of Rs.24.96 Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

5. Other ongoing schemes

The other ongoing schemes include Headquarters Staff of DM&RHS (13.33 Lakh), Western Ghat Development programme-improvement to hospitals and dispensaries (Rs.0.32 lakh), buildings (Rs.1868.63 Lakh) and prevention and control of AIDS with assistance from WHO (Rs.3.91 Lakh).

6. National Tuberculosis Control Programme (C.S.S. 50:50)

There are about 10 lakh Tuberculosis patients in Tamil Nadu and among them, about 2.50 lakh cases are infectious. There are 10 T.B. Sanatoria and T.B. Hospitals with 3654 beds, exclusively for the treatment of T.B. patients in Tamil Nadu. District Tuberculosis Centres have been established in 22 Districts. Free T.B. Diagnostic and Treatment facilities have been provided in all the Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, etc. situated in urban and rural areas throughout the State. Tuberculosis patients, in general, are given treatment for one year with standard anti-T.B. drugs. The infectious cases are given short duration treatment for 6 to 8 months with more powerful anti-T.B. drugs. The Central Government meets 50% of the requirement of anti T.B. drugs and equipment for Tuberculosis Control Programme. The State Government meets the other 50% requirement and also incurs the entire expenditure on staff, maintenance of Tuberculosis Institutions etc. for T.B. Control. The physical target for 2000-01 is to give treatment to 1,00,000 TB patients. The total allocation for this programme for 2000-01 is Rs.298.00 Lakh, the State share being

Rs.149.00 Lakh. In addition to this, a sum of Rs.12.65 Lakh is provided under State funds for 2000-01.

Revised National TB Control programme (Pilot Project - II) with World Bank Assistance was started in part of Chennai City. Under this, the State Government has taken certain actions which include introduction of short course treatment and establishment of TB societies at District level. The programme has been implemented in the entire Chennai city and Cuddalore district.

II. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

Primary Health Centres provide curative services including higher referral services and coordinate public health, family welfare programmes, maternal and child care services, and other community oriented rural health programmes. As on date, 1399 Primary Health Centres including 59 Community Health Centres and 8682 Health sub-centres in the rural areas have been established. With an aim to render quality health care even during nights to the people living in the rural areas, as a first phase, 250 block level PHCs are made to function for 24 hours a day. The remaining 174 block level Primary Health Centres will be covered in a phased manner. All the PHCs are provided with the basic facilities like cold chain equipments, surgical equipments for minor surgeries and deliveries, laboratory facilities for conducting basic investigation, essential and emergency drugs and beds for inpatients at the rate of 6 per PHCs and 30 for upgraded PHCs and 10 per 24 hours PHCs. All the main PHCs have been provided with ophthalmic equipments for the detection of cataract cases and treatment of minor eye ailments. The upgraded PHCs are provided with X-ray plant and operation theatre. Ultra Sound Scans are also provided in Chennimalai (Erode) and Ilampillai (Salem) Primary Health Centres. The drugs required for these Primary Health Centres are procured and supplied through the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation Limited. During 1999, about 3.89 crore outpatients and 86851 inpatients received treatment from the Primary health Centres in Tamil Nadu. The outlay of Rs.1012.77 Lakh in respect of Primary Health Centres is provided for 2000-01 for the following schemes: An amount of Rs.792.52 Lakh towards maintenance and construction of dispensary buildings for the Primary Health Centres, Rs.219.90 Lakh for the maintenance of 14 Primary Health Centres functioning in the Tribal Areas and Rs.0.34 lakh for construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres, as 50% state share.

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY

There are two Government Siddha medical colleges, 1 Unani medical college and 1 homoeopathy medical college. The three major hospitals are Arignar Anna Government hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai, Government Siddha Medical College Hospital, Palayamkottai and Government Homoeopathy Medical College hospital, Thirumangalam. The bed strength is 264, 250 and 40 respectively. Siddha wings are functioning in 27 District headquarters hospitals, 164 taluk and 38 non taluk hospitals, 281 Primary Health Centres, 6 teaching college hospitals for allopathy and there are 40 Government Siddha dispensaries. Two research units in Cancer and AIDS are functioning at Chennai and Palayamkottai.

Besides, 6 ayurveda wings, 5 ayurveda dispensaries, 36 homoeopathy wings, 5 homoeopathy dispensaries and 6 unani wings are also functioning. Further, 3 research units

in diabetes, infertility, fracture etc. are also started functioning in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai. The plan allocation is made for the hospitals, colleges, various wings, dispensaries, the regional pharmacies preparing medicine, re-orientation training, translation of manuscripts, purchase of books for the libraries, printing and publishing of new books etc. The outlay for 2000-01 for this department is Rs.663.60 Lakh.

1. Opening of Unani wings in District Headquarters hospitals and Primary Health Centres

Unani wing is functioning in the Primary Health Centre, Meenjur, Tiruvallur district with staff strength of one Assistant Medical Officer, one pharmacist and one hospital servant for which a sum of Rs. 3.77 Lakh is provided for 2000-01. For the functioning of Unani wings in 5 district headquarters hospitals, a sum Rs.5.42 Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

2. Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres

Siddha wings are functioning in 20 Primary Health Centres. For the functioning of these wings, a sum of Rs.77.94 Lakh is allocated for 2000-01.

3. Purchase of rare Siddha manuscripts and printed books by Siddha Science development committee for editing and printing

So far, 377 bundles of cudjeon leaves were transcribed and 137 books on Indian system of medicine have been printed and published. 11 Siddha Medical books are translated from Tamil to English and they are under various stages of printing. Sanction was accorded for purchase of books and journals. For the ongoing scheme of meeting the salaries of staff and printing of books, a sum of Rs.21.83 Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

4. Additional Siddha Medical College

A post graduate department in "Noi Nadal" was sanctioned at Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai with an annual intake of 10 students during 1997-98. One more P.G. department in "Nanju Noolum - Maruthuva Needhi Noolum" and a Microbiology laboratory with diagnostic facilities for AIDS at Government Siddha Medical college, Chennai have been established during 1998-1999. For 2000-01, purchase of equipments for lab Government, Siddha Medical College, Chennai and work-table to post graduate course Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai have been sanctioned. For all these schemes, a sum of Rs. 94.51 Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

5. Maintenance of new Siddha dispensaries in Tribal areas

So far, 7 Siddha dispensaries have been opened in the tribal areas in Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Trichy, Namakkal and Salem districts and 1 mobile medical unit in Kolli hills, Namakkal district. For the functioning of these dispensaries, an outlay of Rs.25.88 Lakh is allocated for 2000-01.

6. Opening of Siddha Wing in Taluk and Non-Taluk hospitals

97 Siddha wings are functioning in Taluk and non taluk hospitals in the State under this scheme. For the functioning of Siddha wings, an outlay of Rs.336.07 Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

. Ayurveda Wings in District Headquarters Hospitals

Ayurveda wings are functioning in four District Headquarters Hospitals. For the functioning of these Ayurveda wings, a sum of Rs.10.48 Lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

. Homoeopathy wings in District Headquarters hospitals

Homoeopathy Wings are functioning in 8 Government District Headquarters Hospitals and 3 Taluk hospitals. For 2000-01, a sum of Rs.23.46 Lakh has been provided for 2000-01 in respect of the scheme.

. State headquarters hospitals attached to the College of Indian Medicine at Palayamkottai.

This scheme includes the following components : purchase of books for the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai, one post of Radiologist for Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai, Orientation training to the Indian Medical Practitioners at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai and Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai, orientation training for nurses working in the Indian medicine and Homoeopathy Institutions, starting of masseur training at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, improvement of existing bed strength facilities at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai and Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai, furniture for women's hostel, OP block at Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai and purchase of machineries to the pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai. For all these programmes, a sum of Rs.28.58 Lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

3. Mechanisation of Pharmacies

Under this head, one research wing for cancer and AIDS in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai and Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai and research units for 3 kinds of chronic diseases at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai were established. For the functioning of these wings, a sum of Rs.9.71 Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

i. Naturopathy

For the ongoing programmes under naturopathy and yoga, a sum of Rs.2.58 Lakh is provided during 2000-01.

12. Other Schemes

The other schemes under Siddha system are as follows:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in Lakh)
1. Buildings	12.24
2. Establishment of Homoeopathy Medical College with attached hospitals	8.14
3. Government Yoga and Naturopathy College	0.75
4. Directorate of IMH - Headquarters staff	2.24

13. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100%)

Two new Post Graduate Departments viz., Sirappu Maruthuvam and Kuzhanthi Maruthuvam with an annual intake of 7 students each have been started at Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai in 1996-97 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A provision of Rs.38.01 Lakh has been made for 2000-01 to meet the expenditure of this scheme.

V. TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University is functioning from July 1988. This University aims at promoting academic excellence in the field of medical and para medical education and strives to bridge the rapidly growing gap between the Indian and the International Standards of Research in Medical Sciences. At present 176 Institutions have been affiliated to this University.

The construction of six storeyed administrative building in the land allotted to the University was completed in all respects. Apart from Administrative office, Department of experimental medicine, department of transfusion medicine, department of epidemiology, department of curriculum development, department of medical genetics regional library and medical information centre are housed in the building. Action is also being taken to establish the medical depts viz., department of Biotechnology, department of immunology and department of hospital administration. The library is in possession of more than 11966 books and 197 journals in medical and para medical subjects. This library has Medlars and INTERNET facilities. A sophisticated instrumentation centre to test various samples and to undertake research have also been attached to the University. A medical Tamil Development Council has been constituted in this University with an aim to make learning of medical science by the students in Tamil.

An outlay of Rs.150.00 Lakh has been provided for 2000-01 for the ongoing schemes of annual block grant.

VI. TAMIL NADU STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY (CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME 100%)

State AIDS Cell was first started as a part of the Directorate of Medical Education, and subsequently converted as a Society registered under the Registration of Society Act on 11.5.94. This is a pioneering step in AIDS Control in India. The components of the project are: Strengthening of Management capacity for HIV Control, Promoting public awareness and community support, improving blood safety and rational use, building surveillance and clinical management capacity, Siddha drug trial for treating the HIV / AIDS patients and controlling sexually transmitted diseases. Project - I period came to close in March 1999 and proposal for Project - II for 1999-2004 at a total cost of Rs.172.12 crore has been sent to Government of India for its approval. The allocation for this scheme is Rs. 0.01 lakh for 2000-01.

Plan Outlay for 2000-01

The plan outlay for Medical sector for the year 2000-01 is Rs.61.73 Crore (as per Plan Budget Link 2000-01). The Departmentwise outlays are as follows:

<i>Department</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1. Directorate of Medical Education	650.10
2. Directorate of Medical and Rural	2850.00
3. Primary Health Centres	1012.77
4. Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy	663.60
5. Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University	150.00
6. Others	846.42
Total—Medical	6172.89

Chapter 36

PUBLIC HEALTH

I. PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is concerned with planning, formulating and organising various health programmes to prevent epidemic and communicable diseases in rural and urban areas. The plan outlay for 2000-01 for the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is Rs.5647.14 Lakh.

1. Programme for Maternal and Child Welfare

Programmes for maternal and child welfare are implemented to promote the health and social status of the mother and children. The maternal and child welfare activities are carried out through Health Sub Centres. The major activities with current status are given below.

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
1.	Increase the average birth weight of the new born to 3 Kgs.	2.7 Kgs
2.	Elimination of micro nutrient deficiencies.	Ferrous sulphate tablets for Pregnant women. Vitamin 'A' and FST (S) for children are given for the prevention of anaemia and night blindness.
3.	Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate to 30.	53 per 1000 live births. Efforts are being taken to reduce the IMR due to preventable causes.

The details of performance under MCH activities are as follows.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Details of MCH Components</i>	<i>1997-98</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>
		%	%	%
1.	A.N.Registration	95.3	93.5	100.0
2.	Institutional deliveries	79.8	81.8	83.8
3.	Deliveries by trained staff	96.7	97.4	98.0
4.	Deliveries by untrained staff	3.3	2.6	2.0
5.	Birth weight taken for newborn babies	95.8	96.8	98.4

A post of Commissioner for Maternal and Child Health has been created to coordinate the activities of various departments involved in Maternal and Child Health Care such as Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Medical and Rural Health Services, DANIDA assisted Tamil Nadu Area Health Care Project and Reproductive and Child Health Project. To achieve the Family Welfare goals through improving the quality of Maternal and Child Health Services, decentralised participatory planning approach is being followed to fix the target for the field health functionaries. In this process, the grass root level workers decide their targets taking into account the Health Status of the local population in consultation with their co-workers, supervisors and community. The top down approach has now been replaced by bottom up approach in respect of all Maternal and Child Health activities, which has improved the quality of services to a great extent. The outlay for 2000-01 is provided under non plan.

2. Vazhvoli Thittam - (School Health Programme)

The objective of the scheme is to examine all the school children for detection of ailments and treat them early as some diseases may turn out to be a big problem when they grow up. Special emphasis is laid on rheumatic heart problem, eye disorders, dental problems, hearing deficiency, etc. Under this scheme, all 'Thursday' are observed as School Health days. The Medical Officer and the Para Medical Staff visit the schools in their jurisdictions, examine the students and provide them treatment. If necessary, the students will be referred to Higher Medical Institutions for specialised and continued treatment. All Saturdays are observed as Referral Days at the Higher Medical Institutions, where separate counters are opened to treat these referred cases of School Children. Two teachers from each school are being identified to co-ordinate and assist in the effective implementation of the scheme. These identified teachers were given training in identifying certain common ailments and interact with doctors. School Health Cards have been printed and supplied. These Health Cards will be maintained at the school and will be handed over to the student along with the Transfer Certificate, if the students leave the school. During 1999-2000, 33,898 schools have been covered and 72,45,980 students have been examined. 35,17,719 students have been given treatment for one or other minor ailments. 80,316 students have been referred. The outlay for 2000-01 is provided under Non plan.

3. Control of communicable diseases

The Control of Communicable diseases is one of the major programmes under the Primary Health Care services, especially for the diseases occurring in epidemic forms. Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases and suspected Cholera are common among the water borne diseases. Tamil Nadu is endemic for acute diarrhoeal diseases with sporadic out-break of cholera in most of the districts throughout the year and in epidemic proportions during the rainy seasons and peak summer periods. All the District level officials and executive authorities of local bodies have been asked to take necessary preventive measures including proper disposal of solid wastes and maintain sanitation and hygiene, chlorinate all water sources and undertake fly control measures. 4.43 Lakh of anti cholera inoculations were given and 52,494 water sources were chlorinated during the year 1999. Administration of oral Rehydration Salt has been popularised through Health Education and the method of preparation of ORS Solution is also demonstrated by the field staff to the Public. An outlay of Rs.192.75 Lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01 under this scheme.

4. Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)

The Government of India launched the Universal Immunisation Programme in 1985 with a view to ensure 100% coverage of pregnant women against Tetanus and infants against Vaccine preventable diseases and the entire State of Tamil Nadu came under Universal Immunisation Programme in a phased manner. The programme is very successful and sustains 100% coverage of pregnant women and infants.

The details of coverage under various Immunisations are as under.

IMMUNISATION PERFORMANCE IN TAMIL NADU

(In Lakh)

Sl. No.	VACCINE	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000		
		Target	Achiv.	%	Target	Achiv.	%	Target	Achiv.	%
1.	T.T(M)	13.47	13.37	99	13.79	13.22	96	12.18	13.48	111
2.	D.P.T.	12.23	12.63	103	12.53	12.54	100	11.08	12.61	114
3.	POLIO	12.23	12.62	103	12.53	12.57	100	11.08	12.65	114
4.	B.C.G.	12.23	13.85	113	12.53	13.69	109	11.08	13.70	124
5.	MEASLES	12.23	12.33	101	12.53	12.44	99	11.08	12.17	110

As a result of the improved and sustained coverage of various Immunisation Programmes, the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases has been brought under control. Tamil Nadu already achieved the target of elimination of Neonatal Tetanus and reduction of morbidity and mortality due to measles. The state is almost nearing the stage of eradication of poliomyelitis. During 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99, the state successfully conducted 4 campaigns of Pulse Polio Immunisation, covering 65 Lakh to 70 Lakh under 5 years children administering 2 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine in each round with active involvement of all departments and voluntary organisation. During 1999-2000, 4 rounds of Pulse Polio Immunisation were conducted covering around 70 Lakh of children under 5 years of age in each round. To achieve 100% coverage of all children under 5 years, Intensified Pulse Polio Strategy is adopted. According to this strategy, polio drops are administered in established immunisation booths on the first day and house to house verification is made on the next two subsequent days to immunise the children who did not turn up on the first day at the booth. The successful implementation of the Pulse Polio Immunisation for the past five years has resulted in the reduction of polio cases. During 1999, only 29 cases were reported due to suspected polio. Of these, only 8 are positive for wild polio virus.

An amount of Rs.4.23 Lakh has been provided under State Scheme and Rs.221.08 Lakh has been provided under Central Scheme with 100% assistance.

6. Institute of Vector Control and Zoonosis, Hosur

Programmes for the control of vector borne diseases, namely Malaria, Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis and Guinea worm are under implementation in the State. The Institute of Vector Control at Hosur carries out entomological and other epidemiological studies on vector borne and zoonotic diseases. Besides, training is also imparted to the public health staff. An amount of Rs.79.10 Lakh has been provided for this Institute for 2000-01.

7. National Malaria Eradication Programme

The National Malaria Eradication Programme aims to control the incidence of Malaria through active surveillance (house to house blood smear collection) through primary health care net-work and passive surveillance through Government hospitals, dispensaries, voluntary agencies and non-Governmental organisation hospitals, fever treatment depots and public health care net work. The incidence of malaria is more in urban areas than in rural areas.

Trends in Malaria Incidence

Year	Rural	Urban (Numbers)	State
1995	40739	51636	92375
1996	34656	45930	80586
1997	30691	41735	72426
1998	21922	40475	63915
1999 (P)	15980	38165	54145

The operational cost of Malaria eradication programme is met by the State. Central Assistance is obtained towards 50% of the cost of materials and equipments. The total cost of the programme is Rs.6758.02 Lakh, the State share being Rs.3379.01 Lakh for 2000-01, both for rural and urban areas. A sum of Rs.22.37 Lakh is provided for the scheme of 'Employment of laboratory assistants in public health centres'.

7. Japanese Encephalitis

Japanese Encephalitis has emerged as an important public health problem in the State during the last few years. The Japanese Encephalitis control units at Cuddalore, Villupuram, Perambalur and the monitoring unit at Head Quarters carry out the Japanese Encephalitis Vector Control and monitoring activities. Japanese Encephalitis Immunization programme has been carried out in selected villages in Perambalur district. 20,000 vials of Japanese Encephalitis vaccine was procured from Korea through the World Health Organisation and Vaccination is being carried out in Perambalur district. In order to prevent and control the incidence of Japanese Encephalitis, Deltamethrine impregnated curtains are being fixed in the houses of the villages of Nallur, Sirumangalam and Pennadam PHC areas. This is only a pilot project and it will be extended to other Japanese

Encephalitis prone areas. An amount of Rs.150.54 Lakh has been provided under this programme for the year 2000-01.

8. National Filarial Control Programme

The National Filaria Control Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu since 1957. There are 24 control units, 44 night clinics and 42 filaria and malaria clinics besides one survey unit at Dindigul for delimitations of endemic areas. The scheme is funded by the centre to the extent of 50% of the cost of materials and equipments. The entire operational cost is met by the State Government. The programme is implemented in the endemic districts of Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Tiruchirapalli and Kanyakumari. In order to control Rural Filariasis, DEC medicated salt trial was conducted in Killiyur Village of Villupuram district for 3 years. This brought down the infection rate to Nil. A pilot project for DEC medicated salt ("Health Salt") is implemented in Kanyakumari district with effect from October 1995 and DEC Salt packets are distributed through Public Distribution System in Kanyakumari district from September 1996. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, two rounds of single dose mass DEC programme were conducted in the 12 endemic districts covering a total of 252.74 lakh population. The Third round will be taken up shortly. Rural Filariasis survey is being conducted in all the villages of the Health Unit districts by the Primary Health centre staff. The control and preventive measures are undertaken under the Primary Health care system.

The total cost of the scheme during 2000-01 is Rs.74.44 Lakh, which will be shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 50:50. In addition to this, an amount of Rs.431.43 Lakh is also allocated under State scheme.

9. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

The National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme is implemented in the state from 1991 and the state Iodine Deficiency Disorder cell started functioning from 1.7.94 onwards. The objective of the programme is to identify the areas with Iodine Deficiency Disorders and take control measures through dietary supplementation of iodised salt through IEC activities. For the effective implementation of the programme, the coordinating officers of the Public Health, Education, Municipal Administration, Civil Supplies were covered under advocacy programme. The goitre surveys conducted in all the districts have shown that Iodine Deficiency Disorders are prevalent in all the districts. A notification under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act has been issued banning the sale of non-iodised salt for edible purposes. Spot testing of the salt samples for the retailers and spot testing of the kitchen salt samples are being done to assess the presence of iodine and know the availability and use of iodised salt. Non statutory salt samples are lifted and tested to know the iodine content in salt. During the year 1999-2000, 1723 non-statutory salt samples were lifted and analysed in the Food Analysis Laboratory. 61,800 samples were lifted and analysed through field tests. "Global IDD Day" was celebrated in 1999 throughout the state for the purpose of creating awareness among the community.

The outlay for this programme for 2000-01 is Rs.3.72 Lakh with 100% Central assistance.

10. National Leprosy Eradication Programme

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is in operation for more than 4 decades i.e. from 1954. With the introduction of Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) in 1981, the prevalence rate of leprosy has been brought down from 11.8 in 1983 to 0.6 / 1000 in 1997. The voluntary organisations are lending support to the extent of 15.9 % for the Leprosy Control Programme. With a view to achieving the set goal of eradication of Leprosy by 2000 AD, a one week intensive screening cum Leprosy detection campaign was launched during February 1997 throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs.0.59 lakh is provided under State plan schemes for 2000-01. Apart from this, a sum of Rs.643.82 Lakh is provided under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance.

11. Development of Public Health Laboratory services

The water analysis laboratories at Guindy and Coimbatore are providing water quality monitoring services for all the approved protected water supply system located in local bodies including the Rural water supply schemes. Special field investigations are also carried out wherever problems in water supply arise like outbreak of water borne epidemics, droughts, floods etc., and in places wherever important fairs and festivals are held so as to check up the water quality and distribution system on the spot and to carry out remedial measures. During 1999-2000, 27939 water samples have been tested.

6 food analysis laboratories are functioning in Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur, Palayamkottai and Salem. The food analysis laboratories analyse food samples both statutory and non statutory. During 1999-2000, out of 4122 food samples analysed, 295 samples were found adulterated.

A sum of Rs.44.84 Lakh is provided for 2000-01. This includes an amount of Rs.32.84 lakh sanctioned for food analysis laboratory under the new schemes of 'establishing microbiological wing in six food analysis laboratories' and 'provision of electronic weighing balance for water analysis lab. at Coimbatore'.

12. Directorate of Public Health Training and Continuing Education

A sum of Rs.189.40 Lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2000-01. This scheme is intended for staff salary, supply of medicines and other expenses under ongoing schemes.

▲ Training Programme

. Multipurpose Health workers (Female) Training Course

There are 5 multipurpose Health workers (F) Training School attached to the District Head Quarters Hospitals at Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Medical Colleges. 30 candidates, every six months, are admitted in each school. During 1999-2000, 352 candidates have completed the course.

. Multipurpose Health supervisor (F) Training Course

The Multipurpose Health supervisors (F) Training Course is being conducted at Multipurpose Health Supervisors (F) Training School, Triplicane. During 1999-2000, two batches of the training have been conducted.

3. *Pre-service Field and Laboratory Assistants Training Course*

The Pre-service field and Laboratory Assistants Training Course of 6 months duration is being conducted at Institute of Vector Control and Zoonoses, Hosur and at Central Malaria Laboratory of the Directorate to the candidates sponsored through the Employment Exchange. After completion of the training, the candidates are appointed as field and laboratory assistant. During 1999-2000, 81 candidates passed out.

4. *Orientation Training Programme for Medical and Paramedical personnel Staff*

Orientation Training Programmes are conducted for the Medical and Paramedical Staff in the Health and Family welfare training Centres at Egmore, Madurai and Gandhigram. 582 Medical and Paramedical Staff were trained in all the three training centres during 1999-2000.

5. *Training Course for newly recruited Assistant Surgeons*

The newly recruited Assistant Surgeons have to undergo the following training courses 1. One month induction training at IPH, Poonamallee, Health & Family Welfare Training Centre at Gandhigram, HMDI, Villupuram and Salem on Public Administration, 2. One week training at Anna Institute of Management on Management and 3. Twenty one day training at Civil Service Institute at Bhavanisagar on General Administration. During 1999-2000, 51 Assistant Surgeons have been deputed to undergo the general administrative training at Bhavanisagar and 259 Assistant Surgeons have been deputed to undergo the management training at Anna Institute of Management.

6. *Regional Training Institute of Public Health Tiruvarankulam*

The Institute is giving training to the male components of Field Health functionaries of Public Health Department. During 1999-2000, a total of 150 candidates were trained.

Besides training on PLA to 12022 field health functionaries for implementation of MCI programmes, Gender Sensitisation training programme to the field staff for implementing RCH Programme, Skill development training programme for the Village Health Nurses (Ambubag training) in New Born care in 17 districts, Medical Rehabilitation and Disability Training Programme to the Paramedical staff have also been conducted during 1999-2000. For all these training programmes, a sum of Rs.203.46 Lakh has been provided under State Schemes and Rs.190.47 Lakh under Centrally sponsored schemes.

14. **Health Sub Centres**

Health Sub Centre is the peripheral unit close to the villages taking care of the health needs of the population in the villages. Health subcentres are established at the rate of one per every 5000 population in plain areas and 3000 population in hilly and difficult terrains. At present there are 8682 Health Subcentres in the state of which 5572 Health Subcentres function from government buildings. Government have sanctioned Rs. 10 crore for the construction of 200 Health subcentres under State plan during 1997-98. Construction for 85 Health Subcentres are over and for the remaining Health Subcentre constructions will be completed soon. Out of the 8682 Health Subcentres, 76 Health

Subcentres are functioning in tribal areas. An amount of Rs.5774.01 Lakh has been provided with 100 % Central assistance. For Health Sub Centres in Adi-Dravida Colonies, a sum of Rs.1391.69 Lakh has also been provided with 100% Central assistance for the year 2000-01.

15. Scheme on comprehensive free health check-up (Arasu Naia Vazhvu Varumun Kappom Thittam)

With an objective of screening and early detection of diseases in the community by conducting free comprehensive health check up and treatment, 'Varumun Kappom Thittam' was launched in 1999. Under this scheme, doctors from Health and Family Welfare Department go to the villages and conduct camps to examine and treat the poor people. In the first phase, the scheme has been introduced in Tiruvallur, Theni and Thiruvannamalai districts on a pilot basis and subsequently extended to all districts from 2000 onwards. So far, 2304 camps have been conducted and 2274601 persons have been benefitted. Out of this, 79721 persons were suffering from Anaemia, 55872 from cataract, 10903 from T.B. and 2233 from Cancer. They have been referred for further treatment. For 2000-01, a sum of Rs.10.00 crore has been allocated to conduct 10000 camps throughout Tamil Nadu so as to benefit about one crore persons. The outlay of Rs.10.00 crore includes an amount of Rs.10.00 Lakh sanctioned for undertaking evaluation studies by Evaluation and Applied Research Department.

16. Other schemes

The other schemes are as follows:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-01</i> <i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
(i) Establishment of 10 media units in health unit districts	8.85
(ii) Improvement to Public Health centre under HADP	40.00
(iii) Mobile medical unit facilities at Kalrayan Hills	9.71
(iv) Buildings	18.00
(v) Leptospirosis Control	11.65
(vi) Dengue control	13.39

II. DRUGS CONTROL

The plan outlay for the Directorate of Drugs Control for 2000-01 is Rs.33.30 Lakh. The overall aim of the Drugs Control administration is to infuse a sense of confidence in the quality of drugs that are being manufactured in the country. The following plan schemes are being implemented by the Department of Drugs Control Administration

I. Establishment of Drug Testing Laboratory

The function of the laboratory is to test the statutory samples of Drugs and Cosmetics drawn by Drugs Inspectors/Senior Drugs Inspectors under Drugs and Cosmetics Act. A sum of Rs.24.71 Lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2000-01, which includes Rs.23.93 Lakh for salaries for personnel and other expenses and a sum of Rs.0.78 lakh for the new scheme of purchase of computer with E-mail and Internet connection along with printer for the use of Drug Testing Laboratory.

2. State Drugs Control Administration

A sum of Rs.2.01 Lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for 2000-01. The scheme is meant for salary of telephone operator and other charges.

3. Intelligence Wing of Drugs Control Administration

A Mobile Squad is functioning at Madurai for attending to the complaints regarding spurious drugs. There is a legal adviser to handle legal issues. A sum of Rs.6.58 Lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for 2000-01, which includes salaries for personnel, rent and other charges.

III. FAMILY WELFARE

Tamil Nadu has been maintaining its lead in the implementation of family welfare and Maternal and Child Health Programmes in the country. The aim of the Programme at the early stage was to reduce births by fixing contraceptive targets only. But, now it has been changed to bring down fertility through improving maternal and child health care. The "Target oriented approach" has been shifted to "Community Needs Assessment Approach" in which the needs of the community have to be assessed based on the requirements of the people in the implementation of Family Welfare and Maternity and Child Health Programmes.

As per 1991 census, the population of Tamil Nadu was 5.59 crore with a decadal growth rate of 15.39%. The projected population of Tamil Nadu for 1999 is 6.13 crore. As per the Sample Registration System for 1998, the Crude Birth Rate for India is 26.4. Tamil Nadu is the second lowest Fertility State in India next to Kerala. The success of the Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu is mainly due to political will and sustained administrative back up.

The table below shows that Tamil Nadu has achieved all the national health policy goals much before the target date set for the country.

National Health Policy goals and achievements made in Tamil Nadu:

Sl.No.	Indicator in Tamil Nadu (1997)	Current level for 2000 AD	National goals
1.	Crude Birth Rate	18.9	21.0
2.	Crude Death Rate	8.4	9.0
3.	Natural Growth Rate	1.0	1.20%
4.	Infant Mortality Rate	53.0	Below 60
5.	Maternal Mortality Rate	1.1	Below 2
6.	Couple Protection Rate	50.2	60%

The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented with 100% Central assistance as per the Government of India pattern. The State Government is meeting the expenditure in two aspects; i.e. payment of compensation to acceptors on tubectomy and vasectomy, and payment of remuneration to medical and para medical staff for each case of sterilisation over and above the rates allowed by the Government of India. A sum of Rs.15/- is being incurred by the State on compensation for each acceptor on tubectomy and Rs.5/- for the acceptor on vasectomy. A sum of Rs.15/- is incurred by the State Government for payment of remuneration to medical and para - medical staff on each case of sterilisation. The achievements made under Family Welfare programme during 1999-2000 compared to 1998-99 are as follows:

Sl.No.	Method	Achvt. During 1999-2000	Achvt. During 1998-99
(Numbers)			
1.	Sterilisation	373695	336760
2.	IUD	439144	418148
3.	C.C.Users	274502	257475
4.	O.P. Users	204214	188814

The outlays for Centre and State during 2000-01 under Family Welfare Programme are as follows:

	(Rs.in Lakh)
1. Central Outlay	7519.66
2. State Outlay	184.03

A sum of Rs. 56.90 Lakh has been provided for the new schemes of 'construction of a down for storage of family welfare contraceptives and laparoscopic instruments', 'setting

up of a resource centre (Referral library) at the Directorate', 'preparation of materials for IEC activities through Mahalir Manrams, women groups and other departments', 'provision of personal computers to District Family Welfare Board and State Family Welfare Bureau' and 'reduction of higher order births in all districts in Tamil Nadu'

The major Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Family Welfare are as follows:

1. Post Partum Programme (PPP)

To improve the health of the mothers and children through Maternal, Child Health and Family Welfare Programmes, which include ante-natal, natal, and post natal services by providing facility for immunisation, vaccination of mothers and children, prophylaxis against anaemia and nightblindness, the Post Partum Programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu since 1968-69. At present, there are 118 Post Partum Centres functioning in the State. Out of total sterilisation operations performed in the State, nearly 50% of the sterilisation are performed in the post partum centres.

2. Urban Family Welfare Centres

There are 65 Urban Family Welfare Centres functioning in Tamil Nadu to implement Family Welfare Programme in small and medium urban areas. These Urban Family Welfare Centres have been classified into three types according to the population it covers. It provides outreach services for the urban population to accept small family norm and M.C.H. Services.

3. Urban Health Posts

Outreach services in urban poor localities are not adequate. Hence, a special programme of outreach services has been launched and is in progress. Under this scheme, 243 health posts of different types are functioning to provide Family Welfare services in the urban slum areas.

4. Rural Family Welfare Centres

Family Welfare programme is implemented in the rural areas through the Rural Family Welfare centres attached to Government Primary Health Centres. There are 382 Rural Family Welfare centres in the State. Sterilisation operations have been performed in 103 Primary Health Centres where operation theatre is functioning.

5. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Programme

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Programme (MTP) is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1972-73 onwards. This programme helps to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality which results from unsafe abortion. At present, there are 906 approved institutions rendering MTP services in the State. There are 15 MTP Training Centres in Tamil Nadu. Government and private medical practitioners are given training in these centres.

6. Information, Education and Communication

Due to sustained Information, Education and Communication activities under the Family Welfare programme, awareness on adopting "Small Family Norm" and the need

to arrest the population growth has been created among the Public. IEC activities in the years to come, aim at creating this awareness into acceptance. With this aim, specific IEC Programme for the specific target groups are framed. Formation of Women Clubs under Family Welfare IEC activities in the villages with the help of local people is one such programme. The Members of this Club will be imparted training on Health and Family Welfare Programme and their services will be utilised for spreading the programme through inter-personal contact. In order to give more impetus to this programme, funds for IEC activities from Central Assistance have been sanctioned to District Collectors based on their performance in this programme. Workshops, Seminars and orientation camps at Block Level and District level are being conducted for various groups of the public and population education seminars, essays and oratorical competitions on Family Welfare are also conducted at School/College levels. The Family Welfare slogans are displayed through electronic display boards in main railway stations. Family welfare video spots are screened through closed circuit T.V.systems in the main bus stands. Fibre glass hoardings are installed in the Highways. Wall paintings were done in 4 districts in the second phase.

IV. STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

An amount of Rs. 13.71 Lakh has been approved for 2000-01. This comprises an amount of Rs.11.00 Lakh provided under ongoing schemes towards the salary items of the technical staff of 3 mobile maintenance units and an amount of Rs.2.71 Lakh sanctioned under new scheme of procurement of tools and equipments for 7 Regional Workshops and 9 District Workshops.

V. REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH PROJECT (RCH)

With a view to consolidate the gains achieved under IPP-V and extend the service to other areas in the State, a new sub-Project under Reproductive and Child Health Project was commenced in Madurai and Theni Districts during 1997-98. The Project is funded by the World Bank through the Government of India. The Project outlay for the rural and urban projects of Madurai and Theni Districts is around Rs.23.14 crore spread over a period of five years. The RCH project for the State aims at tackling the maternal mortality and morbidity especially reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted diseases, infant and childhood mortality, morbidity, pregnancy issues including wastages and medical termination, infertility etc. For 2000-01, an amount of Rs.441.85 Lakh is provided under Central assistance.

VI. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS: WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECT (CSS -100%)

The National Project for Control of Blindness has been launched with the main objective of reducing the prevalence of blindness in the country from 14 per 1000 to 3 per 1000 population by 2000 A.D. The present rate of incidence of blindness in Tamil Nadu is 1.65%. The National Project for Control of Blindness was introduced in Tamil Nadu from VI Five Year Plan (1982-87) with 100% Central assistance. Tamil Nadu has been selected as one of the 7 States for the implementation of World Bank assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project. The Government of India have approved an outlay of Rs.641.88 million for this project which spans over a period of six years. The scheme is being

implemented from 1994-95. For the better implementation of World Bank assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project, a Project Directorate was established as "Tamil Nadu State Blindness Control Society" in 1996. The targets fixed by Government of India and the achievements in the performance of cataract operations are as follows:

Year	Target	Achievement
1998-99	3,50,000	3,73,690
1999-2000	3,50,000	3,53,499

The physical target for 2000-01 is 3.75 lakh cataract operations. The Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs.333.50 Lakh for 2000-01 under the World Bank assisted project. The activities proposed for 2000-01 include screening of school children from age 5 to 15 for eye disorders, performing free IOL surgery, construction of dark room in PHCs, construction of base eye wards in the districts, training to ophthalmic surgeons working in District / taluk hospitals and creating awareness on eye donations.

The other Centrally Sponsored programmes for Control of Blindness are as follows:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1. Prevention and Control of diseases (blindness) (PHCs)	65.01
2. Establishment of State Ophthalmic Cell	1.38

VII. DANIDA HEALTH CARE PROJECT

Phase I of the DANIDA Tamil Nadu Area Health Care Project was implemented from August 1981 to October 1987 at an outlay of Rs 19.48 crore in the erstwhile combined districts of Salem and South Arcot. Phase II was implemented in four districts viz. Salem, Namakkal, Cuddalore and Villupuram from 1989 to 1996 at a total expenditure of Rs 24.7 crore. Phase III of this project, currently in progress, covers the districts of Dharmapuri, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur for most of the activities, extends some of the activities to the old districts of Salem, Namakkal, Cuddalore and Villupuram and supports some state level activities like training, drug supply logistics etc., at a total outlay of Rs. 59.10 crore (including direct funding of Rs 6.00 crore) over a period of five years. The proposed project activities for 2000-01 are: Construction of 200 new Health Sub Centres (HSCs) including water supply, electricity, solar lanterns, gas connection etc. in the Phase III new districts with the support of Village Panchayats in addition to 190 HSCs already sanctioned during 1998-99. provision of gas connection to about 1000 old HSCs, water supply & electricity to approximately 350 old HSCs, renovation and maintenance of about 40 old HSCs and carrying out of minor repairs to about 50 HSCs in the project districts. improvements to 5 Multipurpose Health Worker (female) Schools, 20 Rural Health Training Centres in the state and Multipurpose Health Supervisor (female) Training Schools, Institute of Public Health at Poonamallee, Multipurpose Health Supervisor Training School at

Chennai, 3 Health and Family Welfare Training Centres and the training facilities at the block PHC at Marandahalli, construction of a drug warehouse at Thiruvarur for TNMSC, formation of HSC/PHC level committees in the project districts for improved utilisation of health services and health care delivery, Procuring, producing, distributing and painting IEC messages and screening of films produced under IPP V in the theatres of Project districts, development of computerised personnel information system for the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, provision of uniform staffing pattern to Regional Training Institutes, extending uniform training cost to IVCZ at Hosur and MPHS(F) training school and extending conveyance advance and mobility training to field health functionaries in the old project districts, Management development programme for health officials, integration of Indian system of Medicine in primary health care at the HSC level, improved supervision, provision of office equipments for strengthening the district management cells, maintenance and upgradation of computers and communication facilities at project management unit and streamlining of health management information system in the state and printing and supply of drug formulary for the use of MOs of PHCs.

For carrying out these proposed activities, an amount of Rs.976.93 Lakh is provided for 2000-01. This comprises an amount of Rs.630.00 Lakh and Rs.346.93 Lakh provided under State and Central schemes respectively. The State allocation is for the construction of 200 HSCs and provision of water supply and electricity to the existing HSCs.

Plan Outlay for 2000-01

The outlay for 'Public Health' sector for the year 2000-01 is Rs.65.52 Crore. (As per the 'Plan-Budget Link 2000-01'). The Departmentwise details are as follows:

<i>Department.</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-01</i> <i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1. Public Health & Preventive Medicine	5647.14
2. Drugs Control	33.30
3. Family Welfare	184.03
4. State Health Transport Department	13.71
5. Others (shown under Medical sector)	673.35
Total - Public Health	6551.53

Chapter 37

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Improving the living conditions of the poor people, particularly in rural and urban areas would continue to receive special attention under the programmes of water supply and sanitation. Provision of potable water remains one of the major tasks of the Government in achieving the goal of improving the quality of life in villages. The areas to be served consists of three categories (i) Rural areas (ii) urban areas and (iii) Chennai city.

1. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

Rural Water Supply Schemes

The TWAD Board is implementing Water Supply Scheme in rural areas with habitation as a unit of coverage in Tamil Nadu. For Rural Water Supply Schemes, the State Government provides funds under Minimum Needs Programme and Self Sufficiency Schemes. Government of India provides on full grant basis under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes and also Incentive Schemes. Loan assistance is also provided by Life Insurance Corporation of India every year. Habitations having water supply facilities of 40 litres per capita per day and above are termed as "Fully covered habitations". The Survey to assess the water supply status of rural habitations was last conducted in 1992. Based on this Survey, the status is as follows:

	As on 1.4.96	As on 1.4.97	As on 1.4.98	As on 1.4.99.	As on 1.4.2000.
Fully covered habitations	34459	37155	41655	49629	55929
Partially Covered habitations	32018	29476	24976	17002	10702
Not covered habitations	154	--	--	--	---
Total	66631	66631	66631	66631	66631

Physical Target (2000 - 01)

During 1999-2000, 6300 Rural Habitations were targeted for completion and all the 6300 habitations have been provided with water supply. During the year 2000-01, 6500 partially

covered habitations will be taken up for full coverage with the assistance of accelerated Rural Water Supply programme of Government of India and under minimum needs programme of Government of Tamil Nadu.

Financial Break up (2000 - 01)

The breakup details of the financial provision made in the budget estimate for the year 2000-01 under Rural Water Supply Schemes are given below:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Budget Estimate 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
TWAD Board		
1.	Minimum Needs Programme - LIC Share	5400.00
2.	Minimum Needs Programme - State's share	27400.00
3.	Minimum Needs Programme - LIC share (Special Component Plan)	2700.00
4.	Minimum Needs Programme - State's share (Special Component Plan)	13700.00
5.	Schemes for improvement of Salinity facilities under HADP	0.01
6.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	0.01
7.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Project for SC/ST Habitations	0.01
8.	Comprehensive Piped Water Supply Scheme in excess fluoride affected areas.	0.01
9.	Providing safe drinking water to habitations affected with high salinity under submission for control of brackishness under Minimum Needs Programme.	0.01
10.	Comprehensive piped water supply scheme in excess fluoride affected areas (25% State's share)	0.01
11.	Providing safe drinking water to habitations affected with high salinity under submission for control of brackishness under MNP (25% of State share)	0.01

Urban Sector

There are 718 Urban towns in Tamil Nadu (excluding Chennai Corporation), comprising : Corporations, 102 Municipalities, 367 Urban Town Panchayats and 246 Rural Town Panchayats. The status of water supply in urban towns as on 1.4.2000 is as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Civic status</i>	<i>Total No.of towns</i>	<i>No.of towns with adequate supply</i>	<i>No.of towns with average supply</i>	<i>No.of towns with poor supply</i>
1.	Corporations	5	--	5	--
2.	Municipalities	102	22	41	39
3.	Urban Town Panchayat	367	123	149	95
4.	Rural Town Panchayat	244	82	73	89
	Total	718	227	268	223

Urban Water Supply schemes are being implemented with loan assistance rendered by financial institutions like LIC and HUDCO and from State Government and Central Government.

Hitherto, the funding pattern for Urban Water Supply scheme were to be fully as debt for the schemes in Municipalities and Corporations and 1/3 grant and 2/3 debt for schemes in Urban Town Panchayats. The State Government have made changes in the financing pattern for urban water supply schemes from the year 1999-2000, which provides capital grants to urban water supply projects to the extent necessary to make the schemes financially viable.

Financial Breakup (2000-01)

The outlay for the year 2000-01 for urban water supply schemes is as follows :

Margin money to Urban Local Bodies For Water Supply Schemes	..	Rs. 8000.00 Lakh
Grants to TWAD Board for the Execution of AUWSP	..	Rs. 0.01 Lakh
Loans to Municipal Corporations And Municipalities for Drainage	..	Rs.0.01 Lakh
Schemes Implemented by TWAD Board	..	Rs. 0.01 Lakh
New Tiruppur Water Supply Scheme	..	Rs.1000.00 Lakh
Improvement to Urban Water Supply Schemes	..	Rs.175.00 Lakh

Physical Target (2000-01)

During the year 2000-01, it is programmed to continue 92 water supply schemes benefiting 3 corporations, 27 Municipalities, 68 Urban town Panchayats, 35 Rural Town Panchayats. Apart from this, water supply schemes will be taken up afresh in 76 towns. It is programmed to complete 36 water supply schemes covering 3 corporations, 7 Municipalities, 28 Urban Town Panchayats and 15 Rural Town Panchayats, benefiting a population of about 35.00 Lakh during 2000-01.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

The Government of India have launched a urban water supply scheme programme, namely Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, for the benefit of Urban towns with population less than 20,000. The financing pattern under this programme is 50% project cost is borne by Government, 45% by the State Government and the remaining 5% by way of beneficiary contribution. So far, Government of India have sanctioned water supply schemes to 26 urban towns at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.57 Crore and released funds to the tune of Rs. 11.57 Crore. State Government have also released its matching contribution to a tune of Rs. 8.12 Crore. So far, water supply schemes to 16 towns have been completed. For the year 2000-01, the outlay for this programme would be around Rs. 9.00 Crore.

Urban Sewerage Scheme

Sewerage schemes are in existence in 16 Towns comprising 4 Corporations, 11 Municipalities and 1 Urban Town Panchayats. During the year 2000-01, sewerage scheme for Coimbatore Corporation will be continued. A token provision is made for the year 2000-01.

CHENNAI METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

The Chennai City Water Supply and Sewerage disposal are vested with Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board for catering to the needs of a population of about 10 Lakh. This organisation took over all the Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes that were in operation from the Chennai Municipal Corporation in the year 1978. The schemes implemented by the Board in respect of Water Supply and Sewerage schemes during the year 2000-01 are narrated below:

Financial (2000-01)

Sewerage Schemes

(Rupees in Lakh)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Loans to Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board for sewerage renovation and functional improvements to Chennai Water and Sewerage System. | 0.01 |
| 2. Grants to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for improvement of the Sewerage System in the Tenemental Areas | 2,99.58 |

Urban Water Supply Schemes

3. a. Second Chennai Project (Grants)	23,44.00
b. Loans to metro water for Second Chennai Project	62,53.72
4. Third Chennai Project	0.01
5. Institutional Finance for Water Supply Programme / Studies	46,00.00

The detailed programmes are narrated below:

01. Second Chennai Project

Budget Estimate 2000-01 - Rs.130.00 Crore.

This project with an estimated cost of Rs.546.31 Crore is being implemented with the financial assistance from the World Bank from April 1996. The revised agreement has been signed for the project during June 1997. In the midterm appraisal by World Bank, the cost has been revised to Rs.778.70 Crore.

The objective of the project is to improve the distribution system and implement the scheme for conservation of water. Spill over works of First Chennai Project have also been included in the scheme.

01.1. Water Distribution Stations

Budget Estimate 2000-01 Rs.17.42 Crore

To improve the city water supply distribution systems, it has been proposed to construct 12 zonal water distribution stations. Six water supply Distribution Stations for the following zones have been taken up under Second Chennai Water Supply Project and the details are given in the table below:

Sl. No	Name of the scheme	Estimated population to be benefited	Beneficiary Areas	Estimate cost (Rs.in Lakh)	Stage of progress
1.	Patel Nagar	2.16 Lakh	R.K.Nagar Cherian Nagar Tondiarpet Korukkupet	1135.00	Work completed. To be commissioned in January 2001.
2.	Vyasarpadi	4.47 Lakh	Kodungaiyur Vyasarpadi Perambur	1575.50	50% of work done. Scheduled to be completed in March 2001.

Sl. No	Name of the scheme	Estimated population to be benefited	Beneficiary Areas	Estimate cost (Rs.in Lakh)	Stage of progress
3.	Kolathur	3.89 Lakh	Kolathur Villivakkam(N) Agaram Sembium	1263.90	98% of work done. Proposed to be commissioned in January 20001
4.	Mylapore-Nandanam	4.34 Lakh 2.32 Lakh	Mylapore Santhome Azad Nagar Beemannapet Alwarpet Raja Annamalaipuram	2354.55	92% of work done. Proposed to be commissioned in January 2001.
5.	Velachery	1.34 Lakh	Velachery Guindy East	740.20	50% of work done and proposed to be commissioned in March 2001.
6.	Pallipattu	3.46 Lakh	Adyar Thiruvanmiyur Indira Nagar Sastri Nagar	797.40	60% of work done. Proposed to be commissioned in January 2001.

The total cost for construction of the six distribution stations is Rs.78.67 Crore. Upto 1999-2000, an expenditure of Rs.88.22 Crore was spent. It is proposed to spend Rs.17.42 Crore during 2000-01 for this scheme.

01.2. Clear Water Transmission Main

Budget Estimate 2000-01 - Rs.8.72 Crore

Under this scheme, new transmission mains (Six Reaches) from various trunk mains to the proposed Zonal head works at a total cost of Rs.58.64 Crore were taken up during 1998-99. An expenditure of Rs.47.25 Crore was incurred upto 31.03.2000. A provision of Rs.8.72 Crore has been allotted for the year 2000-01 for the following works.

Sl No.	Name of work	Budget Estimate Cost 2000-01 (Rs. in Crore)
--------	--------------	---------------------------------------------

CLEAR WATER TRANSMISSION MAIN

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1. | 1500 mm dia MS pipeline from Porur to Kathipara | 0.95 |
| 2. | 1300/1100 mm dia MS pipel from Pallipattu to Mylapore, Nandhanam. | 0.49 |

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Budget Estimate Cost 2000-01 (Rs. in Crore)</i>
3.	800 mm dia MS pipe from Velachery take off to Velachery Pumping Station 800 mm dia MS pipe from Velachery take off to Velachery Pumping Station.	0.21
4.	800 mm dia MS pipeline from Madhavaram take off point to Vyasarpadi pumping Station.	0.35
5.	1300 mm dia MS pipeline from Kathipara to Pallipattu	1.03
6.	Laying of MS pipeline to Triplicane and Kannappar Thidal	5.69
	Total	8.72

01.3. Local Distribution System

Budget Estimate 2000-01 Rs.73.22 Crore

Under Second Chennai Water Supply Project, it is proposed to strengthen the local distribution system in 11 out of the 16 Zones, in order to distribute higher quantity of water at uniform higher pressure. Works under 8 Zones are under progress and for remaining three Zones, work will be executed during 2000-01.

An expenditure of Rs.83.79 Crore is spent till 1999-2000 for local distribution system. A sum of Rs.73.22 Crore is provided for 2000-01.

01. 4. Leak Detection And Repair Works

Budget Estimate 2000-01 Rs.36.79 Crore

The First and Second phase of unaccounted for water in 20% Chennai City water distribution system has been successfully completed. The Third phase of leak detection and rectification works, covering additional 15% areas of City Water Supply system had been taken up during 1996-97, and is nearing completion. Phase-IV and V had been taken up in stages to cover balance 65% of the City water supply system from 1999-2000. An expenditure of Rs.85.75 Crore was incurred upto 31.03.2000 for Phase-III, IV & V.

A sum of Rs.36.79 Crore is provided for 2000-01.

01.5. Consultancies

Project estimate 2000-01-Rs.6.22 Crore. For Organisational Re-Engineering, Twinning Arrangements, Project Report Consultancy, Araniyar-Koratalaiyar basin study and Implementation of STP.

A sum of Rs.3.40 Crore is provided to 16 sewage pumping stations for 2000-01.

11.6. Third Chennai Water Supply & Sanitation Project

Budget Estimate 2000-01—Rs.0. 01 Lakh.

A token provision is made pending finalisation of Third Chennai Project, which is being negotiated with World Bank now.

Present Status Of Chennai Sewage Renovation And Functional Improvement Project (OECF Project)

The CMWSSB has taken up implementation of Functional Improvements to Chennai water supply and sewerage transmission system and sewage renovation project to industrial use under JBIC Project with financial aid from Japan. The scope of the project consist of the following 5 components at the cost of Rs.598.70Crore

Sewerage Components

I. Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) Financial Project (JAPAN)

Budget Estimate 2000-01 - Rs.0.01 Lakh.

Sewerage renovation and functional improvements to Water Supply and Sewerage system. This project consists of the following five components besides consultancy.

1) Providing facilities for conveying of Secondary Treatment Sewage from Desapakkam and Koyambedu treatment to Kodungaiyur Sewage Treatment Plant and Reverse Osmosis plant to supply 100 mld for renovated sewage for industrial use in Manali Metro Chemical Complex.

2) Providing facilities for Monitoring of Velocities in sewage force mains by ventury meter and centralised monitoring arrangements for taking corrective measures for pumping.

3) in-situ lining of water Trunk Mains in Chennai City

4) For Centralised control of valve operations by computer control in the trunk mains. The consultancy work for this project was awarded during 1996-97. The works are under progress.

5) Effluent conveyance system for conveying the treated effluent from Koyambedu to Kodungaiyur.

6) Permeate conveyance for conveying the treated water to industries.

Tenders were received for all the above works and these works will be taken up for execution during 2000-01. A provision of Rs.75.00 Crore was made for the year 1999-2000 and token provision is adjusted for the year 2000-01.

III-HUDCO / TUFIDCO / TNUDF / MUDF**WATER SUPPLY IN SEWERAGE PROJECTS**

Budget Estimate for the year 2000-01 - Rs. 46.00 Lakh

01.Rehabilitation of choked up mains and improvements to Water Supply Distribution System

Target for 2000-01 = Rs.2.17 Crore.

The works relating to Rehabilitation of choked up mains and Replacement of AC/PVC mains and Improvements to Water Supply Distribution System in Chennai City are under progress and Budget Estimate for the year 2000-01 is Rs.2.17 Crore. Government have accorded administrative approval for Rs.35.00 Crore for this work. This scheme is funded by TUFIDCO.

02.Re-routing of Water mains at Gangadheeswarar Koil Street

Target for 2000-01 = Rs.0.56 Crore.

This work has been taken up during 1998-99. Originally this scheme was to have, completed by 1999-2000. But, due to the construction of tunnel by Railway Department, the work is getting delayed. Now, the Railways have programmed to complete the tunnel work by June 2000. This work will be completed in one month time since then.

Under this work, an expenditure of Rs.3.052 Crore has been incurred upto 1999-2000. The balance work will be completed by 2000-01. This scheme is funded by TUFIDCO.

03.Water Supply Facilities to Adjacent Urbanized Areas

Target for 2000-01 = Rs.1.13 Crore.

Under this scheme, certain adjacent urbanized areas have been taken up during 1998-99 and will be completed by 2000-01. An expenditure of Rs.16.00 Crore incurred upto March 2000. The Consultancy work for Detailed Engineering, Feasibility Study for adjacent urbanised areas will be taken up during 2000-01. This scheme is funded by TNUDF.

SEWERAGE**01.Vyasarpadi Lake Area, Kanagam-Taramani, Kodungaiyur area**

Target for 2000-01 = Rs.1.61 Crore

Government have accorded sanction for providing sewerage facilities to Vyasarpadi Lake Area, Kanagam-Taramani, Kodungaiyur area for Rs.38.00 Crore. This work has been taken up during 1997-98. All the works completed in Vyasarpadi Lake area and Kanagam Taramani. In Kodungaiyur, pumping station work is getting delayed due to site handing over problem. Hence, the entire scheme work will be completed by 2000-01. An expenditure c

Rs.30.00 Crore has been incurred upto March 2000. This project is funded jointly by HUDCO/TUFIDCO equally.

02.Re-routing of sewers

Target for 2000-01 = Rs.1.18 Crore.

Government have accorded administrative sanction for this scheme and it has been taken up during 1997-98 at an estimated cost of Rs.6.00 Crore. The work is under progress. An expenditure of Rs.6.53 Crore has been incurred upto March 2000. This project is funded by TUFIDCO.

03. Construction of mini pumping stations in 10 locations

Target for 2000-01 = Rs.0.60 Crore

The construction of 10 mini sewage pumping stations has been taken up at a cost of Rs.2.88 Crore. This work has been taken up during 1998-99. Construction of 8 pumping stations were completed during 1999-2000. For balance 2 pumping stations one in PTC colony work has been taken up and now it is under progress after the vacation of court order and another pumping station work will be taken after the vacation of court stay. For PTC colony, sewage pumping station an amount Rs.0.60 Crore has been allotted for the year 2000-01. An expenditure of Rs.1.774 Crore has been incurred for this scheme upto March 2000.

04. Intercepting sewers along Mambalam Canal

Target for 2000-01 = Rs.1.00 Crore

Providing Intercepting sewers along Mambalam Canal has been proposed to avoid sewage entering into Mambalam Canal causing pollution. Government have accorded administrative approval for this scheme for Rs.16.00 Crore. This work has been taken up in 1998-99 and an expenditure of Rs.4.48 Crore has been incurred upto March 2000. This project is funded by TUFIDCO.

05.Improvement to Sewage Treatment Plants

Target for 2000-01 = Rs.22.74 Crore.

An estimate of Rs.45.45 Crore has been prepared for Improvement to existing sewage treatment plants at Kodungaiyur & Koyambedu and Nesapakkam & Villivakkam. The improvement works at Nesapakkam and Villivakkam have been taken up during 1999-2000 and will be completed by September 2001. The target for this year is Rs.3.66 Crore. The expenditure upto March 2000 for this work is Rs.0.42 Crore. The improvement works at Kodungaiyur and Koyambedu have been commenced in April 2000 and all works will be completed by September 2001. The target for this year is Rs.19.08 Crore.

06.Spill over works

Target for 2000-01 = Rs.4.90 Crore

Under this, the following works are executed.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Target for 2000-01</i>	<i>Cumulative Expr. incurred upto 31.03.2000</i>
1.	Providing sewerage facilities to Dr.Radhakrishnan Nagar North and South	1.440	9.604
2.	Providing sewerage facilities to Velachery added areas	1.000	4.200
3.	Providing sewerage facilities to left out streets	1.550	2.755

These works will be completed by 2000-01. For completion of these works, a provision of Rs.4.90 Crore has been provided for the year 2000-01. These works are funded by TUFIDCO / HUDCO.

DETAILS OF PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS FOR ONGOING PROJECTS

Rupees in Crore

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>Estimate cost</i>	<i>Cumulative achievement upto 31.03.2000</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
			<i>Financial</i>	<i>Physical</i>	
I. Second Chennai Water Supply Project					
1.	Clear water Transmission main	58.644	47.245	92%	Work under progress.
2.	Water Distribution System	215.259	83.797	40%	Work under progress.
3.	Water Distribution Stations	78.666	88.223	99%	Work under progress.
4.	Improvements to 16 sewage pumping stations	42.500	36.883	87%	Work under progress.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Estimate cost	Cumulative achievement upto 31.03.2000		Remarks
			Financial	Physical	

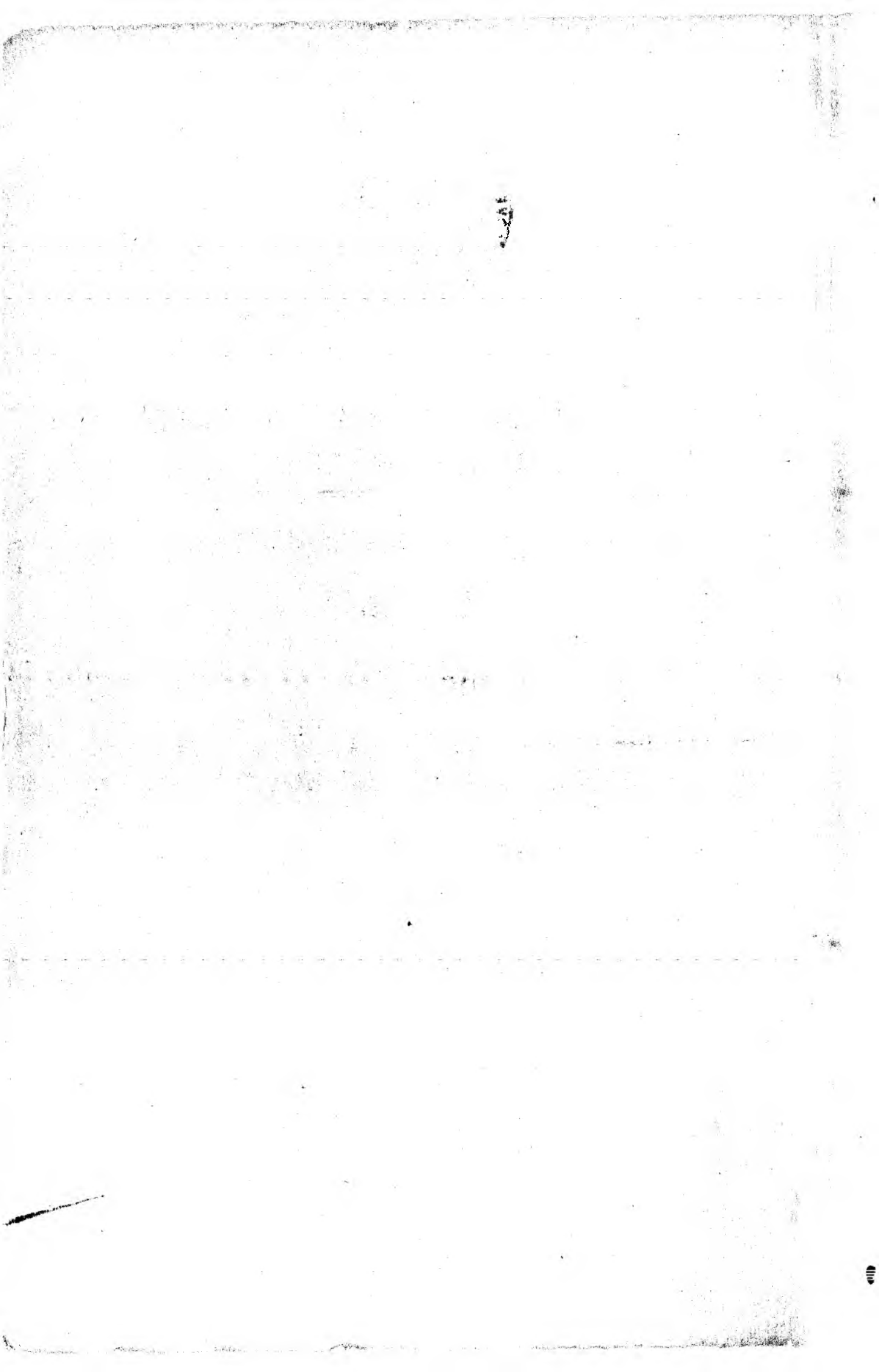
II. JBIC - Sewage Renovation & Functional Improvements to Madras City Water Supply & Sewerage System

1.	Consultancy work	51.937	11.768	-	Work under progress.
2.	In-situ lining	39.600	-	-	The concurrence of OECR for dropping this component is awaited.
3.	Central Monitoring System	15.840	-	-	Single tender received for this work has been rejected due
4.	Effluent Conveyance system	40.320	40.631	97%	Works are under progress.
5.	Permeate Conveyance System	59.400	22.152	49%	Works are under progress.
6.	Sewage Renovation Plant	325.300	-	-	Tenders received for this work of Sewage Renovation Plant

i. Other Institutional Finance HUDCO/TUFIDCO/ MUDF FUNDS

1.	Sewerage facilities to Kodungaiyur, Kanagam-Taramani & Vyasarpadi lake area.	38.000	29.738	81%	Work completed at Vyasarpadi. Power connection awaited for Kanagam-Taramani. Work in progress at Kodungaiyur.
2.	Constn. of Headworks at Ekkattuthangal & Choolaimedu.	27.220	29.504	100%	Work completed physically.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Estimate cost	Cumulative achievement upto 31.03.2000		Remarks
			Financial	Physical	
III. Other Institutional Finance HUDCO/TUFIDCO/ MUDF FUNDS—Cont.					
3.	Rerouting of sewers & providing large size sewers to meet additional flow sewage to avoid over flow.	6.000	6.533	98%	Work is under progress
4.	Providing sewerage facilities to Velachery	6.500	4.200	79%	Work is under progress
5.	Rehabilitation of water mains and improvements to distribution system.	35.000	37.522	94%	Work is under progress
6.	Rerouting of water mains at Gangadheeswarar koil street.	3.000	3.052	66%	Railway Programmed to complete the work by June 2000. This work will be completed in one month time.
7.	Construction of 10 mini pumping station with forcemain wherever necessary.	2.880	1.774	72%	Work is under progress
8.	Mambalam canal intercepting sewers	16.000	4.477	96%	Work is under progress
9.	Providing sewerage facilities to Radha Krishnan Nagar (North)	11.940	9.604	82%	Work is under progress
10.	Improvements to Sewage Treatment Plants	45.450	--	-	Work order issued on 7.3.2000 and work commenced.
11.	Water Supply facilities to Adjacent Urbanized areas under Krishna Water Supply Implementation Project	92.537	15.905	76%	Major works completed.



Krishna Water Supply Project

The Government of Tamil Nadu entered into an agreement with the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 18.4.1983, according to which the Government of Andhra Pradesh shall deliver 15 TMC of water, less the transmission losses of 3 TMC at the Tamil Nadu border over a period of 8 month in a year. The Component of the project falling within Tamil Nadu limits is called "Krishna Water Supply "and that in Andhra limits is called "Telugu Ganga Project ". The Krishna Water was formally received at Tamil Nadu - Andhra Pradesh border on September 1996.

The originally sanctioned estimated cost of Krishna Water Supply Project in Tamil Nadu limits is Rs. 46.44 Crore. The re-appraised cost is Rs. 196.04 Crore (as per 96-97 schedule of rates), against which, a sum of Rs. 162.08 Crore has been spent upto February 1998.

Out of Rs.521.00 Crore of Tamil Nadu Government's share of the project, so far Rs.512.00 Crore has been paid to Andhra Pradesh upto September 1997. The budget estimate for the year 2000- 2001 is as follows.

Capital Grants to Andhra Pradesh	:	Rs.194.81 Lakh.
Construction of Dams for storage of Krishna Water	:	Rs.117.30 Lakh.
Formation of Cannals for bringing Krishna Water	:	Rs 120.47 Lakh

Plan Outlay:

The Water Supply and Sanitation sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.73004.96 lakh during the year 2000- 01. The major programme wise budgeted outlay is as follows:

	(Rs. in Lakh)
Sewerage Schemes	299.60
Urban Water Supply Schemes	23505.33
Rural Water Supply Schemes	32800.02
Special Component Plan	16400.00
Other Programmes (HADP etc.)	0.01
Total : Water Supply & Sanitation	<u>73004.96</u>

Chapter 38

HOUSING

Housing is considered as one of the basic needs along with food and clothing. The United Nation's Global shelter strategy for providing "Shelter for all" by 2000 A.D. has created an adequate awareness about housing. The State pursues the policy of "One house for each family". The State Government have been encouraging building operations in two ways viz., (a) directly building the houses for all income groups and (b) offering subsidy and lending loans to weaker sections of the population at concessional interest. The Government create a 'facilitating environment, in which all factors in the housing delivery system are coordinated to provide the necessary inputs. A tentative estimate puts the housing shortage at 175 lakh units by the year 2011. To meet the housing needs, the State Housing Policy addresses itself to the delivery system to meet the needs of the housing market.

The following organisations assist the Government in implementing the housing schemes: (1) Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB), (2) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), (3) Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing), (4) Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, (5) Housing and Urban Development, Secretariat Department and (6) Chief Engineer, Building, Public Works Department. The first three organisations are the main Government agencies which promote housing activities. They act as catalysts for the promotion of housing activities by the private sector.

A. TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

An outlay of Rs.3381.55 Lakh is provided as budget estimate for 2000-01, comprising Rs.1296.56 Lakh for Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme, Rs.900.00 Lakh for capital programme of Housing Board and Rs.1034.43 Lakh for construction of Housing Complex for legislators and also a share capital assistance to TNHB for execution of TNGSRHS, Thanjavur.

1. Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rental Housing Scheme

This scheme is intended to provide rental accommodation to Government Employees at the State capital, district and revenue divisional headquarters. Tamil Nadu Housing Board implements this scheme and maintains these buildings on behalf of the Government. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has so far constructed 27801 units from inception upto 31.03.1999 and spent Rs.188.44 Crore. At present, the TNHB is constructing 2144 rental quarters. Out of this, 932 flats are nearing completion. During 2000-01, it is proposed to construct 914 flats.

2. Construction of housing complex for Legislators

This scheme of construction of 240 residential flats in 4 numbers of multi-storeyed blocks (each block having 60 flats) has been taken up for execution with the financial assistance received from HUDCO, at an estimated cost of Rs.44.62 Crore. The scheme was commenced in December 1997 and is scheduled to be completed by January 2000. The plan provision for this scheme for 2000-01 is Rs.1034.43 Lakh towards repayment of loan to HUDCO.

3. Other Programmes

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board with the assistance of financial institutions and through internal generation of funds will take up the following programmes during 2000-01:

(i)	Slum Tenements in Mofussil Areas maintained by TNHB other than Chennai area (Under Part II - Non-Plan 2000-01)	9637 slum tenements
(ii)	Economically Weaker Section (EWS) - developing plots	444 plots
(iii)	Low Income Group (LIG) dwelling units	1631 Nos.
(iv)	Middle Income Group (MIG) dwelling units.	4732 Units
(v)	Higher Income Group (HIG) dwelling units.	4165 Units
(vi)	Chennai Area	One Tower Block for Office cum Commercial Complex at South Asian Federation Village. 110 HIG Flats at Villivakkam 56 HIG Flats at Nungambakkam 92 HIG Tower Block Kalaingner Karunanidhi Nagar 14 Flats for ONGC at Aringner Anna Nagar Western Extension.
(vi)	Moffusil Areas (Kanyakumari, Erode, Coimbatore Madurai, Karur, Nagapattinam, Vellore, Dharmapuri And Ariyalur).	1127 Housing Units

3. TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

This is a welfare scheme formulated by Government for clearance of slums and construction of multi-storeyed tenements. The tenements so constructed are allotted to the

people who were residing previously in these slum areas. With a view to giving tenurial security, the tenements are allotted to slum dwellers on hire purchase system. Monthly installment of Rs.150/- is collected for a period of 20 years. This has been fixed, taking into account the affordability and the paying capacity of the slum dwellers. This scheme is implemented with 30% initial grant from the Government and 70% of the project cost comes from HUDCO as loan.

The slums are chosen for clearance every year based on a priority list. Photograph of each family living in the slum is taken and a passbook is issued. The families are persuaded to move to alternative sites nearby. A sum of Rs.200 is paid to each family as ex-gratia payment. The construction of tenement is started on the land thus got vacated. After completion of multi-storeyed tenements, with adequate infrastructure like water supply, sewerage, roads, street lights etc., allotment is made to the families on drawal of lots and decision taken as to who should occupy which tenement and the temporary shelters are dismantled. The Board makes sure that the transit camp is cleared and all the people are given allotment in the tenements. Only, those who have documentary evidence of residence in the same area are eligible for allotment. TNSCB generally builds as many number of tenements in the same area as there are eligible families. The TNSCB has so far constructed a total number of 67250 tenements and out of these, 59590 tenements are in Chennai City alone. At present, the unit cost of a tenement works out to Rs.1.50 lakh.

During 2000-01, an outlay of Rs.1545.04 Lakh is provided for TNSCB programmes comprising Rs.45.04 Lakh as assistance to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for slum clearance (including a token provision for Special Component Plan and also a token provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of dwellers under Chennai flood relief project). Rs.1500 Lakh as budgetary support to TNSCB for resettlement and rehabilitation of slum dwellers under HUDCO assisted Chennai flood relief project. The physical programmes of TNSCB include construction of 2000 tenements at Okkium Thuraipakkam, under Tentative Finance Commission, Special Problem Grant - Resettlement of the Slum Families living in Objectionable Areas and construction of 2016 houses under flood alleviation programme; and provision of street lights, public foundation etc., to benefit 30000 families under Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums.

Under Part II scheme, The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has proposed to provide drinking water supply to all the tenements in Chennai area at a total cost of Rs.9.24 Crore in a phased manner to benefit 43,000 tenements. During the year 2000-01, it is proposed to improve the infrastructure to provide drinking water supply to 5048 tenements in Chennai City and to spend Rs.50 Lakh for this programme.

C. REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING)

Co-operative housing has emerged as a strong, well-organised and significant movement. Co-operative housing is functioning in two-tier system in the State, with as many as 874 primary housing societies and 195 Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies totaling to 1069, both at rural and urban level, of which 726 societies are affiliated to the State Co-operative Housing Federation at apex level, and it provides housing finance and forms lay-outs for distribution of house sites to the members. The resources for the Federation is from the State Government and loans from LIC, HUDCO, National Housing

ank, Housing Development Finance Corporation, Commercial and Co-operative Banks. financial assistance to the Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies for construction of houses channelised through Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, for which it gets a loan component from HUDCO on Government Guarantee. Hitherto, the Federation has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs.2763.42 Crore to all the members of the affiliated housing co-operatives for construction of 9,88,260 houses in the State.

Programmes for 2000-01

The total outlay for improving the housing stock through housing cooperative is Rs. 75.00 Crore during the financial year 2000-01 as given below:

	(Rs. in Crore)
a. Low Income Group (Rural) - 7,000 beneficiaries	70.00
b. Middle Income Group (Rural) - 5,000 beneficiaries	100.00
c. Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram - 5,000 beneficiaries	5.00
d. Urban Housing - 25,000 houses in Urban Areas	450.00
e. Extension and Reparis - 5,000 houses	50.00
Total	675.00

TAMIL NADU POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION

Construction of quarters for police personnel

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Limited is a fully owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Corporation was formed with the sole objective of providing (i) rental quarters to police personnel of all categories, (ii) rental quarters to five service personnel and (iii) construction of flats under "Own your House Scheme" etc. This Corporation intends to form Police Academy as well as police city in Chennai. The Government extends 40% financial assistance to the Corporation and the balance 60% is met by the Corporation through various financial institutions like HUDCO, HDFC etc. A sum of Rs.4909.86 Lakh is provided for 2000-01, as share capital assistance to Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. During 2000-01 construction of 2500 quarters will be taken up. Under 'own your house scheme' Rs.200.00 Lakh has been provided for sanctioning of loan for police personnel for construction of houses.

For formation of Police Academy, recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission, a sum of Rs. 1000.00 Lakh is provided during the year 2000-01.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT

Loans to Government Servants for construction of houses

Housing and Urban Development Department sanctions house building advance to Government employees including municipal employees for construction / purchase of

houses/flats. In recent years, the Government have obtained assistance from HDFC, CANFIN Homes and IND Bank Housing Limited for the sanction of house building advance to Government servants. The rate of interest charged by these financial institutions range between 15 to 16%. The rate of interest collected from Government servants is only 8%. The difference in rates of interest is treated as subsidy by Government. The amount provided for 2000-01 is shown below:

	<i>Rs. In Lakh</i>
1. Payment to Housing Development Corporation	0.01
2. Interest to HDFC	64.00
3. Housing Loans to Municipal Employees	60.00
4. House building advance for Government Employees	10000.02
5. Others (Interest to CAN FIN, Ind Bank etc.,)	0.04
Total - HBA to Government Servant	10124.07

G. CHIEF ENGINEER (BUILDINGS) PWD

Construction of Government Residential Buildings

The Public Works Department, Buildings branch, is entrusted with the construction of residential buildings for Government Servants inducted in rural and urban areas and developmental activities. An amount of Rs.6.02Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

Plan outlay for 2000-01

An outlay of Rs.21166.54 Lakh is provided for the Housing Sector for the year 2000-01 as detailed below:

<i>Department.</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-01</i> <i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1. Tamil Nadu Housing Board	2347.12
2. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	1545.04
3. Police Housing including construction of Houses for Police Personnel	6109.86
4. Government Servants (HBA)	10060.02
5. Chief Engineer (Buildings)	6.02
6. Legislators housing	1034.43
7. Payments / interest to Financial Institutions	64.05
Total	21166.54

Chapter 39

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Tamil Nadu is the third most urbanised State in India with an urban population of 190 Lakhs constituting 34.2% of the state total population of 556 Lakhs (Census of India 1991). Between 1981 and 1991, urban population increased by 19.28%, whereas during the decade 1961 to 1971, the increase was 28% and during 1971-1981 also, the increase was 13%. A number of large villages (according to census) have been declared as town panchayats. If we include this category as urban centres, there are 635 town panchayats, 102 municipalities and 6 municipal corporations and these 745 urban centres constitute 42% of the state population. Out of the total urban population of 231.57 Lakhs, 72.12 Lakhs (31.14%) live in six municipal corporations viz., Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Tirunelveli. Of the six municipal corporations, 38.41 Lakhs of population i.e. 16.59% of total urban population live in Chennai Corporation. Chennai has 3.26% of the total population of municipal corporations of Tamil Nadu.

Demographic Profile of Urban Local Bodies

(Population in '000s)

No.	Corporations	% to Total Urban	Municipalities All Mun.	% to Tot. Urban All Mun.	Town Panchayats	% to Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
No. of Urban Local Bodies	6		104		635	
Population Total	7212	31.15	7187	31.04	8753	37.81
a) Male	3711	51.46	3652	50.81	4427	50.58
b) Female	3501	48.54	3535	49.19	4326	49.42
Literates Total	5143	71.31	4931	68.61	5952	68.00
a) Male	2873	55.86	2844	57.68	3320	55.78
b) Female	2270	44.14	2087	42.32	2632	44.22

No.		Corpora- tions	% to Total Urban	Munici- palities All Mun.	% to Tot. Urban All Mun.	Town Pancha- yats	% to Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
4.	Workers Total	2882	31.64	2439	33.94	2998	34.25
	a) Male	1942	85.10	1931	79.17	2183	72.82
	b) Female	340	14.90	508	20.83	815	27.18
5.	Scheduled Caste	828	11.48	643	8.95	713	8.15
6.	Scheduled Tribe	170	2.36	22	0.31	30	0.34

Source : Compiled from Census of India - 1991 urban percentage of Census of India adopted for Town Panchayat.

In Tamil Nadu, the urban areas have 68.27% literates compared to 54% for the State as a whole.

The features of urbanisation in Tamil Nadu clearly show that there is clustering of urban centres around Chennai metropolitan cities, towns, agriculturally advanced areas like the delta of the Cauvery Region, industrial belts along major transport routes from (Chennai, Salem, Coimbatore, Vellore etc) Temple regions (Madurai). The degree of the urbanisation varies from district to district. Excluding Chennai which is entirely urban, Coimbatore highly urbanised district while Dharmapuri, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram are districts with low levels of urbanisation. Tamil Nadu is likely to be urbanised further, but the rate of such growth is not likely to be very rapid.

Tamil Nadu State has only one Metropolitan City viz., Chennai. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Area comprises of 1177 sq.k.m., covering Chennai city, Municipalities, 27 Town Panchayats, 211 villages in 10 Panchayat unions and Contonments and has a population of 38.41 Lakh. Madurai Corporation has 9.41 Lakh (13.06%), Coimbatore 8.16 Lakh (11.3%) Tiruchirapalli 6.69 Lakh (9.27%) Salem 25.6 Lakh (7.86%) and Tirunelveli 3.81 Lakh (5.27%).

The following are the nodal Departments of State Government and undertakings through which the Government of Tamil Nadu implement most of the schemes identified during the year 2000-2001.

1. Directorate of Town and Country Planning.
2. Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority.
3. Directorate of Municipal Administration.
4. Directorate of Town Panchayats.
5. Commissioners, Corporation of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Tirunelveli.
6. Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Department of Town and Country Planning is responsible for administering the Town and Country Planning Act 1971. Its role involves assisting the planning authorities viz. single local planning authorities and composite local planning authorities in preparing master plans and dovetailing them to detailed development plans with a view to ensure orderly and planned development of urban areas and to ensure a clear and healthy environment in human settlements, through appropriate land use management and allotment. In essence, it regulates land development for industrial, commercial and residential purpose and implementation of urban development programme in the State.

During 2000 - 2001, the Department will take up programmes such as review of 10 Master Plans and 50 Detailed Development Plans. The programme of preparing new Detailed Development plans for 50 areas would also continue. Implementation of New Town Development Plans, Master Plans and Detailed Development Plans, preparation of Heritage Town Development Plans for 5 towns, preparation of Development Plans for the settlement of the least urbanised taluks for 12 taluks, provision of loan assistance for urban development project under Integrated Urban Development Programme for towns, development of Geographical Information System (GIS) for Urban Development Plans for another two towns viz., Rajapalayam and Nagapattinam, digitization of Master Plan and Detailed Development Plan Maps, preparation of draft Regional Plans for Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur districts, acquisition of aerial photographs for 3 Municipal towns etc., would also be taken up.

The Town and Country Planning Department has been provided with a plan outlay of Rs.155.85 Lakh for the year 2000 -2001. The detailed plan programmes are as follows:

1. Transport and Traffic Studies

The Department has taken up the task of preparation of Traffic Operational and Management Plan (TOMP) for 38 small and medium towns and comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plan for 5 major cities, viz., Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichy and Tirunelveli in collaboration with Pallavan Transport Consultancy and other services. So far, Traffic Operational and Management Plans for 27 towns have been completed. 10 more towns would be identified for the traffic problems and suitable solutions would be suggested. An amount of Rs.117.12 Lakh is provided for this scheme during 2000-01.

2. Regional Town Planning

The Department has prepared 1491 Detailed Development Plans, out of which, 549 have been approved under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and they include proposals like formation of new roads, development of shopping areas, public purposes areas etc. It is also proposed to develop the Satellite towns around major towns. These plans are conceived for specific areas in developing urban centres within the framework of Master Plans. A provision of Rs.15.00 Lakh is made for this scheme during 2000-01.

3. Town Planning Research Centre

A sum of Rs.2.23 Lakh is provided for this centre, which includes the staff cost of microfilm technician.

4. Urban Project Division

The Department has taken up the upgradation of computer configuration networking with local planning authorities at a cost of Rs.500.00 Lakh. A provision of Rs.1.80 Lakh has been made during 2000 -2001 for this scheme.

II. CHENNAI METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) is a statutory body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974. It has jurisdiction over the Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA), covering 1177 Sq.km. which includes Chennai city, 6 Municipalities, 3 Townships, 27 Town Panchayats, 211 villages in 10 Panchayat Unions and 2 cantonments. The main objectives of the Authority are : (a) Planning for physical, infrastructural and economic development of the CMA, (b) implementing the Master Plan for CMA and enforcing the Development Control Rules framed under the Master Plan and (c) formulating, co-ordinating and implementing projects for metropolitan development.

For the schemes implemented by CMDA, Tamil Nadu Government is extending financial assistance in the form of loan and grant. It also takes loans from financial institutions. The budgetary support by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the year 2000 -2001 is to the tune of Rs.8735.07 Lakh. The plan provision is provided for the following schemes:

1. Assistance for Maraimalai Nagar Satellite Towns

Located at a distance of 43 kms. from Chennai, this new town is being developed in stages over a total extent of 3000 acres to accommodate an ultimate population of one lakh over a period of 20 years. The project commenced in 1974. CMDA has so far acquired and developed 2061 acres. 2032 RBH were constructed and 1922 plots were developed in addition to development of industrial area over an area of 850 acres. Further, 264 acres of land have been handed over to Mahindra Ford Limited for their car project. A town centre has been developed. It is proposed to acquire 150 acres of land in Thirukatchur and Sengundram villages. A sum of Rs.6.90 Lakh is provided during 2000-2001, as grant towards land acquisition work.

2. Urban Development MRTS

MRTS Phase II project is to be taken up from Thirumylai to Velachery for a total length of 10.6 kms. The current year total cost of the project is estimated at Rs.153 crore, with Rs.102 crore as State Government share and Rs.51 crore as Government of India contribution. For the works to be undertaken during 1999-2000, a budget provision of Rs.7000.00 Lakh is made for this scheme.

3. Other Programmes

The following programmes have been taken up with funding from sources other than the State Government budget, viz., Chennai Mofussil bus terminus at Koyambedu, improvement to 8 radial roads, traffic action plan, improvement to Mount Poonamallee road, textile market of construction of 1700 shops at Koyambedu, improvement of storm water

drainage system and flood alleviation in metropolitan area, bus and truck terminal at Pallikaranai, detailed development Plan for CMA, urban development gallery, critical road widening and container terminal study, MRTS area development, construction of 325 shops at Koyambedu wholesale market complex for vegetables etc. The budgetary support for the above identified works is provided to the tune of Rs.1028.17 Lakh during the year 2000 -2001.

III. TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

A budget provision of Rs.5809.01 Lakh is allocated during 2000 -2001 for the urban development programmes of TNSCB and the details are as follows:

1. Environmental improvement in slums

This programme aims to provide basic infrastructure to all the needy sections of the urban slum families within a time frame at an average cost of Rs.2000 per family on certain standards. The slum improvement works have been carried out to 2,27,000 families living in hutments. During 2000-01, TNSCB has programmed to provide slum improvement works to 30,000 families and an amount of Rs.600.00 Lakh is provided for this scheme which includes a sum of Rs. 480.00 Lakh for special component plan.

2. Slum improvement programme in urban local bodies

The amount for this scheme is allotted to municipalities, town panchayats and corporations to implement the following activities in the slums selected by urban local bodies, viz., improvement to drinking water supply system, laying/relaying of roads, provision of street lights, drainage facilities, improvement to existing/ construction of new public conveniences etc. A budget provision of Rs.2711.00 Lakh is made during 2000 -2001.

3. Slum improvement in Chennai - Tenth Finance Commission recommendation

TNSCB has availed Special Problem Grant assistance of Rs.60 crore from 10th Finance Commission of Government of India. It is programmed to construct 6,500 basic shelter units at Okkiyam Thuraipakkam, out of this grant assistance. This scheme is being developed as a massive housing complex, with required social facilities like bus terminal, schools, community hall, etc., The slum families living in objectionable areas like alignment of MRTS Phase 11, River margins, and in other places will be resettled in these basic shelter units. TNSCB has programmed to complete 3000 houses and to spend Rs.20 crore on this programme during the year 2000 -2001. This programme will be completed by 2001.

IV. TIRUPPUR AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Tiruppur has achieved primacy in the matter of export of textile garments and hosiery to overseas market and it is estimated that the town is exporting garments worth Rs.2000 crore a year, which is likely to go up to Rs.3500 crore in the coming years. The level of infrastructure like roads, water supply and sanitation is awfully inadequate in the town and its periphery. This project is expected to fill the arising gaps in the infrastructure. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.100 crore is provided during the year 2000 -2001.

V. DIRECTORATE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

For the Directorate of Municipal Administration, an amount of Rs.4005.52 Lakh is provided during 2000 -2001, which includes Rs.475.00 Lakh as Assistance to Municipalities for infrastructure development, Rs.15.00 Lakh for Improvement of Municipal maternity and child welfare centres, Rs.0.01 lakh as loans to Corporations other than Chennai Corporation to meet infrastructure needs, Rs.0.01 Lakh as grants to corporations other than Chennai Corporation for upgradation of basic services, Rs.10.52 Lakh for creation of Institutional Finance Monitoring and Evaluation cell in the Directorate, Rs.10.51 Lakh for formation of perspective planning cell, Rs.38.87 Lakh for reorganisation of Offices of Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Rs.9.32 Lakh for low cost sanitation programme monitoring cell in the Directorate, and Rs.2.28 Lakh for Secretariat Staff administrative and operational expenses for Nehru Yojana scheme.

VI. URBAN LOCAL BODIES CAPITAL PROGRAMMES

An amount of Rs.10000.00 Lakh is provided as budget estimate for this scheme during 2000 -2001.

VII. GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY - TENTH FINANCE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

A budget provision of Rs.0.01 Lakh is made for this purpose.

VIII. DIRECTOR OF TOWN PANCHAYATS

At present, there are now 611 Town Panchayats in the State. Out of 636 Town Panchayats already in existence, 25 Town Panchayats that are financially weaker have been degraded into Village Panchayats in the last two years. The provision of street lights, sanitary works, water supply, cement concreting of bus stand and lanes, shopping complex, storm water drain, roads and culverts to the Town Panchayats are needed. A token provision is made for the year 2000 -2001.

IX. TAMIL NADU URBAN FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TUFIDCO)

TUFIDCO was incorporated under Companies Act on 21.3.1990. The Corporation is a nodal agency for the following schemes, viz., NRY-shelter upgradation scheme, integrated low cost sanitation scheme, centrally sponsored mega city programme for Chennai metro area and centrally sponsored IDSMT.

An amount of Rs.491.78 Lakh is provided in the budget estimate for 2000 - 2001 for TUFIDCO towards salaries and establishment and for the IDSMT scheme anticipating some grant.

X. MEGA CITY

A token provision has been made for this programme during 2000 -2001.

XI. AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP (AIG) AND IL AND FS

A plan provision of Rs.200.00 Lakh is allocated for this scheme during 2000 -2001.

XII. TAMIL NADU URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

On closure of Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project aided by World Bank, Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd was established to carry out the task of providing fund for infrastructure development in municipalities and town panchayats. This Institute with the seed capital from Government of Tamil Nadu, also obtains fund from financial institutions like ICICI and World Bank during 1998-99. It has Rs.200.00 crore at its disposal, lending loans to urban local bodies of Tamil Nadu and for executing urban infrastructures viz., ring roads, water supply, sewerage and sanitation, commercial complexes etc.

PLAN OUTLAY FOR 2000 -2001

An outlay of Rs.49148.40 Lakh has been provided for the Urban Development sector for the year 2000-01.

Department	Budget Estimate for 2000-01 (Rs. In Lakh)
1. Commissioner of Town and Country Planning	155.85
2. Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority	8760.07
3. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	5809.01
4. Tiruppur Area Development Programme	10000.00
5. Directorate of Municipal Administration	4005.52
6. Urban Local Bodies-capital programmes.	10000.00
7. Tenth Finance Commission recommendations - under the control of Secretary, MA and WS	0.01
8. Director of Town Panchayats	0.01
9. TUFIDCO	491.78
10. Mega city	0.01
11. American International group IL & FS	200.00
12. Loans to TNUDP -II	9726.14
Total	49148.40

Chapter 40

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

One of the main objectives of the Department of Information and Publicity is to reach the rural and urban areas through appropriate media of mass communication aimed at ensuring peoples' involvement and participation in the development efforts of the Government. During the plan, schemes were implemented with a view to informing the people about the development activities of the Government as part of an Integrated Multi-media communication strategy. During 2000-01, the following schemes will be implemented.

(i) M.G.R. Film City (Outlay Rs.7.17 lakh)

To provide salary to the staff and other establishment charges attached to the administrative wing of M.G.R. Film City, a sum of Rs.7.17 lakh is provided in the annual plan 2000-01. Being a Government undertaking, the rest of its expenditure are met from its own source, collected as advance fee from the public, film producers etc.

(ii) Integrated Field Publicity (Outlay Rs.0.92 lakh)

A sum of Rs.0.92 lakh is provided for Integrated Field Publicity. This includes a sum of Rs. 0.90 lakh for computerization and provision of Internet facility to the State Information Center, Chennai, under Part-II scheme.

(iii) Advertisement and publicity (Outlay Rs.0.01 lakh)

A token outlay is shown for purchase of motor vehicles and for conduct of exhibition under advertisement and publicity.

Plan Outlay for 2000-01

Thus, a sum of Rs.8.10 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 2000-01, which includes a sum of Rs.0.90 lakh, sanctioned under Part II Schemes for Information and Publicity Department.

Chapter 41

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The emphasis in the successive Five Year Plans has been to improve the quality of disadvantaged groups of people in the society. These groups have been identified and classified as Adi-dravidars, Tribals, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified communities and Minorities. The strategy followed for the development and welfare of weaker and vulnerable sections of the society has been to initiate special target group oriented programmes by earmarking funds, providing subsidies and reservation in service and educational institutions also. The major ameliorative activities confined to those departments are educational development, economic development, housing and other schemes, special component plan programmes and Tribal sub-plan programmes. The Departmentwise details are as follows:

I. Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department

The main activity of the Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Dept., is to implement several development and welfare programmes for Adi-dravidars/Tribals keeping in view the commitment of the Nation for the promotion of social, educational and economic welfare of those classes of society. As per 1991 census against State's total population of 5.59 crore, the population of Adi-dravidar is 1.07 crore constituting 19.18% and that of Scheduled tribes is 0.06 crore, constituting 1.03% of the total population. The percentage of literacy is 46.74 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 27.89 percent for Scheduled Tribes as against 63.72 per cent of the general population.

The schemes implemented for the advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are broadly classified under the following main group heads:-

- i) Education
- ii) Economic Advancement
- iii) Housing and Other schemes

The major group-headwise outlay for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given below:

Group heads	Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs.in Lakh)
I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	
i) Education	4854.72
ii) Economic Advancement	208.00
iii) Housing and other schemes	5787.58
iv) Special Component Plan	1152.64
Total I : Welfare of Scheduled Castes	12002.94
II. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	
i) Education	98.86
ii) Economic Advancement	30.18
iii) Housing and other schemes	--
iv) Tribal Sub-Plan	498.84
v) Hill Area Development Programme	100.00
Total II : Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	727.88
Grand Total - Welfare of SC/ST	12730.82
	or Rs. 127.31 Crore

The schemewise details are as follows:

I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes:

A. Education

01. Provision of Lab equipment to Adi Dravida Welfare High Schools : (Rs.150.20 Lakh)

The amount provided during 2000-01 is for construction of Lab Buildings and for purchase of Lab Equipments to Adi Dravida Welfare High Schools.

02. Hostel Buildings : (Rs.429.71 Lakh)

New hostels are opened based on the need and financial resources available. There are 1075 hostels for SCs with a total strength of 78983 boarders and 26 hostels for tribals with a strength of 1285 boarders in the State. Out of these hostels one at Dindigul and another at Ambur are exclusively intended for children whose parents are engaged in unclear occupation. Hostel facilities are continued to be provided to students who study in schools colleges and Industrial Training Institute.

This provision is meant for the maintenance of existing hostels under ongoing schemes and construction of compound wall to 10 Adi-dravidar Welfare Girls' Hostels, attending repair works of Tuticorin Government Boys's Hostel building and provision of gas connection to 50 Adi Dravidar Welfare hostels sanctioned during 2000-01 under new schemes.

03. Coaching of SC/ST students in Typewriting and Shorthand under S.C.P. (Rs.4.11 Lakh)

There is a dearth of qualified hands among the SC and STs for appointment as typists and stenographers. Therefore to create more employment opportunities to SC/ST students, training in Shorthand and typewriting is given to the students.

04. Loans to students for pursuing Arts, Professional and Post Graduate courses (Rs.450.00 Lakh).

This provision is intended for providing loan scholarships to the scheduled caste students in Arts/Professional courses to meet the excess mess charges. Both scholarship and non scholarship holders are eligible for this. This loan is interest free and recoverable after three years of completion of the course or one year after getting employment. Annual coverage is 7450 students. Rate of scholarship ranges from Rs.6500 to Rs. 7000/-.

05. Loans to Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity for pursuing Professional Courses (Rs.10.00 Lakh)

The scheme is intended for sanctioning loan/scholarship to Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity students pursuing Arts and Professional courses to meet the excess mess charges. Annual coverage is about 400 students.

06. Special Industrial Training Institute (ITI) for SC/ST (Rs. 23.37 Lakh)

An Industrial Training Institute at Chidambaram is functioning exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes from 1988 onwards. The amount provided during 2000-01 relates to maintenance of this Institute.

07. Free Education to students studying Degree courses (Rs.73.57 Lakh)

The SC students who are not covered by the scheme of Government of India and State scholarships and who have to pay special fees, Examination fees etc. are covered by this scheme. There is no income limit for arts courses. Coverage is about 12000 students.

08. Adhoc Merit Grant for SC/ST students including Hr.Sec.Students (Rs.63.76 Lakh)

Students who secured 60 percent and above marks in 10th Std, 12th Public Examination and who continue further studies are sanctioned a one time adhoc merit grant of Rs.300/-. Annual coverage for this is 17000 students.

09. Training Centre for All India Services (AIS) Examination (Rs.14.08 Lakh) (C.S.S. 50 : 50)

To give coaching to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes appearing for I.A.S., I.P.S., and other Central Services Competitive Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, the Pre-Examination Training Centre was started in Chennai in 1966. Government have sanctioned the payment of a cash grant of Rs.1000/- to each of the candidates coming out successful in the All India Service

Examination and joining the respective services. The sanctioned strength is 60 and selection for admission is made by the Standing Admission Committee. Provision made under State scheme is intended for maintaining the P.E.T.C. at Chennai to coach SC/ST students to appear I.A.S., I.P.S., examination.

10. Coaching to SC/ST students to join I.I.T. (Rs.0.10 lakh) (C.S.S. 50 : 50)

This scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis. The state share is intended for giving coaching to SC students to appear for IIT entrance examination.

11. Machinery for the Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (Rs.13.40 Lakh) (C.S.S. 50 : 50)

This provision is intended for maintaining the propaganda units at Trichy and Chennai for the evils of untouchability among the public and the staff salary of the Research Intelligence Cell in Directorate created for evaluating schemes implemented for Adi Dravidars.

12. Educational Concessions : (Rs.200.59 Lakh) (C.S.S. 50 : 50)

i) Book Bank : (Rs.32.00 Lakh)

Book banks have been established to help SC and ST students pursuing Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary and Polytechnic courses. The expenditure under this scheme is shared by Government of India and the State on 50:50 basis. Under this scheme, one set of books is provided to every two students who are receiving Government of India postmatric scholarship for pursuing studies in Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary and Polytechnic Courses. The scheme has been extended to Indian systems of medicine and Homeopathy with effect from 1993-94. From 1998-99 onwards, the scheme has also been further extended to the Post Graduate courses in Medical, Engineering, Agriculture and Veterinary, Law, Chartered accounts and MBA courses. One set of book is provided to each student.

ii) Special Prematric Scholarship : (Rs.168.59 Lakh)

The amount is intended to sanction prematric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation. The scheme has been extended to day scholars, and the income limit has also been removed. The Government of India bears 50% of the total expenditure over and above the committed level. Annual coverage is about 28000 children.

13. Coaching to Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe candidates for Tamil Nadu Professional Courses entrance examination (Rs.3.50 Lakh) (C.S.S. 50 : 50)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis. Coaching is given to SC/ST students to appear for Tamil Nadu Professional course entrance examination under this scheme. This special coaching is given for 21 days conducted in 21 centres covering 1200 candidates in the State. Employment & Training Department is conducting this coaching programme. An amount of Rs.3.50 Lakh is provided under State Share.

14. Special incentive scheme to promote literacy among Scheduled Caste Girls studying 3-5 Std. (Rs.300.00 Lakh).

To give priority to girls education and also to reduce the rate of dropouts among scheduled caste girls, 60,000 scheduled caste girls children studying in standards III to V in the educationally backward districts are given an incentive of Rs.500 p.a. This scheme is implemented by TAHDCO.

15. Special incentive scheme to promote literacy among schedule caste girls studying sixth standard (Rs.300.00 Lakh)

To encourage the SC/ST girls to continue their studies, 30000 girls entering 6th Std. all over the State are given an incentive of Rs.100 p.m. for 10 months. The scheme is implemented by TAHDCO.

16. Chief Minister's Merit award to Adi Dravidar Students for pursuing college studies (Rs.90.00 Lakh)

To encourage higher scorers in the +2 examination, first 1000 boys and 1000 girls belonging to SC, ST and SC converts to christianity who continue their further studies, a sum of Rs.1500/- p.a. is given as award for 5 years. This scheme is being implemented from 1995-96 onwards.

17. Provision of Jeeps to Special Tahsildars (Rs.5.01 Lakh)

Jeeps are provided to the Special Tahsildars (ADW) in a phased manner. The provision relates to supply of petrol to jeeps in special tahsildars' office.

18. Opening of P.G.Hostel (31.65 Lakh)

The provision is intended for maintaining the existing P.G. hostels.

19. Upgrading A.D.W. Middle Schools to High Schools (Rs.118.67 Lakh)

This amount is meant for meeting the expenditure connected with upgradation of 5 Middle Schools into High Schools during 2000-01 and also towards maintenance of the existing schools.

20. Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram (1850.00 Lakh)

Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram was launched during 1997-98 to promote universal brotherhood, communal harmony and peaceful co-existence of all communities irrespective of their caste, creed and religion. Each samathuvapuram consists of 100 houses with each of the house constructed in 5 cents plot. Each samathuvapuram has 40 Adi-dravidar families, 25 Most Backward Class families, 25 Backward Class families and 10 families from other communities. These houses have a minimum plinth area of 264.64 sq.ft. Each beneficiary is given a subsidy of Rs.35000 for construction of house. Basic amenities like drinking water, roads, street lights, drainage etc., are provided by the respective departments. So far, 150 samathuvapurams were taken up, of which 66 have been completed and 84 will be completed during 2000-01. The scheme is now being implemented by Directorate of Rural Development.

21. Abroad Scholarship to SC/ST students for higher studies (Rs.30.00 Lakh)

Under this scheme, 10 students per year will be sanctioned. State scholarship of Rs.3.00 Lakh per student from the year 1998-99 and this will be continued for 2000-01 also.

22. Construction of buildings for boys and girls hostels (Rs.693.00 Lakh) (C.S.S. 50 : 50)

Out of 1075 Scheduled Caste hostels, 492 hostels are in Government buildings and the remaining 583 hostels are in rented buildings. A Centrally Sponsored Programme for the construction of hostel building is being implemented on 50:50 basis. Construction of hostel buildings is entrusted to TAHDCO. For 2000-01, an amount of Rs.693.00 Lakh is provided for construction of buildings for boys and girls hostels.

B. Economic Development

23. Agriculture (Plough Bulls) (Rs.15.00 Lakh)

The provision is intended for providing financial assistance at the rate of Rs.3000/- as subsidy (50%) to SC farmers for purchasing plough bulls. The remaining 50% will be bank loan. The unit cost is Rs.6000/-. The income of the beneficiary should not be more than Rs.11000/- p.a.

24. Milk supply societies (Rs.81.50 Lakh)

This provision is meant for providing assistance to SC including converts to Christianity for purchasing milch animals. Maximum subsidy is Rs.3000/- i.e. 50% of the cost of animal and the balance is arranged as loan from Nationalised banks. The income limit to avail the assistance is Rs.11000 per annum. The scheme is implemented by the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development.

25. Assistance to Technically Trained Persons (Rs.100.00 Lakh)

As per the revised pattern, SC/ST family which has a graduate or a diploma holder and below poverty line will be assisted for the purchase of tools, and machine for setting up of trades etc. The rate of subsidy ranges from Rs.15000/- to Rs. 50000/- per family.

26. Petty Traders (Rs.11.50 Lakh)

The provision is meant for granting interest free loans to SC for starting petty trades like betel nut shop, cycle shop, hotels, grocery shop, printing press, etc. 50% of the total cost is as subsidy, 25% as margin money and 25% as bank loan. The scheme is implemented by TAHDCO. Annual coverage is about 1000 scheduled castes.

C. Health, Housing and other schemes

27. Drinking water (Rs.35.00 Lakh)

To supply protected drinking water facilities to SC/ST, drinking water wells are protected in their habitations. The maximum financial limits for sinking a well is Rs.7500/-. This amount could be used for extension of pipe lines also. With this amount, 450 colonies can be covered.

28. Provision of Pathways and Burial Grounds (Rs. 235.21 Lakh)

Pathways to Adi Dravidar habitations and pathways to burial grounds are provided under this scheme. Funds are provided for acquiring and purchasing land for this purpose. Panchayat Unions are given 10% amount by Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department for providing basic amenities to Adi Dravidar habitations.

29. Construction of Community Halls (Rs. 20.00 Lakh)

Community Halls are constructed in a phased programme from 1971-72 onwards in Adi Dravidar colonies to cater to the needs of Adi Dravidars for the purpose of conducting marriages, social functions, meeting etc.,

30. House sites for landless rural workers including Adi Dravidars (Rs.1619.73 Lakh)

The scheme is implemented as an ongoing scheme every year with the intention to help the poor Adi-dravidars who do not own a house site of their own. Every year specific target is being fixed for this purpose. During 1999-2000, 58,898 house site pattas were issued.

31. Construction of Dhobikhanas (Rs.0.15 Lakh)

The amount is intended for providing assistance to local bodies for the construction of Dhobikhanas at a cost of Rs.10000/- each. Subsidy is Rs.5000/- per Dhobikhana. With this provision 3 Dhobikhanas could be constructed.

32. Assistance for the construction of Houses under Rural Housing Scheme (Rs.33.54 Lakh)

The State Cooperative Housing Federation has been implementing Rural Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section in rural areas since 1978-79, and the financial pattern under the scheme includes loan assistance of Rs.10,000/- in plains and Rs.12,000/- in hill areas together with State subsidy to an extent of Rs.2,000/- for every house. The scheme envisages the beneficiary's own contribution of Rs.2,000/-. Since inception as many as 6,27,108 houses have been constructed for Economically Weaker Section category under the scheme, through housing cooperatives with total financial assistance of Rs.399.70 Crore.

33. Scheme for construction of Houses for Adi Dravidars as concrete houses (Rs.3187.00 Lakh)

Houses are provided to Adi-dravidars and Tribals who do not have own houses. TAHDCO is implementing the housing scheme since 1974-75. From 1989-90 onwards, this scheme is implemented by Rural Development Department through Panchayat Unions under Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam, Indira Awas Yojana with Central and State funds. From the year 1998-99 the amount provided for RCC roofing has been enhanced from Rs.4000/- to Rs.12000/- per house. The scheme is being implemented by Rural Development Department.

34. Housesites for Adi-Dravidars from Tamil Nadu Special Welfare Fund under Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme (Rs.249.00 Lakh)

A sum of Rs.249.00 Lakh is provided for the provision of house sites for Adi Dravidars from the Tamil Nadu Special Welfare Fund under Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme.

35. Dr.Ambedkar Award for persons promoting welfare of scheduled caste (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The Government instituted an award in the name of Dr.Ambedkar to honour those who work for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. The award carries Rs.1.00 lakh.

36. Assistance to the people of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Community affected by riots (State share Rs.75.00 Lakh) (C.S.S. 50 : 50)

The amount is meant for providing relief to the Scheduled Caste/ scheduled Tribe victims of communal clashes.

37. Share Capital Assistance to TAHDCO (Rs.331.50 Lakh)

This provision is for share capital investment in TAHDCO for providing margin money to SCs for raising loans from Banks for the economic development. This scheme is implemented by TAHDCO. This provision represents 51% of total investment as State share.

E. Special Component Plan

38. Strengthening of Educational Wing of Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department (Rs.2.55 Lakh)

The allocation is intended for salary of the staff of the education wing.

39. Setting up of coaching-cum-guidance centre for SC under SCP (Rs.26.47 Lakh)

This scheme is implemented by Employment and Training Department. An amount of Rs.26.47 Lakh is provided for this scheme. The Directorate of Employment and training is giving special coaching / short term coaching to Adi-dravidars for various competitive examination conducted by TNPSC, UPSC, Entrance examination, Banking Service Recruitment Board, Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, etc., through special coaching centres for the Scheduled Castes / tribes in the State.

40.Extension Officers (ADW) to implement the programme (Rs. 512.11 Lakh)

The amount relates to salaries and allowances of the Extension Officers (ADW) implementing the programme for the welfare of SC/ST.

41. School Education (Rs.100.00 Lakh)

The provision is intended towards purchase of furniture (dual desks) to 50 Adi-dravidar Welfare / GTR High / Higher Secondary schools, supply of uniforms to the students of XI & XII Std. in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools.

42. Upgrading of Adi Dravidar Welfare Primary Schools to middle schools (Rs.319.90 Lakh)

With a view to provide facilities for higher education, the schools are upgraded to the next stage in a phased manner. During 2000-01, 25 Primary Schools will be upgraded to middle schools with a provision of all infrastructure facilities.

43. Upgrading of Adi Dravidar Welfare High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools (Rs. 191.61 Lakh)

The provision is intended for maintenance of Higher Secondary schools upgraded. During 1990-2000, 2 high schools will be upgraded into Higher Secondary schools with a provision of adequate infrastructure facilities.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES :

A. Education

44. Schools (Rs.21.40 Lakh)

The provision is meant for the maintenance and repair works of Government Tribal School buildings.

45. Residential Schools (Rs.38.27 Lakh)

For the benefits of the Scheduled Tribes, 243 Government Tribal Residential schools are maintained with a strength of 26744 children. Every year new government Tribal Residential schools are opened depending on the need and availability of funds. For 2000-01, one Government Tribal Residential School will be opened in non-ITDP areas.

46. Houses for teachers (Rs.16.00 Lakh)

This provision is meant for carrying out repairs to teachers' quarters in GTR schools.

47. Loans to students for pursuing professional, post graduate and degree courses (Rs.0.40 Lakh)

Both residential and non residential scholarships are awarded to the students belonging to Adi-dravidar and Tribal Communities for Arts and Science, Commerce and Professional courses. The allocation is for sanctioning loan scholarships to scheduled tribe students pursuing Arts and Professional courses.

48. Opening of Government Hostels for ST students (Rs.22.79 Lakh)

This provision is made for the maintenance of the existing hostels for ST students.

B. Economic Development

49. Agriculture (Rs.2.32 Lakh)

The provision is intended for providing financial assistance at the rate of Rs.3000/- (0.0%) to Scheduled Tribe farmers for purchase of plough bulls. Remaining 50% will be from bank loan.

50. Assistance to technically trained persons (Rs.6.12 Lakh)

The scheme has been modified to ensure the family to get a minimum assistance of Rs.5000 to Rs.50000. Families which have a degree holder/diploma holder and also below poverty line are eligible for this assistance.

51. Assistance to petty traders and agriculturists (Rs.2.00 Lakh)

The provision is meant for providing financial assistance to ST to start petty trades. The pattern of assistance is - 50% subsidy and 25% margin money, 25% bank loan. The scheme is implemented by TAHDCO.

52. Training cum production centre (Rs.3.01 Lakh)

The provision is meant for maintaining the existing training cum production centres which are maintained by the Social Welfare Department.

53. Establishment of Tribal Research Institute (Rs.16.73 Lakh)

The provision is intended for maintaining the Tribal Research Centre at Ooty.

C. Tribal Area Sub Plan**54. Expert Cell for I.T.D.P. scheme for Advanced action for Sub Plan for Tribal Development (Rs.15.29 Lakh)**

The provision is for the salary of the staff attached to Collectorate, Vellore and Special Officer, Salem.

55. Minor Irrigation Scheme (Rs.6.00 Lakh)

The allocation is meant for providing irrigation facilities in I.T.D.P. areas under Tribal Sub Plan. The scheme is implemented by Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation.

56. Electrification Scheme (Rs.30.00 Lakh)

The allocation is meant for providing street lights to Tribal habitations in Tribal Sub Plan areas.

57. Water Supply Scheme (Rs.50.00 Lakh)

This provision is intended for providing drinking water facilities to 30 tribal habitations in I.T.D.P. areas. This scheme is implemented by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

58. Tribal Research And Development (Rs.11.39 Lakh)

A Tribal Research Centre under the control of Registrar of the Tamil University Thanjavur was established in the year 1983-84. For development of Tribals, scheme-like research on Tribals, training to Tribals, review of Tribal Welfare schemes are done by the Institute. From 1995 onwards, as per the orders of Government, it was taken over from the Tamil University by this Directorate. This provision is meant for staff salary of Research Cell in the Directorate.

59. Establishment of Administrative Machinery in the Kalrayan Hills, Villupuram (Rs.3.45 Lakh)

The provision is made towards establishment charges for the administrative machinery in the Kalrayan Hills in Villupuram District.

60. Development of Primitive Tribes (Rs.84.62 Lakh)

The provision is intended for taking up developmental programmes for primitive tribes. The programmes include construction of houses, distribution of sheep units and milch animals. The vocational guidance centre at Ooty will also be continued to work for these people. About 400 families will be covered during 2000-01.

61. Development of Dispersed Tribes (Rs.75.03 Lakh)

Those who are living outside the Integrated Tribal Development Programme area and not covered by the Primitive Tribes Development schemes and living in a scattered manner are covered by this scheme. The provision is intended for implementing economic development programmes like supply of milch animals, sheep units, and construction of houses, etc. for the dispersed tribes. 400 families will be benefitted during 2000-01.

62. Provision of houses to tribals under I.T.D.P. (Rs.25.75 Lakh)

This scheme is intended for the construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes living in I.T.D.P. & non I.T.D.P. areas. Cost of house is Rs.32000 in plains and Rs.34000 in hills.

63. Formation of Roads (Rs.16.00 Lakh)

The outlay is meant for forming link roads connecting tribal hamlets with main villages / plains etc.,

64. Drinking Water Wells (Rs.7.30 Lakh)

The outlay is meant for providing drinking water facilities to 65 tribal hamlets.

65. Tribal Research Centre, Udhagamandalam (Rs.15.00 Lakh) (C.S.S. 50 : 50)

To preserve the cultural heritage of the tribals, a museum on tribals in the Tribal Research Centre at Udhagamandalam was proposed to set up at a total cost of Rs.200.00 Lakh. The expenditure is shared equally between Centre and State. Upto 1998-99, a sum of Rs.150.00 Lakh has been provided. For 2000-01, a sum of Rs.15.00 Lakh has been provided as 50% of State's share.

66. Development of individual Entrepreneur Scheme (Rs.150.00 Lakh)

The scheme is implemented to improve the economic status of the enterprising Adivaidars and Tribals. The main aim of the scheme is to encourage entrepreneurship and to help them stand on their own. Selection of beneficiaries are done by the screening committee in each district. Once the selection committee select the beneficiaries the TAHDCO releases the margin money and subsidy to the banks and through bank the beneficiaries will get the assistance. Asset creation, Recovery of Bank loan and marginal money loan are the responsibility of both the District Manager and the Banks.

67. Hill Area Development Programme (Rs.100.00 Lakh)

In order to undertake construction activities in respect of hostels and tribal residential schools, an amount of Rs. 100.00 Lakh has been earmarked under Hill Area Development Programme during 2000-01. The schemes are implemented by the Collector of Nilgiris. Funds are provided by the Project Director, HADP, Ooty.

II. Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare

In Tamil Nadu, various welfare measures and a number of developmental schemes have been initiated by the Government for promoting welfare of Backward Classes. A separate Directorate of Backward Classes was formed in May 1969 and it was bifurcated into two departments as Backward Classes & Minorities Welfare and Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in March 1989.

The outlay provided in the Annual Plan 2000-01 for the development of Backward Classes under the following sub-groups are indicated below:

Group head	Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)
1. Education	2385.71
2. Economic Development	100.00
3. Housing and Other Schemes	1054.88
4. Others	239.20
Total	3779.79

The schemewise details are as follows:

A. Education

1) Scholarships and stipends

a) Prematric scholarship

Under pre-matric scholarship scheme, all text books are supplied to students studying in the IX std and X std., students studying from VI std to VIII Std. and staying in the hostels run by this Department are supplied with all text books at free of cost. Till 1998-99, the IX std students were supplied with select text books. From 2000-01, these students will be supplied with all text books and the provision is included under this head. Further the special fees paid by the students are also reimbursed by the educational institutions. The public examination fees payable by the students of IX std are also reimbursed to the Directorate of Government Examinations. The scheme is implemented subject to the parental income of not exceeding Rs.50,000/- and also there is no graduates in their family.

b) Post-matric scholarship

For the Backward Class students studying from +2 course upto Ph.D. Research level in the Colleges, technical and other certificate courses, and for various Professional

Degree Courses, Post matric scholarships are sanctioned at the rates prescribed in the State scholarship Notification. The amount covers tuition fees, special fees, examination fees, book money and also for the students studying in hostel attached to educational institutions, boarding and lodging charges at the prescribed rates also. For the Backward class students studying in English medium plus two courses, the restriction of parental income is Rs.50,000/- per annum on the condition that there shall be no graduates in the family.

c) Free education for degree courses (Rs.486.90 Lakh)

Under free education scheme, Backward Class students from Non-Graduate families whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs.50,000/- are exempted from payment of tuition fees, special fees, examination fees and other compulsory fees and these fees are paid to the educational institutions directly.

d) Free education scheme for first generation BC students for Polytechnic diploma course (Rs.50.00 Lakh)

Free education (Polytechnic Diploma) scheme is extended to BC students in polytechnic Diploma courses from 1997-98 subject to the condition sanctioned for Free Education (Degree).

2) Hostels (Rs.662.60 Lakh)

Totally, 537 hostels are run and maintained by this Department for providing free accommodation and food to the poor Backward Class students coming from far away places to the schools. Students with parental income does not exceed Rs.50,000/- are eligible for admission in those hostels. Food charges per boarder is Rs.225/- p.m. for High School students and Rs.400/- per month for college students. Apart from this food charges, Rs.10/- per boarder per month is allowed as miscellaneous charges. An amount of Rs.662.60 Lakh has been provided which includes the ongoing activities viz. salaries, food charges, rent for private buildings and the following new programmes to be implemented during 2000-01:

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)
1. Provision of LPG connection to 25 BC hostels	12.50
2. Special repairs to BC hostels housed in Government buildings	30.00

3) Award or prizes to pupils

Every year State level and District level prizes are awarded separately for boys and girls who secured 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranks in the annual examination at the following prescribed rates. No income ceiling is prescribed for this award. An amount of Rs.2.13 Lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

Prize	BCs	MBCs/DNCs
	Rs.	Rs.
State Level :		
+2 Public Exam (two first prizes- one boy and one girl)	3000/-	5000/-
X std.Exam.(two first prizes-one boy & one girl)	1500/-	3000/-
District level		
+2 Public Exam (Two first prizes-one boy and one girl)	1500/-	3000/-
X Public Exam (Two first prizes- one boy and one girl)	500/-	1000/-
Two second prizes (one boy and one girl)	250/-	500/-
Two third prizes (one boy and one girl)	150/-	300/-

4) Award to bright students

a) Thanthai Periyar Memorial Award (Rs.9.56 Lakh)

Meritorious BC/MBC/DNC students studying polytechnic courses are awarded district level prizes at Rs.3000/- per year for the entire course of period.

b) Perarignar Anna Memorial Award (Rs.14.10 Lakh)

Meritorious BC / MBC / DNC students studying in professional courses are awarded district level prizes at Rs.3000/- per year for a period of 4 years.

5) Training for Law graduates (Rs.4.70 Lakh)

Training is imparted to 20 law graduates belonging to BCs, MBCs and DNCs under senior advocates in different fields for a period of 3 years. During the period of training, each trainee is paid a monthly stipend of Rs.750/-. The annual income limit prescribed under this scheme is Rs.25,000/-. The Senior Advocate is also paid an honorarium of Rs.5001/- per month for three years.

6) Hostel for Job oriented training : (Rs.15.34 Lakh)

Two job oriented training hostels one for women and another for men with a sanctioned strength of 50 each are run by this Department to accommodate computer training students with free boarding and lodging facilities for 6 months in a year.

7) Job Oriented Training Scheme (Rs.1140.38 Lakh)

This department is implementing various job oriented training schemes and the details are as follows :

(i) Training in Refrigeration, Airconditioning Mechanic and Automobile Engineering

Candidates belonging to BCs / MBCs / DNCs with X pass qualification are offered training in automobile engineering for a period of 12 months and refrigeration and

air-conditioning courses for 6 months. 50 candidates each will be given training in refrigeration and air-conditioning courses and 120 candidates will be given training in automobile engineering during 2000-01.

(ii) Training in plastic processing machine operator technology

25 women candidates belonging to BCs and MBCs with a minimum +2 qualification are offered plastic processing machine operator training for a period of 6 months through the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology (CIPET), Guindy.

(iii) Leather footwear master technician training (Skilled operator course)

130 women candidates belonging to BCs, MBCs / DNCs are offered leather footwear master technician training for a period of 6 months. The parental annual income limit for the admission is Rs.25000/-.

(iv) Office Private Secretaryship Course

200 women candidates belonging to BCs / MBCs and whose family income does not exceed Rs.25000/- p.a. are offered training in office private secretaryship course for a period of 6 months. Minimum qualification for U.G. level is Plus 2, and for P.G. level is a degree.

(v) Sewing machine Operator Training

90 women candidates belonging to BCs/MBCs and whose family income does not exceed Rs.25000/- per annum are offered Industrial Sewing Machine Operator Training for a period of 2 months in two batches. Minimum Educational qualification is X pass.

(vi) Leather Product Manufacturing Course

Various certificate and Diploma Courses in Leather Goods and Garments are offered to 92 boys and Girls belonging to BCs/MBCs/DNCs whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs.25000/-. Course period for certificate is 6 months and for Diploma courses is from 10 months to 15 months. Educational qualification for certificate course is X pass and for Diploma course is plus 2 pass.

(vii) Telephone Operator Training

Coaching to 100 BC Boys and Girls students is given in Telephone Operator course with a parental annual income of Rs.25000/-. For Telephone Operator course Rs.1000/- is paid on a course fee and the duration is 4 weeks.

(viii) Intensive Computer Training

Under this scheme 500 Graduates belonging to BCs/MBCs and whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs.25000/- and are hailing from rural areas will be given Intensive Training in Computer through Universities for a period of 6 months along with the regular course and computer training for 1000 BC / MBC candidates.

(ix) High Level Computer Training (to 5000 BCs / MBCs / DNCs)

This scheme is implemented from 1999-2000. Under this scheme, High Level Computer Training is given to 5000 BCs / MBCs / DNCs / Degree / Diploma students for a period of one year.

(x) Specified course in Plastic Processing Technology

This is an extension scheme of the existing 'Plastic Processing Machine Operator Course' sanctioned during 2000-01 under new schemes. This training will be offered to 60 women candidates belonging to BC / MBC with a minimum educational qualification of a Degree (especially a B.Sc., Degree) through the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology, (CIPET), Guindy, Chennai-25.

B. Housing

8) House sites to all communities of BCs who live in villages below poverty line (Rs.500.40 Lakh)

This scheme was introduced in 1997-98. Free house site pattas are issued to poor houseless families belonging to BCs and FCs to enable them to construct houses of their own. This scheme is already in existence for MBCs and DNCs people. Three cents of land is distributed per family. People with income not exceeding Rs.12000/- per annum are covered.

9) Scheme for construction of houses for other Backward classes (Rs.554.48 Lakh)

This scheme is implemented by Housing Department. The outlay provided under Housing for Other Backward communities is separately earmarked and the amount is shown under this head.

iii. Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities

The Government of Tamil Nadu recognising the need for the implementation of special schemes for the advancement of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in the State, created the "Department of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities Welfare" from out of the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare in 1989 and since then several new schemes have been introduced and effectively implemented for their welfare. Separate reservation (20%) for the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in admission into Educational Institutions and appointments in Public Services, is also under implementation.

The total allocation made for the welfare of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in the State for 2000-01 is Rs.38.95 Crore.

The schemes intended for the Welfare of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities may be broadly classified into the following groups :-

1. Education
2. Economic Development
3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

The amount provided for 2000-01 for the implementation of various welfare schemes is indicated below.

Group Head	- MBCs and DNCs -- TOTAL
	Rs. in Lakh
1. Education	2458.17
2. Economic Development	36.61
3. Housing	1400.01
Total	3894.79

Brief descriptions about individual schemes covered under the above Major groups are as follows:

A. Education

Scholarships and Stipends (Rs.127.18 Lakh)

1) Pre-matric Scholarships

Under the pre-matric scholarship schemes, the Denotified Communities students studying from VI to X standards and Most Backward Classes students studying in IX and X standards are supplied with free text books. The special fees payable by them are also reimbursed to educational institutions. In the case of X Standard students, the examination fees payable by them are reimbursed to the Director of Government Examinations directly. The ceiling limit is enhanced from 25000 to 50000 from 2000-01 so as to enable more number of students to get benefits under scholarships and free education scheme. For the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, candidates studying in English medium from VI to XII standards, the tuition fee payable by them are also reimbursed, without any restriction of parental income limit.

2) Postmatric Scholarships

For the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, students studying from 12 course upto Ph.D. Research Degree level in the colleges, technical and other certificate courses, and for various professional Degree courses, Postmatric scholarships are sanctioned at the rates prescribed in the State scholarship notification. The amount covers tuition fees, special fees, examination fees, book money and in the case of students staying in hostels attached to educational institutions, the boarding and lodging charges at the prescribed rates. During 2000-01, totally 88000 students under Pre matric and Post matric schemes are expected to be benefited under this scheme.

3) Free Education for Degree Courses (Rs.529.41 Lakh)

Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities students irrespective of their parental annual income studying in three year Degree courses like B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., etc., are covered under the free education scheme. Under this scheme, the entire tuition

fees, special fees, non-refundable compulsorily payable miscellaneous fees and examination fees payable by the students to the educational institutions are fully borne by this department and reimbursed directly to the respective educational institutions. The same students if they are satisfying the parental annual income limit of Rs.50000 are also sanctioned Book money and boarding and lodging charges if staying in the hostels. Totally, 59,000 students will be benefitted under this scheme, during 2000-01.

4) Free education for poly-technic diploma courses (Rs.30.07 Lakh)

Free Education scheme for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Community students studying in three year Poly-technic diploma Courses was introduced during 1997-98 subject to the condition of (i) the parental annual income not exceeding Rs.50,000/- (ii) there should be no graduate in the family of the student. Totally, about 5100 candidates will be benefitted during 2000-01.

5) Hostels (Rs.394.73 Lakh)

Totally, 435 hostels are maintained by this Department for providing free accommodation and food to the poor Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities students studying in far away places from the schools. Students with parental annual income upto Rs.50,000 are eligible for admission into these hostels. Totally, in all the 435 hostels, 25567 students will be benefitted. The amount is intended for the maintenance of the existing hostels only. No new hostels are proposed to be opened during the current year. Instead the concentration will be towards improving the conditions in the existing hostels.

The following new schemes are also implemented for the improvement of hostels during 2000-01.

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)
1. Provision of LPG connection to 25 MBCs/DNCs hostels	12.50
2. Special repairs to MBCs / DNCs hostels / schools in Government buildings	35.00
3. Provision of drinking water facilities to 10 MBC/DNC hostels	6.60

6) Schools (Denotified Communities)

Totally, 265 DNC schools are run by this Department for the educational advancement of Piramalai Kallar students concentrated in Madurai, Theni and Dindigul districts. Totally about 51,500 students are enrolled in these schools. Free midday meals, uniforms, books, note books and slates are all supplied to students in these schools. An amount of Rs.152.03 Lakh has been provided for 2000-01 towards salaries to the teaching staff and non-teaching staff employed in these schools and also for the general maintenance of these schools. The following provisions has also been made for the implementation of new schemes during 2000-01.

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)
1. Provision of drinking water facilities to 10 Kallar Reclamation schools	6.60
2. Construction of laboratory buildings to 12 Kallar Reclamation High Schools	21.72
3. Construction of 10 addition class rooms to Kallar Schools	36.30
Electirifcation of 20 Kallar Reclamation Schools	5.00
4. Provision of toilet facilities to 20 Kallar Reclamation schools	11.71
5. Supply of furniture to 10 Kallar Reclamation schools	5.00

7) Boarding Grants

Boarding grants are sanctioned for 10 months in a year to meet the food charges of the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities boarders staying in recognised private hostels. The boarders are allowed boarding grants at the rate of Rs.150 p.m. An amount of Rs.3.20 Lakh has been provided for 2000-01 to benefit 215 students.

8) Rewards - Incentive scheme for MBC / DNC girl students of Standard III to VI

With a view to eliminate the incidence of drop outs among the rural girl children belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in the State and for the promotion of their education, Government introduced a new scheme for the MBC / DNC Girls children from 1999-2000. Under this scheme 60000 girl children studying in standards from III to V will be sanctioned cash incentives at the rate of Rs.500 per annum and 30,000 girl children continuing their studies in VI Std., will be sanctioned cash incentives at the rate of Rs.1000 per annum. Totally Rs.6.00 crore was allotted during 1999-2000. Due to various administrative reasons, this scheme could not be implemented during 1999-2000. It is therefore decided to implement this scheme during 2000-01, with an accumulated allotment of Rs.12.00 crore, so as to benefit the left out students of 1999-2000, besides the regular beneficiaries for 2000-01.

9) Houses for DNC school teachers

Houses/Quarters were constructed for the teachers employed in the Kallar Reclamation schools are very old and in poor shape due to inadequate maintenance. Hence an amount of Rs.0.15 lakh has been provided to attend the maintenance work during 2000-01.

B. Economic Development

10) Supply of free tools to Other Backward Classes under differential interest rates lending scheme

Salavai Thozhilalars (Dhobies) and Mudithiruthuvors (Barbers) in Tamil Nadu are offered financial assistance on loan-cum-subsidy basis through this Department in collaboration

with Nationalised Banks. Government have sanctioned for setting up of 200 Saloons, 150 laundries and 50 Mobile Laundries every year. The pattern of assistance given is as follows:

	Bank Loan	Government Subsidy	Total
a. Saloon	Rs.3500/-	Rs.1500/-	Rs.5000/-
b. Laundry	Rs.3500/-	Rs.1500/-	Rs.5000/-
c. Mobile Laundry	Rs.1400/-	Rs. 600/-	Rs.2000/-

An amount of Rs.5.00 Lakh has been provided to meet the subsidy component during 2000-01. The loan amount will be arranged through Nationalised Banks.

11) Provision of Dhobikana (Rs.0.01 Lakh)

Under this scheme Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Municipal Corporations in the State are eligible to avail financial assistance on the pattern of 75% Government subsidy, 20% local body contribution and 5% beneficiary contribution. A token provision is made for 2000-01.

12) Job oriented training programme (Rs.31.60 Lakh)

a). Nursing Assistant Training Course

During 1998-99, for the first time, 25 women candidates belonging to BCs, MBCs and DNCs with minimum X standard qualification were offered Nursing Assistant Training through a reputed private hospital for a period of 12 months, in Chennai City. The candidates undergoing this course will be given training in all sorts of Medical and Health activities involved in the maintenance of the hospital. The certificates given to the successful trainees will enable them to get suitable placements in private hospitals and dispensaries run by General Medical Practitioners. During 1999-2000, the scheme was conducted in more number of private hospitals and the number of trainees under this scheme was also steeply increased from 25 to 250. The financial allotment was also correspondingly enhanced from Rs.3.16 Lakh to Rs.31.60 Lakh. The scheme is to be continued during 2000-01 also. Totally Rs.31.60 Lakh will be spent under this scheme during 2000-01 to benefit 250 women candidates.

b) Sewing machine operator training course

90 BC/MBC/DNC women candidates will be given training in sewing machine operator at the National Institute of Fashion Technology, Chennai. An amount of Rs.6.00 Lakh is provided during 2000-01.

C. Housing

13) Acquisition of House sites for 500 families-particularly for Narikuravas, Oddars, Navidars, Vannars (9 Communities) (Rs.1400.01 Lakh)

Under the Land Acquisition scheme, free house site pattas are issued to poor houseless families belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities to

enable them to construct houses of their own. Maximum upto 3 cents of land is distributed per family and people with income not exceeding Rs.12,000 per annum are covered under this scheme. An amount of Rs.1400.01 Lakh has been provided under this scheme to benefit about 23,000 beneficiaries during 2000-01.

Outlay for 2000-01

The outlay for the 'Welfare of SCs, STs and other OBCs' Sector for 2000-01 is Rs.204.40 crore. The Department-wise details are as follows:

Sl.No.	Department	Outlay (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare	127.30
2.	Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare	38.95
3.	Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities	37.80
4.	Others	0.35
	Total	204.40

Chapter 42

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The skewed pattern of resource endowment in our system, with an abundant supply of labour, results in its under pricing and it is subjected to different kinds of exploitation. In this context, State intervention is necessitated with a view to effectively protecting the interests of labour. Industrial relations, working climate, safety measures, social security, fair wages, security of employment, motivation etc., are all important aspects, which, if properly enforced would result in labourer getting a fair deal.

In the case of employment services, the major objective of the Plan is to establish proper linkages between Organisations/Institutions which need manpower on the one hand and those who are seeking employment on the other. Further, the economic and social forces operating in the economy, are such that the gap between supply and demand for almost all kinds of skills continues to be wide. This necessitates the intervention of an agency in the form of Employment Exchanges to regulate the queuing system. The utility of the agency would depend upon the quickness and the ease with which the services are rendered to the employers and to the employment seekers as well.

With these goals and objectives, schemes were formulated and are being implemented by the respective departments. The following schemes, on going as well as new schemes, will be implemented during the Annual Plan 2000-01.

1. Commissioner of Labour

Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery (Outlay Rs.3.65 Lakh)

Keeping in view the rapid industrialisation and taking into consideration, the complex nature as well as difficult functioning being experienced in the sphere of industrial relations, Government have decided to strengthen the department both at the apex level and at the unit level to the extent possible.

With a view to take necessary timely action on strikes and lockouts, Computerisation of the activities of the Department has been initiated in a phased manner. As a step in this direction the Head office and 2 Regional offices are proposed to be computerised during 2000-01. A sum of Rs.2.25 lakh is provided for this scheme. Further, the centralised office building of the Department located at Coimbatore will be provided with EPABX at a cost of Rs.1.47 lakh (ultimate cost) under Part.II. A sum of Rs.1.40 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2000-01.

Totally, a sum of Rs.3.65 lakh is provided for Commissioner of Labour for the year 2000-01.

2. Chief Inspector of Factories

Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate (Outlay Rs.3.20 lakh)

In the case of Chief Inspector of Factories, all the on-going schemes were taken to Non-Plan. However under plan, it is proposed to purchase 4 computers for use at the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories offices at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakh under Part-II 2000-01. The remaining Rs. 0.20 lakh is meant for other revenue expenditure.

3. Directorate of Employment and Training

A. Employment Wing

The Employment Wing deals with rendering Employment assistance and Vocational guidance to the employment seekers and the collection of Employment Market Information which is useful for Manpower Planning. The details of various schemes implemented are discussed below:

(i) Strengthening of Employment Exchanges (Outlay Rs.6.10 lakh)

To provide more efficient, complaint free and quicker services to the registered job seekers and the employers and to avoid other shortcomings encountered in the manual system of selection of candidates, computerisation was introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1986-87 in a phased manner. Originally this scheme was financed by Government of India for purchase of hardwares. This scheme has been transferred to State Plan with effect from 1993. Under this scheme, so far 27 Employment Exchanges have been computerised in a phased manner upto 1998-99. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for Computerisation of District Employment office (Technical personnel, Coimbatore (outlay Rs.2.25 lakh)- and Training of staff and officers in computer operation (Rs. 1.00 lakh) under Part II 2000-01.

(ii) Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped (Outlay Rs.1.71 lakh)

A Special Employment Office for physically Handicapped is functioning at Chennai to render employment assistance to blind, Deaf and orthopaedically handicapped candidates. The Officer in-charge of this unit has to contact a number of establishments in Private and Public Sector for purpose of canvassing vacancies for the handicapped, especially the blind. Besides the above, he has to do liaison work with several voluntary agencies involved in the work of rehabilitation of Physically handicapped. The handicapped, especially, the blind candidates have to be taken to the various establishments whenever interviews are held for selection of such candidates. In order to increase the placement of handicapped by transporting the blind to the place of interview, a Diesel Van (Std.20) was provided to this office during 1985-86. A sum of Rs.1.71 lakhs has been provided for 2000-01 for maintenance of this vehicle, supply of fuel and salary for the Driver.

(iii) Tribal Area Sub Plan-Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Tribal Population in Kalrayan Hills (Outlay Rs.24.65 lakh)

With a view to provide proper guidance facilities to all job seeking Scheduled Tribe candidates and to the Scheduled Tribe population, a special Vocational Guidance Centre at

Sankarapuram in Villupuram district has been set up during 1986 - 87. During 1992-93, two special Vocational Guidance Centres one each at Salem and Tiruvannamalai were set up for Tribal population for providing similar service to the Tribals in the Area. A sum of Rs.24.65 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for meeting the recurring expenditure, for running the above three centres.

Thus, a total sum of Rs.44.04 lakh is provided for implementation of various schemes under Employment services during the year 2000-01.

(B) Training Wing

The Craftsmen Training Scheme is implemented throughout Tamil Nadu to augment technical manpower and to meet growing demand for technically trained Craftsmen by Industrial Sectors. For this purpose, 53 Government Industrial Training Institutes have been set up with a capacity of 17200 seats to train craftsmen in 36 Engineering and 15 Non-Engineering trades throughout Tamil Nadu under Craftsmen Training Scheme during the Plan periods. These include 10 Industrial Training Institutes exclusively for Women, one for Scheduled Caste and another one for Tribals. For the effective implementation of various training programmes, the Government have accommodated funds to the tune of Rs.242.72 lakh under Plan Schemes.

The following Plan schemes will receive continued State support for implementing the various Craftsmen Training Programme:

(i) Deputation of Junior Training Officers to Central Training Institutes (Outlay Rs.0.91 lakh)

Every year, 25 Junior Training Officers are being deputed for training at various Central Training Institutes/Advanced Training Institutes to acquaint themselves with the latest Skill and technology which will be very useful to them while imparting training to their trainees in Industrial Training Institutes. A sum of Rs.0.91 lakhs is provided for meeting the stipend, travel and deputation expenses connected with the programme to be continued during the year 2000-01.

(ii) Strengthening of Industrial Training Institute (Outlay Rs.107.82 lakh)

This scheme covers the expenditure towards salaries to staff, Office Expenses, Stipend to trainees, purchase of raw materials and consumables, tools, Machinery and equipment etc., for training purposes in respect of the ITI at Needamangalam and Thirukkuvalai and salary to the Administrative Officers at the ITIs. This outlay includes a sum of Rs.5.50 lakh sanctioned under Part II 2000-01 for provision of full time uninterrupted power supply to the ITI at Dharmapuri. This outlay also includes a sum of Rs. 23.01 lakh sanctioned under Part.II 1999-2000 for construction of toilets for women students undergoing training in 23 Government Industrial Training Institutes, include as Part-I expenditure.

(iii) Modernisation of Existing Industrial Training Institutes (Outlay Rs.70.25 lakh)

In view of the increased use of sophisticated machinery and equipment and changes in technology, an advanced vocational training programme has been introduced at the Industrial Training Institutes at Ambattur and Coimbatore, with the objective of providing

training to the industrial workers for upgrading their skills to enable them to operate and maintain sophisticated machinery and equipment consequent on the technological advancement. Further, a new scheme for modernization of existing 21 Industrial Training Institutes and introduction of new Trades in 13 Industrial Training Institutes was started during 1997-98. Those 21 Industrial Training Institutes which were not covered under World Bank Aided Skill Development Project, were upgraded and modern equipment were provided under this scheme. The outlay of Rs.70.25 lakh provided in the budget represents staff salary, under the above scheme.

iv) TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN -Mini Industrial Training Institute at Sankarapuram (Outlay Rs.11.58 Lakh)

The aim of this scheme is to assist the Tribals to improve the socio-economic conditions by giving them employable vocational training in different trades. This scheme is being implemented in Industrial Training Institute, Sankarapuram. A sum of Rs. 11.58 lakh is provided for implementing this scheme during the year 2000-01.

v) Apprenticeship Training Scheme (Outlay Rs.63.74 lakh)

As per the provisions of Apprentices Act 1961, the Apprenticeship Training Scheme is implemented in this State. This scheme provides opportunities for the Ex-Industrial Training Institute trainees as well as freshers to undergo Apprenticeship Training in Industrial establishments. While the apprentices undergo practical training afforded in Industrial establishments, they are being concurrently provided with theoretical training in their trades by the 11 Related Instruction Centres established in this State. So far 1.31 lakhs apprentices have been benefited by this Apprenticeship Training Scheme. To ensure effective implementation of Apprenticeship Training Scheme, a sum Rs.63.74 lakhs is provided in budget estimate for 2000-01 to meet the recurring expenditure like staff salary etc. under this scheme.

A sum of Rs. 242.72 lakh is provided for the Craftsman Training Programme implemented by the Training Wing of the Department under the State Plan for the year 2000-01.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Setting up of Special Cells for Physically Handicapped in Employment Exchanges (Rs.20.61 lakh)

In order to promote the placement of handicapped, Special Cells were set up in normal Employment Exchanges at Coimbatore, Salem, Kancheepuram, Tirunelveli, Cuddalore. During 1991-92, special cells for Physically Handicapped were set up, one each at the District Employment Office, Erode, Tuticorin, Vellore and Udagamandalam. All these Cells are aided with 100% Central assistance. Hence, a sum of Rs.20.61 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-01 to meet the recurring expenditure.

Plan outlay

Totally, a sum of Rs.293.61 lakh is provided for Labour and Labour welfare sector for implementing various schemes during the year 2000-01 of which a sum of Rs. 15.40 lakhs is provided for schemes under Part-II. The details of Departmental outlays are given below.

Name of the Department	Outlay for Rs.2000-01 (Rupees in Lakh)
1. Commissioner of Labour	3.65
2. Chief Inspector of Factories	3.20
3. Director of Employment & Training	
(A) Employment wing 44.04	
(B) Training Wing 242.72	286.76
Total	293.61

Chapter 43

SOCIAL WELFARE

A number of programmes have been specially designed and implemented for the welfare of women, children and physically handicapped persons in Tamil Nadu. The programmes carried out through the Directorates of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation of the Disabled relate to the rehabilitation services, monetary assistance, provision of education, training and employment opportunities. The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women undertakes projects for improving the status of women in the society through income-generating activities. The Directorate of Social defence implements schemes to provide care, custody, training and rehabilitation of the neglected children, delinquent children, stranded girls and women.

For Social Welfare sector, an outlay of Rs.2905.14 lakh is provided for 2000-01. The outlay for 2000-01 consists of an amount of Rs.2797.08 lakh for ongoing schemes and Rs.108.06 lakh for new schemes. The details of outlay and programmes for each Directorate are given below:

I. REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

The Directorate for Rehabilitation of the disabled aims to provide comprehensive, rehabilitation services which include provision of special education, vocational training, placement in jobs, assistance for self employment and free supply of appliances to improve their mobility with the ultimate objective of making the handicapped self-reliant and economically independent. It is estimated that 10.61 lakh persons are disabled in Tamil Nadu. There are 23 special schools run by the Government, out of which 11 are for the blind, 10 for Deaf and Dumb, 1 for Mentally Retarded and 1 for severely orthopaedically handicapped.

01. Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Physically handicapped

Under this scheme, tri-cycles, wheel chairs, hearing aids, goggles, solar batteries, braille watches, and bicycles with choport boot are distributed free of cost to the poor handicapped persons. A sum of Rs.74.53 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01. This includes an amount of Rs.1.76 lakh sanctioned for the training to disabled persons in computer software and automobile trade under new schemes.

02. Self employment of Physically handicapped persons

In order to encourage disabled persons to take up self employment ventures in petty trades, the Government recommends their cases to Nationalised banks for sanction

of loan. Government subsidy is being released at one-third of the loan amount or Rs.1000/- whichever is less. 800 persons are benefitted every year. A sum of Rs.8.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01.

03. On Job Training given to Blind and Deaf trained in Government Industrial Training Institute, Guindy as apprentice in Government Industrial Establishments.

The visually handicapped, speech and hearing impaired persons trained in Government Industrial Training Centre for the Blind, Poonamallee and Government Industrial Training Centre at Guindy and Madurai are given special Apprenticeship Training for the period of one year. During the training period, a stipend of Rs.500/-p.m. is given. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01. This will benefit 25 persons.

04. Maintenance allowance to the severely Disabled persons

An assistance of Rs.150/- p.m. is given to the severely disabled children who cannot be rehabilitated by any of the programmes of the Department or any other Department of the Government. The income of the parents / guardians should not exceed Rs.15000/- per annum. A sum of Rs.115.20 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01. This will benefit 6400 persons.

05. Assistance to Government regional school for the Handicapped

This scheme relates to the expenditure on teaching grants to the non governmental organisations in the District of Chennai, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Trichy, Erode, Sivagangai, Coimbatore , Tuticorin and also to the college for the deaf run by St. Louis Institute, Chennai with a provision of Rs.12.01 lakh under ongoing scheme .

06. Assistance to Non-Governmental organisations for Mentally Handicapped children

The Non-Governmental organisations which are maintaining the mentally retarded children are assisted by Government. A sum of Rs.8.24 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01.

07. Assistance to Physically Handicapped Law Graduates towards Registration fees and to purchase Law Books

The visually handicapped and orthopaedically handicapped persons who have completed the law degree, will be given a lumpsum of Rs.3000/- towards purchase of the important law books and fees for registration as lawyers. A sum of Rs.0.30 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01. This will benefit 10 persons.

08. Scribe assistance to blind students and expenses for the helper

Under this scheme, honorarium is given to helpers for the blind to write the Public Examination by taking dictation from the visually handicapped persons appearing for Public Examination. A sum of Rs.30/- as honorarium for each scribe is provided. The total number of beneficiaries are 200 who are given educational facilities on a consolidated pay of Rs.1200/ per month in Little Flower Convent, St. Louis Institute for the Blind, Chennai, Government Higher School for the Blind in Trichy and Poonamallee. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01.

09. Extension of Concession given to normal persons marrying Blind

Under this scheme, normal persons marrying visually handicapped persons are being given Rs.7000/- by way of Savings Certificate and Rs.3000/- as cash each totalling Rs.10000/-. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided for 2000-01. This will benefit 100 persons.

10. Assistance to Voluntary Institutions for training in teaching the deaf

A Special section is functioning in the Little Flower Convent, Chennai to train the teachers who are working in the Government Special Schools. Stipends at the rate of Rs.300/- per month for 10 months is given to 50 trainees besides educational tours. A sum of Rs.5.56 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

11. Assistance for recanning of Wooden furniture by blind persons

Under this scheme, employment opportunities are provided to the visually handicapped persons trained in recanning of furnitures. 28 persons at the rate of 1 per district on a consolidated pay of Rs.2500/- per month are employed. A sum of Rs.8.40 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

12. Sheltered of the Rehabilitation home for the adult mentally retarded girls

Under this scheme, assistance is given to 6 Institutions for maintenance of adult mentally retarded girls of above 14 years numbering 30 girls in each institution. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

13. Concession to normal persons marrying orthopaedically disabled

Under this scheme, assistance is given to normal persons who marry orthopaedically disabled persons. The assistance is in the form of cash for Rs.2000/- and savings certificate for Rs.3000/- totalling Rs.5000/-. A sum of Rs. 7.25 lakh has been provided for 2000-01. 145 persons will be benefitted through this scheme.

14. Setting up of District Rehabilitation Centres.

Similar to the District Rehabilitation Centre set up at Chengalpattu, District Rehabilitation Centres were formed in the remaining 28 districts during 1997-98. The District Rehabilitation centres identify the disabled in the rural areas and extend necessary assistance by way of medical aid, providing assistive devices besides attending to the regular functions of the District set up. For 2000-01, the outlay for this scheme is Rs. 265.60 lakh consisting of Rs.264.70 lakh for ongoing scheme and Rs.0.90 lakh for new scheme of installation of ramps in 15 districts.

15. Starting of New Schools and Higher standards for the Deaf.

Under this scheme, the Deaf schools in Ooty, Salem, Tambaram and Erode have been upgraded as High schools. An amount of Rs.26.60 lakh is provided for 2000-01. This includes an amount of Rs.9.43 lakh sanctioned for the creation of 4 secondary grade teacher posts in Govt. deaf schools at Tambaram and Ooty, supply of free text books to the Govt. Deaf children from Std. I to XII, purchase of lab. materials for high schools and higher

secondary schools for deaf, creation of one P.G. teacher in textiles at Govt. Higher Secondary School for Deaf, Dharmapuri, Introduction of preparatory class in the pre school for the deaf at Govt. School for Deaf, Virudhunagar, Pudukottai, IELC, Ambur and CSI, Manamadurai under New schemes.

16. Starting of Vocational training courses in Govt. Schools/Higher Secondary Schools for the mentally retarded, blind etc.,

This scheme imparts Vocational training course in simple crafts such as envelope making, chalk making and stitching and embroidery in the school for the mentally retarded children, Chitlapakkam, Kanchipuram District and also an additional course comprising commerce, economics, typewriting and shorthand to the students in the Govt. Higher Secondary School for the Blind at Poonamallee. A sum of Rs.2.83 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

17. Assistance to normal persons marrying speech and hearing impaired

Under this scheme, assistance is given to normal persons who marry speech and hearing impaired persons. The assistance is in the form of cash for Rs.2000/- and savings certificate for Rs.3000/- totalling Rs.5000/-. A sum of Rs. 3.75 lakh has been provided for 2000-01. 75 persons will be benefitted through this.

18. Starting of new school and higher standards for the blind

Under this new scheme, Indian Music is taught as a subject in Higher Secondary level in the school for the blind at Poonamalle. The outlay relates to the salary of a music teacher on a consolidated honorarium of Rs.4200/- p.m. on contract basis. A sum of Rs.4.83 lakh is provided for 2000-01. This includes an amount of Rs.4.20 lakh sanctioned under new schemes of purchase of lab materials for High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools for the blind (4) and creation of 2 PG teacher posts in economics and English at Government Girls Hr. Sec. Schools for the Blind, Trichy and Govt. Hr. Sec. Schools for the blind, Poovai

19. School for severely orthopaedically handicapped

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 25000 is allocated towards the cost of books/ note books/ slates etc. to the children studying in Govt. school for severely orthopaedically handicapped at Madurai,. This will benefit 100 children.

20. Other schemes

Scheme	Outlay Rs. in lakhs
1. Establishment of Government Special school	0.32
2. Strengthening of the Directorate	1.46
3. Provision of computerised braille printer at Government blind school	12.00

I. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NMP DEPARTMENT

11. Direction and Administration

i) Strengthening of Directorate

The Directorate contemplates that a perspective plan is essential for studying all the schemes implemented for the benefit of women and children by this Directorate and other Directorates and to prepare long term programme to avoid overlapping of schemes and ensure the benefits reach the actual needy. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided for the new scheme of preparation of perspective plan for Social Welfare and Nutrition by NGO.

12. CHILD WELFARE

i) Creches for children of working and ailing mothers

In order to look after the children of working and ailing mothers of low income group, 212 creches were started in the State to benefit 5300 children. Each creche looks after 20 children and basic education is also being imparted in these creches. The creches are run by the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board through selected voluntary organisations. For 2000-01, a sum of Rs.53.87 lakh is provided towards the recurring expenditure of Rs.25410 per centre.

i) Karunai Illams

There are 43 homes functioning in the State to accommodate 1397 children. Total maintenance cost per child per month for food and administrative charges amounting to Rs.467/- and bedding amounting to Rs.20 per annum are provided by the Govt. Apart from this, the inmates are supplied with free uniform, text books and note books. An amount of Rs.86.50 lakh is provided for the year 2000-01.

13. WOMEN'S WELFARE

i) Institutions

A number of programmes have been chalked out for the rehabilitation of widows, destitutes, deserted women and women below poverty line. Women are helped to improve their income levels through training, skill imparting and income generating programmes. A number of institutions are run to assist women in distress and to help them acquire a better status in society.

(a) Service homes are run to rehabilitate women in Chennai, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Salem, Tirunelveli and Karaikudi. Women in the age group of 18 to 40 are admitted in the service homes with their children and they are provided with food, shelter, education, stipend, clothing allowance, vocational training in secretarial course and tailoring, a lumpsum grant for the purchase of raw material etc. A sum of Rs.34.13 lakh is provided for the programmes of service homes for 2000-01. This includes a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh sanctioned under new scheme of purchase of new vessels to service homes at Cuddalore and Tirunelveli. Besides, an amount of Rs.1.25 lakh is also provided for the scheme of continuance of higher studies by inmates.

(b) Tamil Nadu Government is running 8 Working Women's Hostels at Chennai-(2) Cuddalore, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Hosur (one each). The maximum income limit prescribed for admission into these working women's hostels is Rs.7500/- p.m. 415 inmates can stay in those hostels.

(c) There are 11,520 Mahalir Mandrams, normally at the rate of 30 Mahalir Mandrams for each Block, functioning all over Tamil Nadu with the objective of bringing the rural women together without considering their economic barriers.

(d) A Guidance Bureau is functioning in the Office of every District Social Welfare Officer. The Guidance Bureau Officer helps needy women especially widows, deserted wives and destitutes in obtaining bank loan, helps women to liaison with other Government departments and in settling Life Insurance Corporation dues, Provident fund and Pension benefits, etc., and also helps to get admissions for needy children in orphanages, creches etc. A sum of Rs.34.15 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

(ii) Economic Programmes

In order to provide gainful employment to women, the Government have organised 13 industrial co-operative societies. In addition to this, there are 48 training centres and 3 production centres which impart training every year in various skill to benefit around 85 women. A sum of Rs.5.60 lakh is provided for 2000-01 under new schemes for the purchase of cutting machines in the cloth cutting centres of 8 districts.

(iii) Monetary assistance

a) Marriage Assistance for daughters of poor widows (E.V.R. Maniammaiyaar Poor widows daughters marriage assistance scheme)

A sum of Rs.7,000/- is given for the marriage of daughters of poor widows whose annual income is less than Rs.12,000/- per annum. The girls should be in the age group of 18 to 30 years. Only one daughter is eligible for this assistance. A sum of Rs.73.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01 for this scheme. This will benefit 1050 women.

b) Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyaar Ninaivu remarriage scheme (Issue of saving certificate for encouraging widow remarriage)

This scheme envisages remarriage of widows by providing financial assistance to the couple. It provides a cash assistance of Rs.10000/- (Rs.3000/- as cheque and Rs.7000/- as NSC) to the remarried couple. This scheme is restricted to widows in the age group of 20 to 30 years. No income ceiling is fixed. A sum of Rs. 17.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01 to benefit about 196 couples.

c) Marriage Assistance to Orphan Girls (Annai Teresa Orphan girls marriage assistance scheme)

A sum of Rs.7000/- per beneficiary is given for the marriage of orphan girls between 20 to 30 years of age with an annual family income of not more than Rs.12000/-. An amount of Rs.7.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01. This will benefit 100 girls.

d) Tamil Nadu Govt. Intercaste Marriage Assistance Scheme (Anjugam Ammaiya Ninaivu Kalappu Thirumana Nidhi Udhuvu Thittam)

This scheme encourages inter-caste marriages. It provides an assistance of Rs.10,000/- (Rs.3,000/- as cheque and Rs.7,000/- in the form of National Savings Certificate) to intercaste married couples. If anyone of the spouses is Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, the assistance will be Rs.20,000/- (Rs.10,000 as cheque and Rs.10,000 in the form of National Savings Certificate). An amount of Rs.164.00 lakh has been provided for 2000-01 to benefit 1040 couples. Income ceiling is exempted for this scheme. The bride should be in the age group of 20-30 years.

e) Assistance to the school children of poor widows

The scheme of supply of free text books and note books is to benefit the children of widows whose family income is less than Rs.12000/- per annum. The value of books and note books supplied to the children ranges from Rs.50/- to Rs.600/- depending upon the standard in which the student is studying. In total, around 10,000 students are benefitted. A provision of Rs.16.69 lakh has been made for this purpose under ongoing schemes for 2000-01.

f) Conduct of Legal Literacy Awareness Programme for women

Tamil Nadu has been one of the first States to give equal property rights to women by amending in the Hindu Succession Act. Acts have also been enacted for equal remuneration for equal work, maternity benefit and maintenance after divorce, termination of pregnancy and indecent representation of women etc. But, there is very little or nil awareness among the women about the legal protection available to them. In order to make the women safeguard their rights and privileges, knowledge of laws relating to women is necessary. With this objective in view, it is proposed to conduct Legal Literacy Programme in all the Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges where young girls are studying. One volunteer lecturer in each lady college either Government or private will be selected and given 5 days exhaustive training in legal issues and to act as facilitator. The idea is to create resource at the district level who will act as trainer for training the girls in that district. In 1998-99, 5 days intensive training was given on legal issues relating to women for lecturers of women's colleges. For 2000-2001, it is proposed to conduct legal literacy programmes in both rural and urban colleges, so that awareness on the important social legislations can be disseminated to the village women. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

g) Setting up of Recreation Centres for women

Women's recreation has so far not received official recognition as part of any development programme under the Government. In order to give explicit recognition to the need for a meeting place for recreation of women, 150 Women's Recreation Centres were established in rural areas. During 1997-98 and 1999-2000. During 1998-1999, the functioning of the Women's Recreation Centres have been monitored and women encouraged to attend and utilise its facilities. Considering the success of this scheme, a sum of Rs.5.28 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01 for starting 100 new women recreation centres as well as maintenance support to existing 150 WRCs. The centres will also be used to disseminate information regarding all development issues relevant to women.

h) Gender Sensitisation Programme

Gender Sensitisation programme would be taken up with an objective to train a team of dedicated trainers who would be acting as resource persons for future training programmes which would be organised at the district level. Initially it is proposed to train a group of people from Police, Social Welfare Dept. and also some Non Governmental Organisations. The training would be conducted to sensitize the Police Officials and others to bring out perceptible change in their attitude while dealing with the issues related to women. This programme would be launched with the help of non-governmental organisations who have experience of having organised such programmes before. A sum of Rs.3.45 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01.

i) Setting up of Family Counselling Centres

One family counselling centre is run by an NGO at Namakkal through the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board. The main aim of this family counselling centre is to provide counselling to preserve the basic social unit of the Family. It helps women who approach the centre to redress their grievances relating to dowry harrasment, marital maladjustment, cases of alcoholism and counselling to AIDS victims by giving suitable and appropriate guidance. A sum of Rs.0.79 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-01.

j) Managerial training for field and executive staff

This training is given to the field functionaries viz. Executive Officers (EOs) and Rural Welfare Officers (RWOs) in Social Welfare Department. The need of this training is essential for the development and proper implementation of the Social Welfare programmes. The services of the field functionaries are regularised after they undergo training. A sum of Rs.5.30 lakh is provided for 2000-01.

k) Other schemes

	Scheme	Outlay (Rs.in lakh)
i)	Renovation of noon meal centres	0.01
ii)	District establishment	1.25

04. Welfare of poor, aged and destitutes

i) Annai Sathiya Ammaiya Ninaivu Govt. Orphanages

With a view to taking care of the orphans in the State, there are 25 orphanages covering all the districts out of which 4 have 100 children each and 21 have 250 children each. These orphan, deserted/destitute/abandoned children in the age group of 5-18 years are admitted in the orphanages. The children in the orphanages are provided free meals, shelter, clothing books and note books, education and free medical facilities. A sum of Rs.16.95 lakh is provided for 2000-01. This includes an amount of Rs.8.20 lakh sanctioned under the new schemes of 'supply of new vessels to 14 Govt. orphanages' and 'furniture to 11 Govt orphanages'.

ii) Home for the aged by voluntary agencies

The elders in families below the poverty line and destitute old could not find food, shelter, care and protection. It is, therefore, proposed to establish Homes through Voluntary Institutions for their shelter, feeding and health care in all the districts in a phased manner. At present, there are 7 old age homes to benefit 280 persons. A sum of Rs. 250/- per month per old age person is given as maintenance grant for the Homes for the Aged. For 2000-01, a sum of Rs.6.50 lakh is provided for this scheme.

iii) Buildings

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided during 2000-01 for carrying out the spill over works of building programmes.

05. Tribal Area Sub-Plan - Opening of tailoring centres

The scheme is implemented from 1976 to give training in tailoring for tribal women belonging to Salem, Namakkal and Tiruvannamalai districts. Under this scheme, four tailoring centres are run to benefit 65 women every year and an amount of Rs.6.81 lakh is provided for 2000-01.

06. House sites for forward classes who live in villages below the poverty line

Free house site pattas are issued to poor houseless families belonging to forward communities to enable them to construct houses of their own. Upto three cents of land is distributed per family. Annual income should not exceed Rs.12000/-. A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakh is provided for this scheme for 2000-01.

07. Other schemes

Scheme	Outlay (Rs.in lakh)
i) Free supply of dhoties/sarees to the Sri Lankan Refugees	35.00
ii) Financial Assistance to eminent artists and men of letters who are now in indigent circumstances	0.01
iii) Assistance to small salt manufacturers	0.01

III. SOCIAL DEFENCE

The Directorate of Social Defence is running residential institutions established under the provisions of Juvenile Act 1986 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956. These institutions provide care, treatment, custody, educational and vocational training, rehabilitation to the children and women who came under the provisions of the above said Acts. There are totally 51 institutions out of which 11 observation homes, 10 special juvenile homes, 6 protective/vigilance homes and 3 aftercare organisations are run by Government and 20 by private sector. An amount of Rs.173.97 lakh is allocated for 2000-01 which is for the maintenance of the homes, training to the inmates in various trades, special care centres, functioning of the juvenile guidance bureau etc.

(i) Government Approved Schools

Twenty three night shelters for street and working children are run by NGOs, out of which 7 are receiving grant-in-aid from Government of India and the remaining sixteen are receiving State Government grant to meet food charges, maintenance charges, provision of vocational training and non-formal education. The number of beneficiaries are 2900. The expenditure on staff salaries for the Directorate, telephone charges to 10 Juvenile/ observation homes and sitting fees to the Chairman and Members of the Juvenile Welfare Boards is met under the scheme of Government Approved Schools. Grant-in-aid is provided to 4 private juvenile home at Dharmapuri, Salem, Madurai and Chennai. These Juvenile homes take the neglected juveniles in the age group of 3 to 8 years sent by the juvenile welfare boards of nearby districts and 600 persons benefit under this scheme. Under the support service programme to the juveniles as a method of rehabilitation, the family of the discharged juvenile will be paid Rs.100/- p.m. for the maintenance of the child. The scheme benefits 100 inmates. Under the skill development training programme to the inmates of Government Juvenile homes at Cuddalore and Chennai, 70 inmates are given training in paper toy making, plumbing work, house-wiring and coil winding. A Crisis Intervention Centre for the prevention of child abuse and neglect is run by the NGO with a grant from Government to benefit 100 persons. Five special care centres for orphan children in juvenile homes have been started and run by NGOs with a grant from Government. The grant-in-aid is given to the NGO for running sheltered workshop to the adult mentally retarded girls and this benefits 30 inmates. Grant in aid is also provided to the N.G.Os for running 2 orphanages to the street children at Trichy . The number of beneficiaries are 200. Under the training programme in two wheeler servicing and repairs in Govt. Juvenile home, Thanjavur, Cuddalore and Royapuram, the inmates are given training in two wheeler servicing and repairing. For the above ongoing schemes, an outlay of Rs.29.99 lakh is allocated for 2000-01. Besides, an amount of Rs.6.92 lakh is provided for new schemes of 'provision of water purifier to 10 Government Observation Homes and 2 protective homes', providing power generator to the Govt. Vigilance Home and Shri sadan, Chennai', 'supply of banians and inner garments to the children in the Government Juvenile Home / Special home to boys and enhancement of maintenance charges to the inmates of juvenile home for girls under one NGO. Thus the total outlay of this scheme is Rs.36.91 lakh.

(ii) Scheme of prevention and control of juvenile social maladjustment

The scheme relates to increased maintenance charges of Government juvenile/special/ observation homes. Government of India is giving assistance at Rs.80 p.m. per inmate in respect of Government institutions to benefit 2300 inmates and Rs.72/- p.m. per inmate in respect of private institutions to benefit 800 inmates. The outlay approved for 2000-01 is Rs. 67.41 lakh as State's share.

(iii) Creation of facilities for the development of child institutions

Under this scheme, two posts of case workers one each to Government juvenile homes at Ranipet and Chennai have been sanctioned and amount is shared between Centre and State. The State's share for the scheme for 2000-01 is Rs.1.37 lakh.

(iv) Strengthening of guidance bureau and counselling centres

Six Juvenile Guidance Bureaux are functioning at Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Madurai, Vellore and Chennai. These Bureaux study the problem of juveniles, their behaviour and the socio-economic and psychological background of the cases referred to them. The Budget outlay for this scheme for 2000-01 is Rs.0.36 lakh.

(v) State level programme development and monitoring cell with UNICEF Assistance (Child welfare)

State Level Programme Development and Monitoring Cell has been constituted with the objectives of monitoring the child welfare related programmes implemented by the department apart from ensuring minimum standards of services to the children in the institutions. This cell is also conducting workshops and seminars especially on children in difficult circumstances besides monitoring the programmes for street children implemented by the Non-Governmental Organisations. The amount of Rs.7.56 lakh provided for 2000-01 is towards salaries of staff of the cell.

(vi) Strengthening of Juvenile Justice system by establishing Juvenile welfare boards and Observation homes under NGOs

This scheme relates to the establishment of 4 Juvenile Welfare Boards in Nagapattinam, Virudhunagar, Gandhigram (Dindigul) and Tuticorin and also starting of observation homes in these places under NGO. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided for 2000-01.

(vii) Strengthening of vocational training in approved schools

The Directorate is providing both educational and vocational training programmes to the children in the Institutions. In order to provide better facilities in the vocational stream and to evolve a well-defined course under the NCVT pattern, a vocational training centre was started during 1999 under new schemes. This centre imparts training in refrigeration and air-conditioning, general mechanism, data processing automobile mechanism, house wiring, coil winding and motor winding, and screen printing. 100 inmates will be benefitted under this scheme. A sum of Rs.2.27 lakh is provided for 2000-01.

(viii) Buildings

An outlay of Rs.43.62 lakh is provided during 2000-01 for the construction of buildings coming under Directorate of Social Welfare and NMP, Directorate for Rehabilitation of the Disabled and Directorate for Social Defence. This includes a sum of Rs.33.62 lakh for new schemes of Directorate of Social Defence.

(ix) Assistance to Half way homes to the girl children

Under this scheme, Half way homes to the girl children in vulnerable condition under NGOs at Ulundurpet, Viralimalai and Namakkal are started. These homes will accommodate 25 girl children in each home who are found to be facing hardship. Educational and vocational training will be offered to the girls. An amount of Rs.1.48 lakh is provided for 2000-01 towards food charges, contingencies, purchase of vessels etc.

(x) Other schemes

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
1. Assistance to Tamil Nadu Welfare Fund for rehabilitation of victims of moral exploitation	0.01
2. Directorate of social defence	2.98

IV. TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN LTD**(a) Annai Bangaru Ammaiyar Ninaivu Mahalir Thittam**

The extension of Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project with State funds was launched in 1996-97 to cover the entire State in a phased manner on the lines of the IFAD assisted project. This is a rural development project intended to improve living standards of rural households by promoting women's development and empowerment. A network of women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) with NGO participation will be the basic unit at the village level. Rural households are approached through members of well established Self Help Groups. Under this Project, around 10 lakh rural women below the poverty line will be covered over a period of 5 years at a total financial outlay (including credit) of Rs.1440 Crores. A very important feature of the scheme is the attempt at convergence of a whole range of services provided through ongoing Government programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, PMRY, Entrepreneurial Development Programme for Women, Indira Mahila Yojana, Special Component Plan and others. Self Help Groups of women will be engaged in regular group savings from the individual resources of the participating women. This group's common fund will be used for small internal credit to members. Once this activity gets crystallised and the group shows stability over time plus financial discipline, it will be exposed to external credit from commercial banks or other sources for a variety of economic activities. As on 1999-2000, all 28 districts have been covered and 481733 women have enrolled in 26220 self help groups. For 2000-01, a sum of Rs.1200.00 lakh is provided.

b) Vocational Training Programmes

Vocational Training Programmes will be undertaken through reputed NGOs/training institutions. Implementation will be modified based on an external evaluation of post vocational training programmes. Funds from Government of India, NORAD/STEP will also be utilised for undertaking this training programmes.

A sum of Rs.7.50 lakh is provided for this scheme for 2000-01 under new schemes. This will benefit 100 poor women.

c) Grants to Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (Entrepreneurship Development Programme)

Women entrepreneurship is an emerging area and given its advantages flexibility of time and varieties of opportunities, more and more women are likely to opt for it. For the first time Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Limited has taken up EDP during the

year 1998-99. So far, totally 138 women entrepreneurs have trained during 1998-99 and 1999-2000. For 2000-2001, a sum of Rs.4.00 lakh is provided to train 100 women.

Outlay for 2000-01

The budget provision for Social Welfare sector for 2000-01 is Rs.29.05 crore. The Departmentwise details are as follows

Department		Outlay
		(Rs. in lakh)
I.	Rehabilitation for the disabled :	585.63
II.	Social Welfare :	548.03
	(i) Direction and Administration	6.25
	(ii) Child Welfare	140.38
	(iii) Women's Welfare	370.14
	(iv) Welfare of poor, aged and Destitutes	24.45
	(v) Tribal area sub plan	6.81
III.	Social Defence	173.97
IV.	Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd.	1211.50
V.	Others	386.01
Total: Social Welfare		2905.14

Chapter 44

NUTRITION

Government of Tamil Nadu have formulated schemes to improve the health and nutritional status of children and develop their mental ability. To reduce infant mortality because of mal-nutrition and disease, integrated nutrition and health services are provided to young children in the State. Periodical growth monitoring, health check-up, immunisation and referral to nearby health centres and hospitals, supplementary nutrition and pre-school education are some of the components of the three major Child Development Programmes. It is intended to step up the drive for a coordinated effort to help especially the deprived children.

I. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NMP DEPARTMENT

01. Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme

Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal programme is being implemented in the rural areas from 1st July 1982 and in urban areas from 15th September, 1982. At present, 30701 Child Welfare Centres, 38378 school centres in rural areas and 2059 centres in urban areas are functioning in Tamil Nadu. Of these, 103 Child Welfare Centres are located in Tribal areas for the benefit of tribal children. This scheme has three main components such as Nutrition, Preschool Education and Health Care. All the Child Welfare Centres under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme, except 719 child welfare centres were brought under the scheme of TINP and ICDS

An abstract of number of centres and number of beneficiaries under these programmes during 1999 is given below:

Sl.No.	Scheme	No. of centres	No. of beneficiaries		
			Children	Mothers & OAP	Total
A. Noon Meals:					
I. CHILD WELFARE NMP CENTRES (2+ to 4+)					
1.	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (C.W.C.s)	10482	301353	140782 (PNC Mothers)	442135

Sl.No	Scheme	No. of centres	No. of beneficiaries		
			Children	Mothers & OAP	Total
2.	Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (C.W.C.s)	19500	559508	72746 (OAP) 318294 (mothers)	950548
3.	PTMGR NMP Urban C.W.C.s	719	29309	3977 (OAP)	33286
		30701	890170	535799	1425969

II. SCHOOL NMP CENTRES

4.	PTMGR NMP Centres Rural	38378	5916829	..	5916829
5.	PTMGR NMP School centres (Urban)	2059	472760	..	472760
Total		71138	7279759	535799	7815558

B. SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING:

1.	ICDS (CWCs)	10482	147942 (6 mths to 2 yrs)	140782 (mothers)	288724
2.	TINP (CNCs)-	19500	318733 (0-36 mths)	318294 (mothers)	637027

Nutritious Meal

To combat mal-nutrition, nutritious meal is cooked at the Centre and served hot to the children during lunch time. One nutritious meal consists of the following ingredients:

Ingredients	School Students			
	Children 2 to 5 year.	Students of 5 to 9 years.	Students of 10 to 15 years.	Old Age pensioners.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rice (In gms) :	80	100.00	120.00	200.00
Dhall (In gms) :	10	15.00	15.00	15.00
Oil (") :	2	1.00	1.00	1.00
Vegetables & Condiments : including IF salt (in paise)	23	23	23	23
Calorie intake (kcal) :	362.7	442	511	561
Protein Content(g):	9.5	12.2	13.5	17.6

Pre School Education

Under these programmes, the organiser is given training on pre school activities. Educational equipments, charts, books and play materials are supplied to each centre. Each child is treated as an individual and the seeds of learning are sown in the baby's mind. Extraordinary attention is given to this task.

Health Coverage

Periodical Health Check-up and immunisation are being done under this scheme to all the children enrolled in the Child Welfare Centres through the Primary Health Centres. In the rural areas and Municipalities, the Public Health Department ensures health care through their staff.

Nutritious Feeding Programme For School Children (RURAL)

The school children who are above 5 years of age studying in Schools from Standard I to X are fed through 38378 Nutritious Meal Centres located in schools. Now, this is brought under the control of Rural development department.

Nutritious Feeding Programme For School Children (URBAN)

This programme was introduced in Urban areas from 15th September 1983. At present about 2059 School Nutritious Meal centres are functioning in Municipal and Municipal Corporation areas. This scheme is brought under the control of the Director of Municipal Administration Department. The school children above 5 years of age studying in school from standard I to X are thus fed through 2059. Nutritious Meal Centres located in Municipal and Municipal Corporation Schools.

The outlay for NMP is Rs.31.77 Lakh for 2000-01. This outlay includes Rs.0.01 lakh for midday meals to students in denotified tribal schools, Rs.9.05 Lakh for new programme of feeding poor children of 10 to 15 years in denotified tribal schools, Rs. 22.70 Lakh for opening of pre primary schools and Rs.0.01 lakh for opening of balwadies and pre schools in tribal areas.

02. Supply of Eggs to the Beneficiaries under NMP, Supply of protein enriched food to the beneficiaries not taking eggs under NMP

The noon meal beneficiaries are also supplied one boiled egg once in a week instead of fortnightly. The provision for the supply of eggs to the beneficiaries is shown under non plan schemes for 2000-01. For those who do not take eggs, Protein enriched "Sathu food" is supplied to them and for 2000-01, a token provision is made.

03. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. From 1995 onwards, Government of India is supplying rice free of cost to primary school children studying in classes I to V at 100 grams per child per day for 10 months in an academic year.

04. Feeding of Pregnant Women

From 1995, the pregnant women who are given cash assistance (Rs.500/-) as support under Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Ammaiyar Ninaivu Mahaperu Udavi Thittam are entitled to take free meal every day at the Nutritious Meal Programme centre for a period of 4 months. About 2 lakh pregnant women are benefited under this scheme.

05. Integrated child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS programme was launched by the Government of India initially in 3 blocks in 1975. At present, there are 113 ICDS projects functioning in the State covering about 1.14 crore population. This includes 67 rural projects, 44 urban projects and 2 tribal projects. The project aims at providing maternal and child care through six vital services such as supplementary feeding, health, immunisation, referral, Nutrition and health education. The services are delivered through child welfare centre called anganwadi in an integrated manner to provide optimum child care. At present, there are 10482 anganwadis functioning in the State.

The following services are provided in each Anganwadi:

(i) Supplementary Feeding

Under this component, children in the age-group of 6 months to 2 years, pregnant and lactating women are provided with energy food called 'Sathu' of 80 grams of ration for 300 days. Children in the age group of 2+ to 5+ are provided with indigenous food under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme prepared at the centre for all the 365 days in a year.

(ii) Non-Formal Pre-School Education

Children between the age of 2+ to 5 years are imparted non-formal pre-school education in each Anganwadi (Child Welfare Centre). Emphasis is laid on pre-school activities for the mental, social and emotional development of the children and for developing desirable attitudes, values and behaviour patterns.

(iii) Health Check-up

The Health Care of children under 6 years of age includes monitoring their growth by periodical weighing and by assessing their nutritional and health status by recording their weights in their growth chart. A general check-up by the Medical Officers is given every month. Deworming against worm infections, treatment for diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., and distribution of drugs for minor ailments and anaemia are also provided to children and women. Biennial Vitamin A dose is provided to children below six years. 144 Clinical sub-centres have been set up at all urban projects with sophisticated equipments to provide treatments to the patients in the area.

(iv) Immunisation

Immunisation of all children below 6 years of age against Polio, Measles, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Pertussis are done in the project area. Immunisation against tetanus is done for all the expectant mothers.

(v) Nutrition and Health Education

Nutrition and health education is offered to all women in the age group of 15-45 years, priority being given to nursing and expectant mothers. A special follow up is given to mothers whose children suffer from malnutrition or from frequent illness. The messages of health and nutrition education are imparted through specially organised courses and campaigns in project areas like home visits by Anganwadi Workers, cooking demonstrations, use of mass media and other forms of information dissemination.

In addition, there is coverage of other important supportive services such as safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, women's development and education programmes.

Out of 113 ICDS projects, 47 ICDS projects in the districts of Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Pudukottai and Nilgiris were run with assistance from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). As Phase-II of this programme has been terminated on 30.6.99, these centres are taken up under regular ICDS projects. These centres provide all ICDS services except the additional services under SIDA ICDS.

The outlay for ICDS is shown under non-plan schemes for 2000-01.

The number of beneficiaries under the ICDS schemes is 1.48 lakh children in the age group of 6 months to 2 years, 3.01 lakh children in the age group of 2 years to 5 years and 1.41 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100%)

Except supplementary feeding, all other activities relating to the components like immunisation, health check-up, referral, pre-school education and health education for mothers are covered under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for which a provision of Rs. 2348.65 Lakh is made for 2000-01 for ICDS. For imparting training to all categories of staff in ICDS, an amount of Rs.26.07 Lakh is provided for 2000-01.

II. WORLD BANK ASSISTED INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES - III PROJECT

The second Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project which was implemented in Tamil Nadu with World Bank assistance in 318 blocks covering 24 Districts from 20.1.'91 came to a close on 31.12.'97. Consequently, this project has been taken over under central sector ICDS scheme with effect from 1.1.98. Subsequently, Government of India have approved the World Bank assisted ICDS - III project in April, 1999 for 318 rural blocks and 19500 centres in 24 districts already covered under TINP - II. This project will be for a period of 5 years from 1998-99 to 2003-2004. This new project while consolidating the gains made in Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project-II, new issues like Health and Nutrition services for Adolescent girls, convergence of services, need-based training for stake holders, women empowerment and total quality management will be addressed. Another new step will be introduction of village level monitoring system by Monitoring Committee consisting of members of the public. Special emphasis will be made on early childhood development, and early childhood, education and women empowerment.

The package of services delivered at Anganwadi centres include growth promotion, selective supplementary nutrition, early childhood care and pre school education, nutrition and health education, health services by health personnel (VHN / M.O.) and referral services.

For 2000-01, an outlay of Rs.9797.53 Lakh is provided which includes Rs.7857.97 Lakh for TINP phase-II and Rs.1939.56 Lakh for ICDS-III. Besides, a sum of Rs.5672.09 Lakh is provided for ICDS-III under Government of India funds for 2000-01. During this period, 8.78 lakh children in the age group of 0-6 years and 3.18 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers will be benefited.

Outlay for 2000-01

The outlay for Nutrition sector during 2000-01 is Rs.98.36 Crore. The major programmewise details are as follows:

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs.in Lakh)</i>
1. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme	31.77
2. Supply of protein enriched food to the beneficiaries not taking eggs under NMP	0.01
3. TINP-Phase II & ICDS-III	9797.53
4. Others	6.26
Total—Nutrition	9835.57

Chapter 45

OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

I. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS

The prisons accorded low priority in allocation of funds in improving the living conditions in prisons, infrastructural facilities, amenities to prisoners and security aspects. Therefore, Finance Commissions and the Five Year Plans provide allocation to improve the conditions in the prisons and to strengthen the security arrangements. The schemes relate to this Department for the year 2000-01 are as follows:

i) Modernisation of Prison Administration

This is a centrally sponsored scheme, for which Government of India provides financial assistance on matching grant basis. During the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.94.59 Lakh as State share was provided for the schemes viz., provision of 15 number of looms to each of the 7 Central prisons to weave gauge and bandage cloth, construction of compound wall in Central prison at Chennai, construction of compound wall with live wire fencing in special prison for women at Vellore, modernisation of existing prisons at Palayamkottai, Coimbatore and Trichy and strengthening of prison department. For the continuation of this scheme, a token provision is made during 2000-01.

ii) Repairs and Renovation of jails

The Tenth Finance Commission recommended allocation for providing infrastructural facilities in Prisons. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.185.95 Lakh was provided towards increasing accommodation, repairs and renovation of Central Prisons at Vellore, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Salem, Madurai and Pudukottai districts. The works have been completed. For the continuation of scheme, a token provision is made for 2000-01.

iii) Award of prizes to the children of wardens in prison

The Government ordered the educational institutions for the grant of award to the children of wardens in Prison Department who secure first, second and third places in the Tenth standard and Plus Two examinations. The awardees are paid Rs.6000/-, Rs.4000/- and Rs.2000/- respectively. A sum of Rs.24000/- is spent every year for this purpose. An amount of Rs.0.24 lakh has been provided during 2000-01.

I. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND MOST BACKWARD CLASSES

Grants to Tamil Nadu Hajj Committee

The Tamil Nadu Hajj Committee looks after the welfare of the Hajj pilgrims during their pilgrimage by providing necessary assistance like transit accommodation to the outstation pilgrims at Chennai, transport facilities from the transit point to the airport and supporting arrangement for operation of flights from Chennai. The number of persons sent to Hajj pilgrimage from Tamil Nadu during 2000 Hajj season is 3660. For 2000-01, a sum of Rs.0.70 lakh is provided under new schemes for the purchase of modern and computer with internet facility in the office of the Hajj Committee.

III. MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

Assistance to Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department undertakes repairs and maintenance of Government Department vehicles except Public Works, Highways, Agricultural Engineering and Health Departments in this State, numbering about 8500 at present. There are 17 automobile workshops in various district headquarters and one service station at Chennai for this purpose. An amount of Rs.43.07 Lakh is provided for 2000-01. This includes an amount of Rs.43.00 Lakh sanctioned for the new schemes of 'provision of float assemblies in MVMD', 'provision of paint booth in Government Central Automobile Workshop, Chennai' and 'provision of special tool and equipment for the Government Automobile Workshop at Trichy, Madurai and Salem (II Phase)'.

IV. REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

In pursuance of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 and 1974 and of the revolutionary policies of the Government of Burma and Vietnam, people of Indian origin in Srilanka, Burma and Vietnam started returning to India as repatriates. Over the years, 1,44,445 persons from Burma, 4,61,573 (as on 31.12.1999) persons from Srilanka and 2,055 persons from Vietnam have so far arrived in India. There is no arrival of repatriates from Burma and Vietnam at present. On their arrival, the repatriates were temporarily accommodated in the transit camps, Mandapam (Ramanathapuram District) and Kottapattu (Tiruchirapalli District) and subsequently discharged from the camp after granting rehabilitation assistance for settlement in various schemes like plantation, agriculture, industrial and business loan, self-employment scheme, Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Scheme.

i) Business Loan to the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka (Centrally Sponsored Scheme -100%)

The grant of business loan is one of rehabilitation assistance extended to the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka to do petty trade/business and resettlement. The loan amount of Rs.7500/- is sanctioned in two instalments, Rs.5000/- in first instalment and Rs.2500/- in second instalment. The second instalment loan amount is sanctioned only after verification of proper utilisation of the first instalment. A provision of Rs.0.02 lakh has been made for the year 2000-01 for the sanction of business loan to the repatriates.

ii) Housing Loan to the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka (CSS-100%)

All eligible repatriate families are provided with housing facilities irrespective of the fact, whether they have been provided with business loan or agricultural loan or other employment, if the members of their family do not own a house in India. Housing Loan is normally sanctioned only to head of families. Single member repatriate families are not eligible for housing loan. For building houses, Government lands wherever available are assigned to the repatriates free of cost. Housing loan is sanctioned in two instalments at the rate of Rs.10000/- per family in urban areas and at Rs.6000/- per family in rural areas. The time limit fixed for applying for the housing loan is one year from the date of their arrival in India or one year from the date of sanction of the first instalment of business loan or date of joining the scheme, whichever is later. A sum of Rs.0.02 Lakh is provided for the scheme for the year 2000-01.

The entire expenditure towards the sanction of business and housing loan is initially met from the State funds and later it is reimbursed from the Government of India.

Plan Outlay for 2000-01

The outlay in respect of 'Other Social and other Community Services' for the year 2000-01 is Rs.0.44 Crore. The schemewise outlays are as follows:

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay for 2000-01 (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1. Training to police personnel	0.01
2. Repairs and Renovation of jails	0.01
4. Medical facilities to prisoners	0.02
5. Fire Protection and Control	0.01
6. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation	43.07
7. Grants to Tamil Nadu Hajj Committee	0.70
8. Modernisation of prisons	0.02
9. Others	0.27
Total—Social and other Community Services	44.10

Chapter 46

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

The Department of Stationery and Printing has under its control a Government Central Press at Chennai and seven Branch Presses in the State. The thrust of the Plan is on modernization of printing press and printing technology with the objective of increasing the efficiency of the Press . They are entrusted with the printing of Gazette publications, statutory acts and rules, budget documents, assembly proceedings and other confidential documents of the Government including printing of standardized forms, for use of the various Government Departments in the State. Apart from this, during elections, the printing of ballot papers, election manuals, ration cards etc. are also undertaken.

Annual Plan 2000-01

During the IX Plan, the thrust was placed on modernization of all Government Presses in a phased manner. Hence, the Government identified the Government Branch Press at Madurai for modernization during the year 2000-01. Therefore, schemes costing Rs.45.00 lakh has been approved for the modernization of the Government Branch Press at Madurai, by providing one Web Offset machine with two natures folding numbering machine with accessories, DTP terminals, plate processors, Twin exposures machines, Laser Printers and other machinery and equipment under Part II schemes, 2000-01.

Thus, a total sum of Rs.45.00 lakh is provided for Stationary and Printing in the Annual Plan 2000-01.

Chapter 47

PUBLIC WORKS

The "Buildings Organisation" in PWD was reorganised as a separate wing and has started functioning separately from 1.4.96 with 16 circles and 51 Divisions. Among the 51 divisions, 40 divisions are taking care of construction and maintenance; 9 divisions are in charge of electrical installations; one division for planning and the other one for research on buildings.

The Buildings Organisation of PWD is responsible for Planning, designing and execution of all public buildings of various Government Departments, such as Revenue, Police, Medical, Education, Judicial, Agriculture, Commercial taxes, Law, Animal Husbandry, Social Welfare, Nutritious Meal Programme and Prisons of State Government; Construction and erection of monuments, memorials and squares; construction of buildings and other works for the State and Central undertakings, Corporations etc such as ESI corporations, Universities, HADP schemes, Sheep development, Danida schemes, EEC, World Bank Aided schemes, IUDP & IDMST works under remittance and deposit works; carrying out works entrusted by the District Collectors under decentralised district funds and MPs and MLAs local area development works; maintenance of all Government buildings, monuments, Government estate, Raj Bhavan, Ministers and other VIP Bungalows; maintenance of Inspection Bungalows, Circuit Houses, Marina, restoration of flood and cyclone affected buildings etc. are looked after by this organisation.

It also undertakes valuation of buildings and issue of structural stability certificates for cinema theatres, public buildings and rental certificates for private buildings occupied by Government offices.

I. CONSTRUCTION

1. Land Revenue

The total budgetary provision made for the year 2000-01 is Rs. 251.93 Lakh. Out of this Rs. 28.89 Lakh is provided for new schemes. Construction of RDO offices at Lalkud Udayarpalayam, Ponneri, Kulithalai, Villupuram and Construction of Taluk office at Ottanchatram, Sivakasi, Kadaladi and Pochampalli are the major scheme works proposed under this head.

2. Public Works

Construction of bungalows for Hon'ble Ministers and construction of 30 bungalows for Judges are the major ongoing schemes. For that, an amount of Rs. 933.22 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01

3. Commercial Taxes

An amount of Rs. 15.00 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01, in which Rs. 10.00 Lakh is provided for the new scheme of improvements and maintenance of Commercial taxes buildings.

4. Treasuries and Accounts

Construction of Sub-Treasury at Valangaiman in Thanjavur District and Radhapuram in Thirunelveli District are the ongoing works. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.7.91 Lakh is provided for year 2000-01.

5. Police

An outlay of Rs. 432.15 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for construction of buildings for Police Station at various places in Tamil Nadu. Out of the above budgetary outlay, Rs. 60.00 Lakh is provided for the new scheme viz., construction of 10 Police Stations.

6. Other Administration Services

During the year 2000-01, an amount of Rs. 79.00 Lakh is provided for the Construction work of Employment & Training & Regional Deputy Director office at Guindy.

7. Construction of Record Room

An amount of Rs. 380.51 Lakh is provided under this head for construction of Record Rooms in various places of Tamil Nadu.

8. Raj Bhavan

During the year 2000-01, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the ongoing works of Raj Bhavan which are nearing completion.

9. Modernisation of Secretariat

Various improvement works are carried out in Secretariat under this head. An amount of Rs. 17.18 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for the on going works.

10. Registration

Under this head, construction of Sub Registrar office buildings are carried out. An amount of Rs. 29.96 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 for ongoing works.

II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (STATE SHARE)

1. Modernisation of Prison

The schemes are carried out on matching contribution of 50 percent by the centre and 50 percent by the State (50:50). An amount of Rs. 0.10 Lakh (State share) is provided for the year 2000-01 to carryout the on going works. The works are in progress.

2. Administration of Justice

This scheme is also operated on the basis of 50:50 pattern. The State share of Rs. 811.27 Lakh is provided for the year 2000-01 to carryout the ongoing works, which are now in progress.

Outlay For The Year 2000-01

The Outlay for 'ongoing' and 'New Schemes' for Public Works Department for the year 2000-01 is as follows:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Annual Plan (2000-01) Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1.	Ongoing Schemes (Part I)	4224.57
2.	New Schemes	98.89
	TOTAL	4323.46

Chapter 48

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

Hill Area Development Programme

The Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented in the Nilgiris District. The main objective of HADP is to ensure a balanced development of the area, taking note of ecologically fragile nature of the hill area. Emphasis is laid on eco-restoration, co-development, eco-preservation and integrated watershed development. The entire Nilgiris District is divided into 75 watersheds and treatments are proposed in an integrated approach. For getting better results, 17 watersheds have been identified, and the schemes of the three core sectors viz. Soil Conservation, Crop Husbandry and Forestry are integrated in these watersheds. An outlay of Rs.1724.72 lakh has been provided under HADP for the year 2000-2001. Details about the activities to be taken up with their outlay are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme Activity	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Crop Husbandry - Schemes for the development of Plantation Crops..	198.86
2	Soil Conservation - Assistance to small farmers of coffee/tea plantations, Soil conservation measures to prevent landslides, Construction of check dams for Water management. ..	462.09
3	Animal Husbandry - Animal Husbandry activities ..	2.00
4	Fisheries - Construction of check dam in Trout Fish Hatchery ..	10.00
5	Forestry - Forestry Programme including Communication ..	445.45
6	Industries - Medium and Large - State Geological Technical Cell ..	13.24
7	Roads and Bridges - Improvement of Roads and pro-rata establishment, Machinery and equipment. ..	333.92
8	Tourism - Tourism promotion activities ..	40.00
9	Public Health - Improvement to existing Public Health Centres ..	40.00
10	Welfare of SC/ST and OBCs - Construction of Hostels and Tribal Residential Schools. ..	100.00
11	Sect.-Economic Services - Technical Cell for Plan Formulation ..	65.65
12	Public Works - Spl. staff for Execution of Building works. ..	13.44
13	Other Works ..	0.07
	Total ..	1724.72

2. Western Ghat Development Programme

The Western Ghats Development Programme was initiated in Tamil Nadu in 1975-76. The strategy under the Ninth Five Year Plan period focuses on maintenance of the ecological balance and to create awareness among the people on far reaching implications of the ecological degradation and to enlist their active participation in the eco-development schemes. In Tamil Nadu, Western Ghat region falls in seven districts covering 30 taluks.

The amount provided during 2000-01 for taking up various developmental activities under this programme is Rs.969.28 lakh. Three major sectoral activities covered under WGDP are Soil Conservation, Forestry and Crop Husbandry. Details of schemes and outlay are as follows.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme Activity</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakh)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Crop Husbandry - Provision of facilities at State Farm Orchards & Working expenses in Horticultural Nurseries at Dindigul ..	92.37
2	Soil Conservation - Soil conservation works on Scheme Mini Watershed Basis ..	424.41
3	Animal Husbandry - Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries in Madurai District & Lumpsum provision for new schemes ..	15.10
4	Forests - Cultivation of Agave and Conservation of Nature Reserve and Monitoring of Forest Scheme in Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore & Kanyakumari Districts. ..	433.95
5	Minor Irrigation - Construction of Ponds for Irrigation ..	3.00
6	Roads and Bridges Formation of Roads ..	0.08
7	Medical - Improvement of Hospital and Dispensaries. ..	0.32
8	Other works ..	0.05
	Total ..	969.28

STATEMENTS



ANNUAL PLAN 2000-01**Outlay and Expenditure****Statement-1***(Rs.in Lakh)*

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Ninth Plan	1998-99	1999-2000		Annual Plan
		1997-02	Actual	Budgeted	Revised	2000-01
(1)	(2)	Agreed	Expdre.	Outlay	Expdre.	Proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
1	Crop Husbandry	100000	14559.92	8326.21	14283.26	13954.85
2	Agri.Research & Education	20500	3963.70	5100.56	6957.80	4151.12
3	Food Storage,Ware Housing and Marketing Control	1600	290.64	227.65	254.60	262.73
4	Soil & Water Conservation	21000	4124.28	4716.52	4546.05	5206.33
5	Animal Husbandry	11500	1663.08	847.61	1015.56	1278.48
6	Dairy Development	1650	25.62	28.51	28.51	38.52
7	Fisheries	10000	2437.47	2604.20	2665.15	2127.17
8	Forestry	70000	12465.38	12117.61	12986.50	13770.47
9	Agri. Financial Institutions	7000	652.12	10.00	637.35	10.01
10	Co-operation	17000	1335.75	359.12	1056.99	240.86
Total - I		260250	41517.96	34337.99	44431.77	41040.14
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
11	Special Programme for R.D.	200000	51945.65	45819.48	464.84.66	37684.76
12	Land Reforms	125	24.36	25.00	25.00	25.00
13	Community Development	20000	2755.05	3495.79	3473.19	18216.57
Total - II		220125	54725.06	49340.27	49982.85	55926.33
III. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
14	Major & Medium Irrign. (incl.) Flood Control	78500	23836.22	35520.57	38779.07	35458.67
15	Minor Irrigation	51500	6349.52	4121.14	5285.99	5585.42
16	Command Area Development	9000	2151.31	2187.53	2206.34	1657.68
Total - III		139000	32337.05	41829.24	46271.40	42701.77

		(Rs.in Lakh)				
Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Ninth Plan 1997-02	1998-99	1999-2000		Annual Plan
		Agreed Outlay	Actual Expdre.	Budgeted Outlay	Revised Expdre.	2000-01 Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IV. ENERGY						
17	Power	600000	83233.77	103397.81	97347.22	103420.90
18	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2000	164.21	115.79	496.71	150.30
Total - IV.		602000	83397.98	103513.60	97843.93	103571.20
V. INDUSTRIES AND MINING						
19	Village & Small Industries	60000	9813.60	7627.11	6085.63	6158.88
20	Industries, Medium & Large	70000	4708.81	3086.19	5720.30	4188.32
21	Mining	790	19.94	25.16	25.47	26.72
22	Weights & Measures	200	56.26	57.86	54.35	0.00
Total - V.		130990	14598.61	10796.32	11885.75	10373.92
VI. TRANSPORT						
23	Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	10000	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
24	Roads and Bridges	170000	26346.56	57113.68	47521.77	96779.04
25	Road & Inland Water Transport	70925	20236.27	10208.64	11319.29	228.52
Total - VI		250925	46582.83	67352.32	58871.06	97007.56
VII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
26	Scientific Services & Research	2000	266.26	177.23	267.04	219.23
27	Ecology & Environment	5000	295.33	476.86	225.55	48.05
Total - VII		7000	561.59	654.09	492.59	267.28
VIII GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
28	Secretariat Economic Services	940	373.52	347.09	531.70	530.02
29	Tourism	3000	475.79	221.80	219.12	183.68
30	Surveys & Statistics	720	68.59	62.36	60.09	82.08
31	Civil Supplies	2350	410.24	64.34	142.64	110.88
Total - VIII		7010	1328.14	695.59	953.55	906.66

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Ninth Plan	1998-99	1999-2000		Annual Plan	
		1997-02	Actual Expdre.	Budgeted Outlay	Revised Expdre.	2000-01 Proposed Outlay	
(1)	(2)	Agreed Outlay	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IX. EDUCATION							
32	General Education	90300	18400.34	20335.90	22791.02	21937.59	
33	Technical Education	13550	3523.04	2797.82	4684.75	365.78	
34	Sports & Youth Services	5000	1099.81	11060.32	1288.22	1240.21	
35	Art and Culture	3000	467.68	615.78	761.64	748.09	
Total - IX		111850	23490.87	24855.82	29525.63	24291.67	
X. HEALTH							
36	Medical	40000	9132.60	8217.71	10331.88	6172.89	
37	Public Health	38050	4587.50	4208.50	5157.36	6551.53	
Total - X		78050	13720.10	12426.21	15489.24	12724.42	
XI. GENERAL SOCIAL SERVICES							
38	Water Supply & Sanitation	320000	41239.74	64318.50	62452.62	73004.96	
39	Housing	50000	20126.82	29850.21	22732.16	21166.54	
40	Urban Development	125000	37015.35	42576.37	39368.59	49148.40	
41	Information & Publicity	1900	219.31	46.65	93.40	8.10	
42	Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs	100000	18926.81	21232.06	20166.63	20440.40	
43	Labour & Labour Welfare	3800	800.44	464.93	499.68	293.61	
44	Social Welfare	20000	2514.93	2883.85	2925.48	2905.14	
45	Nutrition	50000	14177.09	12417.17	14289.81	9835.57	
46	Other Soc. & Com. Services	-	435.37	655.64	1164.12	44.11	
47	Stationery & Printing	500	42.05	45.01	95.05	45.00	
48	Public Works	21600	3822.59	4820.17	6308.40	4323.46	
Total - XI		692800	139320.56	179310.56	170095.94	181215.29	
GRAND TOTAL :		2500000	451580.75	525112.01	525843.71	570026.24	

STATEMENT - II

Externally Aided Projects - Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakh)

<i>Heads of Development</i>	<i>Donor Agency</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1998-99 Expdre.</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1999-2000</i>		<i>Annual Plan 2000-01 Proposed Outlay</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	<i>Budgeted Outlay</i>	<i>Anticip. Expdre.</i>	(6)
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES					
Training of farm Women in Agri. Project I&II	DANIDA	641.62	622.60	626.00	597.62
Comprehensive Watershed Devt. Project	DANIDA	807.60	797.86	929.94	955.30
Agri. Human Resources Dev.Projt.	WB	866.11	2123.53	3624.81	548.44
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS :					
Project Tiger Scheme	WB	328.29	283.00	205.00	150.00
Forestry Rersearch & Education TN Afforestation Project	OECF	9560.43	9672.80	9858.44	10705.83
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY					
Pudukkottai Live Stock Development Project	DANIDA	115.64	124.78	222.21	288.98
TOTAL - AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES		12319.67	13624.57	15466.40	13246.17
IRRIGATION					
Tank Modernisation Proj. Ph.II.	EEC	1108.72	652.15	952.15	0.00
Rehabilitation of Existing Projects WRCP	WB	16647.08	22070.65	24170.18	21982.71
Hydrology Project	WB	1095.04	810.03	961.45	936.00
Total - IRRIGATION		18831.66	23532.83	26083.78	22918.71

STATEMENT - II—cont.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Heads of Development (1)	Donor Agency (2)	Annual Plan	Annual Plan 1999-2000		Annual Plan
		1998-99 Expdre. (3)	Budgeted Outlay (4)	Anticip. Expdre. (5)	2000-01 Proposed Outlay (6)
ROADS					
TN.Road Sector Project	WB	984.45	2500.00	2000.00	3000.00
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
TN.Urban Development Project	WB(IDA)	33.74	0.00	1004.90	11944.00
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT					
Chennai Water Supply & Sanitation Project II	WB(IDA)	14547.14	10500.00	11120.28	8597.72
Sewerage Renovation & Functional Improvement to CMWSSB.	OECF JAPAN	700.00	7500.00	5853.00	0.01
TOTAL-WATER SUPPLY		16236.93	20500.00	19978.18	23541.73
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					
Integrated Rural Water Supply in Cuddalore & Marakkanam	DANIDA	399.70	1177.38	806.28	1055.63
TECHNICAL EDUCATION					
Technician Education Project	WB	2530.12	1971.63	3812.93	0.00
TOTAL- TECHNICAL EDUCATION		2929.82	3149.01	4619.21	1055.63
POWER					
North Chennai Thermal Power Project	ADB	1524.20	5971.00	6255.22	6800.00
SIDA Assisted Programmes	SIDA	669.26	0.39	183.58	19.68
TOTAL-E.A.P.		51842.30	66777.41	72402.79	67562.24

STATEMENT - III
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000	2000-01	Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. Major Food & Commercial Crops

AREA

a) Rice	L.Ha.	21.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
b) Millets	L.Ha.	15.00	15.00	10.07	15.00
c) Pulses	L.Ha.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Total Foodgrains

46.00 47.00 42.07 47.00

d) Cotton	L.Ha.	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00
e) Sugarcane	L.Ha.	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75
f) Oilseeds	L.Ha.	15.00	14.00	11.50	14.00

PRODUCTION

(a) Rice	Lakh Tonnes	79.00	74.00	74.00	76.00
(b) Millets	Lakh Tonnes	20.00	19.00	16.77	19.75
(c) Pulses	Lakh Tonnes	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.50

Total-(1)Prdn.of Foodgrains -do-

107.00 150.00 97.77 103.25

2. Commercial Crops :

(d) Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	25.00	22.00	18.64	22.00
(e) Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh Tonnes	34.50	37.00	37.00	37.00
(f) Cotton (Lint)	Lakh Bales	8.00	6.50	6.50	7.00

3. Major Horticulture :

AREA

a) Fruits	Lakh Ha.	2.27	2.13	1.62	2.25
b) Vegetables	Lakh Ha.	1.83	1.8	1.49	2.10
c) Spices	Lakh Ha.	1.76	1.72	1.27	1.70
d) Flowers	Lakh Ha.	0.2	0.2	0.14	0.19
e) Plantations	Lakh Ha.	1.86	1.88	1.40	1.89

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
PRODUCTION						
a) Fruits	Lakh Tonnes	62.00	55.00	41.48	58.60	
b) Vegetables	Lakh Tonnes	59.00	56.00	43.13	58.00	
c) Spices and Condiments	Lakh Tonnes	4.00	4.00	2.20	4.00	
d) Flowers	Lakh Tonnes	2.00	1.25	1.20	1.70	
e) Plantations	Lakh Tonnes	8.00	7.50	5.25	8.00	
4. Improved Seeds						
(i) Production of Seeds '000						
(a) Cereals	tonnes.	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40	
(b) Pulses	-do-	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	
(d) Cotton	-do-	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	
(e) Oil Seeds	-do-	11.20	11.91	11.91	11.91	
Total--(i)Prod'n. of Seeds '000		32.60	33.29	133.29	33.29	
(ii) Distrbn.of Seeds -Do-						
(a) Cereals		18.40	21.00	18.40	18.40	
(b) Pulses	-do-	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	
(c) Oil Seeds	-do-	11.20	11.91	11.91	11.91	
(d) Cotton	-do-	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	
Total--(ii)(Excl.Cotton) '000		32.60	35.89	33.29	33.29	
5. Chemical Fertilizers						
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	'000 Tonnes	2420	520	515	515	
(ii) Phosphatic (P)	-do-	950	210	210	210	
(iii) Potassic (K)	-do-	1250	200	205	205	
Total--Chemical Ferti.(NPK)-do-		4620	930	930	930	
6. N/o. of fertilisers samples drawn	000' Nos.	86.10	17.00	17.22	17.22	
7. Production of BIGA	000' MTs.	1.95	0.37	0.39	0.39	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
		Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Distribution of BGA	000' MTs.	1.95	0.37	0.39	0.39	
9. Prod. & Distribution of Green Manure Seeds	000' Mts.	2.60	0.62	0.12	0.13	
10. Distribution of micro nutrients	000' MTs.	6.25	1.00	1.25	1.25	
11. Distribution of bio fertilisers	Lakh Nos.	350	70	70.00	70.00	
12. Plant Protection						
a) Food Crops Pests	Lakh Ha.	187.50	38.00	38.00	38.00	
b) Food Crop Diseases	Lakh Ha.	94.50	18.90	18.90	18.90	
c) Non-Food Crop Pests	Lakh Ha.	66.00	13.20	13.50	13.50	
d) Non-Food Diseases	Lakh Ha.	49.00	8.80	10.00	10.00	
e) Seed Treatment	Lakh Ha.	110.00	22.00	24.00	24.00	
13. High Yielding Varieties Programme						
a) Rice	Lakh Ha.	20.50	21.00	20.90	20.90	
b) Jowar	Lakh Ha.	6.20	6.20	3.72	6.20	
c) Bajra	Lakh Ha.	3.20	3.20	2.31	3.20	
d) Maize	Lakh Ha.	0.40	0.40	0.75	0.85	
e) Ragi & Other cereals	Lakh Ha.	3.00	3.00	1.67	2.30	
Total		33.00	34.00	29.35	32.45	
14. Seeds						
(i) Seed Certification- Area Regd. under Seed Certification	'000 Ha.	212.50	33.00	40.50	43.00	
(ii) Seed Testing - No.of seed sample tested	'000 Nos.	230.00	46.00	58.00	58.00	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
(iii) Seed Inspection-						
a) No.of Inspections to be made in seed selling points	'000 Nos.	112.25	24.00	27.00	27.50	
b) No.of seed sample taken	-do-	83.00	18.00	20.50	20.80	
15. Soil Conservation						
(a) Soil Conservation Hills and Plains	'000 Ha.	400	60.00	60	60	
(b) Soil Conservation in Tribal Area	-DO-	2.00	0.55	0.64	0.5	
(c) Comprehensive watershed Development (DANIDA) assistance in Tirunelveli-Phase II	'000' Ha.	40.00	5.00	5.81	5	
(d) Comprehensive Watershed Development of degraded areas with "DANIDA assistance in Virudhunagar, Sivaganga & Ramanathapuram Districts	'000' Nos.	44.00	6.70	6.7	6.7	
(e) Soil Conservation in catchment of Kundha & Lower Bhavani River Valley Projects	'000 Ha.	30.00	9.00	9.12	9	
(f) Drip Irrigation system for fruits, flowers and coconuts	'000 Ha.	44.00	7.00	4.5	9	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
II. Minor Irrigation Scheme						
16. Sinking of Tube wells/ Filter Point Tube wells	Nos.	44000	5650	5650	5650	
Drip Demonstration	Ha.	30000	7425	7425	7000	
17. Training						
No.of persons trained in Seed Certification.	Nos.	103.27	20.50	24.50	23.00	
18. Animal Husbandry & Dairy Products						
(i) Milk	'000 Tonnes	5200	4600	4580	4800	
(ii) Eggs	Million Nos.	4840	3700	3890	4280	
(iii) Meat *	Lakh Kgs.	54	33	37	39	
* Based on Meat production from registered slaughter houses only.						
19. Dairy Programme						
(i) Formation of Milk Producers' Co-ops.	Nos.					
(ii) Milk Production by Dairy Development	Lakh Lit/day	18		19.16		
(iii) Milk sales in Chennai	-do-	11		7.78		
(iv) Milk Procurement (Unions)	-do-	8		15.1		
20. Fisheries						
(i) Fish Production-						
(a) Inland	'000 Tonnes	114	112	112	113	
(b) Marine	- do -	371	363	363	367	
Total	- do -	485	475	475	480	
(ii) Mechanised Boats Nos.(Cum)						
(iii) Fish Seed Produced-						
(a) Fry	Million Nos.	680	640	640	660	
(b) Fingerlings	- do -					
(iv) Nursery Area	Ha.					
(v) No.of Hatcheries	Nos.					

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
		Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Fisheries—Cont.						
(vi) Motorisation of Traditional Crafts	Nos.	2000	1000	3500	1000	
(viii) Constructing houses for fishermen	Nos.	20000	4000	4000	4000	
(viii) Repairs to fishermen houses	Nos.	8000	2000	832	2000	
21. Forestry						
(i) Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Ha.	390	83	83	83	
(ii) Economic & Commercial Plantations.	- do -	3	1	1	1	
(iii) Social Forestry	- do -	22	-	-	-	
(iv) Afforestation-						
(a) Trees planted	'000 Nos.	581000	36190	35420	32725	Plants
(b) Trees survival	- do -	34860	21714	21252	-	-
(w) Communications-						
(a) New Roads	In Kms.					
(b) Improvement of existing roads	- do -	121	20	11.5	11.5	
22. Co-operation						
(ii) Short term loans	(Rs.in Crs.)	5325	1050	1050.00	1200.00	
(iii) Medium term loans	-do-	485	95	100.00	110.00	
(iii) Long term loans	-do-	1379.66	273.46	273.46	300.80	
(iv) Issue of Jewel loans	-do-	19700	3900	3900.00	4400.00	
(v) Non-Farm sector loans especially to small scale and Cottage industries	-do-	763	150	150.00	170.00	
(vii) Retail Sale of fertilisers	-do-	1625	320	260.00	320.00	
(viii) Agril. produce marketed	-do-	5180	575	575.00	1145.00	
(viii) Retail sale of Consumer goods through Co-operatives	-do- }	10730	2140	2140	2250	
(ix) Co-operative storage	Lakh Tonnes	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.75	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000	2000-01	Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7

IRRIGATION

23. Minor Irrigation

i) Ground Water (Agri. Engg.)

(a) Potential	'000 Ha.		9.20		
(b) Utilisation	Do.		14.50		

ii) Surface-

Minor schemes of
Rs.50 lakh and above
(or) Schemes having
CCA less than 2000 Ha.

(a) Potential created	Do.	6.09	0.66	-	1.213
(b) Utilisation	Do.	6.09	0.66	-	1.213

(1) SMIP and DCR-

(a) Potential created	Do.	3.00	0.55	0.550	0.550
(b) Utilisation	Do.		0.75	0.550	0.550

(2) Tank Modernisation
with EEC Phase I

(a) Potential created	'000 Ha.	2.53	0.70	0.700	-
(b) Utilisation	Do.		0.70	0.700	-

(3) JRY-

(a) Potential created	Do.				
(b) Utilisation					

24. Major & Medium Irrigation

(i) Potential created	Do.	4.803	1.62	-	-
(ii) Utilisation	Do.				-

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

25. LR.D.P.

(ii) Beneficiaries Identified	Lakh Nos.					All self employment programmes have been restructured and merged into one comprehensive scheme is known as "Swarna jayanthi Gram" Swraozgar 01.04.1999. Fixing physical targets have also been dispensed with. "Depending upon the potential, activities like minor irrigation, hand based, animal husbandry, non-farming sectors and economic activities and infrastructure are taken up in the districts.
(iii) Benefics. to be Assisted	-do-	10				
(iii) Sc/St Beneficiaries	-do--	5				
(iv) Beneficrs. under ISB	-do--	..				
(v) Youths trained/being trained(TRYSEM)	-do--	1.1				
(vi) Youths self employment	Nos.					
(vii) Wage Employment-Strengthening Admn.	Nos.					
(vii) Devpt.women & Children in rural areas- No. of groups organised/strngthened		9755				

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
26. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana						
(i) Employment generated	Lakh Man day IAY | Nos.	2203.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	* The JRY Scheme has been re-named as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) w.e.f. 01.04.1999.
(ii) Drought Prone Area Programme.	(In lakh)	3.50	0.46	0.46	0.40	Includes new and upgradation of houses
(i) Blocks covered	Nos. :	80	80	80	80	Being implemented on watershed basis.
ENERGY						
27. Power						
(i) Installed capacity	MW.	650.25	30	36.45	107.00	
(ii) Electricity generated and purchased	MU.					
(iii) Rural Electrification-						
(a) Villages electrified		All villages electrified				
(b) Pumpsets energised by electricity.	Nos.	200000	40000	40000	40000	
(c) Huts	Nos.	200000	40000	40000	40000	
2. Transmission & Distribution						
a) EHT Lines	Kms.	4725	750	735	1180	
b) EHT & HT Substations	Nos.	200	50	60	60	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
28. Village & Small Industries						
(i) Small Scale Industries-						
(a) Units Functioning	No. '000	146400	3300	3300	3300	
(b) Production	Rs.in lakh	Not	Fixed			
(c) Persons employed	No. in '000					
(ii) Sericulture-						
(a) Production of raw silk	M.Tons.	1374	1032	1032	715	
(b) Employment	Nos.	131580	26316	26316	26316	
(III) Khadi and Village Industries—						
(a) Within the purview of KVIC—						
(i) Production	Rs.in Crs.	2500	500	-	-	
(ii) Employment	'000(Cum)	112998				
(iii) Dist. Industries Centres						
Units Registered						
(a) Handicrafts	(In Nos.)	25000	5000	5000	5000	
(b) Cottage Industries	(In Nos.)	40000	4000	8000	8000	
(c) Employment	(In Nos.)	Not	Fixed			
Coir Industries						
(a) Production of Yarn	(M.Tons.)	28625	6000	6000	6000	
(b) Prdn. of Other Items	(M.Tons.)	38100	4000	4000	4000	
(c) Employment	(Nos.)	-----Not Fixed-----				
Handloom Industries						
(a) Production	(M.Meters)	800.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	
(b) Employment	(In Lakhs)	-	-	3.50	-	
Powerloom Industries						
(a) Production	(M.Meters)	-	25.00	65.00	65.00	
(b) Employment	(In Lakhs) (Cum.)	-	0.09	0.09	0.10	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
		Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. TRANSPORT						
Buses						
(a) Replacement of Buses	Nos.	-	3315	-	1750	
(b) Augmentation of Buses	Nos.					
30. Roads						
(i) State Highways						
(a) Surfaced	Kms.(Cum)	5019	7488	7488	7488	
(b) unsurfaced	-DO-	-	--	--	--	
(a) Bridges	Nos.	43	9	5	7	
(b) Roads	Kms.	500	35.60	35.60	1.20	
(ii) Major Dist.Roads						
(a) Surfaced	Kms.(Cum)	17025	6949	6949	6949	
(b) Unsurfaced	-DO-	--	--	--	--	
(a) Bridges	Nos.	-	10	5	1	
(b) Roads	Kms.	500	45.2	59.2	56.80	
(iii) Other District Roads						
(a) Surfaced	Kms.(Cum)	37118	41993	41993	41993	
(b) Unsurfaced	-DO-	-	-	-	-	
(a) Bridges	Nos.	-	23	13	10	
(b) Roads	Kms.	500	5.3	5.3	22.20	
(iv) Other Roads						
(a) Bridges	Nos.		3	1	2	
(b) Roads	Kms.	1000	22.85	6.00	23.05	
Total Roads						
(a) Surfaced	Kms.(Cum)	59162	56430	56430	56430	
(b) Unsurfaced	-DO-	-				

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl. No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999-2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
30. Roads—Cont.						
(v) Improvement to MIDR & ODR under MNABARD, HUDCO & Loan Assistance	Kms.(Cum)	-				
(a) Bridges	Nos.	195	58	47	142	
(b) Roads	Kms.	4236	1020	875	645	
National Highways						
National Highways (Urban)						
(a) Bridges	Nos.	4	---	---	---	
(b) Roads	Kms.	10.7	0.4	0.4	---	
Tribal Area Development						
(a) Bridges	Nos.	30	2	---	---	
(b) Roads	Kms.	-	1	---	---	
Rural Roads						
Rural Roads Scheme						
Roads	Kms.	3525	433	456	437	
Special Component Plan	Kms.	840	203	203	203	
Bus Route Improvement Scheme Roads	Kms.	2272	324	348	348	
RAMRP/TNDUP						
(a) Bridges	Nos.	-	4	4	2	
(b) Roads	Kms.	-	1.11	1.11	7.5	
1. Elementary Education						
(i) Classes I-V (age 6-11)						
(a) Total enrolment-	Pupils					
Boys	in lakhs	46.21	45.48	45.48	45.86	
Girls	-DO-	40.45	39.67	39.67	40.06	
Total	-DO-	86.66	85.15	85.15	85.92	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
31. Elementary Education —Cont.						
(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age 11-14)						
Enrolment-	Pupils					
Boys	In lakhs	24.14	23.21	23.21	23.72	
Girls	-DO-	20.73	19.49	19.49	20.14	
Total	-DO-	44.87	42.70	42.70	43.86	
32. Secondary Education						
Boys	In lakhs	9.2	8.57	8.57	8.66	
Girls	-DO-	7.96	7.41	7.41	7.50	
Total	-DO-	17.16	15.98	15.98	16.16	
(ii) Classes XI-XII (General Classes)						
Enrolment-	Pupils					
Boys	In lakhs	-NO	4.61	4.61	4.79	
Girls	-DO-	Target-	3.05	3.05	3.13	
Total	-DO-		7.66	7.66	7.92	

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES**33. Health & Family Welfare**

(i) Hospitals

(a) Urban	Nos.(Cum)	-	198
(b) Rural	Nos.(Cum)	-	71

(ii) Dispensaries-

(a) Urban	Nos.(Cum)		196
(b) Rural	Nos.(Cum)	-	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999-2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
33. Health & Family Welfare—Cont.						
(iii) Beds-						
(a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries.	Nos.	10000	-	20	1109	
(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries.	Nos.					
(c) Bed population ratio	Nos.	1:1000	-	-	1:1200	
(iv) Nurses & Dr. Ratio	Nos.	2:1	-	2:1	-	
(v) Dr. & Population Ratio	Nos.	1:1500	-	-	1:2000	
(vi) Health Centres-						
(a) Sub-Centre	Nos.	-	-	-	-	
(b) Primary Health Centre.	Nos.	66	-	-	6	
(c) Sub. Health Centre (New PHCs)	Nos.	-				
(d) Community Health Centres	Nos.	-				
(vii) Control of Diseases—						
Cataract operations performed	Nos.		368000	375000	-	
(viii) Training and Employment of multi-purpose workers						
(a) Districts Covered	Cum.Nos.	-				
(b) Trainees trained	Cum.Nos.	1500	300			
(ix) Family Welfare						
(a) Rural Family Welfare centres	Cum.Nos.	-		382	No target fixed since target achieved	
(b) District Family Welfare Bureau	Cum.Nos.	28	-	28		
(c) City Family Welfare centres	Cum.Nos.	-		1		

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
33. Health & Family Welfare—Cont.						
(d) Urban Family Welfare centres	Cum.Nos.	-		65		
(e) Postpartum Centres	Cum.Nos.	-		105		
(f) Regnl.Family Welfare Training Centres	Cum.Nos.	-		2		
34. Social Welfare						
i) Child Welfare:						
(a) ICDS-Units	Projects	122	113	113	113	
Beneficiaries	W & C	1089000	1048600	1048600	1048600	
(b) Balwadis-Units	Centres		All centres merged with TINP			
Beneficrs.	Children	-	-	-	-	
(c) Creches-Units	Centres	300	-	-	50	
Beneficiaries	Children	7500	-	-	1000	
ii) Women Welfare :						
(a) Tmg.-Cum-Production	Centres	-		54	-	
Centres-Units	(Cum)			798	-	
Beneficiaries	Women	-				
(b) Hostels for working Women Units	Hostels	-		8	-	
Beneficiaries	Women (Cum)	-		415	-	
iii) Welfare of Handicapped:						
(a) Scholarships (Beneficrs.)	Children(Cum)	-	10200	10200	10200	
(b) Supply of prosthetic aids	P.H. Beneficiaries Person	28620	8550	8550	8550	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000		Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
34. Social Welfare—Cont.						
iv) Welfare of Destitutes & Poor:						
(a) Fincl. Assistance to Women Beneficiaries	Nos.	12000	1346	1346	1346	
(b) Children-Beneficiaries	Nos.	27500	5500	5500	5500	
(c) Old-age Pension Beneficiaries	In 'lakh	-	-	7.74	-	
35. Sewerage & Water Supply						
A. Urban Water Supply						
(i) Corporation Town:-						
(a) Augment. of Water Supply	Mld lakhs	-	440.00	440.00	440.00	
(b) Population covered		-	50.00	50.00	50.00	
(ii) Other Towns (other than World Bank assisted)						
(a) Augmentation schemes-		-	-	-	-	
Towns covered	Nos.					
Population covered	lakhs	25	28	28	28	
B. Urban Sanitation						
(1) Sewerage Schemes						
METRO BOARD						
(i) Corporation Towns (Town wise)						
(a) Augmentation capacity	Mld.	-	220.00	220.00	220.00	
(b) Population covered	lakhs		50.00	50.00	50.00	
TWAD BOARD						
A.WB.assisted:Urban Water Supply						
(i) Corporation Town						
(a) Augmen.of Water Supply	Nos.	5	-	-	2	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000	2000-01	Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
(b) Population Covered (Muplty)	Nos.		6	5	6	
(ii) Other Towns	Nos.	129	226	28	20	
(a) Original Schemes	Nos.					
Towns covered						
Population Covered	Lakhs		22	15	20	
(iii) Urban Low Cost Sanitn.	Nos.	100Mpty				
(a) Latrines constructed	Nos.					
(b) Towns covered	lakhs					
(c) Population covered						
(iv) Rural Habitations						
No.of Rural Habitations		Nos.				
Population covered	lakhs					
C. Rural Water Supply						
(i) Minimum Needs Programme (other than RTP Schemes)						
(a) Habitations covered (State Sector)	Nos.	15000	3150	3150	3250	
Population benefited	Lakhs	75.00	15.75	15.75	15.75	
(b) Power-pump Tube Wells- Habitations covered	Nos.					
Population covered	Lakhs					
(c) Hand Pump Tube Wells- Habitations covered	Nos.					
Population covered	Lakhs					
(ii) Central Sector :						
(a) (A.R.W.S.P.)						
Habitations covered	Nos.	15000	3150	3150	3250	
Population covered	Lakhs	75.00	15.75	-	-	
(b) Power Pump Tube Wells- Habitations covered	Nos.					
Population covered	Lakhs					

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		11997-02	1999-	2000	Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7

C.. Rural Water Supply—cont.

(Rural Town Panchayat - Water Supply Scheme)

(i) Minimum Needs Prog.-
Habitations covered Nos. 97 20 20 20
(State Sector)

Population benefited Lakhs 12.00 3.22 3.22 3.22

(a) Piped Water Supply-
Habitations covered Nos.
Population covered Lakhs

36. Housing

((i) Rural Housing-
Provsn. of House-sites-cum-
Constn. Scheme for rural
landless workers

((a) Allotment of sites Nos.(Cum)

((b) Construction Nos.(Cum) 3300000 50000 50000 50000
Assistance

((c) Village Hg. Project.

((ii) Urban Housing-

EWS Housing 17390 - - -

Ancillary - 50000 50000 50000
(Shops & Office Complex)

((a) L.I.G. Housing Nos.(Cum) 22360 - - -

((b) M.I.G.Hg.Scheme Nos.(Cum) 39720 - - -

((c) H.I.G.Hg. Scheme Nos.(Cum) 33630 - - -

((d) Rental Hg. Scheme Nos.(Cum) 4181 1166 1166 750

((e) Acquisition and area Acre 3420 -
devpt(Area developed)

((f) Slum Clearance Tenements 15000 - - -

((g) A.C.Sheet House Nos. 12082 12082 22000
Programme

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Sl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000	2000-01	Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	2000-01 Target	7
37. Urban Development						
Improvement of Slums (MNP)						
Persons benefited						
(iii) Others (specify)						
(a) S.I.P.	Families	-	30000	30000	30000	
(b) Pavement Dwellers Hg.	Families	-				
(c) Flood Alleviation Programme (Rehabilitation and resettlement of slum Dwellers)		-	2000	1000	2000	
38. Labour & Labour Welfare						
I. Apprenticeship Training-						
(1) Training places located			21700			
(2) Training places utilised			17300			
(3) Apprentices trained			14300			
(4) Starting of R.I. Centres	Centres	-	-			
(5) Deputn.of Jr.Trng.Officers at Central Trg. Institute	Nos.		25			
II No.of Employment Exchanges (computerised)	Nos.		1			
39. Tourism						
(i) International Tourists arrivals	In lakhs		6.40	6.40	6.43	
(ii) Domestic tourist arrivals	In lakhs		212.00	212.00	219.87	
(iii) Accommdn. available	No.of beds		NA			
40. Welfare of SCs/STs						
I. Education						
i) Pre-Matric Education Incentives						
(a) Scholarships and stipends	in Lakhs	34.30	10.50	10.55	10.55	
(b) Other Incentives like boarding grants, books and uniforms	in Lakhs	97.00	19.50	19.50	19.60	

STATEMENT - III—cont.

Ssl.No. and Item	Unit	9th Plan	Annual Plan		Annual	Remarks
		1997-02	1999- 2000	Anticip.	Plan	
1	2	Target	Target	Achmnt.	2000-01	7
		3	4	5	6	
(c) Ashram Schools						
a) I.T..D.P. areas	Nos	25.00	-	-	-	-
b) Non-I.T.D.P. Areas	Nos	27.00	2	2	2	
ii) I Economic Aid:						
(a) For Agriculture-						
Plough Bulls-						
S.C.	No.Families	5000	1000	500	500	
S.C.(C)	No.Families	-				
S.T.	No.Families	1000	200	77	77	
iii) (Others :						
(a) House Sites	Lakh Nos	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
(b) Drinking Water Wells						
S.C.	Nos	410	300	608	608	
S.T.	Nos	300	93	105	105	
iv) I Hostels :						
(a) Hostels Started-						
S.C.	Nos	200	40	-	-	
S.T.	Nos	20	-	-	-	
(b) Hostel Buildings						
(Constructed)						
S.C. Boys	Nos	200	-	11	25	
S.C.Girls						
S.T.Boys	Nos	26	42	32	37	

STATEMENT - IV
BASIC MINIMUM SERVICES

Sl.No.	Scheme Details	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
1.	CONNECTIVITY	
	Improvements to Rural Roads with Loan Assistance from NABARD	5727.00
2.	CIVIL SUPPLIES	
	Construction of PDS Shops	900.00
3.	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	
	Additional enrolment of Pupils of the age group 6 to 11	52.02
	Additional enrolment of Pupils of the age group 11 to 14	151.95
	Supply of Text Books to students	878.13
	Supply of Uniforms to Pupils	2325.39
	District Education Programme	700.00
	Construction of Primary School / Middle School Building	600.00
	Total	5117.49
4.	PRIMARY HEALTH	
	Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospital	509.50
	Primary Health Centres	510.32
	School Health Programme	300.00
	Total	1319.82
5.	WATER SUPPLY	
	Minimum Needs Programme	1100.00
6.	HOUSING	
	Formation of Samathuvapuram	170.00
	Indira Awas Yojana	199.71
	Total	369.71
7.	NUTRITION	
	Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project - Phase II	977.53
	GRAND TOTAL	37601.55

STATEMENT - V
BASIC MINIMUM SERVICES -
(PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS)

Sl. No.	Basic Minimum Services Component	Unit	Ninth Plan	Annual Plan		Annual Plan
			1997-2002	1999-2000	2000-01	
			Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION						
(a)	Classes I to V (6 to 11 Years)	In Lakh No.s	3.85	0.77	0.77	0.77
i)	Boys	-Do-	1.9	0.38	0.38	0.38
ii)	Girls	-Do-	1.95	0.39	0.39	0.39
Additional Enrolment						
(b)	Classes VI to VIII (11 to 14 Years)	-Do-	5.8	1.16	1.16	1.16
i)	Boys	-Do-	2.55	0.51	0.51	0.51
ii)	Girls	-Do-	3.25	0.65	0.65	0.65
2 RURAL HEALTH						
i)	Sub-Centres	No.s	-			
ii)	PHCs	No.s	66	S.W. in 20 PHCs are continued in 1999-2000 & 2000-01.		6
iii)	CHCs	No.s	-			
3 RURAL WATER SUPPLY						
	Municipal Water Supply	Nos.	-			
	Urban Town Panchayat	Nos.	-			
	Rural Habitation-(MNP)	No.s	-	1000	1000	1200
	((RTP)	Nos.	-	20	20	20
4 RURAL HOUSING						
i)	Allotment of House Sites	'000 Nos.	- -			
ii)	Construction Assistance	In Lakhs	-	45000	45000	50000
5 ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS						
i)	Cities Covered	Nos	300	100	100	100
ii)	Slum Dwellers Covered	In lakhs	7.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
iii)	Construction of Basic Shelter Units at Chennai	Nos.	6500	3000	3000	3000

STATEMENT - V—cont.
BASIC MINIMUM SERVICES -
(PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS)

Sl. No.	Basic Minimum Services Component	Unit	Ninth Plan	Annual Plan		Annual Plan
			1997-2002	1999-2000	2000-01	
			Target	Target	Anticip. Achmnt.	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS—cont.						
iv)	A.C. Roof with side walls	Nos.	-	12082	12082	22000
v)	Flood Affected Programme Resettlement of slum dwellers	Nos.	-	2000	1000	2000
6 RURAL ROADS						
i)	With a Population of 1000-1500	Nos.	377	213	90	140
ii)	With a Population of 1500-and above	No.s	140	All Villages Connected		
iii)	Below 1000 (R.R.)(SCP) I.e., 500-1000	No.s	750	340	340	140
7 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION						
i)	Villages Electrified	All villages have been provided with electricity				
ii)	Pumpsets Energised	In Lakhs	2.00	0.34	0.40	0.40
iii)	Huts	In Lakhs	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40
8 NUTRITION						
i)	Beneficis. Spl. Nutrition Programme (ICDS)	In Lakhs	-	-	-	-
a)	Children 0-6 years	In Lakhs	-	-	13.68	No Target
b)	Women	In Lakhs	-	-	4.14	No Target
ii)	Beneficis. Mid Day Meals Children 6-11 Years	In Lakhs	-	-	64.64	No Target
9 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
No. of Fair Price Shops (Opened)						
i)	Rural	No.of Shops	-	19997	16618	No target
ii)	Urban	No.of Shops	-	6220	4782	
iii)	Total	Nos.	-	26217	21400	
Kerosene Retail Points			500	-	-	27

* All Villages with a population 1000 and above have been fully completed with Connectivity as on 31.03.1999.

** All villages with population above 1500 have already been fully completed with connectivity as on 31.03.1997.

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