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**ANNUAL
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN
1989-90**

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TAM-A

PREPARED BY :
THE DIRECTOR OF ADI DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE
MADRAS-600 005

Annual
Tribal Sub-Plan
1989-1990

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ANNUAL TRIBAL SUB PLAN
1989-90

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ANNUAL TRIBAL SUB-PLAN 1989-90

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The restructured Twenty Point Programme lays emphasis on justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Point No. 11. The main objective of this document is to ensure social and economic justice to the Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu. However, accent has also been laid on other aspects, in so far as the tribals are concerned, viz. removal of rural poverty, strategy for rain fed agriculture, better use of irrigation facilities, special programmes for rural labour, provision of drinking water, health for all, spread of education and literacy among the tribals, new opportunities for youth, greater opportunities for women, housing for the poor, new strategy for forestry, protection of environment, concern for the consumer and energy for the villages. These aspects are explained in the various Chapters that follow.

2. In Tamil Nadu, though the tribal population is only 5.20 lakhs (as per Census of 1981) this Government have been taking special efforts for the acceleration of the development of Scheduled Tribes. Even in the early 50's, special programmes were implemented which continued upto the end of the Fourth Plan, with the advent of the Fifth Plan, a new concept of tribal development was evolved, known as the "Tribal Sub-Plan".

3. Nine Integrated Tribal Development Project areas were identified under the Tribal Sub-Plan and specific programmes were chalked out to enable the tribal families to cross the poverty line and also to provide basic infrastructure facilities in these areas.

4. The objectives of the Tribal Sub-Plan for VIIth Five year Plan are (1) to assist 46,979 Scheduled Tribe families to cross the poverty line by the end of the plan period (2) and to provide basic infrastructure facilities in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas for better living conditions.

5. In Tamil Nadu only 40 per cent of the total tribal population live in the Sub-Plan areas. The remaining 60% of the tribal population live outside the Tribal Sub-Plan areas and are scattered throughout the State. They are being covered under the various ongoing programmes of the State Government as well as under the Special Programme of the State Government as well as under the Special Programme for Primitive Tribes. The assistance provided as grants under the proviso to Art.275(1) of the constitution is also utilised for their development.

6. In the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas, funds are pooled from the State Plan Centrally Sponsored schemes, Special Central Assistance and Institutional Finance so as to ensure that the optimum benefits reach the tribals. Economic development Programmes are family oriented and are designed to reach each family through a package of services aimed at enabling them to cross the poverty line. Agriculture and allied sectors receive great importance in our planning. Adequate quantum of Institutional Finance for agriculture and allied schemes have been made available to tribal families. Exploitation of tribals mainly through extortion of usurious rates of interest has to a certain extent been controlled by the Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies in the Sub-Plan areas with credit and marketing facilities and distributing essential commodities to tribals at reasonable prices. Forestry, which provides a lot of employment opportunities for the tribals and controls the tribal economy, is another sphere where this Government have tried to ensure that the benefits of the forest wealth reach the tribal families.

7. Due attention is paid to their educational advancement and provision of health cover. Opening of tribal areas for contact with outside world through a proper communication network has been our major concern during the past years. A detailed Master Plan has been prepared for this purpose.

8. In our attempt to develop the traditional skills of the tribals and thereby to generate employment, this Govern-

ment have set up three units of the Khadi and Village Industries Board to explore the possibility of starting industries like bee-keeping and also other income-generating schemes like sericulture.

9. The approach adopted is that of ensuring that a package of services is made available to the tribals keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Government of India and the recommendation made by the Working Group on Tribal Development.

CHAPTER II

PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TAMIL NADU

There are 36 Tribal ~~commodities~~ in Tamil Nadu according to 1981 census. The tribal population in Tamil Nadu is 5.20 lakhs representing 1.07% of the total population of the state. Out of the total tribal population the nine Integrated Tribal Development Project areas cover 1.90 lakhs of Tribals (Approximate) which is 0.39% of the total population of the state. The literacy rate of the tribals is 20.45% as against the general literacy rate of 46.70% (1981 Census). The literacy level among the tribal women (14%) is much less than that of tribal men (26.70%). Among the tribals, 48.20% are main workers; 3.11% are marginal workers and 48.69% are non workers; 90.31% of the tribals live in rural areas and 9.69% of them live in urban areas 50.80% of the tribals are males and the remaining 49.20% are females.

2. The following tables gives the Integrated Tribal Development Project-wise details of tribal population as per the Census of 1981 (Projection).

Sl.No.	Name of District	Names of Tribal Pockets(ITDPs)	1981 Census Tribal Population (estimated)**
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Salem	Kolli Hills	30,665
2.	Salem	Yercaud Hills	21,676
3.	Salem	Kalrayan Hills	20,665
4.	Salem	Aranuthumalai	6,604
5.	Salem	Pachamalai	6,583
6.	North Arcot	Jawadhi Hills	49,962
7.	South Arcot	Kalrayan Hills	29,991
8.	Dharmapuri	Sitteri Hills	14,353
9.	Tiruchirapalli	Pachamalai	7,894
Total			1,88,393

** Village-wise 1981 Census figures are not yet available. Hence estimated figures.

CHAPTER III

BRIEF REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

With a view to bringing these higher to unprivileged classes to the main stream of socio economic life, a careful study of the conditions obtaining in the tribal areas and the way of life of the tribals has been made and measures aimed at ameliorating their lot have been undertaken through the Tribal Sub Plan. The size of the Tribal Sub Plan is gradually increasing every year. During the year 1976-77 the outlay was Rs. 101.82 lakhs. This has risen to Rs. 1100.00 lakhs for 1988-89. The outlay proposed for 1989-90 is Rs. ~~1114.75~~^{1616.84} lakhs including the special Central Assistance of Rs. 200.00 lakhs which works out to ~~1.06~~^{1.43} of the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 152894.00 lakhs. It can be seen that the Tribal Sub Plan outlay has registered more than ten fold increase. Details of achievements made under various sectors from 1976-77 to 1988-89 are given in Annexure.

2. The objective of Tribal Sub Plan during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) was to assist 50 per cent of the Tribal families to cross the poverty line. The annual target was 3800 tribal families. The number of families who have been assisted to cross the poverty line during this plan period is as follows:-

SIXTH PLAN PERIOD

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of families</u>
1980-81	3000
1981-82	3050
1982-83	5621 (I.T.D.P. 3150 I.R.D.P. 2471)
1983-84	5978 (I.T.D.P. 4464 I.R.D.P. 1514)
1984-85	11235 (I.T.D.P. 3150 I.R.D.P. 8085)
Total	28884

SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD
(1985-86 to 1989.90)

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of families</u>
1985-86	10,059 (I.T.D.P. 5157 I.R.D.P. 4902)
1986-87	11,845 (I.T.D.P. 5735 I.R.D.P. 6110)
1987-88	9,854 (I.T.D.P. 5577 I.R.D.P. 4277)
1988-89	9,000

To increase the economic condition of the tribals the traditional sectors like agriculture horticulture and Animal Husbandry are exploited to the best advantage of the Scheduled Tribes by assisting them to improve their farming methods. High yielding sheep and milch animals are distributed to them. Wherever necessary minor irrigation facilities are provided. Afforestation measures are implemented with liberal assistance. Sericulture and Horticulture receive good response from the tribals. The LAMPS take care of the credit needs of the tribals.

Provision of education health, drinking water road electricity etc. also receive adequate attention to aim at the general development in the areas where the tribals are in concentration.

The tribal families constitute 84.92% of the total families in the Sub Plan Areas. Statement showing the abstract of outlay and expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan from 1976-77 to 1988-89 given in Annexure II.

Sector wise details of Sub Plan allocation and expenditure during the Fifth Plan and Mid term Plan periods are given in Annexure III.

Sector Wise details of sub Plan allocation and expenditure during the Sixth Plan and seventh Plan periods are given in Annexure IV to VI.

CHAPTER IV

PERSPECTIVE FOR 1989-90

In line with the objective set forth by the working group on Tribal Development and Keeping in view the special emphasis laid on acceleration of the development of Scheduled Tribes under Point No.11 of the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Economic Programme, specific objective for 1989-90 as indicated below have been set out:

1. To generate activities in the core economic sectors to provide additional income to 8661 tribal families (as detailed below) living below the poverty line in 1989-90. This includes 3565 families to be covered through Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Sl.No.	Sectors	No.of families targetted to be brought above the poverty line.	
1.	Horticulture	2600	
2.	Animal Husbandry	540	
3.	Khadi and Village Industries	722	
4.	Sericulture	850	
5.	Programmes for the Development of Primitive Tribes & Dispersed Tribes.	449	Dispersed Tribes 309 Primitive Tribes 140
			----- 449 -----
6.	Schemes implemented by Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Chief Engineer (Agrl. Engineering)	274	
7.	Integrated Rural Development Programme.	3565	
	Total	9000	-----

2. To provide adequate infrastructure facilities with special emphasis on credit and marketing facilities, proper communication net work and to provide drinking water facilities to all tribal habitations

3. to strengthen the administrative set up at the Integrated Tribal Development Programme-block level-to enable better direction and achievement of the Tribal Sub Plan targets.

4. to enable the tribal families to cross the poverty line, a package of programme will be provided to them, specific programmes under Horticulture, Animal Husbandry Agriculture, Cottage Industries and Integrated Rural Development Programme have been identified. Both under Integrated Rural Development Programme and under the Tribal Sub-Plan the tribals will be given agricultural inputs on 50% subsidy. Agricultural labourers will be given assistance for subsidiary occupations, like poultry-farming, rearing of milch animals and sheep. Major emphasis has been laid on horticulture and agriculture as a family oriented programme. Under this programme 2600 families will be covered. These families will be selected from a cluster of villages and divided into 13 units, each unit consisting of 200 families. Each unit will be under the constant supervision of the field level officer for the effective implementation of the programme. About 5200 acres will be covered during 1989-90 Of this area 2600 acres will be covered under short-term crops like paddy, ragi, cholam, tapioca, groundnut etc. and the remaining 2600 acres will be covered under perennial crops and fruit crops like mango, coconut acidlime, coffee, cardamom etc. Agricultural inputs including manures and fertilizers will be distributed at subsidised cost. It will be ensured that the benefits of Training and Visit Programme of the Department of Agriculture reach the Tribal families also. Under Animal Husbandry, which is again a family-oriented programme, high yielding breeds of animals will be distributed to 540 Scheduled Tribe families amongst whom

preference will be given to the landless agricultural labourers. The poultry estate at Kalrayan Hills of Salem District has been sanctioned by Government. Side by Side adequate health cover will also be provided by opening Veterinary Dispensaries with provisions for immunisation and artificial insemination.

5. As assured irrigation is the surest way of ensuring increased income level to the small Scheduled Tribe cultivators, priority will be given to minor irrigation works like construction of check dams, percolation ponds and community Wells. While selecting these works, care will be taken to see that apart from the Tribal Sub Plan efforts, under the State Plan Schemes also 51% of the beneficiaries in these areas will be selected from Scheduled Tribes. A Master Plan for Minor Irrigation was drawn up during the year 1983.

6. 722 families will be covered under the Village Industries Programme. Schemes like bee keeping and supply of tools to rural artisans will be continued. To explore the possibilities of setting up village Industries in Tribal areas, three units of Khadi and Village Industries Board have been set up in Kalrayan Hills, Kolli Hills of Salem District and Jawadhi Hills of North Arcot Districts. During 1989-90 280 tribal families will be supplied with bee hives. Another 442 families will ^{be} directly benefited by other programmes. Training will be provided to tribals in cane and bamboo based industries. It is also proposed to provide infrastructural and managerial assistance to Co-operative societies handicrafts, carpentry, cane and bamboo industries.

7. Bee-hive nurseries will also be started, Sericulture, which is becoming increasingly popular among the tribals and is highly labour oriented, will be taken up during 1989-90 also.

8. Due importance will be given to the forestry sector which plays a very important role in the life of the tribals. This is an area which provides substantial share of employment opportunities to tribals. The forestry programmes taken up for 1989-90 are labour oriented and is expected to generate sizeable employment to the tribals.

9. All the tribal families have been enrolled as members of the LAMPs. These LAMPs have made a major break through in the field of credit and marketing and have gone a long way in curbing the activities of money lenders in these areas. LAMP Societies provide short-term, medium term and consumption loans to tribals, besides assuming responsibility of ensuring reasonable return for their produces and as well as for distributing essential commodities at fair price. 958 freed tribal bonded labourers have been enrolled as members of the LAMP Co-operative Societies. Two new LAMPs were set up during 1986-87 and one more LAMP has been opened during 1987-88.

10. Most of the tribal areas still remain inaccessible. A scientific study of their requirements, sector-wise is necessary if plans for their development are to be chalked out, for implementation in a systematic and phased manner. With this aim in view, this State Government have taken up the preparation of Master Plans in respect of some of the major sectors like education, Minor Irrigation and Water Supply. In the field of industries three Sub-Units of Khadi and Village Industries Board will undertake complete survey of the areas under their jurisdiction.

11. In the field of education, a Master Plan duly considering the recent census population will be prepared. Education still continues to be the key sector in our planning. All facilities like boarding, lodging supply of free text books, uniforms to tribal children studying in Government tribal Residential Schools are being provided. During 1989-90, 10 Government Tribal Residential Schools will be opened to benefit 500 Tribal Children at the rate of 50 Children per school.

12. In the field of communication, a Master list consisting of 32 road works at a length of 405.5 km. at a cost of Rs.22.12 crores was chalked out in 1982-83. This is being taken up in a phased manner. These road works when completed, will open up or improve communication to as many as 449 Villages/hamlets. In addition, under the State Programme, link roads are also being laid in tribal areas.

13. To provide health facilities in the Sub Plan areas, seven Siddha dispensaries and One Siddha Mobile Medical Unit have been sanctioned during 1987-88.

EDUCATION:

The 216 (169 + 47) Pre-Schools already functioning, will be continued. As many as 19,440 tribal children are benefitted by the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. This is in addition to 6000 children already fed in 120 Government Tribal Residential Schools. It is also proposed to open 10 more Government Tribal Residential Schools during 1989-90.

2. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, 9 Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas have been demarcated. Each area is under the control of the Chief Project Co-ordinator who is the Collector of the District. Under him, the Block Development Officer/Divisional Development Officer/Personal Assistant to the Collector have been designated as the Project Co-ordinator and have the responsibility to look after the implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan Programmes. The sectoral departments are responsible for the actual implementation of the programme. As the Project Co-ordinators are also incharge of other block development activities, the necessity to have a functionary below the Chief Project Co-ordinator to be solely incharge of co-ordinating all the activities of the various departments for Tribal Development is keenly felt. This aspect has also been pointed out by the Maheswar Prasad Committee

on Administrative Arrangements and Personnel policies. The Government have therefore sanctioned a post of Block Development Officer and two Assistants to the Collector of Salem for assisting him in the formulation and implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan, Schemes as there are 5 Tribal concentration areas in his district.

3. Programmes for development of Primitive Tribes will be further activised during 1989-90. It is also proposed to sanction family oriented programmes for the dispersed tribal groups.

CHAPTER V

PROTECTIVE MEASURES RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

We have already seen that since a large majority of the tribals have remained illiterate, tradition - ridden and insular, they have over the years, acquiesced in to a situation marked by some of the worst forms of exploitation. These exploitations have been of different forms and particularly marked in indebtedness and alienation of land. The other forms of exploitation are off-shoots of those two basic forms.

DEBT RELIEF:

According to a study conducted by the Research Cell in 1976-77 in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas, 80% of the sample households were found to have incurred debts. As much as 61.02% of the loans obtained by tribals was spent for unproductive purposes. In the same sample survey the percentage of cases of land alienation noticed worked out to 11. The main reasons for alienation of land appeared to be the need for liquidating old debts and for performing social functions rather than for productive purposes. This study was confined to sub plan areas alone. The position may be slightly different in the non sub plan areas. Even within the sub plan areas, the position in respect of Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District is not perceivable as no land records are available.

The Government are fully seized of this problem of indebtedness and the possibilities of introducing a legislation early are being actively explored, as the existing provisions under the different Acts have not been found to be adequate.

LAND ALIENATION:

As far as the problems of land alienation is concerned, they fall mainly into two categories (i) alienation of assigned lands and (ii) alienation of private lands. Regarding assigned lands there is already a ban on such alienation under the existing Revenue Standing orders. Therefore, restoration of lands in such cases of alienation if brought to light may not pose much of a difficulty. The Collectors have in fact been asked to review all such cases of alienation of assigned lands and to take action to restore wherever such alienations are noticed. The real problems is with regard to private lands of the tribals. To cover these cases, the possibility of enacting a protective legislation is being actively considered.

OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES:

In the Kalrayan Hills area in South Arcot District and in Salem District, even after the establishment of LAMP Societies there were reports of intrusion of private traders hiding in the auctions conducted by Forest Department for collection of minor forest produces such as galnuts and the consequent exploitation of tribals. With a view to averting this, Government have authorised the grant of monopoly rights of lease in respect of galnuts in favour of the Co-operative Societies. As a result, the interference of the money lenders and middlemen in the area is now declining considerably.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR 1989-90

OUTLAYS FROM STATE PLAN AND SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

The outlay proposed from the State Plan for the year 1989-90 under the Tribal Sub Plan is ~~1365.84~~ 1365.84 lakhs. This constitutes 0.9% of the proposed State Plan outlay of Rs. 152894 lakhs for 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is expected as Special Central Assistance from Government of India. Thus, the Tribal Sub Plan 1989-90 outlay will be Rs. ~~1566.84~~ 1566.84 lakhs, which represent 1.00% of the State Plan outlay. For Rs. 1052.00 lakhs, specific schemes will be sanctioned under the head "Tribal Areas Sub Plan". The details are given in Appendix I.

2. The Government of India have emphasized that Special Central Assistance should be mainly utilised for family oriented programmes. The Special Central Assistance will be allocated amongst various sectors, major portion being set apart for family oriented schemes. (Sector wise break up is given in Appendix I to this Chapter).

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES:

3. The Primitive Tribe Programme is assisted by the Government of India on a 100% subsidy basis. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be spent for their development during 1989-90.

DEVELOPMENT OF DISPERSED TRIBES:

4. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for the development of Dispersed Tribes.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE:

5. A sum of Rs. 210.33 lakhs is expected as flow from Institutional Finance during the year 1989-90. This amount includes all loan components proposed for family oriented schemes during the year 1989-90 under Tribal Sub Plan including the crop loans and medium term loan to the tune of Rs. 180.00 lakhs to be sanctioned by the Co-operatives.

6. Separate sub Heads have been opened under the functional major heads of the respective departments so that the actual flow to Tribal Sub Plan could be clearly ascertained and quantified.

7. The amount that is proposed to be spent under other general programme for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Non-Integrated Tribal Development Project areas by the Directorate of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare in respect of Education, Health, Housing and Other Economic Betterment Schemes works out to Rs. 92.76 lakhs during 1989-90.

8. Apart from this, a sizeable amount will also be spent for Scheduled Tribes from General Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Tribal Sub Plan Areas such as Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry Co-operation, Village and Small Industries, General Education and Medical, I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. C.M.N.M.P., etc during 1989-90.

9. It may thus be seen that for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes living in both Integrated Tribal Development Project and Non Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas in this State, a total sum of Rs. ~~1500.84~~^{1516.84} lakhs would be spent during 1989-90.

APPENDIX

Rs. in lakhs.

	Tribal State Flow	Sub Plan Special Central Assistance.	Plan Total	Flow	Institutional Finance.
1. Horticulture	40.00	40.00	80.00	11.00	
2. Soil Conservation	30.00	..	30.00	..	
3. Animal Husbandry	35.00	25.00	60.00	15.43	
4. Village Industries	25.00	25.00	50.00	..	
5. Sericulture	39.66	30.00	69.66	3.90	
6. Minor Irrigation	11.00	10.00	21.00	..	
7. Forestry	100.00	15.00	115.00	..	
8. Co-operation	80.00	30.00	110.00	180.00	
9. Electrification	30.00	..	30.00	..	
10. Communication	165.00	..	165.00	..	
11. Housing	6.30	..	6.30	..	
12. Manpower and Employment	13.47	..	13.47	..	
13. Education	132.00	10.00	142.00	..	
14. Women and children	18.42	..	18.42	..	
15. Drinking Water	26.00	..	26.00	..	
16. Community Development	5.20	..	5.20	..	
17. Medical Services and Family Welfare	15.00	5.00	15.00	..	
18. Public Health and Preventive Medicine	12.00	8.00	20.00	..	
19. Indian Medicine	10.00	10.00	20.00	..	
20. Primary Health centre	12.00	..	12.00	..	
21. Directorate of Adi- Dravidar & Tribal Welfare	6.03	..	6.03	..	
22. Monitoring and Evaluation	1.87	..	1.87	..	

contd..

	Tribal Sub Plan		Flow	Insti- tutional Finance.
	State Flow.	Special General Assistance.	Total	
23. Dispersed Tribes	20.00	..	20.00	..
24. Primitive Tribes	..	15.00	15.00	..
25. General Sector Schemes				
a. Schemes of the Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare	92.76	..	92.76	..
B. N.R.E.P.	104.00 90.00	..	90.00	..
C. I.R.D.F.	73.00	..	73.00	..
D. C.M.N.M.P.	188.00	..	188.00	..
E. Supply of Uni- forms and Text Books.	41.08	..	41.08	..
F. Drinking Water (TWAD Board)	30.00	..	30.00	..
Total	1366.84	200.00	1566.84	210.33

G. Supply of
foot wear

20.00

20.00

H. Medical
facilities

10.00

0

1416.84

200.00

1616.84

210.33

(19)

PROJECT - WISE SECTORAL ALLOCATION FOR 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector.	Salem District					North	South	Dharma-	Tiruchi	Head	Total
	Yercaud Hills.	Kolli Hills	Kalra-yan hills	Aranu-thu Malai	Pahca-malai	Ar cot	Ar cot	pur i.	Pacha-malai	Quar-ters.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Horticulture	3.00	25.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	19.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	..	80.00
2. Soil Conserva- tion	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.89	6.41	4.71	4.71	4.70	..	30.00
3. Animal Husbandry	6.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	12.00	9.00	5.00	6.00	..	60.00
4. Village Indus- tries.	6.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	9.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	..	50.00
5. Sericulture	..	5.93	16.35	..	5.93	21.19	8.32	6.01	5.93	..	69.66
6. Minor Irriga- tion	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.60	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	..	21.00
7. Forestry	..	5.44	19.456	13.86	0.32	31.58	22.80	11.37	10.07	..	115.00
8. Co-operation	8.00	15.00	15.00	8.00	8.00	22.00	22.00	7.00	5.00	..	110.00
9. Electrification	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	..	1.50	..	..	..	30.00
10. Communication	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.60	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	..	165.00
11. Housing	0.90	0.45	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.72	1.35	0.72	0.72	..	6.30
12. Manpower and Employment.	..	3.25	..	..	..	3.25	5.47	..	..	1.50	13.47
13. Education	13.90	8.90	13.00	6.00	6.50	21.90	32.90	17.00	21.90	..	142.00
14. Women and Children	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	2.70	2.22	..	18.42

contd..

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
15. Drinking Water	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	6.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	26.00
16. Community Development	0.70	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.50	..	5.20
17. Medical Services & Family Welfare.	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.50	3.00	1.00	1.00	..	15.00
18. Public Health and Preventive Medicine	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	6.00	6.00	2.00	..	..	20.00
19. Primary Health Centre	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	5.00	..	..	..	12.00
20. Indian Medicine	4.00	3.00	..	..	..	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	20.00
21. Directorate of Aji Dravidar & Tribal Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.08	6.08
22. Monitoring and Evaluation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.87	1.87
23. Dispersed Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	20.00
24. Primitive Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00
Total	78.18	112.65	119.73	79.89	70.79	197.25	162.75	91.11	95.20	44.45	1052.00

ABSTRACT

PROJECT AREA

Amount
(Rs. in lakhs)

Salem District:

1. Yercaud Hills	..	78.18
2. Kolli Hills	..	112.65
3. Kalrayan Hills	..	119.73
4. Aranuthumalai	..	79.89
5. Pakchamalai	..	70.79

North Arcot District:

6. Javadhi Hills	..	197.25
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South Arcot District:

7. Kalrayan Hills	..	162.75
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Dharmapuri District:

8. Sitteri Hills	..	91.11
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Tiruchirapalli District:

9. Pakchamalai	..	95.20
10. Head Quarters	..	44.45

Grand Total 1052.00

11. Prog- me for all tribals areas 566.84

Grand Total 1616.84

CHAPTER-VII

PRIMITIVE TRIBES

The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs have so far approved the following six Tribes as Primitive Tribes in Tamil Nadu:

1. Kotas
2. Paniyans
3. Todas
4. Kurumbes
5. Irulars and
6. Kattumaickans.

Apart from these, the following tribes have also been identified as Primitive Tribes by the Government of Tamil Nadu:

		Population: (1971 Census)
1. Sholagas	..	8,310
2. Kadar	..	806
3. Uralies	..	46
4. Palliyans	..	4,308
5. Pallayan	..	3,108
6. Palliyars (Palingjars)	..	14
7. Mudugan (Muduvan)	..	886
8. Muthuvan	..	4
9. Kanikarans (Kanis) and	..	2,513
10. Malasars	..	2,829

	Total	22,824

In determining their primitiveness one of the following three yardsticks is generally adopted. They are (1) Pre-agricultural level of technology; (2) Pre-literacy level; and (3) Precarious ecological balance. Project Reports on the development of these tribals have been prepared already. They are now under revision, by including certain additional particulars called for by the Government of India. Family Oriented Schemes like supply of Buffaloes, Milch animals, Bee-hives and construction of houses were implemented for the development of Primitive Tribes in the past years, besides

the following ongoing programmes;

1. Pre-Vocational Guidance Centre, Udthagamandalam.
2. 47 Pre-Schools for the Welfare of Primitive Tribes
3. One LAMP Co-operative Society at Masinagudi, Udthagamandalam.
4. One Toda Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Masinagudi Udthagamandalam.

During the current year (1988-89) a sum of Rs.27.38 lakhs has been set apart in the Budget for the development of Primitive Tribes. It has been proposed to spend a sum of Rs.27.57 lakhs as detailed below:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Pre-vocational Guidance Centre at Ooty (On-going scheme) (the other two on-going scheme are under respective departmental Budgets)	1.69
2. Schemes for the upliftment of Irulas in Dharmapuri District.	6.76
3. Construction of Workshed for Kotas in Nilgiris.	1.00
4. Upliftment of Kurumbas and Paniyas in Nilgiris.	1.95
5. Proposals for Coconut Tree Plantation for Irulas in Nilgiris District.	4.10
6. Producing a film on Primitive Tribes in Nilgiris.	1.25
7. Providing an additional Jeep in Nilgiris District.	1.25
8. To provide irrigation wells to 16 Irula families in Chingleput District.	0.65
9. To supply milch animals to 75 Irulas and 75 Kurumbas in Nilgiris District.	8.92

Total:	27.57

For the year 1988-89 the Ministry of Finance, Government of India have released a sum of Rs.19.37 lakhs as grant-in-aid under the first proviso to Article 275 (1) of the constitution, for the welfare of Primitive Tribal Groups in Tamil Nadu. This is in addition to the above sum of Rs. 27.57 lakhs.

The Collector of the Nilgiris has sent proposals for construction of 68 houses for the Primitive Tribes in the Nilgiris District at a cost of Rs. 15,000 per house. The Total cost works out to Rs. 10.20 lakhs. It is proposed to meet this expenditure from out of this bulk provision given by the Government of India. Schemes are under formulation for the balance amount of Rs. 9.17 lakhs.

The Government of India have clearly indicated that the schemes for development of infrastructure for Primitive Tribal Groups will be given first priority. As such schemes for development of infrastructure for Primitive Tribal Groups are under formulation by undertaking tours in the districts and in consultation with the Heads of Departments and District Collectors concerned.

The earmarked outlay in the Draft Tribal Sub-Plan 1989-90 under Primitive Tribes is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Ongoing Schemes:

Ongoing schemes relating to Co-operation Department and Social Welfare Department have already been shown under the respective sectors in the Tribal Sub-Plan 1988-89. Similarly the ongoing scheme relating to Directorate of Employment and Training may also be shown under the respective sector from the year 1989-90 onwards

New Schemes (1989-90)

1. Construction of Houses for Primitive Tribes in the Nilgiris District at the rate of Rs.9000/- per house for 140 houses.	.. Rs. 12,60,000
2. Supply of milch animals to Primitive Tribes in the Nilgiris District at the rate of Rs.2000/- per animal for 140 Milch animals.	.. Rs. 2,80,000

Total:	.. Rs. 15,40,000

Since the State Government have approved an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs for 1989-90, the outlay required over and above the approved outlay will be provided later at the appropriate time.

CHAPTER VIII

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Agriculture is the main stay of the tribals. About 57% of total tribal population in Tamil Nadu are cultivators and 32% are agricultural labourers. In Tamil Nadu, the practice of shifting cultivation is not generally prevalent. However, in certain areas of Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot and Pachamalai Hills of Salem District, this practice is still in vogue. Gradually the tribals are being weaned away from this practice.

The strategy adopted to increase the productivity level of the tribal holdings are:-

1. Distribution of seeds, seedlings, chemicals and fertilisers at subsidised cost.
2. Providing facilities to raise perennial plants like mango, coconut, acid lime etc. to ensure regular income besides income through short-term crops.
3. Laying of demonstration plots, raising of orchards in individual tribal holdings and raising of giant orchards.
4. Conducting of agricultural tour etc.
5. Soil Conservation measures

The Agricultural Census 1979-80 shows the following data:-

NUMBER AND AREA OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS TO TRIBAL
IN TAMIL NADU

Sl.No.	Size Class in	No.of operational Holding	Area in Hectares
1.	Below 0.5	14,547	3,720.44
2.	0.5 - 1.00	10,899	7,954.57
3.	1.00 - 2.00	11,520	16,076.40
4.	2.0 - 3.0	4,968	12,010.76
5.	3.0 - 4.0	2,207	7,647.63
6.	4.0 - 5.0	1,397	6,255.88
7.	5.0 - 7.5	1,307	7,958.70
8.	7.5 - 10.0	549	4,705.20
9.	10.0 - 20.0	437	5,976.40
10.	20.0 - 30.0	66	1,463.92
11.	30.0 - 40.0	17	584.37
12.	40.0 - 50.0	9	408.54
13.	50.0 - above	32	3,144.14
Total		47,955	77,906.95

The foremost effort in planning for the agricultural/ horticultural development in Tribal areas would be to cover the operational holdings in the first two lower sizes of holdings. There are about 25,000 operational holdings covering an area of about 11,674 hectares. Under individual beneficiary schemes, during the Sixth Plan period, about 19,000 number of operational holders were covered and during the Seventh Plan period the remaining 6,000 small operational holders will be covered in addition to 10,000 operational holders in the higher size holdings. Under

individual orchard programme, operational holdings with atleast 5 hectares only could be covered, so that the orchards are economically viable.

The tribal farmers are provided with a package of services which includes distribution of agricultural and horticultural inputs coupled with modern extension services as indicated above. This package is made available through 13 units, each unit consisting of 200 families. These families are constantly monitored and kept under the supervision of a field level officer of the Horticulture Department. Horticulture has lot of scope in tribal areas and giant orchard serve the purpose of educating the tribals on modern methods of raising the horticultural plants. The individuals likely to be benefitted under this scheme will be identified. To encourage the tribals to raise horticultural plantations in their land, seedlings and inputs are supplied at subsidised rates. Under this programme 800 acres of horticultural land will be covered consisting of 13 units. Besides, demonstration of modern methods in individual orchards will also be undertaken.

As suggested by the Ministry of Home Affairs, special efforts are being continued to identify the families practicing shifting cultivation in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas of Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District and Pachamalai Hills of Salem District and also to prepare a Special Project for economic assistance to these families on priority basis. They will also be motivated to raise coconut, cashew, mango, etc., as individual beneficiary programme. Mini kit programme on oil seeds and pulses was extended to the tribal farmers during 1986.87.

Thus, totally there are 13 units functioning. The details of units are furnished below:-

District	Number	No. of families
Salem	7	1,400
South Arcot	2	400
North Arcot	2	400
Tiruchirapalli	1	200
Dharmapuri	1	200
Total	13	2,600

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90:

a. ON GOING SCHEMES:

1. DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS:

Improved seeds of Paddy, Ragi, Cholan, Tapioca, Groundnuts, Pulses and Vegetables Seeds will be supplied to the tribals to cover an extent of 2600 acres. Perannial plants, like Mango, Coffee, Caradamam, Cashew, spices etc. will also be supplied to them to cover another extent of 2600 acres. Besides, chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals will also be supplied to them at subsidised cost. All the above inputs will be distributed at 50 per cent subsidy excepting for Kalrayan Hills of south Arcot where it is on a 75 per cent subsidy considering the backwardness of the area.

2. FOLLOW UP ACTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERENNIAL PLANTS:-

During the VI Plan period, perennial plants were distributed to the tribals. Follow up action like gap filling, application of plant protection chemicals and fertilizers were taken up. During 1989-90 fertilizers, chemicals etc., will be distributed to cover over 2600 acres.

3. DEMONSTRATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORCHARDS IN INDIVIDUAL TRIBAL HOLDINGS:

Horticulture has lot of scope in the tribal areas. To educate the tribals about the cropping pattern, model orchards will be raised in the individual holdings.

4. FOLLOW UP ACTION ON INDIVIDUAL ORCHARDS:-

Care will be taken for the maintenance of Orchards established already. For the follow up action on the second year Orchards, a sum of Rs. 2.60 lakhs will be required to cover 2600 acres. For the follow up measures a sum of Rs. 100/- per acre will be given as subsidy towards the cost of inputs like plants for gap filling, plant protection chemicals etc.

5. AGRICULTURE TRAINING AND TOUR:-

It has been programmed to conduct Agricultural Tour and Training Classes for the tribals on modern methods of crop cultivation, so that the tribals could adopt modern methods of production to get better yield and return. Under Agricultural training 100 tribals farmers will be selected per unit. A sum of Rs. 1,30 lakhs is required during 1989-90 for this item, Training and Tour is a recurring feature to educate the illiterate and backward tribal farmers.

6. PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA:

Publicity through hoardings, sign boards, leaflets etc. will be made to educate the farmers, at a cost of Rs. 0.65 lakhs.

7. WATCH AND WARD:-

The entire programme has been proposed to implement through the department staff. The plants and other inputs

will be stocked by the department staff in different units of 5 districts, the stocked inputs have to be distributed to tribal families at suitable periods. Therefore the maintenance of plants and keeping up other inputs need regular watching and care taking. For this, Tribal labour alone will be engaged for atleast a minimum of 3 months in an year for which a sum of Rs. 0.130 lakhs will be required.

8. CONTINUANCE OF EXISTING STAFF:

The staff attached to the office of the Assistant Director of Horticulture, Attur will be continued during 1989-90 at a total cost of Rs. 2.28 lakhs.

Similarly the existing 13 Horticultural Officers and 21 Field Demonstration Officers attending to the works connected with the Horticulture Development in the Integrated Tribal Development Project level will be continued during 1989-90 at a total cost of Rs. 11.165 lakhs. For the sanction of additional staff a sum of Rs. 0.644 lakhs is required. The total cost on establishment during 1989-90 will be Rs. 14.219 lakhs.

II. GIANT ORCHARD:

9. GIANT ORCHARD AT KARUMANTHURAI:-

The Giant Orchard at Karumanthurai in Kalrayan Hills of Salem District formed in an area of 1037. 16 acres during the year 1981-82, is continued to be developed on a phased programme. During 1985-86, Rs. 14.197 lakhs was incurred for improvement. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 32.313 lakhs was earmarked for planting high yielding varieties of vegetables and for clearing the shrubs and jungles. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs.15,824 lakhs was provided for development of this

Orchard and for 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 10.79 lakhs is provided for development of this Orchard. This farm will be maintained during 1989-90. The total amount required during 1989-90 is Rs.7.800 lakhs. The details are as follows:-

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION FOR 1989-90

<u>1. Recurring Expenditure:</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Pay and Allowances for the existing staff	3.300
2. Working expenses of the farm	4.000
3. Maintenance of Machineries and equipments	0.100
4. Maintenance and fuel for motor cycle	0.120
5. Publicity and Propaganda	0.100
6. Office Expenses	0.180
Total	7.800
II. NON RECURRING EXPENDITURE	N I L

10. GIANT ORCHARD AT THAGARAKUPPAM:-

To educate the tribals about the improved methods of horticulture, a Giant Orchard to serve as a demonstration Unit was established at Thagarakuppam in Jawadhi Hills of North Arcot District during 1984-85. This Orchard would cover about 200 h.a. of land. It was established in 80 h.a. of land initially. This Orchard will generate employment to 100 tribals and also educate the tribals interested in plants like mango, guava, lime, sappota, citrus, jack, etc., The total amount required during 1989-90 is Rs. 7.32 lakhs as given below:

<u>RECURRING</u>		<u>Rs in lakhs</u>
Cost of Personnel	..	2.17
Office Expenses	..	0.10
Rent, Rate and Taxes	..	0.15
Maintenance of Vehicles and fuel	..	0.15
Working Expenses	..	0.75
		<u>3.32</u>
<u>NON RECURRING:</u>		
Construction of staff quarters	..	4.00
		<u>---</u>
Grand Total	..	<u>7.32</u>

11. STATE HORTICULTURE FARM AT PACHAMALAI, TIRUCHIRAPALLI:

During 1984-85 a separate Horticultural Farm at Pachamalai, Tiruchirappalli District was sanctioned to serve as a Visual demonstration centre for rearing Horticultural Crops in the Hilly Region. For the continuance of this scheme during 1989-90 a sum of rs. 6.50 lakhs is required as detailed below:-

<u>FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS</u>	<u>(RS IN LAKHS)</u>
<u>1. RECURRING</u>	
1. Staff, cost	.. 0.710
2. Cost of jungle clearance for 10 hectares and Planting cost, wages and cost of inputs)	1.500
3. Office Expenses	0.040
	<u>---</u>
Total	<u>2.250</u>

II. NON RECURRING:

1. Cost of furniture	..	0.100
2. Cost of implements	..	0.100
3. Digging of one well with pump set and pump room		1.250
4. Construction of Office-cum-Store room		2.000
5. Land reclamation cost		0.800

Total		4.250

ABSTRACT

1. Recurring Expenditure	..	Rs. 2.250 lakhs
2. Non Recurring Expenditure	..	Rs. 4.250 lakhs

Grand Total	..	Rs. 6.500 lakhs

12. HORTICULTURAL FARM AT SIEMMALAI AND ARANUTHUMALAI HILLS
SALEM DISTRICT

During the year 1989-90, crops like Mango, Guava, Citrus, Jack, Pomegranate, Clove and Tree species will be planted.

In addition to the main planting, planting of filler crops such as curry leaf, Guava, Pomegranate, Banana, Custard apple, etc. will be done for maximum utilisation of the land potential available in the Orchard. In addition to this, Nursery production such as Acid lime, Citrus, Jack, Pomegranate, Wood apple, Custard apple, Silver Oak, Crotons and flowering trees etc will also be done.

To continue this farm during 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 6.700 lakhs is required as detailed below:-

<u>RECURRING</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
i. Cost of Personnel ..	0.740
ii. Office expenses, Maintenance of Vehicle including fuel, Advertisement Sales and Publicity ..	0.110
iii. Working expenses including labour charges, cost of plants, manures Plant Protection measures etc.	1.500

	2.350

<u>NON RECURRING (MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS):</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Purchase of Farm Implements including Power Sprayer, Plat Farm Balance etc.	0.10
2. <u>CIVIL WORKS:</u>	
i. Providing Water Tank for irrigation purposes	0.50
ii. Pipe line with Booster Pump (to lift water for higher elevation)	0.50
iii. Providing rivertment for fields to control soil erosion	1.00
iv. Formation of approach road inside the farm	1.00
v. Erection of Perennial Nursery Pandal	0.25
vi. Digging of one open well with oil engine and pump house	1.00

Total	4.35

ABSTRACT

Recurring	Rs.2.350 lakhs
Non-Recurring	Rs.4,350 lakhs

Grand Total	Rs.6.700 lakhs

13. STATE HORTICULTURAL FARM PADASOLAI IN KOLLI HILLS OF SALEM DISTRICT

The above farm sanctioned during 1987-88 will be continued during 1989-90 also for which a sum of Rs. 3,500 lakhs is required as detailed below:-

1. RECURRING

Rs. in lakhs

a. Staff Cost ..	0.71
b. Office Expenses, cost of Wages, inputs etc,	1.00
c. Working Expenses (Jungle Clearance in 5 h.a.) and cost of Planting in 5 h.a.)	0.55
Total	2.26

2. NON RECURRING:-

1. Construction of 2 Contour stone Wall	1.000
2. Construction of Water Tubs (300)	0.240
Total	1.240

ABSTRACT

i. Recurring ..	2.2660
ii. Non Recurring ..	1.240
Grand Total ..	3.500

SCHEMES FOR 1989-90:

14. ESTABLISHMENT OF LARGE SCALE ORCHARD AT YERCAUD
SHEVAROYS HILL:-

The proposal to establish a new large scale Orchard at Yercaud in Salem District, included in the Tribal Sub Plan for 1988-89 could not be taken up. However it will be established during 1989-90.

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. 4874
Date 13/9/89

OBJECT:

The object of this farm is:

1. To bring revenue Poramboke lands under suitable horticultural crops.
2. To create employment opportunities to the landless tribals throughout the year and to augment their income
3. To produce quality planting materials to suit the locality and to meet the needs of tribal inhabitants.
4. To serve as a model farm and to develop the eco-system.
5. To increase the production of fruits and vegetables.

CROPPING PATTERN:-

The prevailing climatic conditions and the soil type is highly suitable for raising perennial horticultural fruit crops like Mandarin Orange, Guava, Jack, Citrus varieties Hill Banana, Spices like Caradamom, Pepper, Glove, Eatmag etc. The vegetables crops like Cabbage, Carrot, Beetroot, Radish, Cauliflower can also be grown.

STAFF PATTERN:

The following staff are essentially required for effective maintenance of the farm.

1. Assistant Director of Horticulture	..	1
2. Horticulture Officer	..	2
3. Assistant Agricultural Officer	..	2
4. Field Demonstration Officer.	..	2
5. Assistant	...	1
6. Junior Assistants	..	2
7. Typist	..	1
8. Skilled Propagator	..	2
9. Office Assistant	..	2
10. Watchman	..	2

A sum of Rs. 3.250 lakhs is required during 1988-89 towards staff cost.

PROGRAMME OF WORK:

The total area of 80 hectares will be covered in a period of three years (ie) 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92. Before taking up the planting works, the jungle clearance. Land reclamation and formation of cantour bunding work will be taken up and completed. The above works will be taken up in 20 hectares each year in order to complete the work in 3 years. Similarly the planting will be done as follows:-

1. Multi tie cropping with Coffee, Mandarin
Orange, Jack, Pepper .. 40 hectares

MINE PLANTING:

1. Citrus Varieties	..	4 hectares
2. Plums	..	2 hectares
3. Pears	..	2 hectares
4. Peaches	..	1 hectares
5. Hill Banana	..	2 hectares
6. Pomegranate	..	1 hectares
7. Guava	..	5 hectares
8. Other fruits	..	10 hectares
3. Gardamom	..	2 hectares
4. Other spieces	..	2 hectares
5. Nursery area	..	2 hectares
6. Ornamental Garden	..	3 hectares
7. Close planting in the Jack, Guava	..	2 hectares
		- - - - -
Total	..	38 hectares
		- - - - -

NURSERY ACTIVITIES:

Propagation of fruit plants will be taken up only from the third year of planting. Coffee will be taken up in the first year itself.

PROVISIONS OF OFFICE BUILDING AND QUARTERS:-

To attend to day-to day work and to stay in the hill areas, provision of quarters to the staff, office building are quite essential. The financial requirement for the above items for 1989-90 are furnished below:-

		Rs. in lakhs
Sl.No.	Details	1989-90
<u>A. RECURRING:</u>		
1.	Staff Cost	3.250
2.	Office Expenses and Stationery	0.200
3.	Cost of Jungle Clearance	0.300
4.	Working Expenses(Planting material cost, wages etc.)	3.000
5.	Cost of fuel (50 litres per month for two motor Cycles)	0.100
	Total	6.850

B. NON RECURRING:

		<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1.	Purchase of Machinery and Equipments	
a.	Implements ..	0.100
b.	Purchase of two motor Cycles ..	0.500
c.	Deadstock and furnitures ..	0.500

2. CIVIL WORKS:

a. Land Reclamation of 60 hectares (each year 30 hectares)	..	0.600
b. Erection of barbed wire fence	..	1.00
c. Digging of 4 open wells with provisions of pumpsets and pumphouse at Rs. 1,00 lakh per well	1.00	1.000
d. Construction of Office Cum-Godown		2.000
e. Road formation		1,000
f. Contour bunding and stone wall construction		1.000
	Total	7.700

ABSTRACT

		I Year
Recurring	...	Rs. 6.850 lakhs
Non Recurring	....	Rs. 7.700 lakhs
	Total ..	Rs. 14.550 lakhs

ABSTRACT OF OUTLAY

HORTICULTURE

Sl.No.	Details	Recurring	Non- Recurring	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

ON GOING SCHEMES:

1.	Cost of Inputs (Development of orchards in Tribal holdings)	30.550	..	30.550
2.	Existing Staff cost and additional staff cost	8.388	..	8.388
3.	Cost of establishment of existing staff of Asst. Director of Horticulture, Attur and other contingencies	2.280	..	2.280
4.	Establishment of Deputy Director of Horticulture office at Karumanthurai	3.550	..	3.550
5.	Giant orchard, Karumandurai, Salem District	7.800	..	7.800
6.	Giant Orchard, Thagarakuppam North Arcot District	3.320	4,000	7,320
7.	Horticultural Farm, Sirumalai Salem District	2.350	4,350	6,700
8.	State Horticultural Farm, Padasolai, Salem District	2.260	1,240	3,500
9.	State Horticultural Farm, Pachamalai, Trichy	2.250	4,250	6,500

NEW SCHEME:

1.	Establishment of large scale Orchard at Yercaud Sheovarayas Hills of Salem District	6.850	7,700	14,550
Total		69,598	21,540	91,138

LESS Institutional Finance

11,100

80.038
OR
80.000

Out of this total outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs, the expected Special Central Assistance will be Rs. 40.00 lakhs and the remaining will be the flow from State Plan.

CHAPTER IX

MINOR IRRIGATION

The crops in tribal areas are mainly rainfed. These areas with steep slopes are unable to retain water sufficiently for long periods for crop growth. Better methods of irrigation are therefore, essential to give assured water supply. To improve the irrigation source and to recharge the soil check dams and percolation ponds are being constructed in the Sub-Plan areas.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

From the year 1976-77 to 1987-88, 133 minor irrigation works have been sanctioned. As on August 1987, 102 works have been completed benefitting an ayacut of 1603 hectares. The remaining works are in progress.

MASTER PLAN:

Minor irrigation schemes under this programme so far identified were based on the Bench Mark Survey and ad-hoc surveys conducted in 1978. Hence, another detailed comprehensive survey of the tribal area was conducted in 1983 and a Master Plan for 98 minor irrigation schemes in tribal areas has been prepared. The cost of these schemes as on September 1983 worked out to Rs.430 lakhs including the cost of staff (Rs. 80.00 lakhs) and the total area that would give assured irrigation facilities would be above 1900 hectares.

Details of achievements made during 1976-77 to 1987-88 are given in the Statement below.

Financial Achievements under Minor Irrigation (1976-1988)

Sl.No.	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<u>Fifth Plan and Medium Term Plan Period:</u>			
1.	1976-77	1.55	..
2.	1977-78	20.16	15.00
3.	1978-79	10.17	10.17
4.	1979-80	10.00	3.13
	Total	41.88	18.30
<u>Sixth Plan Period:</u>			
5.	1980-81	10.00	3.00
6.	1981-82	10.60	1.99
7.	1982-83	11.25	11.78
8.	1983-84	13.00	13.15
9.	1984-85	17.00	21.29
	Total	61.85	61.21
<u>Seventh Plan Period:</u>			
10.	1985-86	27.00	28.25
11.	1986-87	21.00	27.10
12.	1987-88	21.00	20.80
13.	1988-89	21.00	7.75
			(upto 31.8.88)

PROGRAMMES FOR 1989-90:

The total number of spill over items of minor irrigation works as on 31st August 1988 was 27. Effective steps will be taken to complete the spill over works. Besides completing these spill over works, new minor irrigation project for a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs will be taken up during 1989-90. A tentative list of works to be taken up during 1989-90 is given in the Statement from which the number of works to be taken up will be decided later.

MINOR IRRIGATION

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN PROPOSALS FOR 1989-90

S1. No.	District Hills	Name of Scheme	Rough cost of the estimate amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Salem/ Yercaud Hills	Construction of check dam across assember odai near assember village in Yercaud	2.00
2.	"	Construction of check dam across jungle stream in adjacent pond near Valavendhi village of Yercaud Taluk	1.50
3.	"	Construction of check dam across Odai near Odaikadu village in Yercaud Taluk	2.00
4.	"	Construction of check dam across Odai Sammedu village near Nagalur in Yercaud Taluk	2.00
5.	"	Construction of check dam across Odai near Naramangalam village in Yercaud Taluk	2.70
6.	"	Construction of check dam across Odai near Kaliyur village in Yercaud Taluk	2.00
7.	"	Construction of check dam across Odai near Kasikkadu village in Yercaud Taluk	1.80
8.	Salem/ Kolli Hills	Formation of Pond in Santhanaparai in Kolli Hills	16.00
9.	"	Construction of check dam in Thirupalinadu of Kolli Hills	3.00
10.	"	Construction of pond in Bailnadu of Kolli Hills	4.00
11.	"	Construction of check dam across Pidarikoil in Thenoorpatty	2.50
12.	"	Construction of a check dam in Lakkiampatti of Guḍdurnadu of Nathukuzhipatti village	3.50
13.	"	Formation of pond in Periyamangalam in Alathurnadu	3.50
14.	"	Construction of a check dam in near Kannimarkoil in Soakkadu of Ariyurnadu	
15.	"	Construction of check dam in Chinnakavarampatti village	

1.	2.	3.	4.
16.	Salem/ Kolli Hills	Construction of check dam in Thattankulam village of Valaparnadu	9.00
17.	"	Construction of check dam near Mangalam village of Thinnanurnadu	5.00
18.	"	Construction of pond in Sengadu village of Edapulainadu	3.00
19.	"	Construction of pond in Sampalpatti village of Edapulainadu	3.00
20.	"	Construction of pond in Agakkadu village of Vanapoornadu	4.00
21.	"	Construction of pond across Kadambalam river near Palandurpatti village of Vanappornadu	4.80
22.	"	Construction of a pond on Thottakadu village of Pirakkarainadu	3.10
23.	"	Construction of a pond across Gonchithoral river near Lalkuipatti village of Thirupalinadu	4.50
24.	"	Construction of Pond near Pillapadi Manthadi village of Alathurnadu	2.00
25.	"	Construction of a pond near Sundakkadu school of Kundoor-nadu	3.35
26.	"	Construction of pond near Manjalpatti village of Solakkadu in Valavanthinadu	3.25
27.	Salem/ Kalrayan Hills	Construction of a check dam across Kattuvalavu Odai in Kalrayan Hills	2.00
28.	"	Construction of a check dam across jungle stream odai in Thennamarathu Odai in Thokkam-patti village.	4.70
29.	"	Construction of a check dam across jungle stream Odai near Maniarkundam village in Chinua-kalrayan Hills	1.45
30.	"	Construction of check dam across Pallakadu Odai near Valayampatti village of Kalrayan Hills	2.85
31.	"	Construction of Check Dam across jungle stream near patti valavu in Periyakalrayan Hills	

1.	2.	3.	4.
32.	Salem/ Kalrayan Hills	Construction of a pond across Odai near Maniarkundam in Model Coffee Plantation scheme in Chinnakalrayan Hills	1.50
33.	"	Construction of a additional weir in Perumpallam Odai near Thekkampattu village	1.00
34.	Salem/ Pachamalai Hills	Construction of a second check dam across Ponuankattu Nallappan Odai near Chinapakkalam	3.80
35.	"	Construction of a check dam across jungle stream near Velap- pan Odai in Pachamalai Hills	1.40
36.	"	Construction of a check dam across jungle stream odai near Nalla- nathi in Pachamalai Hills	1.80
37.	Dharmapuri/ Sitteri Hills	Construction of check dam across Thallyathu Odai in Alakoor village Harur Taluk	10.60
38.	Noth Arcot, District/ Elagiri Hills	Construction of check dam across jungle stream near Padavanur village in Elagiri Hills in Tirupattur Taluk	8.00
39.	Javadhi Hills	Construction of check dam across Odai near Alleri village in Javadhi Hills in Vellore Taluk	2.00
40.	"	Construction of check dam across jungle stream near Mulanur in Javadhi Hills in Vellore Taluk	6.00
41.	"	Construction of a check dam across jungle stream near Karur in Javadhi Hills in Vellore Taluk	5.00
42.	"	Construction of a check dam across jungle stream near Melkupachiyar in Javadhi Hills in Vellore Taluk	2.00
43.	"	Construction of check dam across jungle stream near Muthanur in Javadhi Hills in Vellore Taluk	2.00
44.	"	Construction of check dam across Odai (Hill stream) near Poruñ- gattur village of Javadhi Hills in Polur Taluk	4.85
45.	"	Construction of check dam across of (Hill Stream) in Between Jemathur Mullipattu village in Javadhi Hills of Polur Taluk	

1.	2.	3.	4.
46.	North Arcot District/ Javadhi Hills	Construction of check dam across Odai near Alinjanur Village in Polur Taluk	
47.	"	Construction of check dam across Odai near Patterikadu village in Polur taluk	3.65
<u>South Arcot District:</u>			
48.	Kalrayan Hills	Construction of rock fill check dam across vanniyar Odai near Thalvenniyear Hamlet of venniur village in Kalrayan Hills of Kallakurichi Taluk	1.00
49.	"	Construction of check dam across Erikadu Odai near Thalavalapadi hamlet of Valapadi village in Kalrayan Hills of Kallakurichi Taluk	2.80
50.	"	Construction of check dam across Perukkanchori odai near Perukkancheri village in Kalrayan Hills of Kallakurichi Taluk	5.20
51.	"	Construction of check dam across Sethuvali odai in Maniyarpalayam village in Kallakurichi Taluk	3.20
<u>Tiruchi District:</u>			
52.	Pachamalai Hills	Construction of check dam in S.F. No. 151 of Tholur village in Pachamalai Hills	2.00
53.	"	Construction of check dam in S.F. No. 151 of Thennur village in Pachamalai Hills	2.00
54.	"	Construction of check dam in S.F. No. 151 in Manal Odai Village	2.00
Total			Rs. 192.16

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The main objective of Tribal Sub Plan under Animal Husbandry sector is to augment the income of the tribals particularly of the landless and the small farmer and thereby enable them to cross the poverty line. It will enable the tribals to consume the surplus animal food and thereby raising the nutritional standard of tribal beneficiaries.

2. The tribals, especially the landless, are supplied with high yielding upgraded varieties of livestock. 9 Veterinary dispensaries and 3 Sub Centres have been opened during Sixth Plan period. There are 9 mobile units and 9 frozen semen centres attached to the Veterinary dispensaries. The need to draw up a comprehensive perspective plan for animal health cover has been felt and a perspective plan will be drawn up early.

3. The distribution of the various units under animal husbandry is routed only through the LAMP Co-operative Societies. All the inputs are distributed at 50% subsidy, excepting in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District, where it is on a 75% subsidy basis in view of the backwardness of the area. Programme of distribution of animals is linked to the Organisation of Milk Co-operative Societies through the LAMPS. Only good quality animals suitable for hill areas are procured by a technical committee and distributed to the deserving tribals. Special attention will also be given to increase fodder availability in the tribal areas to cope up with the distribution programme.

4. At present, it is found that the milk transportation costs are uneconomical in the tribal areas. Therefore, a milk route has been identified and the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madras has sent a proposal for organisation of 14 Producer Societies in Yercaud Hills and 11 Societies in Kalrayan Hills of Salem District over a period of 5 years at a cost of Rs.108.92 lakhs aiming at providing required infra-structural facilities.

5. The programmes under Animal Husbandry for 1988-89 were mainly family oriented and as many as 675 landless tribals were benefitted through these programmes. Importance has also been given to the development of adequate infrastructure.

ON GOING SCHEME:

Maintenance of Veterinary Dispensaries, Sub Centres:-

9 Veterinary Dispensaries, 9 Mobile Units and 3 Sub Centres and 9 Frozen Semen Centres opened during the Sixth Plan period will be continued during the year 1989-90 also. A sum of Rs.23.82 lakhs will be required for this.

NEW SCHEME FOR 1989-90:-

I. DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH ANIMALS:

A beneficiary, under this scheme, will be supplied with a unit of two milch animals costing Rs.6400/- of which 50% will be subsidy. In respect of South Arcot Kalrayan Hills, the subsidy will be 75%. Further Insurance of Cattle at the rate of 4% Foot and mouth vaccination at the rate of Rs.10 per animal and 1920 Kgs. of Cattle feed for two cows at Rs.2.50 will be provided to the beneficiaries free of cost. These beneficiaries will also be given training under this scheme for rearing of milch cattle, breeding management, etc. The cost of training programme is Rs.100/- each. Training Allowance at Rs.50/- per 10 beneficiaries and cost of training materials at Rs.2000/- will be provided for each hill group. During 1989-90 190 Scheduled Tribes will be covered at a cost of Rs.16.50 lakhs. Area wise coverage is given below:-

DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH ANIMALS

Sl. No.	Name of the hill	No. of units	Subsidy for 1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.
			Rs.
I. SALEM:			
1.	Kolli Hills	15	1,27,715
2.	Yercaud Hills	20	1,69,620
3.	Kalrayan Hills	20	1,69,620
4.	Pachamalai Hills	20	1,69,620
5.	Arunuthumalai	25	2,11,550

1.	2.	3.	4.
II. NORTH ARCOT:			
6.	Jawadhu Hills	25	2,11,550
III. SOUTH ARCOT:			
7.	Kalrayan Hills	25	2,51,550
IV. DHARMAPURI:			
8.	Sitheri Hills	25	2,11,550
V. TRICHY			
9.	Pachamalai	15	1,27,715
Total		190	16,50,490

2. DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP UNITS:

Each beneficiary will be supplied with 20 ewes and one Ram costing Rs.6,500/- of which, 50 per cent will be subsidy, In respect of South Arcot Kalrayan Hills, the subsidy will be 75 per cent. Further, insurance at the rate of Rs.70/- per unit, transport charges Rs.200/- per unit and health cover at the rate of Rs.7/- per sheep per annum will be provided to the beneficiaries, free of cost. These beneficiaries will be given training under this scheme for rearing of sheep, breeding, management, etc. During 1989-90 310 Scheduled Tribes families will be covered at a cost of Rs.12.20 lakhs as given below

DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP UNITS

Sl.No.	Name of Hill	No. of units	Subsidy for 1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.
I. SALEM:			
1.	Kolli Hills	20	77,440
2.	Yercaud Hills	40	1,52,880
3.	Kalrayan Hills	40	1,52,880
4.	Pachamalai Hills	30	1,15,160
5.	Arunuthumalai	30	1,15,160

1.	2.	3.	4.
II. NORTH ARCOT:			
6. Jawadhu Hills		40	1,52,880
III. SOUTH ARCOT:			
7. Kalrayan Hills		20	1,09,940
IV. DHARMAPURI:			
8. Chitteri Hills		50	1,90,600
V. TRICHY DISTRICT:			
9. Pachamalai		40	1,52,880
Total		310	12,19,820

CALF REARING SCHEME:

I. Under this scheme, only Exotic Fresian/Jersey Cross Breed/Heifer calves born by Artificial Insemination will be included. The calves will be given 100 per cent subsidy from the 5th Month to 28th month of age. The subsidy will be given in the form of feed. The total quantity of feed required for a calf for the entire period of operation (i.e.) 24 months is 900 Kgs. The total cost of feed for a calf works out to Rs.1890/- The feed will be supplied by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation. The areawise break up is given in the Statement.

Name of the Hill	No. of Calves	Subsidy(100%) Rs.
1.	2.	3.
<u>SALEM:</u>		
1. Kolli Hills	..	..
2. Yercaud	10	18,900
3. Kalrayan Hills	10	18,900
4. Pachamalai Hills	5	9,450
5. Aranuthumalai	5	9,450
NORTH ARCOT:		
6. Jawadhu	10	18,900
SOUTH ARCOT:		
7. Kalravah	..	..

1	2	3
DHARMAPURI:		
8. Chitteri	..	::
TRICHIRAPALLI		
	..	::
Total	40	75,600

NEW SCHEMES FOR 1989-90:

OPENING OF A VETERINARY DISPENSARY AT PUDURNADU IN ELAGIRI HILLS

So far 9 Veterinary Dispensaries have been opened and one more Veterinary dispensary will be opened at Pudurnadu in Elagiri Hills of North Arcot District during 1989-90 at a total cost of Rs.6.41 lakhs (Rs.5.30 lakhs

Recurring and Rs.1.11 lakhs Non Recurring) as details below:-

FINANCIAL IMPLIMENTATIONS:

Non-Recurring	Rs. in lakhs
Construction of Veterinary Dispensary	2.00
Quarters of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	1.00
Quarters to Livestock Inspectors	0.50
Quarters of Animal Husbandry Assistant	1.00
Equipments	0.30
Furniture	0.50
	<u>5.30</u>

RECURRING:

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon		
Pay 1160-1950 Average Pay Rs.1647/- per year		10,764/-
Livestock Inspector		
Pay 780-1775) Average Pay Rs.1483/- per year		17,796/-
Animal Husbandry Assistant	2	
Pay (450-775) Average Pay Rs.576/- per year		13,824/-
		<u>51,384/-</u>
D.A. and O.C.A.		<u>29,513/-</u>
		<u>80,897/-</u>
Medicines		<u>39,000/-</u>
		<u>1,10,897/-</u>
Non Recurring	5.30	
Recurring	1.11	
	<u>6.41 lakhs</u>	

SUPPLY OF JEEP FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,
MUSIRI

The Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Musiri will be supplied one Jeep so as to enable him to visit the dispensaries under his control frequently, for which a sum of Rs.1.88 lakhs is required during 1988-90 as detailed below:-

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:-

NON RECURRING	Rs. in lakhs
Cost of One Jeep	1.50
RECURRING	
Driver (610-1075)Rs. 850/- One year	Rs. 10,200/-
D.A. and O.C. Allowances	Rs. 6,950/-
	Rs. 17,150/-
Maintenance	Rs. 20,000/-
Total	Rs. 37,150/-

ABSTRACT

NON RECURRING	.. 1.50 lakhs
RECURRING	.. 0.38 lakhs
Total	.. 1.88 lakhs

ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of units	Outlay	Institutional Finance
			Rs.	Rs. in lakhs
1.	Distribution of Milch Units	190	16,50,490	5.68
2.	Distribution of Sheep Units	310	12,19,820	9.75
3.	Calf Rearing Scheme	40	75,600	
4.	Maintenance of a Veterinary Dispensaries Sub Centres etc.		23,82,000	
5.	Opening of a Veterinary Dispensary at Pudurnadu in Elagiri Hills		6,41,000	
6.	Supply of One Jeep for Asst. Director of Animal Husbandry Musiri		1,88,000	
	Total		61,56,910	15.43

Since the State Government have approved an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs only, Under this Sector, the additional amount required over and above the approved outlay will be provided later at the appropriate time.

Out of this total outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs, the expected Special Central Assistance is Rs.25.00 lakhs and the remaining will be the flow from State Plan Anticipated flow of Institutional Finance under this sector is Rs.15.43 lakhs.

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

VII Plan Period (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1985-86	35.86	37.54
1986-87	42.54	51.17
1987-88	42.54	35.09
1988-89	60.10	7.09 (Upto 31.8.88)

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Name of the Scheme	Quantity	Achieve- ment upto 1987-88	Tribal families benefitted
1. Milch Animals	Pair	2809	2809
2. Rams and Ewes (10 Ewes and 1 Ram)	Unit	5999	5999
3. Work Bullocks	Pairs	5048	5048
a. Calf rearing	Unit	86	86
4. Veterinary dispensaries	Numbers	9	..
5. Sub Centres	Numbers	3	..
6. Mobile Units	..	9	..
7. Frozen Semen Centres	..	9	..

&&&&

CHAPTER XI

D. FISHERIES.

In Tamil Nadu , the tribal concentration is only in the hills. There are no major reservoirs or lakes close to their habitats. However, in the plains, a few areas could be identified where the tribals eke out their livelihood through fishing. Especially in Chengalpattu District which has a large number of tanks mainly monsoon-fed , some Irulas are living here and there. For their benefit, a scheme has been formulated.

There are 27 tribals families (Irulars) residing in Kondungaiyur village of Chingleput District. They are dispersed tribals. The main occupation of the families in catching fish. To augment their income, nylon nets and assecessories are supplied to them.

CHAPTER XII
SOIL CONSERVATION.

Since Agriculture is the main occupation of the tribal people living in hills, raising annual crops without adequate protective measure in steep slopes has led to serious soil erosion problems. In the absence of adequate storage facilities, the rain water, without any check dams in the steep slopes has led to series of effects like floods and drought etc. Failure to utilise the land according to its capability has caused degradation and disturbance to ecological balance.

2. Generally, the lands held by the tribals are slopy, undulating and rocky. Further with soil erosion, the fertility of the top soil gets eroded and plant nutrients gets depleted and thus rendering the lands unproductive. Soil conservation is the only remedial measure to solve the problem. Apart from this, soil conservation measures include contour bunding, bench terracing, land levelling and stone wall construction.

3. From the year 1976-77 to the end of March 1988 an area of 2692 hectares has been covered with soil conservation measures. 170 Check Dams and 6 Percolation Ponds have been constructed at a total cost of Rs.128.93 lakhs for the benefit of 4460 persons under this programme.

4. During the year 1988-89, 270 hectares at a total cost of Rs.31.21 lakhs have been covered benefitting 340 persons.

5. For the year 1989-90, it is proposed to cover 317 hectares benefitting 380 persons, at a total cost of Rs.33.00 lakhs and the expenditure will be restricted to Rs.33.00 lakhs during 1989-90. The details of works proposed including staff cost are furnished in the Annexure X to XII.

ANNEXURE 1

TRIBAL SUB - PLAN FOR 1989 - 90.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90

Sl.No.	Details of Work.	NORTH ARCOT			SOUTH ARCOT			SALEM		
		Phy. in Ha.	Fin. Rs. in lakhs.	No. of beneficiaries.	Phy. in Ha.	Fin. Rs. in lakhs.	No. of beneficiaries.	Phy. in Ha.	Fin. Rs. in lakhs.	No. of beneficiaries.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		Javadhi & Elagiri Hills			Kalrayan Hills			Yercaud, Kalrayan Aranuthumalai, Kolli and Pachamalai		
1.	Contour Stone Wall	..	..	..	10.00	0.50	15	50.00	5.00	60
2.	Gully Control Minor check dams (6Nos.)	4.00	0.30	6	50.00	2.00	40	..	..	..
3.	Irrigation check dams to provide irrigation for Channels/Pipe lines to the fields. (10 Nos)	40.00	5.00	60	..	..	..	15.00	2.00	10
4.	Land levelling/Land shaping/ Terracing.	36.00	2.70	54	10.00	0.50	10	5.00	0.50	5
5.	Water Management	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Percolation Pond	..	..	..	1 No.	1.00	..	..	..	..
7.	Thrashing Floor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.No.	0.50	..
	Total (Wokks)	80.00	8.00	120	70.00	4.00	65	70.00	8.00	75
	Establishment		1.40			0.70			1.40	
	Contingencies -Rcec.		0.01			0.01			0.01	
	TOTAL	80.00	9.41	120	70.00	4.71	65	75.00	9.41	75
					+ 1 NO. PP			+ TF 1 No..		

Sl.No.	Details of work.	DHARMAPURI			TIRUCHY			TOTAL FOR STATE		
		Sitheri Hills			Pahcmalai					
		Phy. in Ha.	Fin. Rs. in lakhs	No. of beneficiar-ies	Phy. in Ha.	Fin. Rs. in lakhs.	No. of beneficiar-ies	Phy. in Ha.	Fin. Rs. in lakhs.	No. of beneficiar-ies.
		12.	13	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
1.	Contour Stone Wall	10.00	0.45	20	35.00	2.45	25	105.00	8.40	120
2.	Gully control Minor Check Dams 3Nos.	15.00	1.50	25	5.00 10Nos.	0.70	5	74.00	4.50	76
3.	Irrigation Check Dams to provide through Chennels / Pipelines to the pies. (2 Nos)	4.00	1.50	10	10.00 (1 No)	0.50	5	69.00	9.00	85
4.	Land levelling/Landshaping/ Terracing	8.00	0.40	20	5.00	0.35	5	64.00	4.45	94
5.	Water Management	5.00	0.15	5	..	..	..	5.00	0.15	5
6.	Percolation Pond	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 No.	1.00	..
7.	Thrashing Floor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 No.	0.50	..
	Total Works	42.00	4.00	80	55.00	4.00	40	317 +	28.00	380
								1 No. PP		
								1 No. TF.		
	Establishment ..		0.70			0.70			4.90	
	Contingencies Recurring..		0.01			0.06			0.10	
	Total	42.00	4.71	80	55.00	4.76	40	317 +	33.00	380
								1 No. PP		
								1 No. TF		

CHAPTER XIII
CREDIT AND MARKETING

INTRODUCTION:

The twin objects of the tribal sub plan could be termed as (1) creation of adequate impact in the Socio economic field and (2) termination of exploitations. Exploitation of tribals occurs through exortion of usurious rates of interest for the money lent to the tribals, malpractices in the disbursement of wages such lower than the statutory minimum, debt bondage and various other factors.

2. While formulating the Fifth and Sixth Plans LAMP Societies have been set up to serve as instruments to provide facilities to purchase from the tribals their surplus farm and forest produces, to sell them the required farm inputs and consumer goods and also to provide them with production and consumption credit.

ORGANISATION:

16 LAMP Co-operative Societies have been organised in Tribal Sub Plan areas and one in Non - Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and two for the welfare of Primitive Tribes in the State to provide integrated credit, marketing and other services to the tribal members. The details of societies district-wise are given in Annexure XIII.

Issue of LOANS:

To enable the tribals to undertake cultivation, LAMPS provide short term cultivation loans. To augment their sources of income, LAMPS provide medium term loans to the tribals for the purchase of plough bulls and milch animals and for undertaking sheep breeding, piggery and poultry farming. LAMPS also provide consumption loans to the tribals. All these loans were provided at a reduced rate of interest of 4% upto 31.3.85. From 1.4.85 onwards, the above loans are provided to the tribal members free of interest. The LAMP help the tribal members in the disposal of their surplus agricultural produce at remunerative prices. The ^{LAMPS} tribals take on lease the collection of minor forest produce and tribals are engaged for the collection and thereby enable them to earn decent wages. These societies distribute

consumer commodities like rice, dhall, cloth, kerosene etc. to the tribals through their branches and village shops. They distribute agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers pesticides and implements.

2. The financial assistance given by Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture and Khadi and Village Industries Departments to the tribals are routed through the LAMP Co-operative Societies.

COVERAGE OF FAMILIES:

All the tribal families in the areas of the 19 LAMP Societies have been covered through membership by the Societies. More than one Member from a family has also been enrolled in some cases. Details of coverage of families and membership position of LAMPs as on 31.7.1988 are given in Annexure XV. Details of different services rendered by LAMPs are given in Annexure-XIV.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE:

State Government are providing the following financial assistance to the LAMPs.

1. Share capital assistance to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs per Society.
2. Share capital subsidy at the rate of Rs. 200/- per member to enable the tribals to avail credit facilities in the Societies.
3. Assistance for construction of Office-cum-godowns in the Head Quarters and branches of the societies in the form of loan at 50% and subsidy at 50%.
4. Subsidy towards the entire cost of the Departmental and Technical staff employed in the Societies and also managerial subsidy for clerical staff at Rs.12,000/- to each society per annum.
5. Interest subsidy to the Central Co-operative Banks and Societies towards the loss of interest sustained by them due to issue of interest free loans to tribal members.
6. Risk Fund Subsidy at 3% to the Central Co-operative Bank and 8% to the Societies on the production and consumption loans issued to the members to meet the risk arising on account of non-realisation of loans issued to the tribals.
7. Price Fluctuation Fund subsidy at 5% of the outright purchase of the produce made by the Societies from the members.

8. Subsidy of Rs.6000/- towards the Drivers' pay and Rs.5000/- towards the maintenance of vehicles to each Society per annum.
9. Transport subsidy at Rs.10,000/- to each society per annum towards the cost involved in transporting the agricultural produce by head loads to places not connected by road.
10. Subsidy for purchase of vehicles.
11. Subsidy for purchase of furniture
12. Subsidy for construction of staff quarters, vehicle, sheds, processing yards, village shops, well and overhead tanks etc.

COLLECTION OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE:

Government are allowing a concession of 10% on the lease amount in favour of Co-operative Societies of tribals and backward Classes. As in the case of other sectors, the tentacles of unscrupulous and anti-social merchants have reached the minor forest produce trade also. In order to eliminate the private merchants from the exploitation of tribals in the trade, Government constituted a study team, for fixation of guidelines for the leasing out of minor forest produce units to LAMP Co-operative Societies. The study team has since submitted its report to Government and it is under consideration of the Government.

MARKETING:

LAMPs also play a vital role in helping the tribals to market their produce. The LAMPs now provide consumption loans to the Scheduled Tribes and they seek to keep away the tradesmen from the tribals. The Government have given them subsidy for the purchase of vehicles which will be used by them, in transporting minor forest produce. As a means to attract more and more tribal members to use the services of the LAMPs these societies have also been entrusted with the responsibility of selling essential commodities like food grains, cloth, kerosene etc. to the tribals.

PROGRAMMES FOR 1989-90:

I. ONGOING AND SPILL OVER SCHEMES:

1. SHARE CAPITAL SUBSIDY:

During 1989-90 500 tribal members of the 16 LAMP Societies in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas will be provided with share capital subsidy of Rs.200/- each to enable them to take the required shares in the LAMP Societies and obtain medium term credit for productive purposes like purchases of plough bulls, milch animals, sheep rearing, piggery and poultry farming. The outlay under this item is Rs.1.00 lakhs.

2. INTEREST SUBSIDY:

It has been programmed to issue short term and medium term credit to the tune of Rs.180.00 lakhs during 1989-90. It has also been proposed to provide credit to the tribals, free of interest during the Seventh Plan period, in view of their vulnerable economy. The interest at the average rate of 12½% will thus be subsidised by the Government. The provision under this head will be Rs.22.50 lakhs during 1989-90.

3. RISK FUND SUBSIDY:

Based on the programme to issue loans to the tune of Rs.180.00 lakhs during 1989-90, the outlay under risk fund subsidy at 11% will be Rs.19.80 lakhs.

4. PRICE FLUCTUATION FUND SUBSIDY:

Based on the programme for purchase of agricultural and forest produce and collection of forest produce to the tune of Rs.60.00 lakhs during 1989-90 assistance towards price fluctuation fund subsidy will be Rs.3.00 lakhs at 5% of the total purchase/Collection.

5. SUBSIDY FOR DRIVERS PAY AND MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLES:

In view of the increased salaries to the drivers and higher cost of maintenance of vehicles, a sum of Rs.2.24 lakhs will be provided to the 16 LAMP Societies at the rate of Rs.9000/- towards drivers pay and Rs.5000/- for maintenance cost per society. The total outlay under this head is Rs.2.24 lakhs.

6. TRANSPORT SUBSIDY:

To enable the LAMPs to meet the extra cost involved in transporting produce by head loads from places not connected by road, a subsidy of Rs.5000/- will be provided for each society. The outlay will be Rs. 0.80 lakhs for 1989-90.

7. MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY:

In view of the need for employing more number of staff employed by the LAMPs, each society will be provided managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs.18000/- per year. The outlay for 16 societies for 1989-90 will be Rs.2.88 lakhs.

8. EMPLOYMENT OF MANAGING DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS:

The 16 Societies will continue to have the free services of Government Officers viz 14 Co-operative Sub-Registrars and 2 Deputy Registrars to work as Managing Directors and 16 Senior Inspectors to work as Managers and one Deputy Agricultural Officer and one Rural Welfare Officer to each of the 16 LAMPs Societies. The expenditure of the abovestaff works out to Rs.16.50 lakhs.

NEW SCHEMES FOR 1989-90

SHARE CAPITAL PARTICIPATION:

It has been programmed to provide share capital assistance to all 16 LAMP Co-operative Societies to the maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs each during the Seventh Plan period 15 Societies have so far obtained assistance of 0.50 lakhs each and one Society the maximum of Rs.2.00 lakhs. For the year 1988-89, Government have sanctioned Rs.16.00 lakhs as share capital assistance. This amount will be allocated to the 15 Societies for the year 1988-89. 13 Societies will require additional share capital of Rs.0.50 lakh each to reach the maximum. As such the outlay for the year 1989-90 will be Rs.6.5 lakhs.

2. SETTING UP OF A TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CELL IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

.....

Provision was made in the previous Annual Tribal Sub-Plans for setting up of a Tribal Development Cell in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies consisting of one Deputy Registrar, One Co-operative Sub-Registrar, 3 Senior Inspectors, One Steno-typist and one Office Assistant, to monitor the implementation of Tribal Development schemes effectively. But the proposal has been deferred. In view of the absolute necessity the Government are reconsidering the proposal to set up the Cell at least during the year 1988-89. Hence for the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.1.54 lakhs is required as subsidy to meet the cost of the staff employed in the Tribal Development Cell.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF WORK SHEDS:

In view of providing employment opportunities to the tribal population in processing activities, 48 work sheds were proposed for construction during the Seventh Plan period at the unit cost of Rs.1.10 lakhs in respect of 16 LAMP Co-operative Societies. For the year 1988-89 Government have sanctioned Rs.14.30 lakhs to 13 Societies at the rate of one shed to each Society.

As there will be escalation in the prices of raw materials, the unit cost will be enhanced to Rs.1.25 lakhs and 20 sheds will be provided to 16 Societies. Hence the outlay for the year 1989-90 will be Rs.25.00 lakhs as subsidy.

4. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

Milch animals are distributed to the tribals through the LAMP Societies under ITDP as well as IRDP Schemes. The LAMP Societies in tribal areas, at present, undertake the collection of milk from the tribals. The milk collected from the tribals are not usually tested, by any qualified staff with the result, the milk collected are adulterated. Since, there are no frequent transport facilities in the Hill areas, the milk collected by the Societies has to be

preserved under proper storage facilities. To avoid these contingencies it is proposed to supply all Lamp Societies, Milk cans, Testing instruments, water Cooler, chemical products, etc., along with specially qualified staff. This scheme will be implemented in a phased manner

During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.51,300/- is required for the purchase of milking equipments etc. to Malaireddiyar Milk Producers Co-op.Society and Elagiri Milk Producers Co-operative society in North Arcot District as detailed below so as to enable the members of the above societies to develop the dairy activities in their respective area.

MILK PRODUCER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES: NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT (100% Subsidy)

Sl.No.	Details	Malaireddiyar MPCs		Elagiri MPCs.		Total	
		Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount	Unit	Amt.
1.	Milko Tester	..	..	1	20,000	1	20,000
2.	Milk Testing Equipments	1	1,200	..	..	1	1,200
3.	Milk Cans (40 lits. Aluminium)	4	2,800	10	7,000	14	9,800
4.	Cycle with fittings for collecting Milk from Yards.	1	1,000	2	2,000	3	3,000
5.	Chemical Products for Milk Testing	..	1,500	..	1,000	..	2,500
6.	Trevis G.I. for animals	1	1,400	1	1,400	2	2,800
7.	Frozen Semen container	1	6,000	1	6,000	2	12,000
	Total		13,900		37,400		51,300

Outlay for 1989-90
(Rs. in lakhs)

1. CONTINUING SCHEMES (RECURRING)

1. Share capital subsidy	..	1.00
2. Interest Subsidy	..	22.50
3. Risk Fund Subsidy	..	19.80
4. Price fluctuation fund	..	3.00
5. Subsidy for Drivers pay and maintenance of vehicles	..	2.24
6. Transport subsidy	..	0.80
7. Managerial subsidy	..	2.88
8. Employment of Managing Directors, and Managers, and Employment of Technical staff.	..	16.50

68.72

II. NEW SCHEMES:

A. RECURRING:

1. Setting up of tribal development Cell in Registrar's Office	..	1.54
2. Share Capital participation	..	6.50

B. NON-RECURRING:

3. Construction of Workshed	..	25.00
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GRAND TOTAL: 33.04

STATEMENT

ANNUAL SUB-PLAN 1989-90

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Particulars of Assistant.	Non.I.T.D.P.Schemes		
		Capital	Revenue	Loan Total
Sathyamangalam Lamp Society				
1.	Share Capital Subsidy to members.	..	0.20	0.20
2.	Interest Subsidy	..	1.25	1.25
3.	Risk fund subsidy	..	1.10	1.10
4.	Price Fluctuation Fund Subsidy	..	0.75	0.75
5.	Managerial Subsidy, Clerical and Departmental Staff.	..	0.73	0.73
6.	Drivers' Pay and maintenance of vehicle	..	0.14	0.14
7.	Transport Subsidy	..	0.05	0.05
8.	Construction of work sheds.	..	3.75	3.75
	Total:	..	7.97	7.97

Scheme	Revenue	Capital	Total	Institutional finance
1. I.T.D.P.	95.26	6.50	101.76	198
2. Non-ITDP	7.97	..	7.97	9
3. Dairy Development Scheme	..	..	0.51	..
	103.23	6.50	110.24	207

Since the State Government have approved an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs only, over and above the approved outlay required under this sector will be provided later at the appropriate time.

Expected Special Central Assistance for this programme is Rs.35.00 lakhs. Institutional Finance under this Sector will be Rs.207.00 lakhs.

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER COOPERATION:

Sl.No. Year Outlay Expenditure

I. FIFTH PLAN PERIOD/MEDIUM TERM PERIOD

1.	1976-77	16.13	15.00
2.	1977-78	24.00	15.00
3.	1978-79	10.00	7.87
4.	1979-80	25.00	18.67
		75.13	56.54

II. SIXTH PLAN PERIOD:

Approved Outlay for 1980-85 Rs. 307.6 lakhs

5.	1980-81	50.55	34.80
6.	1981-82	58.60	31.29
7.	1982-83	34.59	18.50
8.	1983-84	55.00	23.23
9.	1984-85	55.00	42.49
		253.74	140.31

III. SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD:

Approved outlay for 1985-90 Rs. 547.69 lakhs

10.	1985-86	95.86	44.33
11.	1986-87	111.26	126.18
12.	1987-88	111.28	118.36
13.	1988-89	111.57	1.14 (upto 31.8.88)

Physical Achievements under Co-operation:

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Scheme</u>	<u>Achievemnt upto 86-87</u>
1.	Lamps Opened	19 (16+2+1)
2.	Number of branches of Lamps	25
3.	Number of village shops	101
4.	Number of Tribals enrolled	49,906 (upto 31.7.88)

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CHAPTER XIV

FORESTRY

The Tribal Economy is greatly influenced by the Forest Policy. The Forest department is the pioneer-Department to step into the tribal areas and to start some welfare activities for the tribals.

The object of the scheme is to improve the economic status and quality of life of the hill tribes residing in forest areas by implementing life support tree based income-generating schemes, also by providing them employment education, housing and other amenities such as water, road facilities etc.

The Forest Department permits the tribals to graze their cattle in the forest, collect forest produce and use grass and bamboo. In the LAMP Co-operative Societies, the Forest Department Officials of the area are also involved as they are nominated as members of the society.

WORKING OF FOREST LABOUR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE SUB PLAN AREA:

In Tamil Nadu, 19 Co-operative Societies have been organised exclusively for the benefit of the tribals. Out of these, 7 Co-operative Societies are functioning in the Tribal Sub Plan Area.

INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARY PROGRAMME UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN THE TAMIL NADU SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECT ASSISTED BY SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (SIDA)

Due to operational difficulties, the SIDA aided Social Forestry Programme is not implemented in full intensity in the tribal tracts. But the Tribal Sub Plan has got adequate Social Forestry Components like supply of seedling and adoption methods to meet the tribal needs. Forestry adequately based on the experience gained with the current programme will be stopped up.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE AND LEASING OUT THE
UNITS TO LAMPS:-

The afforestation programmes mainly consist of development of Minor Forest Produce resources in the forest areas and these produce are collected by utilising the services of LAMPS. The leases for collecting Minor forest produce are being given to the tribal Co-operative Societies at 10% concessional rates of the fair price fixed by the Forest Department. The Forest Department is rendering all assistance to the tribal Co-operative Societies.

2. In the field of education, the Forest Department has done a great deal in the tribal areas. 18 Schools are being run by the Forest Department (17 Schools in North Arcot and 1 in Coimbatore) for the Welfare of Tribals.

3. In the field of infra-structural development the Forest Department has formed roads in tribal areas connecting several inaccessible habitations.

4. Under the Integrated Tribal Development Project, the following works are being done in the tribal areas by the Forest Department.

1. Raising of Plantations.

2. Laying of roads, Opening of schools for Tribals construction of schools buildings and quarters for teaching staff.

Besides these, the social forestry schemes are also implemented.

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90:

Forestry Programme for 1989-90 consist mainly of afforestation, construction of buildings and laying of roads. Tribals are given preference in getting employment in these programme and are expected to generate employment to 285035 man days of work.

AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME:

During the year 1989-90 afforestation programme will be implemented in the hill areas at a cost of Rs.38.54 lakhs. Since there are large extent of forest areas, they can be taken up for execution under this scheme. This programme will help to mitigate the plight of the local tribals by way of sustained income by giving regular work to them. Eucalyptus, bamboo, silver oak, tamarind seedlings etc. are supplied free of cost to the tribals. It is expected that plantations will be raised in the tribal areas at a cost of Rs.42.74 lakhs.

PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF KALRAYAN HILLS:

In the Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot and Salem 49,816.10 hectares are under forests. Further there are some more unassessed lands. These lands are without any tree cover and therefore this results in heavy erosion and silting up of tanks lower down the river, reservoirs etc. Already the cultivation practised by the tribal and goat rearing have denuded several parts of the hills and has resulted in soil erosion. To preserve the life of the forests and to undertake afforestation programme in the denuded areas, it has been decided to continue afforestation programme during the Seventh Plan Period in the Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot and Salem Districts. Already two forest divisions with head quarters at Attur (Salem District) and Kallakurichi (South Arcot District) are functioning from 1.12.1980. These two divisions will be continued during 1989-90 to take up the afforestation programme.

CREATION OF ONE SEPARATE TRIBAL SECTION AND MONITORING THE WORKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, MADRAS-6:

At present, there is no adequate staff in the Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest to look after all the tribal matters. Only one post of Assistant was sanctioned to attend the tribal matters. The monthly and quarterly progress reports of the Tribal Sub Plan Schemes

are to be sent to the Government as well as to the Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. Various Correspondence in connection with the meetings, Policy matters required by the Government of India, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha questions regarding tribal matters are being sent to Government and to Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. Apart from this, large number of factual statements from the Accountant-General on Tribal schemes are being received and replies are also being sent to the Accountant-General.

Besides, the forest Department is running 18 tribal schools in this State and Various Correspondence relating to these schools and budget matters are also being attended to by the only Assistant. For the successful implementation and monitoring of the schemes and due to increase in the work load of Tribal Matters the following additional staff is quite essential.

Superintendent	..	1
Assistant	..	1
Steno-Typist	..	1
Record Clerk	..	1
Total		4

ADDITIONAL STAFF FOR CONSERVATOR'S OFFICES AT VELLORE/SALEM/TRICHY

At present there is no separate staff in the conservators Offices to look after the Tribal matters and works relating to Tribal Schemes. In each circle about Rs.25/- to Rs.30/- lakhs are being spent every year under this scheme. Therefore one post of Assistant is quite essential on each conservator of Forest's office to cope up with the work load in the tribal scheme and to implement the scheme successfully. The financial implication for the above posts is furnished in the Annexure.

The total outlay required for these posts and for the continuance of two forest divisions already created works out to Rs.30.21 lakhs for 1989-90.

SANDAL FOREST ESTATE SCHEME:

Sandalwood is the most valued forest produce being a commodity of international trade. At times it fetches very high price on account of speculation in the sandal grown naturally in the forests of Southern State. The objective of the scheme is (1) To maximise the revenue from Sandal on a sustained basis consistent with the policy of safeguarding the individual growth in the State and (ii) to provide life support for the tribals living in these sandal bearing forest. This scheme will provide ample opportunities to integrated tribal development with the Sandal management in a very comprehensive manner. Therefore, after ascertaining the importance, scheme has been proposed in the Seventh Plan at a cost of Rs.354.70 lakhs.

2. A scheme known as Tribal village, Forestry scheme in four hill areas in 5 centres sanctioned during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is proposed to be continued at a cost of Rs.42.50 lakhs. The development works such as tending operation in the Sandal rich areas, improvement of growing stock (Sandal) improvement to water resources of tribal villages and animals. Creation of nuclear, sandal plots, central permanent nursery, development of apiaries and Bee-pasture, extraction, rough final cleaning of sandal wood adoption forestry, improving cart tracks, planting of minor forest produce, species, providing educational facilities and other welfare works for tribal will be undertaken.

GRANT OF CASH INCENTIVES TO THE TRIBALS FOR SUCCESSFUL PLANTATION RAISED BY THEM:

Tree Planting in poor and marginal agricultural lands of the tribals will continue to be undertaken in a system called 'Agro Forestry'. Under this programme every year nearly 2.50 lakhs of seedlings are being distributed to the tribals free of cost to plant them in their lands to augment their income considerably in addition to their normal income from their agricultural Crops. But it is not known now for they are planting these seedlings in their land and what is their survival position. There is no system by which the survival of such plants

is ensured. Hence a system of granting incentives to the tribals has been introduced under this scheme from the year 1988-89 onwards. During the year 1988-89, a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been provided towards the grant of such cash incentives to the tribals for the successful trees raised by them upto 1986-87. This will also help them to improve their economic status. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.2.25 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

BUILDING AND ROADWORKS:

For the construction of buildings and formation of road a provision of Rs.4.80 lakhs is required during 1989-90.

ABSTRACT OF OUTFLAYS

	OUTLAY FOR 1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Afforestation Programme	42.74
2. Continuance of the Staff already sanctioned for the presentation and development of Kalrayan Hills	30.21
3. Tribal Village Forestry Scheme	35.00
4. Grant of cash incentives to the Tribals	2.25
5. Building and Road work	4.80

Total	.115.00

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE:

Out of the total outlay of Rs.115.00 lakhs, the quantum of Special Central Assistance is expected to be Rs.15.00 lakhs. The remaining amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs will be met under the State Plan.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

In the attempt to deversify the occupational pattern of the tribals and to wean them away from more dependence on agriculture, importance has been given to the development of village industries. Bee-keeping has been immensely popular with the tribals and sericulture has also now become popular. There is potential to develop small industries particularly fruit canning and processing of myrobalam.

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90:

The programme under village Industries are all family oriented and as many as 722 tribal families will benefit directly during 1989-90 besides indirect employment to many tribals.

ONGOING SCHEMES:

1. Distribution of Beehives:

In all 30560 behives have been distributed to 3056 tribal families by the end of March 1988. The cost of each set is Rs.3500/- Each set consist of 10 Bee Colonies, One smoker and One extractor, ten hive stands etc. It is proposed to distribute 2800 beehives to 280 individuals and a sum of Rs.9.80 lakhs will be required during 1989-90.

The following processing units, production centres etc. already started will be continued during 1989-90 also at a cost of Rs.22.153 lakhs.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs (Sought for)	No. of benefi- ciaries
1.	2.	3.	4.
I. ONGOING SCHEMES (1989-90)			
1.	Gulnut Processing Centre at Ka- thurai, Kalrayan Hills (Salem Dist.)	0.60	3
2.	Tamarind Fruit processing Centre at Jawadhu Hills	0.158	2
3.	Sub Unit cost Assistant Director Office Kolli Hills Jawadhu Hills Kalrayan Hills	10.00	36
4.	Cane & Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society, Kalrayan Hills	0.320	4
5.	Assistance to 3 Mat Weaving Co-operative Societies in Kalrayan Hills	0.20	3
6.	Pay and Allowance of Senior Beefield men and 2 Deptl. Staff	8.329	23
7.	Assistance to Bee Nursery at Thol- thoki at Sitheri Hills	0.450	3
8.	Assistance to Tamarind Seed Powder Unit at Jawadhu Hills	0.330	2
9.	Bee Nursery Keelakadu in Kalrayan Hills	0.782	3
10.	Honey packing Centre, Jamnunarudhur	0.120	1
11.	Bee Nursery Kelakadu in Kalrayan Hills Bee Nurseries at Kalrayan Mandal Alanjanur, Pudur Nedu in Jawadhu Hills	0.360	3
12.	Ragi Powder Unit at Jawadhu Hills	0.330	2
13.	Baby Oil Expeller Unit at Jawadhu Hills	1.020	10
14.	Bee Nursery at Kolli Hills	0.350	2
15.	Blacksmithy cum Production centre, Karumanthurai, Kalrayan Hills	0.120	1

1.	2.	3.	4.
16.	Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society, Solakkadu in Kolli Hills	0.118	2
17.	Aloc Fibre Workers Societies at Kolli Hills	0.118	2
18.	Kolli Hills Bee Keepers Co-operative Societies	0.122	1
19.	Bee Nursery at Kilvilamuchi and Nadanoor Village, Jawadhu Hills	0.680	4
20.	Jawadhu Hills Carpendtry workers Co-operative Societies	0.198	3
21.	Jawadhu Hills Bamboo Basket makers Co-operative Societies	0.137	2
22.	Bamboo Basket Making Workers Co-operative Societies, Puduvalasu, Kolli Hills	0.170	2
23.	Carpentary Industry, Solakkadu, Kolli Hills	0.940	4
24.	Bee Nursery at Elagiri Hills, Jawadhu Hills	0.320	2
25.	Honey Packing Centre, Beekeepers Co-operative Societies, Pagadupattu in Kalrayan Hills, Salem District	0.326	3
26.	Bee Nursery at Yercaud, Salem District	0.600	3
27.	Honey Packing Centre, Pachamalai	0.280	2
28.	Monitoring and Evaluation Cell at Central Office	2,625	11
	Total	22.153	139

NEW SCHEME FOR 1989-90.

1. ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE TO BABY OIL
EXPELLER UNIT, ATHIPATTU, JAWADHU HILLS:

One Baby Oil Expeller Unit in Jawadhy Hills was started during the year 1986-87.

Building works are completed and the erection of machineries will be completed and production will be started shortly.

Water and Drying Yard are absolutely necessary for production in the unit. One departmental well is available near the unit. If overhead tank is provided to the well it would be convenient to the unit for production as well as to the workers engaged in the Unit. Drying yard is to be provided in order to drying oil seeds required for crushing. As vacant site is available in the unit it will be used as a drying yard. Additional employment will be given to 20 tribals families.

Therefore the following financial assistances is required during the year 1989-90.

I.	1. Construction of overhead tank	Rs. 10,000
	2. 1 H.P. Motor with electricity	Rs. 3,000
	3. G.I. Pipes and other accessories	Rs. 3,000

		Rs. 16,000

II.	DRYING YARD:	
	1. Construction of drying yard	Rs. 10,000

	Total	Rs. 26,000

2. INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE TO JAWADHU HILLS, CARPENTARY AND BLACKSMITHY WORKERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AT JAMANAMARATHUR.

The Jawadhu Hills, Carpentry and Blacksmithy workers Co-operative Society, Jamunamarathur was started on 9.11.83 with 42 members. The year wise production and sales are given below:-

Year	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	2.02	2.12
1985-86	2.18	2.30
1986-87	2.30	2.38
1987-88	4.69	8.05

The Society is working now with 52 active members with a paid up share capital of Rs.1,650/- Fifty two Tribal families are benefitted by this Society. At present one tribal family is earning Rs.450 to 500 per month by manufacturing beehives. Further to give more employment to tribal families, blacksmithy works such as manufacture of steel furniture and welding works are alone undertaken in the society. At present wood works alone are undertaken in the unit. Hence the following financial assistances is required for manufacturing and Blacksmithy and Steel articles in the Society during 1989-90.

NON RECURRING:

- I. Additional work shed (Site is available) size 30' x 20' = 600 Sq.ft. .. 1,00,000

II. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS:

1. Hydraulic pipe bending machine band operated	.. 1 No.	Rs.6,500
2. Hand Operated sheet bending machine	.. 1 No.	Rs.2,500
3. Wolf bench drill	.. 1 No.	Rs.4,000
4. Power Hackshaw	.. 1 No.	Rs.3,000
5. Arc Welding	.. 1 No.	Rs.7,500
6. Gas Welding	.. 1 No.	Rs.4,500
7. One Grinding machine	.. 1 No.	Rs.3,000
8. Tools and Equipments	.. 1 No.	Rs.5,000

	Total	Rs. 36,000/-

RECURRING:

1. Training in Blacksmithy Industry, stipend to 20 trainees at Rs.250/- .. per month for 6 months 250x20x6 ..	..	Rs.30,000
2. Contingencies ..	..	Rs. 5,000

		Rs.35,000

Thus a sum of Rs.1.71 lakhs is required for the scheme stated above for the 1989-90.

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3. INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE TO TAMARIND SEED POWDER UNIT CHINTHUR JAWADHU HILLS..

Tamarind Seed Powder Unit was sanctioned in Jawadhu Hills with a cost of Rs.2,083 lakhs during 1986-87. The building is in progress. The unit will be started with staff sanctioned early. Employment will be provided for more than 10 tribal families in this Unit.

The machineries required for the unit have already been purchased except packing machine. One packing machine is essentially required for packing the seed powder neatly to send it to long distances for sales. Therefore, the following financial assistance is required, for the year 1989-90.

Tamarind Seed Powder Packing machine	.. 1 No.	Rs.10,000/-

		Rs.10,000/-

(Rupees Ten thousand only)

4. INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE TO JAMNAMARATHUR BEE-KEEPERS COOPERATIVE COTTAGE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LIMITED, JAWADHU BLOCK, POLUR TALUK, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Bee Keeping is essentially a subsidiary occupation... giving self employment to large number of tribal living in Forest Area. A family can easily manage an apiary of about 50 to 60 Bee colonies as spare time occupation without deviation to their main profession, as a supplementary source of income and self employment. The return from Bee keeping is considerable. A Bee Keeper with 10 Bee colonies can earn an average of Rs.1,800/- to 2,500/- per annum. Bee keeping has got vast scope of expansion in Jawadhu Hills.

A Bee Keeping industrial Co-operative Society at Jamunamarathur is functioning at Jawadhu Hills for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes Families. The society was registered on 6.5.1960 and started on 3.11.1960. At present the membership of this Society is 1188. All the members of the Society are Scheduled Tribes. 150 Villages have been covered by various programmes out of 250 villages. So far, 9420 Bee hives have been distributed to 1010 Tribals under Integrated Tribal Development Programme and 1894 Bee hives under Integrated Rural Development Programme for 178 Tribals.

During this year the average production of honey is expected to the value of Rs.9,00,000/- Every year the procurement of Honey is increasing. The raw Honey procured from the Bee Keepers in Tribal Areas is marketed for consumption to the Public only after proper processing and agmarking. The procured honey can be preserved for long period. For this purpose it is quite necessary to have adequate buildings for purchase, process and storage etc. At present, the Society does not have such facilities for the said purpose and the society finds it very difficult to cope up with the increased production. The following infrastructure assistance is sought for to the said society. The society has purchased 20 cents of Land for the construction of building in Survey No.89/1 at Koviloor Village, Jamunamarthur.

The details of Honey purchased and sold for the past 4 years as furnished below:-

Year.	Purchase (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales
1983-84	3.58	3.58
1984-85	3.91	4.32
1985-86	5.58	7.05
1986-87	8.19	9.09
1987-88	8.58	10.10

The following infrastructure assistance under Integrated Tribal Development Programme to Jamunamarathur Bee Keepers Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society Limited is essentially required.

NON RECURRING

Sl.No.	Particulars	Direct employment	Total Cost
1.	Honey purchase and processing shed-cum-godown size 40'x20' 800 Sq.feet	10	1.75 lakhs
2.	Cost of One Mini Van for collection of Honey and Transport (Maintenance cost will be met by the Society)		1.50 lakhs
	Total		3.25 lakhs

Hence a sum of Rs.3.25 lakhs is required to Jamunamarathur Bee Keepers Co-operative Society for 1989-90.

5. QUARTERS FOR THE STAFF OF SUB UNIT JAWADHU HILLS NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

The following Staff are working in the Sub Unit at Jamunamarathur since 4.8.1982.

1.	Assistant Director	..	One
2.	District Inspector of Cottage Industries	..	One
3.	Assistant	..	One
4.	Junior Assistant	..	One
5.	Office Assistant	..	One
6.	Jeep Driver	..	One

The Sub Unit has implemented various schemes under Village Industries for the upliftment of Tribals. It is proposed to implement more schemes under Village Industries to develop the economic conditions of Tribals.

It is very difficult to secure houses for their stay at Jamunamarathur. In order to station them at the Hills to have effective supervision of the schemes under Integrated Tribal Development Programme, it is essential to provide them with quarters to the staff of the sub unit. It is suggested to construct quarters for the staff of the Sub Unit, at Jamunamarathur. The financial requirement it furnished below:-

- 1. Cost of 20 cent Land .. Rs. 20,000
- 2. Water Arrangements .. Rs. 40,000

TYPE DESIGN FOR PLINTH AREA FOR VARIOUS PAY RANGES.

1. Assistant Directors	87.91 m ²	x 2250.00	=	1,97,797.50
2. District Inspector of Cottage Industry	51.40 m ²	x 2250	=	1,15,650.00
3. Assistants, Junior Assistants	= 42.92 m ²	x 2250	=	1,20,000.00
4. Driver and Office Assistant	= 36.24 m ²	x 2250	=	1,00,000.00
				5,90,000.00
5. Cost of Land and provision of water arrangements				60,000.00
				6,50,000.00

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.

NON RECURRING:

- 1. Quarters 6 Nos. Rs. 6.50 lakhs

Since other Departments like Medical, Forest Co-operative Department etc. have provided Quarters for their staff in the Hill, the staff of the Sub unit may also be provided with quarters. Therefore this proposal for construction of quarters at a total cost of Rs.6.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1989-90.

C. KALRAYAN HILLS TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME BEE KEEPERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AT KARIYALLOOR, SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

One Bee Keeper Co-operative Society was formed at Kariyalloor in the area of Kalrayan Hills, South Arcot District with Rs.17/- as share capital and the financial position of the society is very weak. The Society has started production only from 1987-88 as detailed below:-

Year	Quantity of production	Quantity of Sales
1987-88	4813 Kg.	5518 Kg.
1988-89		
Upte 20.6.88	1430 Kg.	862 Kg.

The Society has no building of its own to store their products and it is now functioning in a rental building. Further to maintain the account of the transaction no suitable person is available. The President of the Society is illiterate.

Hence One Clerk may be appointed to the Society at a monthly salary of Rs.600/- and the salary be got from the cost of 100% subsidy. Further the society may require one building on rental basis at Rs.100/- p.m. Hence a sum of Rs.8,400/- is required for this Society for 1989-90 as recurring charges.

RECURRING:

Salary of the Clerk at Rs.600 x 12	..	Rs. 7,200/-
Building Rent at Rs.100 x 12	..	Rs. 1,200/-

Total		Rs. 8,400/-

Further as non recurring grant a sum of Rs.10,000/- is required to purchase the following items:

1. Three Ever Silver Drum with liad at Rs.1,000/- each x 3	..	Rs. 3,000/-
2. Boilering machine	..	Rs. 5,000/-
3. Furniture (Table and Chair)	..	Rs. 3,000/-
4. Other Petty Vessels for Bee Keeping	..	Rs. 1,000/-

Total		Rs. 12,000/-

Hence a sum of Rs.20,400/- is required as grant to Kalrayan Hills Bee Keeper Co-operative Society at Kasiyaloor, South Arcot District for 1989-90.

7. BLACKSMITHY TRAINING CUM PRODUCTION CENTRE IN KOLLI HILLS IN SALEM DISTRICT.

Kolli Hills is a developing area in Salem District. There is potentiality for starting one Blacksmithy Production Unit for providing full time employment to the tribals and to supply the required furnitures, doors, windows, etc. to schools, various Governments Quarters, buildings and for manufacturing of farm implements etc.

Under Trydem training Programme training in Blacksmithy have been given to 5 tribals during 1982-83. Financial assistance under Khadi Board Agreed Programme have also been given to 13 tribals so far. In order to provide full time employment to them, it is necessary to impart training for one year in Blacksmithy Industry. There is no blacksmithy Unit or workshop in the Kolli Hills.

There is no rental building available in this area. Therefore it is necessary to construct a workshed for the proposed Blacksmithy production Unit.

Financial Implication for the above Scheme:-

Non Recurring Expenditure:-

1. Workshed	1. 40 x 30 = 1200 Sq.ft.	1,75,000.00
	2. Godown 40 x 20 800 Sq.ft.x 200	1,10,000.00
2. Land Cost		15,000.00
	Total	<u>3,00,000.00</u>

II. MACHINERIES:

1. Electrical Welding Machine	1 No.	8,000.00
2. Drilling Machine	1 No.	8,000.00
3. Grinding machine	1 No.	5,000.00
4. 6' Lathe machine	1 No.	10,000.00
5. Furnace	1 No.	4,000.00
6. Cutting machine	1 No.	5,000.00
7. Anvil	2 Nos.	3,000.00
8. Dye and Tap set	3 Nos.	12,000.00
9. Work Benches at 2500/	4 Nos.	10,000.00
10. Accessories and Equipments		10,000.00
11. Electrification and Installation of Machineries		10,000.00
12. Office Furniture		5,000.00
	Total	<u>90,000.00</u>

RECURRING EXPENDITURE:

Training:

1. Stipend at Rs.250/ per trainee for 20 Trainees for one Year (250x20x12)	Rs.	60,000.00
2. Tuition fees at Rs.75/ per trainee for 20 One year (75x20x12)	Rs.	18,000.00
3. Cost of Raw Material at Rs.100/- per Trainee for 20 trainees for one year (100 x 20 x12)	Rs.	24,000.00
4. Rent for the building at Rs.250/- (250x 12)	Rs.	<u>3,000.00</u>
	Total	Rs.1,05,000.00

On Completion of training, training Centre will be converted into production Unit. Therefore, the following staff are required to maintain the Unit.

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES:

1. One Foreman at a time of Scale of Rs.705-20-745-845-35-1195 one year	..	Rs. 20,000.00
2. One Skilled Assistant at a time scale Rs.610-20-730-25-955-30-1045 for one year	..	Rs. 16,000.00
3. One Store Keeper in the scale of pay of Rs.610-20-730-25-955-30-1045 for One year	..	Rs. 16,000.00
4. One Junior Assistant in the scale of pay of Rs.610-20-730-25-955-30-1045 for one year	..	Rs. 16,000.00
5. One Watchman in the scale of pay of Rs.450-720 for one year	..	Rs. 12,000.00
6. Electricity charges for one year	..	Rs. 12,000.00
7. T.A. to staff for One year	..	Rs. 12,000.00
8. Office Contg. for One Year	..	Rs. 8,000.00

Total		Rs. 1,12,000.00

ABSTRACT

NON RECURRING

1. Work shed	..	Rs. 2,85,000.00
2. Land cost	..	Rs. 15,000.00
3. Machinerie's	..	Rs. 90,000.00

		Rs. 3,90,000.00

RECURRING:

Training		1,05,000.00
Establishment charges		1,12,000.00

Total		2,17,000.00

Grand Total		Rs. 6.07 lakhs

Therefore a sum of Rs.6.07 lakhs is required to start Blacksmithy training cum production centre, in Kolli Hills during 1989-90.

8. ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS TO BEE NURSERY THENCOORPATTI

The Bee Nursery started under the I.T.D.P. 1986-87 is rendering yeoman service to Tribal Bee Keepers in Kolli Hills. The Bee Nursery is working as a model apiary. The Nursery is spread over an area of 1.75 acres. It is very difficult to keep more Bee Hives in the area due to the invasion of Beers Monkeys as well as from human beings. Unless the area is covered with wirefencing there will always be troubles from thieves as well as from the jungle creatures. The existing live fencing is no use. In order to save the Bee Colonies from Jungle creatures as well as from human beings, wire fencing is absolutely necessary. In most of the Forests area, Agricultural Nurseries and Sericulture Nurseries are all provided with wire fencing. To improve the functioning of the Bee Nursery the entire area may be covered with wire fencing in order to have more number of Bee hives.

The wire fencing along with live fencing will save the hives from ghastly winds which flow during May, June monsoon.

NON RECURRING:

A sum of Rs.16,000/- is required to provide for the Barbed wire fencing with R.C.C. Pillers for the Bee Nursery during 1989-90.

1. Non Recurring	:	Rs. 16,000/-
Total		Rs. 16,000/-

NEW SCHEMES

9. STARTING OF 'TAMARIND FRUIT PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION UNIT IN KOLLI HILLS.

Kolli Hills having 14 Nadus have a population of 30,000 Tribals are under employment and are in the clutches of big merchants. The Tribals who collect the Tamarind fruit from their own trees find it difficult to market it for a remunerative price. The Merchants from the plain area by giving advances, take away the entire fruits at cheaper rate. Therefore in order to improve the economic conditions of the Tribals, it is proposed to start a Tamarind Fruit Processing and Preservation Unit at Thenoorpatty. The main object of the unit is to collect the entire Tamarind fruits from the tribals at a competitive price process it and sell it for reasonable price for the benefit of the Tribals.

In Kolli Hills, there are plenty of Tamarind Trees in Alathurnadu, Gundur Nadu, Thirplyanadu and Valathurnadu. Most of the Tribals have their own Tamarind Trees. They have no access to take the bulky Tamarind fruits to shandy at Solakkadu which is far away from their places.

Thenoorpatty village is situated centrally among those Nadus. Hence there will be no difficulty to bring the Tamarind Fruits for the proposed processing unit by the Tribals.

The Tamarind Fruits available in Kolli Hills are of good quality and there is a good demand for it. It can be preserved for a long time than the fruit available in the plain area. Therefore there will be no difficulty in disposing the finished products, because of its quality.

Kolli Hills Lamp Society also procure the Tamarind Fruits from the Reserved Forest. The Collection of the Tamarind Fruits by the Lamp Society may be procured for the proposed unit. The unit can give full time employment to 10 to 15 female throughout the year apart from the Casual Labours to be engaged. In order to give employment to the female tribes and to improve the economic conditions

of the Tribals by releasing them from the clutches of merchangs, the Tamarind Fruit Processing and preservation unit may be started at Thenurpatty Village in Kolli Hills. 1.70 acres of Land is available in the Bee Nursery, Thenoorpatty. It is proposed to locate the unit in the land already available. Thenoorpatty Village is linked with Solakkadu by motorable Tar Road. There is no bus service at present. But before starting of the unit, But Service to Thenoorpatty would be available. The Village is a Central Place, for this Nadus where plenty of Tamarind Trees are available The financial implication of the scheme required during 1989-90 is furnished below:-

I. NON RECURRING

1. Land levelling cost	5,000.00
2. Workshed 50' x 20' 1000 Sq.ft. (A.C. sheet roofing at 200/-per Sq.ft.)	2,00,000.00
3. Equipments and Weighing balance	15,000.00
4. Office furniture and fixtures	<u>5,000.00</u>
Total	<u>2,25,000.00</u>

II. RECURRING

1. Manager in the scale of pay (of Rs.610-20-750-25-955-30-1045)	14,400.00
2. One Watchman at Pay of Rs.450-720)	12,000.00
3. T.A. and Contingencies	4,600.00
Total	<u>31,000.00</u>

Grand Total Rs. 2,56,000/-

10. QUEEN BEE BREEDING STATION:

YERCAUD, SALEM DISTRICT:

The bee feed (Nectar and Pollen) is not available in Yercaud hill throughout the year so the beneficiaries are not able to protect the bee colonies in the dearth periods. The honey bees take huge quantity of nectar for their family development. If the bee colonies are kept strong throughout the year, production can be increased to 25 Kgs. to 30Kgs. per colony.

In the absence of flowers the introduction of artificial pollen to the bee colonies have to be tried to produce more honey. The sole object is to derive maximum honey which in turn will benefit the tribal beneficiaries. A sum of Rs.5,000/- will be required in the first year as detailed below for the production of artificial pollens.

The hill tribes are having the wild bee colonies to their hives. As they are illiterate they do not know the key role played by queen bees. The good strain of bee will give better production. The Selection of queen bee is more important to improve the bee keeping industry in hill area. As present more than 3000 bee colonies are working in Yercaud Hills. One Queen bee breeding station is absolutely necessary to improve the bee colonies in this hill. Due to poor quality of queens there is low quantity of honey production. Under expert management the production of honey will be increased over 30 Kgs. per year in a single colony. The rearing of pedigree queen itself is a scheme under bee keeping industry. The importance of requiring the bee hives with pedigree queen every year is not understood by the hill tribes. So one queen breeding station to produce 500 bee colonies in the first year may be started at Yercaud hills to improve the strain for better honey production to the great advantage of the tribals. The approximate cost required during 1989-90 will be Rs.3.18 lakhs as shown below:-

Cost of scheme for queen Bee breeding Station:-

1. Land 2 acres 12,500 x 2	Rs. 25,000
2. Building including fence and well	Rs.114,000
3. Bee Keeping equipments including Beehives	75,000
4. Raw Materials for queen bee breeding and artificial pollen preparation	5,000
5. Salary of artificial queen bee breeder cum-pollen curator (Apiarist) Rs.905-1545 and other allowances	28,000

6. Salary of artificial queen breeder cum-pollen curator Senior Bee fieldman Rs.705-1230 and all other allowances + T.A.	25,000.00
7. Watchman Rs.450-720 and all other allowances	12,000.00
8. Furniture for breeding station	5,000.00
9. Office contingencies	3,000.00
Total	<u>3,18,000.00</u>

Non Recurring	Rs. 2.45 lakhs
Recurring	Rs. 0.73 lakhs
Total	<u>Rs. 3.18 lakhs</u>

11. ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE TO HONEY PACKING CENTRE AND BEE NURSERY AT JAMUNAMARATHUR, JAWADHU HILLS.

One Hone Packing Centre is functioning at Jamunamarathur Jawadhu Hills, from 1986-87. The purchases and sales effected in each year are given below:-

Year	Purchases (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)
1986-87	2.39	4.2
1987-88	3.06	3.98

The Honey purchased in every month from the Jamunamarathur Bee Keepers Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society is neatly packed in various sizes of bottles and supply is made to main Khadi Krafts, Kuralagam, Madras and other Khadi Krafts in all Districts. In the existing honey packing centre, there is no water facilities for cleaning honey bottles. Water have to be retched from the well and as a result the progress in the unit is greatly affected.

The work in the Unit can be increased if the unit is provided with overhead tank with pipes. One departmental well is available in the Bee Nursery building. The building is also near to Honey Packing Centre. If overhead tank near to well is provided, it would be convenient to the honey packing centre for washing bottles. The additional tribal families will be benefitted in this unit by giving employment.

Therefore the following financial assistances is sought for during 1989-90.

1. Construction of Overhead tank	Rs. 10,000/-
2. 1. H.P. Motor	Rs. 3,000/+
3. G.I.Pipe and other accessories	Rs. 3,000/-

Total	Rs. 16,000/-

(Rupees Sixteen thousand only)

STATEMENT II
INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
NEW SCHEMES 1989-90

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total Outlay sought for Rs. in lakhs	No. of Benefi- ciaries
	Continuance of on going schemes during 1989-90	31.953	419
	NEW SCHEME:		
1.	Additional In frastructure assis- tance to Baby oil Expeller Unit, Athipattu Jawadhu Hills	0.260	20
2.	Infrastructure Assistance to Jawadhu Hills, Carepentary, Blacksmithy workers Co-operative Societies at Jamunamarathur	1.710	20
3.	Infrastructure Assistance to Tamarand seed powder Unit, Chinthalur, Jawadhu Hills	0.100	10
4.	Infrastructure assistance to Jamuna- marudhur Beekeepers Co-operative Societies, Jawadhu Hills	3.250	10
5.	Quarters for the staff of sub unit at Jawadhu Hills	6.500	6
6.	Kalrayan Hills, South Arcot District Beekeepers Co-operative Societies at Kariyaloor	0.204	2
7.	Blacksmithy Training-Cum-Production Centre, Kolli Hills, Salem Dist.	6.070	25
8.	Additional Development to Bee Nursery Thenurpatty	0.220	100
9.	Starting of Tamarind Fruit processing and Preservation Unit in Kolli Hills	2.500	50
10.	Queen Bee Breeding Centre at Yercaud	3.180	50
11.	Additional infrastructure assistance to Honey Packing Centre and Bee Nursery at Jamunamarathur, Jawadhu Hills	0.160	10
	Total	56.107	722

Since the State Government have approved an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs only for 1989-90, the additional amount required over and above the approved outlay will be provided later at the appropriate time. Expected Special Central Assistance is Rs.25.00 lakhs.

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CHAPTER XVI

SERICULTURE

The tribals in North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and South Arcot District, have taken up to Sericulture with enthusiasm during the past 9 years. 2826 families have been brought under sericulture fold. Besides giving financial assistance to new tribal farmers for cultivation of mulberry, purchase of equipments and construction of rearing sheds, the Department of Sericulture has created a number of infrastructural facilities in the Sub Plan areas during VI Plan period. Extension staff were posted to these areas to educate the tribal farmers and also to assist them in procurement of silkworm seed and marketing of cocoons etc. The disinfection squad posted under the scheme has done a good job in periodical disinfection of the silkworm rearing sheds of the tribals and consequently helping them to harvest beautiful silkworm crops.

Tassar Programme:-

As regards the Tassar culture, this Government are trying to ascertain the possibility of introducing tassar culture based on galnut trees in consultation with the Central Tassar Research Station, Ranchi.

Under Sericulture, the following schemes are now being implemented in the ITDP areas.

- i. Mulberry expansion scheme in Javadhi Hills Kolli Hills and Kalrayan of South Arcot and Salem Districts and Sitheri Hills of Dharmapuri District.
- ii. Seven Chawkie rearing centres four in Javadhi hills one in Kolli Hills, One in Kalrayan Hills, of Salem and one at Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District.
- iii. One bivoltine seed zone in Javadhi Hills.
- iv. Five disinfection squads one each at Javadhi hills Kolli Hills, Kalrayan Hills of Salem and South Arcot Districts and Sitheri Hills of Dharmapuri District.
- v. Three pilot service centres with marketing facilities one at Kolli Hills. One at Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot Districts and the other at Kalrayan Hills of Salem District.
- vi. Continuance of the Staff Sanctioned in respect of Jawadhi Hills and Kalrayan Hills (Salem District) to implement, monitor and provide the feed back.
- vii. Continuance of Model Silk Farm in the Kalrayan hills of Salem District.

- viii. Continuance of Silk Hamlets in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District and Puduradu in Jawadhi hills of North Arcot district and continuance of seed Multiplication Farm at Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District started during 1986-87.

In the table given below figures of the layings/ chawkie off-take of actual cocoon production over the period in integrated Tribal Development Programme Scheme have been taken up in the various Districts in the State.

District	Layings/Chawkie distributed		Cocoon Production Actual (Kgs)	
	1978-79	1987-88	1978-79	1987-88
North Arcot	500	79981	130	27123
Salem District	1000	41328	340	7924
South Arcot	317	10490	75	1982
Dharmapuri	150	8601	45	2146

From the above, it is clear that there has been a definite impact. There is need to proceed systematically for consolidating the gain and to draft the schemes taking into account past experience in these tribal areas.

The Sericulture Schemes under implementation in Tribal Sub-Plan areas have been remodified for consolidating the present area under Mulberry and aimed at developing the new areas under tree system of plantation under rainfed condition without disturbing their seasonal cropping pattern.

The scheme to be implemented during 1989-90 will

- (i) Attempt to maximise the utilisation of infrastructure.
- (ii) Cast expansion schemes, changing the system of Plantation for long term benefits to the tribals without interfering with their seasonal cropping pattern.
- (iii) Continue to provide certain basic amenities to staff working in tribal areas and to ensure better control and accountability for the work entrusted.
- (iv) Dispense schemes of free benefits which do not appear to confer the amount of benefits in proportionate to the amount spent.

With the above objectives the Sericulture Schemes in all I.T.D.P. areas have been recast wherever necessary.

Each Hill Range will have one Technical Extension.

Service Centre called SET Centre with an attached Seed Multiplication Farm. It will be the nerve centre for all Sericulture Developmental activities in that hill range. It will carry out the following functions.

- 1) Expansion of Mulberry in new areas
- 2) Meet extension needs of the existing area
- 3) Train the farmers
- 4) Monitor disinfection
- 5) Supply chawkie worms
- 6) Supervise the delinked rearing
- 7) Produce cocoons with surplus leaves if any
- 8) Co-ordinate in marketing of cocoons
- 9) Maintain all required records of that Hill range
- 10) Raise Nursery of 6-9 month old saplings for the new beneficiaries
- 11) Co-ordinate with LAMPS on the package of assistance proposed.

Other Special Scheme like establishment of Model Silk Form, Kalrayan of Salem District and Silk Hamlet Pudurnadu of North Arcot District have been revised and recast wherever necessary.

A. paragraph is given below on each of the above:

Technical Extension Service Centre.

1) Provision of Extension Services to the Existing Areas.

The existing farmers of the tribal belt need timely supply of layings and Technical supervision on their silk worm rearing periodically. There is need to follow up with disinfection and other cultural practices required for successful sericulture activity. Existing acreage under mulberry in the hill ranges will be looked after by the Junior Inspectors of Sericulture attached to the above SET Centres.

2) Nurseries for the New expansion

The Seed Multiplication Farm attached to the Technical Extension Service Centre will cater to the need of new farmers by raising 6-9 months old seedlings and supply them during the planting season during 1989-90. This will be looked after by one

Junior Inspector of Sericulture. Adequate provision is made for the maintenance of the garden and provision for the cost of raising nurseries.

3) Expansion of Mulberry

New beneficiaries will be identified in a cluster of 2-3 K.M. radius around the SET Centres and given package of assistance in the pattern similar to the year 1988-89.

The existing Junior Inspector of Sericulture will look after the expansion.

4) Operation of Chawkie Centre

The farmers who lack facility for chawkie Rearing can entrust their layings to these farms attached to the SET Centres for lifting them and second mould passed worms instead of dayings. The existing staff looking after the other function can attend to chawkie Rearing Centre. The leaves available in the SET Centres will be used and they will be charged Rs.15/- for 100 Dfls chawkie.

5) Delinked Schemes.

The excess leaves available after using for chawkie rearing in the SET Centres will be sold to landless tribals for conducting Silk Worms rearing at a tentative cost of 0.70 paise per KG. Nominal hire charges for shed and appliances will also be collected from the tribals for the rearing period. The rearing will mostly be in the premises of the SET Centres and will be technically supervised by the staff attached to the SET Centres.

6) Operation of Disinfection Scheme

To avoid crop losses, the scheme of disinfection of rearing houses to be continued, unemployed tribal youth will be trained and stationed in the SET Centres. They will be provided with Formalin and sprayer and after disinfection permitted to collect Rs.10/- from each farmer. He will also maintain record of date of disinfection, layings reared and cocoons harvested for watching his performance. As the availability of Formaline in the tribal areas is difficult supply will have to be made at the SET Centres.

7) Training of Sericulturists

Every year, selected beneficiaries who are given

package of assistance will be trained in the SET Centres in the technique of rearing silk worms.

8) Silk Hamlets

The entire area proposed have been planted with mulberry at a spacing of 6' x 6'. Beneficiaries have been identified and erection of prefabricated rearing shed stands completed. 2 acres of mulberry garden will be maintained exclusively as chawkie Farm to serve the beneficiaries.

9) Production of cocoons

The leaf available after utilising for chawkie and delinked rearing will be made ^{use} for production of cross Breed Cocoons while training the farmers simultaneously. The cocoons produced will be a receipt to the SET Centre.

10) Construction of Staff Quarters

The Staff Quarters sanctioned during 1988-89 will be continued for completion.

11) Administration and Monitoring

For effective control and monitoring of the I.T.D.P. Schemes the existing staff will be continued along with the administrative cost.

B. New Scheme for 1989-90

Mulberry Expansion in lands of Tribals

In each of the hill ranges new tribal farmers will be identified for taking up Sericulture Industry and will be provided with package of assistance similar to the assistance provided during the year 1988-89. They will place the land at the disposal for Sericulture Department and raise ~~rainfed~~ mulberry garden. They will be paid wages for their investment of labour etc. The initial cost incurred on plantation development will be recovered and remitted to the revolving fund.

The details of the above schemes and the hill wise outlay required during 1989-90 are available in the statement below:-

SERICULTURE

Hill-wise Abstract for 1989-90

Rs. in lakhs

	Salem Dist.			Dhar- ma- puri Dist. Sitheri Hills	Trichi Dist. Pacha- malai Hills	North Arcot Dist. Jawadhi Elagiri Hills	South Arcot Dist. Kal- rayan Hills	Total
	Kolli Hills	Kal- rayan Hills	Pacha- malai Hills					
ON GOING SCHEMES:								
A. <u>Technical Extension Service Centre.</u>								
1. Provision of Extension Services to the Existing Areas	1.30	0.93	0.57	0.78	0.57	2.56	1.15	7.86
2. Nurseries for New Expansion	0.75	0.78	0.67	0.40	0.67	3.38	0.93	7.58
3. Expansion for Mulberry	0.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.71
4. Operation of Chawkie Centre	-	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	0.22
5. Delinked Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Operation of Disinfection scheme	0.55	0.65	-	0.55	-	0.10	0.05	0.30
7. Training of Sericulturists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Silk Hamlet	-	6.00	-	-	-	0.84	0.10	6.94
9. Production of Cocoons	0.35	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	0.70
10. Construction of Staff Quarters	-	3.05	1.50	1.55	1.50	5.03	2.87	15.50
11. Administration and Monitoring	-	2.55	-	-	-	1.89	-	4.44
B. <u>NEW SCHEMES:</u>								
Mulberry Expansion in Lands of Tribals	2.77	2.77	3.19	3.23	3.19	7.04	3.22	25.41
Total	5.93	16.35	5.93	6.01	5.93	21.19	8.32	69.66

Families benefitted : 850

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATION

Education plays a key role in the economic development of the tribal people. Education has to be tackled on both formal and non-formal levels. Based on the guidelines laid down by the working Group on Tribal Development, a Master Plan for education for 5 years from 1983-84 to 1987-88 was prepared. Revised Master plan will be prepared based on the latest census report and the Fifth Survey of School Education to be conducted to cover the important aspects of schooling facilities etc. in Tamil Nadu with 100% Central Assistance.

The percentage of literacy of tribals is 20.45% as per 1981 census as against 46.70% among the general population. The Scheduled Tribes enrolment to total enrolment is 0.65% (total enrolment 1,05,46,019; Scheduled Tribes = 68,212) To improve the primary education among the Scheduled Tribes in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas, 120 Government Tribal Residential Primary Schools have been opened under the Tribal Sub Plan upto 1988-89. Besides these the Education Department, Forest Department, and Voluntary Organisations, are also running schools in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas. In all about 270 schools are being run in these areas for the benefit of the Tribal Children. Free Education, free supply of Books and writing materials have made an impact on them to draw them to schools. In the Government Tribal Residential Schools free boarding and lodging are also provided.

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90

I. GENERAL EDUCATION:

a. On-Going Scheme:

For educating the Tribal Children in the TSP areas, so far 120 Government Tribal Residential Schools have been opened.

For the maintenance of the 120 Government Tribal Residential Schools, Rs. 114.95 lakhs will be required.

b. NES SCHEMES:

1. Opening of Government Tribal Residential Schools:-

During 1989-90 it is proposed to open 10 New Government Tribal Residential Primary Schools in Sub Plan Areas. A Provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be required for this.

2. UPGRADATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS INTO THE MIDDLE SCHOOLS:-

It is proposed to upgrade all the Government Tribal Residential Schools into Middle Schools in a phased manner. During 1989-90, Five Government Tribal Residential Schools will be upgraded into Middle Schools at a total cost of Rs.14.20 lakhs.

2. NON FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION SCHEME:

The Non formal and Adult Education scheme implemented during 1987-88 and 1988-89 in the following five Tribal Sub Plan areas will be continued in the same areas for the year 1989-90 also;

<u>District</u>	<u>Tribal Sub Plan Areas</u>
1. Salem	Kolli Hills Yercaud Hills
2. South Arcot	Kalrayan Hills
3. North Arcot	Jawadhu Hills
4. Tiruchirapalli	Pachamalai Nills

The Scheme will be implemented in these hill areas for more years till illiteracy is completely eradicated among the Tribal Population. The scheme will be implemented in 30 Non formal And Adult Education Centres in each areas as indicated below:-

Area	Non-formal Centres	Adult Education Centres	Total
1. Kolli Hills	30	30	60
2. Yercaud Hills	30	30	60
3. Kalrayan Hills	30	30	60
4. Jawadhu Hills	30	30	60
5. Pachamalai Hills	30	30	60

In each centre 20 Children of the age group 6-14 for Non-formal and 20 Adult learners of the age group 15-35 for Adult Education may be enrolled and the classes conducted in separate timings for the two sets of learners in each Centre. As the Instructor should reside in the hut provided for the centre, with his/her family there may not be any difficulty in conducting two different classes for Adults in the age group 15-35 and children of 6-14 age group. Financial provision of Rs. 5000/ is required for construction of huts during 1989-90 as the huts built in last year (ie 1987-88) may not last for more than two years.

The scheme will be implemented in 1989-90 in the same pattern as approved in G.O.Ms.No. 2310, Social Welfare Department, dated 17.11.87 at a total cost of Rs. 23.37 lakhs (Rupees Twenty Three Lakhs and Thirty Seven thousand only) during 1989-90 as detailed in the Annexure.

ANNEAURE

RECURRING

1. Instructors salary	2,60,000	
2. a. Basic learning materials at Rs.7.50 each for Adult Education Centre and Non-Formal Education Centres 7.50 x 20 x 30 x 2	9,000	
3. Teaching materials at Rs. 60/ per centre 60 x 30	1,800	
4. Equipment at Rs. 85/ per centre 85 x 30	2,550	
5. Lanterns, Kerosene and Electricity at Rs. 200/ p.a per centre 200 x 30	6,000/	
6. Contingent expenditure at Rs. 60/ p.m per centre 60 x 30	1,800/	
7. a. Field Officer Salary	11,600	
b. Junior Assistant Salary	8,700	
c. Office Assistant Salary	6,400	

	3,07,850	

B. Training Cost:-

Pre service Training for 10 days:-

i. To and fro charges for instructors at Rs. 25/ for 30 instructors	750.00	
ii. Pocket Allowance to instructors for 10 days at Rs. 6/ per day	1,800.00	
iii. To and fro charges and pocket allowance to the Field Officer 25 + (10 +14) 165	165.00	
iv. T.A. and D.A. to 2 Resource Persons	800.00	
v. Honorarium to Resource persons for the whole programme	100.00	
vi. Organisational Expenditure	1000.00	4615.00

Evaluation Training (5 days)

(i) Pocket Allowance at rs. 6/ per day and to and fro charges to the Instructors 30 + 2 + 30	1,260.00	
(ii) TA and DA to Resource Persons at rs. 200/ each	400.00	
(iii) Honorarium to Resource Persons	100.00	
(iv) Organisational Expenditure	250.00	2010.00
Rent for Field Office per year		3000.00

Total Recurring		317475.00

NON RECURRING

Construction of a hut for each centre at rs. 5000/ each (5000 x 30)		150000.00

Total		467475.00

Total cost for One Project .. 4,67,475/

Total cost for Five Project .. 4,67,475 x 5

23,37,375/ OR

23.37 lakhs

Rounded to 23.35 lakhs.

To sum up a total outlay of Rs. 167.52 lakhs to required during 1989-90 as detailed below:-

<u>ON GOING SCHEMES:</u>	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Maintenance of existing 120 Government Tribal Residential Schools	114.95
<u>NEW SCHEMES:</u>	
2. Opening of 10 Government Tribal Residential Schools	15.00
3. Upgradation of 5 GTR schools into Middle schools	14.20
4. For running 150 Adult Education Centres and Non-Formal Centres with staff salary	23.37

Grand Total	167.52

Since the State Government have approved an outlay of Rs. 142.00 lakhs under this sector for 1989-90 the outlay required over and above the approved outlay will be provided later at the appropriate time.

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HEALTH

The importance of health programmes in the context of tribal development needs no ever emphasis. As the tribal areas are inaccessible the doctors and paramedical staff find it difficult to go to these areas to work for the Welfare of poor tribals. Therefore, under the Tribal Sub-Plan, health programmes are given much importance. As the tribal areas are small, only dispensaries and sub centres are, suitable to these areas.

Stress is also laid on providing proper health cover in the tribal areas and by extending the coverage of nutrition programmes, Immunisation programmes are given priority.

Upto 1986-87, 17 dispensaries and 50 Sub Centres have been opened. Two mobile medical units are functioning for the benefit of tribals in Kalrayan Hills and in Pachamalai of Tiruchirappalli District.

The Programme of health care is being made community oriented, need-based and area centred. Therefore, instead of going in for new dispensaries, attention will be given to open more sub centres at the rate of one for a population of 2000 to 3000-

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90

(i) DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES AND FAMILY WELFARE;

ONGOING SCHEME:

1. 5 dispensaries 4 Sub Centres, 6 Ambulance Vans functioning in Tribal Sub Plan Areas will be continued during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs.15 lakhs

ii. DIRECTOR OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, MADRAS:

During 1986-87 a Primary Health Centre at Nommiyam-pattu (Jawadhu Hills of North Arcot District) was sanctioned. A Primary Health Centre at Kilakkadu Village in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District Sanctioned during 1987-88 will be continued.

For continuing the existing Primary Health Centres, a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs is earmarked during 1989-90.

iii. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE:

HEALTH SUB CENTRE:

According to the norms laid down by Government of India, One Sub Centre has to be opened for every 3,000 population. As per this norm, the requirement of Sub Centres in ITDP areas is 70. But 83 Health Sub Centres are already functioning (including 21 Health Sub Centres run by DANIDA).

The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is running 50 Sub Centres. The above 50 Sub Centres will be maintained during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 6.65 lakhs.

MAINTENANCE OF MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT:

The mobile Medical Unit functioning at Kalrayan Hills of Salem District (Karumanthurai) will be maintained during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs.2.91 lakhs.

NEW SCHEME FOR 1989-90:

It is proposed to construct 5 Health Sub Centre buildings at a cost of Rs.11.50 lakhs each during 1989-90 as these centres already established are functioning in rented buildings in Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Salem Districts.

ABSTRACT

<u>ON GOING SCHEMES:</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Maintenance of 50 Health Sub Centres	6.65
2. Maintenance of Mobile Medical Unit in Salem, Kalrayan Hills	2.91
<u>NEW SCHEME:</u>	
Construction of 5 Health Sub Centres	11.50

TOTAL:	21.06

Restricted to Rs.20.00 lakhs

iv. OPENING OF SIDHA WINGS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE:

The working group on Tribal Development during the Seventh Plan 1985-90 has recommended opening of non-allopathic dispensaries instead of allopathic dispensaries. Accordingly, during 1987-88 sanction has been accorded for the opening of Seven Siddha Dispensaries and One Mobile Medical Unit in Sub Plan Areas. These dispensaries will be continued during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

Rs.in lakhs

1. HEALTH:

Number of Government Dispensaries.	17
Number of Sub Centres	54
Number of Maternity Centre	1
Number of Mobile Medical Units	2
Number of Siddha Dispensaries	7
Number of Siddha Mobile Medical Unit	1

DANIDA

The Government of DENMARK and the Government of India have signed an agreement to implement a Health care and family welfare project in the two districts of Tamil Nadu that is, Salem and South Arcot Districts with financial assistance from DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency) to reach the goal of health for all by 200 A.D. with the overall aim of improving the health and family welfare status of the rural people in the project districts. The object of DANIDA is to improve the coverage and efficiency of health infrastructure facilities at Health Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Taluk Hospitals and District Hospitals with stress on Primary Health care approach. This will be mainly implementation of need-based innovative programme and to take care of leprosy, sexually transmitted diseases etc.

As already stated, the DANIDA is running 21 Sub-Centres for the Health care of the Tribals. It has also set up a rural Health Complex in the remote and inaccessible village of Innadu of Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District.

CHAPTER XIX

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Generally the tribal areas are not easily accessible because they are on the hills and forests. This is the main cause for the backwardness of the areas. The strategy of the Sub-Plan is to open up these areas, so that the pace of development could be accelerated. There is imperative need to open up all the tribal areas by forming all weather roads. Also there should be proper communication between one village/hamlet to another. Such road work will enable the tribals to have easy access to the plains for procuring their needs, and also to market their products profitably. This network will also pave the way for the improvement of basic amenities like health, power, schooling etc.

A Master Plan consisting of 32 road works to a length of 405.5 km at a total cost of Rs. 2213.00 lakhs has been prepared and they will be implemented in a phased programme according to the needs of the area and availability of funds.

During 1989-90 the following road works will be taken up at a total cost of Rs. 165.00 lakhs.

1.Improving the road from Solakkadu to Semmedu including geometrics and cross drainage works 5 km in Kolli Hills (Salem District)Cost of the work Rs.30.00 lakhs.	6.175
2.Forming and improving the road from km 9/8 of Kalivalay u Othakadai road to Navakadu(via) Sengarai, Powerkadu and Maikkini-kadu km. 0/0- 12/0 in Kolli Hills (Salem District) cost of the work Rs.96.00 lakhs.	10.00
3.Forming and improving the road from Karumanthurai to Maniyar-palayam 10 Km (Kalrayan Hills, South Arcot District) cost of work is Rs.135.00 lakhs.	5.300
4.Metalling and Black topping the road from Vellimalai to Serappattu road Km 0/0 - 29/2 in Kalrayan Hills South Arcot District-Cost of the work Rs.100.00 lakhs.	6.970
5.Improvements to the road from Kariyakoil to Sulankuruchi (including one major bridge)Km 0/0 3/7 in Kalrayan Hills of Salem District.	10.300
6.For spill over and ongoing schemes	126.255

Total:	165.000

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER COMMUNICATION

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
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I. FIFTH PLAN AND MEDIUM TERM PLAN PERIOD:

1.	1976-77	66.35	50.00
2.	1977-78	28.50	45.00
3.	1978-79	32.47	21.67
4.	1979-80	45.66	45.00
TOTAL:		172.98	161.67

II. SIXTH PLAN PERIOD:

5.	1980-81	54.28	50.16
6.	1981-82	55.30	188.83
7.	1982-83	103.10	150.76
8.	1983-84	175.00	177.02
9.	1984-85	184.07	155.51
TOTAL:		571.75	722.28

III. SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD:

1.	1985-86	220.40	233.52
		(spill over 210.40 New Scheme 10.00)	
2.	1986-87	120.00	192.42
3.	1987-88	157.14	133.69
4.	1988-89	164.30	19.14 (upto 31.8.88)

CHAPTER XX
DRINKING WATER

The result of the Bench Mark Survey conducted in 1978 revealed that the tribal population get their drinking water only from open wells, natural streams, tanks etc., which are likely to be polluted. Hence, the work of providing protected drinking water for the tribal areas has been ^{given} top priority in the Tribal Sub Plan.

The scheme of providing drinking water to the tribals is being implemented through the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The Board is sinking bore wells and erecting hand pumps and power pumps based on local conditions.

MASTER PLAN FOR WATER SUPPLY:-

During the Tribal Development Authority Meeting, it was decided that all the tribal villages would be provided with drinking water facilities expeditiously. In pursuance of this decision, a comprehensive Survey was undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and a Master Plan to assess the requirements in the Tribal Sub Plan areas was drawn up. Accordingly 1114 habitations in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, have been selected for providing water supply.

Due to various developmental activities in the I.T.D.P. areas, like Horticulture, Forestry, Communication etc. the hill areas have improved. The tribals in that area have migrated to new places from the originally identified villages. The newly identified villages have scarcity for protected water supply which has been provided on priority basis as recommended by the Collectors.

Due to the priority given to the newly identified villages, few habitations already included in the Master Plan have not been provided with protected water supply.

In these circumstances, 180 habitations have to be provided with water supply in two years from 1988-89.

During 1989-90, 90 habitations will be provided with water supply for which a sum of Rs. 44.90 lakhs is required and a sum of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is earmarked at present.

CHAPTER XXI

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Electrification is an index of development. Realising this, the programme of electrification of the Tribal colonies is given due importance. The progress made in electrifying the rural parts of the State is significant. Out of 15,735 tribal villages 15,731 villages have been electrified leaving a balance of 4 villages in South Arcot District which are uninhabited. The Sub Plan Areas of Jawadhi Hills, Pachamalai Hills of Tiruchirapalli District, Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District and Sitheri Hills have been electrified fully.

At present, since the return for the investment is very poor in tribal areas, 75% of the cost is now given as capital subsidy to the Electricity Board for electrifying the tribal areas. Besides, the Rural Electrification Corporation has also taken up electrification works in Tribal Areas. Out of 246 hamlets unelectrified in Salem District, 43 Hamlets were electrified during 1987-88 and sanction was accorded to take up the works in respect of 52 hamlets during 1988-89 and the remaining hamlets will be covered later.

The expenditure for electrifying a hamlet under conventional method is assumed as Rs. 50,000/ 49 Tribal Villages 119 hamlets and 4 Harijan Colonies have so far been electrified in Tamil Nadu through photo voltaic street lighting system. In all 1000 Photo Voltaic street lighting systems have been installed. During 1989-90, 57 hamlets will be taken up for electrifying through conventional method, for which Rs. 28.50 lakhs will be required.

I. DIESEL GENERATORS MAINTENANCE:

For Electrification of the inaccessible tribal hamlets in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot, diesel generators have been installed. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs will be required for operation charge of the generators during 1989-90.

ABSTRACT OF OUTLAYS

Electrification	:	<u>Outlay for 1989-90</u> (Rupees in lakhs)
1. Diesel Generators		1.50
2. Electrification of 57 hamlets through conventional method		28.50

Total		30.00

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ELECTRIFICATION(T.S.P.)

S.No.	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	1985-86	15.00	10.75
2.	1986.87	30.25	31.18
3.	1987.88	30.25	30.25
4.	1988.89	30.50	.. (Upto 31.8.88)

Physical Achievements:

No.of Villages to be electrified		15,735 Villages
No.of Villages electrified		15,731 Villages
No.of Villages not traceable		4 Villages
No.of Hamlets to be electrified		246 Hamlets
No.of Hamlets electrified in 1987-88	43	95 Hamlets.
No.of Works sanctioned in 1988-89	52	

CHAPTER XXII

HOUSING

Housing conditions of the tribal population in all the Sub-Plan areas are generally poor. The houses are usually made of mud walls with forest grass for roofing without proper ventilation. The Bench Mark Survey revealed that a majority of the tribals are not living in pucca houses.

Hence construction of houses for these tribals has been taken up under the Tribal Sub-Plan. The construction of houses are based on the type design approved for the Rural Housing scheme.

The cost of construction of each house will be Rs. 6000/- in the plains and Rs. 9000/- in the hill areas. The construction of houses for the tribals in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas will take up by the Collectors instead of Tamilnadu Adi-Dravida Housing and Development Corporation from 1988-89 onwards.

Under National Rural Employment Programme also construction of houses for the tribals has been taken up from 1985-86. At least 500 house will be constructed in the Sub-Plan areas at a total cost of Rs. 45.00 lakhs of which the State contribution is Rs. 22.50 lakhs. The type design and the cost per house are the same as under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90:

A sum of Rs. 6.30 lakhs will be provided during 1989-90 for the construction of 70 houses in the following areas:-

S1.No.	District	I.T.D.P. Areas	No. of Houses proposed to be constructed
1.	North Arcot	Jawadhi Hills	8
2.	South Arcot	Kalrayan Hills	15
3.	Dharmapuri	Sitheri Hills	8
4.	Trichy	Pachamalai	8
5.	Salem	Aranuthumalai	5
6.	Salem	Kolli Hills	5
7.	Salem	Yercaud	100
8.	Salem	Kalrayan Hills	6
9.	Salem	Pachamalai	5
Total			70

Financial Achievement under Housing:

S1.No.	Year	Outlay	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
<u>Seventh Plan Period:</u>			
1.	1985-86	2.63	2.61
2.	1986-87	5.40	5.40
3.	1987-88	4.91	4.91
4.	1988-89	5.40	-- (upto 31.8.88)

CHAPTER XXIII

MAN POWER AND EMPLOYMENT.

Guidance to Scheduled Tribes should be provided ~~not~~ in the matter of higher education and training for appearing in various competitive examinations. There is really a great need for vocational guidance to tribal population as is evident from the number of reserved posts remaining unfilled in various Government Departments. One of the reasons for under utilisation of the special facilities provided for tribal candidates may be due to lack of guidance. Many tribals are not aware of the training courses which would qualify them for reserved posts, competitive examinations, and for special facilities like reservation in hostel accommodation available to Scheduled Tribes. All these informations can be collected and disseminated to Scheduled Tribes. All these informations can be collected and disseminated to Scheduled Tribes only when there is an organised agency. With this end in view, two Vocational Guidance Centres, one at Udthagamandalam (The Nilgiris District) and another at Sankarapuram (South Arcot District) have been set up.

A Mini Industrial Training Institute at Sankarapuram, South Arcot District started during 1986-87 will be continued during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs.3.35 lakhs. For continuing the Vocational Guidance Centre at Sankarapuram and Mini Industrial Training Institute at Sankarapuram a sum of Rs. 5.47 lakhs will be spent during 1989-90.

NEW SCHEME 1989-90:

Establishment of Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Tribal Population in Salem and North Arcot Districts.

There are several areas in Tamil Nadu where there is heavy concentration of tribals, two prominent such areas are Kolli Hills in Salem District and Javadhi Hills in North Arcot District. The tribal population of Kolli Hills and other Hillareas in Salem District is 1,22,444 as per 1981 Census. In North Arcot District, the tribal population is 93,690.

In Order to Provide Vocational Guidance Service to the tribals living in these areas, a Special Vocational Guidance Centre similar to the one functioning at Uthagamandalam is required in these two areas. If these Centres are established they will provide proper guidance facilities to all the job seekers, student population as well as other tribal population.

The Officer incharge of the Centre will visit all the tribal hostels and also the schools where Scheduled Tribes are studying to deliver career talks and also to give them various information about training facilities job opportunities, scholarship facilities, etc. He will also identify vacancies for which suitable Scheduled Tribe applicants are available and coach them for such occupations.

In addition to this, the Centre will also conduct coaching classes to prepare them to appear for the various competitive examinations conducted by various agencies like Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Railway Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission etc.

The success of Vocational Guidance Programme for Scheduled Tribes primarily rests on building up a sound information base on topics of occupational and career interests. Besides accumulating a wealth of literature on course careers, scholarship, training facilities, etc. for Scheduled Tribe applicants, living in Salem and North Arcot Districts the Centre if established will bring out periodically Career Bulletin which will serve as a guide for Scheduled Tribe Student population and job seekers. All these implies enormous collection of Course materials through post and visit to various agencies in the fields. Besides the issue of Bulletin mentioned above, the multivarious activities of the Vocational Guidance Unit comprise Group Guidance, Group discussion, individual guidance, individual information, Collection and display of occupational and training information, maintenance of Career information delivering career talks and lectures in schools, organising career exhibition etc. and last but not the least forging close tie-ups with allied manpower and related agencies in the field. In a project like this, quality of service should be maintained, other-wise the purpose will not be served. To maintain the quality of the service of the proposed Special Vocational Guidance Centre for tribal population to be started

at Salem and Vellore it is proposed to provide the centres with the following posts:-

Vocational Guidance Officer (Assistant Director Cadre)	.. One for each Centre
Technical Assistant (Job Development) (Junior Employment Officer Cadre)	.. One "
Technical Assistant (Coaching and Training) Junior Employment Officer Cadre)	.. One "
Junior Assistant	.. One "
Assistant	.. One "
Steno-grapher	.. One
Typist	.. One "
Office Assistant	.. Two "
Driver	.. One "

The staff proposed above is on the pattern of staff sanctioned to the Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Tribals at Udthagamandalam.

Another important factor is that the Officer-incharge of the Centre should be provided with a vehicle to facilitate mobility. Otherwise it may not be possible for him to visit the remote parts of Hill areas for the purpose of registering Scheduled Tribe candidates and rendering guidance service to them. Therefore, in order to ensure the efficiency of the work of the Centres a Jeep may be sanctioned with a post of Driver to each Centre.

A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is required during 1989-90 to start Special Vocational Guidance Centre in Salem and North Arcot District.

<u>S1.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Outlay for 1989-90</u> <u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
<u>On-going Scheme:</u>		
1.	Vocational Guidance Centre, Ootacamund	1.50
2.	Vocational Guidance Centre, Sankarapuram Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District	2.12
3.	Mini I.T.I. Sankarapuram Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District	3.35
<u>New Scheme:</u>		
	Vocational Guidance Centre at Salem (Kolli Hills) and North Arcot (Javadhi Hills)	6.50
	Total	----- 13.47 -----

The total outlay required for the above schemes will be Rs. 13.47 lakhs during 1989-90.

CHAPTER XXIV

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

In Tamil Nadu, out of 5.20 lakhs tribal population 2.50 lakhs are women according to 1981 Census. The tribal sex ratio was 1:0:95 in 1971 and it has changed to 1:0:97 in 1981. The tribal female literacy rate has undergone a significant change during the decade 1971-81; it has improved very much from 4.48% to 14%. It is seen that approximately 14,420 tribal women, residing in I.T.D.P. areas, are literates. At present for the Welfare of tribal women the Department of Social Welfare is running 4 Tailoring Centres (one each in Jawadhi Hills Kalrayan, Yercaud and Kolli Hills) Cane and Bamboo training Centres at Kalrayan Hills of Salem and South Arcot Districts are also functioning for the benefit of tribal women. The department of Social Welfare is also exploring the possibility of implementing more viable scheme suitable for tribal women and such schemes will be taken up during 1989-90.

Further under IRDP in each block, out of 600 beneficiaries, 200 were women during the Sixth Plan period and the same criteria will be applied during the Seventh Plan period also. By this adoptive method, tribal women residing in Non-I.T.D.P. will also benefit.

The estimated Scheduled Tribe population in Tamil Nadu in the age group 0-14 is 2.00 lakhs according to 1981 Census. The break-up for the age group 0-5 and 6-14 are 59,500 and 1.54 lakhs respectively.

There are 169 pre schools functioning in the tribal areas. 47 Pre-schools (Balwadis) are also functioning for the Welfare of Primitive Tribes. Totally in the above pre-schools about 19,440 children are being benefitted. From 1.7.1982 onwards the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme has been introduced in all the above pre-schools.

During 1989-90 about Rs.190.00 lakhs will be spent under the Chief Minister Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. Out of 169, 122

Pre-Schools are functioning in Government buildings. The remaining 47 Pre-schools are located in Private rented buildings. Construction of own buildings for 131 pre-schools have been sanctioned and construction of 68 buildings have been completed. Works in respect of the remaining buildings is in progress.

For continuing the existing 169 pre-schools and 47 pre-schools for Primitive Tribes and 4 tailoring Centres, an outlay of Rs. 18.42 lakhs is allocated during the year 1989-90.

It may also be mentioned here, that training on the manufacturing of fancy articles from Aloe Fibre were given to 40 Tribal Women at Solakkadu in Kolli Hills of Salem District. A Co-operative Society has also been started and is functioning from 19.9.1984.

CHAPTER XXV

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED TRIBALS BONDED LABOUR

According to the reports received from the Collectors concerned, as on 1.1.1987, 33,841 bonded labourers have been identified and freed in Tamil Nadu. This figure includes 24,945 tribals released from the clutches of the Jagirdars of Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District, when the area was freed by the Government in the year 1976. As on 1.1.88, 36,827 Bonded Labourers have been rehabilitated. This figure includes bonded labourers released from other states also.

The various schemes implemented for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers are:-

1. Provision of house sites
2. Supply of Milch animals
3. Supply of Plough Bulls
4. Supply of Poultry Units
5. Land Colonisation Scheme
6. Sheep rearing
7. Pig rearing
8. Supply of stone cutting tools
9. Supply of agricultural implements
- 10. Assistance to set up Leather workshop
11. Supply of Gem cutting tools
12. Provision of house sites and land.

A Jalli workers Labour Contract Co operative Society has been formed in Salem District to give job opportunities to the freed bonded labourers and their families as a measure of rehabilitation.

The Collectors have been instructed to enroll the freed bonded labourers for assistance under National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and other special on-going schemes in the Districts. Vigilance Committees have been constituted at Districts and Sub-divisional level in all the districts. A state level screening Committee has been constituted with the Chief

Secretary to Government as its Chairman to consider and approve schemes formulated by the District Collectors for rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers.

As on 30.9.88 a sum of Rs. 86.88 lakhs has been spent for the rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers. During the year 1986-87 the Government have fixed a target of 600 for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers and the same has been exceeded by 63. The financial assistance to bonded labourers has been enhanced from Rs.4000/- to Rs. 6250/-.

During 1988-89 a sum of Rs.0.40 lakhs will be spent for the purpose.

CHAPTER XXVI

DISPERSED TRIBES

In Tamil Nadu nearly about 25,135 families (Total population 1,26,667 according to 1971 Census) are dispersed Tribals and they are generally poor, illiterate and unskilled. Most of these tribals are living throughout the State, but a fairly large number of them are found in Ghingleput District.

2. The achievement so far made during the VIIth Plan period are as follows:-

Year	Amount spent Rs. in lakhs	No. of families.
1985-86	0.84	14 Paniya families in Kamarajar Dist.
1986-87	0.81	46 Kani Tribal families in Ambasamudram Taluk in Tirunelveli Dist.
1987-88	3.02	43 Kani tribal families in Tirunelveli District.

3. During the year 1988-89, a sum of rs. 18.71 lakhs will be spent for the Welfare of Dispersed Tribes. The details of the scheme are as follows:-

	<u>Rs in lakhs</u>
1. Equipment for GTR school at Kodungaiyur	0.10
2. Continuance of One silk Farm at Shenbagathope in Kamarajar District	8.69
3. For opening a Primary Health Centre at Pechiparai in Kanniyakumari District	2.11
4. Upliftment of 71 Tribal families of Paliyar and Palingar in Madurai District	7.81
Total	18.71

During the year 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 18.71 lakhs has been set apart in the Budget for the development of Dispersed Tribal Groups. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is suggested tentatively for inclusion in the Tribal Sub Plan 1989-90 towards ongoing schemes such as (i) continuance of Silk Farm at Shenbagathope in Srivilliputhur Taluk, Kamarajar District and (ii) for the continuance of the one Primary Health Centre at Pechiparai, Kanniyakumari District (to be opened in 1988-89 after getting Government Orders).

NEW SCHEME FOR 1989-90:-

I. PROVIDING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES TO TRIBALS IN ANAMALAI BLOCK IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT:

There are about 100 tribals (Malasar) families in Lethumadai, Anna Nagar and Thanmapatty in Vettaikaranpudur, Anamalai Block of Coimbatore District. All the tribal families in the above Villages are below poverty line. No infrastructural facilities are available in the above villages. For Providing infrastructural facilities such as housing, roads, drinking water supply, electricity etc. a sum of Rs. 11.32 lakhs would be required as detailed below:--

	Outlay proposed for 89-90	No. of families benefitted
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
<u>1. SETHUMALAI AND ANNA NAGAR:</u>		
a. Construction of Houses (40 families at the rate of Rs.9000/ per house)	3.36	40
b. Provision of Roads	0.20	
c. Construction of Community Hall	0.45	
d. Construction of a School building	1.20	
e. Provision of Drinking Water Supply	0.20	
f. Provision of street lights (work to be carried out by the Panchayat Union)	0.10	
	5.51	
<u>2. THAMMANPATTY:-</u>		
a. Construction of houses (40 families at the rate of Rs.9000 per house)	3.36	40
b. Provision of Roads	0.60	
c. Provision of Community Hall	0.50	
d. Construction of a School building	1.00	
e. Provision of drinking Water supply	0.25	
f. Provision of street lights (work to be carried out by the Panchayat Union)	0.10	
	5.81	
1. Sethumalai and Anna Nagar	5.51	40
2. Thammanpatty	5.81	40
Grand Total	11.32	80

II. HOUSING AND FAMILY ORIENTED SCHEMES FOR THE TRIBALS IN MANNADI MANGALAM (V) VADIPPATTI TALUK MADURAI DISTRICT

There are 69 Tribal (Malai Vedan) families in Mannadi Mangalam Village Vadipatti Taluk Madurai District. The following schemes have been drawn up for the uplift of 69 Malaivedar families in the above village during 1989-90 as detailed below:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Construction of houses (69 families at the rate of Rs. 6000 per house)	4.14
2, Supply of milch animals at the rate of Rs. 4000 for 69 families	2.76
Total	6.90

III. Family Oriented Schemes for the Kanis in Kanniyakumari District:-

It has been proposed to supply milch animals to 100 Kani families in Kanniyakumari District. The details of financial implications are as follows:-

Supply of Milch animals at the rate of Rs. 4000/- for 100 Kanis families: Rs. 4-00 lakhs

IV. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND FAMILY ORIENTED SCHEME FOR MALAYALI TRIBES IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

The following schemes will be implemented in 1989-90 for the Welfare of 60 families of Malayalai Tribes of Vathamalai Hills of Dharmapuri District who are below the poverty line:-

Name of the Scheme	Outlay sought for Rs. in lakhs	No. of beneficiaries
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1. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

a. Distribution of sheeps to the tribals at Vathalmalai	0.657	25
b. Distribution of Milch animals to the tribals at Vathalmalai	1.250	25

2. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES:

a. Distribution of Bee-hives to the tribals living in Vathalmalai area	0.160	10
--	-------	----

3. RURAL WATER SUPPLY:-

a. Construction of O.H.T. at Vathalmalai Periyar Village	0.500	..
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Total	2.567	60
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ABSTRACT

	Outlay proposed for 1989-90	No. of families benefited
1. Providing infrastructural facilities to Tribals (Malasars) in Anamalai Block in Coimbatore District	11.32	80
2. Housing and Family Oriented schemes such as supply of milch animals to the tribals (Malai Vedars) in Mannadi Mangalam (V) Vadipatti (Tk) Madurai District	6.90	69
3. Family Oriented scheme such as supply of milch animals to kanis in Kanniyakumari District	4.00	100
4. Drinking Water Supply and Family oriented scheme for Malayali Tribes in Lharmapuri District	2.57	60
Total	24.79	309

The following schemes are also proposed for 1989-90

1. Upliftment of Kanis in Kanniyakumari District Schemes such as:-
 - i. Provision basic infrastructure
 - ii. Land Based economic resource development of programme.

The scheme will cost Rs. 276.00 lakhs. The implementation will spread over for three years.

2. Establishment of Training Centre for the Welfare of Kanis of Velipilamalai and Mathiramalai in Kanniyakumari District in Bamboo Crafts at a total cost of Rs. 5.56 lakhs.
3. Establishment of Medical Farm in Shenbagathope in Srivilliputhur Taluk of Kanarajar District at a total cost of Rs. 76.85 lakhs.

RULE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

There are five Voluntary Organisations in Tamil Nadu which are interested in tribal welfare. They are:

1. Sri Sarguru Sarva Sangam. The Sangam is running three residential schools for tribal pupils two in Nilgiris District and one in Coimbatore District. They also run one dispensary for Scheduled Tribes in Coimbatore Districts
2. The Nilgiris District Adivasi Welfare Association. (This Association is maintaining three dispensaries and one Mobile Medical Unit in the Nilgiris for Scheduled Tribes.)
3. The Servants of India Society: (This Society is running a residential school for Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris District and it is known to be particularly interested in the Tribes of Todas and Kotas.
4. The Palanimalai Adivasi Welfare Sangam.
5. The Aggal Adi-Vasi Seva Sangam: (It is maintaining a Hostel for Scheduled Tribes pupils in Madurai District)

Apart from these, the students of Stella Maris College, Madras (Department of Sociology) took up a study in and around the Veerappanur Village of North Arcot District from June 1980 to 1983-84. Their evaluation of the socio-economic study helped in the formulation of specific programmes in the villages. The students studying in the Madras School of Social Work, Madras also now and then undertake studies in Tribal areas and evaluate the utility of various programmes for tribal welfare.

Besides the above "The Kalrayan Women Development Scheme (KALWODS) was initiated by "The Community Service Guild" Madras in November 1980.

CHAPTER XXVIII

TECONOLGOY AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND CUSTOMS OF
TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

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There are 36 Tribal Communities in Tamil Nadu. Each Tribe is having its own culture and traditional customs. To codify the customary laws of tribals, particularly those relating to succession, inheritance, Social Civil and Criminal matters, a study was taken-up & completed by Dr.N.Subba Reddy. Professor and Head of Department and Anthroplgy, University of Madras in respect of the following six groups of tribals.

1. Malayalis of Elagiri Hills
2. Malayalis of Shevorayan Hills
3. Kotas
4. Irulars of Coimbatore
5. Irulars of Chengalpattu
6. Mullukurumbas.

A sum of Rs.27,000/- was spent for this purpose.

It has been decided to entrust the remaining items of work to the Tribal Research Centre, Uthagamandalam.

CHAPTER XXIX

PLANNING MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

The concept and strategy of the Tribal Sub-Plan approach have produced good results. The method of Planning, evaluation and research have to be redefined now in the context of this new approach to the problem of tribal development. In project formulation, the specific problem of each tribal area is identified, as the socio-economic topography of the area is articulated, past experience is reviewed and pragmatic strategy of development is presented keeping in view the resource constraints. There are quite a few aspect which need further attention during implementation of the programmes. There are also important areas of planning at the project level where traditional institutions have a major role to play including the field of Social reform, building up the willing support and participation of the community etc. Other areas where the local institutions will be useful are in the field of educational and in the implementation of feeding programmes, Community/ Citizens Education programme and awareness to and acceptance of Developmental efforts.

A. Arrangements for Planning at Grass Root Level:

The Planning exercise at the Project level, at the district level and at the State level has to be done with meticulous care and a large mass of data from development and regulatory departments as also from other sources have to be collected, shifted, collated and presented in a form that will bring into focus all the above points. The Research Cell in the Directorate of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare is incharge of preparation of the plans. At the State level, it is in direct charge of preparing the Sub-Plan and allied exercises. At the I.T.D.P. level and at the District level also, the Cell assists the concerned authorities in the preparation of their exercises. The Cell also

undertakes special studies to find out the incidence and extent of specific problems in tribal areas for use in plan formulation, decision making etc. Besides the above, Government have also sanctioned certain special studies to find out the incidence and extent of specific problems in tribal areas for use in plan formulation, decision making etc. Besides the above Government have also mentioned certain special studies and X Surveys to private research Organisation on specific problems, relating to Tribal areas. All these materials are used in the planning and decision making process. The Bench Mark Survey entrusted to the Statistics Department was conducted in 1977 by that Department. The results of this survey has been used for the planning and in preparation of Sub Plan and Integrated Tribal Development Project reports. A proposal costing Rs.10.00 lakhs for taking up of such Bench Mark Survey both in I.T.D.P. and Non-I.T.D.P. is under consideration of the Government.

b. MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

Monitoring and Evaluation of the schemes implemented under the Tribal Sub-Plan are essential for a systematic feed back and timely assessment of the progress with particular reference to realisation of objectives. As far as monitoring work is concerned, the Project Authorities have been sending information to the State Head Quarters where it is consolidated for review by the Special Commissioner and Secretary. The recommendations of the Working Group on Monitoring and Evaluation of Tribal Development and development of Backward Classes constituted by the Government of India for the monitoring and evaluation of the Sub-Plan Programmes are adopted. The Research Cell has now been strengthened by sanctioning additional staff for taking over responsibilities connected with the monitoring. To assist the Special Commissioner and Secretary, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department the cell has been strengthened suitably to take up the additional responsibility.

There is already an Evaluation and Applied Research Department under the control of the Finance/ Planning and Development Department which is undertaking evaluation of the scheme implemented, that are referred to it by Government. The Government have now requested the Evaluation and Applied Research Department to evaluate the Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes. This work has ~~now~~ taken up during 1988-89.

With the help of the sectoral department, the system of concurrent evaluation has now been introduced in respect of the family oriented schemes implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Quarterly Progress report are sent to Government of India on this.

CHAPTER XXX

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL POLICY.

A. STRUCTURE:

The administrative structure for the implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan in Tamil Nadu is basically the general administrative structure that exists already consisting of the various departments of Government at State, District and field levels. Wherever necessary the existing machinery has been strengthened to cope up with the additional work load to deliver the results expeditiously and effectively. The Tamil Nadu Tribal Development Authority with the Chief Minister as its Chairman, is the policy framing and guiding authority with a review function as well. At the District level, the District Collectors are the project authorities. At the Integrated Tribal Development Project level, the concerned Block Development Officers or Divisional Development Officers or the Personal Assistant to the Collectors are the Project Co-ordinators.

Under the State Tribal Development Authority, there are sub-Committees, functioning in each ITDP district under the Chairmanship of the concerned District Collectors. At the State level, however the Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department is in overall charge of issue of sanctions who is assisted by the Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare in formulation of plans, as well as assessing the impact of implementation. The Joint Director (Tribal Welfare) with the supporting staff in the Directorate of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare assists the project Authorities in the preparation of Project Reports. He is also in-charge of preparation of

Sub Plan and other documents at the state Level besides taking up special studies to understand specific problems of tribal development.

The Block Development Officers at the field level work directly under the control of the Collectors. Therefore the control and supervision of the work of field level Officers by the Project Authorities (Collectors) is effective. The blocks that are covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas are not unwidely. The existing size is easily manageable.

There is separate Agency for the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP). However there is better Co-ordination between the Block Development Officers and the Project implementing agency of IRDP scheme. The Extension Officers in the Blocks are fully utilised to educate the people and also to implement the programmes of Integrated Tribal Development Project besides the departmental staff.

Besides the Tamil Nadu Tribal Development Authority, there is an Advisory Body called the Tamil Nadu Tribal Advisory Council consisting of M.L.A. Tribal representatives and officials. The council serves as a forum for expressing the views of the scheduled Tribes and their representatives.

B. DELEGATION OF POWERS:-

The Tribal Development Authority headed by the Honourable Chief Minister is a policy framing advisory body. The actual sanctions are issued by Government. The sanctions generally are based on the broad guidelines given by the Authority.

At the District level, the departmental Officers implement the programme under the overall supervision of

the District Collectors and under the technical supervision of the concerned Heads of Departments. Though financial powers have been delegated to the Project Authorities, they should get the Government concurrence to reasonable diversions within the major heads. Innovative techniques in implementation are encouraged where decisions could be taken at the District Collectors level or at the heads of Departmental level. Diversions are made according to the requirements of the locality by the Project Authorities (Collectors) and Heads of Departments, ratification of the Government are obtained later. No particular difficulty has been experienced under this arrangement and the system is working well.

C. PERSONNEL POLICY:-

It has been recognised that though the administrative machinery is responsible for the successful implementation of the various programmes, the key to success, will however remain with the personal who will man it. It has also been recognised that the administrative structure should be so evolved as to enable it to face the challenges and acquire the dynamism which will lead to innovations and setting the pace for socio-economic change in the tribal areas. The new development effort will have to concentrate on setting right the damages already caused to the tribal economy and society. The need for selecting suitable personnel for implementing the tribal development Programmes has also been fully recognised. Persons with the necessary aptitude and interest in the work are generally preferred for such work. There is also another angle to this problem. That is, if the personnel are to work happily in the tribal areas, it becomes necessary to give them some incentives and also provide them certain basic amenities because of the general hardships involved in working in tribal areas.

To alleviate the difficulties in working in tribal areas sufficient funds have been provided to create basic infrastructure facilities like medical, roads, schools etc.

To provide monetary incentives, the seventh Finance Commission has approved the following rates of Special Compensatory allowances payable to the transferable Government Servants working in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

Classification of Government servants on the Scale of Pay	Rate of Special Compensatory Allowance per mensem		
	Areas I Most Backward	Area II Backward	Area III Less Backward
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Group (A) Rs. 1150 and above	100	90	80
Group (B) Rs. 600 to 1150	75	70	65
Group (C) Rs. 265 to Rs. 600	50	45	40
Group (D) Below Rs. 265/-	25	20	20

Area I : Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot and Salem Dist.

Area II : Jawadhi, Sitheri, Aranuthumalai and Pachamalai in Salem and Tiruchirapalli Districts

Area III : Kolli and Yercaud

Besides, there are already some incentives like Hill Allowance, Winter Allowance, Warm Clothing-Advances etc. to the Government servants working in these areas.

Housing still remains a major problem in tribal areas. The programme of providing quarters to the Government Servants working in the tribal areas is already

under implementation in Tamil Nadu. This has further been activated by the award of the Seventh Finance Commission. The Seventh Finance Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakhs for construction of 288 houses, each house costing Rs. 25,000/. It is difficult to construct houses within Rs. 25,000/ in hilly areas.

The Government have now ordered that all the personnel (both regular and Temporary) working in nine tribal pockets are entitled for additional casual leave for one day for every two months of service in tribal areas over and above the eligibility for normal casual leave and also two additional days once in a year while proceeding on leave to enable them to reach the Railway Station from the place of duty as well as on return from such leave. The population of tribals is small and that too very scattered. Therefore, there appears to be no need for an universal programme for training. However orientation trainings are conducted for the staff working in the tribal areas. Orientation course (One week non residential programme) for the field level officials working in Integrated Tribal Development Project areas was conducted at the premises of Madras Schools of Social work during 1987-88.

EIGHTH FINANCE COMMISSION:-

Since the Eighth Finance Commission has not granted any assistance with regard to the scheme of upgradation of standards of administration, the State Government have decided to meet the expenditure in this regard from the state funds.

STREAMLINING OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBAL AREAS:-

The need for a responsive administration is one of the objectives for the New 20 Point Programmes. It

order to fulfil this need, the administration of tribal areas and supervision of the implementation of tribal welfare schemes have to be placed on a very sound footing. The question of streamlining and toning up the level of the existing administrative system, is under consideration. The cost works out to Rs. 37.49 lakhs. This could be met out of the assistance provided under provision to Art.275 (1) of the Constitution.

The Joint Director(Tribal Welfare) in the cadre of District Revenue Officer with the supporting staff in the Directorate of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare assist the project authorities on the preparation of project reports. He also undertakes tours to the I.T.D.P. areas frequently to watch the work done by the other implementing departments and to give useful suggestion to the field staff for the speedy implementation of the programmes.

Besides the Joint Director (Tribal Welfare) has to contact the Heads of Departments in the head Quarters frequently and get the particulars called for by the Government and send the same to Government for onward transmission to Government of India besides preparing the Tribal Sub Plan document.

To facilitate easy movement to I.T.D.P areas for surprise inspections and on the spot study of things, one Maruthi Car/Van is absolutely necessary for the Joint Director (Tribal Welfare) in the Research Cell for speedy and quick implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan schemes and also to watch the progress made by the implementing departments.

The cost of the Maruthi Car is Rs. 1.05 lakhs with maximum fuel efficiency and the maintenance is also cheap. The post of one Driver to the above car is also necessary.

The cost of the Maruthi car the emoluments to the Driver and the maintenance charges to the above car are as follows:-

RECURRING:

	Rs.
Pay and Allowances to the Driver (is.610-20-730-25-955-30-1075)	
Average Pay	850.00
Dearness Allowance	128.00
Additional Dearness Allowance	176.00
H.R.A.	95.00
C.C.A.	55.00
I.R.	70.00

Total for one month	1374.00
For One Year	Rs.15,488/- OR
	Rs.16,500/-

Cost of Petrol and Oil:-

At Rs. 10/ per litre for 210 litre p.m. for One Year	Rs.25,200/-
3. Maintenance	Rs. 5,000/-

Total	Rs.46,700/-

NON RECURRING:

The cost of the Maruthi Car/Van	Rs.1,05,000/-

Grand Total	Rs151700/-

CHAPTER XXXI

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The integrated Rural Development Programme was introduced as an integrated approach to improve the economic condition of the different categories of poor and in different occupational groups including the landless labourers. The scheme was first introduced in March 1980. The I.R.D.P. also plays a vital role in improving the economy of the Tribals. The capital investment on subsidy is Rs. 57.00 lakhs. The subsidy forms 50% of the payment cost. The rest is institutional finance. During 1988-89 3500 tribals will be covered through this programme. The expected coverage during 1989-90 is 3500 tribals.

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CHAPTER XXXIICOMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme was launched as early as 1952. The objective of the programme then was to initiate a process of transformation of the Socio-economic life of the rural areas, by allowing the full participation of the beneficiaries in the development programmes. With the introduction of the Panchayat Act of 1958, Community Development Programme in Tamil Nadu entered a new phase with the newly created Panchayat Union becoming the implementing agency for the programmes. The different programmes implemented under 'Community Development' fall under the Heads 'Medical Relief' 'Link Roads' 'Education', 'Agriculture' 'Fisheries' 'Rural Works Programme', 'National Rural Employment Programmes' etc. The above programme of Community Development are being implemented in Tamil Nadu in all the Tribal Areas as well.

The tribals in the above Integrated Tribal Development Project areas are also covered by the Community Development Programme, Integrated Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme in addition to the Tribal Sub Plan Schemes.

During 1989-90 the following programmes are proposed to be taken up.

Supply of 100 radio sets at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per set.

1.00

Supply of 32 T.V. Sets at the rate of Rs. 8000/- per set

2.56

Maintenance of the Community Sets (Radio and TV)

0.29

Construction of 27 radio/TV rooms at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per room

1.35

Total

5.20

A provision of Rs. 5.20 lakhs has been made for the year 1989-90.

ENVIRONMENTAL UPGRADATION

1. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN TAMIL NADU

INTRODUCTION:

Two programmes are being implemented in the State for the development of Hilly areas namely Hill area Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme. While the Hill Area Development Programme has been in operation since 1974-75 in the Nilgiris District, the Western Ghats Development Programme is being implemented from 1975-76 in the rest of the Western Ghats area in Tamil Nadu. Though the Nilgiris District forms part of the Western Ghats, it has been distinguished from the rest of the area in Western Ghats due to historical reasons.

ECONOLOGICAL IMBALANCE:

The Rich forest lands are encroached upon either for expansion of agriculture or for habitations, illicit felling of trees to meet the demands of the needy poor or greedy rich. Forest flames and improper grazing within the forest area are the main causes for deforestation. The other minor causes are non-existence of alternative sources of energy as a substitute for fuel wood, using forest lands for non forest purposes. flooding of forest as a result of hydra electric projects, indiscriminate cutting of hills for blue metal and laying roads to connect forest villages. Thus the forest resources are exploited either for productive purposes or for non-productive purposes with profit making motives of the greedy public. Deforestation in addition to the exploitation of the forest resources causes considerable damage to the environment and the ecological balance. Denuation of forest has left the soil cover of the slopes barren and vulnerable to wind and water erosion. The resulting soil erosion has

caused accumulation of silt in the down stream, steragen and plains, wind erosion has caused large scale deposits of soils on the foot hill lands resulting in extensive damage to agricultural lands, residential areas and transport arteries. Forest loss causes changes in the climatic pattern which results in poor precipitation and lowering of water table and as the water table dips deeper, the water is brackish. The problem of environmental degradation and ecological imbalance has reached such a magnitude that in order to arrest this trend the National Planning Commission has formulated schemes like Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghats Development Programme and Eastern Ghats Development Programme.

These two programmes are implemented in Tamil Nadu Vigorously. The schemes under these programmes included Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Afforestation, Horticulture Irrigation Silviculture development communities etc.

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ANNEXURE I

BASIC DATA ON TRIBAL SUB PLAN

	1971 Census	1981 Census (in lakhs)
<u>I. Population</u>		
1. Total State Population	411.99	484.08
2. Total Tribal Population of the State.	3.11	5.20
3. Tribal Population in 9 ITDPs.	1.45	1.90 (Projected)
4. Percentage of the State Tribal Population to total State population.	0.76	1.07
5. Percentage of ITDP Tribal population to total state population.	0.35	0.39
6. Percentage of ITDP Tribal population to total Tribal population.	46.00	36.54

II. Level of Literacy:

1. Percentage of literate for total population	39.50	46.76
2. Percentage of literates among Tribal population	9.02	20.45

III. I. T. D. P. Areas

1. Total Number of ITDP Areas .. Nine
2. Districts covered by ITDP. .. Five
3. Areas where Tribal sub plan is implemented.

Salem District

Kolli Hills, Yercaud, Kalrayan Hills,
Aranuthumalai and Pachamalai.

North Arcot District

Jawadhi Hills.

South Arcot District.

Kalrayan Hills.

Tiruchirapalli District

Pachamalai.

Dharmapuri District

Sitteri Hills.

ANNEXURE II.TRIBAL SUB - PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE AT A GLANCE

Year	Sub Plan Outlay		Tribal	Expen-	Percentage
	Flow from	Special Cen-	Sub-plan	diture.	of Expen-
	State Plan	tral Assis-	Outlay	diture.	diture
		tance			Outlay.
		(Rs. in lakhs).			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
FIFTH PLAN:					
1976-77	57.82	44.00	101.82	94.00	92.32
1977-78	108.00	45.00	153.00	144.00	94.12
Total	165.82	89.00	254.82	248.00	93.70
MEDIUM TERM PLAN:					
1978-79	150.00	49.00	200.00	168.84	84.42
1979-80	204.00	50.00	54.00	191.90	75.55
Total	355.00	99.00	254.00	360.74	79.46
SIXTH PLAN:					
1980-81	271.38	73.87	345.25	267.52	77.49
1981-82	301.65	92.00	393.65	367.25	93.29
1982-83	356.36	95.00	451.36	381.51	84.52
1983-84	494.55	106.00	600.55	469.02	78.00
1984-85	547.25	140.00	687.25	539.50	78.51
Total	1971.19	516.87	2478.06	2024.80	81.71
SEVENTH PLAN:					
1985-86	612.57	149.00	761.57	654.36	85.93
1986-87	765.77	180.00	945.77	853.45	90.24
1987-88	796.65	177.00	973.65	891.37	91.55
1988-89	863.62	236.38	1100.00	166.46	0.15
				(Up to 31.8.88)	

ANNEXURE III.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE FIFTH PLAN AND MEDIUM TERM PLAN

Name of the Department.	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-1980		Grand Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure.	Outlay.	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay (Colms. 2, 4, 6 & 8)	Expenditure (Colms. 3, 5, 7 & 9)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Agriculture	2.21	4.00	13.77	15.00	26.76	25.75	35.00	26.08	77.74	71.84
2. Animal Husbandry	4.00	5.00	16.50	16.00	30.00	17.64	29.21	22.91	22.81	60.86
3. Forestry	3.42	4.19	6.35	8.00	17.60	11.73	22.50	12.57	49.87	36.49
4. Cooperation	16.13	15.00	24.00	15.00	10.00	7.87	25.00	18.67	75.13	56.54
5. Minor Irrigation	1.55	..	20.16	5.00	10.17	10.17	10.00	3.13	41.88	18.30
6. Communication	66.35	50.00	28.50	45.00	32.47	21.67	45.66	45.10	172.98	161.77
7. Village Industries	0.78	0.78	3.00	1.00	5.36	5.36	9.00	6.84	18.14	13.98
8. Education	0.22	10.00	21.24	15.00	21.20	21.20	20.00	15.63	62.66	61.88
9. Soc & Health	5.05	3.00	6.00	9.00	15.30	15.30	20.50	12.42	47.65	39.72
10. Social Welfare	1.31	2.03	1.98	5.00	10.77	10.77	13.50	6.39	27.56	24.19
11. Electrification	..	..	10.00	10.00	7.00	7.00	12.00	10.00	29.00	27.00
12. Housing	..	..	1.50	..	3.37	3.37	..	..	4.87	3.37
13. Drinking Water	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00
14. Tribal Research and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.53	3.00	1.53	3.00
Total	101.82	94.00	153.00	144.00	200.00	168.84	254.00	191.90	708.82	598.74

* Expenditure includes flow from General Sector also.

ANNEXURE IV

Tribal SUB PLAN ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE SIXTH PLAN PERIOD.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Sector.	1980-85	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Agriculture	228.90	40.00	35.25	44.00	22.73	71.76	29.94	76.00	29.10	62.50	48.93
2. Animal Husbandry	162.05	30.00	21.07	32.00	17.43	33.10	25.95	33.30	26.81	35.90	36.64
3. Forestry	253.71	37.66	35.09	35.00	31.50	30.95	33.22	52.50	12.70	53.00	61.18
4. Cooperation	307.60	60.65	34.80	58.60	31.29	51.05	18.50	55.00	23.03	55.00	42.49
5. Minor Irrigation	51.65	10.00	3.00	10.60	1.99	11.25	11.78	13.00	12.59	17.00	21.29
6. Communication	326.48	54.28	50.16	55.30	188.83	105.10	130.76	175.00	177.82	198.41	151.51
7. Village Industries	176.41	21.71	8.65	27.80	9.53	31.00	19.06	40.85	15.58	53.00	26.03
8. Education	214.95	28.30	28.00	32.55	19.97	39.30	34.11	49.79	45.99	68.98	58.15
9. Health	237.30	40.00	25.19	44.00	14.27	42.58	22.31	53.78	42.84	59.76	43.00
10. Social Welfare	237.30	40.00	25.19	44.00	14.27	42.58	22.31	53.78	42.84	59.76	43.00
11. Electrification	73.25	12.00	10.15	13.20	12.00	14.50	17.04	16.51	17.39	20.00	13.46
12. Housing	12.85	0.35	..	2.30	..	1.35	1.31	1.50	1.50	3.61	1.39
13. Drinking water	121.85	20.00	25.00	22.00	12.00	19.00	15.00	25.00	25.94	50.00	29.43
14. Tribal Research & Development	..	0.40	1.18	4.40	2.65	1.00	0.53	1.26	3.50	2.25	..
15. Other schemes	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	7.09	6.03	8.82	2.00
Total	2167.00	345.25	267.52	392.65	267.25	451.36	381.51	516.00	469.02	687.25	539.00

X Expenditure includes flow from General Sector.

ANNEXURE - V.
TRIBAL SUB PLAN ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector.	1985-90	1985-86			
	Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure		
1. Agriculture	446.19	92.26	58.17	* Primitive Tribes	63.00
2. Animal Husbandry	214.93	44.75	37.54	Manpower and	
4. Forestry	573.00	49.40	58.94	Employment	16.75
4. Co-operation	540.97	95.86	44.33	Monitoring and	
5. Minor Irrigation	104.00	20.00	28.25	Evaluation	4.80
6. Communication	700.00	108.56	233.52	Community Dept.	24.80
7. Village Industries	511.07	93.27	38.29	Technical and Devpt.	65.75
8. Education	442.50	14.59	79.14	Dispersed Groups	3.74
9. Health	649.23	91.16	18.79		178.84
10. Social Welfare	269.63	33.00	15.90		Outlay Expr.
11. Electrification	146.00	25.00	10.75	Tribal Development Admn.	3.40 1.25
12. Housing	20.63	0.52	2.61	** Man Power & Employment ..	3.35 1.24
13. Drinking Water	150.00	75.00	20.87	Community Development ..	4.55 ..
14. Tribal Reserch and Development (DAD&TW)	178.84*	18.20*	7.16	Dispersed Tribes ..	0.10 ..
15. Other Schemes (IRDP)	1954.00	..	..	Primitive Tribes ..	3.00 1.41
				T. D. Authority ..	0.10 ..
				Administration Machine-	
				ries in Kalrayan Hills..	2.50 3.26
				Creation of Monitoring Cell..	1.20 ..
Total	6900.90	761.57	654.36		18.20 7.16

ANNEXURE VI

TRIBAL SUB PLAN ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector	1985-90	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		
	Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (Upto 31.8.88)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1. Agriculture	446.19	92.53	92.86	87.14	75.40	112.26	17.03	
2. Animal Husbandry	214.93	42.54	51.17	42.54	35.09	60.10	7.09	
3. Forestry	573.00	130.90	86.05	130.90	132.88	135.80	37.41	
4. Cooperation	540.97	111.26	116.58	111.28	118.36	111.57	1.14	
5. Minor Irrigation	104.00	21.00	27.10	21.00	20.80	21.00	7.75	
6. Communication	700.00	120.00	193.05	157.14	133.69	164.30	19.14	
7. Village Industries	511.07	120.00	59.87	99.27	73.30	110.13	14.91	
8. Education	442.50	98.76	103.81	98.77	144.83	132.50	48.47	
9. Health	649.23	89.16	21.93	92.50	23.67	113.19	7.98	
10. Social Welfare	269.63	20.40	20.51	20.53	13.71	19.07	1.36	
11. Electrification	146.00	30.25	31.18	30.25	30.25	30.50	..	
12. Housing	20.63	5.40	5.40	4.91	4.91	5.40	..	
13. Drinking Water	150.00	27.00	27.00	42.00	42.00	..	..
14. Tribal Research & Development (DA&TW)	Ms. 178.84 **	36.54	6.94	35.42	42.48	68.18	6.18	
15. Other Schemes (IRD P)	1954.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6900.99	945.74	873.45	973.65	891.37	1100.00	166.46	
** Primitive Tribes ..			..	63.00			
Manpower & Employment			..	16.75				
Monitoring & Evaluation			..	4.80				
Technical & Research Development			..	65.75				
Community Development.			..	24.80				
Dispersed Groups			..	3.74				
			Total	178.84				

ANNEXURE VII

DETAILS OF THE HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN TRIBAL HOLDINGS 89-90

Sl.No.	District	No. of units.	Target for 1989-90 (Area in acres.	Subsidy for Ist year Acre.	Amount Rs. in lakhs.	No. of beneficiaries
				Rs.		
1.	Salem	7	1400	1000	14.00	1400
2.	South Arcot	2	400	1000	4.00	400
3.	Tiruchi	1	200	1000	2.00	200
4.	Dharmapuri	1	200	1000	2.00	200
5.	North Arcot	2	400	1000	4.00	400
Total		13	2600		26.00	2600

ABSTRACT

1. Total Area .. 2600 Acre
2. Amount .. 26.00 lakhs
3. No. of beneficiaries .. 2600 Nos.

ANNEXURE VIII

FOLLOW UP ACTION OF INDIVIDUAL ORCHARDS

Sl.No.	District	No. of Units.	Follow up action on II Year Orchard established during 1988,89.		Amount Total for 1989-90
			Area in acre	Subsidy/Acre	
1.	Salem	7	1400	Rs. 100	1.40 lakhs
2.	South Arcot	2	400	100	0.40 lakhs
3.	Tiruchi	1	200	100	0.20 lakhs
4.	Dharmapuri	1	200	100	0.20 lakhs
5.	North Arcot	2	400	100,	0.40 lakhs
Total		13	2600		2.60 lakhs

ABSTRACT

1. Total Area .. 2600 Acre
2. Amount .. 2.60 lakhs
3. No. of beneficiaries 2600 acre.

ANNEXURE IX.

No. of Families: 2600		FINANCIAL IMPLICATION FOR 1989-90.					(Rs. in lakhs)
Nos.		Unit: 13 Nos.					
Sl.No.	Details	Salem (7 Units)	South Arcot (2 Units)	Tiruchy (1 Unit)	Dharmapuri (1 Unit)	North Arcot (2 Units)	Total (13 Units)
1.	Development of Horti- cultural in tribal holdings.	14.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	26.00
2.	Follow up action for the IInd year Orchard	1.40	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.40	2.60
3.	Agricultural Training	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.39
4.	Agricultural Tour	0.49	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.91
5.	Publicity & Propaganda	0.35	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.65
Total		16.45	4.70	2.35	2.35	4.70	30.55

ANNEXURE X

ANNUAL TRIBAL SUB PLAN 1989-90 .

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - POCKET - WISE OUTLAYS

Financial Outlays : Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Salem				North	South	Dharma-	Grand		
		Yercaud	Kolli Hills	Kalra-yan	Aranu-thumalai Pachama-lai.	Arco t. Total for Salem	Arco t Kalra-yan	pur xi Sitteri	Tiruchy. Total		
1.	Agriculture Soil and Water conservation.	Furnished as a whole for Salem District in the total column.)									
a.	Works.	- do -				8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	28.00
b.	Establishment	- do -				1.40	1.40	0.70	0.70	0.70	4.90
c.	Contingencies	- do -				0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.10
						Total	9.41	9.41	4.71	4.71	33.00

ANNEXURE, XI

STATEMENT INDICATING ABSTRACT OF DETAILS OF SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN 1989-90.

- Name of the Department : Department of Agricultural Engineering
1. Name of the Scheme : Soil & Water Conservation
2. Location : North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, and Trichy Districts of Tamilnadu.
3. Cost of the scheme
(Break up details to be furnished) : Works Rs. in lakhs
Recurring and Non-recurring items, Institutional Finance to be obtained if any should be indicated separately. : Establishment charges 28.00
Contingencies (Recurring) 4.90
0.10
Total 33.00
4. No. of persons/families to be benefitted by this scheme : 380 No. of beneficiaries
5. Area of Operation : Yercaud Hills, Kolli Hills, Kairayan Hills, Aranuthumalai and Pachamalai in Salem Dist. Jawadhi and Elagiri Hills in North Arcot Dist. Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot Dist. Sitteri Hills in Dharmapuri Dist. Pachamalai Hills in Trichy District.
6. A short account of the Scheme : Soil conservation is a programme of conserving soil and moisture by suitable protective measures and developing the agricultural lands for higher productivity. The execution of soil and water conservation works aim to improve the economic status of tribal farmers and lift them above poverty line by protecting their lands and stepping up the productivity of their lands.
7. Specific/Special remarks if any. : The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.33.00 lakhs which is slightly higher than the tentative allocation of Rs.30.00 lakhs made by the Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. The marginal increase in outlay is due to slight increase under works. Necessary provision will be made in the Budget Estimate for 1989-90 for Rs.33.00 lakhs.

ANNEXURE XII

TRIBAL SUB PLAN

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1988 - 90

pay and Allowances for each section (in Rupees)

North Arcot 2 Sections
South Arcot 1 section
Salem 2 sections
Dharmapuri 1 section
Trichy 1 section
total .. 7 sections

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Scale of pay.	No.	Pay	DA	ADA	HRA	Total for one month.	Total for One year.
1.	Assistant Engineer/ Junior Engineer	1160-50-1460-70-1950/- 1045/45/1450/65-1775.	1	1600	192	323	115	2230	26760
2.	Assistant Soil Con- servation Officer	610-20-730-25-955-30-1075/	1	855	128	177	55	1215	14580
3.	Field Assistant	450-10-570-15-720/-	1	560	84	116	40	800	9600

Pay and Allowances 50940

TA Medical and Other Allowances 19060

Total for one section 70000

Total for Seven Sections: Rs. 4,90,000/-

ABSTRACT FOR SEVEN SECTIONS

Recurring

a. Pay and Allowances	..	Rs. 4.90 lakhs
b. Contingencies	..	Rs. 0.40 lakhs
Total		Rs. 5.00 lakhs

ANNEXURE XIII

DETAILS OF LAMPS FUNCTIONING IN THE INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT AREAS

Sl.No.	Year of Organisation.	Name of the Lamp Co-operative Societies.	Name of the District.
1.	1976-77	Yercaud	Salem
2.	1976-77	Kolli Hills	Salem
3.	1976-77	Chinnakalrayan Hills.	Salem
4.	1976-77	Sitteri	Dharmapuri
5.	1976-77	Elagiri	North Arcot
6.	1976-77	Jawadhi	North Arcot
7.	1976-77	Pachamalai	Trichy
8.	1977-78	Aranoothumalai	Salem
9.	1977-78	Pudurnadu	North Arcot
10.	1980-81	Vellimalai	South Arcot
11.	1980-81	Mottampatti	South Arcot
12.	1980-81	Kilakkadu	South Arcot
13.	1986-87	Periyakalrayan	Salem
14.	1986-87	Pachamalsi	Salem
15.	1986-87	Kolli Hills Power Kadu	Salem
16.	1987-88	Nimmiampet.	North Arcot

DETAILS OF LAMBS ORGANISED UNDER PRIMITIVE TRIBES PROGRAMMES

1.	1963-64	Toda Multi-purpose Co-operative Society.	
2.	1982-83	Masinagudi	Nilgiris

DETAILS OF LAMP ORGANISED IN NON ITDP AREA:

1.	1986-87	Sathiamangalam	Periyar
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ANNEXURE XIV

Services Rendered by LAMP Cooperative Societies
functioning in I.T.D.P. Primitive Tribes and Non-ITDP Areas.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loans Issued		Purchase of Agri. produce		Collection/Purchase of M.F.P.		Supply of inputs		Distribution of consumer commodities	
	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Value	No. of beneficiaries	Value	No. of beneficiaries	Value	No. of beneficiaries	Value	No. of beneficiaries
1976-77	9.72	1942	--	..	0.31	272	0.06	33	1.07	7710
1977-78	33.62	4650	..	273	10.30	3117	1.23	646	7.66	16250
1978-79	39.57	4460	1.07	760	16.21	4175	1.17	1351	14.81	26820
1979-80	30.31	3122	0.94	813	16.00	4736	5.72	2332	21.94	29466
1980-81	23.05	1849	4.41	926	8.81	4168	7.31	3793	33.51	42606
1981-82	40.46	3049	2.53	1382	7.73	3870	12.17	4100	56.46	43208
1982-83	54.23	2734	2.48	1306	14.19	6924	9.11	4251	59.92	47516
1983-84	69.00	3230	3.23	2187	9.30	4054	13.90	6231	77.49	42411
1984-85	76.17	4227	5.20	2420	14.38	10505	17.92	5589	76.48	54664
1985-86	98.48	4695	11.10	4241	22.15	10716	26.41	6464	95.90	48922
1986-87	120.26	..	14.27	..	34.15	..	29.20	..	104.39	..
1987-88	166.52	..	13.85	..	54.39	..	32.15	..	136.20	..
1988-89	36.75	..	1.32	..	6.93	..	4.27	..	45.89	..
(upto 31.7.88)										

ANNEXURE XV

Coverage of Families by LAMP as on 31.7.1988

Sl.No.	Name of the LAMP Coop. Society.	Total No. of families in the area of the Society			Coverage of Total families	No. of Members as on 31.7.88			Share Capital as on 31.7.1988.
		Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total		Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	
1.	Yercaud	4790	2953	7743	4790	5768	945	6713	11.78
2.	Chinnakalrayan	2607	190	2797	2607	4288	397	4685	10.02
3.	Periyakalrayan	1731	19	1750	1114	1114	13	1127	2.00
4.	Kolli Hills	3491	148	3639	3491	7767	389	8156	16.13
5.	Kolli Hills Powerkadu	2882	62	2864	724	724	7	731	1.27
6.	Aranoothumalai	1621	1048	2669	1621	2270	472	2642	7.91
7.	Pachamalai (Salem)	621	27	648	621	1043	87	1130	1.88
8.	Sitheri	1662	247	1909	1662	2248	195	2443	4.46
9.	Pachamalai (Trichy)	1548	7	1555	1548	2572	12	2584	53.25
10.	Elagiri	668	137	805	668	1577	142	1719	2.85
11.	Jawadhi	5466	171	5637	5466	7371	172	7693	9.03
12.	Pudurnadu	1893	102	1995	1893	3338	23	3361	8.25
13.	Nammampatty	1245	45	1290	33	33	3	36	2.00
14.	Vellimalai	2797	63	2860	2797	2185	95	3278	4.13
15.	Kilakadu	1116	41	1157	1116	1606	138	1744	2.78
16.	Mottampatti	1482	775	2177	1402	1764	639	2403	4.00
17.	Masinagudi	353	993	1346	353	714	481	1195	3.62
18.	Sathiyamaangalam	555	14853	15408	555	2176	285	2461	3.30
Total		36368	21881	58249	32461	49906	4495	54401	100.74

ANNEXURE XVI

STATEMENT : TRIBAL SUB PLAN I.

(Rs. in lakhs)

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89 TRIBAL SUB PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Sl.No.	Head of Department.	Seventh Plan 1985-90			1986-87 Actuals		
		State Plan outlay.	Flow to Tribal subplan.	% of Total plan outlay	State Plan outlay	Flow to Tribal subplan	% to total plan Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	20000.00	324.37	1.63	4819.00	67.29	1.39
2.	Research and Education	300.00	..	..	532.00	..	..
3.	Land Reforms	120.00	..	..	10.00	..	..
4.	Marketing sotra ge and ware housing	1000.00	..	..	78.00	..	..
5.	S.p. Area Programme for Rural Development (NBEP & DPAP)	18150.00	..	..	2819.00	..	..
6.	Minor Irrigation	6500.00	104.00	1.60	2074.00	27.10	1.31
7.	Soil and Water conservation	3000.00	121.82	4.06	600.00	25.57	4.26
8.	Animal Husbandry	3000.00	214.93	7.17	440.00	51.17	11.63
9.	Dairy Development	500.00	..	..	49.00	..	..
10.	Fisheries	2400.00	..	..	430.00	..	..
11.	Forests	7000.00	513.00	8.19	2181.00	86.05	3.94
12.	Community Development ..	14050.00	24.80	0.66	2419.00	2.41	0.09
13.	Civil Supplies	2000.00	..	..	350.00	..	..
14.	Investment in Agricultural Finance institution.	510.00	..	..	50.00	..	..
15.	Co-operatiojn	3500.00	540.97	15.46	265.00	116.58	43.98
16.	Water Development and Flood control	122500.00	..	..	5201.00	..	..
17.	Power Development	200000.00	146.00	0.08	38586.00	31.18	0.09
18.	Industries medium and large	14500.00	..	..	2578.00	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No. Head of Department		1987-88 Actual			1988-89 anticipated Expr. Upto 31.8.88.			1989-90 proposed Outlay		
1.	2.	State Plan outlay.	Flow to Tribal sub plan.	% total plan outlay	State Plan outlay	Flow to tribal sub plan.	% to total plan outlay	State Plan Outlay.	Flow to tribal subplan.	% to tot plan outlay
		9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16	17.
1.	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	4937.00	47.87	0.97	6469.24	7.13	0.11	9008.42	80.00	0.89
2.	Research and Education	451.00			680.62			800.00		
3.	Land Reforms	10.00			15.00			12.00		
4.	Marketing storage and ware housing	67.00			64.08					
5.	Sp. Area Programme for Rural Development (NREP & DPAP)	3054.00			3277.24			3598.84		
6.	Minor Irrigation	2300.00	20.80	0.90	2673.08	7.75	0.2%	2689.43	21.00	0.78
7.	Soil and Water conservation	804.00	27.53	3.42	878.10	9.90	1.13	931.06	30.00	3.23
8.	Animal Husbandry	505.00	25.09	6.495	641.41	7.09	1.11	447.29	60.00	13.42
9.	Dairy Development	76.00			105.59			93.25		
10.	Fisheries	500.00			412.61			338.87		
11.	Forests	2360.00	132.88	5.63	2469.71	37.41	1.51	2779.33	115.00	4.14
12.	Community Development	2369.00	2.50	0.11	2587.17	..	..	2682.70	5.20	0.15
13.	Civil Supplies	375.00			593.26			30.74		
14.	Investment in Agricultural Finance Institution.	100.00			125.00			135.00		
15.	Co-operation	324.00	118.36	36.53	370.99	1.14	0.31	903.00	110.00	12.18
16.	Water Development and Flood control	4389.00			4037.76			4527.05		
17.	Power Development	40764.00	30.25	0.07	50048.61	..	..	50047.28	30.00	0.06
18.	Industries medium and large	2634.00			3145.98			3689.17		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Food	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Village and Small Industries including sericulture	13000.00	511.08	3.94	2400.00	59.87	2.49
20.	Mining and Metallurgical Industries	1000.00	..	..	460.00	..	..
21.	Ports Lighthouses and shipping	1000.00	..	..	275.00	..	..
22.	Roads and Bridges	13000.00	700.00	5.39	3000.00	193.05	6.43
23.	Road and Inland Water Trpt.	13700.00	..	..	2500.00	..	..
24.	Tourism	500.00	..	..	25.00	..	..
25.	General Education	28000.00	..	..	5155.00	..	..
26.	Arts and Culture	640.00	..	..	160.00	..	..
27.	Technical Education	2125.00	..	..	700.00	..	..
28.	Scientific Service and Research	1950.00	..	..	310.00	..	..
29.	Medical (D.P.H, DHC and D.N IDA) & Envi						
30.	Public Health and Sanitation	15420.00	649.23	4.33	2744.00	21.93	0.82
31.	Sewerage and Water supply	60000.00	150.00	0.25	12500.00	37.00	0.29
32.	Housing	16500.00	20.63	0.13	4710.00	5.40	0.11
33.	Urban Development	16000.00	..	..	3300.00	..	..
34.	Information and Publicity	300.00	..	..	60.00	..	..
35.	Labour & Labour welfare	1500.00	..	..	399.00	..	..
36.	Welfare of SC/ST/CBD.	10500.00	529.80	50.05	1550.00	110.73*	7.14
37.	Social Welfare	3000.00	269.63	8.99	230.00	20.51	8.92
38.	Nutritions	54000.00	..	..	10812.00	..	..
39.	Ecology and Environment	..	..	..	..	..	..
40.	Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Sports and Youth Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..
42.	Other Social Community services	..	..	..	..	..	..
43.	Secretariat Economic services	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
44.	Economic Advice and Statistics	300.00	..	..	19.00	..	..
45.	Public Works	2350.00	..	..	12.00	..	..

1.	2.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
19.	Food village and Small Industries							59.71		
	including sericulture	2602.20	73.30	2.62	3233.32	14.91	0.46	3498.11	119.66	3.42
20.	Mining and Metallurgical Industries	138.00			110.95			105.96		
21.	Ports Light House and shipping	55.00			49.55			25.86		
22.	Roads and Bridges	4500.00	133.69	2.97	5112.02	19.14	0.37	5166.69	165.00	3.20
23.	Road and Inland Water Tr.p.t.	2799.00			2741.87			2697.58		
24.	Tourism	62.00			44.32			99.90		
25.	General Education	5801.00			7299.00			7523.32		
26.	Arts and Culture	270.00			251.57			176.02		
27.	Technical Education	556.00			685.05			527.29		
28.	Scientific service and Reserch	188.00			391.37			150.24		
29.	Medical (DPH, DPHC and DAN IDA)&Envi									
30.	Public Health and Sanitation	3172.00	23.67	0.75	3821.59	7.98	0.21	3753.10	67.00	1.79
31.	Sewerage and Water supply	16181.00	42.00	0.26	16404.94			16248.00	26.00	0.16
32.	Housing	5379.00	4.91	0.09	4375.61			5987.44	6.30	0.11
33.	Urban Development	3319.00			4325.14			6789.62		
34.	Information & Publicity	42.00			45.50			45.00		
35.	Labour and Labour Welfare	306.00			1045.18			321.22		
36.	Welfare of SC/ST/CBC.	1848.00	157.01	8.50	1070.25	49.26	0.03	2617.58	163.38	6.25
37.	Social Welfare	10717.00	13.71	0.13	4059.11		1.36	4903.92	18.42	0.38
38.	Nutritions				6827.50			6487.57		
39.	Ecology and Environment							109.00		
40.	Tourism							99.90		
41.	Sports and Youth Welfare				31.23			169.37		
42.	Other Social Community Services				34.23			76.01		
43.	Secretariat Economic Services	35.00			27.80			16.16		
44.	Economic Advice and statistics	27.00			1401.10			1265.25		
45.	Public Works	970.00			12.02			0.04		

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
46. Stationery and Printing		2350 .00	473.00
47. Integrated Rural Development Programme		..	1954.00
48. Primitive Tribes		..	63.00	..	..	..	..
49. Dispersed Tribes		..	3.74	..	..	0.81	..
		57500.00	6900.00	21.20	115300.00	842.45	0.74
* JC Expert Cell		1986-87 0.72	87-88 1.17	88-89 0.16	89-90 1.17		
JH Establishment Administration in Sotuh A. cot Kalrayan							
Tribal Deve. Authority		3.06	3.56	0.70	3.25 0.10		
JK. GIBs:		103.81	144.83	46.47	142.00		
JH T. Res. & Dev. Mainpower and Employment		1.32	1.36	0.34	1.87		
Jeep for Research Cell		1.82	6.09	1.59	13.47 1.52		
		110.73	157.01	49.26	163.38		

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1.	2.	9.	10	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
46. Stationery and Printing		970.00			12.02			0.04		
47. Integrated Rural Development Programme			
48. Primitive Tribes		30.87			1.26			15.00		
49. Dispersed Tribes		3.02						20.00		
Total		125000.00	897.46	0.72	143003.69	164.31	0.11	152577.61	1052.00	0.69

ANNEXURE XVII.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN II.

Sl.No and Item	Unit	1979-80 Level Sixth Plan.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target.	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Achieve- ment.	1988-89 Target	Achieve- ment Up to 31.8.88	1989-90 Target proposed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	67	8.	9.

GENERAL:

Total Number of Sch. Tribes families in the Integrated Tribal Development.	Number of families	42,000 (As per 1981 Census estimated).						
Project Areas Number of families, actually crossed the poverty line.	- do -	--	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of families to be estimated including integrated Rural Development Project.	- do -	21,869	46,979	11,845 (IRDP.6110)	4930 (ITDP. only)	11,317 (IRDP 4500)		8661 (IRDP. 3500)
Number of families expected to cross the poverty line.	- do -	..	23,240	..	..	4,525 (40 P.C. of above item )	..	..
(1) Horticulture: Area under High yielding varieties.	Hectares	17,123	22,100	3,200	3200	3,250 (families)	..	2600 (families)

1-	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
(II) Soil Conservation							166.57 Hec.	317 Hec.
Soil Conservation under taken	Hectares/families	4,655	2,889	205 Hectares 325 Tribes	266.36 Hec. 544 Tribes	560 Hec 825 Tribes	256 Tribes	380 Tribes.
(III) Animal Husbandry								
(1) Live Stock Distributed,	Numbers	15.473	7.762	811	764	865		540
(2) Veterinary Dispensaries	- do -	9	9	9	9	9		9
(3) Veterinary Sub-centres.	- do -	3	3	3	3	3		3
(4) Mobile Units	- do -	9	..	9	9	9		9
5) Frozen Semen-centres	- do -	9	..	9	9	9		9
6) Poultry Centre at Kalrayan Hills.	- do -	..	..	..	..	..		..
IV. FORESTRY								
1. Planting	Hectares	5.981	8.770	6,89,20	833	3732	463	1391
2. Avenue Planting	KM	55	105	51,00	31	172.5	18	16.50
3. I. C. O.	HEC.	3,500	4,320	6,99,00	525.4	..	..	100
4. Seedling	Numbers	..	..	1,99,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	1,30,000	160,000
5. Sandalwood Forest	KM	..	..	..	6,01	..	..	..

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
V. Minor Irrigation								
1. Minor Irrigation Hectare		325	425	202	232	--	--	--
				(199 families)	(433 families)			
2. Works completed Numbers		--	--	14	15	40	--	--
VI. Village Industries:								
Beneficiaries under Beehives	Numbers	2,450	3,250	840 tribes	738	260	--	722
VII. SERICULTURE:-								
1. Area brought under Mulberry cultivation	Acres	536	2,075					
2. Number of families benefitted	Numbers	1,740	1,650	454	428	476	160	850
VIII - Co. operation								
1. Number of Lamp Cooperative societies.	Numbers	94	4	2	1	-	16 (c ontd)	16
2. Issue of loans	Rs. in lakhs	269.84	3,75,00	81.33	--	1,00,00		180.00
3. Purchase of Agricultural produce	- do -	34.64	1,25,00	7.77		12,00		
4. Supply of Agricultural inputs	- do -	57,49	75,00	19.63		26.00		
5. Collection of Minor Forests produce	- do -	60.69	1,25,00	19.17		22.00		
6. Distribution of consumer goods	- do -	2,84,57	3,50.00	94.05		40-00		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>IX. Education:</u>								
1. Number of Government Tribal Residential Schools/Opened	Numbers	56	50	10	10	10	110 (contd)	10 120) contd.
2. Already in existence	- do -	24						
<u>X. Health:-</u>								
1. Number of Government Dispensaries already functioning	Numbers	14	..	17	17	17		
2. Number of Sub centres under the control of Public Health and Primary Medicine and for under the control of Director of Medical services.	- do -	30 + 14	45	42	54	50	contd..	54
3. Mobile Medical Unit	- do -	1	1	1	1	2		2
4. Provision of Ambulance Van to Government dispensary	- do -	4	6	6	6	6		7
<u>XI. Social Welfare:</u>								
1. Pre Schools	Numbers	80	10	47	169	169		169
2. Tailoring centres	- do -	4	30	4	4	4		
3. Pre schools for primitive tribes.	- do -	47		47	47	47	contd.	47

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
XII. Electrification:								
1. Number of Villages/ Hamlets Electrified.	Numbers	101/103	16/0	69 Hamlets	43 Hamlets	--	--	57
XII. Drinking water	Habitation	1114	466	56	99	--	--	90
XIV. Community Development	Numbers	75	200	100	--	100	--	100
1. Radio	- do -	-	200	--	--	32	--	32
2. Television	- do -	-	-	--	55	60	--	90
XI. Housing	- do -	87	230	--	16.5	60	11 (Road	5 New
XVI. Communication	KMs.	26222	14002	--	--	--	works are under pro- gress)	works.
XVII. Manpower and Employment vocational Guidance centre	Numbers	1	..	1	1	2	continued	continued



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 National Institute of Education,
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 DOC. No. 4874
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