



THE PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR TAMIL NADU

தமிழக மறுமலர்ச்சியில் புதிய சமுதாயம்
**A NEW SOCIETY THROUGH RENAISSANCE
IN TAMIL NADU**

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“This report of the Task force sets forth its recommendations on Human Resources and Social Change for Economic Development and is not to be taken as the Perspective Plan for that sector which the Planning Commission will issue in 1973.

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PART FIVE

Social Development Planning.

CHAPTER XIII.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

13.1.0 *Introduction.*—Strategy of Planning has to be both multi-level and multi-functional. Approach to State and District Planning from the spatial standpoint needs social planning. Economic development plans have so far paid only marginal attention to social development problems. Social development plan differs from economic development plan and requires a different calculus of planning. The tools of analysis differ and so too are the concepts. However, social development is as much a pre-requisite for economic growth as is economic development.

In this functional approach to social development planning certain theoretical objectives methodological issues and outlines of policy are discussed. The Constitution makers have given specific attention to social planning. The Preamble of the Republican Constitution of India proclaims that the people of India have resolved “to secure to all its citizens, JUSTICE—social, economic and political.” The emphasis on social justice precedes economic and even political justice. But in reality social planning is still dormant. The responsibility for both economic and social planning is vested in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and in reality social functions seem to be the dominant features of the State List along with Social Security and Social Insurance, Employment and Unemployment.*

13.1.1 *The Approach to Social Planning.*—In contrast to what happens in developed countries, social planning has the additional obstacle of low income equilibrium in developing countries. The transfer of resources from rich to poor is the major policy measure towards social planning in rich countries. It has therefore to be supplemented by instruments which simultaneously engineer economic growth and fair accretions to wealth and income among the sections which experience a high degree of social need. The ethical untenability of inequality of income is now strengthened by the economic necessity for an increased share in the flow of incomes to the lower income groups so as to sustain effective demand and continuously higher standards of living. Aiming at overall social development, our direct concern is with economic variations from the accepted modes of life, whether they have been due to alteration in geographical conditions, in cultural factors or due to the composition of the population, or ideologies. Social development means significant alteration of social structure (i.e., of patterns of social action and inter-action) including consequences and manifestations of such structures embodied in rules of conduct or norms, economic values, and products and symbols.

13.1.2 The very nature of the problems necessitates that Social Development Programmes are to be multi-pronged. The programme has to tackle fundamental causes arising from sources like physical, psychological, biological, technical and cultural. The speed or rate of development is an important factor, for unless the social outlook is changed no solid gain could be had from our development efforts. The forms of development

*(Item 23, List III—Concurrent List : Constitution of India)

and direction of development have important significance and each particular type of social problem requires a particular form and direction of development programme.

13.1.3 *Four main theories of Social Development.*—Four main theories of social development have relevance to social development problems considered here. The *first* is the theory of historical materialism. The *second* is that which questions the whole notion of pure economic development and advocates cyclical changes in social order between traditional and modern. The *third* is based on social transformation attributable to advances in technology and social revolution of our time which intensify interest in comparative or cross-cultural studies. All these theories explicitly agree as to the things that we consider desirable and therefore have to be aspired for. In the list of goods and services we can place health, length of life, assurance of the means of living, sustaining social companionship, the respect for one's fellows and some degree or kind of socio-economic power and prestige. The *fourth* theory relates to Pococks' Studies on Social Planning and throws fresh light on some of the unknown causes of backwardness, the role of pressure groups and traditional obstacles to socio-economic development. The Adi-Dravidas, notwithstanding the theoretical position of equality, even now hesitate to sit together with fellow-citizens because of traditional social distance. However, social and economic development are so closely intertwined that one has to lay bare the scientific remedies present to solve these problems.

13.1.4 *Investment in Man.*—Investment in man was from the old classical view-point, not a very meaningful effort. Many activities were classified as unproductive even though they were skill-forming, like for instance fine arts and education. In recent years investment in human resources is clearly recognised to add to human capital and to the better utilization of physical capital. The large flow of technical aid from developed countries to developing countries has been in the form of educational capital. However, this theory appears paradoxical in the background of the large number of educated unemployed.

13.2.1 *Economic Development as a Case of Social Development Planning.*—Welfare Economics has mostly dealt with the problem of individual satisfaction and that of the community or society and sets forth the principals by which the gratification-deprivation equilibria of each are defined and related to each other.

13.2.2 Serious theoretical problems arise in connection with the translation of changes in economic welfare into overall welfare, happiness or satisfaction for the individual and for the society. The field of welfare economic has tended to be relatively barren both theoretically and as a guide to policy. This is because the economics have long ignored the fact that the starting point for the definition of utility and welfare is the economic significance of objects capable of satisfaction individually or collectively. Only when the value system of the society is institutionalized or developed in accordance with specific exigencies it is possible to give concrete meaning to the concept of welfare. Defining economic or social welfare in terms of some aggregate of allegedly independent individuals' welfare function, is theoretically untenable. The development of individual motivation is highly correlated to social norms and is not an independently—given basis of social values. Therefore issues like preference lists, their representation in cardinal form, their relation

to community welfare, etc., are theoretically meaningless starting from an inappropriate theoretical base.

13.2.3 *Reconciliation of Social Tastes.*—Choice and tastes go together. Social tastes can be determined from individual tastes just as we pass from private production function to social production function. But this is not as easy as it is thought to be. Each man has one transformation curve¹ in the realm of production but he has a whole set of indifference curves. Given two commodities of consumption, the indifference curve shows all possible combinations of the two commodities which will give the same amount of satisfaction to the individual. Which of this has to form the basis for the community indifference curve? This involves judgment. To simplify: let an arbitrary selection of individual indifference curves be made one for each member of the community called the prescribed curves. Given a definite amount of all goods except one, what is the minimum amount of the remaining good which will be sufficient to bring the individual on his prescribed indifference curve? The answer will give us a point on the Community Indifference Curve (CIC).² corresponding to the prescribed set of individual curves. By varying the amounts of other goods and repeating the procedure, the complete multi-dimensional surface curve can in general be built up.

13.2.3.1 Social Indifference Curve construction is an arduous task and is not as easy as the construction of the social production function which is an aggregate of individual production functions. We would circumvent this difficulty by adopting the method of choosing individual indifference determined by social planning strategy among the set of indifference curves each individual may have. The summation of these give the prescribed social indifference curve.

Since CIC frontier is defined with reference to prescribed levels of well-being for each member of the community which may conform to the minimum social needs prescribed by the Government in the form of a plan or a scheme, lump-sum taxes and bounties may have to be imposed to secure the fulfilment of the prescription.

13.2.4 *Planned means to achieve beneficial ends by the State Welfare Justification.*—Welfare of the members of the economy is dependent on each other's activity and that of the society in general. It is possible under such circumstances that persons in pursuit of their own immediate interest will act in a manner contrary to the interest of others. This result in frustration in general and hence it may be to the mutual advantage to restrict such activities by even coercive measures. Every person will consider himself better off as a result of such a change. Several instruments of state social planning may therefore be coercive in nature and cover any action taken by the state agency or any voluntary body recognised by the State to achieve overall goals of the society.

13.2.5 *Optimum Social Good.*—The result of any action depends upon the effort taken. Similarly, the welfare of the community during any given period of time is related to the amounts of each of the factors of production, including labour employed in different

¹. The essence of transformation curve is to show the productive possibilities of a given input say labour of an individual. See also: "Social Development Planning" (Madras University, 1974) by Dr. V. Shanmugasundaram.

². There are varying amounts of two goods X and Y, the amount of the others held constant for the society as a whole. X and Y are positive goods and could extend to productive services.

production units. Through their efforts certain amount of various commodities are produced and consumed. But the level of consumption depends on the amounts of the different kinds of work performed by each individual in the community during that period of time. The relationship between welfare effect and social effort is studied in the form of Bergson Welfare Function³. The essence of optimum economic welfare function is that welfare of

Given any amount of either X or Y it tells us the minimum amount of the other good required to keep each member of the group in his prescribed *indifference Curve*.

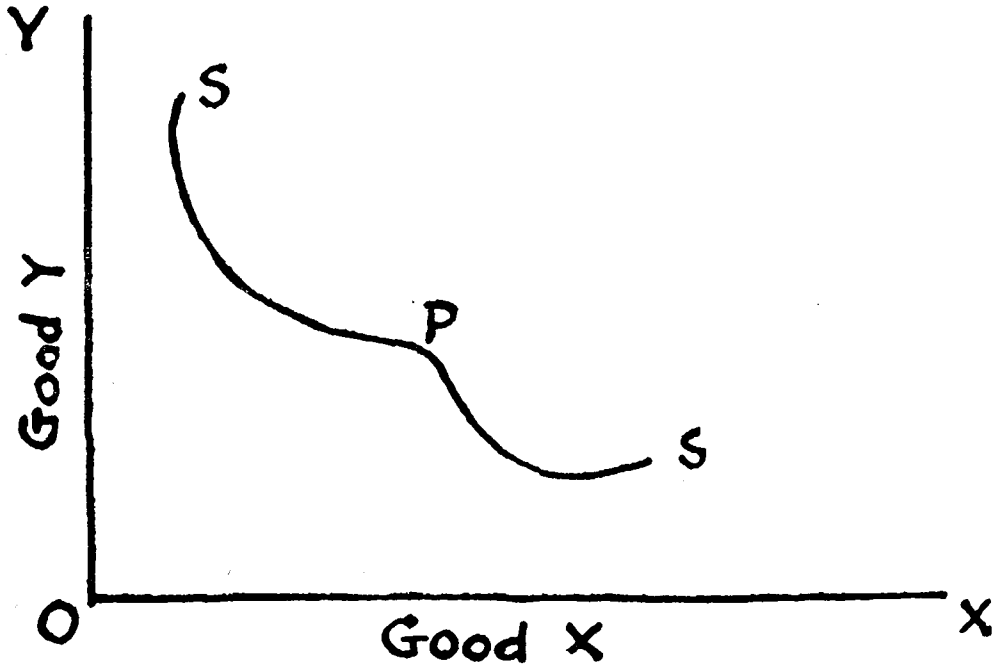


Fig. 1.

SS is the CIC frontier and the conditions which must be fulfilled if the society is to be on its frontier are :

(a) marginal social rate of substitution between any two goods must be the same in the case of each man who consumes both.

(b) if a man consumes one and not both, the rate must be less than it is for those men who do consume them both.

(c) the rates of substitution in both (a) and (b) above must be maximum ones with respect to changes in the distribution of a fixed quantity of goods.

³ A and B denote two kinds of labour, C and D, two factors of production other than labour and X and Y the two consumer goods ; this relationship is expressed in the form :

$$W = W (x_1, y_1, a_1^x, a_1^y, b_1^x, b_1^y, \dots$$

$$x_n, y_n, a_n^x, b_n^x, a_m^y, b_n^y, C^x, D^x,$$

$$C^y, D^y, r, s, t, \dots)$$

the community depends on the total environment and changes any where in the environment will affect total welfare.

13·2·6 *The Rational of State Policy*.—The characteristic feature of the State is the responsibility for the development of the public wants and co-ordination of private wants. Therefore it is inherent in the nature of the State that its demands taken as a whole, go through a clarifying process, or are the outcome of intelligent deliberation. Food, drink, clothings, shelter, amusement, social income—these are the primary wants. Private economy is mainly occupied to provide for these private wants. Peace, order, security, culture, relief—these public wants are the higher needs of the society which are mainly served by the public economy.

13·2·7 *Criteria for Reduction of Income-inequality*.—That the existing inequalities of income is a social injustice, no one can refute. In order to bring about a better society, it is the primary task to redistribute incomes in such a way that all groups in the society will move above the poverty line. There are three criteria relating to the urgency to reduce inequalities of income: (1) Adequacy, (2) Equity and (3) Efficiency.

The ideal distribution of income can be analysed by these three criteria: (1) *Adequacy* is in terms of what is necessary for an individual or family in terms of the minimum requirements in the context of general level of development. (2) *Equity* implies two considerations (i) the minimisation of discrimination in rates of reward for economically similar efforts, (ii) a sufficient restraining of inequalities of opportunities of access to wealth or opportunities of work. (3) The *Efficiency* criterion suggests a size distribution which would subserve the pure economic goal of growth in terms of a sustained and significant rise in per capita real output.

The first two criteria are of direct relevance to social development planning and the third criteria has to be harmonised with them.

Where C^x and D^x are the amounts of non-labour factor of production C and D employed in producing good X, C^y , D^y are amounts of these factors employed in producing commodity Y, x_i and y_i are the amounts of X and Y consumed by the i^{th} individual,

$$a_i^x, b_i^x, a_i^y, b_i^y$$

are the amounts of each kind of work performed by him for each production unit during the period of time, r, s, t are other unspecified factors influencing welfare. They may directly or indirectly affect welfare through their effect on the production of X and Y. Taking r, s, t , as given, the assumption is that the range of values taken by the economic factors x_i, y_i, b_i , etc., is not sufficiently large to affect the non-economic factors r, s, t , we may designate the economic welfare function (E) as:

$$E = E(x_i, y_i, a_i^x, b_{ii}^x, a_i^y, b_i^y, \dots)$$

$$x_n, y_n, a_n^x, b_n^x, a_n^y, b_n^y, C^x, D^x, C^y, D^y)$$

13.3.0 *Planning for equitable sharing in Income and Wealth and maximization of Social Welfare.*—The reduction of inequalities of income pose many problems. Income inequalities are to be sectorally identified. The causes that have led to such object inequalities of income are both social and economic. Definite studies both in quantitative and linkage terms would bear out the magnitude of the flow of funds which aggravate the distribution pattern.

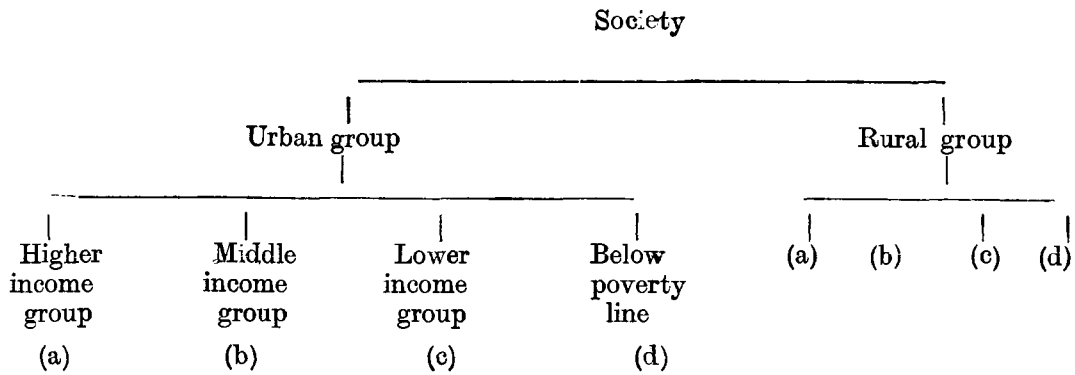
13.3.1 The foregoing approach towards reduction of inequalities would be the first necessary condition for effective social development planning. Persons unequal in economic status cannot hope for equality in society, just as economic experience has confirmed that economic growth does not necessarily result in equitable sharing of incremental effects and incomes. So too reduction in inequality does not logically result in equal satisfaction between the individuals.

13.3.2 *Instruments of Policy.*—Planned development could ensure supplies of mass consumption goods to conform to the prescribed indifference curves both individual and aggregate. Planned minimum social needs are in terms of goods and services for the society just as the planned minimum of goods and services for the individual. The social welfare function need not be given by a benevolent dictator. A planframe which underlines the production of effective packages of essential goods could move the economic society towards the Bergsonian social welfare function which is formulated by his ideal Statesman. Indifference curve technique—an important tool of analysis, can be utilised to show the possibilities of improvement through social development plans.

The major objective is to improve the standard of living of the society as a whole which is possible only if those in the lower income groups are able to consume and enjoy more of goods and services than at present. The problem can be tackled by simultaneously introducing two changes, viz. (1) an increase in the income (through redistributive policy measures) and (2) subsidises on major food articles. The practical possibility of pushing the social groups to higher levels of satisfaction can be demonstrated diagrammatically also ¹. In short *ceteris paribus*, a judicious combination of redistributive measures and price policy will enhance social welfare.

Social Development problems can be meaningfully approached if we classify the society into broad sectors like urban and rural or people above poverty line and below poverty line or backward and other depressed classes and the rest of the society, etc. A more practical classification for policy purposes would be urban-rural division of the social group. From these two main groups further sub-groups can be identified as follows :

¹. Given the income of the individual (or the society) and given the preference pattern between any two goods X and Y (and in the aggregative context all goods and services can be



or alternatively the sub-groups may be according to educational attainment, social status, etc.

13.3.3 *Illustrations of some identifiable Social Development Categories in Tamil Nadu Economic Accounts.*—An illustration of the categories as given in the Tamil Nadu Budget heads relevant to Social Development planning are: (1) Community Development and

included by taking one good on the X axis and all other goods on the Y axis) social equilibrium is obtained as shown in the following figures.

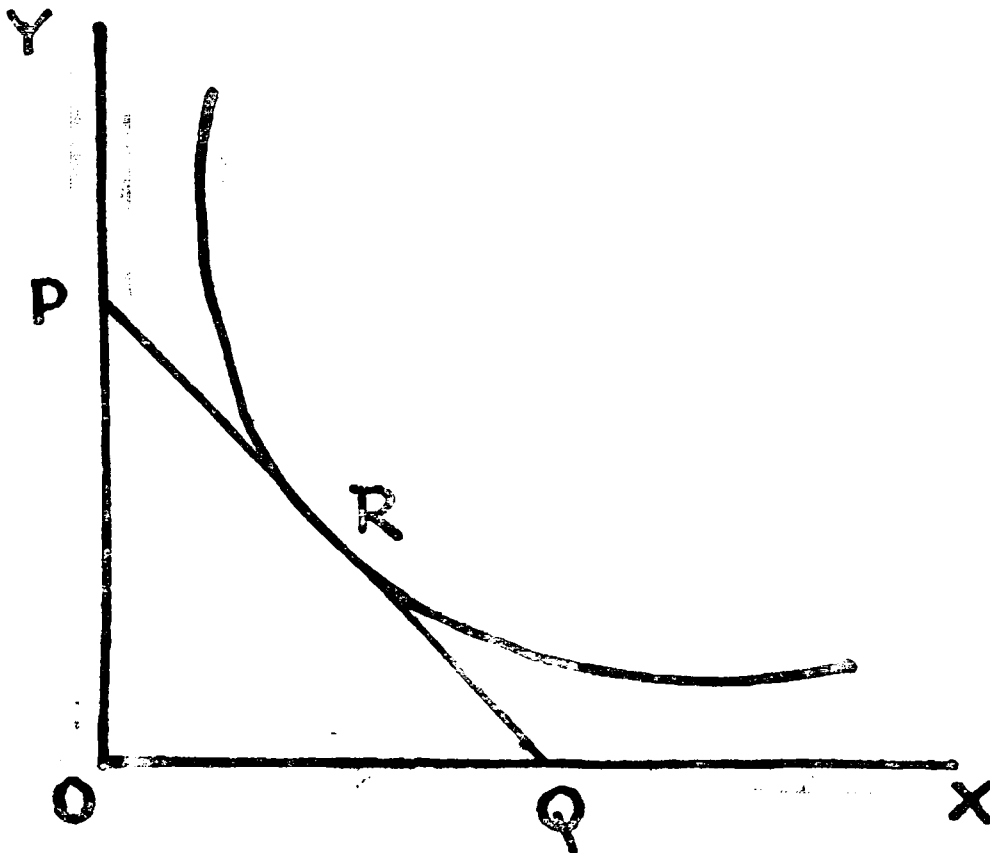


Fig. 2.

Rural Development Programme (2) Tourism (3) General Education (4) Technical Education (5) Cultural Programme (6) Health and Family Planning (7) Water Supply and Sanitation (8) Housing (9) Town Planning and Urban Development (10) Welfare of Backward Classes (11) Social Welfare (12) Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare (13) Hill Area Development Programme and (14) Public Co-operation.

13.3.4 In the Budget papers of the Government for the year 1972-'73, out of Rs. 397 crores, Rs. 278 crores pertained to the area of social development planning. The artificial distinction between plan and non-plan outlay is set aside in this calculation. Whatever be the dichotomy the purpose for which the money spent is more important. However, the Annual Plan of the Government of Tamil Nadu for 1972-'73 bears a plan outlay of Rs. 117 crores of which the apportionment of items now suggested to social development planning account for only Rs. 39 crores or 33 per cent of the expenditure. Therefore there is urgent

In figure 2. PQ showing the income price line, the community utility is optimum when it is consuming the bundle of commodities denoted by the point R. A redistribution of income in favour of those classes of people who are below the poverty line is bound to take the society on to a higher indifference curve, the relative prices of goods and services remaining the same as is shown in figure 3.

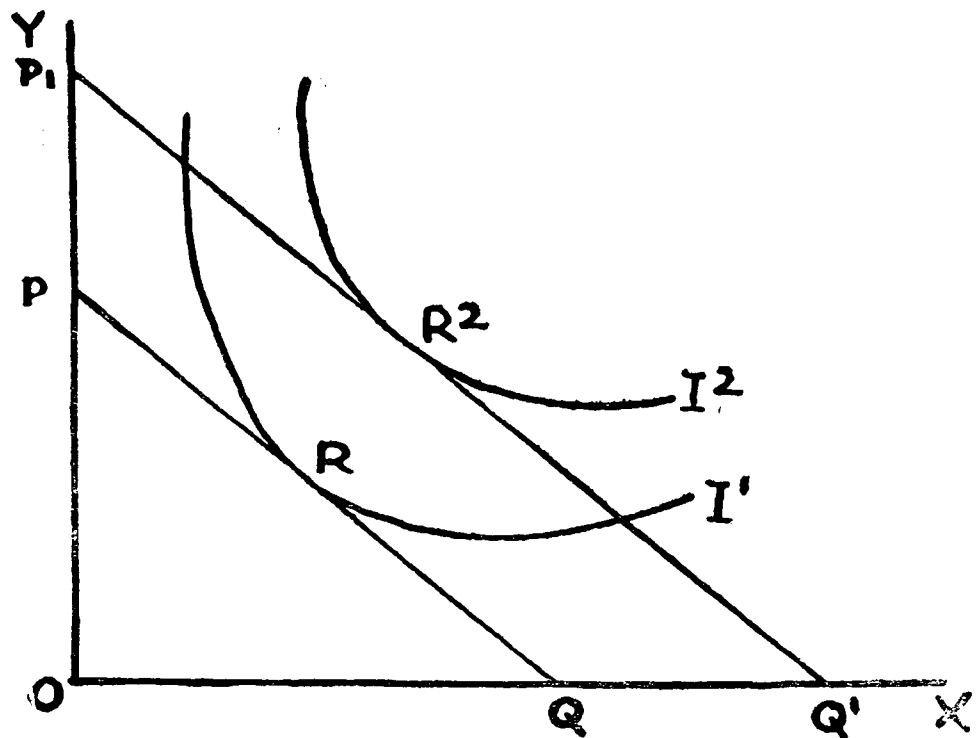


Fig. 3.

Total welfare can further be enhanced by a suitable scheme of subsidies on such of those commodities which form the bulk part of the consumption of the poorer sections of the community and through a change in the relative prices of commodities and services. There are thus possibilities of further pushing the society to higher and higher social indifference curves to reach the goal of the welfare state.

need and scope for increasing the expenditure for social development activities. An overall view of the total social outlay is essential to get an idea of the differentiability for effective utilization of human resources.

13.4.0 *Data Base for Social Development Perspective Planning, 1972-1984.*—For effective social Development Planning reliable information of the present condition is very essential. The required data can be in following form :—

- (i) Human resources development comprising population, education, health and manpower development.
- (ii) Income Distribution including institutional changes in respect of asset holdings and income policy—rural-urban differences in income.

The society moves from the lower satisfaction level to a higher one. The income of the poorer sections can be increased even when national income is not changing through appropriate measure to reduce inequalities of income and the resulting redistribution in favour of the lower income groups. The relative prices also do not change and the increased income is shown by $P' Q'$ (Fig. 4) and the particulars society group whose income has been raised moves to a higher indifference curve and

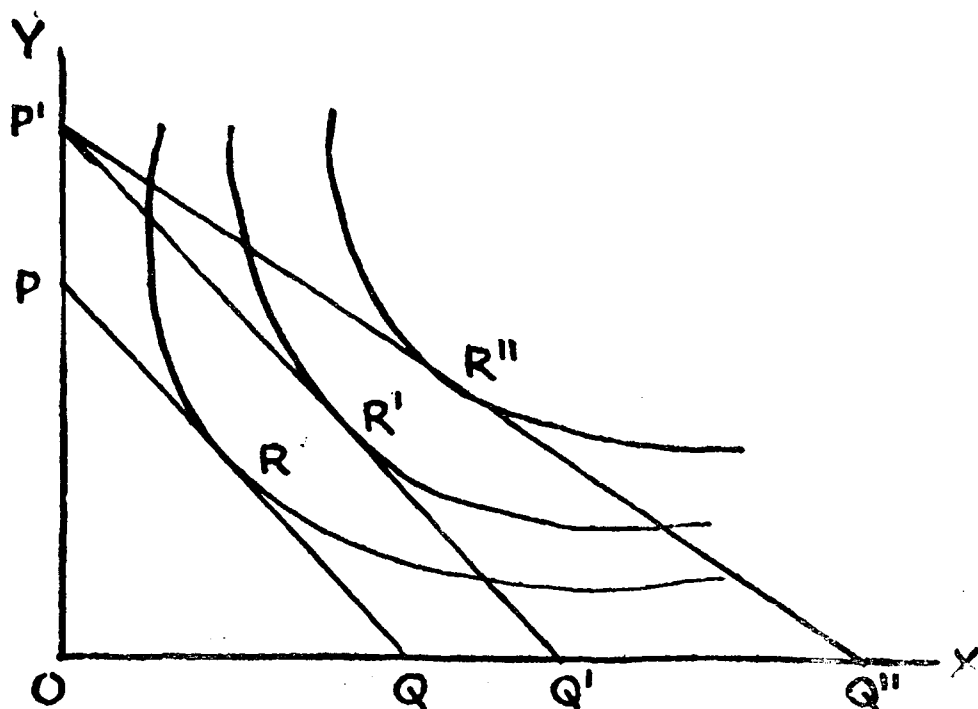


Fig. 4.

is in a better position than before. Added to these income redistributive measures the relative price changes can add further to the improvement of the situation. For instance if major item of the commodities consumed by this group is subsidized, the price line changes in such a way that even without any further increase in their income the group moves to a more preferred position R'' on the higher indifference curve since the original price line $P' Q'$ is now changed to $P' Q''$ because a sizeable subsidy is given on the commodity X .

- (iii) Social security such as General Insurance, Health Services, Medical care, Nutrition, Slum Housing, Lower Income Group Housing, care of the disabled and other pensions, etc.
- (iv) Outlay for changes in institutional structure meant to reduce social distance between rich and poor, caste and classes, etc.
- (v) Human environment and ecology, prevention of haphazard industrialization giving rise to social costs, improper use of natural resources, forest wealth, pollution of rivers, dilapidated tanks, wells, etc. as health hazards, unhygienic habits, etc.
- (vi) Promotion of better citizenry. The development of the all-round personality of the individual as a social being capable of benefiting from social and economic equality and from citizenship in an open society.

The identification of inter-relationships and effective interaction between these facets of social development are necessary to the instrumentality of deliberate planning for social welfare and development.

13.5.0 *Research and Development.*—The projects and specific programmes for the development of welfare services for inducing social change, amelioration of the social and economic conditions of the backward classes, provision of special services for the welfare of women and children, aged, destitute, etc. are to be launched.

Some of the more important Research and Development Studies which have to be undertaken are :

- (i) Leisure-time Pursuits
- (ii) Fundamental studies in Welfare Economics
- (iii) Cost efficiency in Health and Education
- (iv) Distribution of Income Studies
- (v) Work-Leisure Studies
- (vi) Assessment of the Contribution of Social Development Programmes and Social Development to National Income.
- (vii) Preparation of Input-Output Social Matrices for selected sectors.
- (viii) Development of Data Base Profiles for Social Development Planning.
- (ix) Short-term and Long-term Social Development Planning techniques.

For a meaningful approach to social development problems intensive studies are required in respect of income distribution, nature and availability of skills, the actual working conditions, the necessary improvements and the scope for keen participation of labour in management. The following data frames will be helpful in the collection of all relevant information.

TABLE—1.

Income distribution at the micro Establishment level.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Indicator.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Last period 1969-1973</i>	<i>Planned Period 1974-1984</i>
<i>A. Organised Sector:</i>				
1.	Total income per employee—	Rupees.		
	(a) —Workers—skilled			
	—Intermediate skilled workers			
	—Other personnel			
	(b) of which by social group—	Rupees.		
	—Weaker sections			
	—Others			
	(c) Of which per employee taking care of—	Rupees.		
	1 Person			
	2 Persons			
	3 Persons			
2.	Total Income per family member	Rupees.		
3.	Average wage income of which by social group.	Rupees.		
4.	Low wages of which by social group	in per cent.		
5.	Structure of wage income in Rs.			
	150—300			
	301—500			
	501—750			
	751—1000			
	1001—2000			
	2001 and above			
6.	Income from public funds of a factory of which by important items like housing by social groups.			
<i>B. Unorganised Sector :</i>				
7.	(a) Total workers in the age group 14 to 16			
	(b) 16 to 18			
	(c) above 55 years			

TABLE—2.

Balance of Occupations and skill structure of workers.

Item.	Indicators Groups of workers according to skill and Occupation.	Total number of workers.			Total Demand.			Resources to meet the demand.			
		initial year 1969-79.	End of the Plan period 1974-84.	To cover increase.	To cover Planned reduction,	To cover Non-Plan reductions.	Total.	Education and training in the Apprentice schools.	Traning on work.	Other resources recruitment of workers outside the factory.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Total number workers of which:—				(A) mater- nity.						
1	High skilled of which by occupa- tions.				(a) leave taken in months Goven- ment account.						
2	Skilled of which by occupations				(b) on per- sonal account.						
3	Semi-skilled of which by occupa- tions.				(B) other reasons for leave.						
4	Unskilled of which by occupations.										

TABLE 3.

Improvement of working conditions.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Indicator.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Initial year 1972.</i>	<i>Plan Period 1974 to 1984.</i>
1.	Number of workers in working condition :			
	(a) Normal of which woman			
	(b) Unhealthy of which women			
	(c) Excessive noise			
	(d) Ill-lighted			
	(e) Ill-ventilated			
	(f) Insanitary			
2.	Number of workers doing physically hard work of which women.			
3.	Number of women in night shifts			
4.	Number of accidents per 100 persons			
5.	Other illness per 100 persons —			
	(a) Causing temporary disability			
	(b) Average duration of the above in days			
6.	Pollution :—			
	(a) Air			
	(b) Water			
	(c) Environment			
	(d) Other			

TABLE 4.

Increasing Workers participation in Management.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Indicator.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Initial year</i> 1969—1973.	<i>Plan</i> <i>Period</i> 1974—84.
1.	<i>Direct forms of participation in management :</i>			
	(a) Regular production meetings			
	(b) Technical sessions			
	(c) Staff meetings to discuss plan of work			
2.	<i>Delegated forms of participation in management by unions :</i>			
	(a) Participation in economic and production functions.			
	(b) Involvement in safety work			
	(c) Participation in social affairs			
	(d) Participation in wage administration ..			
	(e) Cultural activities			

13.6.0 *Conclusion.*—Social development planning implies a high measure of continuous and qualitative appraisal, besides an appreciation of the values of the individuals. The effectiveness of social development is very much dependant on the involvement and the participation of the users of the services and their proper choice of the instruments of policy. Main social development services are as old as the hills and if more sophistication in rendering these services is not forthcoming, we would be left where we are.

13.6.1 Among the objectives of social development planning are the harmonisation of the conflicting forces of tradition and modernisation, like the village industry and heavy industry. No individual work by itself can resolve these conflicts. A systematic study of each area in the district exposed to these tensions needs to be made in depth.

13.6.2. Whether it is the reduction of inequalities of income or any other goal like the achievement of high levels of social development, one can only say that the road is far longer than what our present speed of development would enable us to cover.

“ La puissance d'une idee en marche ”.

CHAPTER XIV.

AN APPROACH TO SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES OF THE PERSPECTIVE PLAN.*

14.1.1. Social development planning is recognised as an effort to improve the calibre of human material as a productive factor and also as a means of providing opportunities and facilities for the individual to lead a cohesive social life by eliminating or reducing the causes or sources of social friction. Social development thus combines both the functions of human resources development and of social ordering.

14.1.2. Two broad categories of population groups have been treated as weak or vulnerable, (i) the backward classes, namely Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes; and (ii) special groups of general population, namely, destitute children, destitute women, physically and mentally handicapped persons and those children and women coming into conflict with the law relating to social defence. In this connection it is also thought that it may be desirable to include the non-student youth also among the special groups requiring programmes of development.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

14.2.1 The programmes implemented under the Backward Classes sector are supplemental and benefits thus accruing from this sector are additive to the benefits forthcoming from the general sector programmes. It is also thought that it would be better if each sectoral plan earmarks a certain fixed amount for the welfare of backward class and also prepared a suitable sub-plan to give the earmarking a concrete shape. Attempts should also be made to quantify the benefits so flowing from the general sectors to the backward classes sector.

14.2.2 During the Perspective Plan, the aim will be to give priority to programmes which promote self-reliance and quality of life. To this extent, education will continue to receive the first priority. The gap between the literacy levels of general population and the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes population will have to be minimised. The development strategy for tribal welfare will take into account the differing levels of attainments among the tribal communities in the different parts of the State. An attempt will be made to identify the more backward groups among the tribals in each specified region. The tribal welfare programmes will be need-based with a view to achieving the above objective. It is recognised that there is a dearth of reliable data and attempts will therefore be made to do some original research before formulating new programmes. This is important to protect the tribal population from exploitation. There is also need to assess the manpower potentialities of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and work out a suitable manpower plan to utilise the available skill potential, in such a way that the plan programmes lead to gainful employment for these persons. Suitable craft and vocational training schemes will be thought of. No less important are the provision of the basic minimum needs such as the provision of drinking water-supply, health and sanitary facilities, village and link roads, etc.

* This covers the programmes under Harijan Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Welfare of other Backward Classes, Denotified Tribes, Women's Welfare, Child Welfare, Welfare of the old aged and the handicapped, Social Defence Programmes, other social security programmes, Vigilance and prison's programmes and youth welfare programme.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS—BACKWARD CLASSES.

14.2.3. The programmes in the Backward Classes sector are conceived as an additional fillip to the total developmental effort to be made for promoting social and economic well-being of all.

14.2.4. In the economic sphere, it is difficult to gauge the progress achieved by the Backward Classes, since there are no surveys regarding per capita income of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vis-a-vis others; nor are there any other economic indicators available to give a comparable picture. The economic development programmes for the backward classes which are under implementation since the first two plans are of the following types :—

- (1) area based schemes like tribal development blocks.
- (2) infrastructural schemes like co-operatives, corporations, grain store houses, roads, bridges, culverts, etc.
- (3) schemes which benefit individual backward classes farmers, artisans, etc., by way of sub-grants, subsidies, loans in agriculture, cottage industries, animal husbandry, etc.
- (4) training schemes like stipend for I.T.I. trainees, vocational crafts and their follow-up. Other economic development schemes for backward classes are distributive in nature.

14.2.5. Grants and subsidies are given for purchase of implements, bullocks, seeds and fertilisers. Acquisition of land and distribution to landless tribals and Harijans are also charged to this sector. Under Social Service Schemes, provisional housing and house-sites to all backward classes especially the Scheduled Castes, are provided for. Since the third plan efforts are being taken to improve the working and living conditions of those who are engaged in hereditary unclean occupations. But this scheme has not been able to make any significant impact. It is therefore necessary to examine the causes of failure in its totality and take effective steps to eliminate this practice of unclean occupations.

14.2.6. Most of the tribal areas are not properly served by the state health and medical programmes. The drinking water supply problem still remains largely unsolved. In order to make available data on socio-economic conditions of the tribes, which are so essential for the formulation and implementation of development plans, tribal research has to be taken up in the State. Regarding the voluntary organisations, it is necessary to select the better organised ones among these agencies and entrust them with certain specific programmes for the welfare of backward classes.

14.2.7. It is worthnoting in this connection that after two decades of planned economic development, time and again it is observed that the nature of plan outlays in the Backward Classes sector which is essentially supplemental to the sectoral programmes is not understood. There appears to be some validity in the contention that the backward classes have not derived their due share from general sectors of development. There is also a need to ensure effective administrative co-ordination between the Harijan Welfare Department and other implementing departments like Education, Agriculture, etc. There is again a defective feed back system and hence the formulation of annual plans appears to be weak.

14.2.8. In drawing up the perspective plan it is necessary therefore to take certain corrective measure in the existing plan and programmes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The first of this measures should be to evolve a method by which certain sections of the most backward among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes are to be aided on a priority basis by giving grants, subsidies or other means. Those who are slightly better off, in terms of income or other valid criteria, could be given a different treatment such as provision of long term loans for specific purposes. It is also necessary to make a strict selection of beneficiaries under the education programmes specially for scholarships on the basis of means-cum-merit test. Steps should be taken to enforce the existing protective laws for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A systematic review of the actual implementation of legislation and executive measures in the state to protect tribals and Harijans from exploitation is urgently required. Protection to tribals in the matter of eviction and land alienation, scaling down the debts, regulating money-lending and controlling the rates of interest should be properly enforced at the field level. Weaknesses in the administrative machinery and loopholes in legislation need to be remedied, so that the administration can identify cases of evasion or by passing of laws and rules, and assist the tribals in getting what is legitimately due to them.

THE PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT (BACKWARD CLASSES)

14.2.9. In the backward classes sector, it is rather difficult to work out a perspective of development mainly because of inadequacy of basic statistics for these groups. In the absence of certain specific indicators of development for the different regions of the State, only a broad perspective of physical levels of development can be indicated for achievement during the coming plan year.

Examples are :—

(1) Literacy rates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be increased at least to the level of the general population.

(2) It is necessary to provide credit and marketing facilities to all those backward classes who are engaged in primary sector and to modernise the traditional village crafts practised by them. Provision of training facilities in semi-skilled and skilled factory work to these people would absorb more of them in the secondary sector.

(3) It is necessary to increase their levels of living by ensuring at least clean drinking water supply and house sites to them during the perspective plan period.

(4) All the tribals should be covered under the comprehensive and revised tribal development block schemes.

(5) All the denotified tribes and nomadic tribes and the semi-nomadic tribes to be identified in the state and efforts should be made to rehabilitate them.

In terms of economic objectives, this would mean :—

(1) to increase the per capita income of these groups during the perspective plan to the states average level.

(2) to diversify their traditional economy.

- (3) to ensure their full participation in the general development programmes.
- (4) to ensure minimum proportionate representation in the co-operative sector.
- (5) to provide basic minimum needs ; and
- (6) to ensure at atleast functional adult literacy for all the backward classes.

14.2.10 In fine, the plan objective will be to achieve a quick narrowing down and final elimination of disparities that exist between the backward classes and the rest of the community. In doing this, a point is bound to be reached when separate outlays would have to diminish and give place to larger common provisions in the general plan. Therefore the approach will be to improve and intensify the qualitative aspects of special programmes for the backward classes and towards deriving maximum possible benefits from the limited outlay. For other requirements, the backward classes can legitimately look to the provisions in the general plan as much for their benefit as for others. Suitable administrative measures have to be devised to ensure that the backward classes do get their due share from the schemes under the plan as a whole.

14.2.11 The method of earmarking in advance for the benefit of backward classes a fixed proportion of outlays under the general programmes has been found difficult. This difficulty arises partly from the fact that under the general programmes, the resources provided are linked to broad schemes. These schemes themselves tend to become rigid. It is felt that there is need for flexibility in the general sector programmes. They should be able to meet the special needs of the backward classes in the chosen areas. The funds earmarked for this sector should be utilised in a purposeful manner, providing specially for the development of local resources, development of institutional infrastructure and to stimulate local initiative and leadership. In this manner, lasting solutions will have to be sought to the problems of low productivity and low incomes.

14.2.12 Priorities will therefore be for programmes such as the development of communications, processing industries, etc., which would by their nature benefit from planning in terms of somewhat larger areas.

14.2.13 During the Fifth Plan it would be worthwhile to retain the concept of Tribal Development Blocks but at the same time it should be extended to Tribal Development Areas. A number of contiguous development blocks containing tribal populations which are sufficiently homogeneous or allied, might be conceived as forming part of a Tribal Development Area. In this connection, it is thought that a Tribal Development Area would in no case be larger than a district and mostly it would be smaller. For those tribals who are not covered by tribal development blocks, the scheme of starting sub blocks with a minimum population of 50 per cent tribals may be necessary. It is also recommended in this connection that we can consider the possibilities of setting up a Tribal Development Corporation in Tamil Nadu.

14.2.14 For the Scheduled Castes, whose main problem apart from extreme poverty is still linked to social ostracism, a different approach is necessary. The priorities could be on: (i) programmes for improvement of the living and working conditions, especially

of sweepers, scavengers, etc.; (ii) programmes for modernising and diversifying their traditional occupational pattern; and (iii) provision of easy credit facilities for economic propositions. The need to take urgent measures for improvement of living conditions of the scheduled castes through the provision of housing and house-sites is emphasised, as it is an essential step for securing social justice. An integrated programme of housing on a community basis rather than on an individual basis, would better suit the ends of social justice. Plan implementation would have to take due note of this. Special measures will have to be taken to evoke the interest of local communities and institutions in these programmes and enlist their co-operation suitably. The provision of drinking water-supply to scheduled caste habitations should receive high priority

14.2.15 The rehabilitation of the denotified communities has been quite difficult mainly because of the social stigma which surrounds them and the wide range of their social and economic problems. The social and economic organisation of their life varies and the communities are now in different stages of transition. Some of them have been semi-nomadic and have been exposed to varying degrees of corrective and welfare measures. It is felt that the objective of assimilation should be to guide these groups to settle down in modernised trades and crafts. The programme of rehabilitation in respect of each tract and each group needs to be worked out separately for which purpose a vast mass of empirical data will be necessary not only on matters relating to social, economic and political organisation of the groups in question, but also on the resources, capability and economic potential of the region. It also appears necessary to study continuously the impact of settlement and welfare schemes so as to ensure that social change does not lead to problems of social maladjustment and disorganisation.

14.2.16 With a view to raising the literacy rates of all the backward groups, larger number of incentives at all levels of education will be required. Technical and vocational education will have to be encouraged, particularly, effective vocation guidance service right from the middle school level may be necessary for achieving this objective. Again, more attention appears to be necessary in the field of selecting meritorious students of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for post-graduate and professional studies. Settling on land the huge numbers of scheduled caste and tribe landless agricultural labourers may pose several problems. Efforts may have to be taken to move them to secondary and tertiary occupations. Suitable employment oriented training programmes are necessary for doing this. Modernisation of their hereditary crafts will be another useful programme. Easy credit facilities should be made available to them for agriculture, small industries, petty trades or skills such as those of plumbing, electrical work, brick-laying, auto-repairing, bicycle repairing, tractor-repairing, etc. Setting up of a Corporation for this purpose might be useful. It is also felt that the following present programmes might be continued during the Perspective Plan: educational scholarships; tribal development blocks; and sub-blocks; research and training; coaching and allied schemes; aid to voluntary agencies; and vocational training.

14.2.17 It is felt that considerable stress should be laid on the utilisation of the tools of fact finding and evaluation to review programme planning. It is also necessary to ensure even during the Fifth Plan that findings of such probes are properly applied to review and revise the pattern of programmes and methods of work. Maintenance of progress statistics, fully and correctly, should be taken up by the respective departments.

SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR.

14.3.1. In the social welfare sector, in keeping with the objective of improving the quality of life of the beneficiaries, there should be an integrated approach to their problems in the form of programmes such as the family and child welfare programmes, integrated nutrition programmes, etc. The development of women especially in the rural areas will be thought of in a more basic, substantial and comprehensive manner. There is need to strengthen the pilot services under the social defence programmes. For historical reasons, social defence in India was largely influenced by curative approach adopted from British experience. There is need to correct this and introduce a developmental bias in the social defence programmes. The youth population which usually covers persons of the age group 11 to 23, requires special attention. Functional literacy programmes could be thought of for this group on large scale, in addition to other development programmes such as vocational guidance and special employment programmes. Certain weaknesses were noticed in the social welfare sector schemes such as inadequate attention to the needs of destitute children, absence of counselling or advisory services, lack of statistical data on vulnerable groups and their needs, deficiencies in management and supervision on field level and absence of proper co-ordination between voluntary agencies and Government. They need special attention during the coming years.

14.3.2 Basic data that would facilitate proper research and evaluation of developmental programmes are inadequate both in backward classes and social welfare sectors. Machinery to ensure adequate flow of information from the field to policy making levels should evolve. Research and evaluation progress reporting, data processing and interpretation receive high priority even during the Fifth Plan.

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES.

14.3.3 "Social welfare is the organised system of social services and institutions designed to aid individuals and groups to attain satisfying standards of life and health. It aims at personal and social relationships which permit individuals the development of their full capacities and the promotion of their well-being in harmony with the needs of the community."* "The term social welfare services used to refer to that set of services which are intended to meet the special needs of persons and groups who by reason of social, economic, physical or mental handicap are unable to make use of or are traditionally denied the use of amenities normally provided by the community."**

14.3.4 Social Welfare Programmes have evolved over the first three Five-Year Plan periods. During the First Plan period, the major responsibility for social welfare programmes was with the voluntary organisations. During the Second Plan period, both the Union and the State Governments started sharing the responsibility for the promotion of the social welfare programmes. Child and Women's welfare programmes were given priority. Some of the new programmes that were introduced during this period included socio-economic schemes, condensed courses of education for adult women, urban welfare extension projects for slum dwellers, holiday homes for children, night-shelters, hostels for

* Introduction to Social Welfare—Walter A. FRIDLARDER—New York—1955. P.4.

** Draft Report of the Working Group on Social Welfare for the Third Plan—P. 1.

working women, welfare programmes for the physically and mentally handicapped and training of welfare personnel, apart from schemes under social defence and social and moral hygiene.

14-3-5 During the Third Plan, an attempt was made by the Union Government to draw up the social welfare programmes in consultation with the State Governments and voluntary organisations. While the objectives of the Third Plan were broadly the same as those that preceded it, emphasis was laid on consolidating and co-ordinating the existing services. Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Projects and Pre-vocational Training Programmes were started. The Welfare Extension Projects and the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration were consolidated even at the national level under composite programme of "Family and Child Welfare." Since the Third Plan, participation of the State for the promotion of welfare services increased considerably. In the Fourth Plan Period programmes for destitute children, destitute women and nutrition programmes for pre-school children were initiated. A nutrition programme for the children in the age-group 0—6 and for expectant and nursing mothers was also introduced.

14-3-6 A review of the working of the scheme indicates a general deficiency in supervision and co-ordination between the various departments, particularly at field level. Here again the system of progress reporting appears to be not satisfactory. Steps will have to be devised to ensure better community participation and the nature of involvement has to be spelt out. Proper integration of various services envisaged should be evolved in view of the emerging approach of providing integrated child care services. Indigenous teaching material and meaningful class-room instructions related to problems faced by the welfare workers need to be developed.

14-3-7 The Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Board render assistance in the improvement and development of Social Welfare Programmes. These, with the Social Welfare Advisory Boards, have developed various activities in the areas of social welfare, child welfare, programmes of training and grant-in-aid programmes to strengthen the existing institutional frame work.

14-3-8 Under the grant-in-aid programmes, financial assistance is extended to voluntary social welfare institutions working for women's welfare, children, the handicapped, the aged and the infirm. Assistance is also provided for medical and social welfare services for non-student youth. Condensed courses of education for adult women were started as a training scheme to prepare personnel for welfare work. The socio-economic programmes were started during the second Plan with a view to rehabilitating women and the handicapped by providing them with work and wage to supplement their family income. There is a need in this connection for the drawing up of a perspective plan of development of voluntary effort in the State. There could be better co-ordination in this field between the various official and non-official bodies. There is an immediate need to fill in the information gap regarding the impact of the various programmes.

14-3-9 At the time of the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, a suggestion was made to integrate the programmes of nutrition feeding in respect of existing centres and the new ones to be developed. The Central Committee on Pre-school Feeding Programme has made certain suggestions for improving the implementation of this

programme. These are: The immunisation programme for children and supply of drinking water should be adequately provided for. Adequate space and shelter for feeding programmes will have to be properly ensured at the feeding centres. Education and health aspects of the programme call for greater attention than has been given so far. Organizational machinery at the ground level will have to be evolved to implement the programme without interruption. Effective supervision, guidance and follow up at different levels will have to be ensured for this programme. There is also a great need for bringing together literature in health-care, nutrition-care and other related aspects which could be utilised by the workers in the fields and also the beneficiaries.

CHILD WELFARE AND WOMEN'S WELFARE.

14.3.10 It is noticed that due to various difficulties, the programmes for the welfare of destitute children and destitute women have not made much progress so far. While the present voluntary effort in the field could be encouraged, it appears necessary to take a larger view of the problem from the point of requirement of services in areas where voluntary effort is poorly developed and some special measures need to be worked out so that a balanced development of services can take place.

14.3.11 There is a feeling that at present there are very few programmes in operation for the welfare of destitute children. Though the Children Act provides for their welfare, in practice, however, only the delinquent children have received some attention and not the destitute children. The number of the existing institutions is small and they have tended to concentrate in the cities. The standard of services is uneven. Foster-care and adoption programmes have met with limited success only. It is felt that the services should be in the form of both institutional and non-institutional services, as obtaining in certain developed countries. It would be ideal to develop the growth of these children in the normal family, neighbourhood and community environment.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

14.3.12 The physically handicapped are divided into four main categories, namely (i) blind (ii) deaf and dumb, (iii) orthopaedically handicapped and (iv) mentally handicapped. It has to be noted here that voluntary organisations have been playing a pioneering role in providing welfare services for this group of population. In the First Plan, award of scholarships, and financial assistance to voluntary organisations were implemented. The Second Plan laid more stress on education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped. The Third Plan emphasized the need to expand and strengthen the existing programmes. A special employment exchange was also started in Madras to cater exclusively to the needs of the physically handicapped. During the Fourth Plan, training and rehabilitation were further stressed and expanded. As for the future approach to this problem, it is important to spell out different types of trades that are required to secure employment quickly. A survey to assess the nature and dimensions of the problem of handicapped persons appears to be necessary to develop different types of services in social welfare and other sectors for rehabilitation. The problems of identification, treatment, training and placement will have to be suitably

evolved. Steps are also necessary to improve educational standards in existing institutions to put them on par with those of the normal school children. The activities of the various Government departments in rehabilitation work should be suitably co-ordinated and, if possible, integrated. The possibilities of evolving a comprehensive services system may be explored. If suitable advance action is taken and the ground prepared, then as and when finances become available, the scope of the programmes could be extended to make them more comprehensive. Educational and training programme should be employment oriented.

PRE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

14.3.13 As regards the scheme of pre-vocational training, the parents in general have not viewed the course as a terminal one and also there is the general impression that employment opportunities for the boys who pass out are limited. There is an urgent need to review this programme.

RESEARCH.

14.3.14 Not much of a progress has been made in promotion of research in social welfare. It is necessary to give importance to research in the coming years and adequate financial support should be provided for promoting research and evaluation. There should be effective co-ordination between the research activities of the various bodies.

SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME.

14.4.1 With the changing complexity of social and economic organisation and the decline of traditional institutional arrangements for care and protection of the needy people, the concept and scope of welfare services and particularly Social Defence Services call for major changes. In the context of the Welfare State it becomes imperative for the State to assume greater responsibility for providing welfare services for the most vulnerable and weaker sections of the society including the socially handicapped and the mal-adjusted.

14.4.2 Correctional services are an essential feature of the Social Welfare Programmes. Though correctional and Social Defence Programmes were started even during the British days, after independence and under the inspiration of the constitutional provisions in this regard, much headway has been made in activising and expanding these programmes. For historical reasons, Social Defence in India was largely influenced by curative approach adopted from the British period. The present thinking is that this should be corrected and a developmental bias introduced in Social Defence Programmes.

14.4.3 During the First Plan, the major responsibility for such programmes was placed on the voluntary sector. During the Second Plan, there was a growing concern for developing these programmes on sound lines. Programmes like juvenile courts, remand homes, observation and classification centres, certified schools, borstal schools, protective homes, district shelters, after-care homes, probation services and welfare services in prisons were started as programmes of Social Defence and Social and Moral Hygiene.

14.4.4 With the Social Welfare Programmes coming within the purview of the States the Central Government facilitated their successful implementation by enacting appropriate legislation in the shape of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act of 1956, the probation of offenders Act of 1958, the Orphanages and other Charitable Institutions (Supervision and Control) Act of 1960.

14.4.5 While the objectives of the Third Plan were broadly the same as those that preceded that, emphasis was laid on consolidating and co-ordinating the existing services. In the Fourth Plan a few limited tasks were attempted to promote optimal benefits to the most needy sections of the community through state effort and voluntary agencies.

14.4.6 Another important feature of the Fourth Plan was that the Social Defence programmes were transferred to the State Sector. The Government of India have also constituted a Central Advisory Board on correctional services.

14.4.7 The programmes under social defence are sought to be expanded now. Efforts are also made to improve progress reporting, data collection, analysis and evaluation on plan schemes. Certain weaknesses that have been noticed in some of the schemes are such as inadequate attention to the needs of the destitute children, absence of counseling or advisory services, lack of statistical data on vulnerable groups and their needs, deficiencies in management and supervision at field level as also absence of proper co-ordination between voluntary agencies and Government. It is felt that these weaknesses need special attention during the perspective plan and some concrete action is to be taken during the Fifth Plan.

14.4.8 As in the other Social Welfare Programmes, here also basic data that would facilitate proper research and evaluation of developmental programmes are inadequate. Machinery to ensure adequate flow of information from the field to the policy making level, should be evolved. Research and evaluation are necessary to facilitate reshaping and strengthening of the existing correctional and Social Defence Programmes to suit the changing conditions and also for suitably readjusting the plan strategy. Research Evaluation and progress reporting, and data processing and implementation, should therefore receive high priority in the Fifth Plan.

14.4.9 Social Defence Programmes cover problem areas of juvenile delinquency, crime, immoral traffic, prostitution, beggary and vagrancy. Measures under these programmes are intended to protect society from social evils arising out of the activities of individuals who come into conflict with Law. For implementation of Social Defence schemes, Central assistance is also being given to the States. A beginning has also been made with prisons welfare services. At the national level the Central Bureau of Correctional Service was set up in 1961 to offer technical advisory service and consultancy in various aspects of correctional programmes both in the States and Union Territories.**

** For the State level, this Task Force suggests the setting up of a Tamil Nadu Bureau of Correctional Services for advice and consultancy with particular reference to the conditions obtaining in Tamil Nadu. For details, please see the Projects under Social Welfare.

14.4.10. Particular stress is laid on the promotion of research in Social Welfare. It is necessary to have a Standing Advisory Committee on a more comprehensive basis on the model of the Central Committee for guiding Social Welfare Research. It is also necessary to provide adequate financial support for promoting research and evaluation. It is desirable to co-ordinate the promotion of research activities of the State and Central Agencies, Schools of Social Work, Indian Council of Social Science Research and other Social Service Organisations.

14.4.11. Even in plan formulation and implementation, absence of data both qualitative and quantitative is a major handicap. Similarly evaluation studies are also handicapped by absence of data on progress of different schemes because the progress reporting system is weak. The system for storage or retrieval of information on welfare programmes also leaves room for improvement. Some of the general weaknesses of the Social Defence and Correctional Programmes are :—

- (i) there appears to be a relatively low priority to these programmes.
- (ii) the limited resources are thinly spread out to cover a large number of services.
- (iii) voluntary effort not forthcoming adequately.
- (iv) implementation of legislations to be improved.
- (v) lack of co-ordination between the various departments and agencies.
- (vi) data gap.
- (vii) lack of continuous evaluation of programmes.
- (viii) lack of information and monitoring on a continuous basis.
- (ix) lack of adequate technical expertise and training for executing the programmes at different levels.
- (x) Communication gap between field level and policy level.

14.4.12. During the Perspective Plan the accent will be more on removing the above listed weaknesses and also on taking up preventive and developmental programmes to a greater extent than the correctional and after-care programmes. The correctional and after-care programmes will have a modernisation bias introduced in them and lead to gainful employment to the wards on completion of their terms. In the Fifth Plan emphasis might be given to developmental programmes which would ultimately increase the quality and capacity of human resources. Besides, humanitarian and value considerations have to be balanced with economic objectives. The Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution accept the goal of the welfare State and contemplate that the State shall with its economic capacity, make effective provision for meeting welfare needs. In consonance with these aspirations the Perspective Plan should further expand the foundations for progressive assumption of responsibilities by the State for setting the pace for welfare service. There is also a need to develop these services in small towns to cater to the requirements of the surrounding villages.

SOCIAL SECURITY

14.4.13 As for social security, it has been so far extended mainly to wage earners in the organised sectors and again mainly on a contributory basis. A review of this and the future approach are discussed under "Better Working Conditions" earlier. But there are other groups of persons who may not be able to contribute directly or indirectly towards a social security scheme but who are at the same time in need of social assistance and public assistance. Examples are, the aged, the destitute who are unable to work, physically handicapped and disabled persons without any means of support. A few groups of needy sections of the community who are in dire need of public assistance would have to be considered first. The social problems of old age, destitution among women and children, the handicapped persons and beggary and vagrancy have to be suitably incorporated in drawing up a public assistance programme. There are already in operation in our State programmes of assistance to old aged destitutes and beggars. These may have to be suitably incorporated in drawing up a perspective of development for these most vulnerable sections of the community.

14.4.14 *General.*—Administration of programmes by a variety of agencies, insufficiency of trained personnel and paucity of research data, appear to have affected considerably the expansion of Social Welfare Programmes. Again there appears to have been a relatively low priority accorded to Social Welfare Programmes at the implementation stage. Here again the system of progress reporting has been weak. And the general weaknesses listed under "Social Defence Programmes" hold good for the entire gamut of social welfare programmes as a whole. These weaknesses should be rectified during the coming years if social welfare programmes are to make any effective dent on the problem.

14.4.15 *The Perspective of Development.*—For a long time, social welfare has been directed towards socially and physically handicapped rather than towards an articulate attempt at preventing these handicaps from occurring. Hence there is an imminent need for larger emphasis on the preventive and developmental programmes. Programmes which would ultimately improve the quality and capacity of human resources should be accorded higher priority. Integrated child-care, nutrition and education, vocationalised education and social change programmes are expected to raise the standards of our human resources and skills within the perspective plan period. Hence a higher budgetary priority for these programmes is warranted in view of their long-range benefits. Work of voluntary organisations should be suitably strengthened but at the same time care should be taken to see that the welfare activities are more evenly spread out, particularly to cover villages and smaller towns. It is better to view the role of Government and voluntary organisations as complementary. In this connection it is felt that the State could confine itself mainly to the organisation of important basic services such as integrated services for children, rural vocational training, social change programmes, provision of necessary statutory framework expanding the institutional and non-institutional services under the statutes, promoting and supporting voluntary effort, and co-ordinating welfare services both at the stages of planning and implementation. Voluntary organisations could encourage and experiment with new ideas, cater to the requirements of new groups, encourage participation of the citizens develop public understanding of the various programmes and mobilise additional resources:

PART—SIX
Better Citizenry for Democracy.

4. " சாதி இரண்டொழிய வேறிலலை
சாற்றுங்கால் மேதினியில்
இடார் பெரியேசர் இடர்தார் நிழிலுலத்தேசர்
பட்டாங்கில் உள்ளபடி "

— ஓளவையார்

5. " சாதிக் கொடுமைகள் வலையம்
அன்பு தன்னில் செழித்திடும் வையம் "

— "கொடந் முரசே" —பாரதியார்

CHAPTER XV.

SOCIAL CHANGE—THE APPROACH AND PROGRAMMES.

15.1. An important aspect of Tamil Nadu Planning now is the stress laid on bringing about social change not only to sustain and support planned economic development, but also to treat social change as a plan aim and to resort to a frontal attack on the problem. Thus social change will be viewed more as an end in itself rather than as a means to an end.

15.2. The working group on social change has had the benefit of participation by eminent sociologists, legislators, journalists, psychologists, social, political and other leaders besides others not only from Tamil Nadu but also from the rest of India.

15.3. Social Change aims at the creation of a casteless and classless society and hence it has to be approached from different angles, like ideological, legal, educational economic, etc., Stress is however laid on the fact that social change is necessary and is a pre-condition to bring about economic development. There is also an urgent need to protect the backward sections of our society. It is noted that while there are economic disparities in our society, the social disparities are even more severe. It is thought that the following processes, among others, would be useful in this task, and they are education, elimination of caste-system, economic uplift of the weaker sections; aid from Government for the upliftment of the weaker sections removal of social disabilities for the creation of a casteless and classless society.

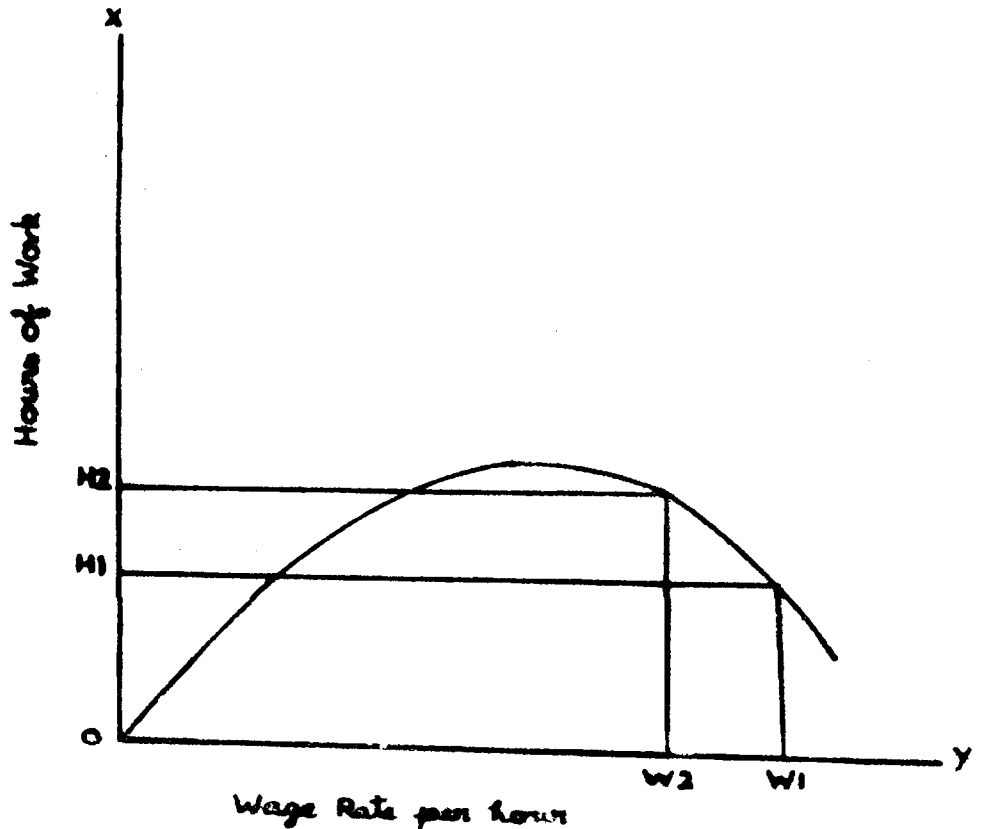
15.4. The social attitudes of the people play significant role in determining the level of development and some of the negative characteristics of social/attitude act as barriers to economic development. The social attitudes depending upon their nature either promote or act as barrier to social change and economic development. It was the positive attitude toward saving and wealth that was the impelling force behind Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century in the European countries. There is for instance, what is known as the phenomenon of the "backward sloping supply curve", *which means that persons are content with what they have and that there is a lack of a positive attitude towards wealth to be created and consumed. Hence, attitudes are to be viewed as institutions and dealt with as such.

15.5. From a purely psychological angle, the problem has to be tackled in the three fields of motivation, emotion and cognition. Dr. Ambedkar's classification of men into primitive ancient and modern is relevant here and our aim should be to try to change our people into the 'modern' category. The characteristics of a modern society are seen in their attitudes to work, science and technology, commercial applications of invention and innovation, aspirations to an ever-rising standard of living, etc., The modern man is rational and scientific. He is noted for efficiency, diligence, orderliness, discipline, punctuality, fraughlity, scrupulous, honesty, preparedness for change, alertness to opportunities, energetic, enterprise, integrity, self-reliance, spirit of co-operation, willingness to take risk and eagerness to make profit and money. In general a good majority of

* Please see figure in the next page.

BACKWARD SLOPING SUPPLY CURVE.

Supply schedule for labour may sometimes have paradoxical propensity; then as the wage rate falls the number of hours worked rises. Even, so when the wage rate rises, the number of hours falls. The following diagram illustrates this position.



"The Economics of Underdeveloped Countries" (Weirefeld and Nicolson, London 1967) pp—116—117.

the people lack the questioning spirit, the characteristic attitude of the modern man. They still persist in maintaining old taboos, in extended family relationship and practise a great deal of tolerance of dependents other than one's own children which is quite the opposite of the quality of mercy, doubly accursed as it erodes the savings on the one side and encourages laziness and parasitical dependence on the other.

15-6. Begging is still a thriving profession. There is not adequate spatial mobility of the people. There are irrational job as well as place preferences. All such attitudes and characters are serious obstacles to growth. Unless these traditional attitudes are changed, an alert, enterprising hard working, and efficient labour force—the source of all wealth creation could never be brought into existence; nor the will to save, accumulate and invest be developed. Efficient workers who take to new skills and techniques quickly and enterprising industrialists who readily accept and adopt new technology and take risks are the sine qua non of an industrial and progressive society.

15-7. One effective method of bringing about social change appears to be through a process of education—general, vocational and technical,—for adults as much as for children. But then the system of education needs a re-orientation to inculcate scientific approach and an inquiring spirit.

15-8. Social character, supersedes individual character and the group notes that there is an urgent need to strengthen social character. With a stress on social character and with a drive against superstition, fatalism and other unnecessary caste or ritual taboos, initiative in all spheres leading to socio-economic advancement is to be inculcated.

15-9. Any attempt at social change must take note of the integration of the different sub-societies. Differences in individuals and their behaviour patterns is an accepted fundamental factor of Psychology. Hence it has to be borne in mind that whatever changes are proposed, they are likely to have different impact on and bring about different quantities of change in persons in the same society. In this context, the problem of the under-employed and the unemployed, the problems of adolescent youths, the problems of food and dress habits and the problems of caste and religious prejudices, deserve a closer study. Under-employment and anxiety go hand in hand, continued efforts are made to solve this problem and are discussed elsewhere in this report. Similarly, the problems of the Youth is very important and has been taken serious note of. Particularly important is the problem of the non-student youth. The period of adolescence is today stretched upto 21 or 22 years and in certain cases even upto 25 years. A youth today is socially and economically dependent on his parents and the society. But biologically, intellectually and emotionally, he should be independent. There is constant conflict in him between social dependence and intellectual and emotional independence. These find their outlets, sometimes with an aggressive stance. There should, therefore, be a proper built-in assessment system in our Education system to find out the personality traits, intelligence, aptitude, etc., of our youth and their future course should be suitably diverted. This will save lot of wastages to our valuable human resources. Vocational guidance and occupational Information schemes of the Department of Employment and Training are relevant to this context and are useful schemes which should be strengthened and expanded adequately. Man-power Research for man-power forecasting and man-power planning is also useful as a fountain head of current and authentic information on occupations and the Job and Employment markets. Suitable schemes to expand these services are suggested elsewhere in this report.

15-10. There is also need to train our youth to use their leisure time more effectively. It is recommended that a Committee consisting of educationists and psychologists may be constituted to go deep into this problem and devise suitable methods to channelise youthful strength and vigour into constructive avenues. One thought in this context is the creation of ‘Hobby Centres’.

15-11. Regarding the problem of caste, educating the parents is also necessary. Certain legislative measures have been taken. In any case, in this as well as in problems arising out of religious taboos, it is felt that catching people young and educating them will be more effective than dealing with grown-up and middle-aged people. Hence this Task Force recommends a scheme of intensive social education programme. One main thought on this is that the problem of social change must be attacked directly. And an important suggestion given by some eminent members is that the children could be oriented towards healthy social attitudes at the pre-school level.

INTENSIVE PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION :

15.12. Intensive pre-school education scheme aims at covering children in the age-group of 0-6 years. For the age-group of 0-3, the emphasis would be an immunisation, health care and nutrition, and for the age-group of 3-6 years, attention should be focussed on the cognitive development, cultural experiences with play grounds, pre-school social orientation and other services. The Perspective Plan outlay envisaged under this scheme is Rs. 600 lakhs and is expected to provide jobs to about 3,000 secondary grade teachers. The responsibility of giving social orientation to the pre-school children is to be of a very high order, and it is thought that secondary-grade trained teachers would suit this job better than elementary school teachers. This scheme is recommended for suitable implementation under the education sector in co-ordination with the social welfare sector.

15.13. Change in food and dress habits in tune with the industrialisation and modernisation that is taking place is necessary. Whatever changes are sought to be effected, should be thought of both on the short as well as on the long range. The levels of agencies should also be comprehensive such as schools, factories and offices. People's involvement and participation in the change is necessary for giving it the element of effectiveness. All mass media techniques such as the radio, newspapers, theatre, cinema, posters, etc., are to be fully utilised for the purpose of propaganda, as the effects of well-organised mass media campaigns have been proved to be very useful by the findings of Applied Psychology.

15.14. It is said that people always resist change. But a closer examination of the behaviour patterns would show that this is not so. People do change and change many things. There is change in spoken and written language, in the breed of domestic animals, in the methods of agriculture, in the treatment of patients, in the forms of political organisations, in the modes of commutation, and the like. Psychological investigations have shown that people generally accept any change which is considered to be better than the existing one. Acceptance of change towards new practices and behaviours in the place of existing ones is termed as the "adoption process". Such process of adoption is found to show variation in the time-lag between the introduction of a new trend and its final adoption.

15.15. Viewed from the point of view of an individual, this time-lag is between the time of his first knowledge about a thing and time of his adopting it. This time-lag may vary from a few hours only to several years. This time span is likely to vary with individuals, the nature of change involved and the situation in which the individual finds himself when he learns about the change alternatives. Thus it would appear that the final measure of any change is to be identified as the people at whom the change is aimed. Now, granting that the required conditions of people's participation are available the point to be considered is whether the sources of communication advocating change have credibility from the people's point of view. The people should also be made to comprehend the 'what' the 'why' and the 'how' of the change that is advocated. Then the communication itself is to be made appealing. Among the many communication devises, it is to be noted, that the face to face communication is superior to mass communication. Small group discussions facilitate change better than mass

communications. In fact, this Task Force is basing the implementation of a scheme for social change which it is recommending viz., creation of village level social clubs, on this principle.

15.16 The change agent should have sufficient knowledge in fields like Social Psychology, Mass Communication, Rural Sociology, etc. The agent should have knowledge about Group-Dynamics. There is also need for organising training schemes short-term and long-term, for the personnel dealing with social change.

15.17. Social change is a factor which accelerates economic development. Because the traditional society is characterised by low income, extravagant expenditure, indiscriminate individual charity, persistence of extended families, superstition, rituals, narrow loyalties to the class, community or the tribe, it is found that modern attitudes such as social integration, propensity to save and invest and to increase productivity have not been able to take roots. Social change is essential, because it transforms tradition-ridden people who are actuated by irrational prejudices, biases, and preferences into a rational people endowed with a scientific outlook. This would be a gain perse. In addition to this, social change would bring into play such virtues as efficiency, self-reliance, discipline, frugality, fore-sight, the will to work hard to earn more, to save more, to invest more and to produce more. A vista of progressive rate of expansion and growth opens itself. And it is this type of social transformation which should be brought about if self-sustained growth is to be ensured.

15.18. The legislative measures taken so far to initiate social change like Anti-Untouchability Act and other economic efforts like land reforms, industrialisation, power-generation, Green-Revolution, improved public health measures, family planning programme etc., have created a new intellectual fermentation. There have also been efforts made by voluntary agencies and other bodies like the Sarvodaya Movement, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and its boards, Social Service Leagues, etc., who have been endeavouring hard to effect social change. But still the traditional social institutions in most spheres of human affairs have persisted in tact. This is borne out by the example of split personality who is ultramodern in public but most conservative, if not obscurantist, in his home and social customs.

15.19. So also note the persistence of quite a lot of wasteful and conspicuous consumption of the feudal times. These extravagancies are flagrant enough to show that neither urbanisation nor industrialisation has achieved the desired measure of social change. Hence, the efforts have to be on a frontal side than on the flank.

15.20. As Social change would ultimately create a modern society by demolishing all kinds of barriers that stand in the way of the creation of an integrated homogeneous society, it is worthwhile to explain in brief some of the significant traits of such a society. They are: Sociological, Economic and Psychological. They are liberal and equalitarian spirit, friendly attitudes towards other groups, a striving towards social and emotional integration, piety and not religiosity; generosity not prodigality, decency and dignity, not ostentation and vulgarity, discriminate help not encouragement to dependency, self-reliance not parasitic life and capacity to take a long and not myopic view of things. These are the major social qualities that need to be cultivated. Further the dignity of labour and geographical mobility have also to be fully developed.

A STRATEGY FOR EFFECTING SOCIAL CHANGE.

15-21. The first step in bringing about social changing is to see that social distinction disparities and hierarchy disappear. Any strategy would, however, depend upon active government support and finance.

15-22. Modern psychologists believe that letting loose upon unprepared masses in an unsuspecting manner an avalanche of mass media information and dope goes over their heads and fails to achieve the objective to a significant degree. Psychological and Education experts are of the opinion that knowledge through the modern media of mass communication should be imparted in small doses in small groups, whose members are psychologically attuned in advance to receive them, and imparted regularly and repeated again and again until the desired knowledge has penetrated in to the minds of the people and they are truly and durably changed.

15-23. For achieving the above purpose, there appears to be no better means so full of promise than a State-wide organisation of a variety of village level functional and general clubs, with a membership ranging from 20 to 50 such as the Farmers Clubs (a la 4-H clubs), Artisan Clubs, Teachers Clubs, Bank Employees and Constituents Clubs Government Servants Clubs (to discuss how they could be more effective in development services), Cattle Breeders' and Poultry Farmers' Clubs, Sports Clubs, Fine Arts Clubs, Women's Clubs, etc. In most of the urban centres, there are a few clubs meeting periodically and discussing problems. But in the villages, the ancient village associations have decayed and well-nigh disappeared. There is practically no social life and social contracts transcending Caste and Community barriers. Families and individuals moving through narrow grooves and petty groups appear to live in sorry isolation. Thanks to the rural and agricultural programmes of All-India Radio in recent years, some radio manrams have sprung up. The fact that these manrams are functioning well should justify the establishment of similar clubs to cover the entire gamut of social and economic life in addition to cultural and sports activities. With proper initiative and appropriate approach, several useful functional clubs on the above lines could be set up in our villages.

15-24. There are wide differences in speech, pronunciation, dress, jewellery, eating habits and utensils not only among various regions in Tamil Nadu but also among various castes and communities inter se in the same regions. The various groups do not clearly understand one another's ways of living nor do they sympathise with them but positively show open or concealed hostility and contempt. It is this latter attitude that is working strongly in the background against social harmony and integration. To remove such prejudice and bias, general clubs of which the members represent a cross-section of the village society are recommended to be set up. To impart occupational skill and efficiency, functional clubs are recommended to be set up. By creating a forum where members of the various communities could meet and mingle, the general clubs will help to blunt the edges and rub away the corners in individual behaviour and help to promote social inter-course between all the castes. It would not be enough to start these clubs with enthusiasm and then leave them to be managed by the villagers themselves. There is an imperative need for a systematic organisation and purposeful guidance of these clubs in the initial phase until village leadership proves competent to take over their management.

efficiently. Even at such later stages, the Government agency should continue to serve as "a friend philosopher and guide". For this purpose, *it is recommended* that a new Department of the Government which may be designed as the Department of social Change and Social Affairs may be created and given the responsibility of implementing these and allied social change programmes suggested by this Task Force.

CLUBS.

15.25. Each club should meet once a fortnight atleast, under the intelligent and able guidance of devoted Government and technical experts and social change workers as the case may be. Then these clubs would become powerful centres from which would radiate light and knowledge to promote social change and integration. A few examples of the nature, the structure, functions and working of these clubs are as follows :—

Farmers Clubs.—Farmers should know all the latest about crops, seasons, seeds, costs of inputs, prices of produce, availability of inputs, market and its agency relevant to the respective villages. In a dynamic society with agricultural improvement taking place every season, the need for such clubs to continue to function permanently needs no elaboration.

Women's Clubs.—For the house-wives the problems of nutritive and cheap food, care of children and expectant mothers, house-keeping and family planning could be matters of importance besides discussions regarding social integration.

Social Clubs.—People of all occupations could gather here and discuss their village problems, social economic, etc., and learn from film-strips and other information materials as to how villagers in advanced countries live and work, how they are co-operative and self-reliant. In these discussions, house holders can learn about the new consumption goods, new inputs for their production plans, new methods and techniques, etc. They may also know about wholesome, good and durable clothing, cheaper functional types of houses, need to eradicate growth-retarding social abuses, ways and means of restricting wastages and increasing saving, etc.,

15.26 On the above lines there could be other functional clubs besides general clubs and they could systematically conduct their meetings once in a fortnight. These clubs could be greatly helped by the mass-media of communications such as radio, film, press leaflet, brochures, etc., which received in small groups will have a greater chance of being discussed, debated and digested. The central theme that should however guide all these activities should be the removal of caste and community barriers and an attitude, for healthy social integration. It would be better if these meetings commence with some light refreshments such as tea or coffee to make the occasion informal and non-official, limiting the expenditure to Rs. 10 per meeting.

There are about 12,000 villages in Tamilnadu and the plan should be to cover the bulk of them during the Fifth Plan and the entire rural areas and semi-urban area by the end of Perspective Plan period. The new Department of social Change and Social Affairs would be responsible for implementing this scheme. There would be basic level social Change workers attached to the villages and blocks. For this scheme, a provision of Rs. 1,950-00 lakhs is

recommended for the Perspective Plan. The benefit that would accrue in the shape of intellectual and cultural fermentation will be immense. The expenditure on this scheme works out to 50 paise per capita.

15-27. Regarding the efforts taken by the community Development Programme, this Task Force feels that as far as Social Change is concerned the Programme of Community Development has not been able to bring it about. But now, we have reached a stage when social change has acquired a fresh and vital significance. Hence, even though this programme of village clubs smacks of an old experiment, it is certainly different from that because of its new emphasis and direction. Its implementation calls for a deep faith in it a missionary zeal and a large corps of dedicated social change workers for maintaining constant vigil over the working of these clubs in the true spirit of its conception and for periodical review and evaluation of the programmes as also for modifying the contents and course of the movement, if need be. The programme should be time-bound and organised in all the villages and semi-urban areas in Tamil Nadu.

15-28. The State Film Unit may have to produce films tailored to meet the demands for social change. Apart from exhibiting these films in the usual theatres, 16 m.m. film strips should be made for circulation among these village clubs. (Please also see Project No. 52).

15-29. Another dimension to these problems of social change is that of economic development, as such. Economic Development calls for the attainment of both social and economic objective. It may perhaps be pertinent to spell out here some of these major objectives with a view to understanding the nature of their relationship. Social objectives comprise the establishment of a just and egalitarian society, reduction of disparities in wealth and income, equal opportunities for all to gainful employment and legitimate rewards, protection of the weaker sections from exploitation, achievement of social welfare, social equality and social justice. Economic objectives consist of high rate of saving, capital formation and investment, a high growth rate and the rapid increase in national and per capita income. These two sets of objectives are in one sense inter-dependent - larger national income promotes social welfare, a better ordering of society will enthuse the masses and enlist a hearty co-operation and support to development projects. In another, significant sense, these social and economic objectives are in partial or complete conflict. For instance, equal distribution of land would satisfy the canon of equity but might reduce production, productivity and marketable surplus. Advanced technology, involving capital intensive methods, might reduce cost and increase production, but it might reduce employment opportunities. Equal distribution of income would satisfy social objectives but it might slash saving potential and cripple capital formation. A highly progressive taxation system would satisfy the canon of equity but it might impair the incentive to invest. Higher wages, need (not productivity) base, would promote Social Welfare but it might deter development.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE USE OF CASTE NAMES AND APPELLATIONS.

15-30. The use of caste names and appellations was prevalent widely in Tamil Nadu till about the 1920's.

The unique feature in Tamil Nadu after that period is that such usages have been given up in a very large measure, particularly in the last about four decades, thanks to

the pioneering efforts of social reformers and liberals of the Justice Party (1), those of the Indian National Congress and D.M.K. and Particularly by Periyar E. V. Ramasamy (2), Dr. C.N. Annadurai (3), Rajaji (4), K. Kamaraj (5), Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi (6) and others.

15-31. The Constitution of India declares :

“ The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste*, sex, place of birth or any of them.

No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste*, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to —

(a) access to shops, public restaurants, hostels and places of public entertainment ; or

(b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision of women and children.

Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. ”

15-32. In the context of avoidance of widespread discrimination on the basis of castes Tamil Nadu has a long record of equity and justice irrespective of caste considerations. Special help for backward and under-privileged classes has been rendered for a long time since even before the Constitution of India was adopted. Tamil Nadu is now poised for the next stage of development, in which the spread of avoidable casteism, and resultant caste groupings, should be curbed by the policies and practices of the State and voluntary Associations. Where Government grants and Government support in general are applicable, they may be withdrawn in a phased programme to institutions and other agencies named after particular communities and castes. So that the State may not be a party to the spread of caste prejudices. The Department of Education and Social Welfare in particular, may enforce the removal of communal names and caste appellations. The psychological advantage of names of associations, institutions and other organisations without caste appellations, is that the hidden prejudices may not be whipped up by open acceptance of nomenclature which inspire communal and sub-communal prejudices. This is but one of the many steps necessary to create a casteless society.

(1) A Social Reformist and liberal political party of India

(2) Thiru E. V. Ramaswamy, known as 'Periyar' (born on 17th September 1879 and died on 24th December 1973) founder and leader of the Dravidar Kazhagam Party.

(3) Dr. C. N. Annadurai, (born on 15th September 1909 died on 2nd February 1969). Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Founder and leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party.

(4) Thiru C. Rajagopalachari (born on 8th December 1878 died on 25th December 1972). Former Governor General of India, Founder and leader of Swatantra party.

(5) Thiru K. Kamaraj (born on 15th July 1903 and died on 2nd October 1975). Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and former president of the Indian National Congress.

(6) Present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,

underlining ours.

THE NEED TO DEVELOP SOCIAL NORMS.

15-33. In view of the above conflicts, that one inherent it is imperative to maintain a healthy balance between these two major objectives. Sectoral development based exclusively on economic calculus is likely to retard and inhibit social progress. A leap forward in industry may sometimes mean a leap backward in social welfare. It is claimed by some that rapid economic progress by bringing about substantial increase in national income will automatically eradicate want and poverty and usher in social progress. This calls for a herculean tour de force on the economic front to achieve a sufficiently tremendous growth rate which is not feasible within a short time-span in the context of the poor countries. Until this consummation, it is neither possible nor desirable to cry halt to the attainment of the social objectives. Thus it is essential to formulate policies and set up social norms that would help rapid economic growth and social growth to proceed hand in hand.

SOCIAL EQUALITY THROUGH TRANSFER OF RESOURCES.

15-34. In an operational sense, this might mean (a) subsidies, grants, free house-sites, distribution of surplus land, educational and other concessions to backward classes, scheduled castes and tribes and (b) suitable fiscal policy, consisting of taxing, spending, borrowing for redistribution of income. With regard to the fiscal policy of the Union Government it is beyond our scope and as far as the State taxes are concerned, it is to be noted that as the most productive of them are indirect, it is difficult to build in the element of resources transfer. As for public expenditure, however, it could be said that free medical aid, educational and other services contain this element pronouncedly. As for subsidies, grants, concessions, etc., the recent rate of growth might have to be kept up and increased suitably. A rate growth per annum in these could be fixed taking into consideration the needs of development.

REDUCTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

15-35. The present is an age in which industrialisation hinges on technology, capital intensive methods, scientific management, rationalisation, automation and computerisation. All these contribute to reduce employment opportunities. In fact there is a view on this problem, namely, though low cost output is the rational approach in this context, it is too doctrinaire in the context of a labour surplus economy such as ours. It would therefore, appear that it is essential to lay down some rule regarding the creation of employment opportunities in the industrialisation programme even at the risk of pushing up production costs above the possible minimum. A declining trend in employment in large scale industrial establishments has been observed in recent time. This trend has to be reversed and sizable increase in employment in the organised sector will have to be achieved atleast a 5 per cent annual increase in employment in this sector will have to be achieved. Due to (a) the big back-log of unemployment, (b) the natural increase of population and the labour force and (c) the need for siphoning off the surplus man power from the agricultural sector, a more ample provision for employment in the unorganised industrial sector will be necessary atleast a 15 per cent annual increase. In the public sector, education, medical, health, sanitation, agricultural and other extension services will have to employ more technical personnel—teacher-pupil ratio may be 30 : 1 : doctor-population ratio 1 : 2000

sanitary inspector-population ratio 1:5,000; etc. However, in the administrative departments, the present level of employment may have to be stabilised for a few more years by suitable reorganisation methods, etc.

15-36. Schemes for reduction of unemployment proposed by this Task Force are given in this Report in Chapter No. VI.

STABILISATION OF PRICES.

15-37. It is a widely held view that industrialisation will get accelerated in a climate of rising prices, as the profit margins will induce greater investments. But in the context of social change it is to be noted that price inflation is most regressive in its operation and that the lower and fixed income groups get a raw deal. This would mean social injustice which will have to be eschewed. If price stabilisation is found to be not feasible, this Task Force recommends at least a controlled rise in prices as a policy of the State. It should be our endeavour to restrict price rise to 3 per cent per annum if not $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at least with regard to essential commodities.

REDUCTION OF WASTEFUL CONSUMPTION.

15-38. It has already been discussed elsewhere in this report that the traditional (pre-industrial) society is notorious for its wasteful extravagance on social functions, and other rites and ceremonies. We have to add to these the conspicuous consumption initiative of the West as also the construction of costly and luxurious houses, etc. These tend to erode the savings and reduce the rate of capital formation. From the social angle, these are found to create unnecessary heart burnings and generate class hatred and tension. Therefore, it appears necessary to limit by law, if persuasion fails the expenditure on weddings, houses-extravagant illumination and other wasteful and ostentatious consumption as such wasteful consumption is encouraged by demonstration effect and leads to the tendency to live up with the oneness. This infectious social disease could perhaps be checked only by legal restraints. It looks as though we have to think even of controlling and restricting the manufacture of very costly items, adjusting the same suitably with the requirements of export trade. We have to bear in mind that the United Kingdom did this during World War II. This example is suggested so that in the context of the present poverty and the approach to V Plan, we year production and consumption to a war footing. In the above arguments are accepted, than this. Task Force would recommend the achievement of a reduction in wasteful consumption through; (i) suitable legislation, (ii) ban on manufacture of extravagantly costly goods and other non-essential luxuries, except for export purposes and (iii) controlling and restricting the huge varieties in the consumption goods to a limited number, however, lest the freedom to pick and choose should be checked out (and this would help mass production at relatively lower costs).

CORRUPTION AND ITS PREVENTION.

15-39. Regarding prevention of corruption, the Report of the Committee on the prevention of Corruption has recommended several measures. On the administration side, for example, reduction of discretionary powers of the officers of the lower rang and

increasing the remuneration of low paid officers have been suggested. In this connection one thinking is that the posts of non-viable low paid officers should be reduced in number and that each post should carry reasonable living wage. It has again been suggested that the Vigilance Agencies should be strengthened and also measures taken to prevent private sector individuals from corrupting public employees. These have been suggested as corrective measures. This Task Force feels that there should be preventive measures also. Significant efforts in this regard should be to inculcate the right attitudes, rectitude integrity and honesty. This is recommended because this problem is based mainly on attitude, and we notice, that this problem is there even in affluent countries. In this connection, this Task Force feels that the emergence of the nouveau rich, has the effect of demoralising society and, therefore, conditions must be created to prevent such undesirable emergence. This would also mean, by an extension of the argument, the effective implementation of a Directive Principle of the Constitution, viz., prevention of undue concentration of wealth and economic power to common detriment.

ELIMINATION OF GROWTH RETRADING FORCES.

15-40. This Task Forces strongly feels that growth retrading forces should be identified and action taken to remove the same. Disease, squalor, and dirt are objective factors while traditional values, like customs, attitudes and ignorance are subjective factors which retard social progress and economic growth. In the case of the former, public health expenditure should be increased adequately to improve the urban and rural environmental conditions. What this would cost and how much the expenditure would have to be increased could be estimated by the concerned departments. With regard to the latter all efforts to transform the pre-industrial society into a modern society will have to be undertaken. Such efforts have been discussed elsewhere in this report.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTHY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

15-41. Establishment of healthy industrial relations is a *sine qua non* for higher productivity and economic growth. In this connection it is to be noted that permanent industrial peace and harmony, could be ensured only when all the workers' demands are met. But then one has also to note that some demands may be reasonable and legitimate and some others may not be so (in as much as they might lead to a drying up of investment). Where the former set of demands end and the latter begin is difficult to determine. One thought in this connection is that a few tripartite agreements could be concluded, to be in force for a few years, say, five years. Such agreements could clearly specify the formulae governing dearness allowance, cost of living index, bonus and industrial profit and the essential fringe benefits.

15-42. The above guidelines are for the achievement of social welfare and progress through social change.

SOCIAL CHANGE IN TAMIL NADU VIS-A-VIS THE REST OF INDIA AND THE REST OF THE WORLD.

15-43. This Task Force feels that it would be worthwhile to study the social change trends and efforts in the other parts of India and the rest of the world so that lessons could be learnt where useful and also an assessment made out of our progress in the

direction. It is heartening to note that the thinking outside Tamil Nadu is that Tamil Nadu has already made repaid strides in this direction and they look upon Tamil Nadu as a pioneer in organising this movement under the Planning process itself. The feeling is that there should be both long-term and short-term strategies to bring about social change. It is pertinent to refer here to certain studies made in other States, eg., in Andhra Pradesh on the dropouts in Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and to note the conclusions drawn by them *viz.*, that economic development does not necessarily lead to social change. Another observation made in this connection is that in the last four Plans of the Union Government, the stress has been on education in strategies relating to social change—education aimed at making the socially backward and the weaker sections more viable for entering upon modern and strategic occupations. One suggestion offered in this connection is to develop metropolitan areas outside cities like Madras with a view to encouraging the process of modernisation and urbanisation. This is suggested as a long-term measure. As a short-term measure however, it has been suggested that there could be a system of pre-school social education. (Please refer the Project No. 53 for the Intensive Pre-school Social Education Programme suggested by this Task Force). For doing this effectively, a value frame of social change is to be identified based on the interaction of demographic change and ideological change suitably profiled for this value frame. It is important to note in this connection that the basic source for change is the 'family'. According to a study made in Delhi, it has been found that inequalities increased as investment increased.

15.44. According to a recent demographic study, it is expected that the proportion of the 15 to 24 age-group in population would go up to 54 per cent in Asia by 1981. Such an anticipated demographic change is important from the point of view of social change. A profile of social change in Tamil Nadu based on the above changes also will have to be worked out for effective social change programme implementation. In this connection, this Task Force's scheme for the preparation of Social Profiles is relevant. With a view to maintaining the demographic composition, it appears that the 'small family' norm may have to be promoted. This might eliminate the unevenness in demographic composition. Added to this, if we had a system of value orientation through pre-school and primary school programmes, that would help a lot the cause of social change. With this in background, this Task Force has recommended, as mentioned earlier, an Intensive Pre-school Social Education Programme.

15.45. Education enhances occupational mobility, stress is therefore laid on education as a means of bringing about social change via better occupational mobility. Regarding the problem of dropouts, a study made in Punjab—Haryana revealed that there was a positive relationship between per capita incomes of families and 'dropouts'.

15.46. Another thought gathered from the situation outside Tamil Nadu is that religious bodies should be encouraged to use resources for secular purposes also. Social purpose such as beggar relief and rehabilitation could be thought of for such secular purposes. Another instance suggested is to include some outsiders also on the management of private colleges funded by religious institutions. Tamil Nadu has the advantage of having a

conducive atmosphere for social and economic change and hence a frontal attack on the problem is suited to the conditions. The involvement of the youth and those of the elders who are amenable to change, has also been suggested. This Task Force is of the view that Tamil Nadu should take stock of the trends towards social change outside Tamil Nadu as well and use outside resources and agencies at the levels of forum and evaluation. Material resources from other States and other countries that might flow in for this cause could also be utilised.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

15-47. It is held in this group that religious institutions are to be viewed as forces forming human resources and as such we should find out the social change aspect of such a formative force. It is held that specific constraints to social change in these institutions be identified and then legislative and other measures taken to remove such constraints which stand in the way of social change. It is again thought that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board could think of utilising its resources for social change. This would apply to all such institutions in so far as exploring the possibility of their potential to induce social change. These institutions could at least accelerate the pace of change. Reformed marriage procedures could be thought of in this context. Again, the provision of amenities in the temples for the performance of marriages could be thought of. The stress should be on avoidance of unnecessary expenditure on marriages. The educational institutions run by temples are useful in the context of bringing about social change through education. The Government are also contemplating the formation of a special Board for the construction of buildings for schools. There is a suggestion by the Task Force for utilising temple funds for housing purposes. These two are useful suggestions in the context of social change. The programme for assisting the pilgrims and tourists with the help of guides is to be extended to all the temples. The formative force of these institutions, as stated earlier should be fully tapped for purposes of social change. It is recommended by this Task Force, besides the above, that every temple should have at least one trustee from the Scheduled Caste. Periodical visits by the temple representative to hospitals and prisons could be extended to cover all parts of the State. Such services could be increased by religious institutions and these institutions could improve their resources by providing more amenities for pilgrims.

In short the spirit of these recommendations are—

- (i) that funds of religious institutions should be used more and more for secular purposes ;
- (ii) that there could be a suitable tapping of the formative force of religious institutions for purposes of bringing about social change ;
- (iii) that any constraint to social change identified as such in these institutions could be sought to be removed through legislation or through persuasion suitably.

TAMIL CULTURE AND ITS ROLE IN BRINGING ABOUT SOCIAL CHANGE.

15-48. Tamil culture is an ancient one with its roots steeped in the hoary past and its tendrils shooting into the future. Though ancient, it is an intelligent and flexible culture

which is not averse to modernity and change. A discerning reader of the wise couplet of the great poet Tiruvalluvar, cannot miss the message of social equality and egalitarianism that are patently advocated therein. In essence the Tamil culture is anti-caste and anti-class. The aroma of this essence emanates from all Tamil literary confection. Now this forms a very good spring board for us to launch a massive programme for the spreading of these essential messages contained in the Tamil cultural heritage—the Tamil language, the Tamil literature, the Tamil folk arts, the Tamil drama, the Tamil music and other fine arts. The traditional styles of 'therkkoothu' could be revived with suitable modern technical adaptations to spread this message in every village and every town. The great themes of social equality, social justice, removal of castes and other social abuses, could be suitably performed via these media. Allied to this will be efforts to give encouragements to arts like 'poikkal kudhirai', 'Karagam', etc., which are typically Tamil arts. Similarly Tamil dramas, literature and music, dance and other fine arts could be encouraged, prominence being given to social change themes in them. There could be suitable rewards for outstanding talents and proper incentives for research and development. There could be an Academy and a Research Institute to do all these and these schemes could be administered by the Department of Social Affairs which has been discussed earlier in this report. This scheme will in fact complement the efforts taken for social change through the establishment of village level clubs. For proper co-ordination, it is recommended that all social change, and schemes are administered by the Department of Social Affairs. The proposed Academy of Tamil Culture could also liaise with the rest of India and the rest of the world, and cater to the needs of all the Tamilians living all over the world. There could be a Centre within this Academy for study and research with regard to international migration of Tamils both in the past and in the present and their contributions to the enrichment of this great culture. Again there could be a centre for the study of great Tamils-reformers, poets, political and social leaders, outstanding scientists, pioneers of industry, great thinkers, martyrs, etc. In fine, this will be an attempt at taking full advantage of the renaissance of Tamil culture that is in evidence now thanks to the policies of the Government of Tamil Nadu and this Scheme will help in accelerating the process already in evidence towards its natural and logical goal of the establishment of scientific socialism in Tamil Nadu, a goal which is near and dear to the hearts of all Tamilians and their leaders. The outlay suggested for this scheme is justified in the sense that any investment for the acceleration of the present movement of Tamil renaissance is a direct investment towards bringing about social change and social justice leading to the establishment of scientific socialism. Therefore, all such investment is to be taken as a direct attack on the problem of social change. Though these investments may not lend themselves to tests of capital output ratio and the like their results are nevertheless measurable in terms of a better society, a stronger society, a just society, a modern society, a society with scientific and rational outlook, a society with equality of opportunities, a casteless society and a forward-looking and egalitarian society. Thus this scheme will combine with itself the strategies of both the frontal and flank attacks on the problem of social change in Tamil Nadu. We have a wonderful key to solve the problem of social change already with us, and let us now make use of the key. This is all to it. (Please see project No. 60 for outlay on this.)

NEED FOR RESEARCH IN PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL CHANGE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

15.49 Any problem needs a sound research base for successful tackling. This is more so as far as social problems are concerned because social phenomena do not lend themselves easily to scientific analysis. As in many other fields of social science, this field of social change for economic development also suffers from lack of information based on empirical studies. In other words, not much research has gone into the field. There is an urgent need for systematic research here. With this view, this Task Force recommends the setting up of the Schools of Humanities and Economic Sciences. This research will give a new angle to both Sociology and Economics. All the allied sciences and arts will stand to benefit greatly by this research. The research will be continuous and on a comprehensive scale with area centres for assistances and feedback. This will attempt to establish a systematic tie-up in the form of a set of tested techniques for humanising the development programmes between social change forces and economic development. Economic development in the background of a socially changed and forward working society will take firm roots and what is more, will generate that dynamism which will take the socio-economic fabric to higher and higher levels of perfection and prosperity. Therefore, such schools are warranted and accordingly recommended by this Task Force. Manning of such institute by eminent men is necessary for the success of these institutions. Hence stress is laid on this aspect (For details, please see project No. 61).

SOCIAL CHANGE AND THE WELFARE OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES INCLUDING HARIJAN WELFARE.

15.50 The welfare of the Backward Classes including Harijan Welfare, is discussed under chapters No. XIV, XVI, XVII and XVIII. But here we want to tie up the welfare aim with the social change aim and discuss one or two relevant and peculiar points in this context. Though all welfare measures in the context of Backward classes and Harijans help directly or indirectly social change, yet certain peculiar problems which have a direct bearing on the frontal attack on the problem of social change will be discussed here.

15.51 The first is the problem of the economic uplift of the backward classes. It has been noticed that the incidence of the economic advancement of the society due to policies of education, training, reasearch etc., have not been evenly spread or even wide-spread between all the different classes of our people. It has also been noted that the backward classes (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) have neither the resources nor the opportunities to make big ventures in the industrial and other fields. This proves to be a disadvantage as far as their economic advancement and job opportunities are concerned. As some social and public efforts are involved in the establishment and maintenance of industrial establishments, it is but not that the benefits are also widely distributed. For achieving this, preference may have to be given to backward classes in the matter of granting licences etc., for starting new industries as in the case of preference given to backward areas; employers may be encouraged to co-opt members of the backward classes also on their ventures; employers in the private sector may be increasingly made to use the Employment Exchanges for their recruitments; and suitable reservations may be made for backward classes in respect of such vacancies.

ELIMINATION OF UNCLEAN OCCUPATIONS .

15.52 The second problem in this context is the existence in our midst of the practice of removal of night soil by sweepers and scavengers. It is observed that in many municipal towns in Tamil Nadu, the sweepers and scavengers employed by the municipalities (and those who are self-employed) have to submit themselves to the revolting practice of having to carry night soils as headloads or in buckets. Those who are engaged in such activities are subject to very great health hazards, not to mention that the practice is very degrading. Attempts made to mitigate the more degrading aspects of this practice, however, are found not to work in practice. A two-fold action programme seems warranted in this connection :—

1. to cover up as many cities as possible with underground drainage; and
2. to compel the house owners in these cities to put up flush out latrines and to connect them to the underground drainage.

It is to be noted in this connection that there are 76 municipalities, 124 town panchayats, and 13 townships where schemes for sewerage system are yet to be formulated. Even in cities with population over one lakh, in 9 cities underground drainage facilities are not there. If we take into account, towns with a population between 50,000 and 1,00,000 it will probably be found that not a single town of this type has such facilities. This is a serious matter deserving urgent attention. The problem is quite staggering and has to be handled urgently. This is intimately tied up with social change. Social change has to come about immediately, here and now in respect of such social abuses. It would be worthwhile to study the scheme implemented by the Baroda Municipal Corporation in this connection. It is also learnt that the Directorate of Public Health have formulated a pilot project in this connection in respect of Madurai city. This is also worth an urgent consideration. The various legal, social and employment angles to the problem will have to be studied in depth for an effective remedy. It is however heartening to note in this connection that Government are already fully seized of the problem and that they are thinking in terms of going in for a vigorous programme of extending the underground drainage system to cover all the municipal towns to start with. As this is a social problem also, this Task Force feels that simultaneous with this drive, it is better to have an intensive public education scheme on this subject to discourage the present practice of open latrines etc. It is also to be borne in mind in this connection that as a result of this drive and action, about 27,000 persons who are engaged at present in this unclean occupation in Tamil Nadu, are likely to be thrown out of employment. Hence absorbing them in alternative employment in the municipalities themselves will have to be thought of, as these persons may find it difficult to get alternative employment elsewhere. Hence it is recommended that this provision of alternative employment should be tied up with the main scheme of providing flush out latrines in all municipal towns. The earlier this is done the better it would be from the point of view of social change.

YOUTH SERVICE CORPS AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

15.53. The successive Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu have given considerable importance to the utilisation of the services of the youth for the general welfare of the community. In recent years Dr. C. N. Annadurai soon after becoming the Chief Minister inaugurated.

the 'Prosperity Brigade' and set considerable store by it. His successor Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, declared in the course of his budget speech 1971-72: "The State Government has decided to formulate a new programme to enthuse the graduate youth. A Youth Corps will be formed which will dedicate itself to social service. Two thousand graduates will form a Corps, to begin with. They will be selected from among graduates in subjects like education, medicine, agriculture engineering science and arts. There will be a leader for each company of 50 young men. The Youth Corps will primarily be utilised for doing constructive social service in villages. They will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 175 per month which should enable them to meet their out-of-pocket expenses. They will be distributed all over the State at various taluk headquarters. From the taluk headquarters they will proceed to various blocks. Besides undertaking Social Services like adult literacy; improvement of health-services, family planning they will also do publicity to free the people from superstition, untouchability, casteism and other bad practices. Members included in this Corps will also be provided with essential medicine kits so that the health of the persons in the-village can be looked after. The Youth Corps will also help the agriculturists to undertake new methods of cultivation and bring home to them new techniques and new varieties. Members included in the Corps will serve for a period of one year and will be made eligible for preferential treatment in the matter of recruitment to public services. Besides providing employment for 2,000 persons, it is the hope and belief that this Youth Corps would provide a new social and economic order and bring new life, to the educated youth of this State". The above words bring out succinctly the nature and scope of the Youth Service Corps Programme. The programme could be taken primarily as a Social Change Programme, though incidentally it could tackle to some extent the problem of unemployment of the educated youth. The main objectives of this programme, therefore, would be :

- (i) adult literacy ;
- (ii) formation of rural youth clubs to promote sports and cultural activities ;
- (iii) teaching practical environmental hygiene ;
- (iv) propaganda against all forms of social disabilities including untouchability ;
- (v) spreading the knowledge of improved agricultural practices ;
- (vi) rendering veterinary assistance ;
- (vii) teaching the people the maintenance of simple machines ;
- (viii) undertaking health campaigns.

These are laudable objectives and are closely connected with the task of developing our human resources and bringing in social change for economic development. Therefore it would be proper to tie this programme suitably with the village level clubs scheme suggested by this Task Force. As the Task Force scheme envisages considerable employment opportunities, it would be better to effect such a tie-up as it has been decided that members of this crops will be made eligible for preferential treatment in the matter of recruitment to public services. Such a patent preference to these young men and

women would serve as an incentive for efficient work. Similarly there will have to be sufficient social motivation from the point of view of the village societies in which they happen to work. Both these put together will make them efficient and dedicated workers and the cause of Social Change will stand to benefit to that extent. The new Department of Social Affairs could perhaps effect this tie-up and achieve the co-ordination required regarding women volunteers, the Government are of the opinion that they should not be sent to the villages, but could be sent to Government and other private institutions engaged in social work such as eradication of leprosy, rehabilitation of cured leprosy and tuberculosis patients, rendering free medical service to the people, rehabilitation of the handicapped, care of the aged, the sick, the destitute and the orphaned. Social training to these women volunteers is given at the Madras School of Social Work. The syllabus includes lectures on leprosy, cholera, small-pox, methods of rehabilitation of the handicapped, beggary, prostitution, vagrancy and public health in general. In view of the coverage of training for these volunteers, tying up the financial encouragement to the training programme with the proposed Bureau of Correctional Services could be thought of. (*Vide* Projects under Social Welfare).

15-54. The Youth Service Corps Programme will be a continuing programme. With the 'tie-up's with the schemes of the Task Force suggested above it should be possible for this programme to help and promote the massive efforts to bring about Social Change, contemplated in this Report. To that extent financial encouragement within the Social Change Schemes could be provided for this programme. With this and also the anticipated assistance from the Union Government, it should be possible for us to expand this programme suitably. During 1972-73, it is proposed to recruit 3,000 volunteers, on an estimated expenditure of Rs. 61,77,000. This figure will give an idea of the physical and financial magnitudes of the programme.

BEGGAR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION AND EYE CAMPS IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL CHANGE.

15-55. Beggar Relief and Mass Eye Camps, though measures for social welfare are nonetheless pre-requisites for the advent of social change. Social Change can take firm roots only in a society in which the members are first of all free from beggary, malnutrition and handicaps of a mass scale. The above two programmes of the Government of Tamil Nadu, implemented thanks to the efforts of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, are quite relevant to our present task of human resources development as also of bringing about social change for economic development.

15-56. It is estimated that in Tamil Nadu alone the number of persons affected by eye diseases leading to blindness is about 6 lakhs. The eye camps are primarily aimed at performing surgery to those suffering from this disease. These eye camps are called "Chief Minister Kalaignar Dr. Karunanidhi Free Eye Camps". It is proposed to establish such eye camps in all the 56 Revenue Divisions of Tamil Nadu. The annual target is 59,000 persons. This noble scheme is financed by public contributions. As on 4th October 1972 the total contributions to this Fund was about Rs. 35-89 lakhs. A Chief Minister's Fund for this purpose has been created. So far such eye camps have

been held in 19 places, and about 15,500 persons have benefited by this. This programme is intimately tied up with the objective of developing our human resources. It is hoped that the Task Force on Health and Nutrition has made suitable provisions for the expansions of this scheme during the perspective plan period. This Task Force welcomes this scheme and commends its expansion to cover all the poor who are affected by this disease. This will incidentally mean a measure to bring about social change through public expenditure on health care of the poor. This scheme thus meets the canon of public expenditure for the benefit of the masses who are 'poor'.

LEPROSY BEGGARS REHABILITATION SCHEME.

15-57. The problem for beggary has been engaging the attention of the Government for sometimes and the Government have come to the conclusion that unless the problem is tackled in a big way, it will be difficult to find a solution. As a first step, it was decided to rehabilitate the beggars suffering from leprosy. It has been estimated that there are about 5,000 to 6,000 leprosy beggars in this State. The Government have therefore issued orders for the establishment of ten Leprosy Beggar Rehabilitation Homes in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri (Two Homes), Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and North Arcot. Of these three Homes, in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and Dharmapuri (one Home) are already functioning. The Home in Tiruchirappalli district is ready for inauguration. The construction of buildings or the rest of the Homes are expected to be completed shortly.

15-58. Each Home will provide accommodation for 500 inmates. The inmates will be given free boarding and lodging besides free medical treatment, bedding and clothing. As regards clothing, the men inmates are supplied free two sets of linen each set consisting of Dhoti, Shirts and Towel and the women inmates with Saree, Pavadai, Blouse and Towel. All inmates are provided with mat sheet, pillow and pillow cover. The cost of diet is Rs. 1-50 per adult per day and Rs. 0-75 paise per child per day. All the inmates are provided with aluminium tumbler and plate and every week they are given soap and oil free of cost. Special diets are being given on the days of national importance. Besides the Superintendent of the Home (in the grade of Deputy Collector), there are Medical Officer (in the grade of Assistant Surgeon), Pharmacist, Staff Nurse, para medical staff, Physiotherapist for giving treatment to the inmates. The Government have also under consideration the appointment of social workers and occupational physiotherapists in the Homes. In certain Homes, provision has also been made for surgical treatment. The inmates are being supplied with special type of shoes specially manufactured for them. The inmates are also given training in certain trades as rehabilitation measures like mat-weaving, shoe making, carpentry, etc. Poultry farming and kitchen gardening have also been taken up in the existing Homes. Such of the inmates who are capable of doing manual work are being employed in the Home itself and given nominal wages as incentive.

15-59. The cost of construction of each Home is estimated at Rs. 9-58 lakhs and thus the total cost comes to Rs. 95-80 lakhs for all the ten Homes. The cost of the maintenance of each Home works out to nearly Rs. 4 lakhs including cost of equipment, etc. per annum. At present some of the staff like Superintendent, Medical Officer, etc. alone have been provided

with quarters. The question of providing quarters to all the staff is under active consideration of the Government. The Government have also under consideration the provision of the above quarters to staff free of rent and free supply of water.

15-60. A Herald car converted into companion model has been supplied to the Home. The car is utilised for taking inmates to the Hospitals and also for bringing essential commodities to the Home in cases of extreme necessities.

15-61. Though all the Homes have been provided with Operation Theatres in the Hospital attached to the Homes, Surgical facilities have been provided only in the Home at Paranur, the intention being that the inmates of other Homes requiring surgery should be brought to the Home at Paranur. As the facilities for surgery provided for at Paranur are not ready now, the surgical cases are being attended to the Hospitals in elsewhere.

15-62. The Government have also issued instructions that the Ophthalmic Assistant Surgeon attached to the Headquarters Hospitals of the district concerned should visit the Homes twice a month for giving eye treatment to the inmates.

15-63. Under recreational activities, each Home will be provided sports materials like carrom, volley ball, tennikoit, etc. The Government have under consideration the provision of inmates with musical instruments like Harmonium, Dolak, Bulbultara and Jalara etc. as there are number of inmates well versed in music. Each of the Home is provided with a Radio and loudspeakers which are obtained as donation from the voluntary organisations.

CHIEF MINISTER'S BEGGAR REHABILITATION FUND.

15-64. To make the people aware of the need for the participating in this social problem, it was decided that a fund should be constituted with the help of voluntary donations rather than expenditure incurred from the State Exchequer. Accordingly the Chief Minister's Beggar Rehabilitation Fund was inaugurated on June 3rd, 1971. Funds were collected through sale of picture post-cards at a price of 0.50 paise each and by securing donations from philanthropic individuals, religious and charitable endowments, industrial, commercial, transport and cinema houses and local bodies. There was generous response from the public of Tamil Nadu and the amount so far collected is Rs. 1.07 crores as on date. This includes a sum of Rs. 43,27,200 being the net proceeds of the special raffle held for this purpose in July 1971. The money collected has been deposited in the Reserve Bank of India, Madras and is operated by the treasurer of the Fund who is the Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

15-65. For administering the beggar rehabilitation fund and to advice the Government in matters relating to beggar rehabilitation, an Advisory Committee has been constituted. For the present, admission to these Homes is being done on an entirely voluntary basis. Persons suffering from leprosy and found begging are persuaded to join these Homes. However, it has been found that there is a certain amount of unwillingness on the part of some beggars in getting in to the Homes. In such cases, it is proposed to get them rounded up by the Police and have them committed through courts of law.

15-66. The Government have also constituted an Advisory Committee for each of the Homes at Paranur and Ulundurpet under the Chairmanship of the District Collector to suggest ways and means for running and improving the Homes.

PROJECTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

15-67. Most of the programmes proposed here are new or have a new emphasis in implementation. The schemes which were implemented earlier will be given new focus against the back-ground of this strategy of social change and development of human resources.

PROJECT No. 52.

15-68. *Village Clubs.*—This scheme aims mainly at bringing about effective social change. The philosophy underlying this has been discussed in detail earlier. These clubs are patterned after the 4-H clubs and will cover different functions of the village economy. These clubs help to blunt the edges and rub away the corners in individual, inter-caste and inter-community behaviour and help to promote active social life among them. 8,000 villages will be covered with about 20,000 clubs during the Fifth Plan period on an outlay of Rs. 650-00 lakhs and the remaining villages will be covered during the Sixth Plan on an outlay of Rs. 1,400-00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 53.

15-69. *An Intensive Pre-school social education scheme.*—The children could be oriented towards healthy social attitudes at the pre-school level. This scheme will cover children in the age-group of 6 years. Attention will be focussed on the cognitive development, cultural experience with play groups, pre-school social orientation and the other services. As the responsibility of giving a social orientation to the pre-school children is of a very high order, secondary grade trained teachers would suit this job better than elementary grade trained teachers. Budgetary provision for this may be made in the Education Sector. Please also refer the earlier discussions about the need for this programme. An outlay of Rs. 300-00 lakhs each for the Fifth and Sixth Plan is suggested.

PROJECT No. 54.

15-70. *Extensive programme for the development of music, dance and other Fine Arts in schools and institutions of higher learnings.*—Development of aesthetic sense in the students is a way of developing our human resources and of providing for creative use of leisure time of the youth. The educational institutions will develop music and fine arts groups. Credit will be given for attainments in these cultural fields. Group and individual singing will be taught. Every school or institution of higher learning will have a part-time Director of Aesthetics, who will provide opportunities to unfold aesthetic talents of students both in curriculum and outside it. Music, dancing, dramatics, fine arts, poetry, etc., will be encouraged. Musical concerts, drama, singing, popular lectures on outstanding composers, significant musical instruments, etc., will be provided for. Provision will also be made for organising orchestras. Besides giving credit for

attainments in acting, special steps will be taken to ensure the preference in services to candidates with good attainments in this field. A course in Aesthetics which will include the present syllabus in music and in addition include methods of teaching music and fine arts will be formulated and offered by Universities and the special colleges of Music, Dance and Fine Arts. An Institute for musical instruments manufacture and servicing will also be established and courses will be conducted to train Musical Instruments Manufacture. Outlay for Perspective Plan for this Scheme will be Rs. 350-00 lakhs. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 150-00 and Rs. 200-00 respectively.

PROJECT No. 55.

15.71 *Project for Excellence in Sports.*—This project is suggested to make the State responsible for about 20 youths under each game and developing their sport and other physical talents to levels of national and international excellence. This would lead to the excellence of Tamil Nadu in sports. The contribution and maintenance of a “Tamil Nadu Register of Sports Talents” is also provided for. The Director of Sports will be an officer-in-charge of the small and effective Secretariat to disburse grants and will be ex-officio Secretary of the Council of Sports. He will report on the activities of the grant receiving bodies to the Council of Sports which will consist of specialists and persons of great attainments in different sports, games and athletics. The outlay for this scheme will be Rs. 100-00 lakhs during the Perspective Plan. The outlay for the Fifth Plan will be Rs. 40-00 lakhs and for the Sixth Plan the outlay will be Rs. 60-00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 56.

15.72 *Improving the sports talents and average physical build of people of Tamil Nadu.*—The Japanese during the last two decades have effectively achieved by a programme of nutrition, physical education and habit formation, a sturdier and a healthier people. A more healthy, strong and disciplined people will constitute an efficient citizenry. Hence a broad-based exposure to all the aspects of education including physical education will be provided for in developing the human resources. The ideal to be achieved is comparable to the challenge at the physical level maintained in Yale or in Boston. The old-world idea of one man and all games for physical instruction and the concept of a ‘life-time sport’ will be adopted. The Tamil Nadu Sports Council would be suitably involved in organising this programme. The above two schemes will be administered by a Director of Sports. The Perspective Plan outlay for this scheme will be Rs. 900-00 lakhs. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 225-00 lakhs and Rs. 675-00 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT No. 57.

15.73 *Adult literacy and education programme.*—This scheme aims at educating the adult illiterates in the State as a ‘direct’ step in bringing about social change. The stress will be on social change. The college could play a leading role, and the Universities will be given special grants for this purpose. Budgetary provision for this may be made under ‘Education Sector’. An outlay of Rs. 40-00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and an outlay of Rs. 80-00 lakhs for Sixth Plan is suggested.

PROJECT No. 58.

15.74 *Advanced Training/Orientation Programme in the Universities for senior staff in Government, Quasi-Government, Private and Public Undertakings.*—Orientation course in subjects like Economic Sciences, Politics and Public Administration, Mass Communication, etc., will be conducted for staff in Government and other public and private undertakings in the Universities of Madras, Madurai and Annamalai and also in the Agricultural University, Coimbatore on an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during the Fifth Plan. The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 60.00 lakhs. The total Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 59.

15.75 *Creation of Madras University Library complex.*—It is necessary to have a comprehensive study of economics of education both with reference to the Indian experience and the South-East Asian experience. Cost benefit analysis will have to be done with respect to 3 levels of education, viz., elementary education, secondary education and university education. Proper identification of the demand and supply patterns will have to be made. This will be done in such a way as to develop our human resources and thus re-lay the emphasis on Human Resources development which has been neglected by the Union Planning Commission. For the effective work of the Schools of Humanities and Economic Sciences and the Department of Social Affairs, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive up-to-date library complex in the University of Madras. This library will have buildings of its own, suitable furniture, facilities for documentation and facilities for research. This will also cater to the long cherished desire to have the centre for South-East Asia learning with particular reference to Humanities. The Fifth Plan outlay for this will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs and the Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 150.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay, therefore, will be Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 60.

15.76 *Academy of Tamil Culture.*—The Academy of Tamil Culture will be a body which seeks to attain excellence in the studies and intellectual contacts pertaining to Tamil Culture. It will be an apex body of outstanding persons dedicated to Tamil cultural renaissance and provide a forum to persons irrespective of race, religion or nationality. It will provide opportunities for outstanding scholars to be elected as distinguished 'Fellows' for life-time or for stipulated time spans with the consent of the founding body of men of letters, culture, aesthetics, etc. A library, research room, a residential library, research-cum-residential rooms, facilities for documentation, publication of rare manuscripts and such other activities as the founding members agree upon would constitute the purposes, aims and activities. A Director of Aesthetics and Cultural Affairs will administer these programmes. The outlay for the Fifth Plan will be Rs. 350.00 lakhs and for the Sixth Plan the outlay will be Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 1,350.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 61.

15.77 *The Schools of Humanities and Economic Sciences.*—These schools would be so constituted as to ensure independent and fundamental thinking pertaining to different branches of Humanities and Economic Sciences and related areas of social sciences. The

transfer of physical technology from one country to another is, perhaps, even more easy than a transfer of knowledge from West European and other cultures to India in the context of economic development and modernisation of social process. The school would be an autonomous body recognised by universities and other learned bodies and will sponsor fundamental studies and also encourage empirical research in Tamil Nadu. The body would have as its aims, the setting up of a school of excellence in Humanities and Economic Sciences with special reference to human resources and social change. The outlay for the Fifth and Sixth Plans will be Rs. 125.00 and Rs. 375.00 lakhs respectively. The Perspective Plan will be Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 62.

15.78 *Development of the Library Movement in Rural Areas.*—Our rural areas should have an efficient net-work of libraries. The outlay will be Rs. 40.00 lakhs for this project in the Fifth Plan which will include provision for preserving rare documents and modern documentation facilities in rural areas also. The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 80.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay therefore will be Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 63.

15.79 *Project to improve Libraries and maintenance of rare and ancient manuscripts.*—The Connemara Public Library will be developed to be a major centre for collection of publications of the State of Tamil Nadu, India, and other countries. Special facilities would be provided to classify and to store the books, newspapers, etc., sent to the Connemara Library under the National Libraries Act. The Tamil Nadu Archives will be developed for the better maintenance of the rare and ancient manuscripts. This Project will co-ordinate with the different oriental manuscript libraries in Tamil Nadu like the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur, the U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library, Adyar, besides establishing documentation centres. Budgetary provision for this made under 'Education Sector.' An outlay of Rs. 47.00 lakhs for Fifth Plan and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for Sixth Plan is suggested.

PROJECT No. 64.

15.80 *Creation of a new Department of Social Affairs.*—A new Department of Social Affairs will be created to implement all the social change and other allied programmes mentioned above. This Department will also co-ordinate the social change and welfare programmes of both Government and voluntary agencies and give them an orientation towards social change. The Department will have taluk and district level offices besides a headquarter office to discharge its functions effectively. At the Secretariat level there will be a Department of Social Affairs to direct programmes and other activities of the Directorate of Sports and the Directorate of Aesthetics and Cultural Affairs. The Director of Aesthetics and Cultural Affairs will be in charge of the small and effective Secretariat and will be responsible for the disbursement of grants and to process the reports for the consideration of the Council of Aesthetics and Culture which will consist of experts and persons of great attainments and eminence in the field of Aesthetics and Culture. The Fifth Plan outlay will be Rs. 325.00 lakhs of which Government administrative expenditure will not be more than 10 per cent. The Sixth Plan outlay on this will be Rs. 650.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 975.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 65.

15.81 *Public Co-operation Planning Forums.*—There will be a new orientation to the activities of Planning Forums with academic research pursuits and exercises under the guidance of the State Planning Commission. Emphasis would be on intellectual and research work like the following :—

- (1) Studies on social change for economic development ;
- (2) Economic surveys ;
- (3) Evaluation of plan projects and preparation of papers on the application of science and technology to development programmes ; and
- (4) Visits to villages, towns, industrial centres, etc., in Tamil Nadu and other States.

The Forums will be chosen for payment of a higher basic grant of about Rs. 5,000 according to their activities in the previous years. Selected Forums would be given a grant of Rs. 10,000 each. Planning Forums will be given additional resources for special studies. The Colleges will be given Rs. 5,000, or Rs. 7,500 or Rs. 10,000 as block grant for periods ranging from two to five years for specific work to be done. The results should be made available to the State Planning Commission for its use. Some of the materials will be published. Total outlay during the Perspective Plan will be Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 25.00 and Rs. 75.00 lakhs respectively.

PART SEVEN
Social Welfare Programmes

CHAPTER XVI.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—A REVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.*

16.1.1. The Government of Tamil Nadu have a policy commitment for the Welfare of the Backward Classes. This can be viewed from two angles, namely from the point of view of their welfare, as also from the point of view of bringing in Social Change.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

16.1.2. Under Article 46 of the Constitution of India, the State is committed to promote with special care educational as well as economic interest of the weaker sections of our society and in particular of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. A major item of outlay in the three Plan programmes so far under Backward Classes Sector has been on Educational Development. Again under Articles 16 (4) and 335 of the Constitution, Central and State Governments make reservations for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in posts and services under their control. Directions have also been issued to make similar reservations in posts in public sector undertakings. According to 1961 census, Tamil Nadu had a total population of 33,686,953 of which there were 6,072,536 Scheduled Castes forming 18 per cent of the total population and 252,646 Scheduled Tribes forming 0.74 per cent of the total population. As for literacy it was 31.4 per cent for the total population in Tamil Nadu (1961 Census), 44.5 per cent for the total male population and 18.2 per cent for the total female population. Against this, the percentage of literacy for Scheduled Castes was 14.66 per cent total, 23.6 per cent for males, and 5.7 per cent for females. In respect of the Scheduled Tribes, it was 5.91 per cent total, 8.6 per cent males and 2.7 per cent females. For every thousand persons there were seven persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Again for every thousand persons in each educational category, there were 10 Scheduled Tribes. Under the category illiterates, two under literate without educational level, one under primary or junior basic level, and 4 under metric and above.

There were 180 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, for every one thousand persons of the population. In respect of educational levels, there were 224 Scheduled Castes for every thousand illiterates, 95 for every thousand literates without educational levels, 72 for every thousand under primary or junior basic level and 24 for every thousand under metric and above. As for enrolment of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is noted that there has been a general increase in this and according to Thiru J. P. Naik the percentage enrolment ratio of Scheduled Caste in Tamil Nadu for 1960-61 was 20.6 and for 1965-66 it was 21.7. Thiru J. P. Naik has evolved the concept of "co-efficient of equality". This concept helps in understanding whether the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is adequate and also to see how it

* This includes Harijan Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Welfare of other Backward Classes and Welfare of Denotified Tribes.

compares with the performance of other communities. Under this concept, it is assumed the Scheduled Tribe/Schedule Caste population is B and that the enrolment of Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste students in educational institutions is A. It is further assumed that the population of other communities is D and that their enrolment is C. Then the Co-efficient of equality is defined as follows :—

$$\frac{\text{Proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe enrolment to the enrolment from the other communities}}{\text{Proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population to the population of other communities.}} = \frac{\frac{A}{C}}{\frac{B}{D}} \times 100$$

16.1.3. If equality of educational opportunities were to be provided to Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes, it is clear that the proportion of their enrolment in any given category of educational institutions to the enrolment of other communities should be the same as the proportion of their population to the population of other communities. In other words the co-efficient of equality as defined above should be 100. In practice, however this co-efficient will either be more than 100 or less than 100. If it is more than 100 we may infer that in this particular type of institutions Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes are ahead of other communities. If on the other hand the co-efficient of equality is less than 100 it can be inferred that the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are lagging behind other communities.

CO-EFFICIENT OF EQUALITY.

16.1.4. The co-efficient of equality in respect of enrolment in respect of primary schools in respect of Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu in 1960-61 was 114.4 and in 1965-66 it was 120.6. For middle schools, the percentage enrolment ratio of Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu in 1960-61 was 13.2 and in 1965-66 it was 18.0. The co-efficient of equality in 1960-61 was 73.3 and 100.0 in 1965-66. In respect of higher education the percentage enrolment ratio in respect of Scheduled Castes was 8.9 for 1960-61 and 12.7 for 1965-66. The co-efficient of equality was 49.4 in 1960-61, 70.6 in 1965-66. In respect of university education, the enrolment was 4,244 in 1965-66 with 5.3 per cent enrolment ratio and with co-efficient of equality 29.4.

16.1.5. An analysis of the expenditure in the year 1970-71 shows that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 248.74 lakhs in Tamil Nadu on the welfare of Backward Classes 168.63 lakhs were spent on education. This works out 67.79 per cent. This only shows that there has been considerable stress on the education programmes for these communities. A review of the pattern of central assistance also shows that there has been a stress on the spread on education. During the First Five-Year Plan, the pattern of central assistance was 50 per cent for all the schemes under backward classes sector, including those under education. From 1962-63, this pattern was modified and raised to 75 per cent whereas it remained unchanged for other programmes. An uniform pattern of assistance at the rate of 60 per cent for all the programmes under this sector was prescribed

from the year 1967-68. From Fourth Plan onwards, block grants and block loans are being given to the State Governments and no special assistance is given for specific schemes in the state sector. In the field of higher education it has been noted in a recent study of the Union Planning Commission that the general trend is that more than 60 per cent of the scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste students have gone to the three States namely Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra, though these States have only about 39 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population. On the other hand Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu which have about 30 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population were awarded only 16 per cent of the total scholarships for Scheduled Caste students. In the case of Scheduled Tribes more than 2/3 of scholarships were awarded to students from two states namely Assam and Bihar, although they have only 1/5 of the total tribal population. Further, the working of the scheme of post-matric scholarships has shown that the advantage taken by the various Scheduled Castes is highly uneven. Steps therefore will have to be taken to make this more even.

16.1.6. With a view to narrowing the gap between the literacy percentage of general population and that of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, it is essential that effective steps are taken during the Perspective Plan. The following points may have to be borne in mind in this regard:—

1. There will have to be a time-bound programme to bridge this gap during the Perspective Plan period.

2. The role of the centre in overcoming the variations in the level of literacy among these communities may have to be discussed and delineated.

3. There may have to be at least 100 primary schools, 5 middle schools and two high schools for a tribal population of 25,000.

4. Special steps are required to improve enrolment especially in tribal and most backward areas.

5. With a view to reducing wastage and stagnation among children of these communities, it is desirable to expand the supply of free mid-day meals, free books, writing materials and dress, etc.

6. Education at middle and secondary levels are to be diversified and made production-oriented.

7. Hostel facilities may be expanded.

8. A suitable programme of scholarships and financial assistance should be drawn in order to provide special guidance and incentives to talented students from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

9. The role of voluntary agencies in the spread of education should be further expanded.

10. There is also need for special coaching arrangements in the case of needy and deserving students.

11. The pattern of central assistance should be at a higher rate. Funds should be earmarked for educational programmes.

12. As there is shortage of teachers knowing tribal language and conversant with tribal culture, there is need for arranging special training programmes for tribal boys and girls to take up jobs as teachers in tribal areas.

13. The programme of functional literacy should be further expanded.

16.2. WELFARE OF THE HARIJANS.

16.2.1. Harijans are "the most helpless among the poorest". Legislation has not completely helped to eradicate the evil of untouchability and legislation by itself cannot improve the social and economic conditions of people who have suffered due to the practice of untouchability. Similarly 'change of heart' from concerned sections of the people has not also exhibited itself in a particularly conspicuous manner. It is, therefore necessary to improve the conditions of Scheduled Castes by speeding up the process of education and economic uplift in different spheres of society and which will also make others accept them as equals in society.

16.2.2. Our full concentration should be on the younger generation who should be given schooling at all levels without exception by providing the necessary motivation through larger number of schools and hostels and possibly, larger quantum of scholarships. Speaking of education, it should be mentioned that elementary schools should be situated as much as possible in or near the Harijan colonies themselves. It has to be conceded that excepting the elementary or higher elementary schools managed by the Harijan Welfare Department itself, schools run by the local bodies or even private agencies are mostly situated in the caste Hindu quarters and not in or even close to the Harijan colonies. This has stood in the way of a good number of Harijan children not going to schools and it is, therefore, proper that elementary and higher elementary schools should necessarily be at least close to the Harijan colony, if not located within it. This will help Harijan boys and girls of school going age to have easy access to the schools in terms of distances and parents can also have no excuse for not sending the children to school. An elementary school close to one's own habitation is by itself a great incentive for the parents to send the children to school. Secondly, opening these schools close to the Harijan colonies will also make growing children of other communities to mingle much better as they grew up and they may be less conscious of caste feelings. Hence, a re-orientation will have to be accepted in terms of locating elementary, higher elementary or even pre-schools.

16.2.3. Hostels maintained by the Harijan Welfare Department play a very significant role in advancing the studies of Harijan boys and girls. At this stage, we are having 488 hostels and for the future, it will be necessary to have a much larger number of hostels for students in the Colleges. A stage has now come when a good number of Scheduled Caste boys and girls seek admission in colleges. The Collegiate Education Department is persistently prevailed upon to maintain the percentage of reservation in the colleges and as such the number of these students will increase year by year and it will be necessary to support them in the college by opening adequate number of hostels for college students.

* Gandhi, M. K. "Harijan", April 27, 1934.

16.2.4. In respect of scholarships, flat rates are adopted for different courses without and differentiation among the students with reference to performance. It will be useful if the entire scholarship scheme is so modified as to have within its scope, merit scholarships also, so that Scheduled Castes students who pass out with distinction and in higher grades may get higher quantum of scholarship amounts. This will be particularly relevant to students in the professional courses like medicine, engineering, agriculture, etc.

16.2.5 The next point requiring emphasis is the representation in the services. Apart from fulfilling the percentage of reservation, it will be necessary to have better and more of coaching schemes to enable students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities to better perform in different competitive examinations at State and All-India level. Diversified and intensive coaching schemes would help take in large number of boys and girls who pass out of S.S.L.C. and P.U.C. and Graduate classes every year and enable them to come out with better success in the competitive examinations. This will lead to the percentage of reservation being filled up effectively.

16.2.6. So far as the economic uplift schemes are concerned, the present position is that schemes apply in common to all parts of the State of Tamil Nadu. It will be necessary to work out area 'programmes' also to suite certain parts of the State where Scheduled Caste population predominate and where their problems are specific enough to be identified and which can be tackled with separate, specific programmes. For instance, the requirements of people in Thanjavur district which is predominantly agricultural will be different from the requirements of the people in South Arcot district where Scheduled Caste families may own lands and their children also may be having education, but there may be larger scope for technical education. North Arcot district, for instance, and also Dharmapuri district, have been traditional recruiting areas for the army with a large number of ex-servicemen families. Their problems will be somewhat different. Here it will be a question of finding good educational facilities and also suitable jobs and work and trades for people who have come above the level of helpless, drifting landless labourers. The problems of east Ramanathapuram will also be different with reference to the generally poor condition of living. In this manner, it will be very useful if we identify areas in the State where we could usefully work-out special programmes to intensify the process of development among the weaker sections. Technical Training Institutes, for instance, may have to be located in areas when there is a concentration of these people so that young boys can get themselves trained in useful trades and find a way out of the enforced idleness in the villages. After all, urbanisation has an effect on the caste system and caste differences are not felt so keenly in a town as it is in the villages.

16.2.7. By and large, the departmental schemes, have, more or less ignored the social education aspect of Harijan Welfare. The women folk in the Harijan colonies must be made to take greater interest in the matter of bringing up their children and in other aspects which will enable them to have a better outlook on life. Of course, lot of propaganda is being done on the Family Planning side, but much has to be done systematically to reach women folk in the Harijan colonies on various aspects of daily life, especially in shaping their children's future.

16.2.8 Finally, it may be mentioned that the commitments of the co-operative sector and the nationalised banks in terms of improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes should be broadened and made more specific.

16.2.9 RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) All the educational schemes for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes are no doubt very useful and they are coming up gradually. Advancement in the field of education ultimately leads to social advancement and economic improvement. Education enlightens the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to know the various concessions that are available for them and enables them to avail such concession. This also removes the inferiority complex and makes them to claim and assert the rights to which they are entitled to.

(b) Schemes for economic uplift like loan for trades, subsidy, tools for artisans, cottage industries, training-cum-production centre, milk supply co-operative societies, agriculture (supply of plough bulls and subsidy for irrigation wells), motor transport co-operative societies are benefiting these people to stand on their own legs.

(c) Under the health, housing and other schemes, drinking water wells and overhead tanks and provided, colonies are electrified, houses are constructed under the general housing scheme for sanitary workers. Though colonies are benefited by provision of drinking water wells and electrification, yet much has to be done under 'Housing' because still about 80,000 sites already assigned to Scheduled Castes are vacant. The Government are considering the organisation of a Housing Corporation to tackle this problem.

16.3. THE ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

16.3.1. Madras was one of the earliest provinces which took up as early as in 1919 the question of improving social and economic conditions of a considerable size of the population described as "untouchable", etc., that stood segregated from the rest of the population. In the Government of India Act, 1935, these people were classified as "Scheduled Castes" and the same term has been adopted in the Constitution of India also. To begin with, the Commissioner of Labour was entrusted by the Government with the responsibilities of taking up ameliorative measures in respect of these people. In 1931-32 the responsibilities of the Commissioner of Labour were entrusted to a Member of the Board of Revenue, in addition to his own duties. This work was placed directly under the supervision of the District Collectors from the year 1933-34 and the powers exercised by the Commissioner of Labour for the uplift of the communities concerned were delegated to the Collectors subject to general supervision of the Board Member who was also Commissioner of Labour.

16.3.2. The growth of industries and coming into prominence of industrial labour from this period onwards increased the work of the Commissioner of Labour and the problems of depressed classes, etc., was also a matter of considerable concern to the Government. At this stage a provincial Harijan Welfare Committee was formed in the year 1947 with Honourable V. Kurmayya as Chairman for advising the Government on matters relating to Harijan Welfare and to report specifically on formulating plans for improving the conditions of Harijans. The Committee felt that the Labour Department could not devote undivided attention to the problems relating to Harijan Welfare and it recommended the creation of a separate department to deal with the Harijan Welfare activities, exclusively. The

Government accordingly created a separate department with effect from April 1949 for Harijan Welfare. The department was under a Honorary Director till April 1952 and thereafter an officer in the I.A.S. cadre was posted as Director of Harijan Welfare from July 1952.

16.3.3. Till the creation of a separate Department of Harijan Welfare, the activities were confined to maintaining elementary schools with free supply of midday meals and granting scholarships and boarding grants to a very limited extent, besides granting financial assistance in the form of loan and grants to Scheduled Castes, for provision of house sites by acquisition of private lands and provision of drinking water wells and sanitary amenities. The budget provision was Rs. 3.66 lakhs in 1934-35 and Rs. 40 lakhs in 1946-47.

16.3.4. After the creation of the Harijan Welfare Department in 1949 the activities of the Department increased considerably. The enactment of the Removal of Social Disabilities Act and the Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act also marked the beginning of legislative measures to deal with the problems of the Scheduled Castes. Provisions of house site free of cost to Harijans was ordered from 1949. Five-Year Plans were implemented for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes with financial assistance from the Government of India. In the year 1969 the work relating to the Welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes was separated and transferred to the Directorate of Backward Classes with another Director as Head of Department.

16.3.5. Particulars of expenditure incurred during the first three plan periods and in the subsequent years on the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are furnished below:—

						<i>Expenditure incurred.</i>	
						(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
						<i>SCs.</i>	<i>STs.</i>
First Five-Year Plan Period	..	..	..	..	..	449.26	3.93
Second Five-Year Plan Period	..	..	..	..	..	843.14	40.19
Third Five-Year Plan Period	..	..	..	..	..	1,231.57	74.57
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	385.85	24.46
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	391.24	29.04
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	433.65	23.53
1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	459.57	28.01
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	559.43	34.15
1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	601.11	44.35
						<i>(Provision)</i>	<i>(Provision)</i>

(Note.—The figures above exclude administrative expenditure.)

16.4. PROJECT FOR DETAILED AND COMPREHENSIVE STUDY.

16.4.1. The problem of Scheduled Caste has been before this Government for a very long time and the Government of Tamil Nadu have perhaps been the first to tackle it. Harijans in this State had been suffering from many social disabilities. The village harijans were perhaps the old untouchable, living in the same old dirty quarter with hardly enough space for himself and his family either to stretch their limbs or to protect themselves from the sun and the rain. His dress, mode of living, food habits and customs continued to be the same not to speak of his eternal poverty, indebtedness and ill health. Various ameliorative measures are being undertaken by this Government. The work of the Government having been mostly educational, it has served to educate large number amongst them who were able to secure some jobs, some even getting good posts in Government services. While it thus helped only a few, its repercussion and reactions are not helpful. Though crores of rupees are being spent every year on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this State on various schemes under education, economic uplift, health, housing and other schemes and many reforms have been undertaken by this Government, yet the Government could not have the satisfaction of having tackled the vast problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to a large extent. With a view to assess how far the existing schemes have benefited Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, what are bottle-necks in the way of achieving the desired object and what further measures are necessary to improve the lot of these down-trodden people, the following project for details and comprehensive study in this State is suggested.

16.4.2. *Education.*—The present population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is estimated at 73,15,595 and 3,11,515 respectively as per 1971 census. Every year nearly 75 per cent of the allotment is spent on educational schemes. We may assess how far these schemes have benefited this population. The following details may be collected:—

1. Total number of Harijan/Tribal population in each village.
2. Total number of persons educated up to primary, higher elementary, secondary collegiate and technical categories.
3. Total number of persons not educated.
4. Reasons for not receiving education.
5. Number of persons among educated remaining unemployed under primary/higher elementary/secondary/collegiate/technical categories, and
6. Whether they have registered their names in the employment exchanges.

16.4.3 *Economic Uplift.*—Schemes implemented under this head are: agriculture, irrigation wells, plough bulls, etc. The number of families holding one acre and above in all districts except Kanyakumari district, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and above in Kanyakumari district, number so far benefited by agricultural subsidy and yet to be provided with subsidy for irrigation wells may be gathered so that we may chalk out a plan for the grant of subsidy for all the families within a fixed period. Similar particulars may be gathered for plough bulls supply also.

Number of families requiring pumpsets for irrigation purposes may also be assessed with details of their holding so that necessary provision for the grant of pumpsets may also be made, drawing up a scheme.

16.4.4. *Industrial Co-operative Societies/Training-cum-Production Centres/Work Centres/Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.*—Financial assistance is being given to cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies, Training-cum-Production Work Centres run by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Director of Social Welfare, Director of Khadi and Village Industries and Milk Commissioner. We may ascertain the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members benefited through these schemes and whether they follow up the trades in which they are trained. After assessing their needs, if any, we may think of continuing these schemes with necessary modifications. For this purpose we may take the assistance of the implementing departmental officers also.

16.4.5. *Health Housing and other schemes.*—Referring to the general question of health, late Honourable Rajkumar Amrit Kar, the then Health Minister said in Parliament on 18th July 1952, "Our problem is how to bring health to rural areas. It cannot have health unless there is food unless there are any communication, unless there is housing." More than 20 years has passed by but still the dreams of the architect of Indian Independence is not fully realised as yet. So far, about 24,800 houses for Scheduled Castes and 4,400 houses for Scheduled Tribes have been constructed since the inception of the housing scheme. Still the problem could not be tackled as may be evident from the fact that about 80,000 sites already assigned for Scheduled Castes remain vacant. Of course, the Government are contemplating the formation of a Housing Corporation for undertaking house construction work. We may find out whether the Harijan/Tribal families are residing in the houses already constructed and handed over to them, how many families require "housing" facilities if they do not own one already, whether the design already adopted suits their needs and whether it is necessary to revise the design. The Government have at recently passed orders revising the design on an estimated cost of Rs. 1,600 in plains and Rs. 2,000 in hilly areas. For this purpose, we may get the opinion of the Public Works Department after ascertaining the views of the public.

16.4.6. *Scavengers' Housing Scheme.*—About 8,100 houses have been constructed for sanitary workers from Third Five-Year Plan onwards. This scheme is implemented by Director of Rural Development and Director of Municipal Administration. The number of municipalities, town panchayats which have availed this assistance, total number of houses still to be constructed may be gathered so that the local bodies may be provided with assistance within a reasonable period.

16.4.7. *Supply of wheel barrows, pans and scrappers.*—As in the case of providing houses for sanitary workers we may assess the needs of Municipalities/Town Panchayats regarding wheel barrows, and gum boots, pans and scrappers and on getting their requirements future programme may be planned.

16.4.8. *Drinking water wells.*—So far about 20,800 harijan colonies and about 667 tribal colonies have been provided with drinking water wells. We may find out how many colonies are yet to be provided with draw wells and in how many colonies overhead tanks have been provided and still to be provided. On receipt of these details, we may think of providing funds for meeting this demand on a phased programme.

16.4.9. *Reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services.*—The Deputy Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department who is the Member-Secretary of the high level Committee in which the Honourable Chief Minister is the Chairman and the Honourable Minister for Harijan Welfare is the Vice-Chairman periodically inspects each office in this State and verifies whether 18 per cent reservation is strictly adhered to in Government Office.

A proposal has been submitted to Government for the creation of an Employment Cell to ensure whether the rule of reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been translated into action by various departments. When the details of number of educated unemployed persons are available (which will be obtained under the present programme) the live-registers in Employment Exchanges may be verified and the reasons as to why discrepancies, if any in the actual state of affairs are existing may be assessed and suitable foolproof method to remove such discrepancies may be thought of.

16.4.10. The following staff may be sanctioned to assess the various measures suggested above under education, employment, economic advancement, health, housing and other schemes:—

DETAILS OF STAFF FOR THE PROJECT FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.

Headquarters at Madras—1. District Revenue Officer, as the Secretary of the Project in the scale of Rs. 1,100—50—1,500 with a special pay of Rs. 150 (Touring Officer for the State as a whole).

<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Special pay.</i>	<i>D.A.</i>	<i>H.R.A.</i>	<i>C.C.A.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
					<i>per month.</i>	<i>per year.</i>
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1,100	150	50	150	100	1,550	18,600

2. Selection Grade Superintendent—One in the scale of Rs. 525—25—600—30—750.

<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Special pay.</i>	<i>D.A.</i>	<i>H.R.A.</i>	<i>C.C.A.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
					<i>per month.</i>	<i>per year.</i>
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
525	..	40	63	42	670	8,040

3. Co-operative Sub-Registrar—One in the scale of Rs. 375—15—495—20—575—25—650 (who will be a touring officer).

<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Special pay.</i>	<i>D.A.</i>	<i>H.R.A.</i>	<i>C.C.A.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
					<i>per month.</i>	<i>per year.</i>
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
375	..	40	45	30	490	5,880

4. Assistants—2 in the scale of Rs. 250—10—300—15—450.

<i>Pay.</i>	<i>D.A.</i>	<i>H.R.A.</i>	<i>C.C.A.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
				<i>per month.</i>	<i>per year.</i>
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
250	25	20	20	325	7,800

5. Steno-typist—One in the scale of Rs. 210—5—245—10—325 with a special pay of Rs. 25.

<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Special pay.</i>	<i>D.A.</i>	<i>H.R.A.</i>	<i>C.C.A.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Per month.</i>	<i>Per year.</i>
					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
210	25	25	24	17	290	3,480

6. Last Grade Government Servant—Two in the scale of Rs. 130—3—160—4—180—5—195.

<i>Pay.</i>	<i>D.A.</i>	<i>H.R.A.</i>	<i>C.C.A.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Per month.</i>	<i>Per year.</i>
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
130	25	15.60	10	183.60	4,406.40

48,206.40

District Staff (to be attached at District Welfare Officers' Offices.)

7. Tahsildars in the scale of Rs. 425—20—525—25—700.

Madras and Chingleput (with headquarters at Madras).	1	} Madras City: Rs. 550 p.m. × 1 × 12 Moffusal: pay and D.A. with other allowances admissible Rs. 465 × 9 × 12 Rs. 56,820.00.
South Arcot	1	
North Arcot	1	
Thanjavur	1	
Tiruchirapalli	1	
Madurai	1	
Ramanathapuram	1	
Coimbatore and the Nilgiris with headquarters at Coimbatore.	1	
Salem and Dharmapuri with headquarters at Dharmapuri.	1	
Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari with headquarters at Tirunelveli.	1	
	10	

8. Assistants 20 to work under the direction of Tahsildars at Two Assistants for each of the ten places above in the scale of Rs. 250—10—300—15—450 with other allowances admissible. Pay and D.A. Rs. 275 × 20 × 12

66,000.00

9. Typist-cum-Junior Assistant—Ten to work under Tahsildar in the above 10 places in the scale of Rs. 200—5—250—10—300 with a special pay of Rs. 15

28,800.00

10. Furniture for Madras City Staff only

5,000.00

11. T.A. and other incidental expenses for the Staff

50,000.00

Total .. 2,54,826.40

16.4.11 The above project may be suitably tied up with the scheme on "District Surveys on Harijan Welfare" (Project No. 66) given in Chapter XVII.

16.5. DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL AREAS.

16.5.1. Article 275 of the Constitution of India provides for grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India to the States for implementation of Tribal Area Development Programmes. In 1961, it was estimated that tribal population in Tamil Nadu was 0.25 million or 0.7 per cent of the total population, and in 1971, this is estimated to be 0.31 million again constituting 0.7 per cent of the total population.

16.5.2 Tribes of the different areas have different problems. However, some of the main problems are as follows : First, there are the problems arising out of the primitive economy of "PODU" culture, then there are the allied problems of food gathering and prevalence of "MUTTATARI" system of land tenure. It is also seen that normally their habitats are in isolated and difficult terrains with primitive transport system and the roads, bridges, etc., are scarce and there are no links within the tribal villages and the nearest market.

16.5.3 The main source of their income is from collection of forest produce and from agriculture. The barter system still exists and the market remains unorganised. This makes the money lenders operations easier. Large amounts of their earnings are spent on social and religious ceremonies, which makes them perpetually indebted to the money lenders. Added to all these is their low rate of literacy making them victims of unscrupulous forest contractors.

16.5.4. As far as Tribal agriculture is concerned, the main problem is the modernization. The hesitancy on the part of Tribal people to take to modern methods of cultivation calls for programmes aimed at educating them on these lines. The next hurdle is the problem of land alienation. Such alienation is mainly to money lenders, superior farmers and for industrial projects. In this context, legal reforms in the land tenure system may be necessary. However, according to the Government policy, land is assigned to Scheduled Caste and the Tribal population, subject to the condition that it should not be alienated ten years and even thereafter it can be alienated to the persons belonging to these communities only. Though the problem of shifting cultivation is not so much in Tamil Nadu as it is elsewhere, there is need to streamline the present system of their rights to collect minor forest produce, the difficulty arises mainly because of a system of obtaining permits for hunting for foods, collection of wood, honey, bamboo, etc. Allied to this is the problem of disposal of forest produce collected by the Forest Department through contractors. There is a case for more and more tribal co-operatives taking up such disposals.

16.5.5 For the development of tribal areas, the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are already in existence :—

1. Tribal Development Blocks.
2. Co-operation.
3. Girls Hostels.

4. Post-Matric Scholarships.
5. Coaching and Pre-Examination Training Schemes for competitive examinations
6. Research Training and Special Projects.

The State Schemes, however, can be broadly classified as :—Schemes on education, on economic development and health and housing. There is thus, a very strong need for comprehensive research in the State sectors to understand and appreciate the problems of tribal welfare in a pragmatic way. Only such a knowledge of this special problems of our tribal people will enable us to plan their progress on practical lines. Bearing this in mind, this Task Force recommends setting up of a Tamil Nadu Institute of Tribal Research. The details of this centre, the outlay needed for the same during Fifth and Sixth Five-Year Plans are given separately (*Vide* Project No. 67 Chapter XVII).

16.5.6. *Tribal Development Blocks.*—The Scheme of special multi-purpose tribal development blocks was started during the Second Five-Year Plan. These blocks were renamed as Tribal Development Blocks during the Third Plan and certain changes were made after the Elwin Committee Report and its recommendations. These blocks are patterned after the Community Development Blocks but are more intensive in nature. The objective is to bring about rapid improvements in the economic and social standards of tribals. In Tamil Nadu, two such tribal Development Blocks were established during the Third Plan Period. The working of this Blocks need to be assessed and the Tribal research institute recommended earlier may be of help in this. On the co-operative sector, though some co-operative societies started for the tribal people, they have not been able to take roots because of the traditional preference for the money-lender. This attitude will have to be removed mainly by propaganda.

16.5.7. There are other economic development schemes which are mainly distributive in nature. Grants and subsidies are given for purchase of implements, bullocks, seeds, fertilizers, etc. Problems like communications, medical and public health, drinking-water supply, etc., are largely linked to with the general development programmes of the areas. However, we would like to emphasise that special care will have to be taken by the Executive authorities to see that the tribal areas are properly represented in such development programmes.

16.5.8. According to plan policy the tribal areas are to have in terms of investment in the following standard— $a + x$, where “*a*” stands for funds from general sector of the Plan and “*x*” stands for the additional amounts from the welfare of Backward Classes sector. In this connection, the following observations from the Central Study Team Reports on Scheduled and Agency Areas may be relevant :—“ Generally speaking the economy of this tribal areas is without basic infra-structure so necessary. For economic progress, communications are poor. There are no communications between block headquarters and even the forest roads are inadequate. Due to lack of adequate irrigation facilities, soil conservation and land levelling and ineffective regulation of forest areas, “*PODU*” cultivation is in vogue ” in almost all the areas, the forest over the large tracks are being destroyed. The Union Planning Commission have noted that the task of building up infra-structure in tribal areas has not been done satisfactorily. Even basic institutions like high schools, hospitals, and primary health centres are absent in many areas. Under

the backward classes sector, it notes further, these programmes are few and scattered and even left incomplete for want of funds, trained personnel or mere facts of difficulty in organising an institution. It is further stated that "It is far easier to distribute grants or subsidies and consequently institution biased programmes are prone to be neglected".

16.5.9. Against the background of the above discussions it appears necessary to adopt an integrated approach of planning for the development of tribal areas. Certain guidelines in this approach might be useful—

- (a) Assessment of the socio-culture characteristic of the tribal communities and identification of most backward tribes and pockets, within an area.
- (b) Understanding the physio-geographical conditions of the area.
- (c) Assessing the level of present development of the area.
- (d) Productive activity of the tribal and their general patterns.
- (e) Natural resources, infra-structure and social service.
- (f) Problems of ownership of the means of production.
- (g) The land-tenure.
- (h) Plan programmes already existing.

Based on the above guidelines, the objective of the development may relate to—

- (a) Streamlining land-tenure.
- (b) Debt relief.
- (c) Road facilities.
- (d) Credit, warehousing and processing facilities.
- (e) Training facilities in Crops.
- (f) Employment Service, especially employment counselling.
- (g) Improving methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, piggery, etc.
- (h) Organising inter-communal activities like youth clubs, seminar, etc., to promote feeling of co-operation and involvement in planning.
- (i) Expanding the tribal development blocks.
- (j) Developing leadership and initiative.
- (k) Introduction of agro-based and forest-based industries.

16.5.10. Regarding the budgetary importance given to the Backward Classes programmes, how it has been done so far and what is to be done in the future, a reference is invited to Chapter XIV where the need for earmarking a specific amount under each departmental expenditure for welfare of Backward Classes has been suggested. The preparation of sub-plans has also been suggested therein.

CHAPTER XVII.

EMPLOYMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

17.1 It is found that the Backward Classes communities have agriculture as a main livelihood and by and large live in rural areas. The problem of finding employment for them is therefore, related to the development of those sectors of the economy which have the rural bias such as agricultural production, development of horticulture Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, etc. Under the plan schemes recommended by this Task Force for Fifth Plan as also for the Sixth Plan, this point has been borne in mind while suggesting the scheme of:—

- (i) Integrated rural employment programme. (*Vide* Project No. 7.)
- (ii) Modernisation of traditional occupations. (*Vide* Project No. 6.)

17.2. The problem of unemployment among the backward communities can be viewed from the point of view of uneducated unemployment, under employment and educated unemployment. Here again, the problem is the lack of reliable data to assess the magnitude. During the Forth Plan period special programmes such as the Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour projects, crash scheme for rural employment and the drought prone area programmes were initiated. However, it has not been possible to find out the extent to which the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes benefited from these programmes. Inasmuch as these programmes are likely to be expanded further during the Fifth Plan period, it should be able to cover all Tribal areas and also regions where there is a concentration of Scheduled Caste population. It has also been noticed that cultivators belonging to this group who have small land-holdings generally grow one or two crops in a year. Multiple-cropping system has to be introduced along with providing other necessary infrastructure on a large scale so as to make them potentially viable farmers. Regarding the large class of sub-marginal farmers the agricultural labour and the landless labour the remedy lies in providing supplementary occupations and other employment opportunities. Such programmes could be taken up in the general sectors of development and to ensure that the backward communities get atleast proportionate-benefits from these schemes, suitable machinery at district level should be set up to keep a watch on the implementation of the programmes so that these groups could get maximum benefits. The two schemes already mentioned will have to be suitably followed up at the district level, by the establishment of suitable machinery.

17.3 In addition to the above schemes, the following special schemes could be considered for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to augment their incomes:—

- (i) Road construction work in backward and tribal areas on large scale to connect a group of villages to a market town.

Such a programme, it is understood, is already being suggested by the Task Force on Rural Development.

(ii) For the Tribals living in forest areas, works which could be taken up in large scale, such as saw-milling, seasoning and preservation, wood-working, char-coal briquetting, manufacture of beedies, collection and processing of grass, processing of fodder and other forest produce could be thought of.

(iii) There is a need to eliminate the intermediaries engaged in exploitation of forest resources. This could be effectively done by introducing a net work of forest labour co-operative societies.

(iv) Regarding self-employment in occupations like bicycle repairing, driving of motor cars, etc., it has been found that main difficulty is the furnishing of surety against the loans. Therefore, it is for consideration if co-operative and other credit institutions especially the nationalised banks could formulate special schemes and also relax their rules for lending so that the weaker sections of the society may get the maximum benefit from them.

17.4. According to Article 335 of the Constitution of India "The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments services and posts in connection with affairs of State", Article 16, while giving the equality of opportunities in the matters of public employment states that "nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments of posts in favour of any backward classes citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State". In accordance with the provisions contained in Articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution of India, posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government, State Governments and also in Public Sector undertakings. The quantum of reservation in the Central Government is as follows :—

	<i>Scheduled Caste.</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribe.</i>
	(1)	(2)
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
(i) Direct recruitment on All India Basis		
(a) by open competition	15	7.5
(b) Otherwise than (a) above	16½	7.5
(ii) Direct recruitment to Class-III and Class-IV Posts (Regional).	In proportion to the population of Schedu- led Caste and Schedu- led Tribes in the res- pective regions.	
(iii) As applicable in the existing orders, reservation to posts filled by promotions.	15	7.5
(iv) State Government	18	18

17.5. The vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which were not filled due to the non-availability of candidates from these communities were required to be carried forward to subsequent two recruitment years and it has now been increased to three years.

17.6. Provision also exists for exchange of vacancies between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last year to which the reserved vacancies are carried forward. To fill up the reservation quota concessions have also been given to these candidates in matters of age, travelling expenses, standards as compared to others, consistent with possession of minimum qualifications etc. In spite of these reservations, it has been found that the representations of these castes has not been very satisfactory in general. As regards private sector, no data is available about the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is therefore, felt that a probe in this direction may be useful.

17.7. The National Employment Service has been giving special assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The National Employment Service Manual laid down the procedure for the registration of candidates belonging to these communities and submission against reserved vacancies, measures for publicity, and also instructions regarding contacts with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes association. Again, in all the Employment Exchanges, individual and group guidance is being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicants. The Vocational Guidance Officers also visit the welfare schools, hostels, etc., and give them career talks. Literature on career opportunities, training facilities, etc., open for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates are compiled and distributed to the candidates as also the parents. In the city of Madras there is also a special coaching-cum-guidance centre for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates run by the Directorate-General of Employment and Training, New Delhi. The following table gives information regarding the registration, placements, vacancies, notification and fillings in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates :—

SCHEDULED CASTE APPLICANTS.

<i>Serial number and year.</i>	<i>Registration.</i>	<i>Placements.</i>	<i>Vacancies Reserved for S/C applicants.</i>	<i>Vacancies filled by S/C applicants.</i>	<i>Number on the L.R. at the end of the year.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Caste—</i>					
(1) 1970	40,696	6,850	3,352	1,875	48,193
(2) 1971	45,689	5,906	4,142	2,407	52,882
(3) As on 30th June 1972.	23,787	3,443	2,314	1,427	60,298
<i>Scheduled Tribe—</i>					
(1) 1970	448	149	160	33	386
(2) 1971	509	120	308	77	511
(3) Up to 30th June 1972.	330	59	115	41	547

17.8. The above table gives an idea about the activities of the Employment Exchanges with regard to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The following table gives the break up of the Live Register in respect of the Scheduled Tribe candidates :—

Year.	Registration.		Placement.		Number of applicants on the live register as on 31st December.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961	26,097	184	3,804	70	21,713	133
1962	27,603	256	4,582	74	22,287	146
1963	28,981	222	5,530	79	50,283	351
1964	28,628	247	5,947	68	30,823	157
1965	32,221	308	6,937	68	31,157	383
1966	33,223	323	6,694	119	30,720	221
1967	34,707	384	5,178	98	34,874	236
1968	36,097	470	5,213	123	39,988	310
1969	44,362	590	5,379	114	51,592	446
1970	40,696	448	6,850	149	48,193	386
1971	45,689	509	5,906	120	52,882	511
1972 (up to June) ..	23,787	330	3,443	59	60,298	547

17.9. The Director-General of Employment and Training conducted a survey in 1967 according to which about 65 per cent of Scheduled Caste job seekers were less than 25 years of age and about 95 per cent were below 35 years of age. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the applicants of the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, were not willing even to move out the districts in which they reside. It also showed that the significant proportion of applicants registered themselves only for Government jobs. The study also revealed that a large number of vacancies were cancelled due to non-availability of candidates.

17.10. There is also a Centre in Madras to coach Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to appear for I.A.S., etc., examinations. It is felt that similar centres could be started for other services under the Government of India, the State Government as also for Executive Posts in the Private Sector.

17.11. As far as craftsman training is concerned candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes given an additional stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem.

17-12. The problem of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is closely related to the general employment situation. By introducing schemes for the generation of employment, the persons belonging to this community will also stand benefited. However, in view of their backwardness, special programmes are needed to protect them from adverse competitions. In this connection, the following guidelines may be useful :—

(1) The employment generating programmes for the small farmers should be expanded to cover all tribal areas and areas where Scheduled Castes were concentrated.

(2) In the Perspective Plan, the emphasis should be on training of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for household and manufacturing industries as well as for improved and modernised agriculture.

(3) Where huge industrial projects are undertaken, the project authorities should train the displaced Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in semi-skilled and skilled occupations and absorb them in suitable occupations.

(4) In the field of self-employment, special steps are to be taken to cover Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(5) The training programmes on the model of I.T.I.'s are to be expanded to cover more Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

(6) Service Training Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to equip them for promotions may be thought of.

(7) The Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres may be expanded to cover every district.

(8) There is a case for establishing employment exchanges in the Tribal areas as also more backward areas to help in the placement, dissemination of a career and training information, etc.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PROJECTS FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES,
SCHEDULED TRIBES, OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES AND
DENOTIFIED TRIBES.

18.1.1. The Government of Tamil Nadu lay special stress on Social Integration through the promotion of social, educational and economic progress of the peoples of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other under-privileged sections. This is also a directive principles of State Policy enshrined in our Constitution. In pursuit of this constitutional directive the strategy has been developed to bring together the programmes for these classes of society into one comprehensive and effective form, supplementing the general programmes in different fields such as agriculture, education, health, housing and rural water-supply.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE FOURTH PLAN.

18.1.2. In contrast to the comprehensive Social Development Plan that has been prepared for the Fifth Plan, few programmes have been pursued under the Fourth Plan. The progress of these programmes is given hereunder. The outlay on special programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes rose from Rs. 4.49 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 4.59 crores in the Second Plan and Rs. 5.76 crores in the Third Plan. A substantially larger sum of Rs. 19.34 crores was provided in the Fourth Plan with a view to speeding up the advancement of these classes.

Under the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, more number of State scholarships and Government of India scholarships were sanctioned during the Fourth Plan. By the end of the Fourth Plan, 851 Harijan Welfare Schools including one pial school and 17 night schools and 79 tribal schools would be functioning. Nearly, 6.10 lakhs pupils studying in the Harijan Welfare Schools were given mid-day meals. Till the end of the Fourth Plan, 75 residential schools for Scheduled Tribes have been opened. Two sets of dresses were supplied to each girl in the Harijan Welfare Schools. By the end of the Fourth Plan 534 hostels for Scheduled Castes and 17 hostels for Scheduled Tribes would be maintained besides 112 houses for teachers. There is a Pre-examination Training Centre to train up the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for appearing for All India Services Examinations. Special schemes to coach the college students, train the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Typewriting and Shorthand and those who are appearing for the Group-IV services competitive examination have been implemented. Besides the above, a scheme for the sanction of interest-free loan to the students was also implemented. The scheme of giving financial assistance for the purchase of plough bulls and irrigation bulls to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was continued during the Fourth Plan. Assistance was given to land colonisation co-operative societies for Harijans. The schemes of starting cottage industries, giving subsidy for technically trained Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes persons and sanctioning of interest-free loans to petty traders belonging to Scheduled Castes were implemented. The scheme of 'housing' for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the special housing scheme for the sweepers

and scavengers were implemented during the Fourth Plan. To improve the working conditions of the scavengers, wheel barrows, pans and crappers-gum-boots, etc., were supplied to some of them so as to relieve them from the irksome and unhealthy habit of carrying night-soil by head loads. Efforts were made to supply drinking water to the harijan and tribal colonies. Major works for the formation of two roads in Pachamalai Hills in Tiruchirapalli district have been undertaken and two tribal model villages in the Nilgiris district have also been formed. The schemes such as mobile medical units and award of prizes to couples of inter-caste marriages, construction of community halls have also been implemented.

18.1.3. Under the schemes for the welfare of the other Backward Classes 580,623 scholarships were sanctioned during the Fourth Plan period. By the end of the Plan period there would be 151 Backward Classes hostels. Twenty-three part-time tutors were appointed to coach the boarders in the Government hostels. A pucca-building to house a Backward Class Hostel has been constructed. Thirty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-nine pupils have been supplied with dresses during the Fourth Plan period. Eight thousand two hundred and sixty-four barbers and dhobies belonging to Backward Classes were benefited by the free supply of tools and appliances.

18.1.4. Under the programme for welfare of the Denotified Tribes 76,282 Denotified Tribe students were benefited by the supply of midday meals. One lakh twenty-five thousand five hundred and forty-eight scholarships have been sanctioned. Ninety-one school buildings were constructed as against the plan target of only 50. One lakh sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-three pupils were supplied with dresses and pupils in 265 schools were supplied with books and slates. Twelve hostels were opened and maintained besides the construction of buildings for four hostels. Two hundred and seventy-one schools were equipped with the required furniture and other equipments and 270 schools were given grant for the purpose of excursion. Forty-seven part-time teachers were appointed in the various Denotified Tribes hostels to coach the students. Four buildings were constructed for Denotified Tribes hostels. Fifty teachers' hostels were constructed. Three hundred and sixty-six additional teachers have been appointed in the various Denotified Tribes schools. Financial assistance has been given to buy 141 pairs of bulls and construct 283 wells for the Denotified Tribes. As regards cottage industries, three workshops and six training centres have been started. Fifty-one persons had benefited by the supply of tools and implements to help them settle in the trades in which they were trained.

OUTLOOK FOR PERSPECTIVE PLAN.

18.2.1. New dimensions have been added the development programmes concerning welfare of the weaker sections in the Fifth Plan, rapid improvements in their living conditions being one of the major objectives of the Plan. It is necessary to ensure social integration of the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Backward Classes and other socially under privileged classes of the society. It is with this aim that the programmes pursued in the earlier plans are not only strengthened but are essentially woven into the general frame work of social development planning. The aim is to bring them into the main-stream or socio-economic equality.

18-2-2. Under 'Education' the following suggestions will be suitably implemented during the perspective plan:—

(a) *Income limit of eligibility—*

The present income limit in respect of the residential and non-residential scholarships sanctioned to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is Rs. 2,500 per annum and that in respect of Backward Classes is Rs. 2,000. For the past several years there has been a clamour that these income limits are to be raised. Therefore the upper income limits will be raised as follows :—

- (i) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes—Rs. 6,000 per annum.
- (ii) Backward Classes—Rs. 3,600 per annum.

Considering the amount of additional financial burden upon the Government and bearing the objective behind this in mind some kind of slab system may be followed :—

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes—up to Rs. 3,600 could be made eligible for full scholarship, between Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 4,800 half scholarship, and between Rs. 4,800 and Rs. 6,000 one-third scholarship.

Similarly for the Backward Classes, it may be that up to Rs. 3,000 the scholarship may be for the full amount and between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,600 the scholarship may be for the half amount.

(b) *Merit scholarships—*

It is also necessary to introduce some kind of merit scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes above Rs. 6,000 and below Rs. 9,000. Similarly, for students of the Backward Classes whose parents' annual income is above Rs. 3,600 and below Rs. 6,000 some kind of merit scholarships should be introduced.

The pre-matric scholarships given at present range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 30 per year from the first standard in the Elementary School up to S.S.L.C. As the children belonging to these weaker sections drop out of school more frequently than children of other sections of population it is necessary that the rates of these scholarships are doubled.

PERSPECTIVE PLAN PROJECTS

A. SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

I. Research.

PROJECT NO. 66 :

District Surveys on Harijan Welfare.—A main draw-back in the welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes implemented so far has been that there is no reliable information about their socio-economic problems in specific areas and of the impact earlier plans have had on their conditions of living. With a view to obviating this difficulty and planning the welfare programmes on sound lines, it is proposed to undertake District Surveys and to provide project reports on the goods and services they need and the manner of their mass production and supply to them. The work will be completed on a total outlay of Rs. 13.65 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period.

PROJECT No. 67 :

Tamil Nadu Institute of Tribal Research.—Tamil Nadu has got its own share of tribal areas concentrated in a few geographical centres. The problem of welfare of the people who inhabit in these areas are peculiar and not much is known about the various aspects of their socio-economic activities. The institute will do continuous research on various aspects of the socio-economic activities of the tribal areas and make available to the planners a continuous flow of useful information so as to enable the planners to do effective planning. The Fifth Plan outlay on this will be Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay, therefore, will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 68 :

Development Corporation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.—Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be established to deal with the problem of employment and general improvement of these classes. This scheme will be funded mainly by institutional finance and Government loans and subsidies. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs will be the share of the Government for this during the Fifth Plan, and a suitable consolidated fund will be built up on this. The share of the Government during the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 200.00 lakhs. Thus the share of the Government during the Perspective Plan will be Rs. 275.00 lakhs.

II Education.**PROJECT No. 69 :**

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships.—Scholarships are granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for pre-matric and post-matric courses under State Scholarship scheme. The parents/guardians income limit fixed for the award of scholarship for these pupils is Rs. 2,500 per annum. The need for continuing the grant of scholarships is increasing every year.

The average increase of these scholarships over the past seven years is from 10 to 15 per cent in respect of physical target and 7 to 13 per cent in respect of financial achievement. Hence 10 per cent increase is applied to arrive at the future requirements as detailed below :-

Year.	Prematric.		Post-matric.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1972-73	459403	80.50	9845	24.60	469248	105.10
1973-74	505343	88.55	10830	27.06	516173	115.61
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>						
1974-75	555877	97.40	11913	29.76	567790	127.16
1975-76	611465	107.14	13104	32.74	624569	139.88
1976-77	672611	117.85	14414	36.01	687025	153.86
1977-78	739872	129.63	15855	39.61	755727	169.24
1978-79	813859	142.59	17440	43.57	831299	186.16
Total for 5 years from 1974-75.	3393684	594.61	72726	181.69	3466410	776.30

After deducting the committed expenditure (i.e., to the level of achievement up to 1973-74) the phasing programme for the number and amount to be provided under Plan for State Scholarships to Scheduled Castes during the Fifth Five-Year Plan may be as follows:—

Year.	Pre-matric.		Post-matric.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1974-75	50534	8.85	1083	2.70	51617	11.55
1975-76	106122	18.59	2274	5.68	108396	24.27
1976-77	167268	29.30	3584	8.95	170852	38.25
1977-78	234529	41.08	5025	12.55	239554	53.63
1978-79	308516	54.04	6610	16.51	315126	70.55
Total—Fifth Plan ..	866969	151.86	18576	46.39	885545	198.25

During the Sixth Plan the income eligibility for the sanction of scholarships will be increased and hence more funds will be provided. A tentative provision of Rs. 380.00 lakhs for the pre-matric and Rs. 130.00 lakhs for the post-matric scholarships will be made. The perspective plan outlay for the pre-matric scholarships works out to Rs. 531.86 lakhs and for the post-matric scholarships the outlay will be Rs. 176.39 lakhs.

No separate amount need be provided for Scheduled Tribes as the amount that will be required for Scheduled Tribes will be meagre and that can be met from the funds allotted for Scheduled Castes.

PROJECT No. 70 :

Post-matric Scholarships for enhance income limit.—At present State Scholarships are granted to scheduled castes whose parents/guardians income does not exceed Rs.2,500 per annum. There is hue and cry from persons whose parents income exceeds Rs.2,500 per annum. In the present day of cost of livings, it is natural that persons whose income ranges up to Rs. 500 per mensum even with two or three children will not be able to educate their children for collegiate courses. It is, therefore, proposed that applicants from Scheduled castes whose parents/guardians income exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum may also be granted State Scholarships for post-matric courses from the commencement of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The number of applicants under this

category will be larger as most of the lower middle class families would avail the scholarships. A sum of Rs. 61.05 lakhs may be provided for this purpose in the Fifth Five-Year Plan as per the phasing given below :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of scholarships.</i>	<i>Amount, (RS. IN LAKHS.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1974-75	2,000	10.00
1975-76	2,200	11.00
1976-77	2,420	12.10
1977-78	2,662	13.31
1978-79	2,928	14.64
Total ..	12,210	61.05

During the Sixth Plan more number of scholarships will be sanctioned and, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs will be provided. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 236.05 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 71 :

Government of India post-matric Scholarships.—Government of India post-matric scholarships are granted to scheduled castes and schedule tribes students. The average increase of the scholarships over past seven years is ranging from 15 to 25 per cent in respect of physical targets and 16 to 24 per cent in respect of financial achievements. However, a nominal increase of 10 per cent is applied to arrive at the future requirements as detailed below :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes.</i>		<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1972-73 ..	16949	80.08	180	0.97	17129	81.05
1973-74 ..	18644	88.08	198	1.07	18842	89.15
1974-75 ..	20508	96.89	218	1.18	20726	98.07
1975-76 ..	22559	106.58	240	1.30	22799	107.88
1976-77 ..	24815	117.24	264	1.43	25079	118.67
1977-78 ..	27297	128.96	290	1.57	27587	130.53
1978-79 ..	30027	141.86	319	1.73	30346	143.59
Total for 5 years from 1974-75 ..	125206	591.53	1709	7.21	126537	598.74

After deducting the committed expenditure (i.e., to the level of achievement up to 1973-74) the phasing programme for the number and amount to be provided under plan for Government of India Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Fifth Plan will be as follows :—

Year.	Scheduled Castes.		Scheduled Tribes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(RS. IN LAKHS).		(RS. IN LAKHS.)			(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1974-75 ..	1864	8.81	20	0.11	1884	8.92
1975-76 ..	3915	18.50	42	0.23	3957	18.73
1976-77 ..	6171	29.16	66	0.36	6237	29.52
1977-78 ..	8653	40.88	92	0.50	8745	41.38
1978-79 ..	12383	53.78	121	0.66	12504	54.44
Total—Fifth Plan	32986	151.13	341	1.86	33327	152.99

The present income limit for the sanction of the above scholarships will be suitably raised during the Sixth Plan to cover a large number of students and hence a tentative outlay of Rs. 380.00 lakhs for the Scheduled Castes and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Scheduled Tribes will be made. The Perspective Plan outlay for the Scheduled Castes is Rs. 531.13 lakhs and for the Scheduled Tribes is Rs. 6.86 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 72 :

Merit-cum-means Scholarships.—During 1970-71 the Tamil Nadu Government introduced a new scheme as Gandhi Memorial Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Hindu students who secured highest marks in P.U.C. in each district (at the rate of two scholarships in each district for one boy and one girl). Lumpsum grant of Rs. 500 at the time of admission and recurring scholarships of Rs. 100 per mensem for 10 months in a year is granted to each pupil for six years. This is in addition to any other scholarship to which the student is ordinarily entitled to. With a view to infuse enthusiasm in the minds of Scheduled Castes to concentrate on their education and come out successful with creditable marks on the analogy of the Gandhi Memorial Scholarship Scheme, it is proposed to award special scholarships to meritorious students from Scheduled Caste Hindus who secure next highest marks in P.U.C. at the rate of six scholarships each year for boys and three for girls in each district during the Fifth Plan. On the model of the Gandhi Memorial Scholarship and with a view to encouraging many persons to take leadership in respect of social reform, the scholarships are sought to be named in honour of many leaders of our country who have rendered laudable services to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

and other backward classes irrespective of their political affiliations like Arignar Anna, Rajaji, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Subramaniya Bharathi, Sir Pitty Theagaraya Chetty, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Kamaraj, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Bharathidasanar and such persons as the State Government would choose to honour from time to time. The financial implications will be as follows :—

(1)	Number of scholarships.		Amount.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
1974-75	84	84	1.26	1.26
1975-76	168*	168*	2.10	2.10
1976-77	252*	252*	2.94	2.94
1977-78	336*	336*	3.78	3.78
1978-79	420*	420*	4.62	4.62
	420	420	14.70	14.70

*84 new and others renewal.

During the Sixth Plan more number of scholarships will be given both the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes Hindu students for which a tentative provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs each will be made. The Perspective Plan outlay for the above will be Rs. 64.70 lakhs each for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The total Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 129.40 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 73 :

Construction of school buildings--Scheduled Castes.—There are 851 Harijan **Welfare schools** including one pial school and 17 night schools. Though 702 schools are accommodated in Government buildings, most of them are either in thatched sheds or old buildings with insufficient accommodation. One hundred pucca buildings with all the basic amenities will be constructed at the rate of 20 buildings each year during the Fifth Plan and at the rate of 50 buildings each year during the Sixth Plan. The cost of each building may be Rs. 50,000. The total outlay for the Prospective Plan will be Rs. 175 lakhs (Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Fifth Plan and Rs. 125.00 lakhs for Sixth Plan).

Scheduled Tribes.—At the end of 1973–74 there would be 79 tribal schools (75 Residential four non-residential) including more schools to be opened during 1972–73 and 1973–74. Though 60 schools are accommodated in Government buildings most of them are not housed in pucca buildings with sufficient space and basic amenities. As these are residential schools, separate accommodation for boarding and lodging will have to be made. Hence the cost of the building may be fixed at Rs. 75,000 each. Ten buildings with the total cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs and 35 buildings at the cost of Rs. 26.25 lakhs will be constructed during the Fifth and Sixth Plans respectively. The phasing of the scheme shall be as following:—

Year.	<i>Scheduled Castes.</i>		<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>	
	<i>Number of buildings.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Number of buildings.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
<i>Fifth Plan.</i>				
1974–75	20	10.00	2	1.50
1975–76	20	10.00	2	1.50
1976–77	20	10.00	2	1.50
1977–78	20	10.00	2	1.50
1978–79	20	10.00	2	1.50
<i>Sixth Plan.</i>				
1979–80	50	25.00	7	5.25
1980–81	50	25.00	7	5.25
1981–82	50	25.00	7	5.25
1982–83	50	25.00	7	5.25
1983–84	50	25.00	7	5.25
Total Fifth Plan ..	100	50.00	10	7.50
Total Sixth Plan ..	250	125.00	35	26.25
Total Perspective Plan	350	175.00	45	33.75

PROJECT NO. 74.

Supply of Midday Meals.—Supply of Midday Meals in the Harijan Welfare Schools run by the Department of Harijan Welfare has produced very good results for maintaining the regular attendance particularly in respect of Scheduled Castes pupils. The scheme may therefore be continued during the Perspective Plan period also. The total number of students in Harijan Welfare Schools is 1.22 lakhs at present (1971-72). The percentage of increase in general population per year is 2.2. The same percentage is applied to arrive at the future strength. The rate per meal is 15 paise at present. The same rate may be adopted for Perspective Plan period. The level of committed expenditure (i.e. both Plan and Non-Plan estimates of 1973-74) and the amount to be provided during the Perspective Plan are furnished below :—

Year.	<i>Strength in lakhs.</i>	<i>Cost at 15 paise per meal per day for 220 days.</i>	<i>Committed expenditure.</i>	<i>Amount to be provided under plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Fifth plan—</i>		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1974-75	1.31	43.23	27.60	15.63
1975-76	1.34	44.22	27.60	16.62
1976-77	1.37	45.21	27.60	7.61
1977-78	1.40	46.20	27.60	18.60
1978-79	1.43	47.19	27.60	19.59
 <i>Sixth Plan.</i>				
1979-80	1.46	48.18	27.60	20.58
1980-81	1.49	49.17	27.60	21.57
1981-82	1.52	50.16	27.60	22.56
1982-83	1.55	51.15	27.60	23.55
1983-84	1.58	52.14	27.60	24.54
<hr/>				
Total Fifth Plan	6.85	226.05	138.00	88.05
Total Sixth Plan	7.60	250.80	138.00	112.80
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Total Perspective Plan	14.45	476.85	276.00	200.85
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PROJECT No. 75.

Opening of Residential Schools for Scheduled Tribes—There would be 75 residential schools for Scheduled Tribes at the end of 1973-74 (including six to be opened during 1972-73 and 1973-74). There is demand for opening new residential schools. Hence 20 residential schools with a strength of 50 in each school at the rate of four residential schools per year will be opened during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. During Sixth Plan 50 such residential schools will be opened.

The phasing of the scheme will be as follows:—

Year.			Number of schools.	Cost.
(1)			(2)	(3)
				(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>				
1974-75	--	--	4 New	0.96
1975-76	--	--	4+4 continuance..	1.78
1976-77	..	..	4+8 continuance..	2.60
1977-78	..	..	4+12 continuance..	3.42
1978-79	..	..	4+16 continuance..	4.24
<i>Sixth Plan.—</i>				
1979-80	..	..	10 New	2.40
1980-81	..	..	10+10 continuance	4.45
1981-82	..	..	10+20 continuance	6.50
1982-83	..	..	10+30 continuance	8.65
1983-84	--	--	10+40 continuance	10.60
Total Fifth Plan				13.00
Total Sixth Plan				32.50
				70
				45.50

PROJECT No. 76.

Supply of clothing.—The economic condition of Scheduled Castes is very poor and their position do not permit them to send their children for study in schools. The supply of midday meals in schools serves as an incentive to the parents to send their children to schools. But due to poverty they could not provide proper clothes. Two sets of dresses are supplied to girls in Harijan Welfare Schools and hostels since 1960–61, one set at the time of Deepavali and the other at the time of Pongal. One set of dress is supplied during Pongal, to all boys studying in standards First to Fifth in Harijan Welfare Schools and for boys studying in Fourth to Fifth standards who are staying in Government Harijan Hostels irrespective of caste. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan another set of dress to all boys studying in standards first to fifth in Harijan Welfare Schools and another set to boys studying in standards fourth and fifth who are staying in Government Harijan Hostels will be supplied at the time of Deepavali. The supply of dresses will be extended to boys studying in VI to VIII standards and also to boys who are studying in VI to VIII standards who are staying in Government Harijan Hostels. There would be about 50,000 boys at the end of 1973–74 who would be studying in standard I to V in primary schools and middle schools. There should be about 12,500 boys at the end of 1973–74 who would be studying in standards VI to VIII in the Harijan Welfare Middle and High Schools. There would be about 1,000 boys who would be studying in IV and V Standards and staying in Government Harijan Hostels. There would be about 10,500 boys who would be staying in Government Harijan Hostels and studying in Standard VI to VIII. The cost of (one set) of dress is fixed Rs. 10 at present.

1. For supply of one more set to 50,000 boys studying in standards I to V in Primary and Middle Harijan Welfare Schools at the time of Deepavali.	5,00,000
2. For supply of two sets of dresses to 12,500 boys studying in standards VI to VIII in the Harijan Welfare Middle and High Schools at the time of Deepavali and Pongal.	2,50,000
3. For supply of one more set to 1,000 boys staying in Government Harijan Hostels who are studying in standards IV and V.	10,000
4. For supply of two sets to 10,500 Boys staying in Government Harijan Hostels who would be studying in standards VI to VIII.	2,10,000
	9,70,000

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
For one year	9.70
For Five Years (Fifth Plan)	48.50

The above scheme will be suitably expanded and implemented during the Sixth Plan also. The outlay for the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 125.00 lakhs. The perspective plan outlay than works out to Rs. 173.50 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 77.

Equipment for schools.—There are 851 (763 Elementary; 77 Higher Elementary and 11 High Schools) schools run for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and 73 Schools (60 Elementary, 4 Higher Elementary and one High School) for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

Almost all these schools are not fully provided with required furniture and other equipments. The existing furniture in the schools are not adequate. Year after year demands are forthcoming for provision of furniture etc., for schools. Besides the above said 73 Tribal schools, it is estimated that six more schools would be started for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes during 1972-73 and 1973-74. Thus the total number of Tribal schools at the end of 1973-74 would be 79. The inmates of these Government Tribal Residential schools are provided with mats only. During monsoon seasons there will be heavy down pour of rain in hilly areas and the inmates of the Government Tribal Residential School may find difficult to sleep due to chillness during nights. Therefore, it is suggested that sleeping benches may be supplied to all these Government Tribal Residential Schools and also to the Schools run by the Voluntary Organisations. During the Fourth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for Harijan Welfare Schools and Rs. 2 lakhs for Tribal Schools has been provided. On the same line, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for the Harijan Welfare Schools and Rs. 4.50 lakhs for Tribal schools (which includes provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for purchase of sleeping benches for each boarder) will be provided during the Fifth Plan and a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Harijan Schools and Rs. 15 lakhs for Tribal Schools will be provided during the Sixth Plan with the following phasing:—

Year.	Scheduled Castes (Harijan Welfare Schools).		Scheduled Tribes (Tribal Schools).	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)				
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>				
1974-75	4.00	0.90	
1975-76	4.00	0.90	
1976-77	4.00	0.90	
1977-78	4.00	0.90	
1978-79	4.00	0.90	
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>				
1979-80	10.00	3.00	
1980-81	10.00	3.00	
1981-82	10.00	3.00	
1982-83	10.00	3.00	
1983-84	10.00	3.00	
Total Fifth Plan	20.00	4.50	
Total Sixth Plan	50.00	15.00	
Total Perspective Plan	70.00	19.50	

PROJECT NO. 78.

Opening of new hostels.—Provision of hostel facilities is one of the important educational facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. About 534 hostels for Scheduled Castes would function at the end of 1973-74 including 46 hostels to be opened during 1972-73 and 1973-74. About 17 hostels for Scheduled Tribes would function at the end of 1973-74 including three to be opened during 1972-73 and 1973-74. In these hostels all community pupils are admitted on ratio basis. It is proposed to open some more hostels as detailed below to meet the increasing demand during the Perspective Plan.

(a) High school hostels :—

	<i>Fifth Plan.</i>			<i>Sixth Plan.</i>		
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Scheduled Castes.</i>						
Girls' hostels	25	750	10.90	50	1,500	21.80
Boys' hostels	100	3,000	42.40	200	6,000	84.80
<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>						
Girls' hostels	5	150	2.20	10	300	4.40
Boys' hostels	5	150	2.15	10	300	4.30
Total	135	4,050	57.65	270	8,100	1,15.30

(b) *College boys' hostels.*—At present, there are 13 college hostels (11 for boys and 2 for girls) for Scheduled Castes. During 1972-73, seven hostels for college boys have been ordered to be opened. It is likely that a few more hostels would be opened during 1973-74. The demand for college boys' hostels is increasing year after year. As such 75 hostels for college boys will be opened during the Perspective Plan. During the Fifth Plan 20 hostels will be opened in the mofussil and five hostels will be opened in the Madras city. During the Sixth Plan 40 hostels will be opened in the mofussil and 10 hostels will be opened in the Madras city. The outlay of opening 25 hostels during the Fifth Plan will be Rs. 30.35 lakhs and for opening 50 hostels during the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 60.70 lakhs.

To sum up, the provision for Scheduled Caste for opening of both high school and college boy's hostels during the Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan will be Rs. 83.65 lakhs and Rs. 1,67.30 lakhs respectively. The provision for the Scheduled Tribes for the construction of high school hostels during the Fifth and Sixth Plan will be Rs. 4.35 lakhs and Rs. 8.70 lakhs respectively

.. PROJECT No. 79.

Construction of buildings for hostels.—About 534 hostels (which includes 18 college hostels for Scheduled Castes and 17 hostels for Scheduled Tribes) would be maintained at the end of 1973-74. As proposed earlier new hostels would also be opened in the Fifth Plan. At present only 52 hostels for Scheduled Castes for high school students and 10 hostels for Scheduled Tribes are housed in Government buildings. It is proposed to construct pucca buildings with basic amenities for high school students' hostel at the rate of 10 per year for Scheduled Castes and at the rate of one per year for Scheduled Tribes.

The cost of each school hostel building may be approximately fixed at Rs. 1.50 lakhs per year for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Out of 18 hostels for college students three hostels are in Madras City and 15 hostels are in mofussil. One hostel in Madras City and one hostel for college boys at Salem are in Government building. All the other college hostels are in rented buildings. One hostel building for college students of Scheduled Castes may be constructed each year during the Fifth Plan period. The cost of building in Madras city may be Rs. 5 lakhs and in mofussil it may be Rs. 3 lakhs. At the first year of the Fifth Plan (1974-75) one building may be constructed in Madras city and in the subsequent years one building per year may be constructed in mofussil areas.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
<i>Scheduled Castes.</i>		
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(i) Hostel building for high schools	50	75.00
(ii) Hostel buildings for college students	5	17.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>		
	55	92.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of buildings for pre-matric students only	5	7.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total (Fifth Plan)	66	99.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The above schemes will be suitably expanded during the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs for the construction of building for Scheduled Caste students' hostels and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the Scheduled Tribes students' hostels. The Perspective Plan outlay for the construction of building for hostels for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes thus comes to Rs. 342.00 lakhs and Rs. 32.50 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT No. 80.

Houses for teachers.—There would be 851 Harijan Welfare Schools and 79 Tribal schools at the end of 1973-74. Teachers serving in these schools are experiencing difficulty in getting houses in the villages where they are working. At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1973-74) 80 houses for Harijan Welfare School teachers and 32 houses for

Tribal School teachers would have been constructed. Since teachers are relectant to work in tribal areas which are in hilly tracts without proper residential facilities there is imperative need to provide houses to all teachers working in the tribal areas with basic facilities.

At present the estimated cost for one house is Rs. 5,000. It has been reported that it is not possible to construct houses with this amount of Rs. 5,000. Hence it is proposed to construct houses during the Fifth Five-Year Plan at the rate of Rs. 7,000 per house in plains and at Rs. 7,500 in hilly areas in view of the enhanced cost of materials, labour charges, etc. The phasing may be as follows :—

	<i>Scheduled Castes.</i>		<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>		
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>					
1974-75	50	3.50	10	0.75
1975-76	50	3.50	10	0.75
1976-77	50	3.50	10	0.75
1977-78	50	3.50	10	0.75
1978-79	50	3.50	10	0.75
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>					
1979-80	150	10.50	40	3.00
1980-81	150	10.50	40	3.00
1981-82	150	10.50	40	3.00
1982-83	150	10.50	40	3.00
1983-84	150	10.50	40	3.00
Total—Fifth Plan	250	17.50	50	3.75
Total—Sixth Plan	750	52.50	200	18.00
Total—Perspective Plan	..	1,000	70.00	250	21.75

PROJECT NO. 81.

Excursion to school pupils.—Excursion forms part of the education which makes pupils to have first hand information and knowledge by personally seeing important places, historical monuments, projects, industrial developments, etc. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan a tentative provision of Rs. 2.08 lakhs was provided for Scheduled Castes for this purpose. But no expenditure was incurred as scheme was not sanctioned. For Scheduled Tribes a sum of Rs. 0.16 lakhs has been provided tentatively for the Fourth Five-Year Plan and excursion is undertaken by taking pupils of above elementary schools stage. Considering the benefits that may accrue, the scheme of excursion may be implemented for Harijan Welfare Schools and also for Elementary School children reading in Tribal Elementary Schools. The scheme already implemented for Tribal Higher Elementary and High Schools would come under Non-Plan from 1974-75 as committed expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 200 per high school, Rs. 300 per middle school and Rs. 100 per primary school per annum will be sanctioned. This amount would be utilised by the Headmaster/Headmistress at their discretion.

The financial implication during the Fifth Plan is as follows :—

Harijan Welfare Schools—

(a) Number of High Schools 11

Amount for one year at Rs. 1,200 each. $Rs. 1,200 \times 11 = Rs. 13,200$

(b) Number of Middle Schools 89

Amount for one year at Rs. 300 each. $Rs. 300 \times 89 = Rs. 26,700$

(c) Number of Primary Schools 733

Amount for one year at Rs. 100 each. $Rs. 100 \times 733 = Rs. 73,300$

Total requirement for, (a) (b) and (c) above for one year Rs. 1,13,200—

For Five years (Fifth Plan) Rs. 5.66 lakhs.

Tribal Schools—

Number of Elementary Schools 68

Amount for one year at Rs. 100 each. $Rs. 100 \times 68 = Rs. 6,800$

For Five years (Fifth Plan) Rs. 0.34 lakhs.

The above scheme will be suitably expanded during the Sixth Plan and a sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs (Rs. 12.00 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 1.00 lakh for scheduled Tribes) will be provided under this scheme. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 17.66 for the scheduled castes, and Rs. 1.34 lakhs for the scheduled Tribes.

PROJECT No. 82.

Pre Examination Training Centre to Train up Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appearing for the All India Services Competitive Examination, I. A. S., I. P. S., Etc.—A pre-examination Training Centre to train up the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appearing for the All India Services i.e. I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. Competitive Examinations was started during 1966 in Madras city. The entire expenditure for the centre is met under centrally-sponsored scheme. The centre has a capacity to train 60 Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribe candidates in each session. Eligibility for admission in the centre is that the candidates must at least be second class degree holders. Post graduates in arts and science are also eligible for admission in the centre. The candidates must be from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and they should be within the age limit as prescribed by the Union Public Service Commission (2 seats are reserved for Denotified Tribes candidates in each session). Of the strength of 60, 30 seats are confined for trainees in I.A.S., and allied examinations and the remaining 30 seats are allotted to the candidates appearing for various competitive examinations of officers cadre as follows: 10 seats of each for the officers cadre in (i) the State Civil Services (ii) competitive examinations conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and other Nationalised Commercial Banks and (iii) for the examination conducted by the Life Insurance Corporation. The training centre is working in a private rented building. The total recurring cost of expenditure is 2.50 lakhs. There is another proposal to impart training to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing for various degree standard competitive examinations other than I.A.S. and Officers' cadre for recruitment under State Subordinate Services, Life Insurance Corporation, Nationalised Commercial Banks, etc., to fill up the vacancies in the non-gazetted posts such as Assistants, Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, etc. It is proposed to construct a building for the centre at a total cost of Rs. 20 lakhs including site to accommodate both the training centres. It is likely that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs will be spent in the course of the year and 1973-74. The balance amount of Rs. 5 lakhs will be provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The total recurring cost of this scheme is Rs. 2.50 lakhs per annum for training, for 60 candidates for I.A.S. and allied examinations the cost of training 100 pupils for services other than All India Services examinations and Officers' cadre is Rs. 3.94 lakhs per annum recurring and Rs. 0.27 lakhs non-recurring

The non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 0.27 lakhs for the additional trainees (100 pupil) is likely to be spent before 1973-74. Hence the cost of recurring expenditure for both the All India Services cadre and officer's cadre training programmes which comes to

Rs. 6.44 lakhs and the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs for putting up the building may be provided as per the following phasing:—

							<i>Recurring expendi- ture.</i>	<i>Non-recurr- ing expendi- ture.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Year.</i>							(2)	(3)	(4)
(1)							(2)	(3)	(4)
							(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>									
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.44	2.50	8.94
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.44	2.50	8.94
1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.44	..	6.44
1977-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.44	..	6.44
1978-79	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.44	..	6.44
Total								5.00	37.20

During the Sixth Plan this scheme will be suitably expanded to and more number of students will be imparted coaching. For this the sixth plan outlay will be Rs. 80.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 117.20 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 83.

Coaching for college students.—The central Working Group during its discussion held in December 1971 at New Delhi recommended for the implementation of the scheme for coaching college students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and approved an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh for the scheme during 1972-73.

The sessions of tuition will be conducted one in the morning between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and the other in the evening between 6 and 8 p.m. on all college working days. The students will be given option to attend either in the morning or in the evening session as the case may be. The centres will have a total strength of 400 boys and 300 girls respectively.

The centres will be headed by Principals in the cadre of senior professors, part-time tutors will be appointed on payment of honorarium to impart tuition to the students at reasonable rates. Tuition will be given preferably in the following subjects in which the students are generally found to be weak:—

1. English (including literature).
2. Tamil (Literature).
3. Logic.
4. Economics.
5. Politics (Modern Governments).
6. Philosophy.
7. Mathematics, and
8. Commerce.

The teaching personnel will be selected from Education Department. Of the strength 60 per cent of the seats will be allotted to P.U.C. students and the rest for degree course students. The centre will start functioning from the beginning of the academic year. The Director of Harijan Welfare will be the controlling authority for running these centres as in the case of Pre-examination Training Centre.

Roughly a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs will be made for each year of the Fifth Plan and Rs. 7.00 lakhs for each year of the Sixth Plan, for implementing this scheme. The total provision for the Fifth Plan period will be Rs. 15.00 lakhs and Sixth Plan will be Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay therefore will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 84.

Training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates in Typewriting and Shorthand.—There is acute dearth of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates qualified in shorthand and typewriting inspite of the availability of scholarships, due to the fact that the students after joining the institution do not pay the fees to the institution regularly or discontinue the training in the middle, utilising the scholarship amount for other purpose. In view of the above difficulties, a special scheme for training Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidate in typewriting and shorthand in 6 districts, viz., Madras, Madurai, Trichirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem and South Arcot as an experimental measure was implemented during the year 1971-72. The scheme is being continued in 1972-73 also. The salient features of the scheme are:—

(i) the duration of training will be ten months for typewriting lower grade, 6 months for typewriting higher examination (for candidates who have passed the lower grade examination), one year for each of the lower and higher examination for shorthand in any of the private recognised commercial institute;

(ii) for training in typewriting and shorthand all the expenditure will be met by the Government. In view of the acute dearth of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates qualified in shorthand and typewriting, the annual income of the parent/guardian is not insisted upon;

(iii) one failure for lower examination and two failures for higher grade examination in both subjects will be allowed;

(iv) such of those students whose places of residence are beyond 5 miles from the place of institutions are provided free boarding and lodging in the Harijan Welfare hostels available at those places.

The financial assistance given to them for typewriting and shorthand is as follows:—

Typewriting—

Lower	..	...	..	..	..	..	10 months.	175
Higher	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 months.	151

Shorthand—

Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 months.	215
Higher	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 months.	231

(v) In addition to above financial assistance a prize money at the following rates passing the examinations in the first attempt in the two subjects are awarded to each of the candidates:—

Typewriting—

Lower	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 50
Higher	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 100

Shorthand—

Lower	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 75
Higher	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 150

A proposal to extend this scheme to other districts during (1972-73) with the following strength is under consideration:—

	<i>District.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	
		<i>Typewriting.</i>	<i>Shorthand.</i>
		(2)	(3)
	(1)		
Madras city	.. .. .	200	100
Other 13 districts	.. .. .	50 per each district.	25 per each district.

Every year fresh candidates will be trained in typewriting and shorthand. As such this scheme will be brought under Plan scheme. The provision under the scheme may be phased as follows during the Perspective Plan:—

		<i>Number.</i>		<i>Amount.</i>
		<i>Typewriting.</i>	<i>Shorthand.</i>	
				(IN LAKHS.)
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>				
1974-75	.. .. .	850	425	2.04
1975-76	.. .. .	850	425	2.04
1976-77	.. .. .	850	425	2.04
1977-78	.. .. .	850	425	2.04
1978-79	.. .. .	850	425	2.04

Year.	Number		Amount. (RS. IN LAKHS)
	Typewriting.	Shorthand.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>			
1979-80	2,550	1,275	6.12
1980-81	2,550	1,275	6.12
1981-82	2,550	1,275	6.12
1982-83	2,550	1,275	6.12
1983-84	2,550	1,275	6.12
Total Fifth Plan	4,250	2,125	10.20
Total Sixth Plan	12,750	6,375	30.60
Perspective Total Plan ..	17,000	8,500	40.80

PROJECT No. 85.

Loans to students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for pursuing Arts and Professional courses.—Many students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pursuing professional courses have accumulated heavy arrears towards hostel dues, etc. due to their not being able meet the hostel boarding and lodging charges. Though scholarships are granted to them, towards boarding and lodging charges at uniform rates for all the institutions, the rates go up because most of the hostels are run on dividing system. Consequently the students are not in a position to pay the difference between the actual rates payable to the hostels (—) the rate of boarding and lodging charges sanctioned by the Harijan Welfare Department at uniform rates. This has resulted in drastic action being taken by the heads of institutions including sending them out of hostels, refusal to issue hall tickets to appear for University Examination, etc. In order to find a solution and to put an end to the difficulties experienced by the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a scheme for the sanction of interest free loan to the value noted against each below has been introduced from 1971-72 with a provision of Rupees one lakhs.

Value of the Scholarship.

Maximum amount of Loan (Per annum)

(RUPEES).

(a) Degree Courses in Medicine, Engineering Technology, Agriculture and Veterinary Science.	970
(b) M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., and equivalent examinations	900

<i>Value of the Scholarship.</i>	<i>Maximum amount of Loan (Per annum (RUPEES)).</i>
(c) Post Graduate course in Engineering, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture and Veterinary Science.	1,150
(d) Post Graduate Degree/Diploma courses in Non-technical subjects or in Professional subjects other than Agriculture, Engineering, Technology and Medicine.	900
(e) Ph.D./D.Sc., in subjects other than Engineering, Technology, Medicines, Agriculture and Veterinary Science.	1,500
(f) Ph. D./D.Sc., in Engineering and Technology and Medicine, Agriculture, Veterinary Science and M.D./M.S. in Medicine.	1,750

It is proposed to extend the scheme to Arts (degree) Courses students also during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period as there is demand from such students. The maximum loan amount may be fixed at Rs. 500 for each case per year. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Arts (degree) course and another Rs. 5.00 lakhs Professional and Post-graduate course will be made during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 20 lakhs. for Arts (degree course) and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for professional and post-graduate courses. The total perspective plan outlay for the above scheme will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 86.

Special Training and counselling to Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing for the Group IV Services competitive examination conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.—The scheme of imparting training and counselling of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing for the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission—Group IV (S.S.L.C. Standard) Services Competitive examination was implemented first by the Director of Employment and Training, in 4 centres i.e., at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore. A total Number of 229 candidates were given training during 1966–67 of which 207 candidates appeared for the Group IV Services Competitive Examination and 28 candidates among them were selected by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. The scheme was not implemented during 1967–68, 1968–69 and 1969–70. During 1967–68 the High Power Committee decided that such training centres could be successfully run by the Education Department and accordingly during 1970–71 four training centres in Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli at the rate of 50 candidates in each centre for a period of three months were ordered to be started. The candidates undergoing training were eligible for the stipend of Rs. 40 per month to meet their boarding and lodging charges, conveyance charges, etc., in attending the training course. A total number of 171 candidates attended the training course during 1970–71 of which 157 candidates wrote the examination.

During 1971-72 this scheme was revised and implemented in 20 centres in the state, 50 candidates in each centre with a stipend of Rs. 20 per month per candidate. On a review of the implementation of scheme, it was observed that one of the reasons for poor response from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates was that a sum of Rs. 20 per month granted to each trainee for incidental expenditure was too small to meet even the bus fare. The number of centres will be increased from 20 to 40 so as to bring down the long distance travel of the candidates and the stipend will be enhanced from Rs. 20 to 40 per month per candidate during the Fifth Plan. The number of centres will be raised to 80 during the Sixth Plan. In view of the usefulness of the scheme which facilities greater scope for employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Government service. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Perspective Plan period also. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 4.44 lakhs per year during the Fifth Plan and Rs. 8.88 lakhs per year during the Sixth Plan. The requirement for 10 years will be Rs. 66.66 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 22.20 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 44.40 lakhs for the Sixth plan.

III Employment and economic advancement.

PROJECT No. 87.

Agriculture.—The scheme of giving financial assistance for plough bulls and irrigation well to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is continued from the Second Five Year Plan period. Up to the end of 1973-74, the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes who would have been given finance assistance for plough bulls and irrigation wells would be as follows :—

<i>Plough bulls.</i>		<i>Irrigation wells.</i>	
<i>Scheduled Caste.</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes.</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>
29,094	3,688	6,364	1,244

The total population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes as per 1971 census is as follows —

Scheduled Castes—73,15,490 (provisional)
 Scheduled Tribes— 3,30,744 (provisional)

The number of families engaged in agriculture operations may be roughly as follows:—

Scheduled Castes	$\frac{73,15,490}{5^{**}}$	$\times \frac{38^*}{100}$	$\div 5,55,977$ or 5,56,000
Scheduled Tribes	$\frac{3,30,744}{5^{**}}$	$\times \frac{45^*}{100}$	$\div 29,767$ or 29,800

* This percentage is adopted as per 1961 census report.

** Total population is divided by 5 for arriving at the number of families taking that a family may normally consist of 5 members.

Out of 5,56,000 Scheduled Caste families, 3,21,900, i.e., 22 per cent of the total population may be land less agriculture workers and the rest 2,34,100 families (i.e. 16 per cent of the total population) may be cultivators (both owner and tenant cultivators). Out of 29,800 Scheduled Tribes families about 21,900 families (i.e. 33 per cent of the total population) may be cultivators (both owners and tenants) 7,900 families, i.e. 12 per cent of the total population may be landless agriculture workers. The above details will show that major portion of the families still require financial assistance from Government by way of subsidy for purchase of bulls, sinking of irrigation wells, etc. At present the rate of irrigation well is Rs. 2,000 per well which is given in three instalments at Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 500. Taking into consideration the increased cost of labour, materials, etc., the cost of well will be increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 each during the Fifth Five-Year Plan and from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This may be given in three instalments at Rs. 1,000, Rs. 750 and Rs. 750 and at three equal instalments respectively. The assistance that will be given during the Fifth Five-Year Plan as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
<i>(i) Scheduled Castes.—</i>	
(a) 4,000 families with a pair of plough bulls at Rs. 500 each which includes Rs. 50 for seeds, manure ploughing materials.	20·00
(b) 2,000 families with irrigation wells at Rs. 2,500 per well. . .	50·00
	<hr/> 70·00 <hr/>
<i>(ii) Scheduled Tribes.—</i>	
(a) 1,000 families with a pair of plough bulls at Rs. 500 each which includes Rs. 50 per seeds, manure ploughing materials.	5·00
(b) 1,000 families with irrigation wells at Rs. 2,500 per well	25·00
	<hr/> 30·00 <hr/>

The assistance that will be given during the Sixth Plan will be as follows :—

<i>(i) Scheduled Castes.—</i>	
(a) 8,000 families with a pair of plough bull at Rs. 500 each which includes Rs. 50 per seeds, manure ploughing materials.	40·00
(b) 4,000 families with irrigation wells at Rs. 3,000 per well	120·00
	<hr/> 160·00 <hr/>

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS.)(ii) *Scheduled Tribes* :—

(a) 2,000 families with pair of plough at Rs. 500 each which includes Rs. 50 per seeds, manure, ploughing materials.	10.00
(b) 2,000 families with irrigation wells at Rs. 3,000 per well ..	60.00
	70.00

Hence, by the end of the Perspective Plan the number of families who would have been given financial assistance for plough bulls and irrigation wells would be 41,094 and 12,364 respectively in the cases of Scheduled Castes and 9,688 and 4,244 respectively in case of Scheduled Tribes.

The phasing for each year is detailed below :—

Year.	<i>Schedule Castes.</i>				<i>Schedule Tribes.</i>			
	<i>Plough bulls.</i>		<i>Irrigation Wells.</i>		<i>Plough bulls.</i>		<i>Irrigation Wells.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).							
<i>Fifth-Plan.—</i>								
1974-75 ..	800	4.00	400	10.00	200	1.00	200	5.00
1975-76 ..	800	4.00	400	10.00	200	1.00	200	5.00
1976-77 ..	800	4.00	400	10.00	200	1.00	200	5.00
1977-78 ..	800	4.00	400	10.00	200	1.00	200	5.00
1978-79 ..	800	4.00	400	10.00	200	1.00	200	5.00
<i>Sixth-Plan.—</i>								
1979-80 ..	1,600	8.00	800	24.00	400	2.00	400	12.00
1980-81 ..	1,600	8.00	800	24.00	400	2.00	400	12.00
1981-82 ..	1,600	8.00	800	24.00	400	2.00	400	12.00
1982-83 ..	1,600	8.00	800	24.00	400	2.00	400	12.00
1983-84 ..	1,600	8.00	800	24.00	400	2.00	400	12.00
Total for the Fifth-Plan.	4,000	20.00	2,000	50.00	1,000	5.00	1,000	25.00
Total for the Sixth-Plan.	8,000	40.00	4,000	120.00	2,000	10.00	2,000	60.00
Perspective Plan Total.	12,000	60.00	6,000	170.00	3,000	15.00	3,000	85.00

PROJECT No. 88.

Land colonisation Co-operative Societies for Harijans—There are 56 Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies for Harijans with 2,720 members. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is implementing this scheme has assessed that for the proper functioning of the existing Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies 2,709.51 acres of lands require reclamation and that 341 additional wells have to be sunk. The existing pattern of assistance for the above items is as follows :—

(1) Subsidy in full to a ceiling of Rs. 100 per acre for reclamation.

(2) Subsidy to a ceiling of Rs. 500 per well irrespective of the cost and the rest as interest free loan at the rate of 4 wells for 100 acres or 1 well for 25 acres.

(3) For purchase of pumpsets four electric motor or oil engines per 100 acres (or) one electric motor or oil engine for 25 acres. An interest bearing loan up to a limit of Rs. 3,000 per electric motor or Rs. 6,000 per oil engine.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, has recommended that the existing pattern of assistance for reclamation may be revised at Rs. 500 per acre. Hence at the rate of Rs. 500 per acre the cost of reclamation for 2,710 acres will come to Rs. 13,55,000 as subsidy. For sinking an irrigation well a sum of Rs. 5,000 will be required. For 341 additional wells a sum of Rs. 17,05,000 will be required. Of this, Rs. 1,70,500 may be subsidy at Rs. 500 per well and the balance of Rs. 15,34,500 may be loan.

There is no use in simply sinking irrigation wells without installing pumpsets for supply of water for irrigation purpose. It is therefore proposed to instal electric motor for the additional 341 wells. The costs of a 5 H.P. electric motor with pumpset is Rs. 2,250. A small shed with tin sheets or asbestos roofing has to be put up at a cost of Rs. 750 for keeping the electric motor. Thus the cost of one electric motor and shed will be Rs. 3,000. For 341 wells the cost will be $3000 \times 341 = \text{Rs. } 10,23,000$ which will be fully loan (interest bearing) according to the pattern of assistance.

The total assistance specified above for the Fifth-Plan will be as follows :—

	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Reclamation	13.55	..	13.55
Irrigation well	1.71	15.34 (Interest free.)	17.05
Electric motor with pumpset and shed.. .. .	..	10.23 (Interest bearing.)	10.23
	15.26	25.57	40.83

Only subsidy portion will be met from Harijan Welfare funds and the loan portion from the Co-operation Department budget.

The following will be the phasing for the Fifth Plan.

<i>Fifth Plan—</i>	(1)	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1974-75		3.05	5.11	8.16
1975-76		3.05	5.11	8.16
1976-77		3.05	5.11	8.16
1977-78		3.05	5.12	8.17
1978-79		3.06	5.12	8.18
	Total ..	15.26	25.57	40.83

The above scheme will be suitably expanded during the Sixth Plan at an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 140.83 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 89.

Milk Supply Co-operative Societies :—Money invested in production of milk will benefit not only the weaker sections, but also the society as a whole.

Scheduled Castes :—

So far financial assistance to 352 Harijan Milk supply Co-operative Societies has been given from Harijan Welfare funds. To increase the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes in rural areas, it is necessary to continue this scheme during the Perspective Plan. The present pattern of assistance to each society with 150 member is as follows:—

<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Share Capital	3,000	..	3,000
2. Purchase of milch animal	56,250	18,750	75,000
3. Maintenance charges .. .. .	..	360	360
4. Construction of shed .. .. .	..	4,000	4,000
5. Requirements—			
(a) Cost of utensils .. .. .	..	500	500
(b) Cycle .. .. .	..	300	300
	59,250	23,910	83,160

Every year assistance will be given to the Societies for Scheduled Castes as per the phasing below :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Societies.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Fifth Plan :—</i>				
1974-75	10	5,92,500	2,39,100	8,31,600
1975-76	10	5,92,500	2,39,100	8,31,600
1976-77	10	5,92,500	2,39,100	8,31,600
1977-78	10	5,92,500	2,39,100	8,31,600
1978-79	10	5,92,500	2,39,100	8,31,600
<i>Sixth Plan.—</i>				
1979-80	15	8,88,750	3,58,650	12,47,400
1980-81	20	11,85,000	4,78,200	16,63,200
1981-82	20	11,85,000	4,78,200	16,63,200
1982-83	30	17,77,500	7,17,300	24,94,800
1983-84	30	17,77,500	7,17,300	24,94,800
Total for the Fifth Plan ..	50	29,62,500	11,95,500	41,58,000
Total for the Sixth Plan ..	115	68,13,750	27,49,650	95,63,400
Total for perspective .. Plan	165	97,76,250	39,45,150	137,21,400

Scheduled Tribes.—There is no such scheme now existing for the Scheduled Tribes. As in the case of Scheduled Castes, financial assistance to Milk Supply Co-operative Societies will also be given to the Tribes.

The society may consist of a maximum of 50 members as the tribal population is very low compared to Scheduled Castes and as such 150 members may not come forward to joint as members of a society.

(1)	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>The amount required for a Society with 50 members.—</i>			
1. Share capital	1,000	..	1,000
2. Purchase of milch animal	18,750	6,250	25,000
3. Maintenance charges .. ..	..	360	360

(1)	<i>Loan.</i> (2) RS.	<i>Subsidy.</i> (3) RS.	<i>Total.</i> (4) RS.
4. Construction of shed .. ..	..	4,000	4,000
5. Equipments—			
(a) Cost of utensils .. ..	..	500	500
(b) Cycle .. ..	..	300	300
Total	19,759	11,410	31,160

The phasing of the scheme for the Scheduled Tribes will be as follows —

<i>Year.</i> (1)	<i>Number of societies.</i> (2)	<i>Loan.</i> (3)	<i>Subsidy.</i> (4)	<i>Total.</i> (5)
Fifth Plan—				
1974-75	2	39,500	22,820	62,320
1975-76	2	39,500	22,820	62,320
1976-77	2	39,500	22,820	62,320
1977-78	2	39,500	22,820	62,320
1978-79	2	39,500	22,820	62,320
Sixth Plan—				
1979-80	5	98,750	57,050	1,55,800
1980-81	5	98,750	57,050	1,55,800
1981-82	5	98,750	57,050	1,55,800
1982-83	5	98,750	57,050	1,55,800
1983-84	5	98,750	57,050	1,55,800
Total for the Fifth Plan ..	10	1,97,500	1,14,100	3,11,600 or 3.12 lakhs.
Total for the Sixth Plan ..	25	4,93,750	2,85,250	7,79,000
Total for Perspective Plan ..	35	6,91,250	3,99,350	10,90,600

It is recommended that the Co-operative Societies may be given loans partly in cash and partly by way of high breed cattle from Government Cattle Farms.

PROJECT NO. 90.

Cottage Industry.—The scheme of starting cottage industries to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is implemented from the Second Five-Year Plan. This scheme will be continued during the Perspective Plan also. This is necessary because the Harijans and Tribals will be employed in these societies during the non-agricultural seasons.

Under the scheme (i) Industrial Co-operative societies, (ii) Training/Training-cum-Production Centre and (iii) Work Centres are started. The following are the types of societies:—

- 1 Hand pounding.
- 2 Leather tanning.
- 3 Tile, brick and lime making.
- 4 Beekeeping.
- 5 Palm leaf works.
- 6 Hat and cumbly weaving.
- 7 Carpentry.
- 8 Rattan and bamboo works
- 9 Shoe making.
- 10 Coir making.
- 11 Blacksmithy.
- 12 Tailoring units.
- 13 Toy making.

The above three schemes are implemented by the following agencies. (i) Industrial Co-operative Societies by the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board and Director of Industries and Commerce, (ii) Training/Training-cum-Production Centre by the Director of Industries and Commerce and (iii) Work Centre by the Director of Social Welfare.

The phasing of the schemes during the Perspective Plan is as follows:—

Year	Industrial Co-operative Societies.		Training/Training-cum-production centres.		Work centres.		Total.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Scheduled Castes. (2+4+6)	Scheduled Tribes (3×5×7).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)								
Fifth Plan—								
1974-75	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	2.50	1.00
1975-76	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	2.50	1.00
1976-77	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	2.50	1.00
1977-78	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	2.50	1.00
1978-79	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	2.50	1.00
Sixth Plan—								
1979-80	4.00	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	0.75	7.00	3.00
1980-81	4.00	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	0.75	7.00	3.00
1981-82	4.00	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	0.75	7.00	3.00
1982-83	4.00	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	0.75	7.00	3.00
1983-84	4.00	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	0.75	7.00	3.00
Total for Fifth Plan ..	7.50	2.50	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	12.50	5.00
Total for Sixth Plan ..	20.00	7.50	7.50	3.75	7.50	3.75	35.00	15.00
Total for Perspective Plan ..	27.50	10.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	47.50	20.00

PROJECT No. 91:

Subsidy to Technically trained persons.—The scheme of giving subsidy for technically trained Scheduled Caste persons to settle in the trade in which they are trained among the trades notified by the Government from time to time, such as blacksmithy, carpentry, sewing and embroidery, barber and dhobi tools, etc., is implemented from the Second Five-Year Plan. In respect of Scheduled Tribes, this scheme is implemented from the Fourth Five-Year Plan. So far 24,456 Scheduled Caste persons and 617 Scheduled Tribe persons have been benefited by this scheme. This scheme enables the skilled artisans to stand on their own legs.

During the Perspective Plan, the following amount may be provided :—

Year.	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Fifth Plan—			
1974-75	3.00	0.50	3.50
1975-76	3.00	0.50	3.50
1976-77	3.00	0.50	3.50
1977-78	3.00	0.50	3.50
1978-79	3.00	0.50	3.50
Sixth Plan—			
1979-80	8.00	1.25	9.25
1980-81	8.00	1.25	9.25
1981-82	8.00	1.25	9.25
1982-83	8.00	1.25	9.25
1983-84	8.00	1.25	9.25
Total for the Fifth Plan ..	15.00	2.50	17.50
Total for the Sixth Plan ..	40.00	6.25	46.25
Total for Perspective ..	55.00	8.75	63.75
Plan			

The physical target could not be fixed as the cost of implements will vary from trade to trade.

PROJECT No. 92 :

Multipurpose Forest and Labour Co-operative Societies.—The study team on Tribal Development Programmes, undertaken by the Committee on Plan Projects, Planning Commission, Government of India headed by Thiru Shilu Ao among others, has recommended (i) that co-operative credit may be made available to Todas in the Nilgiris district who badly require agricultural credit for potato cultivation, (ii) that there is need for an agency for providing credit facilities in Kolli Hills where indebtedness is chronic, (iii) that the economic condition of Tribals may be improved by increasing their earning capacity, and (iv) that the activities of money lenders who advance loan to Schedule Tribes on exorbitant rates of interest may be curbed by providing alternative credit facilities. With these recommendations in view, more number of Multipurpose Forest and Labour Co-operative Societies will be started in addition to the existing 20 Multipurpose Forest and Labour Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be provided every year for this purpose during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period which comes to a total amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for five years. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be provided per year during the Sixth Plan period which comes to a total amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for five years. The total outlay for the Perspective Plan will be Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 93 :

Interest-free loan for petty trades.—A scheme for the sanction of interest-free loans to petty traders belonging to Scheduled Castes (Hindus) to better their economic conditions is being implemented from 1968-69. The amount of loan under this scheme ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 10,000 according to the nature of approved trades for which security should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the loan amount. The loan amount is repayable in 100 monthly instalments. The following are the details of loans sanctioned so far :—

Year.		Number sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)		(2)	(3)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1968-69	..	167	0.99
1969-70	..	612	2.81
1970-71	..	1,896	10.04
1971-72	..	1,451	10.11
1972-73	..	..	10.00 (Provision.)

This scheme enables the Scheduled Caste persons who are interested in doing petty trades to carry on their trades independently and to stand on their own legs. The scheme will be continued during the Perspective Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 1,75.00 lakhs. The Fifth Plan provision will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per year and the Sixth Plan provision will be Rs. 1,25.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 25.00 lakhs per year.

This scheme will be extended to the Scheduled Tribes from the Perspective Plan onwards, applying the rules framed for the grant of loans to Scheduled Castes with a total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The Fifth Plan provision will be Rs. 2.50 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 0.50 lakhs per year and the Sixth Plan provision will be Rs. 7.50 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per year.

PROJECT No. 94 :

Provision of community wells.—Under the existing schemes for the promotion of economic standard of the Harijans there is provision to assist individuals or co-operative societies. For organising a co-operative society there should be a minimum of 10 members. Where more than one individual but less than ten require joint assistance, no scheme for them is available at present. Such assistance is necessary where more than one Scheduled Caste member who in all own about 10 acres of land in a contiguous block require a common well with pumpsets to get irrigation facilities for their lands. It is considered that the scheme would be really beneficial to promote the economic interests of the Harijans. With this end in view, assistance will be given to sunk common irrigation wells with pumpsets to Scheduled Caste agriculturists, where more than one and less than ten of them own in all about 10 acres or more of land, as provision of separate well for holdings with less than require acres will not be always economical.

The cost of one common well with pumpset may be Rs. 15,000. It is proposed to implement the scheme in all districts except Madras city and the Nilgiris, at the rate of two in each district per annum during the Fifth Plan and five in each district per annum during Sixth Plan.

The following will be the phasing :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of wells.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Fifth Plan—		
1974-75	24	3.60
1975-76	24	3.60
1976-77	24	3.60
1977-78	24	3.60
1978-79	24	3.60
Sixth Plan—		
1979-80	60	9.00
1980-81	60	9.00
1981-82	60	9.00
1982-83	60	9.00
1983-84	60	9.00
Total for Fifth Plan	120	18.00
Total for Sixth Plan	300	45.00
Total for Perspective Plan	420	63.00

PROJECT No. 95.

*Provision of Electric Motor with Pumpsets to Scheduled Castes:—*At present subsidy of Rs. 2,000 per well towards sinking of irrigation well to Scheduled Caste agriculturists is granted. Some of the Scheduled Caste agriculturists would have sunk irrigation wells at their own cost without any assistance from Harijan Welfare Department. In order to help those persons who have not availed themselves of those concessions from Harijan Welfare Department, assistance will be provided by way of subsidy to instal electric motor with pumpsets to Scheduled Caste agriculturists who possess less than 5 acres of land and who have not availed themselves of subsidy to sink wells previously from the Harijan Welfare Department but have dug wells from their own resources or obtaining loan from any other source. The approximate cost of the electric motor with pumpset and other charges may be fixed at Rs. 4,000 as a maximum of which Rs. 2,000 may be paid as subsidy from the funds of Harijan Welfare Department and the balance will have to be forthcoming from the beneficiaries or sanctioned as loan on a priority basis by the Land Development Bank. Such of those persons who may be able to meet the balance excluding the subsidy portion of Rs. 2,000 either from their own resources or from Land Development Banks by producing adequate security, will be sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 2,000 from Harijan Welfare funds.

During the Perspective Plan 875 persons will be granted subsidy on an out lay of Rs. 17.50 Lakhs. The phasing of the scheme is as follows:—

						<i>Number of Persons.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
						(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Fifth Plan—							
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	50	1.00
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	50	1.00
1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	50	1.00
1977-78	..	..	..	..	..	50	1.00
1979-80	..	..	..	..	..	50	1.00
Sixth Plan—							
1979-80	..	..	..	..	..	125	2.50
1980-81	..	..	..	..	..	125	2.50
1981-82	..	..	..	..	..	125	2.50
1982-83	..	..	..	..	..	125	2.50
1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	125	2.50
Total for the Fifth Plan						..	..
Total for the Sixth Plan						..	..
Total for the Perspective Plan						..	..
						875	17.50

IV. Health Housing and other Schemes.

PROJECT NO. 96.

House sites for Harijans.—As per 1971 census, the population of Scheduled castes in Tamil Nadu is 73,15,490. Taking that 5 persons may normally consist of one family, the total number of scheduled caste families will be 14,63,098. About 38 per cent of the scheduled caste population are engaged in agricultural occupation who will be living in rural areas. Thus, the number of families requiring house sites will be :—

$$14,63,098 \frac{\times 38}{100} = 5,55,977 \text{ or } 5,56,000$$

So far 2,07,987 sites have been acquired.

The Members, Board of Revenue who has submitted a report to Government on the utilisation of sites allotted to harijans for building houses has observed that in view of the large number of sites being kept vacant without construction no new land acquisition cases need be taken up until the existing land acquisition cases are finalised except in cases where the Harijan Welfare Department has to pay compensation with regard to cases which have been finalised and where awards have been passed. He has also observed that concerted efforts should be made to see that the existing sites for which pattas have been issued are utilised by putting up houses or huts. Though, out of 1,98,160 sites for which pattas have been issued, 77,219 sites still remain vacant. The Government are having under consideration, the setting up of a Housing Corporation to borrow funds from L.I.C. to tackle this housing problem on a revolutionary scale. It is therefore considered that the question of providing sites should take place side by side along with the construction of houses so that the remaining about 3,48,000 (55,600—20,800 sites already acquired) scheduled caste families are allotted house-sites on a phased programme. At the rate of 3 cent per family a total extent of 10,440 acres will have to be acquired. A sum of Rs. 5,000 (roughly) per acre may be required for acquisition including cost of levelling the site. Based on this estimate a sum of Rs. 522 lakhs (5,000 × 10,440) will be required. During the Perspective Plan a sum of Rs. 326.25 will be provided. The phasing will be as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Fifth Plan—	
1974-75	15.00
1975-76	15.00
1976-77	15.00
1977-78	15.00
1978-79	16.25

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
Sixth Plan—	
1979-80	50.00
1980-81	50.00
1981-82	50.00
1982-83	50.00
1983-84	50.00
Total for the Fifth Plan ..	76.25
Total for the Sixth Plan ..	250.00
Total Perspective Plan ..	326.25

PROJECT NO.97.

Construction of houses—Scheduled Castes:—The schemes "housing" is being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes from the Second Plan period. During the Second Plan period, house were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 750 per house (subsidy Rs. 550+ loans 200). During the Third Five-Year Plan, the rate per house was raised to Rs. 1,000 (subsidy Rs. 750+Loan Rs. 250). There was no scheme for housing during the year 1966-67 to 1969-70. The pattern of assistance was revised in 1970-71 for construction of a single type fire proof house at a cost of Rs. 940 each (subsidy Rs. 690+Loan Rs. 250). So far 24,839 houses have been constructed for Schedule Castes. From 1972-73, the pattern of assistance has been revised at Rs. 1,600 (subsidy Rs. 1,200+ loan Rs. 400) in plains and at Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 1,500 subsidy and loan Rs. 500) in hilly areas at 75 per cent subsidy and 25 per cent loan on the total cost. Out of total number of 2,07,987 sites acquired pattas have been issued in respect of 1,98,160 cases. In 1,20,941 cases houses have been built upon and in about 77,219 sites houses remain to be constructed. Still house sites are being acquired every year and pattas issued. Thus, there is acute necessity for tackling the housing problem on a phased programme with larger allocation. Therefore 30,000 houses will be constructed during the Perspective Plan with an out lay of Rs. 480.00 lakhs (Rs. 260.00 lakhs subsidy and Rs. 120.00 lakhs loan). The phasing of the scheme will be as follow : —

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of houses.</i>	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
Fifth Plan—				
1974-75	1,500	18.00	6.00	24.00
1975-76	1,500	18.00	6.00	24.00
1976-77	1,500	18.00	6.00	24.00
1977-78	1,500	18.00	6.00	24.00
1978-79	1,500	18.00	6.00	24.00

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of houses.</i>	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
Sixth Plan—				
1979-80	4,500	54.00	18.00	72.00
1980-81	4,500	54.00	18.00	72.00
1981-82	4,500	54.00	18.00	72.00
1982-83	4,500	54.00	18.00	72.00
1983-84	4,500	54.00	18.00	72.00
Total Fifth Plan	7,500	90.00	30.00	120.00
Total Sixth Plan	22,500	270.00	90.00	360.00
Total Perspective Plan ..	30,000	360.00	120.00	480.00

Scheduled Tribes.—The scheme “Housing” is being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes also. The housing Scheme for Scheduled Tribes is complicated by its difference in climate, locality and poverty of the tribals. Therefore the Government had to step into provide good houses for the tribals. So far 4,354 houses have been constructed. The present rate for house is Rs. 1,600 in plains (Rs. 1,200 subsidy+Rs. 400 loan) and Rs. 2,000 in hills (Rs. 1,500 subsidy+Rs. 500 loan). The increased cost of construction is due to the fact the lack of proper communication and transport facilities. There is still need for construction of houses for scheduled Tribes. 6,000 houses will be constructed during the Perspective Plan Period. As most of the tribal people are living in hilly areas, the rate of Rs. 2,000 per house has been adopted. The finance of implication of the scheme will be Rs. 120.00 lakhs (Rs. 90.00 lakhs subsidy and Rs. 30.00 lakhs loan).

The following may be the phasing. —

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
Fifth Plan—				
1974-75	300	4.50	1.50	6.00
1975-76	300	4.50	1.50	6.00
1976-77	300	4.50	1.50	6.00
1977-78	300	4.50	1.50	6.00
1978-79	300	4.50	1.50	6.00

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
Sixth Plan—				
1979-80	900	13.50	4.50	18.00
1980-81	900	13.50	4.50	18.00
1981-82	900	13.50	4.50	18.00
1982-83	900	13.50	4.50	18.00
1983-84	900	13.50	4.50	18.00
Total Fifth Plan ..	1,500	22.50	7.50	30.00
Total Sixth Plan ..	4,500	67.50	22.50	90.00
Total Perspective Plan	6,000	90.00	30.00	120.00

PROJECT No. 98.

Housing for sweepers and scavengers.—A special housing scheme for sweepers and scavengers being implemented from the Third Five-Year Plan. The scheme is now implemented by the Director of Rural Development and Director of Municipal Administration. Up to 1971-72 the pattern of assistance was Rs. 750 subsidy and Rs. 750 loan and the total cost of each house being Rs. 1,500. From 1972-73 the subsidy portion has been raised to Rs. 900 making the loan portion as Rs. 600. Only subsidy portion is met from Harijan Welfare funds. The loan portion is borne by the local bodies either from their own funds or by obtaining interest bearing loan from Government. So far 8,080 houses have been constructed under this scheme. This scheme will be continued during the Perspective Plan also with the following phasing :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of houses.</i>	<i>Subsidy amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Fifth Plan—		
1974-75	1,000	9.00
1975-76	1,000	9.00
1976-77	1,000	9.00
1977-78	1,000	9.00
1978-79	1,000	9.00

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of houses.</i>	<i>Subsidy amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Sixth Plan—		
1979-80	2,500	22.50
1980-81	2,500	22.50
1981-82	2,500	22.50
1982-83	2,500	22.50
1983-84	2,500	22.50
	-----	-----
Total Fifth Plan ..	5,000	45.00
Total Sixth Plan ..	12,500	112.50
	-----	-----
Total Perspective Plan..	17,500	157.50
	-----	-----

PROJECT No. 99.

Humanising the occupations of the Sweepers and Scavengers.—As a measure to improve the working conditions of scavengers employed in municipalities and town panchayats wheel barrows, pans and scrappers, gum-boots, etc., are supplied to them so as to avoid and prevent the habit of carrying night-soil by head loads. This scheme is being implemented from the Second Five-Year Plan. So far, about 14,028 persons have been benefited by this Scheme. The scheme will be continued during the Perspective Plan. The financial provision for this will be Rs. 300.00 lakhs (Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 200.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan.)

PROJECT No. 100.

Drinking water wells and over-head tanks.—The scheme of provision of Drinking Water facilities in the Harijan and Tribal colonies is continued from the First Plan Period. So far 20,830 drinking water wells have been provided to Harijan colonies and 667 wells for Tribal colonies. Seven hundred and ninety-five overhead tanks have also been provided for Harijan colonies. Still, about 2,000 wells for Harijan colonies have to be sunk. There is demand for overhead tanks also for Harijan colonies. Demand coming from Scheduled Tribes Colonies for Drinking Water wells is also met, according to availability of resources. The cost of sinking a drinking water well is about Rs. 5,000 and it may exceed

this limit in certain areas where the water table is low. The average cost of a overhead tank may be fixed at Rs. 15,000 taking into consideration the number of drinking water wells be sunk during 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the necessity for putting up overhead tanks for protected water supply in the Harijan and Tribal colonies the Fifth Plan programme may be phased as follows:—

Year.	<i>Drinking Water Wells.</i>			
	<i>Scheduled Caste.</i>		<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Fifth Plan—				
1974-75	200	10.00	30	1.50
1975-76	200	10.00	30	1.50
1976-77	200	10.00	30	1.50
1977-78	200	10.00	30	1.50
1978-79	200	10.00	30	1.50
Sixth Plan—				
1979-80	800	40.00	75	3.75
1980-81	800	40.00	75	3.75
1981-82	800	40.00	75	3.75
1982-83	800	40.00	75	3.75
1983-84	800	40.00	75	3.75
Total Fifth Plan ..	1,000	50.00	150	7.50
Total Sixth Plan ..	4,000	200.00	375	18.75
Total Perspective Plan ..	5,000	250.00	525	26.25

(1)—cont.	Over-Head tanks.			
	Scheduled Caste.		Scheduled Tribes.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>				
1975-76	43	6.50	5	0.75
1976-77	43	6.50	5	0.75
1977-78	43	6.50	5	0.75
1978-79	43	6.50	5	0.75
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>				
1979-80	150	22.50	15	2.25
1980-81	150	22.50	15	2.25
1981-82	150	22.50	15	2.25
1982-83	150	22.50	15	2.25
1983-84	150	22.50	15	2.25
Total Fifth Plan ..	215	32.50	25	3.75
Total Sixth Plan ..	750	112.50	75	11.25
Perspective Plan Total ..	965	145.00	100	15.00

PROJECT NO. 101:—

Roads.—Lack of proper communication facilities is still the bottleneck in the implementations of programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. During the Fourth Plan period, major works for the formation of two roads in Pachamalai Hills in Tiruchirapalli district have been undertaken by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, with Harijan Welfare Funds and the works are in progress. The roads connect many hill villages between Sobanapuram and Top-sengatupatty and Moolakkadu, Sembulichampatti with plains. The total length of the roads is 25.35 Kms. Most of the tribal villages in Yercaud and Kolli Hills in Salem district are not connected by road. Similar is the condition in Javadhi Hills in North Arcot district. Therefore, the scheme of providing link roads to all the Tribal colonies in the Tribal areas will be continued. The outlay for the Perspective Plan Period will be Rs. 40.00 lakhs—Rs. 10 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 30 lakhs for the Sixth Plan

PROJECT NO. 102 :

Tribal Model Village.—During the Third Five-Year Plan, a Tribal Model Village at Nedugalcombai in the Nilgiris district was formed. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, two Tribal Model Villages—One in Aggal Kottagiri in the Nilgiris district and another one in Kunjapanai in the Nilgiris district have been formed. As the Tribals are living in forest and uphill in illventilated huts and also in insanitary conditions and environments there is every need for providing facilities to settle them in a good locality with basic amenities like wood houses, drinking water, wells, schooling, medical and communication facilities. More number of Tribal Model Villages will be formed during the perspective plan in districts where there is some concentration of tribal population. The cost for one model village will be as follows :

	RS.
Cost of sites	60,000
100 houses (1,600×100) ..	1,60,000
Road	20,000
Drinking water wells	45,000
School building	45,000
Staff for the School	10,000
	3,40,000

For 5 Model Villages, the phasing will be as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Model Villages.</i>	<i>Amount</i> <i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Fifth Plan—		
1974-75	1	3.40
1975-76	1 continuance	0.13
1976-77	1 new and 1 continuance	3.53
1977-78	2 continuance	0.26
1978-79	1 new and 2 continuance	3.06
Sixth Plan—		
1979-80	2	6.80
1980-81	2 new and 2 continuance	7.06
1981-82	2 new and 4 continuance	7.32
1982-83	2 new and 6 continuance	7.58
1983-84	2 new and 8 continuance	7.84
Total—Fifth Plan	3	10.98
		or
		11.09
Total—Sixth Plan	10	36.60
Total—Perspective Plan	13	47.60

PROJECT No. 103.

Mobile Medical Unit.—There are 6 mobile medical units in the districts of the Nilgiris (2), Madurai (1), Coimbatore (1), Dharmapuri (1), North Arcot (1), functioning at present. One mobile medical unit to the Kanis of Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari district will start functioning in 1972-73. The population details of Scheduled Tribes in hilly areas are as follows :—

Districtwise population of Scheduled Tribes and the Areas of their concentration as per 1971 Census.

<i>Serial number and district.</i>	<i>Population of Scheduled Tribes.</i>	<i>Area of concentration.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Salem	94,383	Yercaud, Kolli Shevroy, Periakalrayan and Chinnakalrayan Hills in Attur taluk.
2 Dharmapuri ..	30,123	Harur taluk (Sitteri Hills), etc.
3 North Arcot ..	70,727	Elagiri and Javadhi Hills in Tirupathur, Chengam, Polur taluk and Periakalrayan Hills in Chengam taluk.
4 South Arcot ..	14,105	Kalrayan Hills.
5 Tiruchirapalli ..	14,907	Pachaimalai Hills.
6 Madurai	6,707	Low Palni Hills.
7 Ramanathapuram ..	1,056	Shenbagathope and Ayyanarkoil in Srivilliputtur taluk.
8 Coimbatore ..	26,021	Hasanur, Valparai, Amaravathinagar, Mavuthampatti, Mattuthuvoyal, Maruthavamalai, Manar, Palamalai, Thirumoorthi Hills, Gudiyatham, Gudanur, Chinnathadagam, Melbaviputhur.
9 The Nilgiris ..	19,869	Spread over the district.
10 Kanyakumari ..	2,862	Pachiparai, Pethukanai and Kayalkarai area.
11 Tirunelveli	1,614	Papanasam Upper Dam, Ambasamudram taluk.
12 Chingleput	27,189	Spread over the district.
13 Thanjavur	1,024	Do.
14 Madras	928	Do.
	3,31,151	

From these details it has to be pointed out that additional mobile medical units for North Arcot and Coimbatore districts and mobile medical unit for Tiruchirapalli district are quite essential.

The study team on the Tribal Development Programme, Committee on plan projects Planning Commission, Government of India, has observed that the incidents of venereal disease among the Tribals are as high as 75 per cent and has recommended that a mobile anti venereal disease unit may be stationed at Kolli Hills. Still the Tribals are far away and they could not avail the facilities available in cities and towns. Therefore there is necessity for the provision of medical facilities within their easy reach. Hence one mobile anti venereal disease unit will be stationed at Kolli Hills in Salem district to cover hill areas other than Kolli hills. Thus, five mobile medical units will be provided during the Fifth Plan. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan mobile medical units will be started in the remaining districts and a second or even a third mobile medical unit will be started in other districts depending up on the needs. A total number of 10 mobile medical units will be started during the Sixth Plan. Financial implications are as follows:—

	<i>Recurring.</i>	<i>Non-recurring.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Pay of one Doctor $525 + 40 + 565 \times 12$	6,780	..	6,780
2 Pay of two Nursing Assistants, Grade I, $140 + 25 = 165 \times 12$.	3,960	..	3,960
3 Pay of one pharmacist, $210 + 25 - 285 \times 12$	2,820	..	2,820
4 Pay of one driver-cum-cleaner $150 + 25 = 175 \times 12$	2,100	..	2,100
5 Cost of medicines	5,000	..	5,000
6 Cost of one van .. .. .	..	60,000	60,000
	20,660	60,000	80,660

The phasing will be as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Fifth Plan—		
1974-75	1	0.81
1975-76	1 new 1 continuance	1.02
1976-77	1 new and 2 continuance	1.23
1977-78	1 new and 3 continuance	1.44
1978-79	1 new and 4 continuance..	1.65
Sixth Plan—		
1979-80	2	1.62
1980-81	2 new and 2 continuance	2.04
1981-82	2 new and 4 continuance	2.46
1982-83	2 new and 6 continuance	2.88
1983-84	2 new and 8 continuance	3.30
Total Fifth Plan	5	6.15
Total Sixth Plan	10	12.30
Total Perspective Plan..	15	18.45

PROJECT No. 104.

Rewards to inter-caste married couples.—With a view to create casteless and classless society by eradicating the practice of untouchability, inter-caste marriage is encouraged in this State. Inter-caste married couples are given gold medals worth 1½ sovereigns each of 14 carat purity together with the appreciation certificates. The eligibility for the reward is that either the husband or wife among the couples should be a Harijan. Further both should be Hindus.

The inter-caste married couples may find it very difficult to lead their life in the joint families, due to discontent from their parents and relations and consequently they will have to set up an independent family. It is natural they may find financially difficult to put up an independent family. With a view to rewarding their zeal for social change the inter-caste married couple will be given liberal loan facilities to purchase utensils furniture, other household goods, quite apart from financial help other help like giving of land or finding an employment will be extended to the inter-caste couple. It is however necessary that such help be given to the spouse belonging to the Harijan community and not to the other spouse.

An Inter-caste Marriage Advisory Board would be established to give family counselling to inter-caste married couples. The management of the Board would be vested in a body consisting of outstanding social reformers as honorary members, assisted by paid and full-time/part-time sociologists and social workers.

A seed capital of Rs 25·00 lakhs and institutional finance of Rs. 150·00 lakhs would be made available to implement the scheme during the Fifth Plan. During the Sixth Plan the seed capital will be Rs. 1,00·00 lakhs and institutional finance that would be sought for will be Rs. 2,50·00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 105.

Construction of community halls.—The community hall is intended for the conduct of marriages, religious functions of and meetings by the Harijans and also for a get together of caste Hindus and Harijans as a measure of removal of untouchability. The Government have decided that community halls may be constructed for the benefit of Harijans in the State on a phased programme. The needs of the district have been assessed as follows:—

For colonies having a population of 1,000 to 2,000—167 halls and for colonies exceeding a population of 2,000—48 halls and thus a total number of 215 halls would be required.

The cost is Rs. 10,650 per hall. To begin with five places were selected during 1971-72 and community halls were constructed. During 1972-73 also this programme is continued.

As there is great demand for community halls from all districts, this programme may be taken up as a Plan scheme during the Perspective Plan.

	Year.				Number of community halls.	Amount.
	(1)				(2)	(3)
						(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Fifth Plan—						
1974-75	20	2.15
1975-76	20	2.15
1976-77	20	2.15
1977-78	20	2.15
1978-79	20	2.15
Sixth Plan—						
1979-80	75	8.06
1980-81	75	8.06
1981-82	75	8.06
1982-83	75	8.06
1983-84	75	8.06
Total—Fifth Plan	..				100	10.75
Total—Sixth Plan	..				375	40.30
Total—Perspective Plan	..				475	51.05

PROJECT NO. 106.

Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes (salaried group).—Though there is a scheme for construction of cheap fire proof houses for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, no separate scheme for providing houses to Scheduled Castes who are getting monthly salary and want a moderate size of houses with basic amenities is implemented. Representation is made often by such salaried group that they should be given financial assistance by way of loan to have houses of their own. It is proposed that interest-free loan of Rs. 3,600 per house to Scheduled Caste persons who are getting monthly salary may be given financial assistance by way of loan to enable them to have their own houses built according to their own choice.

This loan will be granted to those Scheduled Caste persons who are in possession of house-sites and are in a position to repay the loan in easy monthly instalments. The site and the house (i.e., built upon that site with the loan obtained) can be mortgaged to the Government and remain a security till the entire loan is repaid. The loan can be paid to the loanee in three instalments with reference to progress of the work. The loan may be recovered in easy monthly instalments of Rs. 30 per mensem within a period of 10 years. Recovery towards loan may be made direct from their salary by the employer and remitted into the treasury or office concerned.

An undertaking in this regard can be obtained from the employee as well as employer. 140 persons will be given loans at the rate of 10 per district each year during the Fifth Plan and 280 persons will be given loans at the rate of 20 per district each year during the Sixth Plan. The phasing will be as follows:—

Year.							Number of persons.	Amount involved.
(1)							(2)	(3)
								(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Fifth Plan—								
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	5.04
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	5.04
1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	5.04
1977-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	5.04
1978-79	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	5.04
Sixth Plan—								
1979-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	10.08
1980-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	10.08
1981-82	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	10.08
1982-83	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	10.08
1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	10.08
Total—Fifth Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	25.20
Total—Sixth Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	50.40
Total—Perspective Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100	75.60

B. OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

A sum of Rs. 1,197.63 lakhs is required for continuing the old schemes during the Fifth Plan allowing the normal growth for the welfare of Backward Classes. In addition to this, another sum of Rs. 4,61.15 lakhs will be required for introducing the new schemes proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Plan. The total demand for the schemes proposed for the welfare of Backward Classes during the Fifth Plan works out to Rs. 16,58.78 lakhs as against the Fourth Plan anticipated expenditure of Rs. 9,48.32 lakhs. The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 43,88.40 lakhs. Hence the Perspective Plan outlay for the welfare of Backward Classes alone comes to Rs. 6,047.18 lakhs. This is absolutely required to implement the schemes which are proposed for the welfare of Backward Classes.

(i) Research

PROJECT NO. 107:

Evaluation and Research.—The Backward Classes constitute 50.3 per cent of the total population of Tamil Nadu and their conditions could be improved only through a relational approach. For this purpose, understanding their life, culture, etc., is essential. Research will be made in this field during the Sixth Plan. Evaluation of the welfare schemes of these classes will also be made. The outlay will be Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

(ii) Education.

PROJECT NO. 108 :

Scholarships.—(Pre-Matric and Post Matric)—The Backward classes are still lagging behind in the field of education and therefore assistance is given in the shape of scholarships. Though free education is given up to P.U.C. assistance for purchase of books, etc. has to be given as the parents are daily wage earners, particularly in the rural area. Many of them are agriculturists depending on the agricultural occupation which is seasonal. The Backward Classes pupils studying IX to XI standard are granted non-residential scholarships only. For prosecuting post-matric courses they are granted residential scholarships and non-residential scholarships. Continuance of this scheme during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period is absolutely necessary to promote the educational standard of the Backward Classes. There was steady increase in the demand for scholarships.

The average increase of scholarships in the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 ranges from 31 per cent to 58 per cent in respect of physical targets and 28 per cent to 62 per cent in respect of financial targets. However, an increase of 10 per cent over and above the previous years expenditure is given for arriving at the demand for the Fifth Plan. Since it is proposed to raise the income limit for the pre-matric and post-matric scholarships the demand for these scholarships will be more from the year 1979-80 onwards. It is proposed to sanction about 3,37,258 pre-matric scholarships and 2,99,931 post-matric scholarships during the Fifth Plan. The cost and the phasing of the scheme may be as follows:—

Year.	Pre-matric.		Post-matric.	
	Number of Scholarships.	Amount.	Number of Scholarships.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Fifth Plan—				
1974-75	4,01,62	12.05	36,798	93.39
1975-76	52,509	15.75	47,289	128.79
1976-77	66,091	19.83	58,830	167.71
1977-78	81,031	24.31	71,525	210.53
1978-79	97,465	29.24	85,489	257.63
Total	3,37,258	101.18	2,99,931	858.05

The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 300.00 lakhs for the pre-matric and 2,400.00 lakhs for post-matric scholarships. The total Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 401.18 lakhs for the pre-matric and Rs. 3,258.05 lakhs for the post-matric scholarships.

PROJECT NO. 109:

Opening and maintenance of hostels.—There is 31 per cent of reservation of seats for Backward classes (including Most Backward Classes) for admission in educational institutions. In actual practice as many as 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the students studying in schools and colleges are from Backward Classes in many places. This is inevitable especially in areas where the Backward Classes population is predominant.

There are at present 81 Backward Classes hostels. During the year 1972-73, 35 more new hostels are proposed to be opened. It is proposed to open 35 more hostels during the year 1973-74, besides continuing the 116 old hostels with a provision of Rs. 28.75 lakhs. Thus the total number of Backward Classes hostels at the end of Fourth Plan period will be 151.

There is huge demand to open more number of Backward Classes hostels. Hence 50 new hostels will be opened every year in Fifth Plan with a strength of 50 boarders per hostel. During the Sixth Plan 100 hostels will be opened every year. Each hostel may cost of Rs. 25,000 (recurring Rs. 23,000 and non-recurring Rs. 2,000). The total cost involved in this proposal of the Perspective Plan will be Rs. 532.50 lakhs as detailed below :—

	Year.				Number.	Amount.
	(1)				(2)	(3)
Fifth Plan :						
1974-75	50	12.50
1975-76	100	24.00
1976-77	150	35.50
1977-78	200	47.00
1978-79	250	58.50
Sixth Plan :						
1979-80	100	25.00
1980-81	200	48.00
1981-82	300	71.00
1982-83	400	94.00
1983-84	500	117.00
Total Fifth Plan					250	177.50
Total Sixth Plan					500	355.00
Total Perspective Plan					750	532.50

PROJECT No. 110.

Appointment of Part Time Tutors :—The educational standard attained by the Backward Classes is not quite satisfactory. It was therefore proposed to appoint part-time tutors exclusively for coaching the boarders in the Government Hostels run by this Department in the Fourth Plan period. The Backward Classes Commission has also emphasised the appointment of part-time tutors in the Backward Classes hostels for giving special coaching to the slow learners. There are at present 67 Backward Classes hostels for High School students. There is a provision of Rs. 0.17 lakh for the appointment of 23 part-time tutors at a fixed pay of Rs. 75 per month for 10 months.

It is quite essential to continue the scheme in the old hostels and also in the newly opened hostels. 70 more Backward Classes hostels in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan are proposed to be opened. Another 250 Backward Classes hostels have also been proposed to be opened during the Fifth Plan period at the rate of 50 hostels every year. At the rate of one tutor per hostel, 250 tutors have to be appointed in the Fifth Plan period. As the fixed pay of Rs. 75 appears to be inadequate to attract efficient tutors it is proposed to raise it to Rs. 100 per month.

The financial implication for the Perspective Plan works out to Rs. 7.50 lakhs as detailed below :

Year.				<i>Number of part-time tutors.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)				(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS)					
Fifth Plan—					
1974-75	..	..	..	50	0.50
1975-76	..	..	..	100	1.00
1976-77	..	..	..	150	1.50
1977-78	..	..	..	200	2.00
1978-79	..	..	..	250	2.50
Sixth Plan—					
1979-80	..	..	..	100	1.00
1980-81	..	..	..	200	2.00
1981-82	..	..	..	300	3.00
1982-83	..	..	..	400	4.00
1983-84	..	..	..	500	5.00
Total Fifth Plan				250	7.50
Total Sixth Plan				500	15.00
Total Perspective Plan ..				750	22.50

PROJECT No. 111.

Construction of Buildings for Hostels—There are at present 81 Backward Classes Hostels. The Government have ordered to open 35 more hostels during 1972-73. Another 35 new Hostels are proposed to be opened during the year 1973-74. It is also proposed to open 250 hostels during the Fifth Plan period and 500 hostels during the Sixth Plan. Thus the total number of Backward Classes Hostels at the end of Fourth Plan, and Sixth Plan will be 151, 401 and 901.

Only one hostel is housed in Government building (Pennadam) and all the other hostels are housed in rented buildings. Huge amount is spent towards payment of rent. It is therefore recommended that pucca buildings may be provided for all hostels on a phased programme. During the year 1972-73 against the provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs, three buildings are proposed to be taken up.

During the Fifth Plan, two pucca buildings will be constructed every year at an approximate cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs each and during the Sixth Plan five pucca buildings will be constructed every year. The financial implication involved on this proposal is Rs. 87.50 lakhs as detailed below :—

Year.	Number of Buildings.		Amount.
	(1)	(2)		(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Fifth Plan—			
1974-75	...	2	5.00
1975-76	...	2	5.00
1976-77	...	2	5.00
1977-78	...	2	5.00
1978-79	..	2	5.00
Sixth Plan—			
1979-80	...	5	12.50
1980-81	...	5	12.50
1981-82	...	5	12.50
1982-83	..	5	12.50
1983-84	...	5	12.50
Total Fifth Plan	...	10	25.00
Total Sixth Plan	..	25	62.50
Total Perspective Plan	...	35	87.50

PROJECT No. 112.

Supply of Clothing.—There are at present 67 Backward Classes hostels exclusively for the pre-matric (high school) students. There are 455 girls boarders and 3,618 boys boarders. In the year 1972-73, 18 hostels are proposed to be opened for the school pupils. A sum of Rs. 0.97 lakh has been provided for supplying cloths to the inmates of the old hostels. Another sum of Rs. 0.43 lakh will be required for the inmates of 18 new hostels. Since it is proposed to open 35 new hostels during the year 1973-74 another sum of Rs. 0.43 lakh will be required in 1973-74. Thus the total requirements on this scheme during the year 1973-74 will be Rs. 1.83 lakhs.

During the Fifth Plan period, 250 hostels will be opened at the rate of 50 hostels per year and during the Sixth Plan another 500 hostels will be opened at the rate of 100 per year. The inmates of the newly proposed hostels have also to be supplied with 2 sets of dresses every year at the rate of Rs. 15 per set. The financial implication involved on this proposal is as detailed below :—

Year.			Number of Hostels.	Boarders.	Amount.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
Fifth Plan :					
1974-75	..	..	50	2,500	0.75
1975-76	..	..	100	5,000	1.50
1976-77	..	..	150	7,500	2.25
1977-78	..	..	200	10,000	3.00
1978-79	..	..	250	12,500	3.75
Sixth Plan :					
1979-80	..	..	100	5,000	1.50
1980-81	..	..	200	10,000	3.00
1981-82	..	..	300	15,000	4.50
1982-83	..	..	400	20,000	6.00
1983-84	..	..	500	25,000	7.50
Total Fifth Plan	..	..	250	12,500	11.25
Total Sixth Plan	..	..	500	25,000	22.50
Total Perspective Plan	..	..	750	37,500	33.75

PROJECT No. 113.

Coaching Centres for slow learners in Colleges.—Though Scholarships are given to students belonging to Backward Classes, the performance standard of the students of Backward Classes are not upto the expectation. They require to be assisted in the studies by imparting knowledge through special coaching classes. Special coaching should begin at the P.U.C. level, where the transmission from high school education to college is made.

For starting such coaching centres during the Perspective Plan a lumpsum provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs will be made. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 45.00 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT NO. 114.

Coaching Centres for slow learners in High Schools.—It is well known fact that many learners especially at the tenth and eleventh standards go in for private tuitions. Most of the Backward Classes in mofussil are agriculturists. They cannot offered to pay such tuition fees in private institutions for tuitions given by individual teachers. Hence special coaching classes for slow learners will be given in the High Schools approved by the Chief Educational Officer. For starting such special coaching classes in selected places a lumpsum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed in the Perspective Plan. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 1.50 lakhs and 5.00 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT NO. 115.

Award of Fellowships :—Bright students from Backward Classes who are capable of conducting researches are not able to obtain fellowship or other financial assistance. Some of them would distinguish themselves very well. Nevertheless possitive assistance should be given to such deserving aspirants for research work in humanities as well as in science subjects. The fellowship has been emphasised by the Backward Classes Commission (in recommendation 34). The Financial implication of this proposal during the Fifth Plan period will be Rs. 14.40 lakhs as detailed below : (The duration for M. L.^{itt.}) is 2 years and for Ph.D. 3 years. For assessment purpose 3 years is taken)—

	Year.	Number.	Amount.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Fifth Plan :			
1974-75	.. .. .	28	1.20
1975-76	.. .. .	56	2.40
1976-77	.. .. .	84	3.60
1977-78	.. .. .	84	3.60
1978-79	.. .. .	84	3.60
Sixth Plan :			
1979-80	.. .. .	84	3.60
1980-81	.. .. .	168	6.80
1981-82	.. .. .	252	10.80
1982-83	.. .. .	252	10.80
1983-84	.. .. .	252	10.80
	Total Fifth Plan ..	336	14.40
	Total Sixth Plan ..	1,008	43.40
	Total Perspective Plan ..	1,444	57.80

PROJECT NO. 116.

Award of Merit Scholarships—The pace of educational advancement of Backward Classes is not gratifying especially in rural areas. To improve their standard an incentive for their better performance will be given by way of awarding merit scholarships. The pupils belonging to Backward Classes could not compete with the forward pupils and obtain the national merit scholarships awarded by the Education Department. Hence a separate scheme has been proposed to infuse the competitive spirit among these pupils. The award of merit scholarships is based on P.U.C. performance for the first 500 students at Rs. 100 per mensem each up to post-graduate level. The students who are enjoying merit scholarships are not eligible for any other scholarships.

The scheme will be implemented commencing from the Perspective Plan. The cost of this scheme will be Rs. 225.00 lakhs as detailed below :—

	Year.	Number.	Amount.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Fifth Plan—			
1974-75		500	5.00
1975-76		1,000	10.00
1976-77		1,500	15.00
1977-78		2,000	20.00
1978-79		2,500	25.00
Sixth Plan—			
1979-80		1,000	10.00
1980-81		2,000	20.00
1981-82		3,000	30.00
1982-83		4,000	40.00
1983-84		5,000	50.00
	Total Fifth Plan ..	7,500	75.00
	Total Sixth Plan ..	15,000	150.00
	Total Perspective Plan ..	22,500	225.00

PROJECT NO. 117.

Special coaching centre for class I service under Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission—The representation of Backward Classes when compared to their percentage of population Class I Service of Tamil Nadu Government is not encouraging and therefore it is felt that some steps should be taken to tone up their possession. It is therefore proposed to start a special coaching centre to coach up Backward Class graduates to appear for the competitive examinations conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission for Class I Service in the Fifth Plan itself. For this purpose, a lumpsum provision of Rs. 5.25 lakhs is made under Fifth Plan at Rs. 1.25 lakhs in 1974-75 and Rs. 1.00 lakh in the subsequent years. The Scheme will be suitably expanded during the Sixth Plan on an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 20.25.

(ii) Employment and Economic Advancement.

PROJECT NO. 118.

Supply of tools to other Backward Classes (Barbers and Dhobies).—Barbers and Dhobies belonging to other Backward Classes are economically very backward. In order to make them to ekeout their livelihood, tools and appliances are supplied to them free of cost at the rate of Rs. 170 per dhobi and Rs. 75 per barber. At present 62 barbers and 62 dhobies in each district are supplied subsidised tools. The demand for the subsidised tools is mounting year after year. It is therefore felt necessary to raise the number of beneficiaries to 100 per district against each trade at least during the Fifth Plan period. The financial implication involved on this proposal for the perspective Plan is as detailed below :—

Year.	Number of beneficiaries.			Amount.		
	Barbers.	Dhobies.	Total.	Barbers.	Dhobies.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fifth Plan—			(RS. IN LAKHS.)	(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
1974-75	4,950	3,530	8,480	4.00	6.00	10.00
1975-76	4,950	3,530	8,480	4.00	6.00	10.00
1976-77	4,950	3,530	8,480	4.00	6.00	10.00
1977-78	4,950	3,530	8,480	4.00	6.00	10.00
1978-79	4,950	3,530	8,480	4.00	6.00	10.00
Sixth Plan—						
1979-80	14,850	10,590	25,440	12.00	18.00	30.00
1980-81	14,850	10,590	25,440	12.00	18.00	30.00
1981-82	14,850	10,590	25,440	12.00	18.00	30.00
1982-83	14,850	10,590	25,440	12.00	18.00	30.00
1983-84	14,850	10,590	25,440	12.00	18.00	30.00
Total Fifth Plan ..	24,750	17,650	42,400	20.00	30.00	50.00
Total Sixth Plan ..	74,250	52,950	127,200	60.00	90.00	150.00
Total Perspective Plan.	99,000	70,600	1,69,600	80.00	120.00	200.00

PROJECT NO. 119.

Loan for traders.—Most of the Backward Classes including Most Backward Classes are labourers. They are getting daily coolies. They may start some petty trades and earn money for their decent life. They are in need of some capital to start petty trades. For such persons loans ranging from Rs. 250 to 5,000 may be sanctioned to enable them to start cottage industries and to carry on petty trades like running a cycle shop, small hotel, automobile workshops, retail shops, etc. For implementing this scheme in the Fifth Plan, a lumpsum provision of Rs. 217.15 lakhs is proposed. 10,000 persons will benefit by this scheme during the Fifth Plan at the rate of 2,000 persons per year. During the Sixth Plan 20,000 persons will benefit by this scheme. The outlay for Sixth Plan will be Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The total Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 717.15 lakhs.

(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

PROJECT NO. 120.

House Building Co-operative Societies.—Loans to the extent of Rs. 2,000 per house will be given to such of those who own house-sites and require money for house construction. In consultation with the Co-operative Department, Co-operative House Building will be formed at the rate of one for each district and assistance could be obtained from the existing financial institutions. While sanctioning loans preference should be shown to the following classes in that order of priority:—

1. Barbers, dhobies and fishermen.
2. Most Backward Classes (Others).
3. Artisan classes like weavers, carpenters, goldsmiths, etc.
4. Backward Classes.

A lumpsum provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed in the Fifth Plan period for the award of loan at Rs. 2,000 each for 5,000 persons at the rate of 1,000 per annum. The Sixth Plan Provision will be Rs. 250.00 lakhs for the award of loan of Rs. 2,000 each or 12,500 persons at the rate of 2,500 per annum. The total Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

C. DENOTIFIED TRIBES.

The schemes under the welfare of the Denotified Tribes are centrally sponsored ones. The total demand under centrally sponsored schemes under Fifth Plan for Denotified Tribes works out to Rs. 468.00 lakhs as against the Fourth Plan allocation of Rs. 90.00 lakhs and anticipated expenditure of Rs. 226.12 lakhs. Demand for Sixth Plan works out to be Rs. 1,225.33 lakhs. The Fourth Plan allocation was very meagre and it did not base either on the actual need or population basis. About one-third of the total Denotified Tribe population of the nation hails from Tamil Nadu and as such Tamil Nadu is eligible

for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total allocation of Rs. 450.00 set apart during the Fourth Plan. Therefore in future it is necessary to earmark funds for Denotified Tribes either on the actual demand or on population basis whichever is advantageous.

The following are the schemes for implementation during the Perspective Plan :—

i) *Education.*

PROJECT NO. 121.

Scholarships.—The Denotified Tribes are still very backward in the field of education and therefore assistance is given in the shape of scholarships. Though free education is given up to P.U.C., assistance for purchase of books, etc., have to be given, as the Denotified Tribes parents are daily wage earners particularly in the rural parts. Their income depends on the agricultural occupation which is seasonal. So continuance of this scheme during the year 1973-74 and Perspective Plan is very essential.

The increase of scholarships ranges from 18 per cent to 22 per cent in physical and 24 per cent to 32 per cent in respect of financial targets. However, the assessment for future years is projected by 10 per cent increase both on physical and financial targets from 1972-73 onwards. During the Fifth Plan 269,523 pre-matric and 10,971 post-matric scholarships will be given on an outlay of Rs. 39.65 lakhs and Rs. 54.87 lakhs respectively.

During the Sixth Plan, the number of both the pre-matric and post-matric scholarships will be increased and hence a high provision will be made. The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 90.00 lakhs for Pre-matric scholarships and Rs. 150.00 lakhs for the Post-matric scholarships. The Perspective Plan outlay for both the scholarships will be Rs. 334.52 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 122.

Merit Scholarships.—With a view to improving the educational standard of the Denotified Tribes as also as an incentive for their better performance merit scholarships will be awarded from the Sixth Plan onwards. The pupils belonging to the weaker sections could not compete with the forward pupils and obtain the national merit scholarships awarded by the Education Department. Hence, a separate scheme has been proposed to infuse the competitive spirit among these pupils. This scholarship will be based on the P.U.C. performance at Rs. 100 per mensem each up to Post-graduate level. The students who are enjoying merit scholarships are not eligible for any other scholarships. This schemes will be implemented from the Sixth Plan onwards on an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 123.

Midday Meals.—As most of the parents of pupils attending the schools are economically very backward, compared to other communities they desire to send their children for work to earn something for their livelihood. By the introduction of free supply of midday meals in schools, the parents send their children to schools and there by the attendance in the schools has increased. Hence, the continuance of the scheme of supply of Midday Meals in schools is absolutely necessary even in the Perspective Plan period, as regular attendance of the pupils in the schools depends upon the regular supply of Midday Meals.

The percentage of increase in general population per year is 2.2 per cent. The same percentage is applied to arrive the growth in the strength of the schools every year. At the rate of 15 paise per meal per day, the cost is worked out for 10 months in a year.

The phasing of the scheme will be as follows :—

	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Physical target.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>			
1974-75	2.40	8,012
1975-76	2.65	8,838
1976-77	2.90	9,680
1977-78	3.16	10,538
1978-79	3.42	11,414
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>			
1979-80	3.78	12,000
1980-81	3.95	13,500
1981-82	4.25	14,500
1982-83	4.51	15,200
1983-84	5.00	16,250
Total—Fifth Plan ..		14.53	48,482
Total—Sixth Plan ..		21.47	71,450
Total—Perspective Plan ..		36.00	1,19,932

PROJECT NO. 124.

Construction of School buildings.—There are 271 Denotified Tribes Schools for the benefit of Denotified Tribes (including 9 High Schools). Most of the schools are located in thatched sheds of rented buildings. It is proposed to provide pucca buildings to such schools in a phased programme. Unless they are housed in pucca buildings, it is not

possible to keep the atmosphere neat and tidy so as to increase the tempo of advancement of educational standard of these pupils rapidly. Construction of additional blocks wherever necessary will also be taken to provide accommodation for increased strength. During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 2.21 lakhs was spent under this item against the provision of Rs. 3.40 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is provided for the year 1972-73. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1973-74 for the construction of 14 school buildings (at Rs. 25,000 each) and this programme has to be continued.

The following is the programme for Perspective Plan for taking up new and additional buildings to the existing schools :—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Number of buildings.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
(1)						(2)	(3)
							(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>							
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	12	3.00
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	12	3.00
1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	12	3.00
1977-78	..	..	..	..	..	12	3.00
1978-79	..	..	..	..	..	12	3.00
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>							
1979-80	..	..	..	..	..	36	9.00
1980-81	..	..	..	..	..	36	9.00
1981-82	..	..	..	..	..	36	9.00
1982-83	..	..	..	..	..	36	9.00
1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	36	9.00
Total—Fifth Plan ..						60	15.00
Total—Sixth Plan ..						180	45.00
Total—Perspective Plan ..						240	60.00

PROJECT No. 125.

Supply of Clothing.—The economic condition of Denotified Tribes is very poor and their position does not permit them to send their children for study in schools. By introducing the supply of midday meals in schools the parents are willing to send their children to school. But they could not provide proper clothes. Two sets of dresses are supplied to all pupils studying in Denotified Tribes schools and one set for the pupils upto III standard in Kallar schools and two sets to all boarders staying in Denotified Tribes boarding homes at Rs. 15 per set approximately. It is a committed nature of scheme. It is proposed to supply two sets of dresses to all pupils (i.e. 33,867 children) at a total cost of Rs. 10.16 lakhs during the year 1973-74. It is quite essential to continue this scheme during the Perspective Plan period to keep the attendance in tempo in Denotified Tribes schools and boarding homes. The percentage of increase in general population per year is 2.2. The percentage is applied over and above the committed expenditure to arrive at the future requirement.

The phasing of the scheme during the Perspective Plan will be as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Physical target.</i>
(1)						(2)	(3)
						(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>							
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	0.20	677
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	0.41	1,368
1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	0.62	2,073
1977-78	..	..	..	..	..	0.84	2,791
1978-79	..	..	..	..	..	1.06	3,524
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>							
1979-80	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	4,248
1980-81	..	..	..	..	..	1.60	4,990
1981-82	..	..	..	..	..	1.95	4,700
1982-83	..	..	..	..	..	2.30	5,450
1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	2.65	6,100
Total Fifth Plan						3.13	10,433
Total Sixth Plan						9.50	25,488
Total Perspective Plan						12.63	35,921

PROJECT No. 126.

Supply of Books and Slates.—Now all pupils in Denotified Tribes schools are supplied with books and slates. The new entrants of the Fifth Plan will also be supplied with books and slates. The cost per pupil per year will be Rs. 5. As the parents of the pupils are poor, it is quite essential to supply the books and slates free of cost to encourage them in the field of education. Due to pruning, a sum of Rs. 0.29 lakhs has been provided for the year 1972-73 against the total-requirement of 1.65 lakhs towards supply of books and slates to 32,985 pupils (boys 20,071 and girls 12,914) studying upto higher elementary school level. On the basis of actuals of 1971-72 (Rs. 0.68 lakh) the amount required for 1973-74 worked out to Rs. 0.54 lakhs giving 2.2 per cent increase and after deducting the level of committed expenditure of Rs. 0.16 lakhs. The rate of Rs. 5 per pupil per year fixed towards supply of books and slates is inadequate to meet the actual demands of pupils in this regard. So the rate of Rs. 5 should be increased to Rs. 10 atleast from the Perspective Plan. All the Denotified Tribes pupils studying upto higher elementary school level will be supplied books, etc. The demand will be on increase by 2.2 per cent on the basis of the average rate of population growth. For the level of commitment the Budget Estimate of 1972-73 (both under plan and non-plan) has been taken into account. The Fifth Plan outlay will be Rs. 14.91 lakhs and the Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 39.91 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 127.

Equipment for Schools.—There are 271 Schools (High Schools 9, Higher Elementary Schools 33 and Elementary Schools 229) run for the benefit of Denotified Tribes. Almost all these schools are not fully equipped with required furniture and other equipments. The existing furniture in the schools are not adequate. Year after year demands are forth-coming for provision of furniture, etc. for schools. An approximate amount of Rs. 500 per year per school is therefore required. On this basis (Rs. 500 × 5 × 271) Rs. 6.78 lakhs is required for the Fifth Plan. The Sixth Plan requirement will be Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 26.78 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 128.

Opening and Maintenance of Hostels.—Provision of hostels is one of the important programmes for providing educational facilities to the Denotified Tribes. There are 46 Denotified Tribes hostels at present. It is proposed to open 4 more hostels during the remaining period of Fourth Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 0.20 lakhs each. There is huge demand for the opening of more number of hostels. It is therefore proposed to open 2 hostels, every year on a phased programme at a cost of Rs. 0.20 lakhs each.

	Year.					Number of	Amount.
	(1)					hostels.	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
						(2)	(3)
<i>Fifth Plan.</i> —							
1974-75	2	0.40
1975-76	4	0.80
1976-77	6	1.20
1977-78	8	1.60
1978-79	10	2.00

	Year.					Number of hostels.	Amount.
	(1)					(2)	(RS. IN LAKHS.) (3)
<i>Sixth Plan.—</i>							
1979-80	6	1.20
1980-81	12	2.40
1981-82	18	3.60
1982-83	24	4.80
1983-84	30	6.00
Total Fifth Plan	10	6.00
Total Sixth Plan	30	18.00
Total Perspective Plan	40	24.00

PROJECT No. 129

Appointment of Part-time Tutors.—The educational standard of the Denotified Tribes is very poor. In order to raise their educational standard, it is proposed to appoint part-time tutors in the hostels. This scheme will enable to give coaching properly as to raise their educational standard. During the year 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 0.36 lakhs has been provided for the continuance of 46 part-time tutors appointed during the plan period at a fixed pay of Rs.75 per mensem to each. The same provision has been repeated for the year 1973-74. It is quite essential to continue the scheme in the newly opened hostels at a fixed pay of Rs. 100 per mensem for 10 months. The financial implication is as follows :—

	Year.					Number of part-time Tutors.	Amount.
	(1)					(2)	(RS. IN LAKHS.) (3)
<i>Fifth Plan.—</i>							
1974-75	2	0.02
1975-76	4	0.04
1976-77	6	0.06
1977-78	8	0.08
1978-79	10	0.16

	Year.					No. of part-time Tutors.	Amount.
	(1)					(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)							
<i>Sixth Plan.—</i>							
1979-80	6	0.06
1980-81	12	0.12
1981-82	18	0.18
1982-83	24	0.24
1983-84	30	0.30
Total Fifth Plan						10	0.30
Total Sixth Plan						30	0.90
Total Perspective Plan						40	1.20

PROJECT NO. 130.

Construction of Buildings for Hostels.—There are at present 46 boarding homes. Many boarding homes are housed in rented buildings. New hostels will also be opened in the Fifth Plan. It is proposed to provide pucca buildings for all hostels on a phased programme. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1973-74 to take up two hostel building works. It is proposed to construct two pucca hostel buildings every year during the Fifth Plan and five pucca hostel buildings during the Sixth Plan at Rs. 2.50 lakhs each. The total financial implication is as follows :—

	Year.					Number of buildings.	Amount.
	(1)					(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)							
<i>Fifth Plan.—</i>							
1974-75	2	5.00
1975-76	2	5.00
1976-77	2	5.00
1977-78	2	5.00
1978-79	2	5.00

	Year.					Number of buildings.	Amount.
						(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
	(1)					(2)	(3)
<i>Sixth Plan.—</i>							
1979-80	5	12.50
1980-81	5	12.50
1981-82	5	12.50
1982-83	5	12.50
1983-84	5	12.50
Total Fifth Plan	10	25.00
Total Sixth Plan	25	62.50
Total Perspective Plan	35	87.50

PROJECT NO. 131.

Houses for Teachers.—There are 271 schools run by the Department. Many of them are situated in the villages. The teachers working in those schools are finding it difficult to get accommodation. Teacher's quarters is therefore constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,000 each. The number of houses constructed during the Fourth Plan period is as follows.

				Number of houses.
1969-70	..	..	..	6
1970-71	..	..	..	7
1971-72	..	..	..	7
1972-73	..	..	..	15 (Proposed)
1973-74	..	..	..	15 (Proposed)
Total	..	..	..	50

It is proposed to construct 400 teacher's quarters during the Perspective Plan a detailed below :—

					<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of houses.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	
					(1)	(2)	(3)	
					(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
<i>Fifth Plan.—</i>								
1974-75	20	1.20	
1975-76	20	1.20	
1976-77	20	1.20	
1977-78	20	1.20	
1978-79	20	1.20	
<i>Sixth Plan.—</i>								
1979-80	60	3.60	
1980-81	60	3.60	
1981-82	60	3.60	
1982-83	60	3.60	
1983-84	60	3.60	
Total—Fifth Plan					100	6.00
Total—Sixth Plan					300	18.00
Total—Perspective Plan					400	24.00

PROJECT NO. 132.

Excursions.—Excursion forms part of the curricular activities which permits pupils to have first hand information and knowledge by directly seeing important and historical places, monuments, etc. As Denotified Tribes are very backward in educational field and poor in economic condition, excursion is essential to bring them on par with others. It is proposed to allow a sum of Rs. 150 for each of 42 schools (Higher Elementary Schools and High Schools) only. A total provision of Rs. 0.35 lakh has therefore been proposed for the entire Fifth Plan (at Rs. 0.07 lakh each year). During the Sixth Plan a tentative provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made. Then the Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 133—

Opening and maintenance of schools.—There were 229 Elementary Schools and 33 Higher Elementary Schools under the control of Department of Backward Classes for Denotified Tribes. During the Fourth Plan four Higher Elementary Schools were upgraded into High Schools bringing the total number of High Schools to nine. Twenty Elementary Schools will be upgraded into Higher Elementary Schools at a cost of Rs. 0.25 lakh (Recurring Rs. 0.10 lakh and non-recurring Rs. 0.15 lakh) each during the Fifth Plan. During the Sixth Plan forty Elementary Schools will be upgraded into Higher Elementary Schools and twenty Higher Elementary Schools will be upgraded into High Schools. The phasing will be as follows :—

Year.	<i>Elementary Schools into Higher Elementary Schools.</i>		<i>Higher Elementary Schools into High Schools.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)						
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>						
1974-75	4	0.80	2	0.50	6	1.30
1975-76	8	1.92	4	1.20	12	3.12
1976-77	12	3.36	6	2.10	18	5.46
1977-78	16	4.32	8	2.70	24	7.02
1978-79	20	5.28	10	3.30	30	8.58
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>						
1979-80	8	1.60	4	1.00	12	2.60
1980-81	16	3.84	8	2.40	24	6.24
1981-82	24	6.72	12	4.20	36	10.92
1982-83	32	8.64	16	5.40	48	14.04
1983-84	40	10.56	20	6.60	60	17.16
Total—Fifth Plan ..	20	15.68	10	9.80	30	25.48
Total—Sixth Plan ..	40	31.36	20	19.60	60	50.96
Total—Perspective Plan	60	47.04	30	29.40	90	76.44

PROJECT No. 134—

Nursery Schools.—It is surprising that even to day many families belonging to Denotified Tribe community do not evince much interest in sending their young children to schools. It is therefore more necessary to set up nursery schools for the children of Denotified Tribes, and in view of the terrible backlog in education and prevalence of unhealthy social customs. Fifty nursery schools will be started in the Fifth Plan at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each (recurring Rs. 7,500 and non-recurring Rs. 2,500). Seventy five more nursery schools will be started in the Sixth Plan. The total cost of this Scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan as detailed below :—

	<i>Year.</i>				<i>Number of schools.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	(1)				(2)	(3)
						(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>						
1974-75	50	5.00
1975-76	50 continued.	3.75
1976-77	50 continued.	3.75
1977-78	50 continued.	3.75
1978-79	50 continued.	3.75
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>						
1979-80	75	7.50
1980-81	75 continued.	5.625
1981-82	75 continued.	5.625
1982-83	75 continued.	5.625
1983-84	75 continued.	5.625
Total—Fifth Plan					.. 50	20.00
Total—Sixth Plan					.. 75	30.00
Total Prespective Plan					125	50.00

(ii) *Economic Uplift.*

PROJECT NO. 135.

Agriculture—

(a) Supply of plough bulls.

(b) Irrigation wells.

At most all Denotified Tribes are agriculturists. To prevent them from criminal habits it is absolutely necessary to assist them to settle in their life. The population of Denotified Tribes was reported to be 12.82 lakhs in 1963-64. The general growth of population of Tamil Nadu is 2.2 percent. On the basis of 2.2 percent increase, from the year 1964, the total population of Denotified Tribes comes to 19.38 lakhs for the year 1983-84 as detailed below :—

	<i>Year.</i>				<i>Percentage of increase.</i>	<i>Total strength (Estimated).</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)
1964-65	2.2	12.82
1965-66	2.2	13.10
1966-67	2.2	13.39
1967-68	2.2	13.68
1968-69	2.2	13.98
<i>Fourth Plan—</i>						
1969-70	2.2	14.29
1970-71	2.2	14.60
1971-72	2.2	14.92
1972-73	2.2	15.25
1973-74	2.2	15.59
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>						
1974-75	2.2	15.93
1975-76	2.2	16.28
1976-77	2.2	16.64
1977-78	2.2	17.01
1978-79	2.2	17.38
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>						
1979-80	2.2	17.76
1980-81	2.2	18.15
1981-82	2.2	18.55
1982-83	2.2	18.96
1983-84	2.2	19.38

The number of families in the year 1972-73 were $15.25 \div 5 = 3.05$ lakhs. After taking into account of assistance already given to 12,800 families, still a large number of families will require the assistance. During the year 1972-73 a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for sinking of 150 irrigation wells at Rs. 2,000 each (full subsidy) The same provision has also been repeated for the year 1973-74. The following facilities will be provided during the Fifth and Sixth Plans.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
<i>Fifth Plan</i> :—	
(a) 2,500 families with a pair of plough bulls at Rs. 1,000 per pair (500 families each year).	25.00
(b) 2,500 families with irrigation wells at Rs. 2,000 each (500 wells each year).	50.00
	<hr/> 75.00 <hr/>
<i>Sixth Plan</i> :—	
(a) 6,000 families with a pair of plough bulls at Rs. 1,000 per pair (1,200 families each year).	60.00
(b) 6,000 families with irrigation wells at Rs. 2,000 each (1,200 wells each year).	120.00
	<hr/> 180.00 <hr/>

The perspective plan outlay for the supply of plough bulls will be Rs. 75.00 lakhs and for sinking of irrigation wells will be Rs. 180.00 lakhs. Thus, the total perspective plan outlay on Agriculture will be Rs. 255.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 136.

Cottage Industries.—Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops and six Cottage Industrial Training Centres are run for the welfare of Denotified Tribes families. The above centres are under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras and Director of Social Welfare, Madras. During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 2.84 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of the above 9 centres. A sum of Rs. 2.81 lakhs has been made for the year 1972-73. The same provision has been repeated for 1973-74 also.

While continuing the above Work Shops and Training Centres 3 more General Purpose Engineering Workshops and 5 Cottage Industrial Centres will be started during the Fifth Plan for imparting training to the Denotified Tribes in various trades. During the Sixth Plan six more General Purposes Engineering Workshops and 10 more Cottage Industrial Centres will be started. Each of the General Purpose Engineering Workshop will

be started at a cost of (Rs. 50,000 recurring and Rs. 50,000 non-recurring) Rs. 1.00 lakh. Each of the Training Centre will be started at a cost of (recurring Rs. 20,000 and non-recurring Rs. 10,000) Rs. 30,000. The following is the financial implication :—

Year.	Number of Workshops/centres.		Amount.	
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>				
1974-75	1	1	1.30
1975-76	2	2	2.00
1976-77	3	3	2.70
1977-78	3	4	2.40
1978-79	3	5	2.60
Total—Fifth Plan	..	3	5	11.00
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>				
1979-80	3	3	3.90
1980-81	6	6	6.00
1981-82	9	9	8.10
1982-83	9	12	7.20
1983-84	9	15	7.80
Total—Sixth Plan	..	9	15	33.00
Total—Perspective Plan	..	12	20	44.00

PROJECT NO. 137.

Supply of Tools and Implements :—In the General Purpose Engineering Workshops at Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur Districts the Denotified Tribes are imparted training in welding, fitting, and lathing. Even after completing the training, the persons trained in the workshops are unable to settle in the trade for want of tools and implements. If the students, after completing their courses, are supplied with tools and implements they can settle in the trade in which they are trained. During the year 1972-73 a provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made towards supply of tools and implements at a cost of Rs. 500 each to 50 persons. The same provision has been repeated for the year 1973-74 also. Tools and implements will be supplied to 400 such persons every year during the Fifth Plan at a cost of Rs. 1,000 each and to 1,200 such persons every year during the Sixth Plan at a cost of Rs. 1,000 each. The total outlay for the Perspective Plan will be Rs. 80.00 lakhs. The provision for the Fifth and Sixth Plans will be Rs. 20.00 and Rs. 60.00 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT NO. 138.

Reclamation of Maravars and Valayars :—The Maravars of Tirunelveli District and Maravars and Valayars of Ramanathapuram District are economically very backward. The Backward Classes commission has suggested that reclamation scheme on a par with the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in Madurai District may be started in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram Districts for Maravars and Valayars. New reclamation scheme for the uplift of Maravars of Tirunelveli District and Valayars and Maravars of Ramanathapuram districts will be started in the Fifth Plan and the scheme will be continued during the Sixth Plan also. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 85.00 and Rs. 200.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 285.00 lakhs.

(iii) *Health, Housing and other Schemes.*

PROJECT NO. 139.

Construction of Houses :—Houses were constructed in Second and Third Plans for Denotified Tribes. During the Fourth Plan period this scheme could not be carried out due to pruning. The Government in their order No. 193 Social Welfare Department, dated 8th February 1971 have approved a rate of Rs. 1,200 (Rs. 900 subsidy and Rs. 300 loan) per house. During the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods 1,000 and 1,500 houses respectively will be constructed every year. The financial and physical targets are as follows :—

	Year.	Number of houses.	Amount.	
			Subsidy.	Loan.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
<i>Fifth Plan—</i>				
1974-75	1,000	9.00	3.00
1975-76	1,000	9.00	3.00
1976-77	1,000	9.00	3.00
1977-78	1,000	9.00	3.00
1978-79	1,000	9.00	3.00
Total—Fifth Plan ..		5,000	45.00	15.00
<i>Sixth Plan—</i>				
1979-80	3,000	27.00	9.00
1980-81	3,000	27.00	9.00
1981-82	3,000	27.00	9.00
1982-83	3,000	27.00	9.00
1983-84	3,000	27.00	9.00
Total—Sixth Plan ..		15,000	135.00	45.00
Total—Perspective Plan ..		20,000	180.00	60.00

The provision to be made in the perspective plan for this scheme will be Rs. 180.00 lakhs (subsidy only). The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 45.00 and Rs. 135.00 lakhs respectively.

CHAPTER XIX.

WOMEN'S WELFARE AND CHILD WELFARE.

19.1.1. As has been noted in the introductory chapter, the Tamil culture and civilization have accorded women a pride place in our social set up. But in recent years, there has been some deterioration in their social status. The recent welfare programmes of the Government are aimed at ameliorating their conditions generally and providing equal opportunities for them in all matters concerning socio-economic life of the people. This Task Force bears in mind the importance of our women power and have suggested schemes where necessary with a view to fitting in their contribution to the general economic development of the State.

19.1.2. The Central and State Social Welfare Boards have been giving grants-in-aid to voluntary social institutions working for the welfare of women like the residential institutions for the care, protection, training and rehabilitation of destitute and rescued women, maternity centres in places where such services are not easily available, hostels for working women of low income group, social education, craft and recreational activities and institutions providing pre-marital counselling services. The condensed course for the education of adult women run by the Social Welfare Board aims at opening new avenues of employment to a large number of deserving and needy women and creating competent and trained workers to man the various projects particularly in the rural areas. Under these schemes, women within the ages of 18 to 30 who have had some schooling are prepared for the middle school and matriculation examinations. The Board also provides financial assistance to the voluntary welfare institutions for setting up production units of small scale industries, handicrafts production-cum-procurement units, handbook training-cum-production units and also for setting up units as ancillary to large industrial establishments. In short, the aim of this programme is the economic rehabilitation of the women by providing them work and wage to supplement the meagre family income. A special mention is to be made in this context of the "Griha Kalyan Kendara" in the family and child welfare projects. These Kendras offer education in personal hygiene, health and sanitation, home crafts, home management, mother-craft, nutrition, family planning, etc. There is a case for expansion of such Home Centres in Tamil Nadu.

19.1.3. In the Fourth Plan Schemes, the department of Social Welfare have given an outlay of 104.73 lakhs for the welfare of women. This has been included in the perspective plan and provision has also been made for the departmental schemes in the V and VI Plans.

19.1.4. Working women can be classified into three categories viz., labour, clerical and allied, those who hold executive posts. They could again be classified into married and unmarried. Agriculture and forest are the main potential for the occupations for the uneducated women. In the urban areas the uneducated women are employed mostly in construction and maintenance works. In all the above cases, women work out of necessity to supplement the family income and to provide economic relief. The educated women work primarily for reasons of economic necessity and this fact has also been corroborated

by the joint survey conducted by the Delhi School of Economics and the Tata School of Social Sciences, Bombay. In this connection, the following statistics regarding women seeking employment at the employment exchanges in Tamil Nadu may be relevant. :—

	Women.		Number of applicants on the Live Register as on 31st December.
	Registration.	Placement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961	29,952	5,827	15,092
1962	35,124	6,549	20,578
1963	39,474	7,507	25,232
1964	44,498	9,465	27,520
1965	49,737	10,314	31,657
1966	55,430	10,602	37,282
1967	55,827	8,475	40,971
1968	60,448	7,548	48,924
1968	69,582	7,891	61,546
1969	73,200	9,002	74,641
1970	78,038	8,495	86,214
1971	85,339	7,771	95,341
1972 (up to November)			

19-1-5. There is a special need to look into the field of part-time work for educated and married women. There are several qualified house-wives who would be willing to spend part-time on some jobs like teaching, etc., with a view to supplementing their family income. A suitable scheme is essential under the provision under Social Welfare programmes. In this connection, the part-time employment scheme for the wives of low-income earning males run by the "Griha Kalyan Kendra" in Delhi deserves special mention. A suitable scheme on the above lines for Tamil Nadu is needed.

19-1-6. In Tamil Nadu, the department of Women's Welfare was established in the year 1947. The Madras State Social Welfare Board was set up in 1954 to aid and sponsor welfare programmes for women, children, handicapped, aged, etc. There are 48 women's welfare branches run by the department throughout the State. These centres bring the women from every family in close contact with a larger group of community and impart health educational leisure time activities, social education, literacy, cottage industries, etc. Apart from this some crafts have also been thought. These includes embroidery, knitting, tailoring, etc. There are also pre-basic classes conducted for the children in the age-group of 2½ and 5 years, nutritious food, such as cereals, and biscuits are given to children. There are 44 work centres and seven production units partly for the backward classes and partly for women's welfare. These centres train women in crafts. A special scheme for training the Burma and Ceylon Repatriate women has also been started by the Department. 'Mahalir Manrams' for others have been established so far. These Centres convene meeting and discuss various problems like child care, house-hold, arts home economics, kitchen, gardening, health and sanitation, etc. About 359 listening clubs have also been established.

19.1.7 The programmes for the Perspective Plan for the welfare of women including child welfare can be seen in the section on Family and Child Welfare under Chapter XX—“Projects under other Social welfare for Perspective Plan”.

STATUS OF WOMEN.

19.2.1 The issue regarding the status of women in human societies is perhaps as old as the advent of the “homo sapiens” on this planet. The status accorded to women in any society can be construed to be a veritable barometer of the level of advancement of that society.

19.2.2. A study of the status of women in Tamil Nadu over the ages would reveal a parabolic trend. Starting from a pre-historic equal status, it has passed through several socio-political vicissitudes, marked by several depressions and pick-ups and has ultimately taken the uptrend since the last days of the British rule. As in many other social phenomena in the Indian life, this aspect has also influenced and been influenced by, other invading cultures and civilisations. It is really remarkable that inspite of the passing off of about 5 millennia, this status has managed to retain its core right through the desultory process of changing fortunes.

19.2.3. As in the case of religious and caste prejudices, the prejudice against women appears to have been a bye-product of a process of social reaction to the changing socio-political structures. In fact certain literacy and other types of historical evidence lend support to this thesis. In any case, the worst period of this prejudice seems to have been sometime during the Middle Ages.

19.2.4. The early British settlers were the ones who were struck by this state of affairs in the country and some of their reactions to this problem have been very sharp. An instance in point is the reaction to the erstwhile custom of ‘sati’. Thanks to the pioneering efforts of certain social reformers, both British and Indian, during the days of the British rule, the protest of sophisticated persons towards these prejudices against women, was given an articulation and also a sense of purpose and direction.

19.2.5 It was not until the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi on the Indian scene that a practical social philosophy and guid lines for action towards this problem of emancipation of women was evolved. In his fight against ever-so-many social, political and economic maladies, Gandhiji included emancipation of women also as an important target to be worked for.

Since Independence, the process of emancipation of women has assumed definite proportions and several measures have been and are being taken to better the status of women socially and economically. The measures so taken have been legal, political, economic and social. From the legal stand-point, laws have been enacted recognising the equality of women before law and according them a legal status on a par with men. With a view to making them economically independent and self-supporting, the laws of succession have been amended making the female heirs eligible for equal shares in the ancestral property as also throwing open opportunities for education and employment to women on equal footing with men.

19.2.6. Politically the introduction of the adult-franchise and the rules governing the nominations and elections to Legislatures, Parliament and other public high offices in the country make no discrimination against women. With all these, why is it that we often hear complaints of discrimination against, and ill treatment of women? The answer to this query seems to be that it is mainly a problem of attitudes. It is not the attitudes of men alone but more important than that it is attitude of the women themselves towards the role that they should play in the individual, family and national life.

19.2.7. When we say attitudes, what we mean is the attitudes that have been caused by a traditional society. In this context, it is interesting to note that ideas about women's role even in advanced societies still often follow a relatively rigid pattern. Even though we are living in societies based on change, these patterns cannot change rapidly, for the very reason that they seek to establish women as the *stabilising* factor of society. She is the corner stone of the family and far more than men, the custodian of tradition. As Viola Klein and Alva Myrdal have pointed out in one of their works, every man looks for his mother in his wife. This is true of individuals, and it is also true of communities. Woman is envisaged as the mediator with the past, whereas man, more or less confusedly, reserves for himself the role of mediating with the future and constructing modernity. The argument of *nature* is readily used to support the conviction that it is the women who ensure *permanence* in an evolving society. Regarded as being nearer to nature, more subject to nature, and therefore to an immutable order, woman is implicitly responsible for conserving much more than for innovating. This state of mind leads to deploring any change which might lead women to modify their role. Even in the present day we hear of discrimination against women in certain areas and in communities like, for instance, Rajasthan and certain parts of North India, where the treatment meted out to women is humiliating and disgraceful. Why should these happen inspite of equality in status for women in the eyes of law and fully guaranteed by the Constitution? The immediate answer that would suggest to us would be, lack of education. But there is more in it than meets the eye. Thus for instance even an educated woman would not dare to seek a divorce if her marriage is found to be intolerable or she would not seek legal redressal if her right to ancestral property is denied. In these instances the problem seems not to be one of education, but one of attitude. So the crux of the problem would appear to be one of changing the social and individual attitudes both of men towards women and women towards women. This is very important and unless concrete steps are taken in this direction, all women's welfare programmes would not be of much avail.

19.2.8. There is one view that women are biologically and naturally in a disadvantageous position as compared to men. But this theory has been disproved by social anthropologists. According to Margaret Mead "the home shared by a man or men and female partners, into which men bring the food and women prepare it, is the basic common picture, the world over. But this picture can be modified and the modifications provide proof that the pattern itself is not something deeply biological". Another common view held against the women's capabilities for hard and difficult work is the attribute of frailty associated with women. No less a person than Shakespeare himself wondered, "Frailty! thy name is woman". But the modern occupational efficiency demonstrated by women especially in the post-war period and more particularly in the very recent space adventures have disproved this theory.

19.2.9. The population of Tamil Nadu (1971 census) has been estimated as 41.10 million and out of this women constitute 20.33 million. From this it would appear that more than 49 per cent of our population constitute the "women-power". It becomes very important to plan their development and utilisation in such a way that they are taken on effectively to the main stream of our national life, and they are given opportunities for self-development, self-expression and contribution to the national advancement. In this connection, there is need for assessing their present and future participation rates in the labour force, properly, and then plan for manpower utilisation programmes appropriately. Here, of course, by manpower, we mean the woman-power also. It has been estimated that the present labour force participation rate in respect of women is about 15 per cent to 20 per cent and it is expected to increase to about 60 per cent to 70 per cent over the next decade. Taking this trend into consideration, we have to work out a manpower policy which would take due care of this.

19.2.10. The vast demographic and technological changes that have been witnessed in the modern days have considerably affected the pattern of employment in general and the role of women in particular. Thus we have now the special problems of women unemployment especially that of the educated women. In this connection we have to take into consideration the factors arising out of the social and fiscal legislation, the organisation of vocational training and inequality between men's and women's wages.

19.2.11. As the problem of equality of status for women is directly linked to their economic independence, efforts should be oriented towards improving the earning capacities of women. In this connection, the opportunities for employment, both salaried and self-employment assume importance. As in the case of men, what is needed here is one of equipping women for suitable careers by means of education—formal and vocational according to the actual demands in the Employment Market. Regarding opportunities for employment, there is scope for diversification of the skill-training facilities for women and the immediate problem here is one of lack of up to date authentic and exhaustive information on careers and courses available. For such of those who are interested, a kind reference is invited to the publication "careers for women" published by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Though women can aspire for any one of the 5,000 and odd occupations listed in the National Classification of Occupations, yet the above publication in "careers for women" highlights occupations which are specially suited for women. Again, women job-seekers can also make use of the vocational guidance facilities available in the Employment Exchanges.

19.2.12. Another peculiar problem of women employment is what we call the "withdrawal rate." This refers to the situation on where trained and qualified women withdraw from their professions due to domestic or other reasons. In fact, one estimate of this withdrawal rate in respect of women teachers in the whole of India is as high as 40 per cent. The planning authorities have to suitably take care of this problem while planning for the utilisation of human resources.

19.2.13. No less important is the problem of educated married women who would like to engage themselves in some part-time activities. Suitable arrangements should be built into the Labour market system to absorb these types of women so that they not only contribute to the economic development of the country but also add to their family incomes.

19.2.14. Given the proper training, environment and encouragement, women would do no worse than men in contributing to national life.

19.2.15. Long before Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement, the Tamil poet of Indian renaissance, Subramania Bharati had come out with melodious songs in support of the cause of liberation of women from the trammels of man's prejudice, cruelty, ignorance and superstition. In his famous poem on women's freedom (the kummi pattu) Subramania Bharati sang as follows :

கும்மியடி! தமிழ்நாடு முழுதும்
குலுங்கிடக் கைகொட்டி கும்மியடி!
நம்மை பிடித்த பிசாசுகள் போமின
நன்மை கண்டோ மென்று கும்மியடி.

எட்டையும் பெண்கள் தொடுவது தீமையென்
றெண்ணி யிருந்தவர் மயந்து விட்டார்
வீட்டுக உள்ளே பெண்ணைப் பூட்டிவைப் போமென்ற
விந்தை மனிதர் தலை கவிழ்ந்தார்

கற்பு நீயென்று சொல்ல வந்தார், இரு
கட்சிக்கும் அஃது பொதுவில் வைப்போம்;
வற்புறுத் திப்பெண்ணைக் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும்
வழக்கத்தைத் தள்ளி மிதித்திடுவோம்

பட்டங்கள் ஆள்வதும் சட்டங்கள் செய்வதும்
பாரினில் பெண்கள் நடத்த வந்தோம்;
எட்டு மறிவினில் ஆணைக் கிங்கேபெண்
இளைப்பில்லை காணென்று கும்மியடி!

We sing the joys of freedom ;

In gladness we sing.

And He that shineth in the soul as Light Shines in the eye, even He is our Strength.

Dance the Kummi, beat the measure ;
Let this land of the Tamils ring with our dance,
For now we are rid of all evil shades :
We have seen the Good.

Gone are they who said to woman ; ' Thou shalt not open the Book of Knowledge ;
And the strange ones who beasted, saying ;
" We will immure these women in our homes " .
To-day they hang down their heads.

And they talk of wedded faith ;
Good ; let it be binding on both.
But the custom that forced us to wed, we've cast it down and trampled it under
foot ;

Dance the kummi, beat the measure ;
To rule the realms and make the laws
We have arisen ;
Nor shall it be said that woman lags behind man in the knowledge that he attaineth.
Dance the kummi, beat the measure ;

EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN TAMIL NADU.

19.3.1. An outstanding feature of education of women and girls in Tamil Nadu in recent years has been the great quantitative expansion in education. With the improved social status of women, initially brought about by the struggle for freedom, their claim to educational opportunities received greater recognition and the old attitudes towards women's education gave way to an appreciation of its urgency and value. Tamil Nadu was in the fore-front of women's education even during the time of British rule. In this connection special mention has to be made of the Church Missionary Society which opened at Tirunelveli the first of the Boarding schools in the then Madras Presidency in 1821. In 1840 with the assistance of the Rev. Isaac Wilson and his wife, the Scottish Church Society ventured to start six schools for Hindu Girls in Madras with a total of 200 pupils. Even as early as in 1851, we find Tamil Nadu leading the other States so far as girls education is concerned as will be clear from table below :

GIRLS INSTITUTIONS AND ENROLMENT, 1851.

	<i>Bombay.</i>	<i>Bengal.</i>	<i>N.W. Punjab.</i>	<i>Central India.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
Day schools for girls ..	31	26	8	..	3	285
Pupils in day schools ..	1,186	690	213	..	62	8,919
Boarding Schools for girls.	8	27	9	2	1	86
Pupils in Boarding Schools for girls.	139	797	173	35	20	2,274
Total number of girls pupils ..	..	..	..	--	--	11,193

19.3.2. In 1845 the first Girls' School under partial native management was opened in Madras.

19.3.3. Between 1845 and 1882 there was steady expansion of education among women. However most of the girls during this period were in the primary schools. The early marriage of the girls made the girls leave the school earlier than the boys. In 1882 there was only one institution in the whole of India for girls desiring to go in for college education and that was the Bethune School, Calcutta which had six girls in its College departments in the year 1882. The Indian Education Commission of 1882 went into the question of education of women and suggested the introduction of system of scholarships, the establishment of hostels, extension of opportunity of secondary education, encouragement of training of women teachers and appointment of women inspectors, etc. Even in 1904 Lord Curzon noted with regret the female education in India was in a very backward condition.

19.3.4. The period from 1922 to 1947 is one of significant progress in sphere of Women's education in India. As a result of constitutional reforms in January, 1921, education underwent some radical changes. There was a burst of enthusiasm in favour of women's education. The following tables will show a marked spread of women's education in India :—

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

Year.	Arts colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Institutions.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1921-23	12	120	548	22,579	258	33,517
1926-27	18	145	656	26,621	316	27,756
1931-32	20	218	787	32,564	380	33,969
1936-37	31	297	978	32,273	404	33,983

ENROLMENT OF GIRLS BY INSTITUTIONS.

Year.	Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special Institutions.	Unrecognised institutions.	Total enrolment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1921-22 ..	938	25,130	85,079	11,95,892	11,184	77,580	13,95,803
1926-27 ..	1,624	39,858	1,23,892	15,45,963	14,729	90,745	18,16,811
1931-33 ..	2,966	75,479	1,70,997	20,93,141	18,981	1,23,120	24,84,684
1936-37 ..	6,039	1,84,481	2,16,965	26,07,086	23,027	1,38,833	31,06,431

1 and 3, Progress of Education in India ; Quinquennial Review 1932-37, Delhi Bureau of Education, 1186-1937 II Volumes.

19.3.5. In so far as then Madras Presidency was concerned, the total enrolment of women and girls in educational institutions increased from 3,54,500 in 1921-22 to 8,67,900 in 1936-37 i.e. by about 147.4 per cent, the highest in India. The percentage of girl pupils to total female population of school going age in 1937 was 17.5 per cent in Madras presidency which was second to that of Burma i.e. 18.4 per cent. When we study the principal distribution of educational expenditure on recognised girls' institutions, we find that Madras spent the largest amount of Rs. 7.30 millions during 1936-37.

19.3.6. A review of the educational position in 1928 was made by the Hartog Committee and its observations are very significant. The Committee pointed out.

“The importance of the education of girls and women in India cannot be overrated. It affects vitally the range and efficiency of all education. India has long suffered from the dualism of an educated manhood and an uneducated womenhood—a dualism that lowers the whole level of home and domestic life and has its reactions on personal and national character. The education of women will make available to the country a wealth of capacity that is now wasted for lack of opportunity”.

19-3-7. The Hartog Report published some forty years ago drew pointed attention to the great disparity then prevalent in the ratio of educated women and educated men. It set educationalists thinking as to why this gap existed and how it could be narrowed and closed.

19-3-8. During 1937-47 there was further quantitative expansion in girls education in the then Madras Presidency. In 1946-47 Madras had the largest number of girls under instruction, i.e. 1.33 million in 1946-47. This was due to comprehensive scheme of compulsory primary education adopted by the State.

19-3-9. In regard to Secondary education also great progress was made during the period 1937-49. The number of high schools for girls in India as a whole increased from 398 in 1937-38 to 725 in 1946-47, i.e. by 82.1 per cent. In so far as Madras province is concerned the number doubled itself from 74 to 148 during this period. Madras had the largest number of girls at High School, i.e. 74,000 during 1946-47.

19-3-10. The number of Arts and Science Colleges for women in India increased from 32 in 1937-38 to 59 in 1946-47. Madras province had 3,351 girls in its colleges in 1946-47.

19-3-11. With the attainment of independence there was an awakening of political and social consciousness among the people. Among the many changes in Social life the most striking one was in respect of education of girls and women. The constitution itself gave equal status to both men and women. Naturally this gave momentum to the expansion of facilities for the education of women and girls.

19-3-12. The year 1948-49 in Tamil Nadu began with 15,303 elementary schools and to-day its number has swelled to 31,881. Our elementary schools are co-educational and there has been no resistance to co-education at this level in our State. Every village with the population of 300 and above has an elementary school thrown open to all children without distinctions of any kind. The following table shows the upward trend in the enrolment of girls at the elementary stage during the period 1947-48 to 1970-71 a trend which is more pronounced than that seen with respect to boys' enrolment.

ENROLMENT IN THE AGE-GROUP 6-11.

Year.	Number of girls.	Number of boys.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1947-48	5,75,982	10,55,867
1951-58	10,12,499	18,67,340
1967-68	20,73,354	28,20,613
1970-71	22,20,471	29,24,389

The increased enrolment of girls at the elementary school stage in Tamil Nadu was made possible by the provision of certain welfare services intended to attract the girls into schools, apart from the scheme of compulsory education, viz.—

1. The provision of free mid-day meals in elementary schools;
2. Supply of uniforms;
3. Free supply of books and slates to the needy children;

At present the percentage of girls in Standards I to V in relation to the number of girls of the age-group 6 to 11 in Tamil Nadu State as a whole is 81 and this is very much less than what it is for boys.

19.3.13. In the next higher stage of education, the upper primary, covering Standards VI to VIII the enrolment during the period under review showed a remarkable increase. The number of girls that came into upper primary schools in Tamil Nadu rose shortly after 1956-57 as will be seen from the following table :—

ENROLMENT IN THE AGE-GROUP 11—14.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of girls.</i>	<i>Number of boys.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1956-57	1,35,341	3,42,633
1961-62	2,33,562	6,27,975
1966-67	3,81,484	7,51,561
1970-71	4,67,809	8,50,620

19.3.14. The percentage of children of the age-group 11—14 at school to the total number of children of this age-group is about 55 per cent (70.8 for boys and 39.2 for girls). One cannot fail to notice the wide disparity in enrolment as between girls and boys. The obvious cause is the strong disinclination of the parents to send their girls of the age-group 11—14 to the school. Efforts needed to enrol these girls would therefore have to be more concerted and sustained than before.

19.3.15. The statistics given below indicate the percentage of enrolment of boys and girls in Tamil Nadu and that at the All-India level for purposes of a comparative study:—

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Primary Stage.</i>		<i>Middle Stage.</i>	
	<i>Percentage of enrolment in classes I to V to total population in the age-group 6—11.</i>		<i>Percentage of enrolment in classes VI to VIII to total population in the age-group 11—14.</i>	
	<i>Tamil Nadu.</i>	<i>**All India.</i>	<i>Tamil Nadu.</i>	<i>**All India.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51—				
Boys	60.6	59.8	28.5	15.4
Girls	35.2	24.6	7.9	2.9
End of First Plan—				
Boys	73.56	70.3	33.34	20.7
Girls	37.96	32.4	12.11	4.5

Year.	Primary Stage.		Middle Stage.	
	Percentage of enrolment in classes I to V to total population in the age-group 6—11.		Percentage of enrolment in classes VI to VIII to total population in the age-group 11—14.	
	Tamil Nadu.	**All India.	Tamil Nadu.	**All India.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
End of Second Plan—				
Boys	85.78	82.6	45.18	32.2
Girls	53.92	41.4	19.82	11.3
End of Third Plan—				
Boys	102.3	94.5	63.78	43.5
Girls	73.08	54.6	30.72	0.5
1969-70—				
Boys	105.62	N.A.	67.51	N.A.
Girls	79.09	..	36.15	N.A.
1970-71—				
Boys	106.5	N.A.	70.8	..
Girls	81.5	..	39.2	..
Target at the End of Fourth Plan—				
Boys	100	97.6	80	36.5
Girls	100	71.7	..	15.5

19.3.16 The above table will reveal that compared to the percentage of enrolment of girls at the All-India level, our State percentage is quite encouraging. Still there is a heavy backlog to be overtaken, particularly at the middle stage so far as our State is concerned. The Fourth Plan target was to achieve 100 per cent enrolment at the primary stage and 80 per cent at the middle stage in respect of both boys and girls put together. Our major task would consequently be the enrolment of more girls than boys in the coming years.

** Source:—Selected Educational and Related Statistics at Glance by Education Division, Planning Commission, Government of India.

19.3.17. In respect of Secondary Education the Progress has not been discouraging. With the opening of more and more girls schools, the rate of enrolment in the age-group 14—17 has been steady going up. The number of girls schools which stood at 142 in 1954 has now increased to 443 in 1970—71 out of a total number of 2,599 secondary schools in the State. The following table will indicate the steady rise in the number of girls of the age-group 14—17 coming to school:—

ENROLMENT IN THE AGE-GROUP 14—17.

	<i>Year.</i>					<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>
	(1)					(2)	(3)
1956-57	44,536	1,59,039
1961-62	77,384	2,15,417
1966-67	1,81,063	4,26,809
1970-71	2,24,206	4,73,042

19.3.18. The percentage of children of the age-group 14—17 at school to the total number of this age-group is about 35 (22.8 for girls and 47.7 for boys). Here again one sees the low percentage of girls attending secondary schools.

19.3.19. The following table shows the percentage of enrolment of boys and girls at the High School stage in Tamil Nadu and at the All-India level:—

SECONDARY EDUCATION (AGE-GROUP 14—17).

	<i>Year.</i>					<i>Tamil Nadu. All-India.</i>	
	(1)					(2)	(3)
						(PERCENT)	
1950-51—							
Boys	13.1	9.0
Girls	1.9	1.5
End of First Plan—							
Boys	17.94	14.0
Girls	4.71	2.8
End of Second Plan—							
Boys	22.85	17.5
Girls	7.65	4.3
End of Third Plan—							
Boys	41.38	25.2
Girls	17.83	7.8
1969-70—							
Boys	45.75	N.A.
Girls	21.67	..

SECONDARY EDUCATION (AGE-GROUP 14—17)—*cont.*

	Year.	Tamil Nadu.	All India.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
		(PER CENT)	
1970-71—			
Boys	47.7	N.A.
Girls	22.8	..
Target by the end of Fourth Plan		
Boys	55	40
Girls		

19.3.20. It is quite evident from the above table that the percentage of enrolment of girls during the plan periods is well above the All-India level. Yet there is so much to be done if a sizable percentage of girls of this age-group is to be drawn into our schools.

19.3.21. In regard to higher education it is seen that there has been steady increase in the number of educational institutions for women as well as in the enrolment of women students therein both at the All-India and the State levels.

TOTAL ENROLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA
1946-47 TO 1970-71.

Year.	Enrolment in Arts and Science Colleges (including Intermediate Colleges).	Enrolment in Colleges of Professional and Technical Education.	Enrolment in Colleges of Special Education.	Total enrolment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1946-47—				
Men	1,92,000	41,000	..	2,33,000
Women	20,000	3,000	..	23,000
Total	2,12,000	44,000	..	2,56,000
1960-61—				
Men	6,58,000	2,39,000	15,000	9,12,000
Women	1,50,000	20,000	10,000	1,86,000
Total	8,08,000	2,59,000	25,000	10,98,000
1970-71 (Provisional)				
Men	13,60,000	5,50,000	46,000	19,56,000
Women	4,00,000	85,000	20,000	5,05,000
Total	17,60,000	6,35,000	66,000	24,61,000

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (CENTRAL) IN TAMIL NADU.

Year.	Number of Colleges.		Enrolment.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956-57	41	15	36,027	6,334
1960-61	42	15	36,077	8,716
1965-66	25	25	63,035	19,503
1970-71	120	41	1,24,248	41,608

ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY IN TAMIL NADU.

(1)	Number of Institutions.						Number of pupils.					
	Engineering Colleges.		Poly-technics.		Technical Schools.		Engineering Colleges.		Poly-technics.		Technical Schools.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956-57	6	..	9	..	..	..	2,056	..	4,165	..	..	..
1960-61	8	..	24	..	16	..	4,318	..	6,937	..	3,601	..
1965-66	9	..	31	3	14	..	7,253	13	10,639	422	1,186	..
1970-71	12	..	32	3	15	..	7,100	41	6,660	463	1,423	..

IN WOMENS POLYTECHNICS.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN TAMIL NADU.

Year.	Number of Colleges.	Scholars.		Remarks.
		Boys.	Girls.	
		(3)	(4)	
1950-51	6	2,459	574	....
1955-56	7	2,708	659	Composite State.
1960-61	6	3,274	1,858	....
1965-66	8	3,018	1,321	Composite State.
1970-71	8	7,737	1,934	....

In the years after independence there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of training Schools and training Colleges for both men and women as will be clear from the following two tables.

TRAINING SCHOOLS IN TAMIL NADU.

Year.					<i>Number of Training Schools.</i>		<i>Number of pupils.</i>	
					<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
1956-57	83	72	10,913	6,851
1960-61	85	62	12,340	8,620
1965-66	75	64	13,270	9,030
1970-71	72	63	7,149	5,827

TRAINING COLLEGES IN TAMIL NADU.

Year.					<i>Number of Training Colleges.</i>		<i>Number of pupils.</i>	
					<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
1956-57	12	3	918	259
1960-61	12	5	971	405
1965-66	12	6	1,449	732
1970-71	12	11	1,694	1,188

19-3-22. A critical review of the over all progress of girls education in Tamil Nadu in the light of the above data shows that the progress of girls and women's education vis-a-vis education for boys is not upto our expectations. There is still considerable disparity between the rate of progress of education of boys and girls in our State. The reasons for this are as follows :

(a) Traditional prejudice against the education of girls still persists to a considerable extent in the rural areas and especially among the poorer classes of society. In districts like Dharmapuri, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli, the position is really very bad and some parents consider the education of girls as an unnecessary luxury on the ground that girls after all will always be dependent on men as daughters, wives and mothers.

(b) Though child marriages have become a thing of the past, yet at the same time early marriages are not un-common in the rural areas. Early marriage or betrothal also is another contributory social factor hampering the progress of women's education.

(c) On account of poverty in the rural areas, the parents are reluctant to send their girls to schools. They expect the girls to either help the family in domestic work or help in enhancing the income of the family by going out for work.

(d) The long distance between the place of residence and the Schools also adversely affects the enrolment of girls in the rural areas. This is especially so in the case of secondary education of girls. Parents generally have no objection in sending their boys out side the villages but not the girls.

(e) While there is no prejudice against co-education at elementary school stage, there is considerable prejudice against co-education at secondary school, high school and colleges levels. This adversely affects the enrolment of girls at higher levels education.

19.3.22. On account of the above causes there has been considerable wastage in girls education in Tamil Nadu State, particularly at the elementary stage as can be seen in the following table :

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (GIRLS)—WASTAGE—STANDARDS I—V.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Strength of Girls in Standard I.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Strength of Girls in Standard V.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Wastage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958-59	3,80,406	1962-63	1,60,860	42.28	57.72
1959-60	4,08,405	1963-64	1,76,157	43.13	56.87
1960-61	4,34,058	1964-65	2,01,205	46.33	53.65
1961-62	5,35,005	1965-66	2,21,304	41.36	58.64
1962-63	5,83,054	1966-67	2,32,096	39.80	60.20
1963-64	6,08,567	1967-68	2,43,858	40.13	59.87
1964-65	5,81,118	1968-69	2,66,279	45.10	54.90
1965-66	6,67,327	1969-70	2,01,242	48.24	51.76
1966-67	5,85,666	1970-71	2,83,939	48.55	51.45

REMEDIAL MEASURES—ACTION PROGRAMMES.

19.3.23. The slow progress of girls' and women's education has been engaging the attention of Central Government as well as State Government and the problem has in recent years been examined in depth by a number of Committees.

19.3.24. The National Committee on Education of Women under the Chairmanship of Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh (1968), the Committee on Differentiation of curricula, between boys and girls under the Chairmanship of Smt. Hensa Metha in 1964 and the Committee under the Chairmanship of Thiru M. Bakthavatsalam, formerly Chief Minister of Tamilnadu which studied the problem of girls education in the six States where the education of girls was less developed. The recommendations of these committees have been fully

endorsed by the Kothari Education Commission which has made an impassionate plea for bridging the existing gap between the education of boys and girls and men and women in our country. The following in brief are some of the suggestions for effecting further improvement in education of women and girls:—

(a) In view of the traditional prejudice against the education of women, our major task should be to organise educational campaigns to enlighten the parents, particularly the mothers of the girls of school-going age, and make them to co-operate with the Education Department and the teachers in enrolment of girls in schools at all levels, especially in the rural areas.

(b) The physical conditions in our elementary and secondary schools should be considerably improved so as to attract the students. The only way of harnessing community support is by improving the physical conditions in our schools.

(c) It has been suggested that more and more women teachers should be employed in schools, to redress the imbalance in the staff composition which is said to be weighed in favour of men teachers now.

19.3.25. The following table will show the number of teachers working in our schools at present as compared with it 15 years ago.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

	Year					Men	Women
1956-57	76,618	33,917
1960-61	95,023	45,470
1965-66	1,29,330	68,784
1970-71	1,40,696	80,036

NUMBER OF TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATIONS (EXCLUDING SPECIALIST TEACHERS)

Year	Graduates		Matriculates.		Non-Matriculates.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1956-57	5,360	1,316	27,883	9,060	42,523	23,025
1960-61	7,391	2,006	40,977	14,357	46,324	28,832
1965-66	13,458	4,589	56,993	23,246	58,146	40,492
1970-71	15,724	5,835	63,153	27,295	60,762	46,652

(d) The setting up of Parent-Teacher Associations in villages will give the needed stimulus to girls' education. The Madhar Sangams in the villages should also be suitably reoriented so as to make them to ensure greater enrolment of girls in the schools in the villages.

(e) Another problem which has to be tackled is the problem of un-even expansion and growth of girl's education in the various districts in our State. This will be clear from the following table:—

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS ENROLMENT IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS IN 1970-71.

(1)	Percentage of enrolment in classes I to V to total girls' population in the age group 6-11.	Percentage in classes VI to VIII to total girls' population in the age group 11-14.	Percentage of enrolment in classes IX to XI to total girls' Population in the age group 14-17.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	84.4	70.1	50.7
Chingleput	82.1	37.7	20.4
North Arcot	73.2	30.9	12.8
South Arcot	68.6	25.4	11.5
Dharmapuri	64.3	18.7	9.3
Salem	61.7	29.2	16.6
Coimbatore	68.2	34.1	21.9
The Nilgiris	80.2	46.6	28.0
Madurai	80.1	37.8	22.0
Thiruchirappalli	76.5	33.2	19.3
Thanjavur	78.9	35.7	19.2
Ramanathapuram	90.0	36.5	17.9
Tirunelveli	87.0	41.6	20.2
Kanyakumari	99.4	67.0	52.7

(f) Lastly if our major programmes for the development and growth of girls' and women's education are to bear fruit, the problem of adult illiteracy will have to be tackled.

(g) Both in the Centre and in the State there should be a special machinery to deal exclusively with all the issues connected with education of girls and women.

19.3.26 To conclude "the whole case for women's education rests on the claim that education is not the privilege of one sex, but equally the right of both, and that neither one sex nor the other can advance by itself without a strain on the social and national system and injury to itself".

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN TAMIL NADU

19. 4. 1. As in the sphere of education, a striking feature has been the phenomenal increase in the number of employed women in our State in recent years. The growth and expansion of women's education and vocational training facilities have led to a steep rise in women's employment in recent years. This trend has been further strengthened by the severe economic strain imposed on middle class, lower middle class and poorer families by the even spiralling prices making the entry of women into labour market somewhat inevitable. Thus women have been entering the labour market in large numbers to supplement their real family incomes eroded by the spiralling prices. According to the 1971 Census the total number of workers in Tamil Nadu was 1.47 crores. Out of this males accounted for 1.16 crores and the females for 30.75 lakhs. The occupational structure in Tamil Nadu can be seen in the following table at a glance.

TOTAL WORKERS.

<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total workers	1,47,41,967	1,16,67,065	30,74,902
Cultivators	46,07,787	40,26,578	5,81,202
Agricultural Labours	44,90,065	28,17,580	16,72,485
Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Hunting etc.	4,03,295	2,97,719	1,05,576
Mining and Quarrying	50,654	42,561	8,093
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing house hold Industry	6,69,913	4,86,394	1,83,519
Other than house hold industry	13,02,224	11,66,113	1,36,317
Construction	2,34,235	2,05,038	29,197
Trade and Commerce	11,54,222	10,68,016	86,206
Transport, storage communications	4,65,657	4,45,465	20,192
Other services	13,63,715	11,11,601	2,52,114

19. 4. 2.—It will be clear from the statement above that out of 30.75 lakhs women workers, 16.72 lakhs are working as agricultural labourers and about 5.81 lakhs as cultivators. About 1.05 lakhs are working in forestry fishing, etc., Thus 23.58 lakhs out of a total of 30.75 lakhs are working in agricultural and other allied occupations. Only about 1.83 lakhs women are engaged in manufacturing, processing and other allied industries. About 1.36 lakhs are engaged in household industries and 86,206 in trade and commerce. All this points to the fact that the economy of Tamil Nadu is still predominantly agrarian in character.

19. 4. 3.—The details relating to the number of women in non-form wage and salaried employment in Tamil Nadu are very revealing. These figures have been collected from public and private sector employers under the employment Market Information Programme organised and operated by the National Employment Service. This programme covers all establishments under the public sector and such of those establishments under the private sector that employ ten or more persons. Eventhough agriculture falls out side the prurview of this programme, employment in organised plantations has been included. The figures collected under this programme have been presented in the statement below :—

19. 4. 4.—The employment of women during 1972-73 is given in the following table :—

	<i>Quarter ends .</i>	<i>Public.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
March 1972	10,52,000	12,49,000	23,01,000
March 1973	10,90,000	13,59,000	24,49,000

BRANCH-WISE WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IS GIVEN BELOW :—

<i>Branches.</i>	<i>Quarter ended 31st March 1972.</i>	<i>Quarter ended. 31st March 1973.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Central Government	67,000	76,000
State Government	3,40,000	3,51,000
Quasi Government	72,000	77,000
Local Body	5,73,000	5,86,000
Total	10,52,000	10,90,000

19. 4. 5.—The figures relating to the number of teachers, engineers, doctors and other skilled personnel have already been given in the chapter on education.

19. 4. 6. —The total number of registrered nurses, midwives, Auxillary Nurse Midwives and health visitors as on 23rd August 1972 was as follows :—

Nurses .. .. .	....	17,851
Midwives .. .. .	....	24,952
Auxillary Nurse Midwives .. .. .	..	2,050
Health Visitors .. .. .	....	111

19.4.7. Coming to the Khadi and Village Industries, out of total 58,758 spinners in Khadi Industry, 90% of the spinners are women. The total number of persons (both men and women) employed in Palmgur, oil, soap, carpentry and Blacksmithy leather hand-made paper, cottage match, Pottery, Gur and Khandasari, Bee keeping, handpounding of paddy, fibre can and bamboo, palm leaf and palm fibre is about 1,72,659. Out of this about 50% of the workers are women.

19.4.8. Coming to the women working in factories, it is noticed that out of a total number of 5,835 factories in a State, about 2,359 factories are employing women labourers. Out of a total number of 4,13,620 workers (men and women) working in the factories, the number of women labourers is 50,912.

19.4.9. The following table shows the extent of employment of women in the Mining Industry.

Mines :

<i>Category of mineral</i>	<i>Number of workers (Women).</i>	<i>Wages paid for men and women.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Magnesite	3,705	36,75,418.12
Gypsum	705	9,45,649.47
Lime stone	497	1,13,51,734.69
Stone quarry	1,000	18,10,817.54
Fire clay	76	1,87,649.57
Felspar	21	12,167.79
China clay	33	7,67,645.38
Boxite .. .. .	..	..
Mica	25	45,250.00

CHILD WELFARE

19.5.1. Recent studies in the field of child welfare show that the optimum benefits for the balanced growth of the child could be derived only by providing services for the physical, social and mental growth of the child in an integrated form. Therefore, social developments should be aimed at integrated services to all children. It is therefore the main aim of the perspective plan to devote special attention to the vulnerable group in order to ensure social justice and the development of human resources. This could best be done through (a) carrying the benefits of modern technology to rural areas and disadvantaged section of population in terms of services and technology (b) generation of employment opportunities in the rural areas and (c) utilisation of existing knowledge for developing programmes.

19.5.2. At present, the programmes for children include (i) family and child welfare (ii) Special nutrition Programmes (iii) nutrition through balwadies and (iv) programmes for destitute children. Keeping in view the present position and the requirements of achieving the targets, these programmes will have to be suitably expanded and enriched

19.5.3. Children of working mothers in various occupations need special attention for health, care and education. In view of the rapid urbanisation and the changing socio-economic conditions certain disadvantage groups in urban areas will have to be provided with some basic services. Even though, there are some efforts made in the direction by voluntary organisations, the programme as such has not made much headway. The Creche programme, therefore will have to be expanded considerably and on the large scale during the perspective plan period. The expansion of Creche and the day-care programme would involve an effective enforcement of existing laws for providing creche services and some positive measures for promoting such activities through voluntary organisations. There will have to be special programmes for the children and youth living in remote areas. Apart from this, there will have to be large number of programmes in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries and other services to secure the participation and involvement of the youth. The children and the youth form an ideal base for bringing out rapid socio-economic changes and for this purpose, it is recommended that two types for the non-student youth may be considered viz., functional literacy programme and vocational training and guidance services. A note on the existing services and the need for expansion in these areas is given in the Chapter VII "Development of Employment Services and Craftsmen Training Programmes."

19.5.4. Social Change has got a special relevance to this group of children and non-student youth. Certain values and attitudes such as involvement, commitment, achievement, orientation, punctuality, innovation, belief in one's capacity in the manipulation environmental factors, a rational approach to problems, etc., will promote the development of human resources. It is noted by this Task Force that this aspect has not been given adequate attention in the past. Therefore, an integrated programme to develop a syllabus which will impart education on these social values could be launched at the pre-school and primary school stages during the perspective plan period. The pre-primary and the primary school efforts in this direction could be supplemented by reoriented syllabi at the secondary schools, vocational training centres and functional literacy classes. An intensive pre-school social education scheme has been recommended by this Task Force under the Chapter No. XV "Social Change—The approach and the programmes" which has relevance to this programme of integrated Child development. (Vide project No. 53) Apart from this, this Task Force will recommend that the grants in aid programmes to voluntary agencies might be administered with flexibility so as to ensure the growth at the district and at the Taluk levels. It is also recommended that grants for meeting the administrative costs could also be given to voluntary agencies to encourage their programme. The existing programmes for children need an integration of their programmes of family and child welfare, the special and supplemental nutrition programmes for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Again the following programmes will have to be continued and expanded.

- (i) Programmes for destitute children.
- (ii) Programmes for the handicapped children.
- (iii) Social-Defence programme.
- (iv) Creche programme for the low income group.

This Task Force being primarily concerned with the development of our human resources physically, mentally and socially-wishes to lay great stress on the development of our children and youth on very sound and modern lines. As childhood is a period of rapid

growth and development, the child is capable of rapid adaptation and adjustment to diverse experience and different conditions of life. At this stage the development of child is dependent on the interaction of the hereditary well being and environmental factors. It is necessary therefore to provide appropriate social, cultural, and physical environments. From the point of view of physical growth, this would mean provision of proper nutrition to the pregnant mothers, medical care, clean surroundings and other aspects affecting the biological integrity of the child. Similar attention will have to be paid to their biological, nutritional and psychological requirements of the mother. The physical development of the child is very rapid during the age of 1 to 6 years. The effects of socio-economic status, education of parents, nutrition and sanitation on the physical growth and development of the child have been clearly established by various studies conducted by the international agencies. It has been observed that diets taken by pre-school children are generally low in riboflavin, vitamin, C, iron, calcium and vitamin-A. Similarly, the major nutritional deficiency among school children has been noted to be protein-calories, mal-nutrition, deficiency of vitamin-A and vitamin-B, Anaemia, and intestinal parasites. This Task Force however, will not go in to the details of recommended daily allowance of nutrients to the school-going children. It is hoped that the Task Force on Health and Nutrition could have made detailed probe into this aspect and made suitable recommendations. We would however, lay stress on the importance on the nutrition programmes at the pre-primary, primary and secondary school levels for the proper development of human resources.

19.5.5. The emotional and social development of the child is as rapid and as important as the physical growth and development during the early years. It has been pointed out by B.S. Bloom that 50 per cent of the total intellectual development of the child is completed by the time that the child reaches the age of four. The pre-school years are formative and are ideal for the development of attitudes and values. The social and psychological theories attached considerable significance to the process of interaction between the child, family, playgroups and environment for the growth of the child. There should be a great stress on the play as this is the most important activity for the socio-motor development.

19.5.6. It is also noted that the wastage and stagnation in primary school is fairly high. Apart from this it has been noted that the vocabulary span concept formation, discrimination process and the mode of learning is not adequate for large number of these children to cope up with the demands of primary school education. In a study carried by the National Council of Educational Research and Training on the development of children in the age group of 2½ to 5 years it has been observed that the rural children who did not go to the pre-school were far behind the nursery going children in all the tests which involved comparison, problem solving, picture reading and other related tasks. It has also been noted that above 6 years of age requires educational and recreational facilities. The rural children suffer from a special handicap in this direction that in the rural areas opportunities for such learning are far too less. Hence, the stress on provision of such facilities in the rural areas. The scheme of intensive pre-school social education recommended by this Task Force assumes special significance in this context and hence has to be implemented in full during the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods.

The programmes for development and welfare of children are included under the comprehensive Family, Child Welfare and Nutrition Programmes appropriately.

CHAPTER XX.

WELFARE OF THE OLD AGED DESTITUTES AND THE HANDICAPPED.

OLD-AGE PENSION

20.1.1. The concept of Social Security is mainly based on the ideals of human dignity and social Justice. The programmes under this sector seek to provide security against hazards to life. Article 41 of the constitution states that the State shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, the education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want.

20.1.2. The old age pension scheme assumes significance in the context of the above constitutional provision and also in the context of our own Minimum Needs Approach to Planning. The old age pension scheme is a non-institutional service introduced by certain State Governments under which the assistance is in the form of cash payment to the old destitutes. There have been some voluntary organisational services also in this regard. The non-institutional scheme was introduced in Tamil Nadu in the year 1962. It is noted however, that none of the State schemes enjoy statutory support. Again this scheme is financed purely from the State revenues and on a year to year basis. There is no special levy or tax to finance the scheme. In the Tamil Nadu scheme as it exists now, all destitute persons aged 65 years and above and also those destitute persons aged 60 years and above who have been incapacitated by blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis, and loss of limb are covered. As for domicile one year and over is prescribed. The rate of pension paid is Rs. 20 per mensem. The administration of the Scheme is by the Revenue Department. Out of the total population of about 948,000 in Tamil Nadu aged 65 and above (1961 Census) it is seen that the number of persons who have claimed old age pension is about 50,000. Thus the proportion of aged person actually claiming pension, works to about 5.3 per cent costing the State exchequer about Rs. 1 crore per annum. The Government of Tamil Nadu have estimated that in case the benefit of the scheme is to be extended to over 10 per cent of the population aged 65 years and over, it would cost Rs. 2 crores per annum.

20.1.3. As a Perspective plan aim, however, it may be desirable to cover all the destitute old aged persons. But the difficulty lies in the fact that no reliable data about the problem of destitution in males and females above 65 years are available. As a guideline perhaps we may have the following criteria for determining the old age destitutes :—

(i) Those who are unable to do any gainful work and have nothing to fall back upon and nobody support them.

(ii) those who can do some work and earn their living but their earnings are too inadequate to support them.

(iii) those who are unable to earn and have earning hands such as son or a daughter but their earnings are low and as such they can ill afford to support the old aged ones.

(iv) those who have earning son or daughter and they are not coming forward to support their aged parents.

20.1.4. In drawing up a perspective plan in the field of public assistance programme the social problem of old age, destitution among women and children and the handicapped persons could be taken up together. As for the old age problem, efforts would be extended to cover at least 50 per cent in the Fifth Plan. It will be ideal to go in for an integrated system of Social Assistance Programme but the problems connected with it are many such as those relating to legislation, administrative machinery and financial resources. It may be interesting to note in this connection that the subjects "Social Security and Social Insurance, employment and unemployment, welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident fund, employer's liability, Workmen's Compensations, invalidity and the old age pensions and maternity benefits" are included in list III—concurrent list of the seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

20.1.5. Regarding the determination of the age itself, it may be relevant to quote the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations General Assembly (1970) on the question of the elders by persons and the aged. It states that "aging should be seen as a phenomenon which extends throughout life. While it is ultimately up to the society to determine when an individual is considered as an aged person, this report has taken the age of 65 as the criterion. From the point of view of social policy, an operational definition of aging is that of a process of change through which there occurs a number of losses and deprivations which have their root in value systems and cultural practices as well as in the biological or physical process associated with aging".

20.1.6. As for the quantum of assistance, the adequacy of the amount could perhaps be linked with the per capita income per head per month in rural and urban areas. According to a study group set up by the Union Planning Commission which examined the implications of the minimum level of living, a sum of Rs. 20 per head per mensem for rural areas and Rs. 25 per head per mensem for urban areas at 1960-61 prices were recommended. Thiru V.M. Dandekar and Thiru N. Rath in the paper on "poverty in India" have suggested a minimum of Rs. 180 per capita per annum (Rs. 15 per mensem) for rural population and Rs. 270 per capita per annum (Rs. 22.50 per mensem) for urban population, both at 1960-61 prices. At the current prices, however, these figures might be taken as Rs. 38 and Rs. 59 per head per month in the rural and urban areas respectively. In the light of the above discussion, it is perhaps worth considering the need for an upward revision of the assistance both for the rural and urban areas.

20.1.7. As for the machinery for administering the programme, it is generally thought that the advantages of developing a separate machinery are many. It can provide a unified direction to the operation of programmes, ensure proper co-ordination and would facilitate its ultimate unison with the comprehensive system of social security that could be evolved over a period of time. It is also necessary to train on scientific lines a cadre of workers that would be required to man social assistance schemes as and when they are expanded.

20.1.8. Bearing all the above points in view, the Task Force has recommended the setting up of a Tamil Nadu Bureau of Social Assistance on an outlay of Rs.91.00 lakhs over the perspective plan and Rs. 31.00 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period (*Vide* Chapter XXII Project No. 158) The scheme "Department of Geriatric Resources (*Vide* Project No. 159) is also relevant here. It is, however, to be noted that this Bureau will cover not only the

old age assistance programme but also other social assistance programmes such as for the Physically Handicapped persons, Mentally retarded persons, the destitute women and children, the non-student youth and the relief and rehabilitation of beggars.

20.1.9. The primary responsibility for the provision of social assistance could also be thought of to rest with a civic body and the basic idea behind this is that the assistance will be from a fund to be administered through a Social Assistance Bureau. The assistance from Government will flow into the fund, there could be an advisory committee at State level. Representatives of the State and Central Social Welfare Boards and the departments interested in the welfare of handicapped grow will find a place in this Committee. Because of the vastness of the problem and the limited funds and limited experience in running such scheme, we can start a scheme on a pilot basis. The scheme of the Task Force referred to earlier will also include details of such a pilot scheme. In this connection the possibility of a desire on the part of a local community to accept the scheme on the basis of local contribution could also be examined. A draft model for a Social Assistance Bureau is given below. The U.N. Views on the question of elderly and the aged will be of interest in this context and are therefore reproduced in this chapter.

20.2. MODEL OF OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEME FOR ADOPTION BY STATE GOVERNMENT.

(Ministry of Finance.)

SECTION I.

1. Eligible Categories : ¶

- (i) All destitute persons of 65 years of age and over ; and
- (ii) all destitute persons of 60 years of age and over who are incapacitated to earn a living due to blindness, leprosy, loss of limb or any other total infirmity.

Explanation:

Professional beggars and med'cants shall not be considered destitutes : -

2. Definition of destitute :

A destitute is a person without any income or source of income, who has no relative of 20 years of age and over of the following categories capable of supporting him/her.

- (i) Son,
- (ii) Son's son ; and
- (iii) husband, wife.

Note. -A step son will not be deemed to be a 'son' for (i) and (ii) above.

Explanation :

Where both wife and husband are destitutes according to the definition, each of them will be eligible for pension if they have no other living relatives of the categories specified above.

3. *Residence qualification :*

Only destitutes as defined above who are domiciled in and have resided in the State for more than a year on the date of application shall be eligible for pension.

4. *Amount of pension and period for which it is payable, etc. :*

(i) The pension payable to each destitute shall be Rs. 20 per month.

(ii) The pension shall be payable with effect from a date to be specified by the sanctioning authority but not earlier than the date of application.

(iii) The pension shall become due for payment on the expiry of the month to which it relates.

(iv) Pensions under this scheme shall not be commuted.

(v) Pensions under this scheme shall not be liable to attachment under any process of law.

(vi) When a pensioner dies, the amount of pension not drawn will lapse and shall not be paid to his heirs or other claimants. The sanctioning authority may, however consider the payment of the amount due to a claimant in special cases.

5. *Mode of application :*

(i) An application by a destitute shall be submitted to the Tahsildar or corresponding officer: Provided that, in case of an insane destitute the application may be made by a person willing to be appointed as the guardian of the destitute and willing to undertake to support him with the help of the pension.

(ii) A suitable form may be prescribed for such applications; but provision shall be made for accepting applications on plain paper under special circumstances.

(iii) No court fee stamp shall be insisted on for such applications.

6. (A) *Sanctioning Authority :*

The Assistant Collector of Revenue Divisional Officer or a District in which the destitute is residing shall be the authority competent to sanction the pension.

(B) *Appellate authority :*

A person whose application is rejected may appeal to the District Collector or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be.

7. *Procedure for registration of application and verification of claims :*

(i) Applications shall be registered by the Tahsildar of the Taluk.

(ii) Verification of eligibility shall be made by the sanctioning authority through the appropriate officials of the Revenue Department. In doing so, the electrans rolls the National Register of Citizens and other sources may be used to verify the age, domicile residence, economic condition, etc. in addition to personal enquiries from the applicant.

(iii) The report of the Tahsildar on verification of claims shall be submitted to the sanctioning authority within specified period which may not exceed two months from the date of application.

(iv) In the case of destitutes between the ages of 60 and 65 who apply for pension on account of their being in-capacitated, the sanctioning authority may, in his discretion call for a report from the medical officer of the nearest taluk headquarters hospital or primary health centre to establish the incapacity.

8. *Mode of payment of pension :*

(i) The payment of the pension shall be made to the destitute person or in the case of an insane destitute, to the appointed guardian by money order not later than the second week of every month, without deducting money order charges.

9. The sanctioning authority may stop payment of pension if in any case it is found that it was sanctioned on mistaken grounds or false information or the conditions for the grant of pension no longer exist (e.g. by the pensioner resorting to habitual begging) The sanctioning authority may also stop payment of pension to the guardian of an insane destitute if it is found that the guardian is not supporting the destitute. An appeal on orders passed under this rule shall lie to the District Collector whose decision will be final.

10. The sanctioning authority will have the right of withholding or withdrawing pension if the pensioner be convicted of crime involving moral turpitude under intimation to the District Collector or Deputy Commissioner who may, if he deems fit, modify or cancel the orders passed by the sanctioning authority.

11. All old age pensions are a matter of absolute discretion of Government and may be refused or discontinued with or without giving any reason and shall not be subject to any question in a court of law or otherwise.

12. The expenditure on the administration of Old Age Pension Scheme including the money order commission shall be debited to the head relating to general Administration.

SECTION II.

1. *Mode of payment of Pension :*

(i) Every money order form shall be stamped prominently with the words "Old Age Pension" with a red ink stamp. Similarly the money order acknowledgement shall be stamped with the words "Old Age Pension" the month to which the pension relates being added in manuscript at the time of issuing the money order. Particular care should be taken before the issue of a money order to see that correct and complete information of the name and address of the payee is given. A record of each payment shall be made in the appropriate column of the register of payment. The Tahsildar or the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar shall sign the money order and initial the entries in the register carefully comparing the concerned documents.

(ii) No payment shall be made for a month unless the money order acknowledgment has been obtained for the previous month and a note to that effect has been recorded in the registers or till satisfactory proof is available that the money has been correctly paid to the pensioner for the previous month.

2. Maintenance of records :

(i) The State Government shall issue suitable instruction for the maintenance of records relating to applications for pensions under the scheme, the cases in which pension has been sanctioned, rejected cases, etc.

(ii) The village headman or the corresponding office shall maintain a register in a form to be prescribed for pensioners under this scheme. He shall report the death of any pensioner or a change of address and also cases in which the guardian of an insane pensioner is not supporting the pensioner. The village register shall be open to inspection by officers of the Revenue Department and of Panchayat Unions not lower than in rank than a Revenue Inspector.

3. Periodical Verification :

(i) It shall be the duty of Revenue Officers when camping the area to verify the existence of a pensioner and report the facts to the Tahsildar, where necessary.

(ii) The Tahsildar shall also be responsible for conducting a half-yearly verification—once in January and again in July—regarding the existence of pensioners and other facts relating to the continuance of the pension.

(iii) The Tahsildar shall also conduct systematic periodical checks to see that the pension registers are kept upto date by the village headman or corresponding authority.

(iv) The sanctioning authority shall also make a quarterly inspection of the registers in each taluk office to satisfy himself that the payments have been made and that the registers have been kept properly.

4. The sanctioning authority shall forward monthly consolidated statements of sanctions of pension to the Accountant-General. The statements shall be prepared taluk-wise and shall show the name and number of pensioners and the period for which each pension is payable.

5. The Tahsildar shall draw cheques on sub-treasury from [time to time in total satisfaction of the amount of money orders together with the money order commission. A schedule in triplicate shall be prepared for this purpose showing the details of disbursements to individual pensioners in each taluk and two copies shall be sent to the Post-master along with the money order forms. The third copy of the schedule shall be sent along with the monthly account to the Accountant-General and will serve the purposes of a voucher.

6. The Tahsildar assisted by the headquarters Deputy Tahsildars shall be responsible for the proper watch and maintenance of accounts of money orders which returned to the taluk office as undisbursed. All the returned money orders shall be received by the Tahsildar or the headquarters Deputy Tahsildar and a record to this effect maintained in a separate register opened for the purpose. It shall be seen that after making necessary entries of undisbursed money orders in the relevant registers, the undisbursed money so received is refunded into the sub-treasury at the earliest opportunity.

7. All the acknowledgements of money order payments shall be filed in the taluk office after scrutinising whether the payment has been received by the addressees. In cases where payment has been received by a person other than the addressee, the Tahsildar shall institute enquiries wherever he suspects fraud.

8. It shall be the duty of a pensioner to intimate to the Tahsildar concerned any change of address. If the new address is within the same taluk, the Tahsildar shall carry out corrections in the registers and also intimate details to the sanctioning authority for necessary corrections at his end.

If the new address lies in some other taluk, the Tahsildar should intimate the change of address to Tahsildar having new jurisdiction along with the date upto which payment has been made and the latter shall take steps to ascertain the existence of the pensioner within the taluk and the continuance of the conditions of the grant of pension and then intimate the change to the sanctioning authority. He shall also intimate the date from which the pension shall be paid. In such cases a new pension number will be necessary and further payment shall be made only on the grant of such a new number.

9. On an intimation of death of a pensioner, the sanctioning authority shall take steps to have necessary entries made in the registers in the jurisdiction and shall also inform the Accountant-General.

20-3. DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR A SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BUREAU.

1. *Establishment and Control* :—

The Bureau will be set up by the Civic Body of the area concerned and it will work under control and guidance of the Civic Body.

2. *Name* :

Social Assistance Bureau_____

(Name of the area served)

3. *Objectives* :

(a) To relieve financial distress among and to provide social assistance to :

(i) aged destitute who is unable to work ;

(ii) physically handicapped and disabled persons without means of support ;

and

(iii) destitute children and widows of deceased wage earners without any means of livelihood.

(b) To raise funds for (a) above.

(c) To study the welfare needs in a local community and to formulate suitable measures to meet such needs by.—

- (i) encouraging informed citizen participation,
- (ii) fact finding.
- (iii) developing public understanding and support.
- (iv) co-ordinating community activities and services and
- (v) co-operative action.

4. *Membership of Bureau:*

The Bureau shall consist of such members as the civic Body may appoint.

Condition of membership:

All members shall be residents of the area served by the Bureau.

6. *Election of President:*

- (a) There shall be a President of the Bureau who shall be elected from its members.
- (b) Every two years, the President shall be changed.

7. *Functions of President:*

- (a) The President shall see that all the activities are conducted in orderly manner.
- (b) He shall study the problems of handicapped groups in the area and decide the various activities to be undertaken, including the amount and pattern of assistance to be given from the funds of the bureau, subject to its approval.
- (c) He shall maintain a progress record of the activities undertaken and apply for release of necessary funds from the Central Relief and Assistance Fund through the Civic Body concerned.
- (d) He shall maintain proper accounts for the funds raised for the different activities undertaken. The amount not required for immediate use shall be deposited with the Civic Body concerned.
- (e) Every month or once in three months, the President shall submit the accounts to the Civic Body concerned.

8 *Raising of funds from local resources:*

The funds may be raised in any suitable way. Special campaigns may be organised periodically for raising funds from the community. The holding of special charity shows such as dramas, cinemas, fetes and games may be considered in this connection and the

welfare of the community and the availability of grants from Government may be emphasised in fund raising campaigns. Gifts/donations in cash and kind from individuals and organisations on a regular and or ad hoc basis and assistance from charitable trusts may be accepted for this purpose.

9. *Volunteers and Staff:*

Services of voluntary social workers will be utilised as far as possible. The Bureau may, however, employ paid staff including social workers and clerks as may be necessary for its work. The size of the staff will depend upon the areas served, population of the area, the incidence of the need and the number of voluntary workers available for the purpose.

10. *Scale of assistance and conditions of eligibility:*

The scale of assistance to be provided by the Bureau and conditions of eligibility therefore, may be determined by State Governments.

11. *Grants from the Centre:*

(a) The following activities will be recognised for the grant of assistance from the Central Relief and Assistance Fund :—

- (i) provision of employment assistance to destitute widows.
- (ii) education of orphans and children of destitute widows including supply of books and stationery.
- (iii) provision of such facilities as may help dependent persons to become self-supporting.
- (iv) supply of food, clothing and housing for eligible persons.
- (v) medical care and treatment.
- (vi) training of physically handicapped persons in handicrafts.
- (vii) such other activities as may be approved by the Central Government.

(b) A separate accounts statement shall be prepared for every quarter by the Bureau in respect of the grants received from the Central Fund and utilised by the Bureau. The statement shall indicate the total expenditure incurred on various activities and details of the expenditure met from the local resources and the Central grants.

NOTE : If necessary the entire expenditure on provision of social assistance may be met initially from the funds raised from local resources and reimbursement claimed for the Centre's share later on.

Introduction.

20.4.1. The General Assembly in its resolution 2599 (xxiv) decided to give priority and adequate consideration to the question of the elderly and the aged at its twenty-fifth session; and by a decision of 15th December 1970, it decided to defer consideration of the question until its twenty-sixth session. It contains a brief review of the status and problems of the aged in general a description of the aging process in basic terms, a brief demographic discussion of numbers, locations and trends in the aging population a sociological orientation to the position of the aged in developing and developed countries, particularly in relation to the social institutions of economy, technology family and Government ; a listing of major needs of the aged, and finally recommendations for international action related to the aged.

20.4.2. Available data show that there has been an increase in the absolute and relative size of the aging population in most countries of the world, primarily due to advances in medicine, particularly those made in controlling epidemic diseases. The relative size of the aging population is expected to continue to increase as birth-rates decrease. The challenge to society posed by these trends derives not only from the numbers of aging persons, but from the social and economic consequences of these increases.

20.4.3. Along with the increase in absolute and relative size of the aging population there has emerged in many industrialised countries a trend towards segregating and isolating the aged. The trend has had both social and personal consequences for the young as well as the old. In many of these developed countries mandatory retirement policies the disappearance of the extended family, technological innovations and the emergence of what is frequently referred to as the " youth culture " have played a major role both in isolating the aged from the mainstream of social and economic life and in increasing their economic dependency on society as a whole. In some developed countries, dwindling social financial and physical resources of the aged, together with hightazes and the high cost of living have served to underline the impact on enforced retirement. The unfortunate position in which large numbers of the aged find themselves in these countries is rationalized by a widely accepted view which has little scientific substantiation, maintaining that aging is synonymous with deterioration and that the aged can contribute little if anything to technologically advanced or advancing societies. There appears to be widespread prejudice against the aged among the young and paradoxically also among some old people according to several cross-national and national surveys which have been conducted over the past 20 years in several developed countries. Results of these surveys in several developed countries indicate that aging is feared or dreaded and that the aged are often viewed as useless, rigid and non-productive.*

20.4.4. At this point in time, most countries, developed and newly developing, sustain large, dependent populations at both ends of the age continuum. On balance, they seem unable to afford—afford being used in its broad sense to refer to cultural, psychological, as well as financial costs to continue this situation without serious social

* Since these studies are primarily concerned with a developed market economy, the conclusions must be considered preliminary, although other available information (e.g. through individual scholars and observation) tends to clearly support these findings.

changes. In many developed countries, the dependent young consist of many who are almost 30 years of age, the dependent old consist of those 60 years of age and older, but also include many younger or elderly persons whose skills have become obsolete. As automation becomes more widespread, fewer persons will be needed to perform additional work roles in order to maintain expand production. From these observations, it does not seem farfetched to speculate that many developed countries soon will be capable of supporting large numbers of non-productive people who may become the objects of suspicion and even hostility and who, in turn, may become alienated from their own societies. Social unrest may be expected to accompany these changes; in fact, they may well, at least partly, explain much of the turmoil and conflict (especially of the inter-generational variety) occurring currently in many industrialised countries.

20.4.5. Although much less information is available on developing countries, there is a danger that without explicit, conscious policies to the contrary, developing countries may follow the pattern of many developed countries in relation to the aged. This prospect requires further thought and deliberation on the part of international and national policy-making agencies and organizations. It is becoming generally recognized in both developing and developed countries that national planning needs to take into account the impact of any given major trend or policy on all age-groups and to balance, to the extent possible, presumed gains against possible losses, not only for the specific sectors or groups toward which policies are directed, but also for the nation, including its system of social values and beliefs.

20.4.6. Issues such as those raised above, as well as related ones, are being discussed and debated at meetings in many countries of the world, as well as at international conferences. They would have been discussed at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging in Washington, D.C. and at the meetings of the International Congress of Gerontology in Kiev, Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1972.

I. DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION OF AGING.

20.4.7. A definition of aging should take into account both its social and biological components. Aging is generally defined as a process which extends through life and which is thought to be synonymous with individual development. While aging is seen as the last stage of the development of a person, there is little agreement among gerontologists about the exact age at which this last stage begins, or the specific physical signs that mark its onset. For practical purposes, the ages of 60 to 65 have been selected as the age of its onset in many countries with policies directed towards the aged. However, the arbitrariness of those ages should be noted.

20.4.8. Physiological changes are usually observed as concomitants of aging, but they do not occur with regularity in all ages or at a specific age. Some physical signs of aging represent, of course, changes in physical appearance, slowing of responses, losses in motor and sensory functioning, increased fatigability, decreased energy, some or all of these sometimes accompanied by chronic or progressive illnesses of a disabling nature. There are physical changes in organ systems as well, particularly the nervous system endocrine glands and in metabolism. Although the exact relationship between them is still unknown and under scientific investigation, aging causes decreases in some psychological functions such as memory, learning ability and adaptability, but only in some people.

20.4.9. It cannot be stressed enough that there is wide variation among individuals as to when aging begins; some look and seem old at 45 while others look and seem young at 75. The majority of persons over 65 remain in their own households and are relatively self-sufficient even with diminishing capacities. However, some are exceptionally disabled and require, at the very least, the care and services available to younger persons who are handicapped. Many persons live to a very old age in excellent physical condition and with no signs of intellectual, mental, or emotional deterioration. Why some manage more successfully than others is not known and is the subject of a great deal of current research.*

20.4.10. Social and psychological factors seem to contribute to some of the deterioration observed to accompany aging. There is evidence in developed countries attesting to the negative impact of "role loss" and social isolation. Apparently, progressive losses of resources tend to arouse feelings of helplessness. These feelings, in turn serve to create anxieties which the aged person tries to overcome by different methods of adjustment, many of which fail. Stresses, resulting from drastic changes such as sudden loss of income, death of spouse, or relocations and dislocations of various sorts, seems to shock the aging organism and may well result in physical, emotional and behavioural disorders. Needless to say, some of these disorders probably could be prevented by social practices and policies which would render social environments more congenial to older persons. At present, rates of hospitalization for mental disorders are quite high in many Western countries, though not necessarily because the aged are seriously mentally ill, but because in many developed countries, there is a critical lack of services, facilities and resources to assist the aged with the numerous problems to which they must continually adapt and adjust.

20.4.11. Adaptation and adjustment to old age and its concomitants depend partly on the life history, the extent and suddenness of changes in status, the nature of previous relationships and the way in which earlier life crises have been met. However, they also depend on the willingness of the community to provide services and supports before or during adaptational crises. Modern societies often place a general handicap in the way of smooth adjustment in the final years of life even when physical factors are relatively favourable. Strongly competitive societies in which too much emphasis is given to an individual's worth in terms of productive work and achievement, in which inactivity is somewhat suspect and in which leisure is highly commercialised and therefore expensive, are not congenial environments in which to grow old.

II. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS.

20.4.12. Historical evidence indicates that, prior to the eighteenth century, the range in levels of mortality was relatively small except in times of famine, plague or war. Death rates have declined in Europe and North America from the late seventeenth century—gradually, at first, owing mainly to advances in economic conditions and then, more rapidly, with progress in medicine and sanitation—to the present time when longevity depends largely on the control of organic diseases. Dramatic increases in the change of survival from birth to a late age have been achieved recently in developing countries,

* The findings summarized above were presented in several papers at the meetings of the American Psychological Association Task Force for the White House Conference on Aging, 23-27 June 1971. To be published in the form of proceedings.

mainly through measures to control malaria and epidemic diseases (even where there has been little change in levels of nutrition or general levels of living). As a result, the wide differences in mortality among nations have been considerably narrowed during the twentieth century.

20.4.13. At present, the world's "old" people, that is, those 65 and over, number about 200 million persons. There are 24 million more old persons in the world today than there were five years ago, and by 1985 they may number some 270 million. In the more developed regions, the aging of the population is already a serious demographic problem. The total population may increase by 11 per cent, while the category of the aged may increase by about 24 per cent. In addition, it is expected that the percentage of the population who are 65 years of age and above may increase from 8.9 in 1965 to 10.4 in 1985. The percentage of the elderly in France, for example, was as high as 12 per cent in the mid-1960s. In another highly developed country, the United States of America the category of those 65 years of age and above rose from 3 million persons in 1900 to nearly 17 million in 1960, to 20 million in 1970.

20.4.14 Less change has taken place in the age structure of the population of the developing regions. The elderly in these regions constitute only between 3 and 4 per cent of the population. The percentage of those who were 65 years and over in 1965, for example, was 4.1 per cent in East Asia, 3 per cent in South Asia, 2.8 per cent in Africa, and 3.6 per cent in Latin America. The projected percentages for the year 1985 of the same age category in these regions are 5.3, 3.4, 3 and 4.1 per cent. However with the assumed decline in birth rates in developing countries, the proportion of the aged should increase even further.

20.4.15. The long-range over all picture is that of a world with an aging population. Between 1960 and 1975, the total world population was expected to increase annually at a rate of at least 1.8 per cent, while the number of the aged was expected to increase at a rate of 2.3 per cent. From 1970 to 1980, the total population of the less developed regions may increase by 705 million or 27.8 per cent, while the number of the aged may increase by 38.2 per cent.

20.4.16. On a regional basis, the projected findings are all also significant, while a slight decline in fertility is predicted in Africa and Latin America, fairly sizable decreases are foreseen for south and East Asia. As to mortality levels, it is anticipated that, in the 1980, Africa will attain the level which now exists in Asia; i.e. life expectancy will increase from 43 years in 1970 to 51 years in 1980-1985. In East Asia, the anticipated increase in life expectancy is from 52 to 61 years and in South Asia it is from 49 to 58 years.

20.4.17. The following size projections for the next ten years have been made; the total world population may reach 4,933 million in 1985, or 187 million more people than assessed in 1963-168 million more in the less developed regions than originally estimated (as increase of 4.8 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively); from 1970 to 1980, the total population of the less developed regions may increase by 705 million, or 27.8 per cent, school-age population may increase by 28.5 per cent, working age population by 28.7 per cent and old-age population by 38.2 per cent; in the more developed regions, the total population may increase by 120 million, or 11 per cent, and the three major functional groups by 1.5, 10.9 and 23.7 per cent respectively.*

20.4.18. A world composed of larger numbers of older people poses a new challenge with social and economic implications, which are not yet clearly understood.

III. SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF AGING.

20.4.19. This section contains a description of the changing roles of the elderly in both developing and developed countries in general, and in relation to the specific social institutions of the economy, technology, Government and family. The sociological concepts of social system, social change, status and role are useful tools for the type of analysis required to take into account the intra-individual changes which accompany the process of aging as well as the changes which occur outside the individual.

20.4.20. Older people's relative status or position in any society tends of to be influenced by many institutional factors. These may include the command of the elderly over strategic knowledge and skills, their ownership of property, their degree of control over opportunities for the young, and the presence of strong religious traditions, binding kinship ties and extended family patterns.

20.4.21. Ample evidence exists indicating the high esteem in which older people are held in developing countries. Old age is still considered an advantage, for it brings to the aged individual the rewards of a full life of honour, respect, authority and even reverence from younger generations. The elderly receive economic support and emotional satisfaction from their children and grand children. Neglect of one's duty to one's elders leads irrevocably to disgrace in such countries.

20.4.22. In many developing countries, leadership is usually assumed by older persons. In countries in which households contain three or four generations which share a common life, where kinship is the most important integrative bond and where property may be owned by the family as a whole, real economic power usually resides in the aged head of the family. In some of these countries, every important step in the life of every family member can be taken only with the approval of the head of the family. While it is generally agreed that in many developing countries the aged enjoy high esteem, support and power within both the family and community, this view needs substantiation and updating through research.

20.4.23. Generally, the problems faced by the elderly in developing countries are common to all age-groups, e.g. low levels of income, illness etc. On the other hand, in some developing countries the social conditions of the aged probably are at least in some respects as deficient as in many developed countries because of lack of family support brought on by rapid urbanization and increased mobility of younger persons. Furthermore, advantages which could be derived from technological advances and economic development found in developed countries remain limited in some of these countries. It can also be expected that the urban younger generation in developing countries will loosen its traditional ties to elders and families and that the prestige and power of elder people will decline.

* These and the other figures cited in this section were taken from "World Population Prospects, 1965-80 as assessed in 1968", Population Revision working paper No. 30, December 1969 pp. 1-19.

20.4.24. It has been noted above that in some developing countries the extended family (or types of families), kin group and the acting village community are important features in maintaining the status and support of the aged and that, in these societies, leadership usually is assumed by older persons. However, these social systems and the close personalities that are generally characteristic seem to break down with industrialization. In developed countries, the majority of the aged reside in the community and most head their own households. In the age group 65-75, about half of the women are widowed, but most of the men are married with increased age, there is increased widowhood among women, but a majority of the men remain married. This raises special problems because most of the women have never worked and are often dependent on others, usually children, for economic as well as social support.

20.4.25. Loneliness, desolation and isolation characterize the social lives of many of the aged, particularly in many developed countries. Loneliness is reported with great frequency by older women surveyed in some of these countries. In these surveys, desolation is the sense of loss that accrues when bereaved by the death of the spouse. Social isolation refers to the objective situation in which the aged find themselves as a result of mandatory retirement policies which cut them off from work relationships; mobility of children; death of the spouse, relatives and friends; and losses of organisational memberships. Very little is available to compensate for role losses both within and outside the family. However, recent research indicates that the presence of a friend may make the difference between independent living in the community and institutionalisation.

20.4.26. To summarize the social position of the aged is determined by biological and physical as well as social and economic factors. In developed countries, the aged may be able to benefit to a limited extent from technological advances, but may be isolated from the mainstream of life and play no important economic, political or familiar roles. In developing countries, the aged seem to enjoy high esteem, leadership and power, though they may share poor economic conditions with other age groups. However, under conditions of maximum mobilization for economic and technological growth the situation of the aged may well change relatively rapidly in many developing countries. Hence, there is a need for more research and for attention by Governments to the development of effective long-range policies related to the future role of the aged.

IV. THE AGED AND THE ECONOMY.

20.4.27. In many developed countries, the most significant problems of the aged relate to their lack of participation in the mainstream of social and economic life. In highly industrialised societies, the years after 60 or 65 seem to usher in a frustrating phase of life, particularly for those people whose needs and capabilities have changed little, while opportunities for self-expression have become sharply limited by dwindling financial resources.

20.4.28. The concept of "older worker" is a highly relative one. There are striking and significant differences from occupation to occupation from industry to industry and from society to society, in the age at which the label "older worker" is initially applied. Thus, in order to understand the nature of the employment problem facing the older worker, it is necessary to examine the labour force and the changes taking place in it.

20·4·29. One of the definite trends affecting the structure of the labour force in industrialized countries has been the declining participation rate of older workers. Although this may largely reflect relative prosperity in these countries, the departure of many older men from the labour force is still caused by poor health and physical disabilities, obsolescence of skill, or the short-run effect of automation, which is believed to displace the very old and the very young before others. Older workers are less likely to be retrained for new jobs since it is considered uneconomical to retrain a person who has only a relatively few years left in his work life. In some such cases, the older worker may find himself finishing his work career in a lower-paying and less prestigious occupation than he held during his prime working years. The notion of training for "second careers" has not yet caught on in many developed or developing countries.

20·4·30. Gerontologists, however, suggest that the older unemployed worker can complete successfully with younger job seekers, he has the benefit of more experience behind him and more skill than many of the younger men, especially those entering the labour force for the first time. This, it is argued, would often more than balance the negative economic considerations.

20·4·31. Related to the unemployment problem, the elderly are faced with the problem of retirement. Compulsory retirement policies are an increasingly important factor in removing older workers from the labour force. In some instances, retirement is at the end of 20 or 25 years of service, regardless of age. Although, psychologically and socially, it would under most conditions be desirable to raise the retirement age in view of the increasing number of people living past 65, there is, in fact, economic pressure in both the industrialized and developing countries to hold the retirement age at 65, or even to lower it; there is concern that employment opportunities are not expanding fast enough to accommodate both the young seeking to enter the labour force and the old seeking to remain in it. The practice of compulsory retirement at a determined age raised many questions about the effects of such policies on the subsequent adjustment of those retired. Studies of the retired aged indicate that a factor crucial to subsequent adjustment is the favourable or unfavourable pre-retirement attitude. Many firms in industrialised societies have instituted pre-retirement planning and counselling programmes. The philosophy is that adequate planning and counselling before retirement will lead to successful adjustment to retirement.

20·4·32. However, one of the most important factors which press on the aging individual and give rise to frustration and emotional deprivation is the loss of earning power through forced retirement, illness or reluctance of employers to hire elder persons (with the definition of "older" constantly being lowered in some highly industrialized and competitive societies to the point where an individual over the age of 40 years begins to consider his age an economic handicap). * A loss in earning power implies for a person a loss of status as bread-winner in the family; for a man, it may mean becoming dependent on his wife. For aged couples, retirement may mean dependence on children who, particularly in a society of nuclear families, may resent this burden of added responsibility. In the absence of sufficient personal or family resources, the aged person may have to turn to outside assistance for support, the ultimate blow to self-esteem in many developed countries.

* This problem is further referred in paragraph 20.4.63 below.

20·4·33. In a market economy, the ultimate criterion of security is the amount of money available to meet current or future needs. For the aged, the drop in income is a disorganising reality that must be faced. But for the society at large, this loss of income among the aged means mounting dependence on public funds. And here, the argument turns upon whether economic support for the aged is an "earned" right or an inherent human right. Economists, on the one hand, may fear that the elderly can drain business and industry by incessant demands for support during their non-productive years. Gerontologists, on the other hand, suggest that most older people can and will maintain themselves as self-sufficient members of society once they are given the opportunity.

20·4·34. In addition to loss of income, status and self-respect, retirement from business or loss of a job is accompanied by more hours of leisure, usually without meaningful ways to use them. It is the rare older person whose financial position enables him to live in the "style" to which he has been accustomed. Many aged persons, therefore, may have fewer opportunities for recreation and socializing (particularly where leisure is highly commercialized) when their needs for such activities has actually increased.

20·4·35. Most highly industrialized countries are often essentially youth-oriented, emphasising productivity, competition, self-sufficiency—the antitheses of old age. The person who can no longer work, produce and provide for his own basic needs, for whatever reason and irrespective of his past contribution, tends to be relegated to the finger of society.

20·4·36. Changes in these countries have been so rapid that knowledge and experience of the past have been quickly outmoded. Consequently, labour market demands have been such as to often leave the older worker in a state of vocational obsolescence. This problem is referred to later in this report in the section on technology and the aged.

20·4·37. In rural areas, aging as a problem, has emerged comparatively recently in most developed countries. The post-Second World War period brought with it mass migration to the city, particularly of younger people, leaving many rural areas in transition and upheaval without the capital or the man-power resources required to develop economic and social institutions needed for stabilization and modernization. This migration to urban areas left behind large numbers of older people whose traditional sources of economic and social support—the family and friends—are no longer available.

20·4·38. Some information is available on the situation of the aged women in the developed countries. It is sometimes assumed that working women, once retired, are exposed to the same socio-economic problems experienced by aged men and that, similarly, they benefit from the modest services extended by the community. However, it is evident that more intensive research is required on the situation of older women, particularly on the psychological and mental health aspects, giving emphasis to the community's attitude regarding the integration and participation of older women in community life. In the developing countries, little information is available on the problems of aged women, particularly widows. In some societies, their problems may in some respects be more

acute than in others. While their husbands are alive they enjoy the protection and advantages of the extended family system, but once they are widowed, their status may be affected and they may not enjoy the protection to which they were formerly entitled.

20-4-39. In developing countries, with industrialization economy becomes increasingly dependent on the efficiency, skill and knowledge of individual workers, thus leading young people towards independence and greater mobility. The whole social structure is being altered. As already mentioned, the cohesion of the traditional family is being weakened. Thus, the contexts in which older people could automatically fill leadership roles are now changing and these roles are becoming increasingly problematic as the individual is emerging as a local unit in the social system. As a result, older people, judged on the basis of their own personal achievements, becomes increasingly vulnerable.

20-4-40. Like developed countries, Governments of many developing countries find it difficult to employ or create jobs for older workers, guarantee income maintenance for the aged (where needed in the social system), and provide adequate housing or medical care at rates the aged can afford.

V. TECHNOLOGY AND THE AGED.

20-4-41. A number of technological innovations have helped facilitate the living conditions of the aged and have, in fact worked—if only partially—towards their reintegration into society. Modern household equipment, such as, electrical appliances and a variety of other conveniences, have made it possible for the more affluent aged to live more comfortably and more independently (this would also be possible, with Government assistance, for the less affluent); in effect the informal community assistance which existed earlier is gradually being replaced by technology.

20-4-42. Furthermore, technological advances in the medical field have reduced many of the major and minor discomforts associated with aging. Hearing-aides, orthopaedic shoes, automatic wheel chairs, surgical advances, including those relating to artificial limbs, are only a few examples of the wide variety of improvements that are particularly relevant to the aged.

20-4-43. Technological advances in the fields of transportation and communication have also tended to help the mobility of the aged; the telephone permits easier communication with persons and organisations on whose services the aged depend, such as hospitals and stores, and with their relatives and friends.

20-4-44. One might well ask whether the gain in independence permitted by certain technological innovations has always compensated for loss of human contact and association that so frequently characterizes the less independent and less efficient procedures. Technology has proved to a double edged work. For example, increased use of the automobile can isolate those who are too infirm or poor to use this particular means of conveyance. This is frequently aggravated by a reduction in the availability of public transportation and also by such a dispersal of residences that population densities are too low to permit the individual to do his shopping and to meet his needs for professional and community services on foot and in a manner that would bring him into more frequent contact with others.

20-4-45. While modern technology has made it feasible for society to support greater numbers of persons through increased productive capacity, employment policies have not kept pace with it. Technological advances in industry have created working conditions which should make it possible to extend the productive period of the elderly. However, this is not generally done in developed countries. Efforts towards making the added years of life healthy and productive will necessitate not only more research in the biology of longevity and the automation of industry, but will also require a more extensive study of the inter-action of social values with technology and economics in order to understand factors which general problems for the aged as well as those which offer solutions to these problems.

20-4-46. There is a need to study carefully the diversity of social patterns and policies regarding the aged throughout the developed and developing world, rather than assume that technological advancement means automatic abandonment of the aged. Many countries have developed technologically but have retained strong, familistic orientations. In still other countries, the aged are supprannuated economically in urban sectors, but remain employed in rural ones. In still others, men are forced to undergo drastic role changes because of mandatory retirement policies and obsolescence of skills, while women continue to play their lifelong roles .

20-4-47. As pointed out earlier, in traditional societies the aged have played and still play worth-while roles which are built into the fabric of daily life. Usually the aged are viewed as repositories and transmitters of accumulated knowledge and skills. However, here is some question as to whether and under what conditions they can play similar roles when these societies become technologically advanced and widespread educational systems assume the essential function of accumulating and transmitting information and skills.

VI. THE AGED IN RELATION TO GOVERNMENT.

20.4. 48. In developed countries, the aged have been on the receiving end of Government policies. Rarely do they seem to organise groups in order to influence or determine policy. Currently, many policies which affect the aged have served to maximize their dependency, as well as to isolate them from younger people.

20.4. 49. As already stated, Government policies regarding economic and technological development, housing, taxation, health care, welfare benefits, etc., should be looked at in terms of their implications for all age-groups. Also, these policies should be evaluated in terms of the socio-cultural values and norms rejected, supported or altered in both the long and the short run.

20,4,50. It seems advisable that policies affecting the aged should be determined and instituted with their co-operation. Thus far, the aged seem to have a very limited role in the political life of many developed countries. While many legislators are quite old, they do not necessarily identify with the problems of the aged nor do they speak for aged constituencies. Most people believe that the aged are politically conservative and fixed in their ideas. They are seen as supporting ideologies and policies which run counter to their own needs. Many believe the aged will not support economic and social changes of any

sort, even those from which they may benefit. These notions do not seem to be based on fact, and little systematic research has been conducted to ascertain them. More information in this field seems to be needed.

20.4.51. In developing countries, Governments are becoming concerned with the problem of the aged. Generally, there is need for attention to such areas as suitable national governmental machinery and institutions for dealing with the formulation and implementation of policy and plans, allocation of powers and functions in this field between national and local government authorities, financial and administrative requirements, and improvement of organisational and administrative capabilities through training, research and consultation to deal with the challenges posed.

VII. MAJOR NEEDS OF THE AGED.

20.4.52. Needs may be approached from two points of view: individual needs and societal needs. Personal or individual needs of the aged concern: health, care nutrition, income, housing, recreation, etc. Societal needs relevant to the aged concern, above all, social integration and economic dependency.

20.4.53. Health problems are upper most in the minds of the aged. Some studies indicate that there are important social and psychological aspects to most health problems in addition to the definite physical aspects. There is a relationship between the state of a person's health, and his feeling of dignity and self-respect. In addition, poor mental health among the elderly poses a serious social as well as personal problem*.

20.4.54. Nutrition is another important factor which affects health in later years. Poor nutrition usually affects mental and physical vigour, adds to the hazards of disease, and retards convalescence. Conversely, there is evidence that proper nutrition helps prevent illness.

20.4.55. Inadequate income is a major problem. There is considerable evidence pointing to a correlation between poor diet and inadequate health in the low-income groups among the elderly. Other causes of poor nutrition among the aged populations may relate to their inadequate education, isolated living arrangements, traditional habits and beliefs about foods, and other attitudinal factors.

20.4.56. Housing is another area of primary concern to those who are dealing with the old-age population and their problems. Adequate living accommodations and physical surroundings are necessary for the well-being of people and it is generally accepted that housing has a great influence on the quality of life of any age group in any country. Suitable housing is even more important to the retired or economically inactive elderly whose homes are the centre of virtually all of their activities. Older persons, through choice or necessity, either stay in their homes if they are able to maintain them, live with relatives or enter retirement communities, rooming houses, nursing homes or homes for the aged. When a change in living accommodations is necessary, it often gives rise to personal, as well as social problems.

* E. E. Kraft, "Family mental health and the older generation", *Aspects of Family Mental Health in Europe*, Public Health Paper Number 28 (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1965).

20.4.57. There is no consensus on whether it is more desirable for older people to be integrated into communities with people of all ages or whether it is preferable for them to locate in age-segregated settings. Many of the differences of opinion, however, arise from the fact that some are concerned with what they think is best for the older person himself, while others, focus on what is best for society as well as for the aged. Gerontologists usually give housing a high priority because they assume that housing is a means to various social ends rather than simply a physical setting, although they seldom specify the objectives of housing policy.

20.4.58. Neighbourhood characteristics affect the aged. The basic complaints and dissatisfactions of older people in many industrialized societies focus primarily on their social environment, the distance from their children and the characteristics of their neighbourhoods, rather than on the dwelling unit per se. It is thus maintained that aged people in fair health are less in need of special housing than they are in need of decent housing at a price they can afford and in settings that meet their needs. In the developing countries, some of these problems are only beginning to arise as a result of social change. Urbanization and the weakening of the extended family system for example, will no doubt make it necessary for Governments to give increased consideration to the needs of the aged in formulating housing policies.

20.4.59. The societal needs referred to above are discussed in various sections of the present report. Suffice it to say here that the individual and the societal needs are closely inter-related and should be treated together in any analysis of the position of the aged.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION.

20.4.60. The world is faced today with a paradoxical situation in which the absolute and relative numbers of old people are increasing (through efforts to reduce death rates and birth rates respectively), while at the same time society is neglecting to utilise their vast potentials. Very often socio-economic conditions exist which place handicaps in the way of the physical and psycho-social adjustment of the elderly.

20.4.61. Although knowledge about aging and the aged is still somewhat limited and more research is needed, attempts are already under way to design policies and programmes for the elder population. Such policies, economic and social, must clearly be inter-sectoral in that they should relate to aspects of manpower, income levels and security health, social welfare, education, etc. A variety of community services (such as employment counselling, vocational training and retraining, information and referral services and adult education) are needed which are not only meant for the exclusive use of older people, but are also at the disposal of other groups in society. The point to be stressed here is that the older population should not be treated in isolation from the rest of society and that their special needs as well as their continuing positive role should be considered as part of national policies, whether cross-sectoral or sectoral, which have to do with comprehensive socio-economic development.

20.4.62. An exploratory cross-national survey is being conducted at the present time by the United Nations of current policies, practices and programmes regarding the aged in 12 countries: Bolivia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Pakistan

Uganda, Ukrainian, SSR and Yugoslavia. A report based mainly on this survey will analyse the changing role and status of old people, study their needs and problems arising from urbanization and socio-economic change and compare rural urban differences with special emphasis on existing national policies and measures in relation to these needs and problems. It is expected that this report will indicate whether and to what extent, conscious or systematic Government policies in this respect actually exist and perhaps more importantly, the extent to which thought is being given by Governments, representing different political and social systems and stages of development to the role they see for the older population in the future society they wish to develop. This study is regarded simply as a starting point and stimulus for additional cross-national research on social, political, economic and technological factors which affect the physical and mental well-being of large portions of the aged populations and their socio-economic role in societies at various stages of development.

20.4.63. Little consideration has been given by researchers in this field to the positive contribution the elderly and the aged could make to society. Consequently, a rather distorted view of this contribution has emerged so far. It is suggested that further studies, on an inter-regional basis, should be conducted in such areas as the economic and technological factors affecting employment of older workers, their pre-retirement and post-retirement programmes, the income security of the aged in the context of industrial and non-industrial economics, the social problems related to mental health, the use of leisure time and the participation and integration of the aged in community life. A great deal of experience has already been obtained on some of these questions in a number of countries. For example in some countries with early retirement policies, especially in certain vocations arrangements are made for retired workers to participate in voluntary Community Service Programmes of great economic and social value. Experience also exists in some countries regarding the particular problems faced by persons who at the age of 40 or 45 find themselves by-passed by new technology and thus being phased out of the labour market or relegated to work they find unsatisfactory. Because the present definition of the aged normally refers to people above 60 or 65, the situation of those persons that can be termed "elderly" has received very little attention. And yet, particularly in the industrialized countries, their problems may, in fact, have much wider implications for society (for example because of their responsibility for dependents) than earlier foreseen.

20.4.64. Research is also needed to examine the condition of special groups as they age, e.g., working women, minority groups and rural groups within industrialized countries.

20.4.65. More information is needed on technology for better adaptation of aged to new needs of life. There is need to make environments more congenial to the life of the elderly by reducing impediments to adaptation. While these are long-range problems closely linked to general improvements in such fields as transportation, urban planning, housing, education techniques and more specialised aspects such as prosthetic devices, it is important to keep the potential utilisation of new technology in mind when considering the future role of the elderly and the aged. This also applies to the question of employment, as already stated, depending on the general policy or philosophy of each nation regarding the role of the older populations in society. The latter point may in the years ahead

become one of the factors leading to a discussion, and perhaps a reconsideration, of some social values rooted in certain concepts of industrialised and commercialised society. They may involve values which tend to dictate that those in directly productive work roles are deserving of greater support and respect than others. Indeed, the philosophies of strongly work-centred and technology-oriented societies have already come to be questioned by some to whom they seem dehumanizing and socially absolute. It is conceivable that alternative future models of society may be suggested (for example, those emphasizing the concept of life-long education, or community-oriented life) which would provide important roles for the old people as well as young, women as well as men, those in economically productive fields as well as those engaged in activities of a non-productive nature in the traditional sense of the term.

20.4.66. There is a need to review policies in both the public and private sectors which tend to isolate the aged, e.g., mandatory retirement policies. Certainly, those countries which do not impose such policies on the elderly should not be encouraged to do so until more is known about their impact. On the other hand, it seems clear that there should be programmes to provide both personal services, e.g., guidance, economic security, free or inexpensive healthy care and at ameliorating social-cultural conditions by the introduction of economic reforms such as flexible retirement plans, income, insurance and continuing education programmes.

20.4.67. The general structures and services through which people regardless of age make adjustments to changes and new circumstances should be available during the later years. Thus, education, transportation, housing, community programmes, health services and rehabilitation, income maintenance, employment counselling and information and referral services should be developed and expanded as normal community facilities to meet the needs of the aged as they do for other groups in the population (e.g., children, youth, etc.)

20.4.68. It is recognised that most developing countries cannot at the present time, or even perhaps in the foreseeable future, afford many of the programmes mentioned above. Nor is there an immediate need for some of these programmes, because, as earlier indicated, the social institutions and values in many developing countries, particularly in rural areas, continue to benefit the aged. But, in the long run, developing countries will face many of these problems and they need to be taken into account in planning for national development in the period ahead.

20.4.69. Finally, it is suggested that concerted international action should be initiated by the United Nations, in co-operation with other international organisations (e.g., the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations), to devise a common strategy for helping Governments at various stages of development in formulating guiding principles for policies related to the elderly and the aged and assisting Governments in the formulation and implementation of these policies as part of their over-all development programmes.

NORMALISATION OF THE DISABLED.

20.5.1. The attitude of society towards physical disability has evolved over the ages. The early attitude was one of the adom'nation, treating disability as an ignoble scourge and this had its external stance of social ostracism. This slowly gave way to an attitude of suspicion and a concomitant, contemptuous awe. Then came the attitude of pity. And the latest is a recognition of the "normalcy" in the disabled. It has been quite unfortunate that for ages, the cause of the disabled had not been taken up by any. Though there had been individual and often isolated, attempts at fighting disability and leading normal life, yet concerted and systematic attempts at viewing the problem as a serious social problem and taking efforts to tackle the same in a humane way are of recent origin. The appearance of selfless and serviceminded persons like Florence Nightingale heralded better days for the cause of the disabled.

20.5.2. The modern approach to the problem is positive and it views disability as a residue of physical abilities left after the advent of the handicap. Such residual physical abilities in the individual consititudo a sizable store of abilities which can be mobilised, trained and channelised into productive avenues. Thus the modern approach to the problem recognises the "normalcy" in persons with apparent physical disabilities, but with real residual physical abilities. What these less fortunate brethren of the society want is not sympathy, philanthropy and munificence but a recognition of their normalcy and hence their right to work. What they want is gainful employment suited to their residual physical abilities.

20.5.3. A psychological atmosphere has, therefore, to be created in which the disabled persons are neabled to give expression to their own personalities fully and freely. In fact it was the absence of such an atmosphere that made disability a handicap. It has been well said that the disabled persons is not as much handicapped by his physical disability as by the economic, social educational and emotional consequences associated with his diability. Hence the need for the creation of a congenial atmosphere.

20.5.4. For the creation of such a congenial atmosphere, conducive to the full and free expression of the personalities of the disabled, there is an urgent need to educate the society on the real nature of the problem and to tell the people that the disabled are really useful members of the society and hence they have to be given proper opportunities in life to show their usefulness. The World Day seeks to impress on society that the disabled are not really social liabilities but can be made into social assets. Given the chance to work after correctional treatment and training they will prove to be productive members of the society.

20.5.5. The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 and the proclamation which states that every one is entitled to all the rights and freedom, without distinction of any kind, adds a dimension of purpose and a sense of urgency to the problem of the disabled.

20.5.6. Disability can be congenital or acquired. In both cases, there are left in the individuals certain qualities and quantities of residual abilities. These residual abilities have to be identified and matched with the performance requirements of various suitable jobs that are available in the job market. In the matching process certain adjustments

have to be made on either sides in order to make the matching effective. When the adjustment is made on the residual ability side, it is through correctional treatment or prosthesis and skill training. On the other hand where the adjustment is made on the performance requirement side of a job, it is through the process known as job-engineering suited to the residual physical ability. In this case suitable adjustments to the operational facilities in the machines are made suited to the residual physical abilities of the operators. This matching process leading to the orderly absorption of the disabled in gainful employment is, in short, the process of rehabilitation or, more aptly, the process of normalisation.

20.5.7. Thus the programme of rehabilitation or normalisation of the disabled is a long-ranged one and also quite a comprehensive one. For its success it depends not so much even on the facilities for rehabilitation work as it does on the existence of the necessary psychological atmosphere in the Society which recognises the "normalcy" in these persons and their right to work and gainful employment. Thus educating the public opinion in favour of the disabled is the first and the foremost task in any programme of rehabilitation. The other tasks are relatively less difficult and consist among others of an assessment of the residual physical ability; an assessment of the Psycho-Physical make up of the individual, a detailed study of the job opportunities available, job-study matching the equipment of individuals with the performance requirements of jobs, job counselling and job training where needed, prosthesis and job-engineering again where needed, placement in job, and follow up. This programme of normalisation, though difficult, is nevertheless a useful programme in so far as it enables the less fortunate brethren in the society to become useful members of it.

20.5.8. There have been several attempts in our country, often individual and isolated, at rehabilitating the physically handicapped and to secure for them gainful employment and through that their rightful place in society. But an organised attempt at rehabilitation coupled with an education of the society to enable it to shed its unnecessarily acquired stigma against the disabled, is of recent origin. The genesis of such an attempt can be traced to the Seminar on employment of the Blind held in 1956 under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. A pilot Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped was established in Bombay in March 1959. This was followed up by another in Delhi in April 1961 and a third in Madras in April 1962. And at present there are special Employment Offices for the Physically Handicapped in almost all the States in our country. These offices are part of the National Employment Service and they cater to the needs of the blind, the deaf-mutes and the orthopaedically handicapped persons. Through the effective salesmanship of these special offices, applicants are placed in gainful employment.

20.5.9. These special offices are manned by specially trained Officers who contact the employers and sell to them the idea that the disabled persons are quite "normal" as far as job performance goes and what is more, they are even better than the able bodies because nature has compensated their disability by a bountiful endowment of concentration of mind and refinement of skill in the particular trades in which they are trained. By this salesmanship, they persuade the employers to hire the disabled also. Once the employers are convinced of the inherent abilities and the usefulness of the disabled, the

rest are relatively less difficult. Technical assistance is also provided to these officers in giving function oriented training to the registrants and if and where possible in developing ' job-engineering ' with a view to re-designing machinery or modifying existing machinery to suit the residual physical abilities of the operators.

20.5.10. A Medical Board, constituted by Government, assists in the assessment of the residual physical abilities of job-seekers. Besides this, an Advisory Committee representing employers, employees, social workers, medical specialists, psychologists, etc., assist in the effective implementation of this programme. As in the Vocational Guidance Programme, here also there is a follow-up programme subsequent to placement. This follow-up is necessary to find out if the individual is well-settled and well-adjusted to his job-situation. Only when there is job-adjustment, there can be happiness to the individual and because of that maximum productivity also. Through suitable job counselling, job-satisfaction is sought to be ensured to the individuals in this programme of follow-up. The techniques adopted are usually the same as in the case of normal Employment Counselling, with the only difference of laying more stress in this case on the importance of the role played by the employer. The intensity and the extent of the problem of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped can best be appreciated against a background of statistics regarding the total number of physically handicapped persons in our country. At best, we have only estimates which place the total number of blind at about 41 millions, deaf at about two millions and orthopaedically handicapped at about 8 millions.

20.5.11. A Special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped at Madras has so far placed, 1,184 applicants in jobs. Out of this, 121 were blind, 245 were deaf mutes, and 818 were orthopaedically handicapped. There are at present 933 physically handicapped applicants on the active rolls of this office. Out of this, again 175 are blind 97 deaf and 661 orthopaedically handicapped.

20.5.12. A break-up of the placement figures reveals that of the 1,184 placements effected by this special office ; 102 were placed in Central Government, 628 in State Government, 50 in quasi-Government and local bodies and 404 in private sector establishments. The above statistics are to be taken as useful indicators of the composition and extent of the problem in so far as our State is concerned.

20.5.13. With a view to helping the orderly and systematic normalisation of the disabled and in their settlement in gainful employment, the following concessions, priorities etc., have been extended to physically handicapped persons by the Central and State Governments :

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT :

20.5.14. Physically handicapped persons have been accorded priority III for submission by Employment Exchanges against Central Government vacancies. For class III or class IV posts of the artisan class or those involving manual or skilled labour or routine type of work, deaf-muteness or deafness by itself is not to be regarded as a disqualification. Physically handicapped persons for appointment are not to be subjected to the usual medical examination, but their appointment should be made based on the report of the Medical Board attached to Special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped. Physically

Handicapped persons who are certified as being unable to type by the Medical Board attached to Special Employment Offices (or by a Civil Surgeon where there is no such Board) have been exempted from the typing qualification for clerical posts.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU :

20.5.15. Upper age limit for recruitment to posts has been raised by 10 years. Temporary appointment of physically handicapped persons who do not possess the age qualification is permissible. Though at present, there is no reservation of posts for the physically handicapped, Government have issued instructions to liberally view their cases for appointment to the posts of Typists, Telephone Operators, Despatch Clerks and Lift Operators. Government have ordered that the appointing authorities should view the cases of physically handicapped with the utmost sympathy in making appointments. Government have accorded priority III to the physically handicapped applicants in the matter of recruitment to State Government vacancies through the Employment Exchanges. Government of Tamil Nadu have also ordered that physically handicapped persons recommended for employment by the Special Medical Board of Experts attached to the Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped should not be subjected to the usual medical examination on the first entry into service but the question of employment should be based on the report of the Board of Experts. In Tamil Nadu, physically handicapped persons are considered for admission in certain technical trades in the Industrial Training Institutes if they are otherwise qualified, subject to medical examination. The orthopaedically handicapped are admitted in the following eleven technical trades depending upon the nature of the handicap given below :—

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>Nature of handicapped.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Carpentry	Handicapped persons with leg deformities.
2 Draughtsman (Mechanical or Civil).	Handicapped persons with leg deformities or one arm amputees.
3 Electricians	Below knee amputees but with normal hands.
4 General Fitter	Below knee amputees and one arm amputees with artificial wrist.
5 Grinder	Leg deformities if they can stand.
6 Machinist	One leg amputees.
7 Turner	} Leg deformities.
8 Moulder	
9 Pattern Maker	
10 Welder	Leg amputees or with leg deformities.
11 Painter	Hand and leg amputees.

20-5-16. In addition to the above concessions, conveyance charges for taking the physically handicapped registrants to the employers or for medical examination and back are reimbursed and for those on trial employment, a sum not exceeding Rs. 2 per day is given for a limited period.

20-5-17. Apart from the above the Inter University Board of India has recommended to the various Universities the following concessions :—

(a) Physically handicapped students who can produce reasonable evidence of having difficulty in attending normal institutions should be permitted to appear as private candidates for non-technical examination not involving practical training ;

(b) Physically handicapped examinees should be provided free of cost the services of competent amanuenses (one who writes to dictation);

(c) If the physically handicapped persons desire, they may be permitted to type-write their answers. They should be permitted to take up Arts subjects in place of Mathematics or Science.

20-5-18. The Government of Tamil Nadu took an important step for the welfare of the handicapped by ordering the constitution of a State Board for the physically handicapped. This Board dealt with problems of the handicapped in such a way that the activities of the various individuals, agencies, institutions and Government departments in this field are effectively co-ordinated and channelised into productive and useful avenues. This will avoid the wastages in money, time and energy caused by unco-ordinated attempts and also give a sense of direction and purpose to the whole task of rehabilitation of the disabled. It is a welcome measure and augurs very well indeed for the welfare of the disabled persons in this State.

20-5-19. The problem of normalising the disabled is a stupendous one. The great task in this is the creation of a social atmosphere where these disabled individuals are accepted as normal members and are given equal opportunities to give expression to their personalities fully and freely with a sense of human dignity which has been enshrined for them in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Once this is achieved, the other tasks become easier of realisation. There have been good and commendable efforts towards this direction both by the Government and by private organisations and individuals. But this is not all. The problem is a difficult one and a big-lee-way has to be made up before it can be said that the problem has been solved satisfactorily. There is need for public co-operation and sympathy in this great task. Suitable schemes for the disabled have been suggested in chapter No. VII and XXII of this Report.

CHAPTER XXI.

OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES.

THE NON-STUDENT YOUTH :

21-1-1. Broadly all those who fall under the age-group of 11 to 20 years are considered as Youth. The non-student youth are those who have either never entered the school or have discontinued their studies before or after attaining some minimum standard of school education. The bulk of the non-student youth confined to our rural areas.

21-1-2. Pioneering work in the field of youth welfare has been promoted in the country by a large number of voluntary and welfare organisations by the Youth Hostels Association of India, the Y.M.C.A. etc., These agencies have been engaged in activities like running of youth hostels to provide inexpensive youth camps, promoting international understanding, developing leaderships, organisation of recreational and cultural programmes, youth clubs, play-grounds, swimmingpools, eradication of illiteracy, social education centres, etc. Since most of the programmes organised by the Government so far have been through educational institutions, the benefits have reached mostly student youth. The non-student youth could be covered only through youth Clubs organised in the community development blocks. A national advisory board on youths have been set-up as a part of the planning programme. This board has recommended the formulation and implementation of a national programme for non-student youth.

21-1-3. The scheme of pre-vocational training for persons who are unable to continue their education after primary standard, is implemented by the Department of Social Welfare. The training covers general education of three years up to middle school level and vocational orientation in menchanical trades. The Central Social Welfare Board have undertaken programme for the welfare of youth in general such a working girls hostel, craft classes, condensed courses of education, socio-economic programmes, etc.

21-1-4. It has been estimated that the non-student youth in the age group of 11 to 20 found around 80 per cent of the total youth, according to the socio-economic survey of non-student youth conducted by the Council for Social Developments*. The incidence of the non-student youth is mainly related to low economic and unfavourable environmental factors. It has also been established that social-cultural factors are the root causes of this problem. Another survey conducted by the India International Centre revealed that most of them express themselves in favour of night schools and technical-vocational schools. The study also found that the modifying factors defined favourable attitudes for vocation was economic, social prestige and obtaining better knowledge. This Task Force has suggested a scheme of comprehensive Social Assistance which would include the welfare of this category of non-student youth. A programme of functional literacy could be included under this scheme to be implemented at the village level for the boys and girls separately. The content and the level of such a functional literacy programme

* V. E. Reddy and K. S. Bhat—"Socio-Economic Survey of the Non-Student Youth"—Council for Social Development, New Delhi.

could be determined. Those who complete functional literacy programme successfully could be sent to the full-fledged vocational training centres which could be developed at the block headquarters or growth centres. These centres in turn could be developed with a bias on agriculture and allied activities and services. The ultimate objective of providing such training programmes would be further self-employment possibility and promote intermediate technology to support industrial and agricultural production contemplated in the Perspective Plan.

21.1.5. Training of youth leaders is essential for the promotion of youth welfare programmes in the State. A suitable scheme will have to be worked out for the training of youth leaders, keeping in view the needs of the non-student youth in rural industries and other areas. Such programme should improve (i) understanding the needs of the youth, (ii) development of leadership ability (iii) promotion of suitable programme for youth organisations. There is also need to organise programmes which will be directly helpful for the non-student youth in the preparation and training for work in family life giving them opportunities, self-expression, self-development and cultural attainment. As a first step, community centres may be set up both in rural and urban areas. This programme could incidentally be tied up with the programme of village level clubs which this Task Force has recommended to be set up as part of the Fifth Plan programmes. There could be a youth wing attached to these village level clubs.

21.1.6. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NON-STUDENT YOUTH UNDERTAKEN BY THE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1971.

FINDINGS :

(1) The incidence of non-student youth is mainly related to the socio-economic conditions under which they live. The environmental situation, the parental and family situation, and the school situation are the various factors responsible for the educational deprivation of these youth. In other words, cultural deprivation is the root cause of educational deprivation.

(2) The incidence of non-student youth is found to be more among those whose parents are less educated or have no education. Again, the influence of social class differences is very strong in determining the educational status of these youth.

(3) The drop-outs, including the culturally deprived youth, have high valuation for education. The motivation behind their interest in education is mostly economic. Some of them however, feel that they gain better knowledge and higher social prestige. Most of them have expressed the urgent need for night schools and technical or vocational schools.

(4) Drop-out is found to be not only an educational problem, but also economic. The level of education is found to be influencing not only their occupational status, but also their attitudes, orientations, behaviour, etc.

(5) The institutions like youth clubs and other centres are either absent or ineffective because of lack of motivation on the part of these youth to take benefit from them.

(6) The study also reveals that most of these youth, irrespective of their age and background, are seeking employment, though a large number of them have not acquired the minimum functional levels of education. They have taken up odd jobs and many are engaged in unskilled work. Even the so-called skilled workers do not seem to have enough skill to be able to improve their income. The main drawback is the lack of minimum functional level education. Most of them are willing to undergo some sort of technical training, but of short duration.

(7) The inter-generational conflict over the occupational choice is negligible. A large number of these employed youth are not satisfied with their present occupations, they are willing to change. Job security, steady income, and prestige are the three factors which are considered to be important by them in selecting a job. Most of them have expressed that unemployment and lack of adequate educational qualifications are their major worries.

(8) Mass media, radio and newspapers have positive impact on these youth in terms of influencing their attitudes, aspirations, etc., most of the literate non-student youth do not read newspapers and magazines mainly because of lack of motivation or interest, and not because of lack of facilities.

(9) Both environmental and family (parental) variables are influencing the attitudes of these youth towards out-groups, such as, other religious, language or caste groups. Again, non-students, of low class areas are more conservative than the non-students of upper class areas.]

(10) The non-student youth are more alienated from the society than the student youth, and the low class youth are more alienated than the upper class youth.

(11) It can be broadly generalised that the problem of Indian youth is one of quest for basic and minimum human requirements (or rights) such as education and employment which are consequential to their life chances. Especially the youth of low social class need protection from the negative influence of their environment. There is great need for the systematization or organisation of the life of the youth. There is need for undertaking massive and imaginative programmes for the children and youth.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

21.1.7. Firstly, there is need to organise in every locality or community a centre which will provide integrated services to all children of primary school-going age. Children especially in the low class areas, have to be immediately protected from the influence of their present environment and culture. As a first step, community centres should be set up in each locality where other basic requirements of these children should be met. As far as possible, the children should be made to stay there. Of course, it may be difficult to convince all the parents to send their children to these centres since some of these children may be supplementing the family income. However, keeping in view the future of this generation, these parents should be persuaded by the voluntary organisations and social workers. These centres, therefore, should become the second home for these children.

21-1-8. Secondly, a centre for a few localities should be started mainly to cater to the needs of the drop-out and the non-drop-in (illiterate) youth. In this centre, an integrated programme of general education, vocational training and recreation should be undertaken. For the illiterate youth and the youth who have not acquired a minimum educational level, a short training programme in vocational or technical skills should be imparted. At present, there are hardly any such institutions which offer training facilities to the youth who have had either no education or little education. Such a training programme, however must be of short duration since the majority of these youth may not like to be away from their work for a long time.

21-1-9. Thirdly, night schools should be started on a large scale to enable the drop-outs and other interested youth to continue their education.

21-1-10. Lastly, these centres and schools should also function as bureaux for giving proper direction and adequate facilities for personal development of these youth so as to prevent them from becoming as vagrants, delinquents and even criminals.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY.

21-2-1. In the field of Social Welfare Services, though there have been voluntary efforts, Governmental efforts are very necessary in the context of developing of countries. Such efforts improve various types of assistance—monetary, technical, administrative—to the voluntary organisations. The direct Government efforts in this field can, however, be in the form of demonstrative projects, legislation where necessary, regulation in the administrative field. Social Security traditionally covered measures publicly adopted or assisted in order to secure individual members of the society against such risks as illness, unemployment, disablement, old age, etc. This would also include assistance to persons suffering from mental and physical handicaps, whether congenital or acquired. The concept of social security is mainly based on the ideals of human dignified and social justice. It is found that over one hundred and fifty countries in the world have social security legislation with varying scope and application.

21-2-2. The Social Security programmes can be broadly categorised into Social insurance programmes, Social assistance programme and Public assistance programmes. Where social insurance is based on contribution and social assistance based on contingency that of public assistance is based on need. Until such time as the Social insurance programmes matured and take over the major responsibility, public assistance programme assure a supporting and supplementary role.

21-2-3. For many years in the past, the primary responsibility for protection and care of the need in Tamil Nadu rested mainly on Social institutions of the joint family, the village community, etc. At present, however, these traditional social institutions are no longer able or willing to discharge their responsibility in this direction. In a predominately agricultural economy with low per capita income and considerable disguised and open unemployment with great inequalities of income, etc., an individual's effect to look after himself are necessarily limited. Therefore, the social responsibility in this direction is more.

21.2.4. According to Article 41 of the Constitution of India, "The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, fitness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want".

21.2.5. The first and second five-year plans mostly confined themselves to social security measures for the industrial workers only. The Committee on Social Security by the Union Finance Ministry in 1964 and headed by Thiru V.T. Tehajia decided that a model scheme should be drawn up and circulated to State Governments.

21.2.6. The present schemes are mainly by way of concurring medical facilities, housing facilities and financial securities for workers in the organised sector through the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, the Plantations Labour Scheme, the Maternity Benefit Scheme, the Workmen's Compensation Scheme, the Un-employment (Retrenchment and Lay off) Compensation Scheme, the Industrial Fatal Accident Act, the Industrial Housing Scheme, etc. For Government employees there are schemes such as Family Pension, Death Graudity, etc. In case of individual employers association, there are provisions for medical assistance to their employees. The scheme is well organised in public sector undertakings also. But, there are however, other groups of persons who are unable to contribute directly or indirectly towards social security scheme but at the same time or in need of social and public assistance. Examples, are: the aged and the destitutes who are unable to work, the physically handicapped and disabled persons without means of support and destitute children and widows of deceased, wage earners, etc. But the main difficulty in organising studies in this regard are the lack of data.

21.2.7. In the case of orphans, destitutes, etc., mostly voluntary organisations have been doing some work. The Central Social Welfare Board and the Government of Tamil Nadu have been rendering assistance to these organisations in the form of grants-in-aid. Recently, however, thanks to the initiative taken by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu the massive programme for the Begger Relief and rehabilitation as also a mass-programme for the restroation of eyesight for the poor have been launched.

CHAPTER XXII.

PERSPECTIVE PLAN PROJECTS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE.

INTRODUCTION.

22-1-1. There are certain weaker sections in the society other than the Backward classes such as the children, the physically and mentally handicapped, the non students youth, the discharged prisoners, the old aged destitutes, diseased beggars, diseased poor, etc. Uplift of the weaker sections of the community has always been recognised as the special responsibility of the State and development of social welfare activities has therefore been an integral part of our plans. Under the present set up, the State Social Welfare Board is responsible for laying down policies relating to the programmes of women and children. The Director of Social Welfare who is the Secretary of the State Social Welfare Board is responsible for all the executive work connected with the implementation of the programme subject to the over-all guidance of the State Social Welfare Board. Committees have also been set up at district and block levels. The State Social Welfare Board also assists the Central Social Welfare Board in respect of payment of grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations and also considers programmes and suggestions sponsored by it and implement them in consultation with the State Government. The Fourth Plan provided for an allocation of Rs. 169.00 lakhs for these welfare programmes, including a provision of Rs. 37.00 lakhs provided for under the community development programme. With a view to activating the existing programme, consolidating, co-ordinating and adding a new dimension to the efforts in this field, certain new schemes are also proposed for the Perspective Plan, besides, expanding and improving the existing scheme.

SOCIAL WELFARE :

22-2-1. The ruthless process of urbanisation, the ever galloping pace of population, the widespread socio-economic unrest resulting from the severe economic strain imposed by spiralling prices, the never ending and ever-widening vistas of rural poverty arising from the sheer incapacity of land to sustain more and more people, these and other factors have released disintegrating forces that are shaking the very foundation of family like everywhere in our country. In drawing up a realistic plan for social welfare, the overriding objective will be to strengthen and, preserve the integrity of the family as a unit and to save it from disintegration that is bound to be caused by the divisive trends let loose by the merciless mordes of urbanisation and commercialism in recent years.

(a) WOMEN'S WELFARE :

22-2-2. The basic objective s under women's welfare will be to ensure suitable programmes for the socio-economic rehabilitation of the socially handicapped women, absorption of educated girls who are now unemployed and welfare programmes for working women.

The Perspective Plan Schemes are as follows :—

PROJECT NO. 140.

Production unit for readymade garments.—Production units for readymade garments serve a useful purpose for the economic betterment of the women. Two such units will be started at Thanjavur and Cuddalore during the year 1974–75. Two more units will be started during 1975–76 and 1977–78 respectively. During the Sixth Plan ten more units will be started. The outlay will be Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 141.

Starting of service homes.—Service homes to coach the Scheduled Caste and Tribal women coming from Backward areas for the S.S.L.C. examination will be started in two districts during the Fifth Plan and in four districts during the Sixth Plan. The existing service homes will be strengthened by introducing new services and training programmes. The outlay for the Fifth Plan will be Rs. 6.00 lakhs and for the Sixth Plan Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 142.

Grants to voluntary institution.—Liberal grants will be given to voluntary institutions who engage themselves exclusively for implementing socio-economic programme for socially handicapped women. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 20.00 and Rs. 40.00 lakhs respectively. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 143.

Interest free-loans to voluntary institutions.—Interest free-loans will be given by the Government to voluntary institutions for launching socio-economic programmes for socially handicapped women. These loans are to be repayable in easy instalments. The outlay required for the Perspective Plan will be Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The Fifth Plan outlay will be Rs. 10.00 lakhs and the Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 144.

Working women's hostels.—In view of the rising cost of living, working women find it difficult to get decent boarding and lodging facilities at reasonable cost in all major towns and cities. In Madras city as well as in other big cities the working women are on the increase and the few existing hostels are not able to provide accommodation to all. Therefore, working women's hostels will be opened in two districts during the Fifth Plan period and in the remaining districts during the Sixth Plan. The strength of the working women's hostels at Madras will be increased. Besides, the construction of buildings for working women's hostels, suitable vocational training programmes will also be started for working women after office hours. The outlay for the above will be Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 145.

Programmes for destitute and economically backward women—Orientation-cum-vocational Training-cum-Education programmes for destitute and economically backward women will be organised during the Perspective Plan. The Fifth Plan outlay will be Rs. 10.00 lakhs and the Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The perspective plan outlay will be Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 146.

Moral and Social Hygiene.—This scheme is undertaken by the Tamil Nadu branch of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India. Other voluntary organisations which could do meritorious work in the field would also be given financial assistance. The Fifth Plan outlay will be Rs. 10.00 lakhs and the Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay, therefore, will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

The Task Force suggests that the following existing schemes may be discontinued from the Perspective Plan onwards for the reasons stated against each.

(i) Secretariat, book-keeping and allied courses are already being run by innumerable private agencies even in remote towns and villages. Therefore the State may not enter this field and compete with the existing agencies.

(ii) Opening of Tailoring units may be done by availing ourselves of the credit facilities from the nationalised commercial banks.

(iii) Secondary Grade Teachers Training Courses may not also be introduced for the very simple reason that there is glut in the employment market for Secondary Grade Teacher.

(iv) Since in the place of convenors of Mahalir Mandrams whole-time workers in the grade of Secondary Grade Teachers are proposed in the composite family and child welfare programmes, the programme of associate women workers training during the Perspective Plan may not be continued. Suitable training programmes can always be organised within the block for rural women by mobilising the existing resources.

(v) Poultry-keeping is a highly specialised art and unless the units are properly managed they will prove to be quite costly, especially in view of the very high rate of mortality among poultry. Further, commercial banks are ready to offer financial assistance for taking up poultry units in the rural areas.

(b) FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE.

22.2.3. The basic objectives under family and child welfare will be to bring down the rate of infant mortality by an integrated approach to child welfare. As a piecemeal approach to child welfare does not produce the desired results there should be an integrated approach to child welfare. This means that all the services and inputs such as nutrition, education, immunisation, pre-school education, public health and sanitation and other

essential services will be provided in the package manner through one institutional agency in every village. For this purpose the following existing schemes will be integrated and included under the Family and Child Welfare Programme:—

- (a) Revised model Minimum Programme;
- (b) Starting of additional Womens Welfare' branches ;
- (c) Expansion of Pre-school Programme;
- (d) Demonstration Feeding Programme; and
- (e) Nutrition Rehabilitation Project;

PROJECT No. 147.

Integrated Family and Child Welfare Centres.—Instead of balwadis or pre-schools there will be comprehensive Child Welfare Centres. In order to implement the welfare programmes on a large scale in the rural areas it is essential that Mahalir Mandrams in the rural areas which are now more or less defunct are strengthened. It is important that Mahalir Mandrams are associated directly with the proposed Child Welfare Centres (currently called Balwadis) in such a way that all the 13,000 villages in Tamil Nadu are covered well before the end of the Perspective Plan. These Child Welfare Centres will be closely linked on the one hand with Mahalir Mandrams and on the other hand with the Government Departments. For this purpose, it is necessary that Mahalir Mandrams are not only strengthened but also that woman of the poorer sections of the people are enabled to participate effectively in them. It is, therefore, worthwhile to employ a Secondary Grade Teacher, preferably a woman hailing from the same village, for each of the 13,000 Mahalir Mandrams. This secondary Grade Teacher will be a full-time worker at the village level responsible for the total programme relating to women and children. This will include the activities of the Child Welfare Centre, the activities of Mahalir Mandrams and the Nutrition Programme.

Nutrition programmes for pre-school children and women will be integrated in a single agency of the Social Welfare Department. The Directorate of Health Services will fully co-operate with the Directorate of Social Welfare in the implementation of such nutrition programmes. Attempt will be made in the first year of the Perspective Plan itself to open Child Welfare Centres for pre-school children and pregnant and lactating women to give them a nutrition package consisting of nutrition for children and women, nutrition education for mothers and minimum health-care for these groups. In such programmes the target will be the children and the aim will be nutrition education of mothers in order to raise the nutritional status of the children. The family planning programmes will largely remain unacceptable to the masses unless the survival rates of infant and children are considerably raised. At present 30 out of every 100 children in Tamil Nadu die before they reach the age of five, and much of this mortality is through mal-nutrition and infections. Therefore the Directorate of Social Welfare will be asked to implement a scheme of supplying food for a whole family of five or six persons, for women who undergo Tubectomy operation in

all the Government Hospitals. This incentive could be over and above the cash reward now being paid to them. This is based upon the view that one of the best ways of ensuring the welfare of women in Tamil Nadu is that unwanted programmes do not occur and the size of the family is restricted.

The Perspective Plan outlay for opening of Integrated Family and Child Welfare Centres in lieu of the existing Mahalir Mandrams, pre-schools with nutrition programmes will be Rs. 41,74.00 lakhs which could be broken into Rs. 1,374.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 2,800.00 lakhs for the sixth Plan.

PROJECT NO. 148.

Starting of Family and Child Welfare Centres in Municipal Areas.—As part of the Family and Child Welfare Programme 600 family and child welfare centres in municipal towns and cities will be started. For starting 200 sub-centres during the Fifth Plan the outlay will be Rs. 80.30 lakhs and for 300 sub-centres during the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 160.60 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will then be Rs. 240.60 lakhs.

(c) PROGRAMMES FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

22.2.4. The main objective of the programmes under this head will be comprehensive and total rehabilitation of the physically handicapped defined in the widest possible sense to include blind, deaf and dumb, mentally handicapped, mentally retarded, orthopaedically handicapped, etc. This could mean medical rehabilitation including treatment and physiotherapy education and training with an occupational and functional basis, economic rehabilitation through resettlement in employment and social rehabilitation.

PROJECT NO. 149.

Starting of orientation-cum-research-cum-training centres for the training of personnel for the education and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped with headquarters in Madras city.—This centre will organise training programmes for social workers, teachers and other categories of staff engaged in the rehabilitation work. Apart from initiating training programmes for the various categories of staff associated with the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped people, this centre will also initiate research programmes in several unexplored areas in this long neglected field. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 85.00 lakhs. The outlay for the Fifth and Sixth Plans will be Rs. 25.00 and Rs. 60.00 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT NO. 150.

Starting of special schools for mentally retarded children of school-going age.—Two special schools for mentally retarded children of school-going age will be started during the Fifth Plan and five more schools will be started during the Sixth Plan. The outlay for the Fifth Plan will be Rs. 15.00 lakhs and for the Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 40.00 lakhs. The perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 55.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 151.

Starting of vocational-cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-workshops for mentally retarded adults.—With a view to providing employment to the mentally retarded adult, a vocational -cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-workshop will be started during the Fifth Plan. Three more workshops will be started during the Sixth Plan. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 15.00 and Rs.45.00 lakhs respectively. Thus, the perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 152.

Starting of vocational training-cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-workshops for adult deaf and dumb.—For the rehabilitation of the adult deaf and dumb vocational training cum-workshops will be started in one district during the Fifth Plan to start with and in two more districts during the Sixth Plan on a total outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 10.00 and Rs.20.00 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT NO. 153.

Starting of vocational Training-cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-workshop for Orthopaedically handicapped adults.—It has been proposed to start one vocational training-cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-workshop for Orthopaedically handicapped adults during the Fifth Plan. Three more workshops will be started during the Sixth plan. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 32.00 lakhs. The Fifth Plan outlay will be Rs. 8.00 lakhs and the Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 24.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 154.

Starting of vocational training-cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-sheltered workshops for adult blind.—Rehabilitation of adult blind will be given due consideration and with a view to enabling them to live on their own, one vocational training-cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-sheltered workshop for the adult blind will be started during the Fifth Plan. During the Sixth Plan two such workshops will be started. The outlay for the Fifth and Sixth Plans will be Rs. 7.25 lakhs and Rs. 15.00 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT NO. 155.

Grants to voluntary institutions for rehabilitation programmes for the physically handicapped.—Liberal grants will be given to the voluntary institution who dedicate themselves for the rehabilitation programmes for the physically handicapped during the Perspective Plan on a total outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 30.00 lakhs respectively.

(d) RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS.

PROJECT NO. 156.

Establishment of a Tamil Nadu Bureau of Correctional Services.—This scheme aims at consolidating and co-ordinating the efforts made by correctional institutions and agencies engaged in the task of correcting and rehabilitating those men, women, and children who come into conflict with the law relating to social defence. This will also undertake research work. The outlay will be Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 1,00.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 1,30.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 157.

Preparation of Social Profiles :—This scheme envisages the preparation of social profiles with the district as a unit where information on the prevailing conditions of social needs and requirements and availability of services and organisational set up for social welfare could be collected. This is different from the District Surveys mentioned in the Chapter XVIII (*Vide* Project No. 66 in the sense that this will cover the entire ambit of social life of the district's population. Thus, this is essentially a scheme which will help in social welfare and also in bringing about social change. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays on the scheme will be Rs. 30.00 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 158.

Establishment of a Tamil Nadu Bureau of Social Assistance.—This scheme will co-ordinate the old age assistance programme, and assistance programme to physically handicapped persons, mentally handicapped persons, destitute women and children. It is thought to be desirable to include the non-student youth and the nutritional rehabilitation also in this category. This will include original research also. The outlay Rs. 31.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 60.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 91.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 159.

Department of Geriatric Resources.—A department will be created and will be attached to Public Department in charge of personnel. As a result of intensive and universal health services, Tamil Nadu is poised for longer average expectancy of life which has been increased from 41 to 52 per male and 38 to 50 per female between 1960—70. During the decade 1970—80, it would increase rapidly in response to general health services and geriatric medicine. As the general averages move above 50 years, there will be large number of men and women above 55 years on varying stages of physical and mental capabilities. In this context it is necessary to provide for optimum Social Net Product of people of effort beyond 55 to 60 years of age without jeopardising job opportunities for younger persons. It is neither fair to the old people to deny continuous job opportunities through extension of services which they may seek, when they are not altogether physically unfit, nor is it a matter of justice to younger personnel to deny challenging opportunities and leadership roles. To resolve this dilemma, it is proposed to undertake studies as to how best the services of persons beyond the age of 55 and 60 may be utilised by giving them advisory responsibilities and compensating them for their valuable services.

In suitable cases persons in the administrative services may be given option to retire a year or two in advance with sufficient compensation of earlier retirement, so that they may productively invest the money and take up entrepreneurial responsibilities to employ themselves and many others as long as their physical and mental health permits. Soon after the Indian Independence there was unprecedented spurt in direct recruitment at higher levels of services in both public and private sectors. As a result, there would be glut and stagnation at retirement points, shortly. There should be homes for in aged in selected urban centres. The management would vest in voluntary social service bodies which would raise funds and administer the grants given by the Government. The Fifth Plan outlay will be Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outly will be Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

The table below give Geriatric projections up to the Five-Year Plan period and it may be seen that as against 7.8 per cent of the total population in 1971-72, the persons above 55 years of age in 1978-79 constitute 9.2 per cent.

Geriatric Population of Tamil Nadu by Sex—(Age group 55 years and above)

Age Groups.	1971			1972			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
55-59	Number ..	6,169	5,693	11,862	6,385	5,905	12,290
	Per cent ..	3.0	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.8	3.0
60-64	Number ..	4,445	4,168	8,613	4,628	4,346	8,974
	Per cent ..	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
65-69	Number ..	2,867	2,724	5,591	3,019	2,882	5,901
	Per cent ..	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
70-74	Number ..	1,807	1,809	3,616	1,849	1,838	3,687
	Per cent ..	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
75-79	Number ..	852	854	1,706	919	934	1,853
	Per cent ..	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
80-84	Number ..	270	285	555	303	316	619
	Per cent ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
85 and above	Number ..	42	61	103	50	68	118
	Per cent ..	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Total	Number ..	16,452	15,594	32,046	17,153	16,289	33,442
	Per cent ..	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.9

Age Groups.	1973			1974			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
55-59	Number ..	6,605	6,120	12,725	6,827	6,388	13,165
	Per cent ..	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0
60-64	Number ..	4,815	4,529	9,344	5,005	4,716	9,721
	Per cent ..	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
65-69	Number ..	3,175	3,042	6,217	3,333	3,204	6,537
	Per cent ..	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
70-74	Number ..	1,903	1,882	3,785	1,969	1,942	3,911
	Per cent ..	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

* Less than 0.1.

Geriatric Population of Tamil Nadu by Sex—(Age group 55 years and above)—*cont.*

			1978.			1974.			
			<i>Males,</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Mals,</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
75—79	Number ..	984	1,011	1,995	1,047	1,082	2,129
			Per cent ..	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
80—84	Number ..	336	350	686	370	385	755
			Per cent ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
85 and above	Number ..	60	77	137	71	87	158
			Per cent ..	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Total	Number ..	17,878	17,011	34,889	18,622	17,754	36,376
			Per cent ..	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.3

<i>Age Group.</i>			1975			1976			
			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)			(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
55—59	Number ..	7,053	6,558	13,611	7,282	6,781	14,063
			Per cent ..	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1
60—64	Number ..	5,199	3,907	10,106	5,397	5,103	10,500
			Per cent ..	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
55—59	Number ..	3,498	3,368	6,861	3,655	3,533	7,188
			Per cent ..	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
70—74	Number ..	2,048	2,017	4,065	2,139	2,106	4,245
			Per cent ..	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
75—79	Number ..	1,106	1,148	2,254	1,164	1,210	2,374
			Per cent ..	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
80—84	Number ..	405	422	827	439	461	900
			Per cent ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
85 and above	Number ..	83	89	182	95	111	206
			Per cent ..	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Total	Number ..	19,392	17,519	36,911	20,171	19,305	39,476
			Per cent ..	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.6

* Less than 0.1.

Geriatric Population of Tamil Nadu by Sex—(Age Group 55 years and Above)—*cont.*

Age Group.	1977						1978				
	Males.			Females.			Total.				
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)					
55—59	Number	..	7,514	7,006	14,520	7,749	7,233	14,982
				Per cent	..	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
60—64	Number	..	5,599	5,303	10,902	5,084	5,506	13,110
				Per cent	..	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
65—69	Number	..	3,819	3,701	9,520	3,986	3,869	7,855
				Per cent	..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
70—74	Number	..	2,242	2,212	4,454	2,357	2,332	4,689
				Per cent	..	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
75—79	Number	..	1,218	1,267	2,485	1,270	1,318	2,588
				Per cent	..	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
80—84	Number	..	475	500	975	510	542	1052
				Per cent	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
85 and above	Number	..	108	125	233	123	140	263
				Per cent	..	0.1	0.1	0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	}	Number	..	20,975	29,114	41,089	21,079	20,940	42,019
				Per cent	..	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9

Age Group.	1979							
	Males.		Females.					
	(26)	(27)	(28)					
55—59	Number	..	7,987	7,463	15,450
				Per cent	..	3.2	3.1	3.2
60—64	Number	..	6,013	5,714	11,727
				Per cent	..	2.4	2.4	2.4
65—69	Number	..	4,155	4,040	8,195
				Per cent	..	1.7	1.7	1.7
70—74	Number	..	2,485	2,467	4,952
				Per cent	..	1.0	1.0	1.0
75—79	Number	..	1,320	1,365	2,685
				Per cent	..	0.6	0.6	0.6
80—84	Number	..	546	585	1,131
				Per cent	..	0.2	0.2	0.2
85 and above	Number	..	138	156	294
				Per cent	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	}	Number	..	22,644	21,790	44,434
				Per cent	..	9.2	9.1	9.2

* Less than 0.1.

(e) OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

PROJECT No. 160.

Programmes for the Non-student Youth.— It has been estimated that the non-students youth in the age group of 11 to 20 are found to be around 80 per cent of the total youth according to the socio-economic survey conducted by the Council for Social Development. Most of the programmes organised by the Government so far have been through educational institutions and the benefits have reached mostly student youth. The non-student youth, who have either entered the school or have discontinued their studies before or after attaining some minimum standard of school education could be covered through youth clubs organised in the community blocks. Vocational training will be imparted to the non-student youth. Though the education sector is planning to eliminate this category of non-student youth in the course of the years to follow by providing for universal education, this scheme is still suggested with a view to taking care of the present population of non-student youth and those who will precede the implementation of the education plan in full. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided each in the Fifth and Sixth plan to implement the programmes for the non-student youth. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 161.

Co-ordination of Beggar Relief, Mass Eye Camps and allied programmes.—Members of any society should first of all be free from beggary, mal-nutrition and handicaps of a mass scale. The problem of the poor who are affected by diseases and beggary have been engaging the attention of the Government. Objectives of eradication of beggary will be (a) comprehensive rehabilitation of all able bodied beggars and (b) total eradication of beggars by the end of the Perspective Plan. Keeping the above objectives in view the existing Beggar Homes will be strengthened by providing suitable technical staff for giving orientation training to beggars so as to make them economically independent. Moreover all the beggar homes now being run by the local bodies will be taken over by the Directorate of Social Welfare. As a first step the beggars suffering from leprosy and poor people suffering from eye diseases are being taken care of through Beggar Rehabilitation Homes and Mass Eye Camp schemes. It is proposed to extend and co-ordinate the above and other such welfare activities during the Perspective Plan. Donations will be raised for the purpose and supplemented by Government grants. An outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakhs is proposed during the Perspective Plan for these purposes. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 25.00 and Rs. 60.00 lakhs respectively. This outlay will cover mainly research and co-ordination programmes.

PROJECT No. 162.

Orientation Programme for the slum dwellers.—The Government have undertaken a massive programme of slum clearance during the Fourth Plan. The scheme will be further continued during the Fifth and Sixth Plans. Orientation programme for the slum dwellers is necessary before they are accommodated in the new buildings to take care of their problems of adjustment to new environment. The Perspective Plan outlay on this will be Rs. 100.00 lakhs and this will include provision for research also in the field. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 40.00 and Rs. 60.00 lakh respectively.

PROJECT No. 163.

Association of Parents.—Parents will be given financial support to ensure the welfare and development of their children. The association of parents could render invaluable help. The West European and foreign literature on the subject also confirm the significance of the family in social development planning by their realisation of this, though belated. Department of Social Affairs will be in charge of this programme and formulated package proposals involving all the related social service affairs for continuous consultation and utilisation of parents associations. The Perspective Plan outlay on this will be Rs. 60.00 lakhs. The Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays will be Rs. 30.00 lakhs respectively.

(f) ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP.

PROJECT No. 164.

Setting up of a Social Welfare Library.—A pucca Social Welfare Library will be set up during the Fifth Plan. All the available books on Social Development Planning, Social Welfare, Womens Welfare, etc. will be purchased. The outlays for Fifth and Sixth Plans will be Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 15.00 lakhs respectively. The Perspective Plans outlay will be Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 165.

Preparation of reference volume on Social Welfare and Reference Manual for field staff.—A suitable comprehensive reference book on Social Welfare Programme will be prepared. Besides the above, the Directorate of Social Welfare will bring out a Reference Manual for the field staff to identify the duties and responsibilities of each post. This will be prepared by the Training Wing of the Directorate. The outlays for the Fifth and Sixth Plans will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs respectively. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 166.

Administrative Re-organisation.—Director of Social Welfare (which was till recently known as the Directorate of Women's Welfare) does not have the requisite administrative machinery to carry out the development programmes proposed for the Perspective Plan and hence a good deal of attention will be given to the administrative reorganisation of the Directorate. The jurisdiction of the District Women's Welfare Officers will be reduced to that of a Revenue Division for the effective supervision of the programmes. This would mean that each Revenue Division would have one District Women's Welfare Officer who would be assisted in each Panchayat Union by Mukhya Savika to be redesignated as Extension Officer, Social Welfare, so that the scope of her activities may get better response and two Grama-sevikas whose duties and responsibilities will be recast in a revised set up. At the district level posts Assistant Director of Social Welfare will be created with the supporting staff. Besides the above, one post of Joint Director (Nutrition) and two Deputy Directors with supporting staff will be created in the head-quarters. Suitable regional staff for doing publicity work and other social welfare programmes will be given to the Directorate, besides orientation training to the existing staff

of the Directorate. In this connection creation of a new Department of Social Affairs has been proposed under the programmes under Development of Human Resources and Social Change to co-ordinate the activities under Social Welfare and Social Change. (*vide* Chapter XV Project No. 64.)

The Perspective Plan outlay for the implementation of the above reorganisation of the Department will be Rs. 341.13 lakhs which could be broken into Rs. 141.13 lakhs and Rs. 200.00 lakhs respectively for the Fifth and Sixth Plans.

To sum up, the total Perspective Plan outlay for the Social Welfare Programmes will be Rs. 6,014.28 lakhs which could be broken into Rs. 2,013.68 lakhs and Rs. 4,000.60 lakhs respectively for the Fifth and Sixth Plans.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIAL DEFENCE—A REVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION AND PROGRAMMES FOR THE PLAN.

23.1. In 1886 the Reformatory Act was passed and the first Reformatory School was started in Chingleput in 1887. In 1920 the Madras Children Act has passed making a definite improvement on the Reformatory Act. The Reformatory School was originally under the control of the Jail Department. Later it was transferred to the Education Department, but it was subsequently retransferred to the Jail Department. The Reformatory School was subsequently called the "Senior Certified School". Some junior certified schools were also started. Between 1930 and 1947 some Reception Homes for Boys and Girls were started by private management with financial assistance from Government for the temporary custody of the juveniles during the period of trial and investigation. These institutions were under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons who was functioning as ex-officio Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

23.2. In 1947, the Department of Certified Schools was separated from the Jail Department and a separate Department was formed. The Department had then six Certified Schools (long stay institutions) and 4 Reception Homes (short stay institutions). In 1948 with the provincialisation of the two major Vigilance Institutions (Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana) and two short stay homes (Vigilance Rescue shelters at Madras and Salem) the above institutions were added to the Department of Certified Schools. In 1953, the Girls' Certified Schools and the Reception Homes for Boys and Girls with the After-Care Clubs for Boys and Girls which were under the Private management of the Madras Children's Aid Society were also provincialised and placed under the control of this Department.

23.3. In 1954-55 several programmes under the Second Five Year Plan were entrusted to this Department under "Social Defence", "Social and Moral Hygiene" and "After-Care" programmes. Later on, the nomenclature of Certified Schools was changed as Approved Schools and the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, was replaced by a Central Act, viz., "Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956". Certain approved schools under private managements were recognised by Government and brought under the control of the Department. The Department has since been made permanent under the name, "Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service".

23.4. After 1962 two Junior Approved Schools under private management were recognised by Government and the recognition in respect of two other private Junior Approved Schools was withdrawn. The Tiruchi Seva Sangam was recognised as a Junior Approved School for girls under the Madras Children Act, 1920. The erstwhile District After-Care Shelter for Boys at Chingleput was converted into a After-Care Home (long-stay home) for Boys during the Third Plan period with an industrial section attached to it. Due to lean strength and sluggish operation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and

* For an approach to Social Defence programmes please refer chapter XVI.

Girls Act, 1956 (Central Act) in the State, the need for the Vigilance Reception Centres at Nagercoil, Karaikudi and Kanchēepuram started under Second Five-Year Plan scheme was not keenly felt and so, they had to be closed.

23-5. A Bureau of Psychological Research was also established during the Third Plan period and the Bureau undertook the Research Project on "A Psycho-Social Study of the Institutionalised Victims of Immoral Traffic and Commercialised vice of Madras City". A report has been submitted by the Bureau. The Bureau has now been closed.

23-6. Under the Third Five-Year Plan as many as 67 upper strata personnel of the Government Approved Schools were given training in the treatment of Juvenile Delinquency and Correctional Administration.

23-7. The Garments and Holdall Making Training Unit, Vellore, which was formerly under the Director of Industries and Commerce was transferred to the control of the Director of Approved Schools on 1st April 1963.

23-8. In addition to the correctional institutions under its control, the Department has been entrusted with the scheme of rehabilitation of the children of the repatriates from Burma and a Special School for such children (Boys) was started at Thirunagar, Madurai in December, 1964 and later the Special Residential Home for Burma Repatriates Children (Boys and Girls) at Mathur, Tiruchirapalli District was taken over from the Collector, Tiruchirappalli in June, 1966. As Government have decided to reduce expenditure on account of these institutions, the Special School at Tirunagar, Madurai was subsequently closed and merged with the Special Home at Mathur, Tiruchy District. The Administrative control of the Special Home for unattached women among Burma repatriates, Mathur, Tiruchirappalli District was taken over from the Department of Wome's Welfare by the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Services in August 1969. Added, to this, the rehabilitation programme of the children of the Repatriates from Ceylon has also been undertaken by the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service and correspondence in this regard has already commenced for construction of buildings for the proposed home.

23-9. There are at present 52 institutions, big and small, under the administrative control of Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Services as shown below :—

	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Private.</i>
1 Approved Schools	5	14
2 Reception Homes	4	7
	(including 2 Reception Homes attached to Government Approved Schools).	(Including 1 attached to Bala Mandir, Madras).
3 Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.	5	2
4 Vigilance Home	1	1

	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Private.</i>
5 Rescue Homes	2	1
6 After-Care Home for Women	1	..
7 After-Care Home for Boys	1	..
8 Special Residential Home for the Children of Burma Repatriates.	1	..
9 Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma Repatriates.	1	..
10 Juvenile Guidance Bureaux .. .. .	..	3
11 Garments and Holdall Making Training Unit, Vellore.	1	..
12 Child Welfare Home under the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur.	..	1
13 Junior Approved School for Girls under Tiruchi Seva Sangam, Tiruchirapalli.	..	1
	22	30 = 52

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT UNDER NON-PLAN.

23-10. The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service as the name indicates, consists mainly of two branches one relating to Approved Schools established under the Madras Children Act, 1920 and the other to Vigilance Institutions established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

23-11. The main object and function of the Department is to provide care, treatment (correctional), educational and vocational training and rehabilitation of the institutionalised juvenile delinquents, youthful offenders, destitute and uncontrollable children, under the provisions of the Madras Children Act and Girls and Women under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Department also provides for institutional after-care for the discharges of correctional institutions.

23-12. The Director of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is the Head of the Department who has administrative control over all institutions (Government and Private) in the Department and she inspects and visits them every year. She is being assisted by an Assistant Director of Approved Schools (Gazetted).

23-13. *Madras Children Act, 1920 and the Institutions under the Act.*—There are five Government Approved Schools—four for boys and one for girls. Of the four institutions of boys, two are Senior Approved Schools intended for the reception of youthful offenders and uncontrollables while the other two are Junior Approved Schools intended for destitutes and delinquent children. The Government Girls Approved Schools at Madras receive both Senior and Junior Approved Girls.

23.14. Besides the above five Government Approved Schools there are 15 Government Aided Private Approved Schools in the State.

23.15. There are Reception Homes for Boys and Girls for temporary custody during the period of trial and investigation of their cases. There are two Government Reception Homes—one in Madras and the other at Palayamcottai in Tirunelveli District. The latter was opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Besides these two Government Reception Homes, there are six Private Reception Homes at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur. In addition to these independent Reception Homes, there are two Reception Homes for Boys functioning as an annex to each of the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur. There is also a Reception Home attached to the Government Aided Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras, for children, below 3 years of age.

23.16. *Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and the Institutions under the Act.*—The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service has under its control the Vigilance Institutions which are termed as Protective Homes in the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

23.17. The Protective Homes are classified into three types in the State :—

1. Rescue Homes,
2. Vigilance Homes, and
3. Vigilance Rescue Shelter/Vigilance Reception Centre.

23.18. Rescue Homes and Vigilance Homes are long-stay institutions with facilities for giving training in 3R's and crafts, while the Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres are short-stay institutions serving as feeder centres for the long-stay institutions viz. Rescue Homes and Vigilance Homes.

23.19. *Rescue Home.*—Rescue Home is intended to receive, reform and rehabilitate girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothels under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Woman and Girls Act and those who are exposed to moral danger in Society and require care and protection in the institutions. Girls and Women with illegitimate pregnancies are also admitted in the institutions for shelter and protection.

23.20. *Vigilance Homes.*—Vigilance Home receives girls and women convicted by Courts under the provisions of the Act.

23.21.—*Vigilance Rescue Shelter/Vigilance Reception Centre.*—It is a short-stay institution intended for the intermediate custody of girls and women who are under going trial or interrogation under the provisions of the Act.

23.22. *Details of institutions—Rescue Homes.*—There are three Rescue Homes in the State, two solely maintained by the Government—one in Madras and the other at Tiruchirapalli—and the third managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli District. The private institution is purely a non-statutory institution solely intended for un-married mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies.

23.23. *Vigilance Homes*.—There are two Vigilance Homes in the State . Of the two, one is a Government Institution in Madras City and the other is a private one functioning under the Social Welfare Association, Madurai with Government aid.

23.24. *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres*.—There are five Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres in the State, maintained by the Government at Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Vellore and two private ones in Madras and Thanjavur. Besides, the twin Government Vigilance Institutions in the City have also a shelter or short-stay Home annexed to each.

23.25 *After-Care Institutions*:—There are two long-stay After-Care Institutions opened during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans under the After-Care Programmes.

(a) The After-Care Home for Women, Vellore is intended to give shelter and further training to the discharges from correctional institutions viz., Girls' Approved Schools, Government Vigilance Institutions, etc. There is an Industrial Unit attached to the After-Care Home, Vellore to impart training to the intimates of the Home in Garments and Holdall Making.

(b) The After-Care Home for Boys at Chingleput receives boy discharges from Approved Schools and imparts training in black-smithing and book-binding at present.

23.26. *Juvenile Guidance Bureaux*.—There are also three juvenile guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Vellore which help the respective Juvenile Courts in the places by giving their suggestions and recommendations on the problem cases referred to them.

23.27. *Education*.—All the pupils in the Approved Schools, except those in the Junior Approved Schools for the mentally defective boys and girls under Bala Vihar, Madras and the children below 5 years in the Junior Approved School under the Madras Society for the protection of children and the Junior Approved School under Bala Mandir, Madras, are given general education up to VIII Standard. Those who had already attained higher standards of education than that provided for in the schools before their admission and who show aptitude for further studies are admitted in the local high schools as day scholars are with Government Scholarships.

23.28.—*Vocational training* .—Besides general education, vocational training is also given to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades are taught in the Government Approved Schools:—

Carpentry, weaving, tailoring, metal work, black-smithing, book-binding, mat-weaving, spinning, masonry, gardening, agriculture, dairy-farm, poultry keeping, embroidery work, etc. Band Music is also taught to the boys in all the Government Approved Schools.

23.29. *Physical Education*.—There are adequate facilities provided for the daily physical exercise and games with a view to maintain good health and physique of the pupils. Periodical excursions to places of historical importance and educational value are also arranged for the benefit of the pupils. Scouting, Guides, Red Cross movements, Social Service, etc., are some of the extra-curricular activities of the pupils of Government Approved Schools.

23.30 *Psychology study circles.*—The Psychology study circles in all Government Approved Schools meet every month to discuss about the newly admitted pupils and evolve suitable treatment training programmes for each of them. The problem cases are also taken up and studied by the circle and special attention paid to such cases advised by the Psychologists. The Psychologists also attend the meetings of these study circles whenever they visit the institutions and offer their guidance and help to the custodial and teaching staff in the schools. Hardened types of pupils are kept under the personal observation and treatment of the Psychologists.

23.31. The programme of education and vocational training given to the inmates of the Vigilance Institutions is just the same as in the Approved Schools. The Crafts taught to the inmates in the Government Vigilance Home and Government Stri Sadana in the Madras are spinning, weaving, tailoring, embroidery, needlework, cotton cone making and tag-making. The twin Government Vigilance Institutions in the city are the regular suppliers of tape tags to the Government Stationery Department. About 12 lakhs tags are supplied annually. The vocational subjects taught in the Government Protective Home, Tiruchirapalli are spinning, tailoring, gardening and poultry and goat farms.

23.32. Each of the Government institutions is in the administrative charge of a gazetted or non-gazetted Superintendent or Supervisor who is assisted by administrative, medical care and custodial, teaching and industrial staff members whose strength varies from institution to institutions mostly based on the population of the institutions. The private institutions have their own pattern of administrative, medical care and custodial and teaching and industrial staff.

23.33 Each of the Government Approved Schools has a hospital section with a Resident Medical Officer except in the Government Girls' Approved Schools, Madras where there is a only part-time Medical Officer. The twin Government Vigilance Institutions in the city and the Government Protective Home, Tiruchirapalli are having only part-time Medical Officers. There is a Pharmacist and two Nursing Orderlies in the hospitals attached to each Government institutions.

23.34 Besides the above statutory institutions, the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is also entrusted with the maintenance of one institution for boys and girls for the care, protection and training of the children of Burma Repatriates at Mathur in Tiruchirapalli district. In addition to this the administrative control of the Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma Repatriates, Mathur, Tiruchirapalli was also transferred from the Women's Welfare Department to the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service in August 1969.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT AS A WHOLE UNDER SECOND THIRD AND FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLANS.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

23.35 (A) The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service comprises two distinct departments, viz., the Approved Schools Department and the Vigilance Department functioning under the two statutes, viz., Madras Children Act, 1920 and the

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, respectively. No developmental schemes were included for either of the Departments in the First Five-Year Plan 1951-56. However during the Second Five-Year Plan 1956-61, the following schemes were included under the programme, "After-care and Moral and Social Hygiene and Social Defence".

(B) I. *After-care Programme*.—(1) Opening of an After-care Home for Women discharged from correctional Institutions at Vellore.

(2) Opening for four district After-Care Shelters, three correctional at Chingleput (Boys) Kancheepuram (Girls) and Karaikudi (Women) and the one non-correctional at Nagercoil (Boys).

(3) Opening of one Home for Men discharged from non-correctional Institutions, somewhere in the District of Ramanathapuram.

II. *Moral and Social Hygiene Programme*.—(1) Opening of a State Rescue Home (now called Government Protective Home) at Tiruchirapalli.

(2) Opening of six Vigilance Reception Centres.

III. *Social Defence or Care Programme*—

(1) Opening of an additional Senior Approved School for Boys at Tattiparai, Tirunelveli district.

(2) Opening of four Reception (Ramnad) Homes for Juveniles.

At the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, there were four Government Approved Schools, eight private approved Schools, one Government Reception (Ramnad) Home for Boys and Girls and five private Reception (Ramnad) Homes under private agencies all functioning under the Madras Children Act, 1920. Under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, three Rescue Homes (one Government and two private) and two Vigilance Homes (one Government and one Private) and four Government Vigilance Rescue Shelters were functioning.

23.36 Out of the three schemes under the "After-Care Programme" only two schemes, viz. opening of After care Home for Women, at Vellore and opening of four District After Care Shelters were fully implemented. The third scheme, viz. opening of a Home for Men discharges of non-correctional institutions was however deferred as no need was actually felt for such a Home at that time. Later in 1959, it was found practical experience that there was also no need for the three After-Care Shelters opened at Kancheepuram, Karaikudi and Nagercoil and so these three were converted into Vigilance Reception Centres. Thus, at the end of the Second Plan, there remained only two institution, viz., After-Care Home for Women, Vellore and the After-Care Shelter for Boys, Chingleput which functioned quite satisfactorily throughout the Plan period.

23.37 Under the "Moral and Social Hygiene Programme", both the two schemes were implemented and the Government Protective Home (State Rescue Home) at Tiruchirapalli and the four Vigilance Reception Centres at Kancheepuram, Karaikudi, Nagercoil and Vellore were functioning at the end of the Second Plan.

23.38. In this connection it may be noted that in pursuance of a policy of economy, the buildings, equipment and personnel of the district After-care Shelters duly closed, were utilised for the Vigilance Reception Centres opened at Nagercoil, Kancheepuram and Karaikudi.

23.39. Lastly, under the "Social Defence" or "Care Programme" the first scheme viz., opening of an additional Senior Approved School for Boys at Thattaparai was implemented in 1958. But as regards the Second Scheme, out of the four Ramnad (Reception) Homes for Juveniles included in the Plan, only one home was sanctioned for implementation. Both the institutions have been functioning quite successfully at the end of the Plan.

23.40. The achievements derived from the opening of these institutions under the three programmes are detailed below:--

I. AFTER-CARE PROGRAMME:

(1) *District After-care Shelter, Chingleput.*—The District After-Care Shelter, Chingleput is a short-stay institution intended to provide temporary shelter for discharged inmates of the correctional and non-correctional institutions for a maximum period of three months or till the final rehabilitation or re-settlement of the inmates, whichever be earlier.

23.41. As already stated above the only shelter for Boys (Correctional) at Chingleput continued to function satisfactorily. The inmates of the Shelter were rehabilitated by finding some suitable jobs for them by the Junior Supervisor. Some of them were restored to their parents or guardians. Those who were willing to undergo intensive training in carpentry were transferred to the After-Care Home for Men in Madras which is a long-stay institution functioning under the Department of Jails.

23.42 The targeted strength of the Shelter was fixed at 25 inmates. During the Plan period as many as 226 inmates passed through the Shelter. The Shelter has been serving its beneficiaries very well and the visitors to the institution have commended its rehabilitation programme. There is an active managing committee for guiding the Junior Supervisor in the day to-day administration of the Shelter.

23.43. (2) *After-Care Home for Women, Vellore.*—The After-Care Home for Women discharged from Correctional Institution at Vellore was opened during March 1957 is a long stay institution intended to provide institutional after-care and training for women and girls discharged from Correctional Institutions, viz. Girls' Approved Schools, Vigilance Homes, Resume Homes, Women's Jails and Daya Sadan, Madras (Beggars' Home for Women), pending their rehabilitation. There is an industrial unit attached to the Home where training is imparted to the inmates in Garment making to enable them to eke-out their livelihood after they leave the Home. Besides the training in the unit, the inmates are engaged in appalam-making, spinning and needle work. Those among them who have not completed E.S.L.C. during their stay in Correctional Institutions are given coaching to complete their education up to that standard, in the special coaching class, established in the Home under a Secondary Grade Teacher employed in the Home.

23.44 The maximum strength fixed for the Home is 100 inmates. During the five years of the Second Plan, as many as sixty-one (61) inmates were admitted into the Home and 34 were rehabilitated. The methods of rehabilitation were employment marriage and restoration to parents or guardian.

23.45. The Government has been paying Rs.150 as "Sri Dhanam" for each of the married inmates of all the Non-Plan Correctional Institutions. The same scheme has been extended to the inmates and ex-inmates of the After-Care Home also. The amount of Sri Dhanam has been raised from Rs. 150. to Rs. 250 per inmate with effect from 1st November 1969 in the case of Approved Schools and Vigilance institutions. The managing Committee of the Home takes much interest in the training and subsequent rehabilitation of its inmates.

II. MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE PROGRAMME.

23.46 (1) *Vigilance Reception Centres.*—The plan provided for the opening of six Vigilance Reception Centres in the State. These Centres serve as feeder institutions for the Protective Homes, viz., Vigilance Homes and Rescue Homes which are statutory correctional long-stay institutions, functioning as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956 all over the State. These Centres provide temporary shelter for those dealt with under the said Act during the period of enquiry and disposal.

23.47. Out of six Centres, only four Centres at Nagercoil, Karaikudi, Kancheepuram, and Vellore have been sanctioned during the year 1959-60. The centres at Nagercoil, and Kancheepuram, besides serving the districts of Kanyakumari and Chingleput, also served the districts of Tirunelveli and South Arcot respectively, while the Centres at Karaikudi and Vellore served the districts of Ramanathapuram and North Arcot respectively.

23.48. Each Centre is intended to receive 25 inmates. But due to certain practical difficulties experienced in enforcing the Act vigorously in all the Districts the Centres have not received the anticipated number of inmates. 96 inmates passed through all these four Centres during their short existence of a little over one year.

23.49. (2) *Government Protective Home, Tiruchirapalli.*—The object of the Rescue Home is to receive, reform and rehabilitate minor girls rescued from brothels or immoral surroundings. The Home at Tiruchirapalli started functioning from September 1959. The Home is being run on the lines of the Government Sri Sadana Rescue Home (non-plan) Madras. All statutory cases committed under section 17 (2) or 19 (2) of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1959 and voluntary cases of preventive and protective types from the Southern Tamil districts are admitted into the Home. This Home serves the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The Home is intended to provide accommodation for 100 inmates. The Home will be developed gradually into a full fledged Rescue Home like the Government Sri Sadana, Madras with an arts-cum-vocational school attached to it. To begin with a nucleus of an educational cum-vocational school has been started under the guidance of two secondary Grade Teachers, one Tailoring Instructress and one Spinning Instructress during the year 1960-61.

23-50. The Home is located in a private building on a rental of Rs. 200 per mensem. With the limited accommodation for about 40 inmates the Home is steadily progressing with facilities for instruction and training conducive to the wholesome reformation and rehabilitation of the girls and women sent to the Home. During the short period of its existence, 30 inmates were rehabilitated by restoration after reconciliation with their parents are husbands, while one of the inmates have been selected for the midwifery course of training.

III. SOCIAL DEFENCE/CARE PROGRAMME.

23-51 *Social Defence/Care Programme—(1) Ramand (Reception) Home for Juveniles at Palayamcottai.*—The Home started functioning from August 1959. The object of the Home is to serve as a feeder Home for the Approved Schools in the State and provide temporary care and custody to the inmates dealt with under the Madras Children Act, 1920 during the period of enquiry and investigation. It serves the districts of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

23-52. The targeted strength of the Home is 25. The strength of the Home on 31st March 1961 was 10. The number of inmates passed through the Home during the plan period was 386 boys and 3 girls. The Home has become very popular and has received and accommodated inmates over and above the targeted strength 25 on many days. During their stay in this institution, children are usefully engaged in 3 R's Spinning, etc., by a Secondary Grade Teacher.

(2) *Additional Senior Approved School for Boys at Tattaparai :—*

23-53. The object of the opening of an additional Senior Approved School for Boys at Tattaparai in Tirunelveli District was to relieve over-crowding in the Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput which served the entire State of Madras till November 1958, when the school at Tattaparai was opened. The Government Senior Approved School Tattaparai is a statutory Correctional institution functioning under the Madras Children Act 1920 and it is intended to afford facilities for adequate care, training and rehabilitation for juvenile delinquents of the age group of 12 years and about but below 18 years. They will be retained in the school till they attain the age of 21 years. The School serves then districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

23-54. The School was started in the Ex-Ceylon Government Quarantine Camp building at Tattapadai in Tirunelveli District during November 1958. It was purchased by the State Government at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The pupils were transferred from the Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput in three batches. They are given vocational training in weaving, tailoring, masonry, Spinning and agriculture. A Higher Elementary School section up to VIII Standard was started in the School. Four boys were trained and presented as private students for the E.S.L.C. Examination in April 1961 and all of the came out successful. The industrial sections were organised to be on a par with similar Government Approved Schools in the State.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

23.55. The following were the schemes of this Department included in the Third Five year Plan under "Social Welfare":—

- (1) Conversion of the After-care Shelter for Boys at Chingleput into an After Care Home for Boys;
- (2) Opening of Home for unmarried Mothers in Madras City.
- (3) Establishment of a Bureau of Psychological Research and facilities for Psychiatric Course;
- (4) Opening of a Child Welfare Home; and
- (5) Training of upper strata personnel in Government Approved Schools.

23.56. *Scheme No. (1)*:—The scheme was implemented with effect from 19—10—1962 after making some additions and alterations to the private building occupied by the Government After-Care Home for Boys at Chingleput since no suitable and sufficiently big private building was available at Chingleput. The Home is intended to accommodate 100 inmates. It is proposed to give intensified training to the inmates of the Home in black-smithing, book-binding, hand-weaving and carpentry. To begin with the two industries, viz. blacksmithing and book-binding have been started and the inmates are being trained in these industries. The Home functions as a Training-cum-production Centre.

23.57 *Scheme No. (2)*:—This scheme was not sanctioned for implementation.

23.58 *Scheme No. (3)*:—The Bureau of Psychological Research was established in August 1965 and it functioned during the plan period.

23.59 *Scheme No. (4)*:—The Home was established and started to function from 9th April 1965. The Home is functioning satisfactorily and it is reported that the children are improving mentally; morally and physically. All efforts are being made by the management to make the stay of the children in the Home purposeful.

23.60 *Scheme No. (5)*:—The target of training 67 upper strata personnel of the Government Approved Schools in 'Correctional administration' was achieved in full during the Third Plan Period.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

23.61 The following are the Schemes of the Department of Approved Schools and vigilance Service proposed for inclusion in the draft Fourth Five-Year Plan under "Social Welfare—Approved Schools, Vigilance Homes and After Care services".

- (1) Rehabilitation of Discharged Juvenile Delinquents:
- (2) Hostel for Stri Sadana Rescue Home;
- (3) Provision of Audio-Visual Projectors in Approved Schools;
- (4) Opening of a Home for Unmarried Mothers in the Madras City; and
- (5) Pilot Project under moral and social hygiene.

Of the above 5 schemes, schemes Nos. (3), (4) and (5) only have been shown in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74). But, in the Annual Plan 1969-70 (Budget Plan Link)—Supplement to the Detailed Budget Estimate for 1969-70 (Yellow Book), all the schemes except the first scheme, viz., “Rehabilitation of Discharged Juvenile Delinquents” have been included.

23.62 The details of the above five schemes and the nature of action already taken thereon are furnished below :—

(1) *Rehabilitation of Discharged Juvenile Delinquents* :—

	(RS IN LAKHS)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	1.00
Actuals; 1969—67 .. .. .	..
Actuals, 1967-68 .. .. .	..
Revised Estimate for 1968-79 .. .. .	..
Budget Estimate for 1969-70	

23.63 The Scheme envisages the starting of a Trade Institution for the juveniles discharged from Approved Schools for giving them further training in blacksmithy, Carpentry and Sheet Metal work so that they could ek out their livelihood without difficulty after they finally leave the Trade Institution. The total Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakh. The cost of the Scheme for starting one Trade Institution works out to Rs. 95,400—exclusive of the cost of land and expenditure towards provision of accommodation for the trainees during their training period as per the schematic particulars furnished by the Director of Employment and Training Madras. But to limit the expenditure within the provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh it was proposed to construct the workshops for the Trade Institution on the lands in A'har Village near Chingleput belonging to the Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput.

23.64 The Scheme has not yet been sanctioned for implementation and therefore no expenditure was incurred on this Scheme during the years 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69. Proposals for the construction of two sheds for the Workshops at a cost of Rs. 61,000 were sent to Government. But the Government suggested that the better way of rehabilitating the juvenile delinquents discharged from Approved Schools was to send them to the Industrial Technical Institutes and give them free hostel accommodation so that there would be no over head cost. Also, at the first meeting of the State Working Group on “Social Welfare” held on 18th July 1968, the Chairman of the Working Group suggested that this scheme might be withdrawn and this was accepted by the Working Group. The Chairman also said that the Director might come upto Government for admission of the boys in the existing Technical Institutes. The suggestion of the Government referred to above was accepted and the Government were informed accordingly. The Government have referred the matter to the Director of Employment and Training, Madras-*vide* Government Memorandum No. 197363/Pr.III/67-11, Home, dated 16th April 1969. The Government have since addressed the Government of India in letter Ref. No. 197363/Pr. III/67-15, Home, dated 23rd August 1969 for concurrence to meet 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure amounting to Rs.18,250 per annum.

2) Hostel for Stri Sadana Rescue Home:—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	1.00
Actuals 1966—67 .. .. .	..
Actuals 1967—68 .. .. .	..
Revised Estimate for 1968—69	0.20
Budget Estimate for for 1969—70 .. .. .	..

23.65. The Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home had been accommodated in two adjacent rented buildings "Rahmath Bagh" and "Tower House" in Santhome High Road, Mylapore, Madras. The monthly rent paid for these buildings was Rs. 400 or Rs. 4,800 per annum. Thus more than Rs. 80,000 had been incurred on the payment of rent along during the past 17 years, not to speak of the inconveniences experienced by the inmates and staff in these private buildings whose owner was reluctant to carry out even the minor repairs annual white-washing, etc. Besides, the owner was also pressing for release of the buildings.

23.66 In the Government premises "Everest", Kutchery Road, Mylapore, Madras, accommodating the Government Vigilance Home there is sufficient vacant land available for the construction of Hostel building for the Stri Sadana Rescue Home. This would not only be convenient to the inmates of Stri Sadana but would also prove profitable to Government.

23.67 The buildings "Rahmat Bagh" was however ordered to to be released by the Accommodation Controller, Madras, due to the prolonged pressure by the owner for it release. This buildings was vacated on 31st May 1967 afternoon by transferring the inmates of the Stri Sadana (excepting the High School girls) to "Everest" Kutchery Road, Mylapore, temporarily, and the other building "Tower House" was continued to be occupied by a portion of the Stri Sadana. Later, because of the continued lean strength of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana and on account of the presistent pressure from the owner and also as a measure of economy, the other building "Tower House" was also vacated 31st December 1967 afternoon by transferring the residual portion of the Stri Sadana temporarily to "Everest". Now, both the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Madras are functioning at "Everest" with great difficulty. Therefore, the construction of the Hostel building is absolutely essential to provide proper and suitable accommodation for the Stri Sadana Rescue Home.

23.68. This Scheme was not sanctioned for implementation in 1966-67 and 1967-68 In G.O. Ms. No. 1373, P.W.D., dated 19th June 1968 the Government sanctioned the implementation of the scheme at a cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs and directed that the expenditure to be incurred on this scheme during 1968-69 should not exceed Rs. 20,000/-. The expenditure on this scheme is debitable to the head of account of the public Works Department and it is not known whether any expenditure has been incurred on this scheme in 1968-69. The Plan outlay and budgetted outlay made for the year 1969-70 are also not known. Information on the above points is awaited from the P.W.D. authorities. As seen from

pages 280-281 of the yellow Book also (Annual Plan 1969-70), no provision has been made for this scheme for the year 1969-70. The Government in the P.W.D. have also since referred the matter to the Chief Engineer (Buildings), Madras *vide* Memo No. 86641 C2-69-1 P.W.D., dated 5th september 1969. However a sum of Rs. 0.40 lakhs has now been proposed under Revised Estimate 1969-70 and Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

(3) *Provision of Audic-Visual Projectors in Approved Schools:-*

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
Tentative Fourth Plan Outlay	0.53
Actuals, 1966-67 .. .. .	..
Actuals, 1967-68	0.053
Actuals, 1968-69	0.106
Budget Estimate for 1969-70	0.106

23.69 At present only some of the long stay Government institutions under this Department are provided with silent film projectors and the inmates of these institutions are enjoying the benefit of visual education through the films supplied by the Education Department. This privilege has to be extended to the other institutions also. It is absolutely essential that all the institutions including those with silent film projects are also provided with sound film projectors since more stress is laid on Audio-Visual Education of children so as to make them good future citizens.

23.70 The old silent film projectors in the institutions have become out-moded and they do not interest the pupils as they see modern cinemas outside the institutions. There is therefore, no desire among the inmates to see the silent pictures however educative the films are and they do not at all enjoy these silent film shows. Hence, it was proposed to provide eleven long-stay institutions under this Department with Audio-Visual Film Projectors at a total cost of Rs. 53,000 in a phased programme. The scheme was not sanctioned for implementation in 1966-67. In 1966-67, the purchase of one Projector for one Approved School was sanctioned and accordingly, one Projector was purchased for the Government Girls Approved Schools, Madras at a cost of Rs. 5,264. In 1968-69, an expenditure of Rs. 10,600 was sanctioned and two projectors, one each for the Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput and the Government Junior Approved School, Ranipet were purchased. In G.O.Ms No. 2106, Home dated 25th August 1969, a sum of Rs. 10,600 has been sanctioned for the purchase of two projectors one each for the Government Senior Approved School, Tattaparai and Government Junior Approved School, Thanjavur during 1969-70. During the year 1970-71 also two projectors are proposed to be purchased. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 0.11 lakh has been proposed under Revised Estimate for 1969-70 and Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

23.71. (4) *Opening of a Home for Unmarried Mothers in Madras City.—*

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
Tentative Fourth Plan outlay	4.93
Actuals 1966-67
Actuals 1967-68
Actuals 1968-69
Budget Estimate for 1969-70

The Scheme is to solve the problem of saving, caring and rehabilitating hundreds of unmarried mothers or those with illegitimate pregnancies, for this problems is looming larger and larger every day awaiting some solution or the other. It is an accepted fact that because of social and moral stigma attached to these women, institutional care during these difficult periods and their subsequent social or economic rehabilitation are of paramount importance since it is these unfortunate women who might otherwise swell the number of infanticides and suicides, not to speak of criminal abortions. This scheme contemplates provision of facilities for care, protection and rehabilitation of 100 such women along with their children. The home is also intended to provide facilities for care and training of the babies born to the inmates till such time as the latter are rehabilitated

23.72 This scheme was proposed during the Third Five-Year Plan but it was not sanctioned for implementation during the Third Plan period for want of Central Assistance.

23.73 Proposals for the implementation of the Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 4,92,550 were Submitted to Government and the Government of India was addressed by the State Government in their letter No. 158696.Pr. III.63-44, Home dated 13th August 1968 and No. 7227.Pr. III.69-4, Home, dated 18th March 1969 for the concurrence of the Government of India to share 50% of the total cost viz. about Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The Government of India have in their letter No. 7th January 1969 SW-5, dated 20th March 1969 conveyed their sanction for payment of Rs. 99,200 in respect of Social Defence (Care) Schemes and Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme during the year 1968-69 (Plan). The State Government addressed the Government of India in letter No. 7227.Pr. III.69-8, Home, dated 21st June 1969 for details of the individual schemes for which the Central Assistance of Rs. 99,200 was released for the year 1968-69. The Government of India have informed that the approval to the implementation and sharing of expenditure on 50:50 basis relates to the schemes (1) Hostel for Stri Sadana Rescue Home and (2) Provision of Audio-Visual Projectors in Approved Schools during 1968-69 and that the expenditure involved during 1968-69 may be adjusted within the Central assistance of Rs. 99,200 released during 1968-69.

23.74 Orders of Government sanctioning the implementation of the scheme were awaited. Therefore, no provision has been made under Revised Estimate for 1969-70 and Budget Estimate for 1970-71 for this scheme.

(5) *Pilot Project under Moral and Social Hygiene:—*

(RS. IN LAKHS)

Tentation Fourth plan outlay	..	..	..	..	..	15.000
Actuals 1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	0.022
Actuals 1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	0.039
Actuals 1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	0.045
Budget Estimate for 1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	0.075

23.75 The object of the Scheme is to enable the Madras State Branch of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India to carry on the Pilot Project started by the Association in the field of Suppression of Immoral Traffic more especially on the preventive aspect through propaganda.

23.76 A total expenditure of Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned for this scheme for the year 1967-68. Out of this amount, a grant of Rs.3,900 was drawn and disbursed to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Madras State Branch, in March 1968 towards the activities of the Association during 1967-68. For the year 1968-69, also, a sum of Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned in G.O.Ms. No. 2628, Home dated 9th September 1968 out of which a sum of Rs. 4,500 was drawn and disbursed to the Association during 1968-69. For the year 1969-70, a grant amounting to Rs.7,500 has now been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2170, Home dated 30th August 1969. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 7,500 has been made under Revised Estimate for 1969-70 and Budget Estimate for 1970-71 for this scheme.

(d) (i) *Revenue Receipts : (non-tax)—*

(From the Vocational Sections and Miscellaneous).

	Year.				Amount.
1959-60	78,752
1960-61	17,643
1961-62	20,355
1962-63	51,451
1963-64	1,32,563
1964-65	1,79,807
1965-66	99,716
1966-67	1,30,231
1967-68	2,26,677
1968-69	1,71,845
1969-70	1,78,800

Tax.. .. Nil.

d (ii) *Revenue Expenditure :*

	Non-Plan				Plan	
	Total Expenditure		Expenditure on staff		Total Expenditure	Expenditure on staff
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	21,50,724	4,56,397	2,27,521	60,167
1960-61	24,21,176	4,72,346	3,23,907	87,527
1961-62	23,31,990	5,32,342	3,59,261	1,02,579
1962-63	24,84,585	5,52,833	4,46,400	1,14,578
1963-64	26,39,362	5,69,291	4,12,359	1,29,775
1964-65	28,02,894	6,02,099	5,00,211	1,42,565
1965-66	31,94,667	7,59,251	4,73,935	1,48,289
1966-67	37,28,546	11,13,182	..	..
1967-68	43,54,414	10,81,166	..	..
1968-69	44,52,842	11,00,724	..	..
1969-70	46,74,700	14,82,100	..	..

Particulars of Capital expenditure on buildings (Plan and Non-Plan) called for in para 1(ii) of Government Memo. No. 30/PC-I-A/69-1, Finance (Pay Commission), dated 3-11-69.

Year	Expenditure		Details
	Plan		
1959-60	2.00 lakhs		Purchase of Ceylon Quarantine Camp Buildings for the Government Senior Approved School, Tattaparai.
		<i>Non-Plan</i>	
1963-64	2.15 lakhs		Purchase of the Building "Everest" for Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras.
1968-69	1.10 lakhs		Purchase of the Building "Sunshine" for the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore.

d (iii) Ratio of staff expenditure (all emoluments including pay, dearness allowances, travelling allowance and all other allowances, batta, over time wages, bonus, etc.)

	1969-70		
	<i>Revenue Receipts.</i>	<i>Staff expenditure.</i>	<i>Ratio.</i>
(a)	Rs. 1,78,800/-	Rs. 14,82,100/-	1:8:3
	<i>Revenue expenditure and Total expenditure.</i>	<i>Staff expenditure.</i>	<i>Ratio.</i>
(b) and (c)	Rs. 46,74,700/-	Rs. 14,82,100/-	3:2:1
(d)	Forecast on the growth of (i) staff and (ii) expenditure expected during the next five year:—		

23.77. *Non-Plan.*—(i) *Staff.*—(a) The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is already having under its administrative control two Special Homes (1) for the children of the Burma Repatriates and (2) for unattached women among Burma Repatriates. As the work with regard to the training and rehabilitation of the women and children of repatriates is increasing day-by-day and is bound to increase still further with the arrival of repatriates from Ceylon, it is quite essential that there should be a Special Officer solely-in-charge of care, training and rehabilitation of children in this department. The Special Officer has to be provided with a separate section with the following minimum compliments of staff:—

Superintendent	..	..	..	One
Assistants	..	..	..	Two
Junior Assistant	..	..	..	One
Steno-typist	..	..	..	One
Record Clerk	..	..	..	One
Peon	..	..	..	One

(b) It is also proposed to open a Special Home for the Children of Repatriates from Ceylon with the following staff.—

Superintendent (Gazetted).. ..	One
Assistant Superintendents.. ..	Two
Medical Officer	One
Pharmacist	One
Nursing Orderlies (oneman and one woman)	Two
Secondary Grade Teachers ..	Four
Higher Elementary Grade Teachers	Twenty
Physical Training Instructors II Grade	Two
Warden	One
Matron I Grade	One
Craft Instructors and Instructress	Four
Assistant	One
Junior Assistant	Two
Typist	One
Record Clerk	One
Peons	Two
Wireman	One
Head Cook	One
Assistant Cooks	Nine
Gardeners	Two
Watchmen	Three
Sanitary Workers	Ten

23-78 As the department is expanding from day-to-day and the work relating to the Accounts Branch is also on the increase it seems absolutely necessary to have a separate Accounts Officer for the department as in the case of all other Heads of Department.

23-79 (c) *Plan*—As the activities of the Social Welfare agencies are generally on the increase and it has gained national importance, several returns with different statistics are required to be furnished besides the annual and half-yearly returns furnished to Government. Based on those statistics, several schemes and projects may have to be taken up. The creation of a statistical cell with the following staff compliments in this office is a long felt need to collect and consolidate the statistics to Government. Central Bureau of Correctional Services or other concerned authority.

Superintendent	One
Assistants	Two
Junior Assistant	One

(ii) *Expenditure*.—(i) (a) and (b) Rs. 1,95,700/- (Non-plan)
(c) Rs. 13,200/- (Plan)

PERSPECTIVE PLAN PROJECTS.

23-80 During the Perspective Plan the accent will be more on removing the weaknesses in the correctional administration and also on taking up preventive and developmental programmes to a greater extent. During the Perspective Plan emphasis might be given to developmental programmes which would ultimately increase the quality and capacity of human resources.

The Directorate of Approved Schools and Vigilance Services will be renamed as Directorate of Correctional Administration which would be responsible for mal-adjusted sections of society including beggars. This Directorate will include all the functions now carried out by the Directorate of Approved Schools and Vigilance Services. In addition it will also be responsible for Beggar Rehabilitation programmes, etc. At the Secretariat level this Directorate of Correctional Administration would be with the Social Welfare Department

PROJECT No. 167.

Opening of Industrial Training Institutes:—Though the world is progressing day-by-day in the field of science and technology, yet the institutional training programme followed in the Approved Schools and Vigilance Institution continues to be same as it was in the twenties of this century. All the vocational subjects are taught through the antiquated tools and equipments. The main purpose of institutional programme both in the education and vocation is successful rehabilitation of the wards keeping abreast with the fast improving technological world. From experience it is found that the trades taught with the existing antiquated tools and equipments are not in any way helpful to the wards in finding employment in the modern factories, workshop and trade centres on their discharge from the institutions. To alleviate this deficiency, during the Fifth Plan is proposed to start two Industrial Training Institutes for Boys—one in Chingleput and one in Tattaparai in Tirunelveli District and for girls one in the Government Girls, Approved School in Madras City under the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance service solely intended for the juvenile delinquents to undergo training soon after their education up to VIII Standard in the institutions. Training will be imparted in the following trades.

Boys—

- 1 Carpentry.
- 2 Weaving
- 3 Cutting and Tailoring.
4. Building Construction.
5. Automobile Engineering.
6. Casting work.
7. Tractor mechanic.
8. Fitter.

Girls—

- 1 Cutting and Tailoring.
- 2 Weaving.

This is purely a job oriented scheme to see that the wards do not struggle for employment after they leave the institutions.

During the Sixth Plan three more Industrial Training Institutes will be started—one for Girls and two for Boys. The three Industrial Training Institutes started during the Fifth Plan will also be suitably expanded and modernised.

The Perspective Plan outlay on this will be Rs. 155.45 lakhs. The Fifth Plan outlay will be Rs. 65.55 lakhs and the Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 168.

Mechanisation of Industries (Tailoring and Weaving) and Modernisation of the Carpentry Unit—There are at present two Government Senior Approved Schools for Boys, two Government Junior Approved Schools for Boys and a Government Senior and Junior Approved Schools for Girls run entirely by the Government. The pupils of the schools are given vocational training in carpentry, weaving, tailoring, blacksmithy, metal-work and book binding which are the principal industries in the Government Approved Schools. The various workshops are only Training Centres without adequate modern facilities for using them as production centres. However, within the available facilities and resources, the production side of the industries is not lost sight of and the receipts derived from the industrial section are on the increase. The industrial receipts could be increased still further by modernising the equipments used for the industries, as very old and antiquated types of equipments are being used at present. In these days of emphasis on modern engineering and technology it is absolutely necessary that the children in Approved Schools are also trained in modern mechanised equipments and machines so that after their discharge from the Approved Schools they could be employed in any of the industrial units operating outside without difficulty as all the industrial concerns set up in recent years are equipped with the latest machinery available in the market. Hence as a preliminary step, the tailoring industry in the Government Junior Approved School, Thanjavur and Government Girls' Approved Schools, Madras and weaving industry in the Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput will be mechanised during the Fifth Plan.

In addition to this, it is also proposed to modernise the carpentry unit and introduce power operated machinery in the Government Senior Approved School at Chingleput.

During the Sixth Plan the scheme will be expanded to cover more industries and carpentry units of the Government Approved Schools. The outlay for the Fifth and Sixth Plans will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Rs. 75.00 lakhs respectively. The outlay for the Perspective Plan, therefore, will be Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 169.

Opening of Homes for Destitute and illegitimate children.—Apart from the statutory institutions started under provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act of 1920, it is considered necessary to open a Home for Destitutes, Child Beggars and illegitimate children in the State as due to rapid industrialisation and other social and economic factors the number of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children are on the increase and perhaps would increase still further in future years just as it has happened in other developed countries. Such unmarried young mothers and their illegitimate children should be given protection and care till they are suitably rehabilitated. It is proposed to start the Home in Madras City in any one of the institutions under Department of Approved Schools during the Fifth Plan. During the Sixth Plan three more Homes for Destitute and Illegitimate children will be started.

The outlay for the Fifth and Sixth Plans on this will be Rs. 6.05 and Rs. 18.15 lakhs respectively. The Perspective plan outlay will be Rs. 24.20 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 170.

Provincialisation of Private Approved schools and Opening of new Approved Schools : There are at present two Government Senior Approved Schools for Boys at Chinglepet and Tattaparai and two Government Junior Approved Schools for Boys at Ranipet and Thanjavur and one Government Senior and Junior Approved Schools for Girls at Madras in the entire State. All the five Government Approved Schools are over populated and having strength beyond their capacities. Any reformatory institution where individual attention and treatment are the prime factors for successful reformation and training should not have more than 200 to 300 children. The only course open to alleviate the congestion and overcrowding in the Government Approved Schools is to open more Government Approved Schools and provincialise of some of the existing private Approved School which are not running on sound lines providing accomodation for 300 intimates. During the Fifth Plan the following will be done :-

(1) Provincialisation of the Junior Approved School for Girls under the Coimbatore Seva Nilayam, Coimbatore.

(2) Provincialisation of the Junior Approved School for Boys under the Balu Mandiram, Madurai.

(3) Opening the Junior Approved School for Boys in Cuddalore in the place of the two Junior Approved Schools at Lingathadimedu Tiruchirapalli District and Chitrakudi, Thanjour District.

During the Six Plan more number of private Approved Schools will be provincialised and more Government Approved Schools opened. The out lays for the Fifth and Sixth Plan will be Rs. 62.25 and Rs. 150.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 212.25 lakhs.

Project No. 171

*Opening of Government Protective Homes :—*With a view to providing more institutional training benefits to the victims under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act one Government Protective Home (Rescue Home) will be opened at Coimbatore during the Fifth Plan on an out lay of Rs. 7.96 lakhs. Two more protective Homes will during the Six Plan on an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be 23.96 lakhs.

Project No. 172

*Provincialisation of the Vigilance Home under Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai :—*At present there are two Vigilance Homes in the State. Of the two, one is a Government Institution in Madras City and the other under Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai run by private management with financial aid from Government, During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to provincialise the Vigilance Home under Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai, by providing accomodation for the 100 inmates on an outlay of Rs. 6.75 For expanding the above schemes during the Six Plan a tentative outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 16.75 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 173

Establishment of a Directorate of State Bureau of Correctional Services for the Juvenile Delinquents and Socially and Morally Mal-adjusted—The present Directorate of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service deals with the reception, care, custody correctional and reformatory training and rehabilitation of the juvenile delinquents, young persons, youth full offenders, uncontrollables and morally mal-adjusted women and girls. Apart from these services, field and research organisation under the Department which are found to be sine quo-non-in the advent of fast industrialisation and urbanisation are lacking. The present Directorate of Approved School and Vigilance Service will be reorganised as Directorate of State Bureau of Correctional Services.

The revised set-up of the Directorate will, in addition to the present work, undertake preventive programmes, research programmes and field organisations with additional staff. This makes provision to fill up the existing statistical and data gaps to meet with the modern trends in preventive correctional and social defence programmes.

The Fifth Plan outlay on this will be Rs. 12.42 for the suitable expansion and strengthening of the above Directorate during the Sixth Plan a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be provided. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 37.42 lakhs. This programme has to be suitably tied up with the "Tamil Nadu Bureau of Correctional Services" suggested earlier in this report. (Vide Chapter XXII, Project No. 156.)

PROJECT No. 174.

Establishment of a probation organisation for juvenile delinquents and moral delinquents.—Probation services form an integral part of correctional programme both on the preventive side as well as on the pre-institutionalisation and post-institutionalisation stages of the juvenile delinquents and morally mal-adjusted girls and women. At present the probation services are under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras. There are probation officers attached to the Court who deal with juveniles adolescents and adults. The Probation Officers under the Inspector-General of Prisons undertake the field After-care services for all the erring persons. This is not advisable from the correctional and psychological points of view. At the National Correctional Conference on Probation and Allied Measures held in New Delhi in October, 1971 it was recommended that executive department which is in charge of work under the Child Protection Act and Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act should be in charge of juvenile Probation and Juvenile After-care Service for Children girls and Women. To be in tune with the recommendation of the said Conferences a separate probation organisation will be attached to the department of approved schools and vigilance institutions.

Thirty Probation Officers and thirty peons will be required for the department as per details given below:—

Madras City—Five Probation Officers and five peons.

Chingleput district—Two Probation Officers and two peons.

North Arcot district—Two Probation Officers and two peons.

South Arcot district—Two Probation Officers and two peons.

Thanjavur district—Two Probation Officers and two peons.
 Tiruchirappalli district—Two Probation Officers and two peons.
 Madurai district—Six Probation Officers and six peons.
 Ramanathapuram district—Six Probation Officers and six peons.
 Coimbatore district—Two Probation Officers and two peons.
 Dharmapuri district—One Probation Officer and one peon.
 Salem district—Two Probation Officers and two peons.
 The Nilgiris district—One Probation Officer and one peon.
 Tirunelveli district—Two Probation Officers and two peons.
 Kanyaumari district—One Probation Officer and one peon.

Besides, at least two Regional Probation Officers will be required to supervise the work of these thirty Probation Officers. They shall be in-charge of northern and southern districts, having their headquarters at Madras and Madurai respectively. They will be assisted by one Assistant, one Typist and two peons each, one for the office and one for the Regional Probation Officer who is a touring Officer.

The Fifth Plan outlay will be Rs. 16.27 lakhs and the Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 40.00 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 56.27 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 175.

Provision of statistical section in the Directorate.—Statistical section is an integral part of every department and every office of the Head of the Department has one statistical section inevitably for the collection of statistics pertaining to the department. But the Office of the Director of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service which is having 52 institutions under the control of the Director of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is not having a statistical section. Moreover, the department has to furnish various statistical information to the Central Bureau of Correctional Services, New Delhi. Without adequate staff in the office, the office staff are experiencing very great difficulties in complying with the request of other departments including the Central Bureau of Correctional Services, New Delhi, in furnishing statistical information as and when called for by them. This scheme provides for the creation of statistical section in the office of the Director of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service with the additional staff.

The expenditure on the cost of personnel is Rs. 20,400 per annum and Rs. 1,02,000 for the Fifth Plan. The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 3.52 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 176.

Non-institutional services for juvenile delinquents.—Juvenile delinquency is one of the many problems facing the Nation now. Several steps are being taken to prevent juvenile delinquency. For the prevention of juvenile delinquency, vagrancy and beggary particularly amongst children, it is necessary to have certain non-institutional service centres which may comprise (1) counselling and guidance, (2) training-cum-production centres and (3) home visits and organisation of recreational activities, picnics or outing of children, etc.

These non-institutional service centres would help to locate and recognise part-time child beggars near railway stations, bus-stands, shopping centres and near places of worship (Temples, Churches, Mosques, etc.).

For Madras City to start with, there will be four units one each for the North, South, East and West Zones during the Fifth Plan. The Central Office and units will be located in rented buildings. The scheme will be suitably expanded during the Sixth Plan to cover more areas. The Perspective Plan outlay on this will be Rs. 27.47 lakhs. The outlays for the Fifth and Sixth plans will be Rs. 7.47 and 20.00 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT No. 177.

Headquarters staff for implementing the Plan Schemes.—The Headquarters staff at the Directorate of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service, Madras, are not adequate even to carry out the existing schemes relating to the statutory institutions established under the Tamil Nadu Children Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. Besides these statutory institutions the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is also entrusted with the care, protection, training and rehabilitation of the children of Burma Repatriates and the rootless women of the Burma Repatriates. There are two Special Homes for the Children of Burma Repatriates and unattached Women among the Burma Repatriates at Mathur, Tiruchirappalli district. These institutions are also running quite satisfactory.

Now to implement the schemes of the Perspective Plan more efficiently, it is proposed to start at least one additional section in the Directorate of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service with the minimum staff. The cost involved in the proposal works out to Rs. 3.25 lakhs for the Perspective Plan period. The outlay for the Fifth and Sixth Plans will be Rs. 1.52 and Rs. 2.73 lakhs respectively.

PROJECT No. 178.

Construction of buildings.—The Government After-Care Home for Boys at Chingleput which was started during the Third Five-Year Plan by converting the erstwhile Government After Care Shelter is housed in a rented building. The Home is intended to accommodate 100 boys with four industries. Now, there are two industries—blacksmithy and book-binding in the Home. Other industries are not started because suitable buildings are not available for housing 100 boys and the four industries, either in or around Chingleput. Hence, it is proposed to construct buildings for the Government After-care Home for Boys in the vacant lands available in Athur village about 3 miles from Chingleput. The lands are owned by the Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput. The extent of lands is 22 acres. It is also proposed to fence the entire land belonging to this department to prevent encroachment. For implementing the scheme during the Fifth Plan an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be required. Schemes similar to this will also be implemented during the Sixth Plan period on an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The total Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

To sum up.—The total Perspective Plan outlay for the above projects will be Rs. 674.54 lakhs which could be broken into Rs. 216.16 lakhs and Rs. 458.38 lakhs respectively for the Fifth and Sixth Plans

CHAPTER XXIV.

WELFARE PROGRAMMES IN PRISONS.

SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMMES.

Introduction.—The basic operations of correctional Administration and the programmes followed in all the jails of Tamil Nadu can be listed as follows:—

Orientation, classification, education, vocational programmes, welfare measures, group therapy, religious discourses, pre-related preparation, custody and discipline and after-care.

All the above activities of the Department of Jail will be strengthened during the Perspective Plan.

PROJECT NO. 179.

Starting of simple trades in Central Jails.—The object of this scheme is to provide vocational training in simple trades like painting, plumbing, welding, etc., to the prisoners in Central Jails in our State, so that the prisoners, on their release from jails, can take up any one of the trades which they learned during their terms in jails.

During the Fifth-Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 16.40 lakhs has been provided and an amount of Rs. 32.80 lakhs would be provided under Sixth Plan for continuing this scheme with more trades. The Perspective Plan outlay for this scheme would be Rs. 49.20 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 180.

Appointment of Psychologists and Social Workers.—It has been proposed to appoint psychologists and social workers in Central Jails in order to give better environment and encouragement to the prisoners. The Fifth Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 2.55 lakhs. More psychologists and social workers would be appointed in Central Jails during the Sixth Plan. The Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 5.10 lakhs

The Perspective Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 7.65 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 181.

Starting of stainless steel industry in Central Jails.—There has been a great demand for stainless steel house-hold articles. This industry will also provide job opportunities for the prisoners on their release from jails. During the Fifth Plan, it has been proposed to start a stainless steel industry at Salem Central Jail, where metal work is already being done. During the Sixth Plan, the industry would be started at two more Central Jails at Madras and Coimbatore.

The Fifth Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 26.83 lakhs and it has been proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 53.66 lakhs under Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay for this scheme will be Rs. 80.49 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 182.

Starting of Service station-cum-automobile repairing station in Central Jails at Madurai, Coimbatore and Madras.—Now-a-days, with the increased number of automobile vehicles of all sorts, the automobile industry has also expanded to a considerable extent and the need for more number of service stations is keenly felt by the public. Hence, it is proposed to start service stations-cum-automobile repairing stations in Central Jails at Madurai, Coimbatore and Madras. The prisoners will be benefited by this Scheme and the public would also be benefited.

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 2.69 lakhs has been provided for starting a service station at any one of the Central Jails. During the Sixth Plan two more service stations would be started at a cost of Rs. 5.38 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 8.07 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 183.

Starting of power-driven, tailoring industry in Central Jails.—At present, Jail Department undertakes the tailoring work of the entire Police Department and the Postal Department. The tailoring work is undertaken in all Central Jails. Of these, Coimbatore Central Jail alone has the facility of power-driven tailoring industry. It has been proposed to provide power-driven tailoring machines to all the Central Jails in our State. During the Fifth Plan, the Palayamecottai Jail would be provided with power-driven tailoring machines, at a cost of Rs. 1.54 lakhs.

Under Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 3.08 lakhs would be provided for this scheme so that all the Central Jails would be provided with power driven machines. The Perspective Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 4.62 lakhs for this scheme.

PROJECT NO. 184.

Starting of Electro-Plating industry in Central Jails.—Electroplating industry is the monopoly industry in the hands of few persons without any competition. It is felt that starting of such an industry in jails would have a rehabilitative value for the prisoners engaged in such industries.

It has been proposed to start an Electro-plating industry in Central Jail, Trichirapalli at a cost of Rs. 4.98 lakhs during the Fifth Plan. The Sixth Plan outlay for this scheme would be Rs. 9.96 lakhs. The Perspective Plan outlay for scheme is Rs. 14.94 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 185.

Appointment of a District Agricultural Officer for Jails and one Agricultural Demonstrator for each of five Jails.—Agriculture plays an important part of the work programme in jails. Almost all the prisoners coming to jails are agriculturists and most of such prisoners revert to agriculture alone. Hence it is felt that the agricultural operations in jails should be developed. It has been proposed to appoint one District Agricultural officer and one Agricultural Demonstrator for each of five Central Jails during the Fifth Plan. The plan outlay is Rs. 3.47 lakhs. In the Sixth Plan more staff will be appointed under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 6.94 lakhs has been proposed. The Perspective Plan outlay would be Rs. 10.41 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 186.

Purchase of one Machine Power Drill for Agricultural operations in Jails.—Water for agricultural purposes is a big problem in almost all Central Jails and every well has to be deepened periodically and new wells have to be dug. For this, the Jail Department should have machine power drills which can be used for agriculture. During the Fifth Plan an amount of Rs. 4.65 lakhs has been provided for the purchase of a power drill. As more power drills would be required for other jails, it has been proposed to make an outlay of Rs. 9.30 lakhs under the Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 13.95 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 187.

Starting of Open Air Jails.—At present, there is only one open air jail at Thanjavur. It has been proposed to start one open air jail in each of the districts. During the Fifth Plan, an open air jail would be started at a cost of Rs. 8.20 lakhs in Sivaganga taluk. For opening more open air jails at districts, an amount of Rs. 16.40 lakhs has been provided under Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 24.60 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 188.

Starting of off-season industries in open air jails.—The prisoners in the open air jails engaged in agricultural operations would find it difficult to get jobs after release, as most of them might not have lands to keep them engaged. It is suggested that apart from engaging them in agriculture operations, they should be taught other useful trades so that they could rehabilitate themselves after discharge.

Under Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for starting same trades like carpentry, blacksmithy, brick-making, etc., in the open Air Jail at Thanjavur. During the Sixth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs would be provided for this scheme. The Perspective Plan outlay for the scheme will be Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 189.

Appointment of a Special Officer for open Air Jails.—At present, there is no separate officer for the open air jails and the problem of starting of an open air jail is completely left with the Superintendent of the nearest Central jail. As the workload of the Superintendent of Central Jail is too much, it has been proposed to create a post of Special Officer in the rank of Superintendent of Jail. During the Fifth Plan an outlay of Rs. 0.85 lakhs has been made for this purpose. Sixth Plan outlay will be Rs. 1.70 lakhs. The perspective plan outlay would be Rs. 2.55 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 190.

Starting of a Regional Training School for Jail Officers at Vellore.—Custody is determined by public expectation and court orders while discipline is determined by prison administrators. It is the staff which has to shoulder the duty of keeping the prisoners under discipline. The current concept of the objective of institutionalisation in prison is not so much retribution and deterrence but largely reformatory and rehabilitative. At present, the jail

officers are given only practical training during initial appointment and some refresher course latter in the Madras School of Social Work or elsewhere. The Warders Training Schools at Vellore gives training for 12 warders at a time for a period of six months after their regular appointment, but there is no such institutional training for Jail Officers. During the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been made for the establishment of a Regional Training School at Vellore. For opening more such Training schools, it has been proposed to make an outlay of Rs. 56.00 lakhs in the Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay would be Rs. 84.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 191.

Starting of after-care shelters in Central Jails, State Jail for women, Vellore and Borstal School, Pudukkottai.—Reformation, rehabilitation or resettlements are a continuous process in the field of correctional work. The reformation is not complete unless the prisoners released are properly settled in normal life. Hence it has been proposed to start after-care shelters in all Central Jails, State Jail for women, Vellore and Borstal School, Pudukkottai. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be provided under Fifth Plan. To start more after-care homes and after-care shelters at all Jails an outlay of Rs. 50.00 is proposed under Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 192.

Starting of one more After-Care Home in Madurai.—To start one more after-care home in Madurai, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided under Fifth Five-Year Plan. In order to start one more after-care home at Central Jails at Coimbatore, Salem an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been proposed under Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 24.00 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 193.

Starting of Research Wing.—In the administration of criminal justice, the prison authorities have to take charge of the convicted offender and carry out the sentences imposed on him. In the performance of this duty, the jail officers are expected to study the character and method of treatment to be meted out to prisoner with a view to reforming him and moving him away from criminal tendencies and returning him back to Society to lead a honest and honourable life. It has been proposed to start a Research Wing in the Jail Department. The wing will be set up at the office of Inspector-General of Prisons.

The Fifth Plan Outlay for this scheme is Rs. 1.74 lakhs. During Sixth Plan, an amount of Rs. 3.48 lakhs has been proposed. The Perspective Plan outlay will be Rs. 5.22 lakhs.

PROJECT No. 194.

Appointment of additional Probation Officers.—At present, the jails are overcrowded. To avoid Committal of short termers to jail, it is suggested that the more liberal use of section of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act will present such committees or release them under probation. In order to facilitate such a consummation, one Probation Officer for every two courts will be required.

To appoint 24 additional Probation Officers an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided under Fifth Plan. The outlay for the Sixth Plan would be Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The outlay for the Perspective Plan will be Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 195.

Buildings (Improvements to warders' quarters at Central Jail, Coimbatore, Sub-Jails at Chingleput, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Vellore and N.S.C. Blocks at Central Jail, Coimbatore and Warders Training Centre at Vellore).—The warder's quarters at Coimbatore is in a dilapidated condition. There are about 200 warder's quarters. It is proposed to improve the existing buildings. It is also proposed to construct sub-jails at Coimbatore and some improvements to the sub-jails at Chingleput, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Vellore. The Warders' Training Centre at Vellore has to be improved. For all these works, an amount of Rs. 48.00 lakhs has been provided under Fifth Plan. In order to give improvements to the existing sub-jails and central jails, an amount of Rs. 96.00 lakhs has been provided under Sixth Plan. The Perspective Plan outlay for this scheme will be Rs. 1,44.00 lakhs.

PROJECT NO. 196.

Establishment of a "Probation Home" at Madras.—The probation home will be imparting training in vocational skills to rehabilitate the adult offenders released on probation. At present there is no separate buildings for this probation home. An outlay of Rs. 3.35 lakhs has been provided under Fifth Plan for this scheme. During Sixth Plan the outlay will be Rs. 6.70 lakhs. The Perspective Plan, outlay will be Rs. 10.05 lakhs.

To sum up the total Perspective Plan outlay for the welfare programmes in prisons comes to Rs. 5,78.25 lakhs which would be broken into Rs. 1,92.95 lakhs for the Fifth Plan and Rs. 3,85.50 lakhs for the Sixth Plan.

CHAPTER XXV.

SUMMARY OF MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The development of human resources has been neglected in economic planning till recently and this Task Force lays special stress on this aspect. This Task Force touches upon those aspects concerning the development of human resources which have not been dealt with by the other Task Forces. Accordingly this report deals with aspects like physical and cultural development, social education, social change, development of aesthetics, renaissance of Tamil Culture, geriatrics, social welfare which includes women's welfare, child welfare, welfare of the physically and mentally handicapped, welfare of the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, welfare of labour, training of craftsman, employment services, employment policy and programmes, social defence programme, prison welfare services, man power planning and research, planning forms and public co-operation.

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILISATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES: MAN-POWER, EMPLOYMENT CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

1. Some of the measures aiming towards the achievement of the full-employment goal are: increasing the period of training so as to correspondingly postpone the period of entry to the employment market; reducing the age of retirement; controlling the supply from educational training institutions to suit the demand for the same; functional fiscal policy of taxes and the subsidies; buying and selling, lending and borrowing for the promotion of employment oriented enterprises.

2. The dearth of reliable data on employment, unemployment, and under employment has been fully recognised. To overcome this defect a sample survey has been suggested to be taken up forthwith.

3. Disaggregation of the education process with a view to ensuring full employment in the different sectors of the growing economy, parity in remuneration for comparable skills as an incentive to the advent of change in social attitudes and the need for developing man-power services have been recommended.

4. It is thought that a policy of full employment in agriculture is related to urgent and effective enforcement of land reforms in Tamil Nadu. Alternative employment for the rentiers of the agricultural sectors could be in ancillary industries around major growth centres and monolithic projects.

5. Programmes for modernising and diversification of the traditional occupations have been suggested and the scheme is expected to cover 50,000 person.

6. Dry farming techniques for areas like Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram and better water utilisation for areas like Thanjavur have been discussed with a view to increasing production, augmenting income and for generating additional employment. An integrated scheme for the rural employed has been suggested which will cover over 5 lakh persons even during the Fifth Plan.

7. About 100 employment generating projects have been suggested by the concerned sub-group for relieving the unemployment of the educated persons. This will have to be suitably tied up with the programme announced by the Government of India under the "Half-a-million Jobs Programme".

8. Under the Agro-Service Centres the Schemes it is expected to provide employment to about 6,000 technical persons, 3,000 skilled persons and 3,000 semi-skilled persons—12,000 in all.

9. Under advance action in respect of road schemes, it is expected to create employment opportunities for about 1,500 engineers, 900 diploma holders 1,800 craftsmen and about 4,500 semi-skilled and unskilled persons.

10. A review of the occupational trends in the various significant industries in Tamil Nadu over the past decade indicate a definite shift in favour of skilled occupations. It is also noticed that this shift in preference has actually been sustained by a simultaneous expansion in out skill training facilities. This study recommends a further study to project the future patterns to help proper implementation of the skill training programmes.

11. The approach to problems of man-power and employment is towards the achievement of near full employment during the Perspective Plan. An estimate of employment generation based on the Perspective Plan schemes recommended by the various Task Forces lends support to this contention. According to these estimates the total employment by 1983-84 will be 211,77,937. The total labour force in 1983-84 would be 212,11,000. That leaves us with a hard core of only 33,063 persons still to be employed by 1983-84.

12. The suggested expansion and diversification of skill training facilities during the Perspective Plan are based mainly on projections made of future likely trends.

13. As for the rural sector stress has been laid on the "whole village approach" and to provide adequate employment opportunities/assistance to the "small farmers" along side of the package of social amenities.

14. Suitable expansion of industrial skill training facilities have been recommended to meet the demand for about 26,500 craftsmen anticipated during the Perspective Plan.

15. Suitable expansion of the man-power services like Employment Market Information Occupational Information and Vocational Guidance of the Department of Employment and Training have been recommended.

16. A special machinery to implement the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act has been suggested.

17. Opening of one more Employment Exchange in each district has been recommended.

18. Opening of a Project Employment Exchange for the Salem Steel plant has been recommended.

19. Appointment of interviewers for registration work in employment exchanges has been recommended.

20. A programme for Job Development has been recommended.

21. The setting up of a Manpower Research Division in the State to aid proper manpower planning has been recommended with a view to avoiding unemployment of educated persons at least in the coming years by forecasting manpower requirements on an year to year basis by significant occupations.

22. A programme of 'Job Profiles' to help the Employment Market processes has been recommended.

23. The setting up of a workshop for the blind has been recommended.

24. The establishment of a special cell to identify and help prospective entrepreneurs from among the unemployed graduates, diploma holders and craftsmen has been recommended.

25. In the context of our large unemployment it appears necessary to lay down some rule regarding the creation of employment opportunities in the industrialisation programme even at the risk of pushing up production costs above the possible minimum.

26. At least a 5 per cent annual increases in employment in the organised sector and at least a 15 per cent annual increase in employment in the unorganised industrial sector will have to be ensured.

27. If price-stabilisation is found to be unfeasible least a controlled rise in prices should become a policy of the state. It should be restricted to 2½ per cent to 3 per cent limit per annum.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOUR WELFARE.

28. The concept of "good faith" in bargaining has been advocated for setting industrial problems.

29. The establishment of a Tamil Nadu Bureau of Labour Services and Information has been recommended to organise labour information and for monitoring the same.

30. The concept of "one union for one industry" has been recommended.

31. The organisation of some of the unorganised industries such as agriculture, handloom, weaving, fishing, boedi, rolling, etc., has been recommended.

32. It is felt that the large uncovered area in the life of the workers and their families, which is at present not covered by the scope of statutes, should be taken care of.

33. Schemes for industrial housing have been recommended.
34. Schemes for plantation labour housing have been recommended.
35. Construction of stadia for workers in major towns in Tamil Nadu has been recommended.
36. For lasting industrial peace and harmony, there could be a few tripartite agreements to be in force for a few years, say, five years, covering aspects like D.A. bonus, industrial profits, fringe benefits etc.

SOCIAL CHANGE.

37. A new dimension is added to the planning exercise in Tamil Nadu and that is the dimension of social change. For bringing about social change, a "frontal attack" is recommended.
38. The strategy for bringing about social change should include first, an identification of the 'growth promoting' factors. Similarly, growth retarding factors should be identified and steps taken to discourage them.
39. Steps should be taken to inculcate positive attitudes in our people towards wealth being created and consumed.
40. Specific social constraints to development should be identified and removed.
41. The establishment of a Department of Social Affairs is recommended to co-ordinate the various schemes suggested for bringing about social change.
42. The establishment of village level clubs is recommended as a direct means of bringing about social change.
43. Another recommendation in this direction is to give social education to the pre-school children.
44. As any investment in the bringing about of Tamil renaissance is considered to be a direct investment to bring about social change, the setting up of an Academy of Tamil Culture has been recommended.
45. For the development of fine arts, leading to a development of aesthetic suitable schemes under this have been recommended.
46. It is felt that more attention should be paid to the development of sports and to the improvement of the average physical build of the people of Tamil Nadu and hence schemes have been recommended with a view to inculcating in our people the concept of a "life time sport". The creation of a post of Director of Sports has also been recommended.
47. It is also recommended that the State adopt about 20 outstanding students under each sport and take up the responsibility of training them to reach international levels of excellence.

48. Due emphasis has been placed on developing our Library service in general and the development of Archives and rare manuscript libraries in particulars. The development of Madras University Library complex as a centre for South Asian Studies has been recommended. Similarly adult literacy programmes have been emphasised.

49. An advanced training-cum-orientation programme in the University for senior staff in government, quasi government, private and public undertaking has been recommended.

50. With a view to encouraging independent and fundamental thinking pertaining to different branches of humanities economic science and social-sciences, the setting up of School of Humanities and Economic Sciences has been recommended.

51. Regarding the college planning forums emphasis is laid on intellectual and research work. To that extent enhancement of grants have been recommended.

52. Another important programme is the proposal for humanising the unclean occupations.

53. This Task Force feels that as a direct measure to achieve a casteless society, the social, religious and charitable organisations could be asked to drop their denominational to caste appellations.

54. Social attitudes are to be viewed as institutions and dealt with as such.

55. The system of education needs a reorientation to inculcate scientific approach and an inquiring spirit in students.

56. With a stress on strengthening social character and with a drive against superstition; and other unnecessary caste or ritual taboos, economic initiative leading to socio-economic development should be inculcated in people.

57. There should be a proper built in assessment system within the education system to find out the personality traits, intelligence, aptitude etc. of the youth and their future course should be suitably charted.

58. "Hobby Centres" could be created to train the youth to use their leisure-time more effectively.

59. For securing people's involvement and participation in social change, mass-media techniques should be fully tapped.

60. The sources of communication advocating change should have credibility from the people's point of view and the communication itself should be made appealing.

61. Dignity of labour has to be developed.

62. The geographical mobility of labour has to be developed fully.

63. It is essential to formulate policies and set up social norms that would help rapid economic growth and social growth to proceed hand in hand.

64. Social equality will have to be achieved through appropriate public expenditure and fiscal policy. A suitable rate of growth per annum in public expenditure could be fixed taking into consideration the needs of development.

65. A reduction in wasteful consumption is recommended through (i) suitable legislation (ii) ban on the manufacture of extravagantly costly goods and other non-essential luxuries, except for export purposes and (iii) controlling and restricting the huge varieties in the consumption goods to a limited number, however, lest the freedom to pick and choose is choked out (this would help mass production at relatively lower costs.)

66. Regarding the prevention of corruption, apart from the corrective measure recommended by the Committee on the Prevention of Corruption, it is felt that there should be preventive measures also. Significant efforts in this regard should be to inculcate the right attitudes, rectitude, integrity and honesty. By an extension of the argument, this would also mean the prevention of undue concentration of wealth and economic power to common detriment.

67. As a measure of bringing about social change, it is suggested that metropolitan areas could be developed outside cities like Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore etc., to encourage the process of modernisation and urbanisation.

68. For working out the programme implementation, it is suggested that a profile of Social Change in Tamil Nadu should be prepared based on the demographic and other allied changes. The project for the preparation of social profiles could take care of this.

69. Religious bodies should be encouraged to use resources for secular purposes also.

70. Some outsiders should be included on the management of private colleges funded by religious institutions.

71. Constraints on social change in the religious institutions should be identified and measure taken to remove these constraints.

72. Religious institutions could utilise their resources for social change, for construction of schools, houses etc.

73. Every temple should have at least one trustee from the scheduled caste.

74. There should be, in short, a suitable tapping of the formative force of religious institutions for purposes of bringing about social change.

75. As Tamil Culture is essentially egalitarian in nature, there should be an attempt at taking full advantage of the renaissance of Tamil Culture that is in evidence now. Suitable schemes like the establishment of an Academy of Tamil Culture have been suggested for doing this. This will be a direct investment on social change as also a frontal attack on social evils.

76. There is need for a sound research base for social change. There should be a suitable research organisation viz., Schools of Humanities, and Economic and Social Sciences for doing this.

77. As part of the effort to bring about social change, preference should be given to backward classes (Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe, Backward Classes) in the matter of granting licences for starting new industries and employers may be encouraged to co-operate members of the backward classes also on their ventures. Employers in the private sector may be asked to utilise the services of the Employment Exchanges.

78. Simultaneously with the drive for the elimination of unclean occupations, there should be an intensive public education scheme to discourage the practice of having open latrines. This programme should also provide alternative employment in the local bodies to those who are likely to be thrown out of jobs as a result of this drive.

79. The existing programme of Youth Service Corps should be suitably tied up with the programme of village level clubs for better performance. This programme could be brought under the proposed new Department of Social Affairs. The proposed Bureau of Correctional Services could give a helping hand in organising the training programmes.

80. The existing programmes of beggar relief and rehabilitation and mass eye camps should be suitably expanded to cover all the needy poor.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

81. As there is dearth of reliable data in these welfare programmes, some original research like the District Surveys on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes should be undertaken before finalising new programmes. Similarly, the manpower potentialities should be assessed with a view to developing suitable programmes leading to their gainful employment. Special stress should also be laid on providing basic minimum needs to these persons.

82. For Scheduled Castes apart from continuing the existing programmes of education, economic uplift and health programmes, it is thought to be desirable to set up a Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes with a view to providing them with suitable employment.

83. Such a Corporation is recommended for the Scheduled Tribes also. In addition the setting up of an institute of Tribal Research is recommended for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

84. Similar programmes of rehabilitation and economic betterment for the denotified tribes have also been recommended.

85. The need for developing and utilising the tools of fact finding and evaluation to review programme planning has been emphasised.

86. Under the Social Welfare sector, the objective is to develop an integrated approach to the problems of the vulnerable sections. For doing this integrated family and child welfare programmes, integrated nutrition, programmes, etc., have been suggested.

87. As it is felt that here also there is considerable information gap, the preparation of Social Profiles in respect of each district in Tamil Nadu is recommended.

88. The setting up of a Tamil Nadu Bureau of Social Assistance has been recommended.
89. A programme for the proper utilisation of the Geriatric resources has been suggested.
90. This Task Force feels that the present schemes of beggar rehabilitation and mass eye camps, which are extremely usefull and popular, should be suitably expanded and co-ordinated during the comming years.
91. An orientation programme has been suggested to take care of the problem of adjustment of the slum dwellers to their new environment.
92. The formation of an Association of Parents has been suggested for implementing certain package proposals under child welfare.
93. The establishment of a Tamil Nadu Bureau of Correctional Services to advise and organise correctional programme is recommended.
94. Stress is laid on the care of the non-student youth. Provision of vocational training to these youths is contemplated.
95. With a view to providing job opportunities for the prisoners, starting of Stainless Steel Industry, Electroplating Industry, Off-Season Industries, etc., have been recommended
96. Open Air Jails have been recommended for each of the districts in Tamil Nadu during the Perspective Plan.
97. Reformation, rehabilitation or resettlement are a continuous process in the field of correctional work and the reformation itself is not complete unless the prisoners released are properly settled in normal life. With this end in view starting of after-care shelters has been recommended in all the jails.
98. Under the Welfare of Backward Classes, it is recommended that each sectoral plan earmarks a certain fixed amount for the welfare of Backward Classes, and also prepares a suitable "sub-plan" to give this earmarking a concrete shape. Attempts should also be made to quantify the benefits so flowing from the general sectors to the Backward Classes sector. This exercise should be taken up immediately.
99. During the Perspective Plan, the aim will be to give priority to programmes which promote self reliance and quality of life, for the Backward Classes including Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. The gap between the literacy levels of the general population and the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes population will have to be minimised.
100. The development strategy for the tribal population will take into account, the differing levels of attainments among the tribal communities in the different parts of the State. Efforts should be taken to identify the most backward groups among the tribals in each specified region. The programmes under this will be need based with reference to each area. Preparation of development plans by each area is recommended.

101. Under Social Defence it is felt that there is need to correct the present curative approach to problems and to introduce a preventive and developmental bias in these programmes.

102. Certain weaknesses were noticed in the social welfare sector schemes such as inadequate attention to the needs of destitute children, absence of counselling or advisory services, lack of statistical data on vulnerable groups and their needs, deficiencies in management and supervision at field level and absence of proper co-ordination between voluntary agencies and Government. This task force recommends special attention to these problems during the coming years.

103. Both in Backward Classes sector, as also in Social Welfare sector basic data that would facilitate research and evaluation of development programmes are inadequate. This should be rectified. Similarly progress reporting and data processing and interpretation should receive high priority even during the Fifth Plan.

104. Programmes which would ultimately improve the quality and capacity of human resources should be accorded higher priority than other programmes. Integrated child-care, pre-school nutrition and social education, vocationalised education and social change and human resources programmes, etc., would come under this perspective. These programmes are expected to raise the standards of our human resources and skills within the Perspective Plan period. Hence a higher budgetary priority for these programmes is warranted in view of their long-range benefits.

105. The work of the voluntary organisations doing social welfare work should be suitably strengthened but at the same time care should be taken to see that the welfare activities are more evenly spread out, particularly to cover villages and small towns.

106. The State's activities could be confined mainly to the organisation of important basic services such as the integrated family and child welfare service, social change programmes, provision of necessary statutory frame work, promoting and supporting voluntary work, and co-ordinating welfare services both at the stage of planning and at the stage of implementation. Voluntary organisations could encourage and experiment with new ideas, cater to the requirements of new groups as also mobilise additional resources.

107. Priority should be accorded to tribal development areas and planning their development should be taken up immediately.

108. To benefit the educationally backward students belonging to the weaker sections of the society coaching centres for college students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been recommended.

109. To assist the students belonging to the Backward Classes in their studies, starting of special "coaching centres for slow learners" in colleges as well as in high schools have been recommended.

110. The schemes of awarding fellowships to the Backward Class students and merit scholarships to the Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes students have been recommended.

111. Many students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pursuing professional courses have accumulated heavy arrears towards hostel dues, etc., due to their not being able to meet hostel boarding and lodging charges. Hence, loans to these students have been recommended.

112. With a view to creating a casteless and a classless society intercaste marriages should be encouraged in this State. With a view to rewarding their zeal for social change, the inter-caste married couples should be given liberal loan facilities to purchase furniture, utensils and other household goods. Establishment of an Inter-Caste Marriage Advisory Board to give family counselling to inter-caste married couples has been recommended.

113. A Special Coaching Centre to coach Backward Class graduates to appear for the competitive examinations conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission for Class I Services has been recommended.

114. In view of the terrible backlog in education and the prevalence of unhealthy social customs and also with a view to evoking interest among the Denotified Tribes families in sending their children to schools starting of Nursery Schools has been recommended.

115. The Maravars of Tirunelveli district and Maravars and Valayars of Ramanathapuram District are economically very backward. In pursuance of the suggestion of the Backward Class Commission, reclamation scheme on a par with the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in Madurai district has been recommended in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts for Maravars and Valayars.

116. Suitable administrative re-organisation of the Social Welfare Department has been recommended.

117. The Directorate of Approved Schools and Vigilance Services will be renamed as Directorate of Correctional Administration which would be responsible for adjusted sections of society.

118. Industrial Training Schools will be opened under the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance services to ensure that its wards do not struggle for employment after they have left the institutions.

119. Unmarried young mothers and their illegitimate children will be given protection and care till they are suitably rehabilitated.

120. Vigilance centres under private management are to be brought under State management where necessary.

121. A Directorate of State Bureau under the Correctional Services for juvenile delinquents and socially and morally mal-adjusted will be established.

122. A separate Probation Organisation for Juvenile delinquents and moral delinquents similar to the one existing in the Inspectorate-General of Prisons will be established and attached to the Approved Schools and Vigilance institution.

CHAPTER XXVI

LIST OF PROJECTS AND BUDGET SUMMARY.

The Task Force has recommended 210 projects in all while giving project number similar projects for welfare of Schedule Casts and Scheduled Tribes have been continued and indicated under a common project number though actually these are two separate projects. The total outlay for the perspective plan is Rupees 456.46 crores; the Fifth and Sixth Plan outlays are Rupees 142.63 and Rupees 313.83 crores respectively. The sector wise break up of the outlay is as follows:—

Sector.	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	V Plan.	VI Plan.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
(i) Man Power and Employment	5,641.50	10,853.60	16,495.10
(ii) Labour Policy and Programmes	121.50	326.50	448.00
(iii) Development of Human Resources and Social Change	2,000.00	4,725.00	6,725.00
(iv) Welfare of the Harijans	1,950.37	5,020.32	6,970.69
(v) Welfare of other Backward Classes .. .	1,658.78	4,388.40	6,047.18
(vi) Welfare of the Denotified Tribes	468.00	1,225.33	1,693.33
(vii) Social Welfare and Social Defence	2,422.59	4,844.48	7,267.07
Total ..	14,262.74	31,383.63	45,646.37

The Employment generation projects recommended under Manpower and Employment on an outlay of Rupees 123.00 crores (Fifth plan outlay Rs. 41.00 crores and Sixth Plan outlay Rs. 82.00 crores) and also the projects recommended for the welfare of the Denotified Tribes on an outlay of Rs. 16.93 crores (Fifth Plan outlay Rs. 4.68 crores and Sixth Plan outlay Rs. 12.25 crores) are recommended for implementation under the central sector.

A detailed list of 210 projects together with the Fifth and Sixth plan outlays and also abstract of the above projects by broad sub-heads are given below:

LIST OF PROJECTS FOR THE PERSPECTIVE PLAN.

Serial number and Projects.	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	V Plan.	VI Plan.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
I. MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT.			
A. Craftsman Training.—			
1 Industrial skill formation (Industrial Training Institutes).	11.00	511.00	1,022.00
2 Construction of Hostels	100.00	100.00	200.00
3 Construction of staff quarters	30.00	45.00	75.00

Serial number and Projects. (1)	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	V Plan. (2)	VI Plan. (3)	Total. (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
4 Strengthening of the State Directorate.	25.00	40.00	65.00
5 Evaluation Research and Development.	..	400.00	400.00
6 Diversification of trades	50.00	100.00	150.00
7 Replacement and supply of equipment.	100.00	150.00	250.00
8 Classes for Industrial workers after shift hours.	2.00	4.00	6.00
9 New Rural Training Institutes ..	10.00	25.00	35.00
10 Training of Craft Instructors ..	17.20	40.00	57.20
11 Apprenticeship Programme	117.68	150.00	267.68
Total; I-A ..	962.88	1,565.00	2,527.88
B. Employment Services—			
(i) Placement.—			
12 Establishment of sub-employment office.	41.30	70.00	111.30
13 Strengthening of District Employment Offices.	5.75	14.00	19.75
14 Strengthening of existing sub-employment Offices.	2.97	7.03	10.00
15 Establishment of Project Employment Office for the proposed steel plant at Salem.	2.83	5.00	7.83
16 Establishment of Employment office in Madras City exclusively to deal with technical categories.	1.76	4.00	5.76
17 Supply of vehicles to Employment Officers.	8.55	10.00	18.55
18 Appointment of Registration Interviewers.	6.29	14.00	20.29
19 Upgrading the post of District Employment Officers into that of Assistant Directors.	0.80	1.25	2.05
20 Assistance to University Employment Bureau.	2.50	8.00	10.50
21 Creation of a Public Relations and Publicity Unit.	1.49	3.00	4.49
22 Construction of Building for Employment Exchange in Madras City and in other towns.	5.00	20.00	25.00
23 Setting up of second district employment offices in bigger districts.	12.00	30.00	42.00
24 Setting up of a Special Cell to identify entrepreneurs	14.50	35.50	50.00
Total I-B (i)	105.74	221.78	327.52

Serial number and Projects.

(1)	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	V Plan	VI Plan	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(ii) Vocational Guidance :			
25	5.69	20.00	25.69
26	8.98	20.02	29.00
27	4.05	10.00	14.05
28	10.58	25.00	35.58
29	1.80	3.00	4.80
30	0.20	0.80	1.00
31	18.00	30.00	48.00
32	10.00	8.00	18.00
Total I-B (ii)	59.30	116.82	176.12
(iii) Occupational Research and Analysis :			
33	27.23	35.00	62.23
34	6.40	15.00	21.40
Total I-B (iii)	33.63	50.00	83.63
(iv) Implementation of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act.—			
35	34.00	50.00	84.00
Total I-B (iv)	34.00	50.00	84.00
(v) Manpower Research :			
36	322.95	600.00	922.95
37	16.00	20.00	36.00
Total I-B (v)	338.95	620.00	958.95
(vi) Placement to the physically handicapped :			
38	7.00	30.00	37.00
Total (vi)	7.00	30.00	37.00
Total I-B	578.62	1,088.60	1,667.22

Serial number and projects. (1)	Perspective Plan outlay.		
	V Plan.	VI Plan.	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
<i>C. Employment Generation.*</i>			
39 Schemes for the professional and educated unemployed ..	1,000-00	2,000-00	3,000-00
40 Project to relieve unemployment of elementary school teachers.	(2,000-00)**	(2,000-00)**	(4,000-00)**
41 Setting up of Agro-service centres	600-00	1,200-00	1,800-00
42 Rural Industrial Estates for Housing	(300-00)@	(600-00)@	(900-00)@
43 An integrated Scheme for the rural unemployed	1,500-00	3,000-00	4,500-00
44 Modernisation of occupations of barbers, washermen, carpenters, etc.	500-00	1,000-00	1,500-00
45 Advance action in respect of road schemes	500-00	1,000-00	1,500-00
Total, I-C	4,100-00	8,200-00	12,300-00
Total: I Manpower and Employment	5,641-50	10,853-60	16,495-10

II. LABOUR POLICY AND PROGRAMMES.

46 Industrial Housing	42-00	125-00	167-00
47 Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	5-00	15-00	20-00
48 Industrial Health and Hygiene Unit	5-00	15-00	20-00
49 Tamil Nadu Industrial Nutrition Programme	0-50	1-50	2-00
50 Labour Welfare Schemes	62-00	150-00	212-00
51 Tamil Nadu Bureau of Labour Services and information ..	7-00	20-00	27-00
Total: II Labour Policy and Programmes	121-50	326-50	448-00

III. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL CHANGE:

52 Village clubs	650-00	1,400-00	2,050-00
53 Intensive pre-school social education	(300-00)*	(300-00)*	(600-00)*
54 Extensive Programme for development of music, dance and other fine arts in schools and colleges and specialised institutions.	150-00	200-00	350-00
55 Projects for excellence in sports	40-00	60-00	100-00
56 Improving the average physical build of the people of Tamil Nadu.	225-00	675-00	900-00
57 Adult Literacy and Education Programme	(40-00)*	(80-00)*	(120-00)*
58 Advances training/Orientation Programme in the Universities for Senior staff in Government, Quasi-Government and private and public enterprises.	20-00	60-00	80-00
59 Creation of Madras University Library complex	50-00	150-00	200-00
60 Academy of Tamil Culture	350-00	1,000-00	1,350-00
61 Schools of Humanities and Economic Sciences for Human Resources.	125-00	375-00	500-00

** Provision made under Education Sector.

@ Recommended for inclusion under the industries sector.

* Schemes under this are recommended for implementation under central sector.

Serial number and projects. (1)	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	V Plan.	VI Plan.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
62 Developing the Library movement in rural areas	40.00	80.00	120.00
63 Project to improve Libraries and maintenance of rare and ancient manuscripts.	(47.00)*	(100.00)*	(147.00)*
64 Creation of new Department of Social Affairs	325.00	650.00	975.00
65 Public Co-operation Planning Forms	25.00	75.00	100.00
Total: III	2,000.00	4,725.00	6,725.00

17. WELFARE OF HARIJANS.

A SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(i) Research.

66 Establishment of Tamil Nadu Institute of Tribal Research ..	20.00	30.00	50.00
Total IV. A. (i) ..	20.00	30.00	50.00

(ii) Education.

67 Merit-cum-means Scholarships for post-matric courses ..	14.70	50.00	64.70
68 Government of India post-matric scholarships	1.86	5.00	6.86
69 Construction of school buildings	7.50	26.25	33.75
70 Opening of Residential Schools	13.00	32.50	45.50
71 Equipment for schools	4.50	15.00	19.50
72 Opening of new hostels	4.35	8.70	13.05
73 Construction of buildings for hostels	7.50	25.00	32.50
74 Houses for teachers	3.75	18.00	21.75
75 Excursion to school pupils	0.34	1.00	1.34
Total IV A (ii) ..	57.50	181.45	238.95

(iii) Employment and Economic Advancement.

76 Agriculture—			
(i) Bulls	5.00	10.00	15.00
(ii) Irrigation wells	25.00	60.00	85.00
77 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies	3.12	7.79	10.91
78 Cottage Industry—			
(i) Industrial Co-operative Societies	2.50	7.50	10.00
(ii) Training/Training-cum-Production Centres	1.25	3.75	5.00
(iii) Work Centres	1.25	3.75	5.00
79 Subsidy to technically trained persons	2.50	6.25	8.75
80 Multipurpose, Forest and Labour Co-operative Societies ..	10.00	25.00	35.00
81 Interest-free loan for petty traders	2.50	7.50	10.00
Total IV-A (iii)	53.12	131.54	184.66

Serial number and Projects. (1)	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	V Plan.	VI Plan	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
<i>(iv) Health, housing and other schemes.</i>			
82 Construction of houses	30.00	90.00	120.00
83 (i) Drinking Water Wells	7.50	18.75	26.25
(ii) Overhead Tanks	3.75	11.25	15.00
84 Roads	10.00	30.00	40.00
85 Tribal Model Villages	11.00	36.60	47.60
86 Mobile Medical Unit	6.15	12.30	18.45
Total IV. A. (iv)	68.40	198.90	267.30
Total IV-A Scheduled Tribes	199.02	541.89	740.91
B, SCHEDULED CASTES			
<i>(i) Research</i>			
87 District Surveys on Harijan Welfare	13.65	..	13.65
88 Development Corporation for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.	75.00	200.00	275.00
Total IV B (i)	88.65	200.00	288.65
<i>(ii) Education.</i>			
89 Scholarships—			
State Scholarships :			
(i) Pre-matric	151.86	380.00	531.86
(ii) Post-matric	46.39	130.00	176.39
(iii) Post-matric Scholarships for enhanced income limit ..	61.05	175.00	236.05
90 Merit-cum-means scholarship for post-matric course ..	14.70	50.00	64.70
91 Government of India post-matric scholarship	151.13	380.00	531.13
92 Construction of school buildings	50.00	125.00	175.00
93 Supply of Midday Meals	88.05	112.80	200.85
94 Supply of Clothing	48.50	125.00	173.50
95 Equipment for Schools	20.00	50.00	70.00
96 Opening of new hostels	83.65	167.30	250.95
97 Construction of buildings for hostels	92.00	250.00	342.00
98 Houses for teachers	17.50	52.50	70.00
99 Excursion to school pupils	5.66	12.00	17.66
100 P.E.T.C. to train up Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appearing for the All India Services Competitive Examinations I.A.S., I.P.S., etc.	37.20	80.00	117.20

Perspective Plan Outlay.

<i>Serial number and projects.</i> (1)	<i>Perspective Plan Outlay.</i>		
	<i>V Plan,</i> (2)	<i>VI Plan.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
B. SCHEDULED CASTES—cont.			
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
<i>(ii) Education—cont.</i>			
101 Coaching for College students	15.00	35.00	50.00
102 Scheme for training Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates in Typewriting and Shorthand.	10.20	30.60	40.80
103 Loans to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for pursuing Arts and Professional Courses.	10.00	40.00	50.00
104 Scheme for imparting Special Training and Counselling to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes candidates appearing for the Group IV Services Competitive Examinations conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.	22.20	44.40	66.60
Total—IV-B. (ii)	925.09	2,239.60	3,164.69
<i>(iii) Employment and Economic Advancement—</i>			
<i>105 Agriculture—</i>			
(i) Bulls	20.00	40.00	60.00
(ii) Irrigation wells	50.00	120.00	170.00
106 Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies for Harijans ..	40.83	100.00	140.83
107 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies	41.58	95.63	137.21
<i>108 Cottage Industry—</i>			
(i) Industrial Co-operative Societies ..	7.50	20.00	27.50
(ii) Training/Training-cum-Production Centres ..	2.50	7.50	10.00
(iii) Work Centres	2.50	7.50	10.00
109 Subsidy to technically trained persons	15.00	40.00	55.00
110 Interest-free loan for petty traders	50.00	125.00	175.00
111 Provision of Community Wells	18.00	45.00	63.00
112 Provision of Electric Motar with pumpsets ..	5.00	12.50	17.50
Total—IV-B. (iii)	252.91	613.13	866.04
<i>(iv) Health Housing and other schemes—</i>			
113 House-sites for Harijans	76.25	250.00	326.25
114 Construction of houses	120.00	360.00	480.00
115 Housing for sweepers and scavengers	45.00	112.50	157.50
116 Humanising the occupations of the sweepers and scavengers.	150.00	200.00	300.00
117 (a) Drinking water wells	50.00	200.00	250.00
(b) Overhead tanks	32.00	112.50	145.00
118 Rewards to inter-caste married couples	25.00	100.00	125.00
119 Construction of Community Halls	10.75	40.30	51.05
120 Housing scheme for Scheduled Castes (salaried group) ..	25.20	50.40	75.60
Total—IV-B (iv)	484.70	1,425.70	1,910.40
Total—IV-B Scheduled Castes ..	1,751.35	4,478.43	6,229.78

Serial number and Projects. (1)	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	V Plan.	VI Plan.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
V. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—			
(i) Research—			
121 Evaluation Research and Development	75.00	75.00
Total—V (i)	75.00	75.00
(ii) Education.—			
122 Scholarships—			
(i) Pre-matric	101.18	401.18
(ii) Post-matric	858.05	3,258.05
123 Opening and maintenance of hostels	177.50	532.50
124 Appointment of part-time tutors	7.50	22.50
125 Construction of buildings for hostels	25.00	87.50
126 Supply of clothing	11.25	33.75
127 Coaching centre for slow learner in colleges	15.00	60.00
128 Coaching centre for slow-learners in high schools	1.50	6.50
129 Award of fellowships	14.40	57.80
130 Award of merit scholarships	75.00	225.00
131 Special coaching centres for Class I service under Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.	5.25	20.25
Total—V (ii)	1,291.63	4,705.03
(iii) Employment and Economic Advancement.—			
132 Supply of tools to other Backward Classes	50.00	200.00
133 Loan for trades	217.15	717.15
Total—V (iii)	267.15	917.15
(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes—			
134 House buildings Co-operative Societies	100.00	350.00
Total V (iv)	100.00	350.00
Total—V Backward Classes	1,658.78	6,047.18

Serial number and projects. (1)	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	V Plan. (2)	VI Plan. (3)	Total. (4)
VI. DENOTIFIED TRIBES *			
(i) Education—			
135 Scholarships—			
(i) Pre-matric	39.65	90.00	129.65
(ii) Post-matric	54.87	150.00	204.87
136 Merit Scholarships .. .. .	..	75.00	75.00
137 Midday meals	14.53	21.47	36.00
138 Construction of School Buildings	15.00	45.00	60.00
139 Supply of Clothing	3.13	9.50	12.63
140 Supply of books and slates	14.91	25.00	39.91
141 Equipment for Schools	6.78	20.00	26.78
142 Opening and maintenance of hostels	6.00	18.00	24.00
143 Appointment of part-time tutors	0.30	0.90	1.20
144 Construction of buildings for hostels	25.00	62.50	87.50
145 Houses for teachers	6.00	18.00	24.00
146 Excursion	0.35	1.00	1.35
147 Opening and maintenance of schools:—			
(i) Elementary schools into Higher Elementary Schools ..	15.68	31.36	47.04
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools into Schools	9.80	19.60	29.40
148 Nunserv Schools	20.00	30.00	50.00
Total—VI (i) ..	232.00	617.33	849.33
(ii) Employment and Economic Advancement.			
149 Agriculture	75.00	180.00	255.00
150 Cottage Industries	11.00	33.00	44.00
151 Supply of tools and implements	20.00	60.00	80.00
152 Reclamation of Maravars and Valayars	85.00	200.00	285.00
Total—VI (ii) ..	191.00	473.00	664.00
(iii) Health, Housing, etc.			
153 Construction of houses	45.00	135.00	180.00
Total—VI (iii) ..	45.00	135.00	180.00
Total—VI Denotified Tribes	468.00	1,225.33	1,693.33

* Schemes under Denotified Tribes are recommended for implementation under Central Sector.

Serial number and Schemes.	Respective Plan.		
	V Plan.	VI Plan.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VII. SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL DEFENCE.			
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
A. SOCIAL WELFARE;			
<i>(i) Women's Welfare:—</i>			
154 Production of ready-made garments	4.00	10.00	14.00
155 Starting of Service Homes	6.00	12.00	18.00
156 Moral and Social Hygiene	10.00	15.00	25.00
157 Programmes for the destitute and economically Backward Women.	10.00	25.00	35.00
158 Grants to Voluntary Institutions	20.00	40.00	60.00
159 Interest free loan to Voluntary Institutions	10.00	25.00	35.00
160 Working women hostels	10.00	25.00	35.00
Total—VII-A (i)	70.00	152.00	222.00
<i>(ii) Family and Child Welfare—</i>			
161 Integrated Family Child Welfare Centres.	1,374.00	2,800.00	4,174.00
162 Starting of Family and Child Welfare Centres in Municipal Areas	80.30	160.60	240.90
Total—VII-A (ii)	1,454.30	2,960.60	4,414.90
<i>(iii) Programmes for the Physically handicapped—</i>			
163 Starting of orientation-cum-research-cum-training centres for the training of personnel for the education and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped with head quarters in Madras City.	25.00	60.00	85.00
164 Starting of special school for mentally retarded children of school going age.	15.00	40.00	55.00
165 Starting of Vocational cum Rehabilitation Centre-cum-Workshop for mentally retarded adults.	15.00	45.00	60.00
166 Starting of Vocational training cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-workshops for adults for adult and dumb.	10.00	20.00	30.00
167 Starting of Vocational training-cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-workshop for orthopaedically handicapped adults.	8.00	24.00	32.00
168 Starting Vocational training-cum-rehabilitation centre-cum-sheltered workshops for adult blind.	7.25	15.00	22.25
169 Grants to voluntary institutions for rehabilitation programmes for the physically handicapped.	15.00	30.00	45.00
Total—VII-A (iii)	95.25	234.00	329.25
<i>(iv) Research and Analysis—</i>			
170 Establishment of a Tamil Nadu Bureau of Correctional Services.	30.00	100.00	130.00
171 Preparation of Social profiles	30.00	50.00	80.00
172 Establishment of a Tamil Nadu Bureau of Social Assistance.	31.00	60.00	91.00
173 Department of Geriatric Resources	10.00	25.00	35.00
Total—VII-A (iv)	101.00	235.00	336.00

<i>Serial number and projects.</i>	<i>V Plan.</i>	<i>VI Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
<i>(v) Other Social Welfare Programmes.—</i>			
174 Programme for the Non-student youth	50.00	50.00	100.00
175 Co-ordination of begger Relief, Mass Eye Camp and allied programmes.	25.00	60.00	85.00
176 Orientation Programme for the Slum Dwellers	40.00	60.00	100.00
177 Association of parents	30.00	30.00	60.00
Total VII-A (v) ..	145.00	200.00	345.00
<i>(vi) Administrative set-up:</i>			
178 Setting up of Social Welfare Library	5.00	15.00	20.00
179 Preparation of reference volume on Social Welfare and reference Manual for field Staff.	2.00	4.00	6.00
180 Administrative-Re-organisation	141.13	200.00	341.13
Total VII-A (vi) ..	148.13	219.00	367.13
TOTAL VII-A Social Welfare	2,013.68	4,000.60	6,014.28
B. SOCIAL DEFENCE			
<i>(i) Approved Schools and Vigilance Services.—</i>			
181 Starting an Industrial Units on the pattern of Industrial Training Institute.	65.45	90.00	155.45
182 Mechanisation of Industries (Tailoring and Weaving) and modernisation of the carpentry units.	25.00	75.00	100.00
183 Opening of Homes for destitute children	6.05	18.15	24.20
184 Provincialisation of private approved schools and opening of new approved schools.	62.25	150.00	212.25
185 Opening of a Government Protective Homes	7.96	16.00	23.96
186 Provincialisation of the Vigilance Home under Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai.	6.75	10.00	16.75
187 Establishment of a Directorate of Tamil Nadu of Bureau of Correctional Service for delinquents and socially and morally mal-adjusted	12.42	25.00	37.42
188 Establishment of a Probation Organisation for Juvenile delinquents and moral delinquents.	16.27	40.00	56.27
189 Provision of a Statistical Section in the office of the Director of Approved Schools and Vigilance service, Madras.	1.02	2.50	3.52
190 Non-institutional services for juvenile delinquents	7.47	20.00	27.47
191 Headquarters staff for the implementation of the schemes in the Perspective Plan.	1.52	1.73	3.25
192 Construction of buildings	4.00	10.00	14.00
Total VII B (i)	216.16	453.38	674.54

Serial number and Project.	Perspective Plan.		
	V Plan.	VI Plan.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
<i>(ii) Jail Administration.—</i>			
193 Starting of simple trades in central jails	16.40	32.80	49.20
194 Appointment of Psychologists and Social Workers	2.55	5.10	7.65
195 Starting of stainless steel industry in the central jails	26.83	53.66	80.49
196 Starting of Service Station-cum-Automobile repairing station.	2.69	5.38	8.07
197 Starting of Power-driven tailoring industry in Central Jails.	1.54	3.08	4.62
198 Starting of Electro-plating industry in the Central Jails	4.98	9.96	14.94
199 Appointment of District Agriculture Officer for Industries	3.47	6.94	10.41
200 Purchase of one machine power drill for Agricultural operations in jails.	4.65	9.30	13.95
201 Starting of open-air jails	8.20	16.40	24.60
202 Starting off-season industries in open air jails	1.50	3.00	4.50
203 Appointment of a Special Officer for open air jails	0.85	1.70	2.55
204 Starting of a Regional Training Schools for jail officers	28.00	56.00	84.00
205 Starting of after-care shelters in Central Jails	25.00	50.00	75.00
206 Starting of one after care home at Jails	8.00	16.00	24.00
207 Starting of Research Wing	1.74	3.48	5.22
208 Appointment of Additional Probationer Officers	5.00	10.00	15.00
209 Buildings	48.00	96.00	144.00
210 Establishment of a Probation home at Madras	3.35	6.70	10.05
Total VII B (ii)	192.75	385.50	587.25
Total VII B Social Defence	408.91	843.88	1252.79
Total VII social welfare and social defence.	2,422.59	4,844.48	7267.07

ABSTRACT.

The following table gives on Abstract of Sector-wise outlays of the above Projects:—

Serial number and Sector.	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	V Plan.	VI Plan.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
I. MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT.			
1 Craftsman Training	962.88	1,565.00	2527.88
2 Employment Services—			
(i) Placement	105.74	221.78	327.52
(ii) Vocational Guidance	59.30	116.82	176.12
(iii) Occupational Research and Analysis	33.63	50.00	83.63

Serial number and Sector. (1)	Perspective Plan Outlay.		
	Vth Plan. (2)	VIth Plan. (3)	Total. (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(iv) Implementation of the Compulsory Notification of the Vacancies Act,	34-00	50-00	84-00
(v) Manpower Research	338-95	620-00	958-95
(vi) Placement of physically handicapped	7-00	30-00	37-00
3 Employment Generation Schemes* (Central Sector)	4,100-00	8,200-00	12,300-00
Total	5,641-50	10,853-60	16,495-10
II. LABOUR POLICY AND PROGRAMMES.			
Programmes for Labour Welfare	121-50	326-50	448-00
Total	121-50	326-50	448-00
III DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL CHANGE:			
1 Human Resources Development and Social Change.. ..	1,975-00	4,650-00	6,625-00
2 Public Co-operation-Planning Forums	25-00	75-00	100-00
Total	2,000-00	4,725-00	6,725-00
IV. WELFARE OF THE HARIJANS.			
<i>A. Schedule Tribes.</i>			
(1) Research	20-00	30-00	50-00
(2) Education	57-50	181-45	238-95
(3) Employment and Economic Advancement	53-12	131-54	184-66
(4) Health, Housing, and other schemes	68-40	198-90	267-30
Total	199-02	541-89	740-91
<i>B. Scheduled Castes.</i>			
(1) Research	88-65	200-00	288-65
(2) Education	925-09	2,239-60	3164-69
(3) Employment and Economical Advancement	252-91	[613-13	866-04
(4) Health, Housing and other schemes	484-70	1,425-70	1,910-40
Total	1,751-35	4,478-43	6,229-78
Total Harijan Welfare	1,950-37	5,020-32	6,970-69

* Projects under this are recommended for implementation under Central Sector.

Serial number and Sector. (1)	Perspective Plan outlay.		
	Vth Plan.	VIIth Plan.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
V. WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES—			
(1) Research .. .. .	..	75-00	75-00
(2) Education	1,291-63	3,413-40	4,705-03
(3) Employment and Economic Advancement	267-15	650-00	917-15
(4) Health , Housing and other schemes	100-00	250-00	350-00
Total ..	1,658-78	4,388-40	6,047-18
VI. WELFARE OF THE DENOTIFIED TRIBES*			
(1) Education	232-00	617-33	849-33
(2) Employment and Economic Advancement	191-00	473-00	664-00
(3) Health, Housing and other Schemes	45-00	135-00	180-00
Total ..	468-00	1,225-33	1,693-33
VII. SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL DEFENCE.			
<i>A. Social Welfare.</i>			
(i) Women's Welfare	70-00	152-00	222-00
(ii) Family and Child Welfare	1,454-30	2,960-60	4,414-90
(iii) Programmes for the Physically handicapped	95-25	234-00	329-25
(iv) Research and Analysis	101-00	235-00	336-00
(v) Other Social Welfare Programme	145-00	200-00	345-00
(vi) Administrative set up	148-13	219-00	367-13
Total ..	2,013-68	4,000-60	6,014-28
<i>B. Social Defence.</i>			
(i) Approved schools and Vigilance Service	216-16	458-38	674-54
(ii) Jail Administration	192-75	385-50	578-25
Total ..	408-91	843-88	1,252-79
Total Social Welfare and Social Defence	2,422-59	4,844-48	7,267-07
GRAND TOTAL : I to VII	14,262-74	31,383-63	45,646-37

* Projects under this are recommended for implementation under Central Sector.

Statistical Appendix To
Volume II

ANNEXURE I.

LIST OF COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR HELP BY THE HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULED CASTES.

(1) Throughout the State—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Chakkiliyan. | 3. Nayadi. | 5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar). |
| 2. Kuravan, Sidhanar. | 4. Pallan. | 6. Valluvan. |

(2) Throughout the state except Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Adi-Andhra. | 17. Godda. | 32. Moger. |
| 2. Adi-Dravida. | 18. Gosangi. | 33. Mundala. |
| 3. Adi-Karnataka. | 19. Holeya. | 34. Nalakkeyava. |
| 4. Ajila. | 20. Jaggali. | 35. Pagadai. |
| 5. Arunthathiyar. | 21. Jambuvulu. | 36. Pambada. |
| 6. Baira. | 22. Kadaiyan. | 37. Panchama. |
| 7. Bakuda. | 23. Kalladi. | 38. Panniandi. |
| 8. Bandi. | 24. Karimpalan. | 39. Puthirai Vannan. |
| 9. Bellara. | 25. Koosa. | 40. Raneyar. |
| 10. Chalavadi. | 26. Kudumban. | 41. Samagari. |
| 11. Chambar or Muchi. | 27. Madari. | 42. Samban. |
| 12. Chandale. | 28. Madiga. | 43. Sapari. |
| 13. Cheraman. | 29. Maika. | 44. Somman. |
| 14. Devendrakulathan. | 30. Mala. | 45. Thotti. |
| 15. Don, Dombars, Paidin or Dane. | 31. Mavilan. | 46. Thiruvalluvar. |
| 16. Godagali. | | |

(3) In the Nilgiris district—

Kannakkan or Padanna.

(4) In Coimbatore and Salem Districts—

1. Pannadi.
2. Vathiriyam.

(5) In Kanyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District—

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Ayyanavar. | 9. Palluvan. | 16. Ulladan. |
| 2. Bharathar. | 10. Panan. | 17. Uraly. |
| 3. Domban. | 11. Paravan. | 18. Vallan. |
| 4. Kakkalavan. | 12. Pathiyan. | 19. Vannan. |
| 5. Kavara. | 13. Perunmannan. | 20. Vetan. |
| 6. Kootan (Koodan). | 14. Pulayan or Cheraman. | 21. Vetan. |
| 7. Mannan. | 15. Thandan. | 22. Vettuvan. |
| 8. Padannan. | | |

Note.—The Chemman community of Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district are allowed to enjoy all the concessions now enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes from the Harijan Welfare Department, pending inclusions of this community in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(6) In Thanjavur District—

1. Koliyan.
2. Vettiyan.

ANNEXURE I—cont.

SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(1) Throughout the State—

1. Kadar.
2. Irular.

(2) Throughout the State except Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District—

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Adiyar. | 8. Koto. | 15. Mudugar or Muduvan. |
| 2. Aranadan. | 9. Kudiya or Melakudi. | 16. Palliyar. |
| 3. Kammara. | 10. Kurichehan. | 17. Paniyan. |
| 4. Kattunayakan. | 11. Kurumans. | 18. Pulayan. |
| 5. Konda Kapus. | 12. Maha Malasar. | 19. Sholaga. |
| 6. Kondareddis. | 13. Malasar. | 20. Toda. |
| 7. Koraga. | 14. Malayekandi. | |

(3) In North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts—

Malayali.

(4) In Coimbatore and Tirunelveli districts (except Shencottah taluk)—

Kaniyan or Kanyan.

(5) In the Nilgiris district—

Kurumbas.

(6) In Kanyakumari districts and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli districts—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Eravallan. | 7. Malai Pandaram. | 13. Palleyan. |
| 2. Hill Pulaya. | 8. Malai Vedan. | 14. Palliyar. |
| 3. Kanikaran or Kaniakkar. | 9. Malayan. | 15. Ulladan (Hill Dwellers). |
| 4. Kochu Velan. | 10. Malayarayar. | 16. Uraly. |
| 5. Malakkuravan. | 11. Mannanan. | 17. Vishavan. |
| 6. Malai Arayan. | 12. Muthuvn. | |

Other eligible communities—

1. Marati.
2. Yenadi.
3. Scheduled Caste converts.

Note:—In addition to Scheduled Castes converts, converts from "Scheduled Tribes" and other eligible communities are also eligible for the educational concession granted by the Harijan Welfare Department.

ANNEXURE II.

TOTAL POPULATION AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN TAMIL NADU.

Name of districts.	STATES AND DISTRICTS					
	Total Population.			Scheduled Tribes.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Male.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	2,469,449	1,297,195	1,172,254	928	470	458
Chingleput	2,907,599	1,492,978	1,414,621	27,189	14,044	13,145
North Arcot	3,755,797	1,905,360	1,850,437	70,727	36,467	34,260
South Arcot	3,617,723	1,836,950	1,780,773	14,105	7,245	6,860
Dharmapuri	1,677,775	852,274	825,501	30,123	15,528	14,595
Salem	2,992,616	1,524,329	1,468,287	94,383	47,879	46,504
Coimbatore	4,373,178	2,235,039	2,138,139	26,021	13,463	12,558
Nilgiris	4,94,016	254,120	239,895	19,869	10,049	9,820
Madura	3,938,197	1,982,905	1,955,292	6,707	3,513	3,194
Tiruchirappalli	3,848,816	1,932,551	1,916,265	14,907	7,629	7,278
Thamjavur	3,840,732	1,926,043	1,914,689	1,024	516	508
Ramanathapuram	2,860,207	1,400,835	1,459,372	1,056	536	520
Tirunelveli	3,200,515	1,567,558	1,632,957	1,614	871	743
Kanyakumari	1,222,549	619,884	602,665	2,862	1,496	1,366
Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	20,828,021	20,371,147	311,515	1,59,706	1,51,809

(Source: Census of India 1971. Tamil Nadu Part II-A, General Population Tables).

ANNEXURE III.

TALUK-WISE TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(1971 CENSUS).

<i>Name of district and taluk.</i>	<i>Total population including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</i>	<i>Total population of Scheduled Castes.</i>	<i>Total population of Scheduled Tribes.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
TAMIL NADU	41,199,168	7,315,595	3,11,515
MADRAS	2,469,449	259,119	928
CHINGLEPUT	2,907,599	763,991	27,189
1. Gummudipoondi (Sub-taluk)	103,232	24,936	2,251
2. Ponneri	177,711	56,721	3,255
3. Pennalurpet (Sub-taluk)	98,306	28,535	1,935
4. Tiruvallur	223,667	70,808	2,615
5. Pallipet (Sub-taluk)	125,507	23,460	1,050
6. Tiruttani	125,538	28,000	2,710
7. Sriperumbadur	338,095	100,982	1,499
8. Saidapet	693,059	137,981	1,084
9. Chingleput	317,308	92,863	3,811
10. Kanchipuram	273,255	52,004	2,433
11. Uthiramerur (Sub-taluk)	104,200	26,574	1,443
12. Maduranthagam	327,721	121,026	4,063
COIMBATORE	4,273,178	688,271	26,021
1. Bhavani	317,253	47,521	2,047
2. Gobichettipalayam	481,690	77,093	6,944
3. Erode	621,553	90,345	46
4. Dharmapuram	376,520	67,301	16
5. Palladam	479,921	71,161	135
6. Avanashi	343,118	57,815	5,115
7. Coimbatore	956,671	117,930	5,406
8. Pollachi	522,628	109,235	4,357
Udumalpet	273,324	49,870	1,955
DHARMAPURI	1,677,775	227,225	30,123
1. Hosur	163,826	25,736	656
2. Denkanikottai	212,254	27,935	6,019
3. Krishnagiri	301,612	40,442	2,104

ANNEXURE III—cont.

Name of district and taluk.	(1)	Total population including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Total population of Scheduled Castes.	Total population of Scheduled Tribes.
		(2)	(3)	(4)
DHARMAPURI—cont.				
4. Uthurangarai		139,483	24,219	865
5. Harur		280,197	65,483	19,649
6. Palcool (Sub-taluk)		146,414	11,823	532
7. Dharmapuri		839,549	32,187	798
KANYAKUMARI				
1. Vilavancode		889,828	8,582	1,266
2. Kalkulam		414,497	13,728	1,405
3. Thovala		78,252	7,349	4
4. Agasteeswaram		859,972	17,877	187
MADURAI				
1. Vedasundur		208,480	34,425	..
2. Dindigul		501,790	80,342	802
3. Palani		842,676	69,301	863
4. Kodaikanal		71,453	7,203	8,213
5. Periyakulam		473,048	74,910	305
6. Uthumanpalayam		387,017	57,012	1,085
7. Nilakottai		237,202	71,730	1
8. Melur		287,325	41,350	..
9. Madurai North		170,375	34,448	4
10. Madurai South		740,075	42,743	726
11. Usilampatti		249,880	39,765	168
12. Tirumayalam		218,076	34,651	35
NORTH ARCOT				
1. Arkonam		311,147	71,470	3,322
2. Walajahpet		253,329	39,700	782
3. Gudiyatham		426,205	90,956	1,805
4. Vaniyambadi		339,202	70,716	3,318
5. Tirupattur		314,564	46,420	14,693
6. Vellore		415,265	74,523	6,272
7. Arni		182,247	27,984	549
8. Cheyyar		230,279	51,222	2,052
9. Wandiwash		239,620	52,618	1,884

ANNEXURE III—cont.

<i>Name of district and taluk.</i>	<i>Total population including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</i>	<i>Total population of Scheduled Castes.</i>	<i>Total population of Scheduled Tribes.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
NORTH ARCOT—cont.			
10. Polur	292,954	42,603	16,591
11. Chengam	265,004	63,746	13,433
12. Tiruvannamalai	314,245	60,732	5,226
13. Arcot	171,736	23,195	800
NILGIRIS			
1. Gudalur	93,133	12,964	9,972
2. Ootacamund	187,369	38,382	3,191
3. Coonoor	213,493	41,348	6,706
RAMANATHAPURAM			
1. Tiruppathur	198,661	26,086	..
2. Karaikudi (Sub-taluk)	169,380	17,091	14
3. Sivagana	181,887	26,068	7
4. Manamadurai (Sub-taluk)	133,072	24,683	..
5. Devakottai (Sub-taluk)	90,028	17,217	..
6. Thiruvalladani	166,244	26,362	4
7. Illayankudi (Sub-taluk)	92,116	15,405	..
8. Paramakudi	177,246	38,616	279
9. Ramanathapuram	245,248	31,311	7
10. Kamuthi (Sub-taluk)	96,108	14,772	64
11. Mudukulathur	158,768	29,297	..
12. Tiruchuli (sub-taluk)	77,301	12,350	..
13. Aruppukottai	225,377	25,242	..
14. Virudhunagar (Sub-taluk)	178,549	26,774	32
15. Sathur	263,117	42,100	134
16. Srivilliputhur	198,202	43,553	170
17. Rajapalayam (sub-taluk)	208,903	41,689	345
SALEM			
1. Mettur	251,759	29,952	4,097
2. Omalur	258,144	42,959	2,828
3. Yercaud (Sub-taluk)	30,816	5,244	16,823
4. Salem	775,116	101,070	11,765
5. Sankari	289,846	36,184	432

ANNEXURE III—cont.

Name of district and taluk.							Total population including Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes.	Total population of Scheduled Castes.	Total population of Scheduled Tribes.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
SALEM—cont.									
6. Tiruchengode							295,013	48,531	44
7. Rasipuram							221,562	44,263	16,809
8. Attur							389,485	83,918	25,441
9. Namakkal							480,875	83,196	10,140
SOUTH ARCOT									
1. Gingee							295,896	54,583	4,819
2. Tindivanam							402,861	115,123	4,082
3. Villupuram							423,530	99,822	1,339
4. Tirukoilur							456,637	122,232	1,212
5. Kallakurichi							469,476	129,680	74
6. Virudhachalam							407,196	125,772	1,327
7. Cuddalore							664,831	141,857	234
8. Chidambaram							427,296	148,825	1,018
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI									
1. Parambalur							340,306	97,119	1,394
2. Udayarpalayam							263,358	53,262	4,317
3. Ariyalur							250,346	47,889	1,545
4. Lalgudi							305,292	55,639	..
5. Thuraiyur							225,074	46,116	7,371
6. Musiri							234,438	45,927	24
7. Karur							396,307	67,640	15
8. Kulithalai							291,049	61,232	10
9. Manapparai							224,254	35,850	..
10. Tiruchirappalli							661,710	69,537	55
11. Kulathur							214,904	38,351	..
12. Alangudi							244,335	40,850	33
13. Tirumayam							197,443	31,229	143
THANJAVUR									
1. Sirkali							212,954	71,091	86
2. Mayuram							415,667	108,926	12
3. Kumbakonam							430,399	81,150	197

ANNEXURE III—cont.

<i>Name of district and taluk.</i>	<i>Total population including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</i>	<i>Total population of Scheduled Castes.</i>	<i>Total population of Scheduled Tribes.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
THANJAVUR—cont.			
4. Nannilam	303,343	88,545	4
5. Papanasam	263,050	66,799	7
6. Thanjavur	438,609	73,993	4
7. Orathanad	227,850	37,329	116
8. Mannargudi	319,768	82,977	..
9. Nagapattinam	322,401	86,498	313
10. Thiruthuraiipoondi	320,850	86,294	100
11. Pattukottai	263,121	28,560	33
12. Peravurani (Sub-Taluk)	120,319	11,682	..
13. Arantanki	202,401	24,632	102
TIRUNELVELY			
1. Sankarankoil	3,200,515	504,956	1,614
2. Kovilpatti	257,058	57,695	171
3. Kovilpatti	221,460	38,563	121
3. Otapidram (South Taluk)	107,089	31,312	136
4. Tuticorin	221,465	21,739	25
5. Srivaikundam	75,146	22,480	10
6. Tirunelveli	419,005	65,586	314
7. Tenkasi	392,803	60,695	33
8. Shenkottah	76,502	14,778	..
9. Amsamudram	333,960	49,312	331
10. Nanguneri	373,629	49,192	388
11. Tiruchendur	836,133	82,719	..
12. Vilathikulam	147,491	21,554	..
13. Sivagiri (Sub-Taluk)	132,775	20,226	24

ANNEXURE IV

ANNEXURE IV.

LIST OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES FOR WHICH DISTRICTWISE DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE.

<i>Serial number and name of Community.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Chingleput.</i>	<i>North Arcot.</i>	<i>South Arcot.</i>	<i>Dharmapuri.</i>	<i>Salem.</i>	<i>Coimbatore.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Agamudayar	26,684	28,889	..	24,239	48,530
2 Ambalakaran	16,830	6,847
3 Andipandaram	14,075	61,944
4 Jangam	4,425	8,628	6,108	..	24,280	12,594
5 Badaga	61
6 Bestha	9,166
7 Batraju	10,000	..	..	..	..	..
8 Bondhil	2,000	..	..
9 Boyar	5,234	17,707	75,379	42,756	..	102,261	144,366
10 Dhasari	126	2,820	..	1,043	149	..
11 Devanga	4,399	16,914	18,445	18,039	..	76,343	97,591
12 Dhommara	20,000
13 Enadhi	8,494	..	..	..	..	..
14 Eravallar	1,403	..	..	..	..
15 Gangavar	749
16 Gavara	6,709	26,353	12,549	14,000	27,738	4,966
17 Gowda	5	369
18 Gramani Nadar and Shanar	17,414	45,160	28,036	24,461	..	91,892	134,016
19 Idiga	23,635	..	..	5,158	..
20 Illuvan	18
21 Jetty	15	..
22 Jegi..	5,924	5,967	747	2,592	170	..

23	Kaikolan	..	..	..	..	3,688	67,884	114,948	78,181	--	92,692	152,516
24	Kallar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	--	..	..
25	Kammalar	..	..	..	..	25,138	55,055	1,12,128	88,985	--	73,330	1,00,774
26	Kani, Kaniam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
27	Kannadian	..	..	..	..	..	500	1,090	..	1,275	3,304	2,675
28	Keraia Mudali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
29	Kulalar	..	..	..	..	2,582	21,440	25,136	21,619	--	29,791	47,091
30	Kusavan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
31	Kurular Kurumbar	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,327	12,664	--	69,307	59,359
32	Kurihinichetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	439	..
33	Labbai	..	..	..	..	11,476	12,298	65,157	21,721	..	10,831	34,222
34	Mahratta (N.B.)	..	..	..	..	4,207	..	9,552	..	..	7,698	..
35	Mappilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
36	Maravar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	3,947
37	Maruthuvar	..	..	..	..	7,806	25,173	40,019	43,427	5,497	33,073	56,022
38	Mangola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,710	..	..
39	Moniagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,180	..	..
40	Moundadan Chetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
41	Mukkuvan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
42	Muthuraja	..	..	..	..	985	41,786	22,322	..	..	..	..
43	Muthiriyar	..	..	..	..	1,285	35,640	26,840	19,239	--	..	..
44	Nagaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,260	7,358	3,151
45	Hokkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
46	Paravan Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
47	Perike	..	..	..	..	..	672	1,641	..	..	..	..
48	Paraiya	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	--	..	..

ANNEXURE IV—cont.

LIST OF BACKWARD COMUNITIES FOR WHICH DISTRICT WISE DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE—cont.

<i>Serial number and name of Community.</i>	<i>Nilgiris.</i>	<i>Thanjavur.</i>	<i>Tiruchi.</i>	<i>Madurai.</i>	<i>Ramanatha- puram.</i>	<i>Tirunelveli.</i>	<i>Kanyakumari.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1 Agamudayar	265	2,16,271	31,881	1,14,689	1,75,899	3,168	..	6,70,516
2 Ambalakaran	..	1,08,578	1,46,505	7,694	11,570	..	..	2,98,024
3 Andipandaram	..	8,966	17,717	8,560	11,625	..	..	1,22,887
4 Jangam	..	..	829	..	..	..	..	56,868
5 Badaga	1,25,831	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,831
6 Bestha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,166
7 Batraju	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
8 Bondhil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
9 Boyar	349	5,739	54,528	58,929	..	..	..	5,07,248
10 Dhasari	50	132	7,068	..	320	..	..	11,708
11 Devanga	877	10,021	7,599	12,928	84,075	..	..	2,96,71
12 Dhommara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
13 Enadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,494
14 Eravallar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,408
15 Gangavar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	749
16 Cavara	1,520	15,210	53,327	23,987	..	1,470	..	1,87,812
17 Cowda	..	..	..	58,679	..	..	..	59,053
18 Gramani Nadar and Shanar	..	69,978	26,871	82,060	2,06,780	4,75,142	8,58,535	15,59,332
19 Idiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,72
20 Illuvan	8,804	..	..	12,594	21,053	17,856	14,257	69,562
21 Jetty	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
22 Jogi	..	..	..	..	..	221	..	15,421

23	Kaikolan	..	..	..	..	89,917	59,650	25,300	15,334	50,086	..	7,00,207
24	Kallar	..	..	..	..	3,81,660	1,44,327	3,43,157	83,444	23,124	..	9,75,712
25	Kammalar	..	..	..	1,157	1,12,397	1,15,452	1,87,716	11,041	1,62,739	40,399	11,85,313
26	Kani, Kanian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	1,600
27	Kannadian	..	..	..	6,651	..	..	..	..	9	..	15,606
28	Kerala Mandali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,842	16,842
29	Kulalar	..	..	..	..	21,336	25,941	41,299	30,868	19,770	..	2,86,873
30	Kusavan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,484	4,484
31	Kurular Kurumbar	..	..	..	5,860	..	66,859	33,481	3,459	..	..	2,84,307
32	Kurihinichetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
33	Labbai	..	..	..	1,334	76,474	68,666	1,02,702	1,15,687	92,598	..	6,13,166
34	Mahratta (N.B.)	..	..	..	1,683	9,871	..	..	..	..	..	33,011
35	Mappilla	..	..	..	2,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,543
36	Maravar	..	..	..	..	6,906	16,894	1,02,344	2,69,873	4,26,076	5,259	8,31,299
37	Maruthuvar	..	..	..	243	44,752	53,247	36,515	25,777	42,256	..	4,13,807
38	Mangola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,710
39	Moniagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,999	..	1,758	..	10,37
40	Moundgdan Chetty	..	..	..	2,761	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,76
41	Mukkuvan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,455	71,455
42	Muthuraja	..	..	..	..	..	98,966	..	..	..	..	1,64,059
43	Muthiriyar	..	..	..	..	14,113	85,506	..	..	..	..	1,82,623
44	Nagaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,020	..	..	14,777
45	Hokkar	..	..	..	..	..	5,573	..	..	..	..	5,573
46	Paravan Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,457	18,678	1,08,025
47	Perike	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,463
48	Fossaiya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500

ANNEXURE IV—cont.

LIST OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES FOR WHICH DISTRICT WISE DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE—cont.

<i>Serial number and name of Community.</i>	<i>Madras</i>	<i>Chinglepu</i>	<i>North Arcot</i>	<i>South Arcot</i>	<i>Dharmapuri</i>	<i>Salem</i>	<i>Coimbatore</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
49 Pulluvan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	502	..
50 Reddy (Ganjam) .. .. .	..	..	810	..	4,336	302	316
51 Sathuchetty Telugu Chetty .. .. .	..	8,207	9,980	..	30,490	9,471	8,488
52 Saliyan	4,085	12,480	10,486	..	..	9,600	..
53 Sathatha Srivaisishnava	2,363	..	..	..	..	5,313	4,700
54 Sourashtra	6,612	4,223	4,941	..	..	13,121	..
55 Sozhia Chetty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56 Thiyyas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
57 Thuluva Naicker .. .. .	..	..	6,000	..	380	36,301	1,445
58 Thottiya Naicker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	16,332	14,730
59 Uppara	4,293	11,167	4,181	..	..	..	6,408
60 Urali Gounder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,772	..
61 Vadugan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11,807	7,393
62 Valaiyar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,689
63 Valmiki .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,485	..	..
64 Vaniyar	26,751	25,312	48,337	42,210	..	65,009	20,007
65 Vannan	4,706	30,673	59,573	44,243	..	43,610	49,074
66 Vottaikaran .. .. .	..	..	2,042	..	..	..	..
67 Vettuva Counder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22,817	9,316
68 Virakodi Vellala .. .. .	..	21,128	..	..	41,540	56	..
69 Vakaliga .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,718	6,239	88,629
70 Wynad Chetty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

71	C.S.I. Christian	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
72	Elavathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Krihnavakar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Latin Catholic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Veera Saivar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Velan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Veluthadathu Nayar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Vilakathala Nayar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Isaivellala	..	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	900	..	300
80	Parkavakulam	..	..	..	..	..	8,442	83,398	14,908	54,091	..	..
81	Parvatharajakulam	..	..	..	3,844	30,762	35,474	95,512	24,432	59,952	24,434	..
82	Senaitalaivar	..	..	..	3,500	..	850	..	7,415	797	371	..
83	Vanniakulakshatriya	..	..	..	92,022	577,397	9,52,210	13,36,596	2,83,815	6,22,669	1,30,096	..
84	Yadava	..	..	..	28,060	1,34,960	1,90,150	1,66,448	13,333	13,501	27,218	..
85	Araya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Chavalakkaran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Ezhuthachan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Kalarikurup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Kudumbi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Kumbavan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Mukkuvan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Naikkan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Oran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Patteriyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Tholkollan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Perumkollan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE IV—cont.

LIST OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES FOR WHICH DISTRICT WISE DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE—cont.

<i>Serial number and name of Community.</i>	<i>Nilgiris.</i>	<i>Thanjavur.</i>	<i>Tiruchirappalli.</i>	<i>Madurai.</i>	<i>Rama-nathapuram.</i>	<i>Tirunelveli.</i>	<i>Kanya-kumari.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
49 Pulluvan	852	1,354
50 Reddy (Canjam)	2,348	897	19,164	28,315	3,664	550	60,754
51 Sadhuchetty Telugu Chetty	3,254	1,920	6,363	11,606	18,486	..	108,262
52 Saliyan	10,177	15,825	6,667	38,316	4,743	8,458	120,873
53 Sathatha Srivaishnava	8,093	..	4,629	4,028	..	29,186
54 Sourashtra	30,392	11,587	72,065	15,701	4,170	..	162,812
55 Sozhia Chetty	290	88,216	..	..	..	88,506
56 Thiyyas	3,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,143
57 Thuluva Naicker	10,364	3,549	7,895	..	1,623	158	67,715
58 Thottiya Naicker	5,833	..	..	954	..	37,849
59 Uppara	26,049
60 Urali Gounder	77,328	2,550	..	..	306	81,956
61 Vadugan	735	..	13,549	44,555	7,195	24,868	..	110,102
62 Valaiyar	162,667	134,185	162,826	148,118	..	..	633,478
63 Valmiki	3,485
64 Vaniyar	35,335	21,220	21,519	14,873	43,842	8,390	372,805
65 Vannan	989	29,864	50,355	57,616	34,043	53,760	2,729	461,239
66 Vottaikaran	1,800	7,112	..	..	30	10,984
67 Vettuva Gounder	20,815	..	..	..	..	53,568
68 Virakodi Vellala	15,543	4,806	1,734	5,774	866	..	91,447
69 Vakaliga	47,815	144,478
70 Wynad Chetty	4,915	1195

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71	CSI Christian	114,639	114,639
72	Elavathi	21	21
73	Krishnavakar	24,435	24,435
74	Latlin Catholic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,242	62,242
75	Veera Saivar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,562	5,562
76	Velan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	903	903
77	Veluthadathu Nayar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533	533
78	Vilakathala Nayar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,521	6,521
79	Isaivellala	..	..	..	..	63,370	58,055	175	8,400	7,500	..	3,300	150,000
80	Parkavakulam	..	..	..	..	71,352	223,909	5,987	19,235	..	..	..	481,322
81	Parvatharajakulam	..	..	..	..	58,790	16,800	..	..	..	..	..	350,000
82	Senaithalaivar	..	..	..	..	5,412	..	12,050	6,250	113,014	341	..	150,000
83	Vanniakulakshatriya	..	..	..	921	458,967	328,628	47,385	19,017	12,019	..	..	4861,742
84	Yadava	..	..	..	494	140,214	137,778	99,592	226,081	187,212	..	8,205	1373,245
85	Araya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671	671
86	Chavalakkaran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Ezhuthachan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Kalarikurup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Kudumbi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Kumbavan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Mukkuvan	15,000	15,000
92	Naikkan
93	Odan
94	Patteriyar
95	Tholkollan
96	Perumkollan

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ANNEXURE IV—cont.

LIST OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES FOR WHICH DISTRICT WISE DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE—cont..

<i>Seria number and name of community.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Chingleput.</i>	<i>North Arcot.</i>	<i>South Arcot.</i>	<i>Dharmapuri.</i>	<i>Salem.</i>	<i>Coimbatore.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
97 Valan
98 Kongu Chetty	915
99 Mutlakampatti
100 Thoriyar	6,035	54	..

<i>Serial number and name of community.</i>	<i>Nilgiris.</i>	<i>Thanjavur.</i>	<i>Triuchirappalli.</i>	<i>Madurai.</i>	<i>Ramanathapuram.</i>	<i>Tirunelveli.</i>	<i>Kanyakumari.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
97 Valan
98 Kongu Chetty	9,155
99 Mutlakampatti	5,000	5,000
100 Theriyar	6,035

ANNEXURE V.

ANNEXURE V.

LIST OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES FOR WHICH DISTRICTWISE DETAILS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

<i>Serial number and community.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Chingleput.</i>	<i>North Arcot.</i>	<i>South Arcot.</i>	<i>Dharmapuri.</i>	<i>Salem.</i>	<i>Coimbatore.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Billava
2 Dhoodigula
3 Hegde
4 Jambuvanodai
5 Kabbora
6 Kadupattan
7 Kalingi
8 Kadesan
9 Kavuthiyar
10 Karvi
11 Khatri
12 Koppalavellamma
13 Koteyar
14 Kummavar Mannadhi
15 Lambadi
16 Narikoravar
17 Odiya
18 Pamulu
19 Pannayar
20 Punnavettuva Gounder
21 Pusalar
22 Rajapuri
23 Srisayana
24 Thegettaveerakshtriya
25 Theandaman
26 Mond Kolla
27 Yogeewarar

ANNEXURE V—cont.

LIST OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES FOR WHICH DISTRICTWISE DETAILS ARE NOT AVAILABLE—cont.

<i>Serial number and Community.</i>	<i>Nilgiris.</i>	<i>Thanjavur.</i>	<i>Tiruchirappalli.</i>	<i>Madurai.</i>	<i>Ramanathapuram.</i>	<i>Tirunelveli.</i>	<i>Kanyakumari.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1 Billava	5,000
2 Dhoodigula	4,000
3 Hegde	600
4 Jambuvanodai	2,000
5 Kabbora	2,000
6 Kadupattan	1,500
7 Kalingi	5,000
8 Kadesan	2,000
9 Kavuthiyar	2,000
10 Karvi	1,000
11 Khatri	10,000
12 Koppalavellamma	5,000
13 Koteyar	3,000
14 Kummavar Mannadhi	15,000
15 Lambadi	20,000
16 Narikoravar	20,000
17 Odiya	600
18 Pamulu	900
19 Pannayar	3,000
20 Punnavettuva Gounder	1,000
21 Pusalar	3,500
22 Rajapuri	1,000
23 Srisayana	3,000
24 Thogettaveerakshtriya	4,000
25 Thoandaman	8,000
26 Mond Kella	12,357
27 Yogeswarar	75,000
							Grand total ..	209,957

ANNEXURE VI.

LIST OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

<i>Serial number and community.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Chingleput.</i>	<i>North Arcot.</i>	<i>South Arcot.</i>	<i>Dharmapuri.</i>	<i>Salem.</i>	<i>Coimbatore.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Kambar
2 Ovachar
3 Pannams
4 Vedar
5 Vallanchettiar	4,000	..	10,000	4,000
6 Archakarai Vellala
7 Kunnada Saineegar	18,000	..	5,000	..	3,000	..
8 Sakravar
9 Kannar	(Included under Kammalan.)		..	..	..
10 Asthanthira Golla	5,000
11 Chetty of Kanyakumari District.
12 Kunchidigar	15,000	..	..
13 Kalveli Gounder
14 Savalakkaran	1,000
15 Pannirendam Chettiar (or) Uthama Chettiar	145	..
16 Vellambar
17 Yavana
18 Salivagana	4,269	..

ANNEXURE VI—cont..

LIST OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES—cont.

Serial number and community.	Nilgiris.	Thanjavur.	Trichirappalli.	Madurai.	Ramanatha pr. ram.	Tirunelveli.	Kanyakumari.	Total.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1 Kambar	2,000	2,000
2 Ovachar	5,000	..	..	5,000	..	..	10,000
3 Pannams	2,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	15,000
4 Vedar
5 Vallanchettiar	2,000	..	..	..	20,000
6 Archakarai Vellala	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
7 Kunnada Saincegar	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
8 Sakravar	15,000	15,000
9 Kannar
10 Asthanthira Golla	1,500	500	..	..	..	..	7,000
11 Chetty of Kanyakumari District	9,669	9,669
12 Kunchidigar	15,000
13 Kalveli Gounder	281	..	..	..	28
14 Savalaskarar	1,000
15 Panuiredam Chettiar (or) Uthama Chettiar	148
16 Vellambar	1,000	8,000	..	1,500	13
17 Yavana	5, ..
18 Saliragana	4, ..

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ANNEXURE VII.
NUMERICALLY PREPONDERANT SCHEDULED TRIBES AND THEIR MAIN
CONCENTRATION.

Serial Number and Tribe	Population	Districts in which concentrated
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Malayali	1,29,952	Salem, North Arcot Tiruchirapalli.
2 Irular	79,835	Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Nilgiris, Tiruchirapalli
3 Kattunayakan	6,459	North Arcot, Chingleput.
4 Sholaga	6,136	Coimbatore
5 Pariar	4,779	Nilgiris
6 Pulayan	2,669	Madurai.
7 Malasar	1,999	Coimbatore.
8 Kanikaran or Kanikkar	1,797	Kanyakumari
9 Palliyan	1,551	Madurai.

Sources :—Census of India 1961 Volume, IX, Madras, Part V-A(i).

ANNEXURE VIII.
LEVEL OF LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES AND GENERAL POPULATION
BY SEX.

(1)	Population.	Literates without level of Education.	Primary or Junior Basic.	Matriculation and above.	Total percentage of literacy.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes—</i>					
Males	1,29,185	9,285	2,120	127	..
Percentage	100·00	7·91	1·64	0·10	8·93
Females	1,22,806	2,561	765	23	..
Percentage	100·00	2·00	0·62	0·02	2·73
Total	2,51,991	11,846	2,885	150	..
Percentage	100·00	4·70	1·15	0·06	5·91
<i>General Population—</i>					
Males	1,69,10,978	51,64,507	17,23,359	6,44,457	..
Percentage	100·00	30·54	10·19	3·81	44·54
Females	1,67,75,975	20,66,058	8,45,888	1,36,347	..
Percentage	100·00	12·32	5·04	0·81	18·17
Total	3,36,86,953	72,30,565	25,69,247	7,80,804	..
Percentage	100·00	21·46	7·63	2·32	31·41

Source :—Census of India Vol. IX Madras, Part V-A(i) P. 76-79, Manager of Publications, Delhi-1965.

Census of India Vol. I Part II C. P. 94-95 and 114-115, Manager of Publications, Delhi-1965.

ANNEXURE IX.

DISTRICTWISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (1961.)

Serial number and district.	Total Population.	Scheduled Tribes.		
		Population.	Rank of Column 3.	Age of total tribal population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11 Madras	17,29,141	1,396	9	0.55
12 Chingleput	21,96,412	26,327	3	10.45
33 North Arcot	31,46,326	59,304	2	23.53
44 South Arcot	30,47,973	13,536	5	5.37
55 Salem	30,04,108	1,00,516	1	39.89
63 Coimbatore	35,57,471	20,143	4	7.99
77 Nilgiris	4,09,308	12,948	6	5.14
83 Madurai	32,11,227	5,510	7	2.19
91 Tiruchirappalli	31,90,078	8,801	10	3.49
101 Thanjavur	32,45,927	273	13	0.11
111 Ramanathapuram	24,21,788	792	12	0.32
121 Tirunelveli	27,30,279	703	11	0.28
131 Kanyakumari	9,96,915	1,742	8	0.69
Total ..	3,36,86,953	2,51,991		100.00

ANNEXURE X.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Serial number and Economic Classification.	Scheduled Tribes.		General Population Percentage.
	Number of Persons.	Percentage.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1961 CENSUS FIGURES.)			
1 Total Population	2,51,991	100.00	100.00
2 Non Workers	1,08,931	43.33	54.43
3 Workers Total	1,43,060	100.00	100.00
(i) As Cultivator	83,289	58.22	43.06
(ii) As Agricultural Labour	29,542	20.65	18.42
(iii) Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Fishing Livestock Hunting, Orchards, Plantation and allied activities.	10,515	7.35	2.84
(iv) Household Industry	2,119	1.48	7.86
(v) Manufacturing other than Household Industry ..	1,344	0.94	5.53
(vi) In construction	293	0.20	1.34
(vii) In Trade and Commerce	841	0.59	4.94
(viii) Transport Storage Communication	269	0.19	1.65
(ix) Other Services	14,848	10.38	15.36

ANNEXURE XI.

INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS
BY SCHEDULED TRIBES (20 PER CENT SAMPLE OF EACH HOUSE HOLD).

Size of land holdings (Acres.)	Total number of cultivating house-holds.		House-holds owning land or hold from Government.		Held from Private persons or institution on payment of money in kind of share.		Partly hold from Government and partly from private persons.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Less than 1 acre ..	321	4.92	239	74.45	76	23.68	6	1.87
1 acre .. ..	..	..	68.64	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 2.4	1,987	30.49	1,748	87.97	191	9.61	48	2.42
2.5 to 4.9	2,164	33.23	1,966	90.85	133	6.15	65	3.00
5.0 to 7.4	1,198	18.39	1,092	91.15	66	5.51	40	3.34
7.5 to 9.9	319	4.90	282	88.40	18	5.64	19	5.96
10.0 to 12.4	257	3.94	241	93.77	7	2.72	9	5.31
12.5 to 14.9	68	1.04	61	89.70	1	1.48	6	8.82
15 to 29.9	159	2.44	141	88.68	6	3.75	12	7.57
30 to 50	23	0.35	23	100.00	..	..	..	..
Above 50 acres ..	8	0.12	8	100.00	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	12	0.18	11	100.00	..	..	1	..
Total	6,516	100.00	5,812	89.20	498	7.64	206	3.16

Source : —Census of India 1961, Volume IX Madras, Part V-A(ii) Page 104.

ANNEXURE XII.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Year.					Number of applications sanctioned.	Amount involved.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1959-60	24	14,567
1960-61	30	18,036
1961-62	22	13,715
1962-63	22	15,155
1963-64	24	14,716
1964-65	39	24,514
1965-66	77	41,789
1966-67	86	48,356
1967-68	98	58,998
1968-69	98	55,248
1969-70	117	64,357
1970-71	158	79,689

ANNEXURE XIII
STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTES.

Year.	<i>Pro-matric</i>		<i>Post Matric</i>	
	<i>Number Granted.</i>	<i>Amount involved.</i>	<i>Number Granted.</i>	<i>Amount involved.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1959-60	63,863	13,93,000	1,181	3,61,000
1960-61	83,004	14,61,800	3,239	7,85,400
1961-62	92,950	17,74,800	3,178	7,85,600
1962-63	1,17,188	28,58,800	3,045	7,81,200
1963-64	1,36,716	35,12,252	3,289	8,20,739
1964-65	1,84,478	43,59,279	3,898	9,59,721
1965-66	2,33,094	45,19,319	4,200	10,13,111
1966-67	2,65,555	55,56,378	5,071	12,45,250
1967-68	2,61,736	56,30,152	5,664	14,29,461
1968-69	2,83,809	59,20,935	6,164	14,89,916
1969-70	3,52,155	64,26,232	7,640	18,28,854
1970-71	3,86,843	67,68,845	8,136	20,32,870

ANNEXURE XIV.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTES.

Year.	<i>Number of scholarships sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount involved.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1959-60	1,841	9,83,302
1960-61	2,167	12,17,555
1961-62	2,323	13,09,547
1962-63	2,494	14,14,644
1963-64	2,804	15,60,041
1964-65	3,390	18,49,894
1965-66	4,340	21,80,702
1966-67	5,465	28,40,175
1967-68	7,575	38,43,604
1968-69	9,374	45,89,529
1969-70	11,527	56,86,584
1970-71	11,138	64,07,489

ANNEXURE XV.

TRIBE-WISE NUMBER OF PERSONS AMONG THE LEAST
POPULAR TRIBES IN TAMIL NADU, 1961.

(IN ASCENDING ORDER.)

<i>Serial number and name of the Tribe.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Aranadan	1
2 Kudiya	2
3 Majai Vedan	2
4 Malakkuravan	2
5 Konda Kapus	3
6 Malai Pandaram	3
7 Palleyar	3
8 Kurichchan	5
9 Koraga	6
10 Adiyar	8
11 Konda Reddis	8
12 Karamara	26
13 Majai Arayan	58
(Below 100) ..	127

ANNEXURE XVI.

DISTRICT AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT HOSTELS FOR THE
SCHEDULED TRIBES PUPILS, 1971.

Serial number and district.	High School Hostels for.				Other Hostels for.				Total.	
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.			
	Number of Hostels.	Strength.	Number of Hostels.	Strength.	Number of Hostels.	Strength.	Number of Hostels.	Strength.	Number of Hostels.	Strength.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Madras City
2 Chingleput	1	50	..	..	1	50
3 Coimbatore	2	115	..	..	2	115
4 Dharmapuri
5 Kanyakumari	1	40	1	40
6 Madurai	2	110	..	..	2	110
7 Nilgiris
8 North Arcot	75	..	..	2	75
9 Ramanathapuram
10 Salem	1	50	1	40	1	25	3	115
11 South Arcot
12 Thanjavur
13 Tiruchirappalli	1	50	1	35	..	..	1	30	3	115
14 Tirunelveli
State Total	50	2	85	8	390	3	95	14	620

Source : Directorate of Harijan Welfare, Madras.

ANNEXURE XVII.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND NON-SCHEDULED TRIBES PUPILS AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF EDUCATION, 1971.

<i>Serial number and stage.</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes pupils.</i>			<i>Non-Scheduled Tribes pupils.</i>		
	<i>Number of pupils.</i>	<i>Percentage of each row to the previous row.</i>	<i>Percentage to Primary School stage.</i>	<i>Number of pupils.</i>	<i>Percentage of each row to the previous row.</i>	<i>Percentage to Primary School stage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Primary School stage	15,275	..	100.00	5,218,303	..	100.00
2 Middle School stage	2,400	15.71	15.71	1,344,475	25.76	25.76
3 High School stage	1,436	59.83	9.40	712,870	53.02	13.66
4 College stage	232	16.16	1.52	180,053	25.26	

Source : Directorates of School and Collegiate Education, Madras.

ANNEXURE XVIII.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL TRIBAL SCHOOLS WITH STRENGTH, 1971!

Serial number and district.	Residential.						Non-Residential.		Total Number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.
	Primary.		Middle.		High.		Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chingleput .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Coimbatore .. .	18	823	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	823
4 Dharmapuri .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kanyakumari .. .	1	60	1	75	..	..	1	100	3	235
6 Madurai	1	40	1	40	..	..	2	85	4	165
7 Nilgiris	20	1,110	2	201	..	..	..	..	22	1,311
8 North Arcot .. .	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100
9 Ramanathapuram .. .	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
10 Salem	9	536	..	..	1	120	..	..	10	656
11 South Arcot .. .	2	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	275
12 Thanjavur .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Tiruchirappalli .. .	9	380	..	..	..	..	1	90	10	470
14 Tirunelveli .. .	1	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	66
State Total .. .	64	3,410	4	316	1	120	4	275	73	4,181

Source : Directorate of Harijan Welfare, Madras.

ANNEXURE XIX

LIST OF COMMUNITY CENTRES RUN BY THE HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Name of taluk.</i>	<i>Name of villages where the centres are located.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Chingleput	Chingleput	1. Thaiyur village.
2 North Arcot	Cheygar	2. Vakkadai village.
3 South Arcot	Gingee	3. Gangapuram village.
	Villupuram	4. Valudareddy village.
	Cuddalore	5. Karunguzhi village.
4 Thanjavur	Orathanad	6. Kakkarai village.
	Nagapattinam	7. Pattamangalam village.
	Mannargudi	8. Pamini village.
5 Tiruchirappalli	Perambalur	9. Siruvachiyur village.
	Musiri	10. Thiruthaliyur village.
6 Madurai	Melur	11. Kotampatti village.
	Nilakottai	12. Koniampatti village.
	Vedasandur sub-taluk	13. R. Pudukottai.
7 Ramanathapuram	Muthukulathur	14. Karumal village.
	Sattur	15. Pattam village.
		16. Sundarakudumtanpatti village.
8 Tirunelveli	Koilpatti	17. Valampatti village.
9 Coimbatore	Dharmapuram	18. Dhalavaipattinam village.
		19. Soolur village.
	Coimbatore	20. Palathurai village.
10 Kanyakumari	Thovala	21. Thazhakudi village.
	Agastheeswaram	22. Karkadi village.
11 The Nilgiris	Ootacamund	23. Vinobanagar in Talur.
		24. Gopalapuram village.
12 Dharmapuri	Harur	25. Morappur.

ANNEXURE XX.

LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND OTHERS WHO ARE IMPLEMENTING
HARIJAN WELFARE SCHEMES.

1. The Director of Khadi and Village Industries.
2. The Director of Industries and Commerce.
3. The Director of Women's Welfare.
4. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
5. The Director of Health Services and Family Planning.
6. The Director of Rural Development.
7. The Director of Municipal Administration.
8. The Director of School Education.
9. The Director of Employment and Training.
10. The Director of Agriculture.
11. The Chief Conservator of Forests.
12. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings).
13. The Principal, Pre-Examination Training Centre for I.A.S.
14. The Commissioner for Milk Production and Livestock Development.
15. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles.
16. The Registrars of Universities.

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